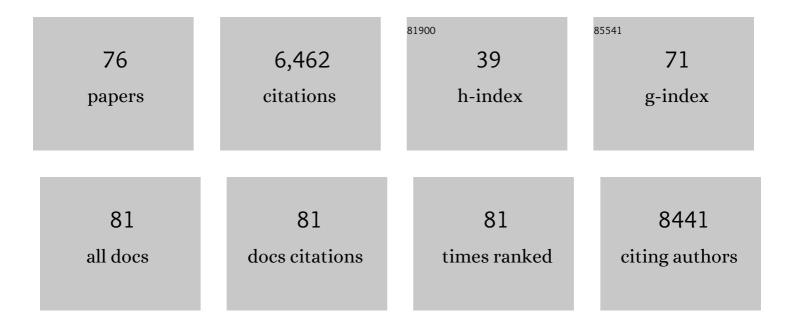
Christopher D Putnam

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	X-ray solution scattering (SAXS) combined with crystallography and computation: defining accurate macromolecular structures, conformations and assemblies in solution. Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics, 2007, 40, 191-285.	5.7	1,026
2	Maintenance of Genome Stability in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Science, 2002, 297, 552-557.	12.6	442
3	Active and inhibited human catalase structures: ligand and NADPH binding and catalytic mechanism 1 1Edited by R. Huber. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2000, 296, 295-309.	4.2	388
4	The clinical continuum of cryopyrinopathies: Novel CIAS1 mutations in North American patients and a new cryopyrin model. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2007, 56, 1273-1285.	6.7	362
5	Inflammasome-Mediated Disease Animal Models Reveal Roles for Innate but Not Adaptive Immunity. Immunity, 2009, 30, 875-887.	14.3	305
6	Evolution and mechanism from structures of an ADP-ribosylating toxin and NAD complex. Nature Structural Biology, 1999, 6, 932-936.	9.7	223
7	Mechanism and energetics of green fluorescent protein chromophore synthesis revealed by trapped intermediate structures. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 12111-12116.	7.1	194
8	DNA REPAIR MECHANISMS FOR THE RECOGNITION AND REMOVAL OF DAMAGED DNA BASES. Annual Review of Biophysics and Biomolecular Structure, 1999, 28, 101-128.	18.3	170
9	Structure and mechanism of the RuvB holliday junction branch migration motor. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2001, 311, 297-310.	4.2	157
10	Mutation in Rpa1 results in defective DNA double-strand break repair, chromosomal instability and cancer in mice. Nature Genetics, 2005, 37, 750-755.	21.4	141
11	DNA double-strand break repair from head to tail. Current Opinion in Structural Biology, 2002, 12, 115-122.	5.7	133
12	Specific pathways prevent duplication-mediated genome rearrangements. Nature, 2009, 460, 984-989.	27.8	122
13	Protein mimicry of DNA from crystal structures of the uracil-DNA glycosylase inhibitor protein and its complex with Escherichia coli uracil-DNA glycosylase 1 1Edited by D. C. Rees. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1999, 287, 331-346.	4.2	120
14	Lessons learned from structural results on uracil-DNA glycosylase. Mutation Research DNA Repair, 2000, 460, 183-199.	3.7	117
15	Exonuclease 1-dependent and independent mismatch repair. DNA Repair, 2015, 32, 24-32.	2.8	115
16	The N Terminus of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Msh6 Is an Unstructured Tether to PCNA. Molecular Cell, 2007, 26, 565-578.	9.7	110
17	Mismatch Repair, But Not Heteroduplex Rejection, Is Temporally Coupled to DNA Replication. Science, 2011, 334, 1713-1716.	12.6	109
18	The RNA polymerase I transcription factor UBF is a sequence-tolerant HMG-box protein that can recognize structured nucleic acids. Nucleic Acids Research, 1994, 22, 2651-2657.	14.5	101

