Johan M Thevelein

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

306 papers	28,202 citations	3668 92 h-index	8034 154 g-index
309 all docs	309 docs citations	309 times ranked	20360 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	A central integrator of transcription networks in plant stress and energy signalling. Nature, 2007, 448, 938-942.	13.7	1,270
2	GPD1, which encodes glycerol-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, is essential for growth under osmotic stress in Saccharomyces cerevisiae, and its expression is regulated by the high-osmolarity glycerol response pathway.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1994, 14, 4135-4144.	1.1	641
3	A sustainable wood biorefinery for lowâ€“carbon footprint chemicals production. Science, 2020, 367, 1385-1390.	6.0	631
4	Novel sensing mechanisms and targets for the cAMP-protein kinase A pathway in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 33, 904-918.	1.2	609
5	Nutrient sensing and signaling in the yeast<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2014, 38, 254-299.	3.9	534
6	The Transcriptional Response of Saccharomyces cerevisiae to Osmotic Shock. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 8290-8300.	1.6	491
7	The two isoenzymes for yeast NAD+-dependent glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase encoded byGPD1andGPD2have distinct roles in osmoadaptation and redox regulation. EMBO Journal, 1997, 16, 2179-2187.	3.5	469
8	Regulation of trehalose mobilization in fungi. Microbiological Reviews, 1984, 48, 42-59.	10.1	453
9	Trehalose synthase: guard to the gate of glycolysis in yeast?. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 1995, 20, 3-10.	3.7	390
10	Parameters Affecting Ethyl Ester Production by<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>during Fermentation. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 454-461.	1.4	386
11	Flavor-active esters: Adding fruitiness to beer. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering, 2003, 96, 110-118.	1.1	369
12	Fps1p controls the accumulation and release of the compatible solute glycerol in yeast osmoregulation. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 31, 1087-1104.	1.2	357
13	Signal transduction in yeast. Yeast, 1994, 10, 1753-1790.	0.8	353
14	Production and biological function of volatile esters in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Microbial Biotechnology, 2010, 3, 165-177.	2.0	348
15	Glucose-sensing and -signalling mechanisms in yeast. FEMS Yeast Research, 2002, 2, 183-201.	1.1	341
16	A Saccharomyces cerevisiae G-protein coupled receptor, Gpr1, is specifically required for glucose activation of the cAMP pathway during the transition to growth on glucose. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 32, 1002-1012.	1.2	339
17	The Arabidopsis Trehalose-6-P Synthase AtTPS1 Gene Is a Regulator of Glucose, Abscisic Acid, and Stress Signaling. Plant Physiology, 2004, 136, 3649-3659.	2.3	333
18	Expression Levels of the Yeast Alcohol Acetyltransferase Genes ATF1 , Lg-ATF1 , and ATF2 Control the Formation of a Broad Range of Volatile Esters. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2003, 69, 5228-5237.	1.4	328

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19	Disrupted function and axonal distribution of mutant tyrosyl-tRNA synthetase in dominant intermediate Charcot-Marie-Tooth neuropathy. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 197-202.	9.4	323
20	<i>GPD1</i>, Which Encodes Glycerol-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase, Is Essential for Growth under Osmotic Stress in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>, and Its Expression Is Regulated by the High-Osmolarity Glycerol Response Pathway. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1994, 14, 4135-4144.	1.1	317
21	The glycerol channel Fps1p mediates the uptake of arsenite and antimonite in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 40, 1391-1401.	1.2	306
22	Regulation of trehalose mobilization in fungi.. Microbiological Reviews, 1984, 48, 42-59.	10.1	283
23	Involvement of distinct G-proteins, Gpa2 and Ras, in glucose-and intracellular acidification-induced cAMP signalling in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. EMBO Journal, 1998, 17, 3326-3341.	3.5	282
