Reed B Wickner

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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151
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18482
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152
times ranked

4493
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Antiprion systems in yeast cooperate to cure or prevent the generation of nearly all [<i> PSI ⁺ </i>] and [URE3] prions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	7.1	9
2	Proteins and Disease | Prions of Yeast and Fungi: Proteins Acting as Genes. , 2021, , 86-91.		0
3	Herbert Tabor, 1918â€“2020: Polyamines, NIH, and the <i>JBC</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	1
4	Innate immunity to yeast prions: Btn2p and Cur1p curing of the [URE3] prion is prevented by 60S ribosomal protein deficiency or ubiquitin/proteasome system overactivity. Genetics, 2021, 217, .	2.9	6
5	Proteasome Control of [URE3] Prion Propagation by Degradation of Anti-Prion Proteins Cur1 and Btn2 in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2021, 218, .	2.9	7
6	Innate immunity to prions: anti-prion systems turn a tsunami of prions into a slow drip. Current Genetics, 2021, 67, 833-847.	1.7	13
7	Normal levels of ribosome-associated chaperones cure two groups of [PSI+] prion variants. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 26298-26306.	7.1	16
8	How Do Yeast Cells Contend with Prions?. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 4742.	4.1	8
9	Prions of Yeast and Fungi. , 2020, , 487-492.		0
10	Anti-prion systems in yeast. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2019, 294, 1729-1738.	3.4	18
11	Prion Variants of Yeast are Numerous, Mutable, and Segregate on Growth, Affecting Prion Pathogenesis, Transmission Barriers, and Sensitivity to Anti-Prion Systems. Viruses, 2019, 11, 238.	3.3	18
12	Anti-Prion Systems in Yeast and Inositol Polyphosphates. Biochemistry, 2018, 57, 1285-1292.	2.5	21
13	Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay factors cure most [PSI+] prion variants. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E1184-E1193.	7.1	26
14	Yeast Prions Compared to Functional Prions and Amyloids. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2018, 430, 3707-3719.	4.2	28
15	Prion propagation and inositol polyphosphates. Current Genetics, 2018, 64, 571-574.	1.7	4
16	Genetics is the logic of life (at least of mine). FEMS Yeast Research, 2018, 19, .	2.3	0
17	<i>Hermes</i> Transposon Mutagenesis Shows [URE3] Prion Pathology Prevented by a Ubiquitin-Targeting Protein: Evidence for Carbon/Nitrogen Assimilation Cross Talk and a Second Function for Ure2p in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2018, 209, 789-800.	2.9	18
18	Study of Amyloids Using Yeast. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2018, 1779, 313-339.	0.9	6

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19	Prions. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2017, 2017, pdb.top077586.	0.3	4
20	Genetic Methods for Studying Yeast Prions. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2017, 2017, pdb.prot089029.	0.3	1
21	Prion Transfection of Yeast. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2017, 2017, pdb.prot089037.	0.3	4
22	Hsp104 disaggregase at normal levels cures many [PSI+] prion variants in a process promoted by Sti1p, Hsp90, and Sis1p. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E4193-E4202.	7.1	40
23	[PSI+] prion propagation is controlled by inositol polyphosphates. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E8402-E8410.	7.1	34
24	Yeast and Fungal Prions. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2016, 8, a023531.	5.5	68
25	Prions are affected by evolution at two levels. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2016, 73, 1131-1144.	5.4	14
26	Yeast Prions: Structure, Biology, and Prion-Handling Systems. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2015, 79, 1-17.	6.6	123
27	Yeast Killer Elements Hold Their Hosts Hostage. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1005139.	3.5	12
28	Yeast Prions: Proteins Templating Conformation and an Anti-prion System. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1004584.	4.7	8
29	Sporadic Distribution of Prion-Forming Ability of Sup35p from Yeasts and Fungi. Genetics, 2014, 198, 605-616.	2.9	28
30	Locating folds of the in-register parallel Î²-sheet of the Sup35p prion domain infectious amyloid. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E4615-22.	7.1	67
31	Normal levels of the antiprion proteins Btn2 and Cur1 cure most newly formed [URE3] prion variants. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, E2711-20.	7.1	61
32	Effect of Domestication on the Spread of the [PIN+] Prion in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Genetics, 2014, 197, 1007-1024.	2.9	11
33	Parallel In-register Intermolecular Î²-Sheet Architectures for Prion-seeded Prion Protein (PrP) Amyloids. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 24129-24142.	3.4	157
34	Amyloid diseases of yeast: prions are proteins acting as genes. Essays in Biochemistry, 2014, 56, 193-205.	4.7	12
35	Molecular Structures of Amyloid and Prion Fibrils: Consensus versus Controversy. Accounts of Chemical Research, 2013, 46, 1487-1496.	15.6	254
36	The [URE3] Prion in Candida. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 551-558.	3.4	18

