Bruce C Mckay

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

42	1,535	304743 22	302126 39
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

44	44	44	1975
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Microarray dataset supporting a role for ATF4 in isoginkgetin-induced gene expression in HCT116 cells.. Data in Brief, 2022, 42, 108126.	1.0	0
2	Isoginkgetin leads to decreased protein synthesis and activates an ATF4-dependent transcriptional response. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2021, 1868, 119123.	4.1	4
3	Mode of action of nisin on Escherichia coli. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2020, 66, 161-168.	1.7	8
4	Comparative genomic analysis of the 3â€² UTR of human MDM2 identifies multiple transposable elements, an RLP24 pseudogene and a cluster of novel repeat sequences that arose during primate evolution. Gene, 2020, 741, 144557.	2.2	3
5	The spliceosome inhibitors isoginkgetin and pladienolide B induce ATF3-dependent cell death. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0224953.	2.5	8
6	Manganese-induced cellular disturbance in the bakerâ€™s yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae with putative implications in neuronal dysfunction. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6563.	3.3	6
7	Heavy metal sensitivities of gene deletion strains for ITT1 and RPS1A connect their activities to the expression of URE2, a key gene involved in metal detoxification in yeast. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0198704.	2.5	11
8	Flow cytometric analysis identifies changes in S and M phases as novel cell cycle alterations induced by the splicing inhibitor isoginkgetin. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191178.	2.5	24
9	The p53 protein induces stable miRNAs that have the potential to modify subsequent p53 responses. Gene, 2017, 608, 86-94.	2.2	8
10	In vitro selections of mammaglobin A and mammaglobin B aptamers for the recognition of circulating breast tumor cells. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 14487.	3.3	23
11	A Temperature Sensitive Variant of p53 Drives p53-Dependent MicroRNA Expression without Evidence of Widespread Post-Transcriptional Gene Silencing. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148529.	2.5	9
12	Loss of periostin/OSF-2 in ErbB2/Neu-driven tumors results in androgen receptor-positive molecular apocrine-like tumors with reduced Notch1 activity. Breast Cancer Research, 2015, 17, 7.	5.0	14
13	Post-Transcriptional Regulation of DNA Damage-Responsive Gene Expression. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2014, 20, 640-654.	5.4	15
14	Preferential Estrogen Receptor Î² Ligands Reduce Bcl-2 Expression in Hormone-Resistant Breast Cancer Cells to Increase Autophagy. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2014, 13, 1882-1893.	4.1	45
15	Arresting transcription and sentencing the cell: The consequences of blocked transcription. Mechanisms of Ageing and Development, 2013, 134, 243-252.	4.6	6
16	A novel cis -acting element from the 3â€²UTR of DNA damage-binding protein 2 mRNA links transcriptional and post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression. Nucleic Acids Research, 2013, 41, 5692-5703.	14.5	11
17	NF-ÎºB-Dependent Role for Cold-Inducible RNA Binding Protein in Regulating Interleukin 1Î². PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57426.	2.5	47
18	Enhanced cytotoxicity of PARP inhibition in mantle cell lymphoma harbouring mutations in both ATM and p53. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2012, 4, 515-527.	6.9	116

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19	Compromised genomic integrity impedes muscle growth after Atrx inactivation. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 122, 4412-4423.	8.2	57
20	Focal adhesion kinase inhibitors are potent antiâ€angiogenic agents. Molecular Oncology, 2011, 5, 517-526.	4.6	74
21	RNA interference against transcription elongation factor SII does not support its role in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2011, 706, 53-58.	1.0	9
22	The role of mRNA decay in p53-induced gene expression. Rna, 2011, 17, 2222-2234.	3.5	25
23	Decreased transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair capacity is associated with increased p53- and MLH1-independent apoptosis in response to cisplatin. BMC Cancer, 2010, 10, 207.	2.6	28
24	Ultraviolet light induces the sustained unscheduled expression of cyclin E in the absence of functional p53. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 2998-3005.	2.6	4
25	The anti-apoptotic role for p53 following exposure to ultraviolet light does not involve DDB2. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2009, 663, 69-76.	1.0	11
26	Ultraviolet light induces the sustained unscheduled expression of cyclin E in the absence of functional p53. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 2995-3002.	2.6	3
27	DDB2-Independent Role for p53 in the Recovery from Ultraviolet Light-Induced Replication Arrest. Cell Cycle, 2007, 6, 1730-1740.	2.6	12
28	The Contribution of Transactivation Subdomains 1 and 2 to p53-Induced Gene Expression Is Heterogeneous But Not Subdomain-Specific. Neoplasia, 2007, 9, 1057-1065.	5.3	7
29	Regulation of ultraviolet light-induced gene expression by gene size. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 6582-6586.	7.1	87
30	Ultraviolet light-induced apoptosis is associated with S-phase in primary human fibroblasts. DNA Repair, 2002, 1, 811-820.	2.8	45
31	Lack of functional pRb results in attenuated recovery of mRNA synthesis and increased apoptosis following UV radiation in human breast cancer cells. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 4481-4489.	5.9	23
32	Human cells bearing homozygous mutations in the DNA mismatch repair genes hMLH1 or hMSH2 are fully proficient in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 5743-5752.	5.9	27
33	UV light-induced degradation of RNA polymerase II is dependent on the Cockayneâ€™s syndrome A and B proteins but not p53 or MLH1. Mutation Research DNA Repair, 2001, 485, 93-105.	3.7	57
34	P53 plays a protective role against UV- and cisplatin-induced apoptosis in transcription-coupled repair proficient fibroblasts. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 6805-6808.	5.9	98
35	The Tumor Suppressor p53 Can Both Stimulate and Inhibit Ultraviolet Lightâ€“induced Apoptosis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 2543-2551.	2.1	47
36	Potential roles for p53 in nucleotide excision repair. Carcinogenesis, 1999, 20, 1389-1396.	2.8	55

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37	Inhibition of RNA polymerase II as a trigger for the p53 response. Oncogene, 1999, 18, 583-592.	5.9	262
38	Role for p53 in the Recovery of Transcription and Protection Against Apoptosis Induced by Ultraviolet Light. Neoplasia, 1999, 1, 276-284.	5.3	52
39	Persistent DNA damage induced by ultraviolet light inhibits p21waf1 and bax expression: implications for DNA repair, UV sensitivity and the induction of apoptosis. Oncogene, 1998, 17, 545-555.	5.9	85
40	Wildtype p53 is required for heat shock and ultraviolet light enhanced repair of a UV-damaged reporter gene. Carcinogenesis, 1997, 18, 245-249.	2.8	65
41	Capacity of UV-Irradiated Human Fibroblasts to Support Adenovirus DNA Synthesis Correlates with Transcription-Coupled Repair and is Reduced in SV40-Transformed Cells and Cells Expressing Mutant p53. Photochemistry and Photobiology, 1997, 66, 659-664.	2.5	19
42	Heat-shock enhanced reactivation of a UV-damaged reporter gene in human cells involves the transcription coupled DNA repair pathway. Mutation Research DNA Repair, 1996, 363, 125-135.	3.7	23