24	Glucose-sensing mechanisms in eukaryotic cells. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2001, 26, 310-317.	3.7	278
25	Development of a D-xylose fermenting and inhibitor tolerant industrial Saccharomyces cerevisiae strain with high performance in lignocellulose hydrolysates using metabolic and evolutionary engineering. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 89.	6.2	257
26	Integrating lignin valorization and bio-ethanol production: on the role of Ni-Al₂O₃catalyst pellets during lignin-first fractionation. Green Chemistry, 2017, 19, 3313-3326.	4.6	251
27	Osmotic Stress-Induced Gene Expression in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Requires Msn1p and the Novel Nuclear Factor Hot1p. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1999, 19, 5474-5485.	1.1	248
28	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae EHT1 and EEB1 Genes Encode Novel Enzymes with Medium-chain Fatty Acid Ethyl Ester Synthesis and Hydrolysis Capacity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 4446-4456.	1.6	244
29	Role of trehalose in survival of Saccharomyces cerevisiae under osmotic stress. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1998, 144, 671-680.	0.7	242
30	Jasmonate signaling involves the abscisic acid receptor PYL4 to regulate metabolic reprogramming in <i>Arabidopsis</i> and tobacco. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 5891-5896.	3.3	228
31	Glucose-induced cAMP signalling in yeast requires both a G-protein coupled receptor system for extracellular glucose detection and a separable hexose kinase-dependent sensing process. Molecular Microbiology, 2000, 38, 348-358.	1.2	205
32	An unexpected plethora of trehalose biosynthesis genes in Arabidopsis thaliana. Trends in Plant Science, 2001, 6, 510-513.	4.3	204
33	Discrepancy in glucose and fructose utilisation during fermentation by wine yeast strains. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 683-689.	1.1	204
34	Bioengineering of plant (tri)terpenoids: from metabolic engineering of plants to synthetic biology <i>inÂvivo</i> and <i>inÂvitro</i>. New Phytologist, 2013, 200, 27-43.	3.5	194
35	Glucose and Sucrose Act as Agonist and Mannose as Antagonist Ligands of the G Protein-Coupled Receptor Gpr1 in the Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Cell, 2004, 16, 293-299.	4.5	190
36	Composition and Functional Analysis of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Trehalose Synthase Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 33311-33319.	1.6	189

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37	The G Protein-coupled Receptor Gpr1 and the GÎ± Protein Gpa2 Act through the cAMP-Protein Kinase A Pathway to Induce Morphogenesis inCandida albicans. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2005, 16, 1971-1986.	0.9	188
38	Trehalose is required for the acquisition of tolerance to a variety of stresses in the filamentous fungus Aspergillus nidulans The GenBank accession number for the sequence reported in this paper is AF043230.. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2001, 147, 1851-1862.	0.7	187
39	The<i>PDE1</i>-encoded Low-Affinity Phosphodiesterase in the Yeast<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>Has a Specific Function in Controlling Agonist-induced cAMP Signaling. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 1999, 10, 91-104.	0.9	183
40	A bifunctional TPSâ€“TPP enzyme from yeast confers tolerance to multiple and extreme abiotic-stress conditions in transgenic Arabidopsis. Planta, 2007, 226, 1411-1421.	1.6	183
41	Identification of novel causative genes determining the complex trait of high ethanol tolerance in yeast using pooled-segregant whole-genome sequence analysis. Genome Research, 2012, 22, 975-984.	2.4	174
42	Combinatorial biosynthesis of sapogenins and saponins in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> using a C-16Î± hydroxylase from <i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 1634-1639.	3.3	173
43	Fermentable sugars and intracellular acidification as specific activators of the RAS-adenylate cyclase signalling pathway in yeast: the relationship to nutrient-induced cell cycle control. Molecular Microbiology, 1991, 5, 1301-1307.	1.2	172
44	Inorganic phosphate is sensed by specific phosphate carriers and acts in concert with glucose as a nutrient signal for activation of the protein kinase A pathway in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 2003, 47, 1163-1181.	1.2	170
