Carmen-Lisset Flores

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

23	1,148	687363 13	677142 22
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

23	23	23	1630
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Isolation and molecular characterization of theArabidopsis TPS1gene, encoding trehaloseâ€6â€phosphate synthase. Plant Journal, 1998, 13, 685-689.	5.7	215
2	The importance of a functional trehalose biosynthetic pathway for the life of yeasts and fungi. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 351-359.	2.3	179
3	Moonlighting Proteins in Yeasts. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2008, 72, 197-210.	6.6	138
4	Carbohydrate and energy-yielding metabolism in non-conventional yeasts: Figure 1. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2000, 24, 507-529.	8.6	137
5	Carbohydrate and energy-yielding metabolism in non-conventional yeasts. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2000, 24, 507-529.	8.6	114
6	An internal deletion in MTH1 enables growth on glucose of pyruvate-decarboxylase negative, non-fermentative Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbial Cell Factories, 2012, 11, 131.	4.0	76
7	The Expanding Landscape of Moonlighting Proteins in Yeasts. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2016, 80, 765-777.	6.6	57
8	Mitochondrial Localization of the Mevalonate Pathway Enzyme 3-Hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA Reductase in the Trypanosomatidae. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2004, 15, 1356-1363.	2.1	43
9	Unraveling moonlighting functions with yeasts. IUBMB Life, 2011, 63, 457-462.	3.4	24
10	Disruption of Yarrowia lipolytica TPS1 Gene Encoding Trehalose-6-P Synthase Does Not Affect Growth in Glucose but Impairs Growth at High Temperature. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e23695.	2.5	23
11	Yarrowia lipolytica Mutants Devoid of Pyruvate Carboxylase Activity Show an Unusual Growth Phenotype. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 356-364.	3.4	21
12	The Gluconeogenic Enzyme Fructose-1,6-Bisphosphatase Is Dispensable for Growth of the Yeast Yarrowia lipolytica in Gluconeogenic Substrates. Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 1742-1749.	3.4	21
13	The dimorphic yeast Yarrowia lipolytica possesses an atypical phosphofructokinase: characterization of the enzyme and its encoding gene. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 1465-1474.	1.8	16
14	The repressor Rgt1 and the cAMP-dependent protein kinases control the expression of the SUC2 gene in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2015, 1850, 1362-1367.	2.4	14
15	Evolution of moonlighting proteins: insight from yeasts. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2014, 42, 1715-1719.	3.4	13
16	Expression of PEP carboxylase fromEscherichia colicomplements the phenotypic effects of pyruvate carboxylase mutations inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. FEBS Letters, 1997, 412, 531-534.	2.8	12
17	Sampling cells by rapid filtration improves the yield of mRNAs. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 751-756.	2.3	12
18	By-product formation during exposure of respiringSaccharomyces cerevisiaecultures to excess glucose is not caused by a limited capacity of pyruvate carboxylase. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1999, 179, 107-113.	1.8	10

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Mutations in GAL2 or GAL4 alleviate catabolite repression produced by galactose in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2000, 26, 748-755.	3.2	8
20	The Gene YALI0E20207g from Yarrowia lipolytica Encodes an N-Acetylglucosamine Kinase Implicated in the Regulated Expression of the Genes from the N-Acetylglucosamine Assimilatory Pathway. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0122135.	2.5	7
21	Construction and characterization of a Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain able to grow on glucosamine as sole carbon and nitrogen source. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 16949.	3.3	7
22	The N-Acetylglucosamine Kinase from Yarrowia lipolytica Is a Moonlighting Protein. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 13109.	4.1	1
23	By-product formation during exposure of respiring Saccharomyces cerevisiae cultures to excess glucose is not caused by a limited capacity of pyruvate carboxylase. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1999, 179, 107-113.	1.8	0