Jack Jack T Pronk

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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260 20,919 papers citations

75
h-index

132 g-index

271 all docs 271 docs citations

271 times ranked 13343 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Ehrlich Pathway for Fusel Alcohol Production: a Century of Research on <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Metabolism. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 2259-2266.	1.4	1,125
2	Pyruvate Metabolism inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1996, 12, 1607-1633.	0.8	650
3	Genome sequencing and analysis of the filamentous fungus Penicillium chrysogenum. Nature Biotechnology, 2008, 26, 1161-1168.	9.4	427
4	Alcoholic fermentation of carbon sources in biomass hydrolysates by Saccharomyces cerevisiae: current status. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 2006, 90, 391-418.	0.7	411
5	Stoichiometry and compartmentation of NADH metabolism inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2001, 25, 15-37.	3.9	410
6	Microbial export of lactic and 3-hydroxypropanoic acid: implications for industrial fermentation processes. Metabolic Engineering, 2004, 6, 245-255.	3.6	409
7	Homofermentative Lactate Production Cannot Sustain Anaerobic Growth of Engineered Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Possible Consequence of Energy-Dependent Lactate Export. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2004, 70, 2898-2905.	1.4	365
8	CRISPR/Cas9: a molecular Swiss army knife for simultaneous introduction of multiple genetic modifications in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2015, 15, .	1.1	360
9	Metabolic engineering of a xylose-isomerase-expressing strain for rapid anaerobic xylose fermentation. FEMS Yeast Research, 2005, 5, 399-409.	1.1	346
10	Malic Acid Production by <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae </i> : Engineering of Pyruvate Carboxylation, Oxaloacetate Reduction, and Malate Export. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 2766-2777.	1.4	325
11	De novo production of the flavonoid naringenin in engineered Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbial Cell Factories, 2012, 11, 155.	1.9	302
12	High-level functional expression of a fungal xylose isomerase: the key to efficient ethanolic fermentation of xylose by ?. FEMS Yeast Research, 2003, 4, 69-78.	1.1	300
13	The Genome-wide Transcriptional Responses of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Grown on Glucose in Aerobic Chemostat Cultures Limited for Carbon, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, or Sulfur. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 3265-3274.	1.6	292
14	Evolutionary engineering of mixed-sugar utilization by a xylose-fermenting strain. FEMS Yeast Research, 2005, 5, 925-934.	1.1	292
15	Role of Transcriptional Regulation in Controlling Fluxes in Central Carbon Metabolism of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 9125-9138.	1.6	264
16	Metabolic engineering of yeast for production of fuels and chemicals. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2013, 24, 398-404.	3.3	263
17	Effect of Specific Growth Rate on Fermentative Capacity of Baker's Yeast. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1998, 64, 4226-4233.	1.4	261
18	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae NDE1 and NDE2 Genes Encode Separate Mitochondrial NADH Dehydrogenases Catalyzing the Oxidation of Cytosolic NADH. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 24529-24534.	1.6	247