45	PKA and Sch9 control a molecular switch important for the proper adaptation to nutrient availability. Molecular Microbiology, 2004, 55, 862-880.	1.2	170
46	The eukaryotic plasma membrane as a nutrient-sensing device. Trends in Biochemical Sciences, 2004, 29, 556-564.	3.7	165
47	A Selaginella lepidophyllaTrehalose-6-Phosphate Synthase Complements Growth and Stress-Tolerance Defects in a Yeasttps1Mutant1. Plant Physiology, 1999, 119, 1473-1482.	2.3	164
48	Differential importance of trehalose in stress resistance in fermenting and nonfermenting Saccharomyces cerevisiae cells. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1995, 61, 109-115.	1.4	162
49	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae Sko1p transcription factor mediates HOG pathway-dependent osmotic regulation of a set of genes encoding enzymes implicated in protection from oxidative damage. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 40, 1067-1083.	1.2	161
50	Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate couples glycolytic flux to activation of Ras. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 922.	5.8	161
51	Chaotropicity: a key factor in product tolerance of biofuel-producing microorganisms. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2015, 33, 228-259.	3.3	160
52	The growth and signalling defects of the ggs1 (fdp1/byp1) deletion mutant on glucose are suppressed by a deletion of the gene encoding hexokinase PII. Current Genetics, 1993, 23, 281-289.	0.8	159
53	Guidelines and recommendations on yeast cell death nomenclature. Microbial Cell, 2018, 5, 4-31.	1.4	158
54	The molecular biology of fruity and floral aromas in beer and other alcoholic beverages. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2019, 43, 193-222.	3.9	149

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55	Transport and signaling through the phosphate-binding site of the yeast Pho84 phosphate transceptor. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 2890-2895.	3.3	147
56	Glycerol metabolism and transport in yeast and fungi: established knowledge and ambiguities. Environmental Microbiology, 2017, 19, 878-893.	1.8	146
57	Looking beyond<i>Saccharomyces</i>: the potential of non-conventional yeast species for desirable traits in bioethanol fermentation. FEMS Yeast Research, 2015, 15, fov053.	1.1	145
58	The Gap1 general amino acid permease acts as an amino acid sensor for activation of protein kinase A targets in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 2003, 50, 911-929.	1.2	141
59	A novel regulator of G protein signalling in yeast, Rgs2, downregulates glucose-activation of the cAMP pathway through direct inhibition of Gpa2. EMBO Journal, 1999, 18, 5577-5591.	3.5	139
60	Aquaporin Expression Correlates with Freeze Tolerance in Baker's Yeast, and Overexpression Improves Freeze Tolerance in Industrial Strains. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 5981-5989.	1.4	138
61	Engineering tolerance to industrially relevant stress factors in yeast cell factories. FEMS Yeast Research, 2017, 17, .	1.1	135
62	Glucose and sucrose: hazardous fast-food for industrial yeast?. Trends in Biotechnology, 2004, 22, 531-537.	4.9	132
63	Extensive expression regulation and lack of heterologous enzymatic activity of the Class II trehalose metabolism proteins from <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2009, 32, 1015-1032.	2.8	131
64	The RAS-adenylate cyclase pathway and cell cycle control inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 1992, 62, 109-130.	0.7	130
65	Molecular cloning of a gene involved in glucose sensing in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Microbiology, 1993, 8, 927-943.	1.2	130
66	Sex and sugar in yeast: two distinct GPCR systems. EMBO Reports, 2001, 2, 574-579.	2.0	130
67	Bioflavoring by non-conventional yeasts in sequential beer fermentations. Food Microbiology, 2018, 72, 55-66.	2.1	128
68	Fps1, a yeast member of the MIP family of channel proteins, is a facilitator for glycerol uptake and efflux and is inactive under osmotic stress. EMBO Journal, 1995, 14, 1360-71.	3.5	128
69	Glucose-sensing and -signalling mechanisms in yeast. FEMS Yeast Research, 2002, 2, 183-201.	1.1	125
