Regulators of mitochondrial translation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Siep, M.

Citation for published version (APA):
Acknowledgments

References


Frishman, D. & Argos, P. Incorporation of non-local interactions in protein secondary structure prediction from the amino acid sequence. Protein Eng 9, 133-42 (1996).


Kozak, M. Adherence to the first-AUG rule when a second AUG codon follows closely upon the first. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 92, 7134 (1995).

Kozak, M. Recognition of AUG and alternative initiator codons is augmented by G in position +4 but is not generally affected by the nucleotides in positions +5 and +6. *Embo J* 16, 2482-92 (1997).


Rasmussen, S.W. A 37.5 kb region of yeast chromosome X includes the SME1, MEF2, GSH1 and CSD3 genes, a TCP-1-related gene, an open reading frame similar to the DAL80 gene, and a tRNA(Asp). *Yeast* 11, 873-83 (1995).


Rijnberg, M. Analysis of the COX1 translational activator MSS51. in *Student report, University of Amsterdam*. (, 1999).


Rödel, G. Two yeast nuclear genes, CBS1 and CBS2, are required for translation of mitochondrial transcripts bearing the 5'-untranslated COB leader. *Curr Genet* 11, 41-5 (1986b).


Wallis, M.G., Groudinsky, O., Slonimski, P.P. & Dujardin, G. The NAM1 protein (NAM1p), which is selectively required for cox1, cytb and atp6 transcript processing/stabilisation, is located in the yeast mitochondrial matrix. Eur J Biochem 222, 27-32 (1994).


Wienholds, E. Functional analysis of MSS51, a possible translational activator of COX1 mRNA. in Student report, University of Amsterdam. (, 1998).