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19	Auxotrophic Yeast Strains in Fundamental and Applied Research. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 2095-2100.	1.4	240
20	High-cell-density fed-batch cultivation of the docosahexaenoic acid producing marine algaCrypthecodinium cohnii. Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 2003, 81, 666-672.	1.7	239
21	Novel Evolutionary Engineering Approach for Accelerated Utilization of Glucose, Xylose, and Arabinose Mixtures by Engineered <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Strains. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2009, 75, 907-914.	1.4	238
22	De novo sequencing, assembly and analysis of the genome of the laboratory strain Saccharomyces cerevisiae CEN.PK113-7D, a model for modern industrial biotechnology. Microbial Cell Factories, 2012, 11, 36.	1.9	238
23	The fluxes through glycolytic enzymes in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> are predominantly regulated at posttranscriptional levels. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 15753-15758.	3.3	223
24	Minimal metabolic engineering of for efficient anaerobic xylose fermentation: a proof of principle. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 655-664.	1.1	220
25	Reproducibility of Oligonucleotide Microarray Transcriptome Analyses. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 37001-37008.	1.6	208
26	The Two Acetyl-coenzyme A Synthetases of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Differ with Respect to Kinetic Properties and Transcriptional Regulation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 28953-28959.	1.6	204
27	Glucose Uptake Kinetics and Transcription of HXTGenes in Chemostat Cultures of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 15350-15359.	1.6	197
28	Pyruvate decarboxylase: An indispensable enzyme for growth of Saccharomyces cerevisiae on glucose. Yeast, 1996, 12, 247-257.	0.8	196
29	Engineering of Saccharomyces cerevisiae for Efficient Anaerobic Alcoholic Fermentation of l -Arabinose. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2007, 73, 4881-4891.	1.4	192
30	Directed Evolution of Pyruvate Decarboxylase-Negative Saccharomyces cerevisiae , Yielding a C 2 -Independent, Glucose-Tolerant, and Pyruvate-Hyperproducing Yeast. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2004, 70, 159-166.	1.4	188
31	Kinetics of growth and sugar consumption in yeasts. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 1993, 63, 343-352.	0.7	173
32	Identification and Characterization of Phenylpyruvate Decarboxylase Genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2003, 69, 4534-4541.	1.4	164
33	Identification and Characterization of <i>MAE1</i> , the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Structural Gene Encoding Mitochondrial Malic Enzyme. Journal of Bacteriology, 1998, 180, 2875-2882.	1.0	150
34	The Mitochondrial Alcohol Dehydrogenase Adh3p Is Involved in a Redox Shuttle in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Bacteriology, 2000, 182, 4730-4737.	1.0	150
35	Pyruvate Decarboxylase: An Indispensable Enzyme for Growth of Saccharomyces cerevisiae on Glucose. Yeast, 1996, 12, 247-257.	0.8	149
36	Elimination of Glycerol Production in Anaerobic Cultures of a <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Strain Engineered To Use Acetic Acid as an Electron Acceptor. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 190-195.	1.4	144

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37	Development of Efficient Xylose Fermentation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Xylose Isomerase as aÂKey Component. Advances in Biochemical Engineering/Biotechnology, 2007, 108, 179-204.	0.6	143
38	<i>amdSYM</i> , a new dominant recyclable marker cassette for <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . FEMS Yeast Research, 2013, 13, 126-139.	1.1	143
39	Regulation of carbon metabolism in chemostat cultures of Saccharomyces cerevisiae grown on mixtures of glucose and ethanol. Yeast, 1995, 11, 407-418.	0.8	141
40	Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains for second-generation ethanol production: from academic exploration to industrial implementation. FEMS Yeast Research, 2017, 17, .	1.1	140
41	Two-dimensional Transcriptome Analysis in Chemostat Cultures. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 437-447.	1.6	137
42	Under pressure: evolutionary engineering of yeast strains for improved performance in fuels and chemicals production. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2018, 50, 47-56.	3.3	135
43	Metabolic engineering of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> â€Âffor production of carboxylic acids: current status and challenges. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 1123-1136.	1.1	134
44	In Vivo Analysis of the Mechanisms for Oxidation of Cytosolic NADH by Saccharomyces cerevisiaeMitochondria. Journal of Bacteriology, 2000, 182, 2823-2830.	1.0	127
45	Proteome analysis of yeast response to various nutrient limitations. Molecular Systems Biology, 2006, 2, 2006.0026.	3.2	125
46	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae ICL2 Gene Encodes a Mitochondrial 2-Methylisocitrate Lyase Involved in Propionyl-Coenzyme A Metabolism. Journal of Bacteriology, 2000, 182, 7007-7013.	1.0	119
47	Xylose metabolism in the anaerobic fungus Piromyces sp. strain E2 follows the bacterial pathway. Archives of Microbiology, 2003, 180, 134-141.	1.0	117
48	Physiological Characterization of the ARO10 -Dependent, Broad-Substrate-Specificity 2-Oxo Acid Decarboxylase Activity of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2005, 71, 3276-3284.	1.4	117
49	Carbon dioxide fixation by Calvin-Cycle enzymes improves ethanol yield in yeast. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 125.	6.2	117
50	Engineering cytosolic acetyl-coenzyme A supply in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: Pathway stoichiometry, free-energy conservation and redox-cofactor balancing. Metabolic Engineering, 2016, 36, 99-115.	3.6	117
51	Effects of acetic acid on the kinetics of xylose fermentation by an engineered, xylose-isomerase-based <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> strain. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 358-364.	1.1	115
52	S. cerevisiae $\tilde{A}-$ S. eubayanus interspecific hybrid, the best of both worlds and beyond. FEMS Yeast Research, 2015, 15, .	1.1	112
53	Polycistronic expression of a \hat{l}^2 -carotene biosynthetic pathway in Saccharomyces cerevisiae coupled to \hat{l}^2 -ionone production. Journal of Biotechnology, 2014, 192, 383-392.	1.9	110
54	A new laboratory evolution approach to select for constitutive acetic acid tolerance in Saccharomyces cerevisiae and identification of causal mutations. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2016, 9, 173.	6.2	109