70	Requirement of one functional RAS gene and inability of an oncogenic ras variant to mediate the glucose-induced cyclic AMP signal in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1988, 8, 3051-3057.	1.1	124
71	An integrated framework for discovery and genotyping of genomic variants from high-throughput sequencing experiments. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014, 42, e44-e44.	6.5	124
72	Studies on the mechanism of the glucose-induced cAMP signal in glycolysis and glucose repression mutants of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEBS Journal, 1988, 172, 227-231.	0.2	123

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73	Nutrient-induced signal transduction through the protein kinase A pathway and its role in the control of metabolism, stress resistance, and growth in yeast. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2000, 26, 819-825.	1.6	122
74	Differential Requirement of the Yeast Sugar Kinases for Sugar Sensing in Establishing the Catabolite-Repressed State. FEBS Journal, 1996, 241, 633-643.	0.2	119
75	Activation State of the Ras2 Protein and Glucose-induced Signaling in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 46715-46722.	1.6	116
76	Different signalling pathways contribute to the control of GPD1 gene expression by osmotic stress in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1999, 145, 715-727.	0.7	115
77	Why do microorganisms have aquaporins?. Trends in Microbiology, 2006, 14, 78-85.	3.5	115
78	Monitoring the influence of high-gravity brewing and fermentation temperature on flavour formation by analysis of gene expression levels in brewing yeast. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2008, 80, 1039-1051.	1.7	115
79	Xylose fermentation efficiency of industrial Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast with separate or combined xylose reductase/xylitol dehydrogenase and xylose isomerase pathways. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2019, 12, 20.	6.2	114
80	Evidence for trehalose-6-phosphate-dependent and -independent mechanisms in the control of sugar influx into yeast glycolysis. Molecular Microbiology, 1996, 20, 981-991.	1.2	111
81	The Sch9 protein kinase in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae controls cAPK activity and is required for nitrogen activation of the fermentable-growth-medium-induced (FGM) pathway. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1997, 143, 2627-2637.	0.7	107
82	Kelch-repeat proteins interacting with the GÂ protein Gpa2 bypass adenylate cyclase for direct regulation of protein kinase A in yeast. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 13034-13039.	3.3	107
83	Regulation of trehalase activity by phosphorylation-dephosphorylation during developmental transitions in fungi. Experimental Mycology, 1988, 12, 1-12.	1.8	105
84	Trehalases and trehalose hydrolysis in fungi. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2006, 154, 165-171.	0.7	105
85	Ammonium permease-based sensing mechanism for rapid ammonium activation of the protein kinase A pathway in yeast. Molecular Microbiology, 2006, 59, 1485-1505.	1.2	105
86	Disruption of the Candida albicans TPS2 Gene Encoding Trehalose-6-Phosphate Phosphatase Decreases Infectivity without Affecting Hypha Formation. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 1772-1782.	1.0	104
87	Carbon source induced yeast-to-hypha transition in Candida albicans is dependent on the presence of amino acids and on the G-protein-coupled receptor Gpr1. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2005, 33, 291-293.	1.6	104
88	Glucose-induced hyperaccumulation of cyclic AMP and defective glucose repression in yeast strains with reduced activity of cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase.. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1990, 10, 4518-4523.	1.1	102
89	Isolation and Characterization of Brewer's Yeast Variants with Improved Fermentation Performance under High-Gravity Conditions. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2007, 73, 815-824.	1.4	102
90	Structural analysis of the subunits of the trehaloseâ€6â€phosphate synthase/phosphatase complex in Saccharomyces cerevisiae and their function during heat shock. Molecular Microbiology, 1997, 24, 687-696.	1.2	101

