Jennifer J Loros

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

96 papers	10,845 citations	31976 53 h-index	45317 90 g-index
100 all docs	100 docs citations	100 times ranked	4815 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Light-Induced Resetting of a Mammalian Circadian Clock Is Associated with Rapid Induction of the Transcript. Cell, 1997, 91, 1043-1053.	28.9	817
2	Lessons from the Genome Sequence ofNeurospora crassa: Tracing the Path from Genomic Blueprint to Multicellular Organism. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2004, 68, 1-108.	6.6	572
3	Neurospora wc-1 and wc-2: Transcription, Photoresponses, and the Origins of Circadian Rhythmicity. Science, 1997, 276, 763-769.	12.6	508
4	White Collar-1, a Circadian Blue Light Photoreceptor, Binding to the frequency Promoter. Science, 2002, 297, 815-819.	12.6	490
5	Alternative Initiation of Translation and Time-Specific Phosphorylation Yield Multiple Forms of the Essential Clock Protein FREQUENCY. Cell, 1997, 89, 469-476.	28.9	347
6	Light-induced resetting of a circadian clock is mediated by a rapid increase in frequency transcript. Cell, 1995, 81, 1003-1012.	28.9	346
7	Interconnected Feedback Loops in the Neurospora Circadian System. Science, 2000, 289, 107-110.	12.6	336
8	Conformational Switching in the Fungal Light Sensor Vivid. Science, 2007, 316, 1054-1057.	12.6	328
9	The PAS Protein VIVID Defines a Clock-Associated Feedback Loop that Represses Light Input, Modulates Gating, and Regulates Clock Resetting. Cell, 2001, 104, 453-464.	28.9	321
10	Genome-wide analysis of light-inducible responses reveals hierarchical light signalling in Neurospora. EMBO Journal, 2009, 28, 1029-1042.	7.8	249
11	Guidelines for Genome-Scale Analysis of Biological Rhythms. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2017, 32, 380-393.	2.6	237
12	Thermally Regulated Translational Control of FRQ Mediates Aspects of Temperature Responses in the Neurospora Circadian Clock. Cell, 1997, 89, 477-486.	28.9	235
13	Genetic and Molecular Analysis of Circadian Rhythms inNeurospora. Annual Review of Physiology, 2001, 63, 757-794.	13.1	219
14	How Temperature Changes Reset a Circadian Oscillator. , 1998, 281, 825-829.		209
15	The circadian clock ofNeurospora crassa. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2012, 36, 95-110.	8.6	196
16	Enabling a Community to Dissect an Organism: Overview of the Neurospora Functional Genomics Project. Advances in Genetics, 2007, 57, 49-96.	1.8	191
17	The Neurospora Circadian System. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2004, 19, 414-424.	2.6	189
18	Quantitative Proteomics Reveals a Dynamic Interactome and Phase-Specific Phosphorylation in the Neurospora Circadian Clock. Molecular Cell, 2009, 34, 354-363.	9.7	186

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19	Rhythmic binding of a WHITE COLLAR-containing complex to the frequency promoter is inhibited by FREQUENCY. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 5914-5919.	7.1	183
20	The band mutation in Neurospora crassa is a dominant allele of ras-1 implicating RAS signaling in circadian output. Genes and Development, 2007, 21, 1494-1505.	5.9	158
21	Loss of Temperature Compensation of Circadian Period Length in the frq-9 Mutant of Neurospora crassa. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 1986, 1, 187-198.	2.6	154
22	Role for antisense RNA in regulating circadian clock function in Neurospora crassa. Nature, 2003, 421, 948-952.	27.8	153
23	Genetic and Molecular Analysis of Phytochromes from the Filamentous Fungus Neurospora crassa. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 2140-2152.	3.4	142
24	Decoupling circadian clock protein turnover from circadian period determination. Science, 2015, 347, 1257277.	12.6	141
25	Physical interaction between VIVID and white collar complex regulates photoadaptation inNeurospora. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 16715-16720.	7.1	138
26	Fully Codon-Optimized luciferase Uncovers Novel Temperature Characteristics of the Neurospora Clock. Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 28-37.	3.4	134
27	The Neurospora Checkpoint Kinase 2: A Regulatory Link Between the Circadian and Cell Cycles. Science, 2006, 313, 644-649.	12.6	132
28	Analysis of clock-regulated genes in Neurospora reveals widespread posttranscriptional control of metabolic potential. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 16995-17002.	7.1	131
29	Fungal photobiology: visible light as a signal for stress, space and time. Current Genetics, 2015, 61, 275-288.	1.7	127
30	How fungi keep time: circadian system in Neurospora and other fungi. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2006, 9, 579-587.	5.1	126
31	A Role for Casein Kinase 2 in the Mechanism Underlying Circadian Temperature Compensation. Cell, 2009, 137, 749-760.	28.9	125
32	The relationship between FRQ-protein stability and temperature compensation in the Neurospora circadian clock. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 17681-17686.	7.1	123
33	Making Time: Conservation of Biological Clocks from Fungi to Animals. Microbiology Spectrum, 2017, 5, .	3.0	121
34	Execution of the Circadian Negative Feedback Loop in Neurospora Requires the ATP-Dependent Chromatin-Remodeling Enzyme CLOCKSWITCH. Molecular Cell, 2007, 25, 587-600.	9.7	115
35	Structure of a Light-Activated LOV Protein Dimer That Regulates Transcription. Science Signaling, 2011, 4, ra50.	3.6	108
36	Roles for WHITE COLLAR-1 in Circadian and General Photoperception in Neurospora crassa. Genetics, 2003, 163, 103-114.	2.9	106