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37	Viruses and Prions of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Advances in Virus Research, 2013, 86, 1-36.	2.1	110
38	Amyloids and Yeast Prion Biology. Biochemistry, 2013, 52, 1514-1527.	2.5	55
39	The [PSI+] Prion Exists as a Dynamic Cloud of Variants. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003257.	3.5	65
40	Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Prion, 2013, 7, 215-220.	1.8	10
41	Yeast Prions Are Pathogenic, In-Register Parallel Amyloids. , 2013, , 217-231.		0
42	Introduction to Yeast and Fungal Prions. , 2013, , 205-215.		0
43	Discovering Protein-based Inheritance through Yeast Genetics. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 14432-14441.	3.4	7
44	Sex, prions, and plasmids in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, E2683-90.	7.1	63
45	[PSI+] Prion Transmission Barriers Protect Saccharomyces cerevisiae from Infection: Intraspecies 'Species Barriers'. Genetics, 2012, 190, 569-579.	2.9	39
46	Study of Amyloids Using Yeast. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 849, 321-346.	0.9	7
47	Amyloid of theCandida albicansUre2p Prion Domain Is Infectious and Has an In-Register Parallel Î²-Sheet Structure. Biochemistry, 2011, 50, 5971-5978.	2.5	15
48	Structural Insights into Functional and Pathological Amyloid. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 16533-16540.	3.4	146
49	Segmental Polymorphism in a Functional Amyloid. Biophysical Journal, 2011, 101, 2242-2250.	0.5	59
50	Experimentally Derived Structural Constraints for Amyloid Fibrils of Wild-Type Transthyretin. Biophysical Journal, 2011, 101, 2485-2492.	0.5	29
51	The Core of Ure2p Prion Fibrils Is Formed by the N-Terminal Segment in a Parallel Cross-Î² Structure: Evidence from Solid-State NMR. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2011, 409, 263-277.	4.2	56
52	Prion diseases of yeast: Amyloid structure and biology. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2011, 22, 469-475.	5.0	44
53	FUS/TLS forms cytoplasmic aggregates, inhibits cell growth and interacts with TDP-43 in a yeast model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Protein and Cell, 2011, 2, 223-236.	11.0	79
54	Repeat Domains of Melanosome Matrix Protein Pmel17 Orthologs Form Amyloid Fibrils at the Acidic Melanosomal pH. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 8385-8393.	3.4	45

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55	Molecular Chaperone Hsp104 Can Promote Yeast Prion Generation. Genetics, 2011, 188, 339-348.	2.9	39
56	Prion-Forming Ability of Ure2 of Yeasts Is Not Evolutionarily Conserved. Genetics, 2011, 188, 81-90.	2.9	30
57	Suicidal [<i>PSI</i> ⁺] is a lethal yeast prion. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 5337-5341.	7.1	183
58	The yeast prions [PSI+] and [URE3] are molecular degenerative diseases. Prion, 2011, 5, 258-262.	1.8	52
59	The yeast prions [PSI+] and [URE3] are molecular degenerative diseases. Prion, 2011, 5, 258-262.	1.8	41
60	The relationship of prions and translation. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews RNA, 2010, 1, 81-89.	6.4	9
61	Prion amyloid structure explains templating: how proteins can be genes. FEMS Yeast Research, 2010, 10, 980-991.	2.3	63
62	The repeat domain of the melanosome fibril protein Pmel17 forms the amyloid core promoting melanin synthesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 13731-13736.	7.1	129
63	The yeast Sup35NM domain propagates as a prion in mammalian cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 462-467.	7.1	65
64	A prion of yeast metacaspase homolog (Mca1p) detected by a genetic screen. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 1892-1896.	7.1	62
65	The Functional Curli Amyloid Is Not Based on In-register Parallel Î²-Sheet Structure. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 25065-25076.	3.4	119
66	Prion Variants and Species Barriers Among Saccharomyces Ure2 Proteins. Genetics, 2009, 181, 1159-1167.	2.9	63
67	Measurement of amyloid fibril mass-per-length by tilted-beam transmission electron microscopy. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 14339-14344.	7.1	122
68	Prion variants, species barriers, generation and propagation. Journal of Biology, 2009, 8, 47.	2.7	24
69	Two Prion Variants of Sup35p Have In-Register Parallel Î²-Sheet Structures, Independent of Hydration. Biochemistry, 2009, 48, 5074-5082.	2.5	89
70	Protein inheritance (prions) based on parallel inâ€register Î²â€sheet amyloid structures. BioEssays, 2008, 30, 955-964.	2.5	82
71	Curing of the [URE3] prion by Btn2p, a Batten disease-related protein. EMBO Journal, 2008, 27, 2725-2735.	7.8	94
72	Amyloids of Shuffled Prion Domains That Form Prions Have a Parallel In-Register Î²-Sheet Structureâ€. Biochemistry, 2008, 47, 4000-4007.	2.5	63