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91	Induction of neutral trehalase Nth1 by heat and osmotic stress is controlled by STRE elements and Msn2/Msn4 transcription factors: variations of PKA effect during stress and growth. Molecular Microbiology, 2000, 35, 397-406.	1.2	101
92	The protein quality control system manages plant defence compound synthesis. Nature, 2013, 504, 148-152.	13.7	99
93	Combining inhibitor tolerance and D-xylose fermentation in industrial Saccharomyces cerevisiae for efficient lignocellulose-based bioethanol production. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 120.	6.2	96
94	OSC2 and CYP716A14v2 Catalyze the Biosynthesis of Triterpenoids for the Cuticle of Aerial Organs of <i>Artemisia annua</i>. Plant Cell, 2015, 27, 286-301.	3.1	96
95	Nutrient-induced activation of trehalase in nutrient-starved cells of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae: cAMP is not involved as second messenger. Journal of General Microbiology, 1992, 138, 2035-2043.	2.3	93
96	ABI4 mediates the effects of exogenous trehalose on Arabidopsis growth and starch breakdown. Plant Molecular Biology, 2007, 63, 195-206.	2.0	93
97	Molecular mechanisms controlling the localisation of protein kinase A. Current Genetics, 2002, 41, 199-207.	0.8	92
98	Genetic mapping of quantitative phenotypic traits in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2012, 12, 215-227.	1.1	91
99	Functioning and Evolutionary Significance of Nutrient Transceptors. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2009, 26, 2407-2414.	3.5	89
100	Comparative Polygenic Analysis of Maximal Ethanol Accumulation Capacity and Tolerance to High Ethanol Levels of Cell Proliferation in Yeast. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003548.	1.5	88
101	A Short Regulatory Domain Restricts Glycerol Transport through Yeast Fps1p. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 6337-6345.	1.6	87
102	Glucose-triggered signalling in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: different requirements for sugar phosphorylation between cells grown on glucose and those grown on non-fermentable carbon sources. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1996, 142, 1775-1782.	0.7	86
103	Truncation of Arabidopsis thaliana and Selaginella lepidophylla trehalose-6-phosphate synthase unlocks high catalytic activity and supports high trehalose levels on expression in yeast. Biochemical Journal, 2002, 366, 63-71.	1.7	84
104	Glucose-induced posttranslational activation of protein phosphatases PP2A and PP1 in yeast. Cell Research, 2012, 22, 1058-1077.	5.7	84
105	Gelatinisation temperature of starch, as influenced by high pressure. Carbohydrate Research, 1981, 93, 304-307.	1.1	83
106	Polygenic analysis and targeted improvement of the complex trait of high acetic acid tolerance in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2016, 9, 5.	6.2	83
107	Regulation of genes encoding subunits of the trehalose synthase complex inSaccharomyces cerevisiae: novel variations of STRE-mediated transcription control?. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1996, 252, 470-482.	2.4	82
108	Stimulation of the yeast high osmolarity glycerol (HOG) pathway: evidence for a signal generated by a change in turgor rather than by water stress. FEBS Letters, 2000, 472, 159-165.	1.3	81

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109	Determinants of Freeze Tolerance in Microorganisms, Physiological Importance, and Biotechnological Applications. Advances in Applied Microbiology, 2003, 53, 129-176.	1.3	76
110	Phenotypic landscape of non-conventional yeast species for different stress tolerance traits desirable in bioethanol fermentation. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2017, 10, 216.	6.2	76
111	Opposite roles of trehalase activity in heat-shock recovery and heat-shock survival in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Biochemical Journal, 1999, 343, 621-626.	1.7	73
112	The alcohol acetyl transferase gene is a target of the cAMP/PKA and FGM nutrient-signalling pathways. FEMS Yeast Research, 2003, 4, 285-296.	1.1	72
113	Transport and signaling via the amino acid binding site of the yeast Gap1 amino acid transceptor. Nature Chemical Biology, 2009, 5, 45-52.	3.9	72
114	Impact of pitching rate on yeast fermentation performance and beer flavour. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2009, 82, 155-167.	1.7	70
