Hirofumi Kunitomo

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

33	1,895	331670 21	477307 29
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

39	39	39	2277
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Roles of the ClC chloride channel CLH-1 in food-associated salt chemotaxis behavior of C. elegans. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	4
2	Glutamate signaling from a single sensory neuron mediates experience-dependent bidirectional behavior in Caenorhabditis elegans. Cell Reports, 2021, 35, 109177.	6.4	20
3	Caenorhabditis Elegans Exhibits Morphine Addiction-like Behavior via the Opioid-like Receptor NPR-17. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2021, 12, 802701.	3.5	2
4	Simultaneous recording of behavioral and neural responses of free-moving nematodes C.Âelegans. STAR Protocols, 2021, 2, 101011.	1.2	3
5	is allelic to. MicroPublication Biology, 2020, 2020, .	0.1	1
6	Multiple sensory neurons mediate starvation-dependent aversive navigation in Caenorhabditis elegans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 18673-18683.	7.1	23
7	A Gustatory Neural Circuit ofCaenorhabditis elegansGenerates Memory-Dependent Behaviors in Na⁺Chemotaxis. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 2097-2111.	3.6	36
8	Structural basis for Na+ transport mechanism by a light-driven Na+ pump. Nature, 2015, 521, 48-53.	27.8	224
9	Regulation of Experience-Dependent Bidirectional Chemotaxis by a Neural Circuit Switch inCaenorhabditis elegans. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 15631-15637.	3.6	34
10	Role of synaptic phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase in a behavioral learning response in C. elegans. Science, 2014, 345, 313-317.	12.6	84
11	Concentration memory-dependent synaptic plasticity of a taste circuit regulates salt concentration chemotaxis in Caenorhabditis elegans. Nature Communications, 2013, 4, 2210.	12.8	104
12	Ciliated sensory neurons of C. elegans are regulated by tubulin polyglutamylation in response to the environmental stresses. Neuroscience Research, 2011, 71, e47.	1.9	0
13	Roles for class IIA phosphatidylinositol transfer protein in neurotransmission and behavioral plasticity at the sensory neuron synapses of Caenorhabditis elegans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 7589-7594.	7.1	21
14	A reporter assay for G-protein-coupled receptors using a B-cell line suitable for stable episomal expression. Analytical Biochemistry, 2010, 400, 163-172.	2.4	6
15	Reversal of Salt Preference Is Directed by the Insulin/PI3K and Gq/PKC Signaling inCaenorhabditis elegans. Genetics, 2010, 186, 1309-1319.	2.9	63
16	Single-cell transcriptional analysis of taste sensory neuron pair in Caenorhabditis elegans. Nucleic Acids Research, 2010, 38, 131-142.	14.5	143
17	Olfactory Plasticity Is Regulated by Pheromonal Signaling in Caenorhabditis elegans. Science, 2010, 329, 1647-1650.	12.6	85
18	Identification of Tubulin Deglutamylase among Caenorhabditis elegans and Mammalian Cytosolic Carboxypeptidases (CCPs). Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 22936-22941.	3.4	95

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	GPC-1, a G Protein Î³-Subunit, Regulates Olfactory Adaptation in Caenorhabditis elegans. Genetics, 2009, 181, 1347-1357.	2.9	23
20	Lateralized Gustatory Behavior of C. elegans Is Controlled by Specific Receptor-Type Guanylyl Cyclases. Current Biology, 2009, 19, 996-1004.	3.9	101
21	A trophic role for Wnt-Ror kinase signaling during developmental pruning in Caenorhabditis elegans. Nature Neuroscience, 2009, 12, 981-987.	14.8	49
22	Caenorhabditis elegans DYFâ€1 1, an orthologue of mammalian Traf3ip1/MIPâ€T3, is required for sensory cilia formation. Genes To Cells, 2008, 13, 13-25.	1.2	41
23	CASY-1, an ortholog of calsyntenins/alcadeins, is essential for learning in Caenorhabditis elegans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 5260-5265.	7.1	69
24	A suppressor screen for genes that regulate salt chemotaxis learning in C. elegans. Neuroscience Research, 2007, 58, S227.	1.9	0
25	The neprilysin gene nep-2 is involved in olfactory adaptation in C. elegans. Neuroscience Research, 2007, 58, S216.	1.9	0
26	The Insulin/PI 3-Kinase Pathway Regulates Salt Chemotaxis Learning in Caenorhabditis elegans. Neuron, 2006, 51, 613-625.	8.1	285
27	GoÂ regulates olfactory adaptation by antagonizing GqÂ-DAG signaling in Caenorhabditis elegans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 1112-1117.	7.1	75
28	MBR-1, a Novel Helix-Turn-Helix Transcription Factor, Is Required for Pruning Excessive Neurites in Caenorhabditis elegans. Current Biology, 2005, 15, 1554-1559.	3.9	43
29	Identification of ciliated sensory neuron-expressed genes in Caenorhabditis elegans using targeted pull-down of poly(A) tails. Genome Biology, 2005, 6, R17.	9.6	81
30	The Caenorhabditis elegans eukaryotic initiation factor 5A homologue, IFF-1, is required for germ cell proliferation, gametogenesis and localization of the P-granule component PGL-1. Mechanisms of Development, 2004, 121, 213-224.	1.7	37
31	A Zinc-Finger Protein, Rst2p, Regulates Transcription of the Fission Yeaststel1⁺Gene, Which Encodes a Pivotal Transcription Factor for Sexual Development. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 3205-3217.	2.1	81
32	Schizosaccharomyces pombe pac2 + controls the onset of sexual development via a pathway independent of the cAMP cascade. Current Genetics, 1995, 28, 32-38.	1.7	60
33	Behavioural assay for olfactory plasticity in C. elegans. Protocol Exchange, 0, , .	0.3	2