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73	Amyloid of Rnq1p, the basis of the [<i>PIN</i> ⁺] prion, has a parallel in-register Î²-sheet structure. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 2403-2408.	7.1	141
74	Yeast Prions. Prion, 2007, 1, 94-100.	1.8	35
75	Nucleotide Exchange Factors for Hsp70s Are Required for [URE3] Prion Propagation inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2007, 18, 2149-2154.	2.1	98
76	Ure2p Function Is Enhanced by Its Prion Domain in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2007, 176, 1557-1565.	2.9	72
77	Characterization of Î²-Sheet Structure in Ure2p₁₋₈₉ Yeast Prion Fibrils by Solid-State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. Biochemistry, 2007, 46, 13149-13162.	2.5	154
78	Prions of fungi: inherited structures and biological roles. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2007, 5, 611-618.	28.6	214
79	Amyloid of the prion domain of Sup35p has an in-register parallel beta-sheet structure. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 19754-19759.	7.1	280
80	How to find a prion: [URE3], [PSI+] and [Î²]. Methods, 2006, 39, 3-8.	3.8	39
81	Nitrogen source and the retrograde signalling pathway affect detection, not generation, of the [URE3] prion. Yeast, 2006, 23, 833-840.	1.7	4
82	Ageing in yeast does not enhance prion generation. Yeast, 2006, 23, 1123-1128.	1.7	7
83	Prion domains: sequences, structures and interactions. Nature Cell Biology, 2005, 7, 1039-1044.	10.3	120
84	The structural basis of recognition and removal of cellular mRNA 7-methyl G ?caps? by a viral capsid protein: a unique viral response to host defense. Journal of Molecular Recognition, 2005, 18, 158-168.	2.1	33
85	Primary sequence independence for prion formation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 12825-12830.	7.1	203
86	Yeast prions [URE3] and [PSI+] are diseases. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 10575-10580.	7.1	243
87	Scrapie in Ancient China?. Science, 2005, 309, 874b-874b.	12.6	14
88	Is the Prion Domain of Soluble Ure2p Unstructured?. Biochemistry, 2005, 44, 321-328.	2.5	56
89	Filaments of the Ure2p prion protein have a cross-Î² core structure. Journal of Structural Biology, 2005, 150, 170-179.	2.8	77
90	Scrambled Prion Domains Form Prions and Amyloid. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 7206-7213.	2.3	171