115	Growth-related expression of ribosomal protein genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1993, 239, 196-204.	2.4	69
116	Novel alleles of yeast hexokinase PII with distinct effects on catalytic activity and catabolite repression of SUC2. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1999, 145, 703-714.	0.7	69
117	QTL Analysis of High Thermotolerance with Superior and Downgraded Parental Yeast Strains Reveals New Minor QTLs and Converges on Novel Causative Alleles Involved in RNA Processing. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003693.	1.5	69
118	Correlation between glucose/fructose discrepancy and hexokinase kinetic properties in different Saccharomyces cerevisiae wine yeast strains. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2008, 77, 1083-1091.	1.7	68
119	Isolation and Characterization of a Freeze-Tolerant Diploid Derivative of an Industrial Baker's Yeast Strain and Its Use in Frozen Doughs. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 4780-4787.	1.4	67
120	Flavor-active esters: adding fruitiness to beer. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering, 2003, 96, 110-8.	1.1	67
121	Control of glucose influx into glycolysis and pleiotropic effects studied in different isogenic sets of Saccharomyces cerevisiae mutants in trehalose biosynthesis. Current Genetics, 1995, 27, 110-122.	0.8	66
122	Cyclic-AMP content and trehalase activation in vegetative cells and ascospores of yeast. Archives of Microbiology, 1984, 138, 64-67.	1.0	65
123	Structureâ€"function analysis of yeast hexokinase: structural requirements for triggering cAMP signalling and catabolite repression. Biochemical Journal, 1999, 343, 159-168.	1.7	65
124	Multi-level response of the yeast genome to glucose. Genome Biology, 2003, 4, 233.	13.9	65
125	TheSaccharomyces cerevisiae alcohol acetyl transferase Atf1p is localized in lipid particles. Yeast, 2004, 21, 367-377.	0.8	65
126	Requirement of One Functional <i>RAS</i> Gene and Inability of an Oncogenic <i>ras</i> Variant to Mediate the Glucose-Induced Cyclic AMP Signal in the Yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1988, 8, 3051-3057.	1.1	65

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127	From transporter to transceptor: Signaling from transporters provokes reâ€evaluation of complex trafficking and regulatory controls. BioEssays, 2011, 33, 870-879.	1.2	64
128	In Vivo Phosphorylation of Ser21 and Ser83 during Nutrient-induced Activation of the Yeast Protein Kinase A (PKA) Target Trehalase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 44130-44142.	1.6	64
129	Unraveling the Triterpenoid Saponin Biosynthesis of the African Shrub Maesa lanceolata. Molecular Plant, 2015, 8, 122-135.	3.9	63
130	Identification of Novel Alleles Conferring Superior Production of Rose Flavor Phenylethyl Acetate Using Polygenic Analysis in Yeast. MBio, 2017, 8, .	1.8	63
131	Glucose-induced activation of plasma membrane H+-ATPase in mutants of the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae affected in cAMP metabolism, cAMP-dependent protein phosphorylation and the initiation of glycolysis. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 1992, 1136, 57-67.	1.9	61
132	Involvement of the CDC25 gene product in the signal transmission pathway of the glucose-induced RAS-mediated cAMP signal in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1991, 137, 341-349.	0.7	60
133	Activation of trehalase during growth induction by nitrogen sources in the yeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae depends on the free catalytic subunits of camp-dependent protein kinase, but not on functional ras proteins. Yeast, 1994, 10, 1049-1064.	0.8	59
134	Molecular mechanisms of feedback inhibition of protein kinase A on intracellular cAMP accumulation. Cellular Signalling, 2012, 24, 1610-1618.	1.7	59
135	Quantitative trait analysis of yeast biodiversity yields novel gene tools for metabolic engineering. Metabolic Engineering, 2013, 17, 68-81.	3.6	59
136	Phenotypic evaluation of natural and industrial Saccharomyces yeasts for different traits desirable in industrial bioethanol production. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2014, 98, 9483-9498.	1.7	59
137	Changes in the activity and properties of trehalase during early germination of yeast ascospores: Correlation with trehalose breakdown as studied by in vivo13C NMR. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1982, 79, 3503-3507.	3.3	58
