Jose Manuel Rodriguez PeÃ‘a

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

31 papers	3,204 citations	304743 22 h-index	414414 32 g-index
33 all docs	33 docs citations	33 times ranked	3708 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Genomic sequence of the pathogenic and allergenic filamentous fungus Aspergillus fumigatus. Nature, 2005, 438, 1151-1156.	27.8	1,272
2	The Global Transcriptional Response to Transient Cell Wall Damage in Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Its Regulation by the Cell Integrity Signaling Pathway. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 15183-15195.	3.4	295
3	The Sequential Activation of the Yeast HOG and SLT2 Pathways Is Required for Cell Survival to Cell Wall Stress. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2008, 19, 1113-1124.	2.1	183
4	The highâ€osmolarity glycerol (HOG) and cell wall integrity (CWI) signalling pathways interplay: a yeast dialogue between MAPK routes. Yeast, 2010, 27, 495-502.	1.7	145
5	The CWI Pathway: Regulation of the Transcriptional Adaptive Response to Cell Wall Stress in Yeast. Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland), 2018, 4, 1.	3.5	143
6	A Genomic Approach for the Identification and Classification of Genes Involved in Cell Wall Formation and Its Regulation inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Comparative and Functional Genomics, 2001, 2, 124-142.	2.0	138
7	The High Osmotic Response and Cell Wall Integrity Pathways Cooperate to Regulate Transcriptional Responses to Zymolyase-induced Cell Wall Stress in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 10901-10911.	3.4	138
8	Crh1p and Crh2p are required for the cross-linking of chitin to ?(1-6)glucan in the Saccharomyces cerevisiae cell wall. Molecular Microbiology, 2007, 63, 921-35.	2.5	128
9	A Novel Family of Cell Wall-Related Proteins Regulated Differently during the Yeast Life Cycle. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 3245-3255.	2.3	122
10	Genomic profiling of fungal cell wall-interfering compounds: identification of a common gene signature. BMC Genomics, 2015, 16, 683.	2.8	54
11	A novel connection between the Cell Wall Integrity and the PKA pathways regulates cell wall stress response in yeast. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5703.	3.3	50
12	GAS2 and GAS4, a Pair of Developmentally Regulated Genes Required for Spore Wall Assembly in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2007, 6, 302-316.	3.4	48
13	Genome-wide survey of yeast mutations leading to activation of the yeast cell integrity MAPK pathway: Novel insights into diverse MAPK outcomes. BMC Genomics, 2011, 12, 390.	2.8	44
14	Mechanisms for targeting of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae GPI-anchored cell wall protein Crh2p to polarised growth sites. Journal of Cell Science, 2002, 115, 2549-58.	2.0	37
15	CRR1, a gene encoding a putative transglycosidase, is required for proper spore wall assembly in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2004, 150, 3269-3280.	1.8	35
16	Cooperation between SAGA and SWI/SNF complexes is required for efficient transcriptional responses regulated by the yeast MAPK Slt2. Nucleic Acids Research, 2016, 44, gkw324.	14.5	35
17	Characterization of Sensor-Specific Stress Response by Transcriptional Profiling ofwsc1andmid2Deletion Strains and Chimeric Sensors inSaccharomyces cerevisiae. OMICS A Journal of Integrative Biology, 2010, 14, 679-688.	2.0	33
18	Rlm1 mediates a positive autoregulatory transcriptional feedback essential for Slt2 MAPK dependent gene expression. Journal of Cell Science, 2016, 129, 1649-60.	2.0	33

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Activation of the yeast cell wall integrity MAPK pathway by zymolyase depends on protease and glucanase activities and requires the mucinâ€like protein Hkr1 but not Msb2. FEBS Letters, 2013, 587, 3675-3680.	2.8	32
20	The GPI-anchored Gas and Crh families are fungal antigens. Yeast, 2007, 24, 289-296.	1.7	30
21	The â€˜yeast cell wall chipâ€™ â€“ a tool to analyse the regulation of cell wall biogenesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 2241-2249.	1.8	27
22	Genetic map of the virulence plasmid of Salmonella enteritidis and nucleotide sequence of its replicons. Gene, 1997, 188, 53-61.	2.2	25
23	A yeast strain biosensor to detect cell wall-perturbing agents. Journal of Biotechnology, 2008, 133, 311-317.	3.8	25
24	Homologous regions of the Salmonella enteritidis virulence plasmid and the chromosome of Salmonella typhi encode thiol: disulphide oxidoreductases belonging to the DsbA thioredoxin family. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1997, 143, 1405-1413.	1.8	24
25	Structural and functional analysis of yeast Crh1 and Crh2 transglycosylases. FEBS Journal, 2015, 282, 715-731.	4.7	24
26	A ColE1-type plasmid from Salmonella enteritidis encodes a DNA cytosine methyltransferase. Gene, 1997, 196, 145-158.	2.2	22
27	GAS3, a developmentally regulated gene, encodes a highly mannosylated and inactive protein of the Gas family of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 2010, 27, 597-610.	1.7	17
28	Signalling through the yeast MAPK Cell Wall Integrity pathway controls P-body assembly upon cell wall stress. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 3186.	3.3	16
29	Restriction map of the Salmonella enteritidis virulence plasmid and its homology with the plasmid of Salmonella typhimurium. Microbial Pathogenesis, 1994, 16, 165-169.	2.9	11
30	The deletion of six ORFs of unknown function fromSaccharomyces cerevisiae chromosome VII reveals two essential genes:YGR195w andYGR198w. , 1998, 14, 853-860.		10
31	Systematic Identification of Essential Genes Required for Yeast Cell Wall Integrity: Involvement of the RSC Remodelling Complex. Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland), 2022, 8, 718.	3.5	2