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55	Metabolic Engineering of Glycerol Production in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 2814-2821.	1.4	108
56	Quantitative proteomics and transcriptomics of anaerobic and aerobic yeast cultures reveals post-transcriptional regulation of key cellular processes. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2007, 153, 3864-3878.	0.7	108
57	Regulation of fermentative capacity and levels of glycolytic enzymes in chemostat cultures of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2000, 26, 724-736.	1.6	107
58	Acclimation of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae < li>to Low Temperature: A Chemostat-based Transcriptome Analysis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2007, 18, 5100-5112.</i>	0.9	106
59	A versatile, efficient strategy for assembly of multi-fragment expression vectors in Saccharomyces cerevisiae using 60 bp synthetic recombination sequences. Microbial Cell Factories, 2013, 12, 47.	1.9	102
60	Prolonged selection in aerobic, glucose-limited chemostat cultures of Saccharomyces cerevisiae causes a partial loss of glycolytic capacity. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 1657-1669.	0.7	101
61	Regulation of alcoholic fermentation in batch and chemostat cultures of Kluyveromyces lactis CBS 2359., 1998, 14, 459-469.		100
62	Integrated multilaboratory systems biology reveals differences in protein metabolism between two reference yeast strains. Nature Communications, 2010, 1, 145.	5.8	100
63	Genome duplication and mutations in <i>ACE2</i> cause multicellular, fast-sedimenting phenotypes in evolved <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E4223-31.	3.3	100
64	Oxidation and Reduction of Iron by Acidophilic Bacteria. Geomicrobiology Journal, 1992, 10, 153-171.	1.0	99
65	Fermentative capacity in high-cell-density fed-batch cultures of baker's yeast. Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 2000, 68, 517-523.	1.7	99
66	Growth requirements of pyruvate-decarboxylase-negativeSaccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1999, 174, 73-79.	0.7	98
67	Engineering topology and kinetics of sucrose metabolism in Saccharomyces cerevisiae for improved ethanol yield. Metabolic Engineering, 2011, 13, 694-703.	3.6	98
68	Effects of growth conditions on mitochondrial morphology in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 1995, 67, 243-253.	0.7	97
69	Quantitative Physiology of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> at Near-Zero Specific Growth Rates. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2009, 75, 5607-5614.	1.4	95
70	Replacement of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae acetyl-CoA synthetases by alternative pathways for cytosolic acetyl-CoA synthesis. Metabolic Engineering, 2014, 21, 46-59.	3.6	93
71	Carbonic anhydrase (Nce103p): an essential biosynthetic enzyme for growth of Saccharomyces cerevisiae at atmospheric carbon dioxide pressure. Biochemical Journal, 2005, 391, 311-316.	1.7	88
72	Generic and specific transcriptional responses to different weak organic acids in anaerobic chemostat cultures of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2007, 7, 819-833.	1.1	85