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91	[URE3] prion propagation is abolished by a mutation of the primary cytosolic Hsp70 of budding yeast. Yeast, 2004, 21, 107-117.	1.7	66
92	Prions of yeast fail to elicit a transcriptional response. Yeast, 2004, 21, 963-972.	1.7	8
93	Prion Genetics: New Rules for a New Kind of Gene. Annual Review of Genetics, 2004, 38, 681-707.	7.6	80
94	Prions: proteins as genes and infectious entities. Genes and Development, 2004, 18, 470-485.	5.9	76
95	Heritable activity: a prion that propagates by covalent autoactivation. Genes and Development, 2003, 17, 2083-2087.	5.9	123
96	Architecture of Ure2p Prion Filaments. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 43717-43727.	3.4	144
97	Interactions among prions and prion "strains" in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 16392-16399.	7.1	235
98	Conservation of a portion of the S. cerevisiae Ure2p prion domain that interacts with the full-length protein. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 16384-16391.	7.1	81
99	17 Prions of yeast as epigenetic phenomena: High protein â€œcopy numberâ€•inducing protein â€œsilencingâ€• Advances in Genetics, 2002, 46, 485-525.	1.8	18
100	Mechanism of inactivation on prion conversion of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ure2 protein. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 5253-5260.	7.1	162
101	L-A virus at 3.4 Ã… resolution reveals particle architecture and mRNA decapping mechanism. Nature Structural Biology, 2002, 9, 725-728.	9.7	151
102	[URE3] Prion forms Filamentous Networks in Yeast Cytoplasm. Microscopy and Microanalysis, 2001, 7, 52-53.	0.4	0
103	Prion Filament Networks in [Ure3] Cells of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 153, 1327-1336.	5.2	79
104	Linking the 3â€² Poly(A) Tail to the Subunit Joining Step of Translation Initiation: Relations of Pab1p, Eukaryotic Translation Initiation Factor 5B (Fun12p), and Ski2p-Slh1p. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 4900-4908.	2.3	84
105	The Double-Stranded RNA Viruses of Saccharomyces Cerevisiae. , 2001, , 67-108.		1
106	Give credit where it's due (not to me, this time). Nature, 2000, 403, 356-356.	27.8	10
107	[URE3] Prion Propagation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae : Requirement for Chaperone Hsp104 and Curing by Overexpressed Chaperone Ydj1p. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 8916-8922.	2.3	270
108	Prions of Yeast as Heritable Amyloidoses. Journal of Structural Biology, 2000, 130, 310-322.	2.8	73

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109	Prions in <i>Saccharomyces</i> and <i>Podospora</i> spp.: Protein-Based Inheritance. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 1999, 63, 844-861.	6.6	67
110	Prions of Yeast and Fungi. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 555-558.	3.4	71
111	Prion Domain Initiation of Amyloid Formation in Vitro from Native Ure2p. Science, 1999, 283, 1339-1343.	12.6	293
112	Two Prion-Inducing Regions of Ure2p Are Nonoverlapping. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 4516-4524.	2.3	104
113	Mks1p Is a Regulator of Nitrogen Catabolism Upstream of Ure2p in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 1999, 153, 585-594.	2.9	51
114	The Ski7 Antiviral Protein Is an EF1-Î± Homolog That Blocks Expression of Non-Poly(A) mRNA in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Journal of Virology, 1999, 73, 2893-2900.	3.4	50
115	This year in YEAST. , 1998, 14, 1437-1438.		0
116	Mak21p of Saccharomyces cerevisiae, a Homolog of Human CAATT-binding Protein, Is Essential for 60 S Ribosomal Subunit Biogenesis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 28912-28920.	3.4	35
117	Ski6p Is a Homolog of RNA-Processing Enzymes That Affects Translation of Non-Poly(A) mRNAs and 60S Ribosomal Subunit Biogenesis. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1998, 18, 2688-2696.	2.3	64
118	Structure of L-A Virus: A Specialized Compartment for the Transcription and Replication of Double-stranded RNA. Journal of Cell Biology, 1997, 138, 975-985.	5.2	107
119	PRIONS AND RNA VIRUSES OFSACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. Annual Review of Genetics, 1996, 30, 109-139.	7.6	89
120	[URE3] and [PSI] as prions ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae: genetic evidence and biochemical properties. Seminars in Virology, 1996, 7, 215-223.	3.9	8
121	RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity related to the 20S RNA replicon ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae. , 1996, 12, 1219-1228.		2
122	[PSI] and [URE3] as yeast prions. Yeast, 1995, 11, 1671-1685.	1.7	162
123	XIV. Yeast sequencing reports. Sequence ofMKT1, needed for propagation of M2 satellite dsRNA of the L-A virus ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1994, 10, 1477-1479.	1.7	9
124	A yeast antiviral protein,SKI8, shares a repeated amino acid sequence pattern with Î²-subunits of G proteins and several other proteins. Yeast, 1993, 9, 43-51.	1.7	36
125	VYeast sequencing reports.AFG1, a new member of theSEC18-NSF,PAS1,CDC48-VCP, TBP family of ATPases. Yeast, 1992, 8, 787-790.	1.7	24
126	Pol of gagâ€"pol fusion protein required for encapsidation of viral RNA of yeast L-A virus. Nature, 1992, 359, 746-749.	27.8	106