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19	PCNA and Msh2-Msh6 Activate an Mlh1-Pms1 Endonuclease Pathway Required for Exo1-Independent Mismatch Repair. Molecular Cell, 2014, 55, 291-304.	9.7	89
20	Chromosome healing byde novotelomere addition inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 2006, 59, 1357-1368.	2.5	85
21	Structure and function correlation in histone H2A peptide-mediated gene transfer. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 7467-7471.	7.1	72
22	A conserved MutS homolog connector domain interface interacts with MutL homologs. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 22223-22228.	7.1	69
23	Perspectives on the DNA damage and replication checkpoint responses in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. DNA Repair, 2009, 8, 974-982.	2.8	68
24	Distinct SUMO Ligases Cooperate with Esc2 and Slx5 to Suppress Duplication-Mediated Genome Rearrangements. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003670.	3.5	68
25	Evolution of the methyl directed mismatch repair system in Escherichia coli. DNA Repair, 2016, 38, 32-41.	2.8	65
26	Rational Design of a Functional Metalloenzyme:  Introduction of a Site for Manganese Binding and Oxidation into a Heme Peroxidase. Biochemistry, 1998, 37, 16853-16862.	2.5	63
27	Protein mimicry of DNA and pathway regulation. DNA Repair, 2005, 4, 1410-1420.	2.8	63
28	Guinier peak analysis for visual and automated inspection of small-angle X-ray scattering data. Journal of Applied Crystallography, 2016, 49, 1412-1419.	4.5	56
29	Escherichia coli MutS Tetramerization Domain Structure Reveals That Stable Dimers but Not Tetramers Are Essential for DNA Mismatch Repair in Vivo. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 16345-16354.	3.4	55
30	DNA conformations in mismatch repair probed in solution by X-ray scattering from gold nanocrystals. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 17308-17313.	7.1	53
31	FEN1 endonuclease as a therapeutic target for human cancers with defects in homologous recombination. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 19415-19424.	7.1	53
32	Dominant Mutations in S. cerevisiae PMS1 Identify the Mlh1-Pms1 Endonuclease Active Site and an Exonuclease 1-Independent Mismatch Repair Pathway. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003869.	3.5	52
33	Chromosome healing through terminal deletions generated by de novo telomere additions in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 13262-13267.	7.1	51
34	Saccharomyces cerevisiae as a Model System To Define the Chromosomal Instability Phenotype. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 7226-7238.	2.3	51
35	<i>EPCAM</i> mutation update: Variants associated with congenital tufting enteropathy and Lynch syndrome. Human Mutation, 2019, 40, 142-161.	2.5	51
36	Analysis of Grossâ€Chromosomal Rearrangements in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Methods in Enzymology, 2006, 409, 462-476.	1.0	50

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Pathways and Mechanisms that Prevent Genome Instability in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Genetics, 2017, 206, 1187-1225.	2.9	49
38	Guidelines for DNA recombination and repair studies: Cellular assays of DNA repair pathways. Microbial Cell, 2019, 6, 1-64.	3.2	47
39	Immunodeficiency and bone marrow failure with mosaic and germline TLR8 gain of function. Blood, 2021, 137, 2450-2462.	1.4	47
40	A <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> RNase H2 Interaction Network Functions To Suppress Genome Instability. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2014, 34, 1521-1534.	2.3	46
41	Aneuploidy Drives a Mutator Phenotype in Cancer. Science, 2011, 333, 942-943.	12.6	45
42	Alternative splicing regulates stochastic NLRP3 activity. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3238.	12.8	44
43	Coupling distant sites in DNA during DNA mismatch repair. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 12953-12954.	7.1	41
44	Probing DNA- and ATP-mediated Conformational Changes in the MutS Family of Mispair Recognition Proteins Using Deuterium Exchange Mass Spectrometry. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 13170-13182.	3.4	40
45	Determination of Gross Chromosomal Rearrangement Rates. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2010, 2010, pdb.prot5492.	0.3	39
46	Post-Replication Repair Suppresses Duplication-Mediated Genome Instability. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1000933.	3.5	39
47	Mutations in topoisomerase $Il\hat{I}^2$ result in a B cell immunodeficiency. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3644.	12.8	37
48	Mlh2 Is an Accessory Factor for DNA Mismatch Repair in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004327.	3.5	36
49	A genetic network that suppresses genome rearrangements in Saccharomyces cerevisiae and contains defects in cancers. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11256.	12.8	36
50	Chimeric Saccharomyces cerevisiae Msh6 protein with an Msh3 mispair-binding domain combines properties of both proteins. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 10956-10961.	7.1	35
51	Identification of Exo1-Msh2 interaction motifs in DNA mismatch repair and new Msh2-binding partners. Nature Structural and Molecular Biology, 2018, 25, 650-659.	8.2	35
52	Mutations of Complement Factor I and Potential Mechanisms of Neuroinflammation in Acute Hemorrhagic Leukoencephalitis. Journal of Clinical Immunology, 2013, 33, 162-171.	3.8	34
53	Functional Studies and Homology Modeling of Msh2-Msh3 Predict that Mispair Recognition Involves DNA Bending and Strand Separation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 3321-3328.	2.3	33
54	A chemical-genetic screen to unravel the genetic network of <i>CDC28/CDK1</i> links ubiquitin and Rad6–Bre1 to cell cycle progression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 18748-18753.	7.1	31