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73	Physiological and Transcriptional Responses to High Concentrations of Lactic Acid in Anaerobic Chemostat Cultures of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 5759-5768.	1.4	85
74	Engineering Acetyl Coenzyme A Supply: Functional Expression of a Bacterial Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Complex in the Cytosol of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. MBio, 2014, 5, e01696-14.	1.8	84
75	Substrate Specificity of Thiamine Pyrophosphate-Dependent 2-Oxo-Acid Decarboxylases in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2012, 78, 7538-7548.	1.4	81
76	High-Level Expression of <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> Apical Membrane Antigen 1 (AMA-1) in <i>Pichia pastoris</i> : Strong Immunogenicity in <i>Macaca mulatta</i> Immunized with <i>P. vivax</i> AMA-1 and Adjuvant SBAS2. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 43-49.	1.0	81
77	Batch and continuous culture-based selection strategies for acetic acid tolerance in xylose-fermenting Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2011, 11, 299-306.	1.1	79
78	Chromosomal Copy Number Variation in Saccharomyces pastorianus Is Evidence for Extensive Genome Dynamics in Industrial Lager Brewing Strains. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 6253-6267.	1.4	79
79	Transcriptional responses of Saccharomyces cerevisiae to preferred and nonpreferred nitrogen sources in glucose-limited chemostat cultures. FEMS Yeast Research, 2007, 7, 604-620.	1.1	78
80	Pyruvate decarboxylase: an indispensable enzyme for growth of Saccharomyces cerevisiae on glucose. Yeast, 1996, 12, 247-57.	0.8	78
81	An internal deletion in MTH1 enables growth on glucose of pyruvate-decarboxylase negative, non-fermentative Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbial Cell Factories, 2012, 11, 131.	1.9	76
82	Catalase Overexpression Reduces Lactic Acid-Induced Oxidative Stress in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2009, 75, 2320-2325.	1.4	75
83	Metabolome, transcriptome and metabolic flux analysis of arabinose fermentation by engineered Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Metabolic Engineering, 2010, 12, 537-551.	3.6	75
84	Genome-wide analytical approaches for reverse metabolic engineering of industrially relevant phenotypes in yeast. FEMS Yeast Research, 2012, 12, 183-196.	1.1	75
85	Energy coupling in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: selected opportunities for metabolic engineering. FEMS Yeast Research, 2012, 12, 387-397.	1.1	75
86	Genome editing in Kluyveromyces and Ogataea yeasts using a broad-host-range Cas9/gRNA co-expression plasmid. FEMS Yeast Research, 2018, 18, .	1.1	75
87	Dynamics of Glycolytic Regulation during Adaptation of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> to Fermentative Metabolism. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 5710-5723.	1.4	74
88	Evolutionary engineering to enhance starter culture performance in food fermentations. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2015, 32, 1-7.	3.3	74
89	Vitamin requirements and biosynthesis in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Yeast, 2020, 37, 283-304.	0.8	74
90	Glucose metabolism and gluconic acid production by Acetobacter diazotrophicus. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering, 1991, 72, 101-105.	0.9	72