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37	The Fungal Pathogen Aspergillus fumigatus Regulates Growth, Metabolism, and Stress Resistance in Response to Light. MBio, 2013, 4, .	4.1	104
38	Neurospora illuminates fungal photoreception. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2010, 47, 922-929.	2.1	101
39	Circadian Proteomic Analysis Uncovers Mechanisms of Post-Transcriptional Regulation in Metabolic Pathways. Cell Systems, 2018, 7, 613-626.e5.	6.2	93
40	The PAS/LOV protein VIVID supports a rapidly dampened daytime oscillator that facilitates entrainment of the Neurospora circadian clock. Genes and Development, 2005, 19, 2593-2605.	5.9	89
41	FRQ-Interacting RNA Helicase Mediates Negative and Positive Feedback in the Neurospora Circadian Clock. Genetics, 2010, 184, 351-361.	2.9	89
42	Conserved RNA Helicase FRH Acts Nonenzymatically to Support the Intrinsically Disordered Neurospora Clock Protein FRQ. Molecular Cell, 2013, 52, 832-843.	9.7	83
43	Analysis of Expressed Sequence Tags From Two Starvation, Time-of-Day-Specific Libraries of Neurospora crassa Reveals Novel Clock-Controlled Genes. Genetics, 2001, 157, 1057-1065.	2.9	82
44	The frequency Gene Is Required for Temperature-Dependent Regulation of Many Clock-Controlled Genes in Neurospora crassa. Genetics, 2003, 164, 923-933.	2.9	81
45	Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate Dehydrogenase Is Regulated on a Daily Basis by the Circadian Clock. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 446-452.	3.4	79
46	Light and Clock Expression of the Neurospora Clock Gene frequency Is Differentially Driven by but Dependent on WHITE COLLAR-2. Genetics, 2002, 160, 149-158.	2.9	77
47	The Phospho-Code Determining Circadian Feedback Loop Closure and Output in Neurospora. Molecular Cell, 2019, 74, 771-784.e3.	9.7	74
48	Eukaryotic circadian systems: cycles in common. Genes To Cells, 1999, 4, 01-10.	1.2	71
49	Genetic and Molecular Characterization of a Cryptochrome from the Filamentous Fungus Neurospora crassa. Eukaryotic Cell, 2010, 9, 738-750.	3.4	69
50	Neurospora crassa: Looking back and looking forward at a model microbe. American Journal of Botany, 2014, 101, 2022-2035.	1.7	68
51	A Nitrate-Induced frq-Less Oscillator in Neurospora crassa. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2004, 19, 280-286.	2.6	65
52	Closing the circadian negative feedback loop: FRQ-dependent clearance of WC-1 from the nucleus. Genes and Development, 2008, 22, 3196-3204.	5.9	62
53	Neurospora WC-1 Recruits SWI/SNF to Remodel frequency and Initiate a Circadian Cycle. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004599.	3.5	61
54	Aspergillus fumigatus Photobiology Illuminates the Marked Heterogeneity between Isolates. MBio, 2016, 7, .	4.1	58