138	Molecular and physiological characterization of the NAD-dependent glycerol 3-phosphate dehydrogenase in the filamentous fungus Aspergillus nidulans. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 39, 145-157.	1.2	58
139	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>â€ƒplasma membrane nutrient sensors and their role in PKA signaling. FEMS Yeast Research, 2010, 10, 134-149.	1.1	58
140	Regulation of the cAMP Level in the Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Intracellular pH and the Effect of Membrane Depolarizing Compounds. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1987, 133, 2191-2196.	0.7	57
141	The C-terminal part of the CDC25 gene product plays a key role in signal transduction in the glucose-induced modulation of cAMP level in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEBS Journal, 1990, 193, 675-680.	0.2	57
142	Late Fermentation Expression ofFLO1inSaccharomyces Cerevisiae. Journal of the American Society of Brewing Chemists, 2001, 59, 69-76.	0.8	57
143	Assessing the potential of wild yeasts for bioethanol production. Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2015, 42, 39-48.	1.4	57
144	Glucose-Induced Hyperaccumulation of Cyclic AMP and Defective Glucose Repression in Yeast Strains with Reduced Activity of Cyclic AMP-Dependent Protein Kinase. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1990, 10, 4518-4523.	1.1	57

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145	Cyclic AMP and the Stimulation of Trehalase Activity in the Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae by Carbon Sources, Nitrogen Sources and Inhibitors of Protein Synthesis. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1985, 131, 3199-3209.	0.7	56
146	Rapid Evolution of Recombinant Saccharomyces cerevisiae for Xylose Fermentation through Formation of Extra-chromosomal Circular DNA. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1005010.	1.5	56
147	Protein phosphatase 2A on track for nutrient-induced signalling in yeast. Molecular Microbiology, 2002, 43, 835-842.	1.2	55
148	Identification of multiple interacting alleles conferring low glycerol and high ethanol yield in Saccharomyces cerevisiae ethanolic fermentation. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 87.	6.2	55
149	Expression of Escherichia coli otsA in a Saccharomyces cerevisiae tps1 mutant restores trehalose 6-phosphate levels and partly restores growth and fermentation with glucose and control of glucose influx into glycolysis. Biochemical Journal, 2000, 350, 261-268.	1.7	54
150	Mutational analysis of putative phosphate- and proton-binding sites in the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Pho84 phosphate:H+ transceptor and its effect on signalling to the PKA and <i>PHO</i> pathways. Biochemical Journal, 2012, 445, 413-422.	1.7	54
151	Nutrient sensing systems for rapid activation of the protein kinase A pathway in yeast. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2005, 33, 253-256.	1.6	53
152	Yeast 3-Phosphoinositide-dependent Protein Kinase-1 (PDK1) Orthologs Pkh1â€“3 Differentially Regulate Phosphorylation of Protein Kinase A (PKA) and the Protein Kinase B (PKB)/S6K Ortholog Sch9. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 22017-22027.	1.6	52
153	Unique genetic basis of the distinct antibiotic potency of high acetic acid production in the probiotic yeast <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> var. <i>boulardii</i>. Genome Research, 2019, 29, 1478-1494.	2.4	51
154	Trehalose metabolism and glucose sensing in plants. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2005, 33, 276-279.	1.6	50
155	Improved linkage analysis of Quantitative Trait Loci using bulk segregants unveils a novel determinant of high ethanol tolerance in yeast. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 207.	1.2	50
156	The role of hexose transport and phosphorylation in cAMP signalling in the yeastSaccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2001, 1, 33-45.	1.1	49
157	Xylulose fermentation by mutant and wild-type strains of Zygosaccharomyces and Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2000, 53, 376-382.	1.7	48
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