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91	Exploring and dissecting genome-wide gene expression responses of Penicillium chrysogenum to phenylacetic acid consumption and penicillinG production. BMC Genomics, 2009, 10, 75.	1.2	70
92	Connecting central carbon and aromatic amino acid metabolisms to improve de novo 2-phenylethanol production in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Metabolic Engineering, 2019, 56, 165-180.	3.6	70
93	Genome-scale analyses of butanol tolerance in Saccharomyces cerevisiae reveal an essential role of protein degradation. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2013, 6, 48.	6.2	68
94	Effects of Pyruvate Decarboxylase Overproduction on Flux Distribution at the Pyruvate Branch Point in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1998, 64, 2133-2140.	1.4	66
95	A new physiological role for Pdr12p inSaccharomyces cerevisiae: export of aromatic and branched-chain organic acids produced in amino acid catabolism. FEMS Yeast Research, 2006, 6, 937-945.	1.1	64
96	Key Process Conditions for Production of C ₄ Dicarboxylic Acids in Bioreactor Batch Cultures of an Engineered <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Strain. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 744-750.	1.4	64
97	Validation of a Metabolic Network for Saccharomyces cerevisiae Using Mixed Substrate Studies. Biotechnology Progress, 1996, 12, 434-448.	1.3	63
98	Pyruvate Decarboxylase Catalyzes Decarboxylation of Branched-Chain 2-Oxo Acids but Is Not Essential for Fusel Alcohol Production by <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Microbiology, 1998, 64, 1303-1307.	1.4	62
99	Industrial Relevance of Chromosomal Copy Number Variation in Saccharomyces Yeasts. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2017, 83, .	1.4	61
100	Mutations in PMR1 stimulate xylose isomerase activity and anaerobic growth on xylose of engineered Saccharomyces cerevisiae by influencing manganese homeostasis. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 46155.	1.6	61
101	Functional analysis of structural genes for NAD+-dependent formate dehydrogenase inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 2002, 19, 509-520.	0.8	60
102	Metabolic flux analysis of a glycerol-overproducingSaccharomyces cerevisiaestrain based on GC-MS, LC-MS and NMR-derived13C-labelling data. FEMS Yeast Research, 2007, 7, 216-231.	1.1	60
103	Control of the Glycolytic Flux in Saccharomyces cerevisiae Grown at Low Temperature. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 10243-10251.	1.6	59
104	Optimizing anaerobic growth rate and fermentation kinetics in Saccharomyces cerevisiae strains expressing Calvin-cycle enzymes for improved ethanol yield. Biotechnology for Biofuels, 2018, 11, 17.	6.2	57
105	Prolonged Maltose-Limited Cultivation of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Selects for Cells with Improved Maltose Affinity and Hypersensitivity. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2004, 70, 1956-1963.	1.4	56
106	Laboratory evolution of new lactate transporter genes in a jen1î" mutant of Saccharomyces cerevisiae and their identification as ADY2 alleles by whole-genome resequencing and transcriptome analysis. FEMS Yeast Research, 2012, 12, 359-374.	1.1	56
107	Combinatorial effects of environmental parameters on transcriptional regulation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: A quantitative analysis of a compendium of chemostat-based transcriptome data. BMC Genomics, 2009, 10, 53.	1.2	55
108	Oxidation of reduced sulphur compounds by intact cells of Thiobacillus acidophilus. Archives of Microbiology, 1992, 157, 161-168.	1.0	54