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127	Portable encapsidation signal of the L-A double-stranded RNA virus of S. cerevisiae. Cell, 1990, 62, 819-828.	28.9	137
128	Yeast virology. FASEB Journal, 1989, 3, 2257-2265.	0.5	53
129	Structure and nuclear localization signal of the SK13 antiviral protein ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1989, 5, 149-158.	1.7	70
130	Gene overlap results in a viral protein having an RNA binding domain and a major coat protein domain. Cell, 1988, 55, 663-671.	28.9	114
131	Gene disruption indicates that the only essential function of the SKI8 chromosomal gene is to protect Saccharomyces cerevisiae from viral cytopathology. Virology, 1987, 157, 252-256.	2.4	32
132	Molecular cloning of chromosome I DNA fromSaccharomyces cerevisiae: Isolation of theMAK16 gene and analysis of an adjacent gene essential for growth at low temperatures. Yeast, 1987, 3, 51-57.	1.7	76
133	A New Non-Mendelian Genetic Element of Yeast That Increases Cytopathology Produced by M1 Double-Stranded RNA in ski Strains. Genetics, 1987, 117, 399-408.	2.9	26
134	On the mechanism of exclusion of M2 double-stranded RNA by L-A-E, double-stranded RNA inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1985, 1, 57-65.	1.7	23
135	GENETIC CONTROL OF L-A AND L-(BC) dsRNA COPY NUMBER IN KILLER SYSTEMS OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. Genetics, 1984, 107, 199-217.	2.9	91
136	Yeast L dsRNA consists of at least three distinct RNAs; evidence that the non-mendelian genes [HOK], [NEX] and [EXL] are on one of these dsRNAs. Cell, 1982, 31, 429-441.	28.9	132
137	[HOK], A NEW YEAST NON-MENDELIAN TRAIT, ENABLES A REPLICATION-DEFECTIVE KILLER PLASMID TO BE MAINTAINED. Genetics, 1982, 100, 159-174.	2.9	60
138	Plasmids controlling exclusion of the K2 killer double-stranded RNA plasmid of yeast. Cell, 1980, 21, 217-226.	28.9	103
139	MAPPING CHROMOSOMAL GENES OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE USING AN IMPROVED GENETIC MAPPING METHOD. Genetics, 1979, 92, 803-821.	2.9	60
140	A MUTANT KILLER PLASMID WHOSE REPLICATION DEPENDS ON A CHROMOSOMAL "SUPERKILLER" MUTATION. Genetics, 1979, 91, 673-682.	2.9	38
141	pet 18: A chromosomal gene required for cell growth and for the maintenance of mitochondrial DNA and the killer plasmid of yeast. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1978, 165, 115-121.	2.4	57
142	TWENTY-SIX CHROMOSOMAL GENES NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE KILLER DOUBLE-STRANDED RNA PLASMID OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE. Genetics, 1978, 88, 419-425.	2.9	90
143	DELETION OF MITOCHONDRIAL DNA BYPASSING A CHROMOSOMAL GENE NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE KILLER PLASMID OF YEAST. Genetics, 1977, 87, 441-452.	2.9	37
144	MUTANTS OF THE KILLER PLASMID OF SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE DEPENDENT ON CHROMOSOMAL DIPLOIDY FOR EXPRESSION AND MAINTENANCE. Genetics, 1976, 82, 273-285.	2.9	31

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145	TWO CHROMOSOMAL GENES REQUIRED FOR KILLING EXPRESSION IN KILLER STRAINS OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i>. Genetics, 1976, 82, 429-442.	2.9	154
146	CHROMOSOMAL AND NONCHROMOSOMAL MUTATIONS AFFECTING THE "KILLER CHARACTER" OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i>. Genetics, 1974, 76, 423-432.	2.9	118
147	Mutants of Saccharomyces cerevisiae That Incorporate Deoxythymidine-5â€²-Monophosphate Into Deoxyribonucleic Acid In Vivo. Journal of Bacteriology, 1974, 117, 252-260.	2.2	152
148	â€œKiller Characterâ€•of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> : Curing by Growth at Elevated Temperature. Journal of Bacteriology, 1974, 117, 1356-1357.	2.2	143
149	Deoxyribonucleic Acid Polymerase II of Escherichia coli. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1972, 247, 498-504.	3.4	47
150	Purification of Adenosylmethionine Decarboxylase from Escherichia coli W: Evidence For Covalently Bound Pyruvate. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1970, 245, 2132-2139.	3.4	152
151	Dehydroalanine in Histidine Ammonia Lyase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1969, 244, 6550-6552.	3.4	115