Peter E Sudbery

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

23 papers	2,524 citations	430874 18 h-index	610901 24 g-index
26 all docs	26 docs citations	26 times ranked	2615 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Proteins that physically interact with the phosphatase Cdc14 in Candida albicans have diverse roles in the cell cycle. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6258.	3.3	18
2	Quantitative Proteomic Analysis in Candida albicans Using SILAC-Based Mass Spectrometry. Proteomics, 2018, 18, 1700278.	2.2	15
3	Cell Cycle-Independent Phospho-Regulation of Fkh2 during Hyphal Growth Regulates Candida albicans Pathogenesis. PLoS Pathogens, 2015, 11, e1004630.	4.7	26
4	In<i>Candida albicans</i>, phosphorylation of Exo84 by Cdk1-Hgc1 is necessary for efficient hyphal extension. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2014, 25, 1097-1110.	2.1	29
5	In <scp><i>C</i></scp><i>andida albicans</i> hyphae, <scp>S</scp>ec2p is physically associated with <scp><i>SEC2</i> mRNA</scp> on secretory vesicles. Molecular Microbiology, 2014, 94, 828-842.	2.5	17
6	The Spatial Distribution of the Exocyst and Actin Cortical Patches Is Sufficient To Organize Hyphal Tip Growth. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 998-1008.	3.4	47
7	Growth of Candida albicans hyphae. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2011, 9, 737-748.	28.6	869
8	SpitzenkÃ¶rper, Exocyst, and Polarisome Components in Candida albicans Hyphae Show Different Patterns of Localization and Have Distinct Dynamic Properties. Eukaryotic Cell, 2010, 9, 1455-1465.	3.4	79
9	Adhesion of <i>Candida albicans</i> to Endothelial Cells under Physiological Conditions of Flow. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 3872-3878.	2.2	58
10	Regulation of polarised growth in fungi. Fungal Biology Reviews, 2008, 22, 44-55.	4.7	25
11	<i>Candida albicans</i> -Endothelial Cell Interactions: a Key Step in the Pathogenesis of Systemic Candidiasis. Infection and Immunity, 2008, 76, 4370-4377.	2.2	77
12	A Synthetic Lethal Screen Identifies a Role for the Cortical Actin Patch/Endocytosis Complex in the Response to Nutrient Deprivation inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2004, 166, 707-719.	2.9	42
13	A Synthetic Lethal Screen Identifies a Role for the Cortical Actin Patch/Endocytosis Complex in the Response to Nutrient Deprivation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2004, 166, 707-719.	2.9	8
14	In yeast, the pseudohyphal phenotype induced by isoamyl alcohol results from the operation of the morphogenesis checkpoint. Journal of Cell Science, 2003, 116, 3423-3431.	2.0	43
15	Candida albicans: A molecular revolution built on lessons from budding yeast. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2002, 3, 918-931.	16.3	482
16	The germ tubes of Candida albicans hyphae and pseudohyphae show different patterns of septin ring localization. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 41, 19-31.	2.5	145
17	The non-Saccharomyces yeasts. Yeast, 1994, 10, 1707-1726.	1.7	31
18	Expression of the Î±-galactosidase fromCyamopsis tetragonoloba (guar) byHansenula polymorpha. Yeast, 1991, 7, 463-473.	1.7	54

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Genetic analysis in the methylotrophic yeastHansenula polymorpha. Yeast, 1988, 4, 293-303.	1.7	143
20	Transcript characterisation, gene disruption and nucleotide sequence of the Saccharomyces cerevisiaeWHI2 gene. Gene, 1988, 66, 205-213.	2.2	14
21	Genes which control cell proliferation in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Nature, 1980, 288, 401-404.	27.8	222
22	SMALL-SIZED MUTANTS OF <i>SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE</i>. Genetics, 1980, 96, 561-566.	2.9	48
23	Nuclear DNA Content and Senescence in Physarum polycephalum. Nature: New Biology, 1973, 245, 263-265.	4.5	25