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109	Physiological and Transcriptional Responses of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> to Zinc Limitation in Chemostat Cultures. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2007, 73, 7680-7692.	1.4	53
110	Pichia pastoris Exhibits High Viability and a Low Maintenance Energy Requirement at Near-Zero Specific Growth Rates. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2016, 82, 4570-4583.	1.4	52
111	Comparative genotyping of the laboratory strains S288C and CEN.PK113-7D using oligonucleotide microarrays. FEMS Yeast Research, 2003, 4, 259-269.	1.1	50
112	Transcription factor control of growth rate dependent genes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: A three factor design. BMC Genomics, 2008, 9, 341.	1.2	50
113	Chemostat-Based Micro-Array Analysis in Baker's Yeast. Advances in Microbial Physiology, 2008, 54, 257-417.	1.0	50
114	Transcriptome-Based Characterization of Interactions between Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. bulgaricus in Lactose-Grown Chemostat Cocultures. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2013, 79, 5949-5961.	1.4	50
115	Physiological and genome-wide transcriptional responses of to high carbon dioxide concentrations. FEMS Yeast Research, 2005, 5, 579-593.	1.1	49
116	Engineering of Penicillium chrysogenum for fermentative production of a novel carbamoylated cephem antibiotic precursor. Metabolic Engineering, 2009, 11 , $125-137$.	3.6	49
117	Increasing free-energy (ATP) conservation in maltose-grown Saccharomyces cerevisiae by expression of a heterologous maltose phosphorylase. Metabolic Engineering, 2011, 13, 518-526.	3.6	49
118	One-step assembly and targeted integration of multigene constructs assisted by the I-Scel meganuclease in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae </i> . FEMS Yeast Research, 2013, 13, 769-781.	1.1	49
119	Improving ethanol yield in acetate-reducing Saccharomyces cerevisiae by cofactor engineering of 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase and deletion of ALD6. Microbial Cell Factories, 2016, 15, 67.	1.9	49
120	Physiological and genetic engineering of cytosolic redox metabolism in Saccharomyces cerevisiae for improved glycerol production. Metabolic Engineering, 2006, 8, 532-542.	3.6	48
121	Anaplerotic Role for Cytosolic Malic Enzyme in Engineered <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> Strains. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2011, 77, 732-738.	1.4	47
122	Structural, Physiological and Regulatory Analysis of Maltose Transporter Genes in Saccharomyces eubayanus CBS 12357T. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2018, 9, 1786.	1.5	47
123	Contribution of the transcriptional regulator Leu3p to physiology and gene expression in nitrogenand carbon-limited chemostat cultures. FEMS Yeast Research, 2005, 5, 885-897.	1.1	45
124	Maintenance-energy requirements and robustness of Saccharomyces cerevisiae at aerobic near-zero specific growth rates. Microbial Cell Factories, 2016, 15, 111.	1.9	45
125	Physiology of the fuel ethanol strain <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> PE-2 at low pH indicates a context-dependent performance relevant for industrial applications. FEMS Yeast Research, 2014, 14, 1196-1205.	1.1	44
126	Hydrolytic activity in baker's yeast limits the yield of asymmetric 3-oxo ester reduction. Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 2000, 69, 370-376.	1.7	43

