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List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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55 papers	7,521 citations	201674 27 h-index	149698 56 g-index
59 all docs	59 docs citations	59 times ranked	6991 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Long-Read Genome Assembly of Saccharomyces uvarum Strain CBS 7001. Microbiology Resource Announcements, 2022, 11, e0097221.	0.6	4
2	Genome Assembly of the Ty1-Less Saccharomyces paradoxus Strain DG1768. Microbiology Resource Announcements, 2022, 11, e0086821.	0.6	5
3	In vivostructure of the Ty1 retrotransposon RNA genome. Nucleic Acids Research, 2021, 49, 2878-2893.	14.5	4
4	RNA Binding Properties of the Ty1 LTR-Retrotransposon Gag Protein. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 9103.	4.1	2
5	Structure of a Ty1 restriction factor reveals the molecular basis of transposition copy number control. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5590.	12.8	12
6	Evolution of Ty1 copy number control in yeast by horizontal transfer and recombination. PLoS Genetics, 2020, 16, e1008632.	3.5	30
7	Retroviral-like determinants and functions required for dimerization of Ty1 retrotransposon RNA. RNA Biology, 2019, 16, 1749-1763.	3.1	8
8	Ribosome Biogenesis Modulates Ty1 Copy Number Control in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2017, 207, 1441-1456.	2.9	11
9	Structure of Ty1 Internally Initiated RNA Influences Restriction Factor Expression. Viruses, 2017, 9, 74.	3.3	9
10	A self-encoded capsid derivative restricts Ty1 retrotransposition in Saccharomyces. Current Genetics, 2016, 62, 321-329.	1.7	23
11	Ty1 escapes restriction by the self-encoded factor p22 through mutations in capsid. Mobile Genetic Elements, 2016, 6, e1154639.	1.8	7
12	Characterizing the functions of Ty1 Gag and the Gag-derived restriction factor p22/p18. Mobile Genetic Elements, 2016, 6, e1154637.	1.8	2
13	The Ty1 Retrotransposon Restriction Factor p22 Targets Gag. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1005571.	3.5	30
14	A trans -Dominant Form of Gag Restricts Ty1 Retrotransposition and Mediates Copy Number Control. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 3922-3938.	3.4	72
15	Ribosomal protein and biogenesis factors affect multiple steps during movement of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ty1 retrotransposon. Mobile DNA, 2015, 6, 22.	3.6	11
16	Ty1 retrovirus-like element Gag contains overlapping restriction factor and nucleic acid chaperone functions. Nucleic Acids Research, 2015, 43, 7414-7431.	14.5	36
17	Ty1 Gag Enhances the Stability and Nuclear Export of Ty1 <scp>mRNA</scp>. Traffic, 2013, 14, 57-69.	2.7	28
18	Influence of RNA structural elements on Ty1 retrotransposition. Mobile Genetic Elements, 2013, 3, e25060.	1.8	9