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55	Seeing the world differently: variability in the photosensory mechanisms of two model fungi. Environmental Microbiology, 2016, 18, 5-20.	3.8	56
56	Neurospora Clock-Controlled Gene 9 (ccg-9) Encodes Trehalose Synthase: Circadian Regulation of Stress Responses and Development. Eukaryotic Cell, 2002, 1, 33-43.	3.4	54
57	A High-Density Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Map for Neurospora crassa. Genetics, 2009, 181, 767-781.	2.9	54
58	From The Cover: Assignment of an essential role for the Neurospora frequency gene in circadian entrainment to temperature cycles. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 2210-2215.	7.1	53
59	Circadian rhythms in fungi. Journal of Genetics, 1996, 75, 387-401.	0.7	51
60	Alternative Use of DNA Binding Domains by the Neurospora White Collar Complex Dictates Circadian Regulation and Light Responses. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2016, 36, 781-793.	2.3	46
61	The circadian system as an organizer of metabolism. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2016, 90, 39-43.	2.1	45
62	Biological Significance of Photoreceptor Photocycle Length: VIVID Photocycle Governs the Dynamic VIVID-White Collar Complex Pool Mediating Photo-adaptation and Response to Changes in Light Intensity. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1005215.	3.5	42
63	A Phylogenetically Conserved DNA Damage Response Resets the Circadian Clock. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2009, 24, 193-202.	2.6	40
64	High-resolution spatiotemporal analysis of gene expression in real time: In vivo analysis of circadian rhythms in Neurospora crassa using a FREQUENCY-luciferase translational reporter. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2012, 49, 681-683.	2.1	39
65	Circadian Clock-Specific Roles for the Light Response Protein WHITE COLLAR-2. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 2619-2628.	2.3	38
66	Neurospora sees the light: Light signaling components in a model system. Communicative and Integrative Biology, 2009, 2, 448-451.	1.4	38
67	Dissecting the Mechanisms of the Clock in Neurospora. Methods in Enzymology, 2015, 551, 29-52.	1.0	38
68	An efficient method for gene disruption in Neurospora crassa. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1994, 242, 490-494.	2.4	34
69	The molecular basis of the Neurospora clock. Seminars in Neuroscience, 1995, 7, 3-13.	2.2	33
70	Fungal Functional Genomics: Tunable Knockout-Knock-in Expression and Tagging Strategies. Eukaryotic Cell, 2009, 8, 800-804.	3.4	31
71	Structure of the frequencyâ€interacting <scp>RNA</scp> helicase: a protein interaction hub for the circadianÂclock. EMBO Journal, 2016, 35, 1707-1719.	7.8	31
72	Analysis of Circadian Rhythms in Neurospora: Overview of Assays and Genetic and Molecular Biological Manipulation. Methods in Enzymology, 2005, 393, 3-22.	1.0	30

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73	Light-Inducible System for Tunable Protein Expression inNeurospora crassa. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2012, 2, 1207-1212.	1.8	29
74	Principles of the animal molecular clock learned from Neurospora. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 51, 19-33.	2.6	29
75	A developmental cycle masks output from the circadian oscillator under conditions of choline deficiency in Neurospora. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 20102-20107.	7.1	24
76	Time at the end of the millennium: the Neurospora clock. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 1998, 1, 698-706.	5.1	23
77	A HAD family phosphatase CSP-6 regulates the circadian output pathway in Neurospora crassa. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007192.	3.5	22
78	Just-So Stories and Origin Myths: Phosphorylation and Structural Disorder in Circadian Clock Proteins. Molecular Cell, 2018, 69, 165-168.	9.7	18
79	The Neurospora circadian clock regulates a transcription factor that controls rhythmic expression of the output eas(ccg-2) gene. Molecular Microbiology, 2002, 41, 897-909.	2.5	16
80	Learning and Imputation for Mass-spec Bias Reduction (LIMBR). Bioinformatics, 2019, 35, 1518-1526.	4.1	15
81	Neurospora Photoreceptors. , 2005, , 371-389.		14
82	A Tool Set for the Genome-Wide Analysis of Neurospora crassa by RT-PCR. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2015, 5, 2043-2049.	1.8	14
83	Light-regulated promoters for tunable, temporal, and affordable control of fungal gene expression. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2018, 102, 3849-3863.	3.6	14
84	A kinase for light and time. Molecular Microbiology, 2005, 56, 299-302.	2.5	10
85	A Kinetic Study of the Effects of Light on Circadian Rhythmicity of the frq Promoter of Neurospora crassa. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2014, 29, 38-48.	2.6	10
86	Evaluating the circadian rhythm and response to glucose addition in dispersed growth cultures of Neurospora crassa. Fungal Biology, 2020, 124, 398-406.	2.5	10
87	PRD-2 directly regulates casein kinase I and counteracts nonsense-mediated decay in the Neurospora circadian clock. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	9
88	Making Time: Conservation of Biological Clocks from Fungi to Animals. , 2017, , 515-534.		8
89	6 Photobiology and Circadian Clocks in Neurospora. , 2014, , 121-148.		8
90	The Molecular Workings of the Neurospora Biological Clock. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 2008, , 184-202.	1.1	6

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91	Bright to Dim Oscillatory Response of the Neurospora Circadian Oscillator. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2014, 29, 49-59.	2.6	4
92	The Genetic Basis of the Circadian Clock: Identification of frq and FRQ as Clock Components in Neurospora. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 1995, 183, 3-25.	1.1	4
93	Quantitative single molecule RNA-FISH and RNase-free cell wall digestion in Neurospora crassa. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2021, 156, 103615.	2.1	3
94	CK2 and temperature compensation inNeurospora. Sleep and Biological Rhythms, 2009, 7, 162-171.	1.0	1
95	Circadian Rhythms. , 2014, , 442-466.		1
96	Molecular Genetics of Circadian Rhythms inNeurosporaa Prototypic Circadian System. Handbook of Behavioral Neurobiology, 2001, , 335-350.	0.3	1