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127	Oxygen Requirements of the Food Spoilage Yeast Zygosaccharomyces bailii in Synthetic and Complex Media. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2001, 67, 2123-2128.	1.4	43
128	Two mechanisms for oxidation of cytosolic NADPH byKluyveromyces lactis mitochondria. Yeast, 2002, 19, 813-824.	0.8	43
129	Overproduction of Threonine Aldolase Circumvents the Biosynthetic Role of Pyruvate Decarboxylase in Glucose-Limited Chemostat Cultures of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2003, 69, 2094-2099.	1.4	43
130	Cellular responses of Saccharomyces cerevisiae at near-zero growth rates: transcriptome analysis of anaerobic retentostat cultures. FEMS Yeast Research, 2011, 11, 603-620.	1.1	43
131	Enzymic analysis of NADPH metabolism in \hat{l}^2 -lactam-producing Penicillium chrysogenum: Presence of a mitochondrial NADPH dehydrogenase. Metabolic Engineering, 2006, 8, 91-101.	3.6	42
132	Exploiting combinatorial cultivation conditions to infer transcriptional regulation. BMC Genomics, 2007, 8, 25.	1.2	42
133	Physiological and Transcriptional Responses of Different Industrial Microbes at Near-Zero Specific Growth Rates. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 5662-5670.	1.4	42
134	A Minimal Set of Glycolytic Genes Reveals Strong Redundancies in Saccharomyces cerevisiae Central Metabolism. Eukaryotic Cell, 2015, 14, 804-816.	3.4	42
135	Laboratory evolution for forced glucose-xylose co-consumption enables identification of mutations that improve mixed-sugar fermentation by xylose-fermenting Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2018, 18, .	1.1	42
136	Modulating the distribution of fluxes among respiration and fermentation by overexpression of HAP4inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2001, 1, 139-149.	1.1	41
137	Phosphoenolpyruvate Carboxykinase as the Sole Anaplerotic Enzyme in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 5383-5389.	1.4	41
138	Engineering NADH metabolism in Saccharomyces cerevisiae: formate as an electron donor for glycerol production by anaerobic, glucose-limited chemostat cultures. FEMS Yeast Research, 2006, 6, 1193-1203.	1.1	40
139	Involvement of Vacuolar Sequestration and Active Transport in Tolerance of <i>Saccharomycescerevisiae</i> to Hop Iso-I±-Acids. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 318-328.	1.4	40
140	A threeâ€way proteomics strategy allows differential analysis of yeast mitochondrial membrane protein complexes under anaerobic and aerobic conditions. Proteomics, 2009, 9, 4787-4798.	1.3	39
141	Functional analysis and transcriptional regulation of two orthologs of <i>ARO10 </i> , encoding broad-substrate-specificity 2-oxo-acid decarboxylases, in the brewing yeast <i>Saccharomyces pastorianus </i> CBS1483. FEMS Yeast Research, 2013, 13, 505-517.	1.1	39
142	The Saccharomyces cerevisiae acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase encoded by the ACS1 gene, but not the ACS2-encoded enzyme, is subject to glucose catabolite inactivation. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2006, 153, 75-81.	0.7	37
143	Steady-state and transient-state analysis of growth and metabolite production in aSaccharomyces cerevisiae strain with reduced pyruvate-decarboxylase activity., 1999, 66, 42-50.		36
144	The Penicillium chrysogenum aclA gene encodes a broad-substrate-specificity acyl-coenzyme A ligase involved in activation of adipic acid, a side-chain precursor for cephem antibiotics. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2010, 47, 33-42.	0.9	36

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145	Evolutionary engineering of a glycerolâ€3â€phosphate dehydrogenaseâ€negative, acetateâ€reducing S accharomyces cerevisiae strain enables anaerobic growth at high glucose concentrations. Microbial Biotechnology, 2014, 7, 44-53.	2.0	36
146	Alternative reactions at the interface of glycolysis and citric acid cycle in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . FEMS Yeast Research, 2016, 16, fow017.	1.1	36
147	Evolutionary Engineering in Chemostat Cultures for Improved Maltotriose Fermentation Kinetics in Saccharomyces pastorianus Lager Brewing Yeast. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2017, 8, 1690.	1.5	36
148	An atypicalPMR2 locus is responsible for hypersensitivity to sodium and lithium cations in the laboratory strainSaccharomyces cerevisiae CEN.PK113-7D. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 789-792.	1.1	35
149	Deletion of the <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae ARO8 </i> gene, encoding an aromatic amino acid transaminase, enhances phenylethanol production from glucose. Yeast, 2014, 32, n/a-n/a.	0.8	35
150	Pathway swapping: Toward modular engineering of essential cellular processes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 15060-15065.	3.3	35
151	A CRISPR/Cas9-based exploration into the elusive mechanism for lactate export in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Yeast Research, 2017, 17, .	1.1	35
152	Laboratory Evolution of a Saccharomyces cerevisiae $\tilde{A}-$ S. eubayanus Hybrid Under Simulated Lager-Brewing Conditions. Frontiers in Genetics, 2019, 10, 242.	1.1	35
153	Regulation of pyruvate metabolism in chemostat cultures of Kluyveromyces lactis CBS 2359. Yeast, 2000, 16, 611-620.	0.8	34
154	Formate as an Auxiliary Substrate for Glucose-Limited Cultivation of Penicillium chrysogenum: Impact on Penicillin G Production and Biomass Yield. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2007, 73, 5020-5025.	1.4	34
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