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19	Exploring Ty1 retrotransposon RNA structure within virus-like particles. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 463-473.	14.5	33
20	P-Body Components Are Required for Ty1 Retrotransposition during Assembly of Retrotransposition-Competent Virus-Like Particles. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2010, 30, 382-398.	2.3	72
21	BUD22 Affects Ty1 Retrotransposition and Ribosome Biogenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2010, 185, 1193-1205.	2.9	42
22	Posttranslational interference of Ty1 retrotransposition by antisense RNAs. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 15657-15662.	7.1	54
23	Functional Analysis of N-Terminal Residues of Ty1 Integrase. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 9502-9511.	3.4	5
24	Chromatin-Associated Genes Protect the Yeast Genome From Ty1 Insertional Mutagenesis. Genetics, 2008, 178, 197-214.	2.9	81
25	S-Phase Checkpoint Pathways Stimulate the Mobility of the Retrovirus-Like Transposon Ty1. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2007, 27, 8874-8885.	2.3	41
26	p205, A potential tumor suppressor, inhibits cell proliferation via multiple pathways of cell cycle regulation. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 1205-1214.	2.8	27
27	Retrotransposon Suicide: Formation of Ty1 Circles and Autointegration via a Central DNA Flap. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 11920-11934.	3.4	30
28	Sensitive Phenotypic Detection of Minor Drug-Resistant Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Reverse Transcriptase Variants. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 5696-5704.	3.9	10
29	Ty1 Copy Number Dynamics in Saccharomyces. Genetics, 2005, 169, 1845-1857.	2.9	27
30	Analysis of a Ty1-less variant ofSaccharomyces paradoxus: the gain and loss of Ty1 elements. Yeast, 2004, 21, 649-660.	1.7	29
31	The Rad27 (Fen-1) Nuclease Inhibits Ty1 Mobility in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2003, 163, 55-67.	2.9	34
32	Post-transcriptional Cosuppression of Ty1 Retrotransposition. Genetics, 2003, 165, 83-99.	2.9	61
33	Nucleotide Excision Repair, Genome Stability, and Human Disease: New Insight from Model Systems. Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology, 2002, 2, 55-60.	3.0	18
34	Functional profiling of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae genome. Nature, 2002, 418, 387-391.	27.8	3,938
35	Chemical Cleavage at Aspartyl Residues for Protein Identification. Analytical Chemistry, 2001, 73, 5395-5402.	6.5	128
36	Nucleotide Excision Repair/TFIIH Helicases Rad3 and Ssl2 Inhibit Short-Sequence Recombination and Ty1 Retrotransposition by Similar Mechanisms. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 2436-2445.	2.3	48

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37	The Genomic RNA in Ty1 Virus-Like Particles Is Dimeric. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 10819-10821.	3.4	47
38	Correct Integration of Model Substrates by Ty1 Integrase. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 11522-11530.	3.4	9
39	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae DNA Recombination and Repair Functions of the RAD52 Epistasis Group Inhibit Ty1 Transposition. Genetics, 2000, 154, 543-556.	2.9	43
40	New lines of host defense: inhibition of Ty1 retrotransposition by Fus3p and NER/TFIIH. Trends in Genetics, 1999, 15, 43-45.	6.7	54
41	MGA2 or SPT23 Is Required for Transcription of the Î”9 Fatty Acid Desaturase Gene, OLE1, and Nuclear Membrane Integrity in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1999, 151, 473-483.	2.9	144
42	A Ty1 Integrase Nuclear Localization Signal Required for Retrotransposition. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 1105-1114.	2.3	96
43	Posttranslational Regulation of Ty1 Retrotransposition by Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Fus3. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 2502-2513.	2.3	62
44	Posttranslational Inhibition of Ty1 Retrotransposition by Nucleotide Excision Repair/Transcription Factor TFIIH Subunits Ssl2p and Rad3p. Genetics, 1998, 148, 1743-1761.	2.9	75
45	Genetic loose change: How retroelements and reverse transcriptase heal broken chromosomes. Trends in Microbiology, 1997, 5, 173-175.	7.7	13
46	Influences of Histone Stoichiometry on the Target Site Preference of Retrotransposons Ty1 and Ty2 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1996, 142, 761-776.	2.9	35
47	Molecular characterization of theSPT23 gene: A dosage-dependent suppressor of ty-induced promoter mutations fromSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1994, 10, 81-92.	1.7	24
48	RNA-mediated recombination in S. cerevisiae. Cell, 1991, 67, 355-364.	28.9	146
49	[23] Ty mutagenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Methods in Enzymology, 1991, 194, 342-361.	1.0	17
50	Ty RNA levels determine the spectrum of retrotransposition events that activate gene expression in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1990, 220, 213-221.	2.4	98
51	An Agrobacterium transformation in the evolution of the genus Nicotiana. Nature, 1986, 319, 422-427.	27.8	167
52	The mechanism and consequences of retrotransposition. Trends in Genetics, 1986, 2, 118-123.	6.7	55
53	Ty elements transpose through an RNA intermediate. Cell, 1985, 40, 491-500.	28.9	906
54	Ty element transposition: Reverse transcriptase and virus-like particles. Cell, 1985, 42, 507-517.	28.9	367

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55	Sequences homologous to Agrobacterium rhizogenes T-DNA in the genomes of uninfected plants. Nature, 1983, 301, 348-350.	27.8	173