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55	Strand discrimination in DNA mismatch repair. DNA Repair, 2021, 105, 103161.	2.8	31
56	DNA damage recognition and repair pathway coordination revealed by the structural biochemistry of DNA repair enzymes. Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science, 2001, 68, 315-347.	1.9	30
57	Mutation of an Active Site Residue inEscherichia coliUracil-DNA Glycosylase:Â Effect on DNA Binding, Uracil Inhibition and Catalysisâ€. Biochemistry, 1999, 38, 4834-4845.	2.5	28
58	Bioinformatic identification of genes suppressing genome instability. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, E3251-9.	7.1	25
59	The properties of Msh2–Msh6 ATP binding mutants suggest a signal amplification mechanism in DNA mismatch repair. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 18055-18070.	3.4	24
60	DNA Repair Pathway Selection Caused by Defects in TEL1, SAE2, and De Novo Telomere Addition Generates Specific Chromosomal Rearrangement Signatures. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004277.	3.5	20
61	Ligation of newly replicated DNA controls the timing of DNA mismatch repair. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 1268-1276.e6.	3.9	19
62	The Swr1 chromatin-remodeling complex prevents genome instability induced by replication fork progression defects. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 3680.	12.8	17
63	SUMO E3 ligase Mms21 prevents spontaneous DNA damage induced genome rearrangements. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007250.	3.5	16
64	Cdc73 suppresses genome instability by mediating telomere homeostasis. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007170.	3.5	15
65	The food of sweet and bitter fancy. , 2000, 7, 17-18.		13
66	Engineered Disulfide-forming Amino Acid Substitutions Interfere with a Conformational Change in the Mismatch Recognition Complex Msh2-Msh6 Required for Mismatch Repair. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 41232-41244.	3.4	13
67	Mechanisms underlying genome instability mediated by formation of foldback inversions in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	10
68	Analyzing Genome Rearrangements in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2018, 1672, 43-61.	0.9	9
69	Rad27 and Exo1 function in different excision pathways for mismatch repair in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5568.	12.8	9
70	Essential Saccharomyces cerevisiae genome instability suppressing genes identify potential human tumor suppressors. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 17377-17382.	7.1	8
71	Disease-associated mutations in topoisomerase IlÎ ² result in defective NK cells. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2022, 149, 2171-2176.e3.	2.9	7
72	MutS sliding clamps on an uncertain track to DNA mismatch repair. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 20351-20353.	7.1	3

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73	DNA Mismatch Repair: Mechanisms and Cancer Genetics. , 2018, , .		1
74	Rad5 and Its Human Homologs, HLTF and SHPRH, Are Novel Interactors of Mismatch Repair. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 0, 10, .	3.7	1
75	A chemicalâ€genetic screen to unravel the genetic network of CDC28/CDK1 links ubiquitin and Rad6–Bre1 to cell cycle progression. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 590.1.	0.5	Ο
76	Template homology determines the genetics and mechanisms of gross chromosomal rearrangements in S. cerevisiae (736.11). FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 736.11.	0.5	0