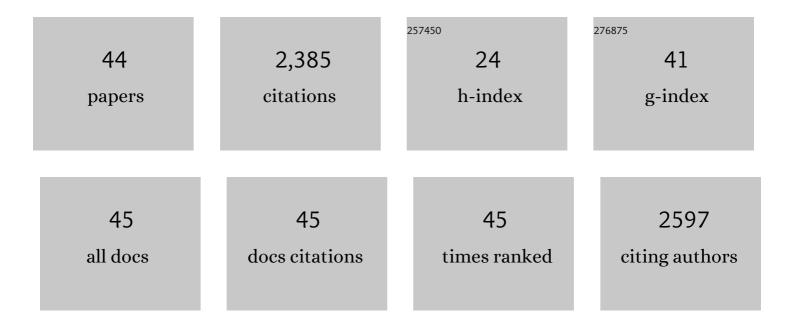
ElÃ-as R Olivera

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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FIÃAS POLIVEDA

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Bioplastics from microorganisms. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2003, 6, 251-260.	5.1	315
2	The Homogentisate Pathway: a Central Catabolic Pathway Involved in the Degradation of l-Phenylalanine, l-Tyrosine, and 3-Hydroxyphenylacetate in Pseudomonas putida. Journal of Bacteriology, 2004, 186, 5062-5077.	2.2	225
3	Catabolism of Phenylacetic Acid in Escherichia coli. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 25974-25986.	3.4	205
4	Molecular characterization of the phenylacetic acid catabolic pathway in Pseudomonas putida U: The phenylacetyl-CoA catabolon. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 6419-6424.	7.1	202
5	The phenylacetyl-CoA catabolon: a complex catabolic unit with broad biotechnological applications. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 39, 1434-1442.	2.5	153
6	p38 Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Controls NF-κB Transcriptional Activation and Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha Production through RelA Phosphorylation Mediated by Mitogen- and Stress-Activated Protein Kinase 1 in Response to Borrelia burgdorferi Antigens. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 270-277.	2.2	131
7	Novel Biodegradable Aromatic Plastics from a Bacterial Source. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 29228-29241.	3.4	116
8	Two different pathways are involved in the β-oxidation of n-alkanoic and n-phenylalkanoic acids in Pseudomonas putida U: genetic studies and biotechnological applications. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 39, 863-874.	2.5	83
9	Genetically engineered Pseudomonas: a factory of new bioplastics with broad applications. Environmental Microbiology, 2001, 3, 612-618.	3.8	79
10	A New Class of Glutamate Dehydrogenases (GDH). Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 39529-39542.	3.4	74
11	Production of 3-hydroxy-n-phenylalkanoic acids by a genetically engineered strain of Pseudomonas putida. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2005, 67, 97-105.	3.6	56
12	Steroids as Environmental Compounds Recalcitrant to Degradation: Genetic Mechanisms of Bacterial Biodegradation Pathways. Genes, 2019, 10, 512.	2.4	56
13	Aerobic catabolism of phenylacetic acid in Pseudomonas putida U: biochemical characterization of a specific phenylacetic acid transport system and formal demonstration that phenylacetyl-coenzyme A is a catabolic intermediate. Journal of Bacteriology, 1994, 176, 7667-7676.	2.2	50
14	Genetic and ultrastructural analysis of different mutants of Pseudomonas putida affected in the poly-3-hydroxy-n-alkanoate gene cluster. Environmental Microbiology, 2007, 9, 737-751.	3.8	47
15	Microbial Synthesis of Poly(β-hydroxyalkanoates) Bearing Phenyl Groups fromPseudomonasputida:Â Chemical Structure and Characterization. Biomacromolecules, 2001, 2, 562-567.	5.4	45
16	A Two-component Hydroxylase Involved in the Assimilation of 3-Hydroxyphenyl Acetate in Pseudomonas putida. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2005, 280, 26435-26447.	3.4	45
17	Genetic analyses and molecular characterization of the pathways involved in the conversion of 2-phenylethylamine and 2-phenylethanol into phenylacetic acid in Pseudomonas putida U. Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 10, 413-432.	3.8	43
18	Molecular Cloning and Expression in Different Microbes of the DNA Encoding Pseudomonas putida U Phenylacetyl-CoA Ligase:. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 33531-33538.	3.4	42

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19	Effects of Trichothecene Production on the Plant Defense Response and Fungal Physiology: Overexpression of the Trichoderma arundinaceum <i>tri4</i> Gene in T. harzianum. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 81, 6355-6366.	3.1	37
20	Catabolism of aromatics in Pseudomonas putida U. Formal evidence that phenylacetic acid and 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid are catabolized by two unrelated pathways. FEBS Journal, 1994, 221, 375-381.	0.2	34
21	Assessment of regeneration in meniscal lesions by use of mesenchymal stem cells derived from equine bone marrow and adipose tissue. American Journal of Veterinary Research, 2016, 77, 779-788.	0.6	34
22	Phenylacetyl-Coenzyme A Is the True Inducer of the Phenylacetic Acid Catabolism Pathway in Pseudomonas putida U. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2000, 66, 4575-4578.	3.1	31
23	The 3,4â€dihydroxyphenylacetic acid catabolon, a catabolic unit for degradation of biogenic amines tyramine and dopamine in <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> U. Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 12, 1684-1704.	3.8	31
24	Isolation of cholesterol- and deoxycholate-degrading bacteria from soil samples: evidence of a common pathway. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2013, 97, 891-904.	3.6	31
25	Functional analyses of three acylâ€ <scp>CoA</scp> synthetases involved in bile acid degradation in <scp><i>P</i></scp> <i>seudomonas putida</i> â€ <scp>DOC</scp> 21. Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 17, 47-63.	3.8	28
26	Catabolism of biogenic amines in <i>Pseudomonas</i> species. Environmental Microbiology, 2020, 22, 1174-1192.	3.8	27
27	c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase 1 Is Required for Toll-Like Receptor 1 Gene Expression in Macrophages. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 5027-5034.	2.2	23
28	Unusual PHA Biosynthesis. Microbiology Monographs, 2010, , 133-186.	0.6	22
29	Ikaros mediates the DNA methylation-independent silencing of MCJ/DNAJC15 gene expression in macrophages. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 14692.	3.3	21
30	Strategy for Cloning Large Gene Assemblages as Illustrated Using the Phenylacetate and Polyhydroxyalkanoate Gene Clusters. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2004, 70, 5019-5025.	3.1	13
31	Acetyl-CoA synthetase fromPseudomonas putidaU is the only acyl-CoA activating enzyme induced by acetate in this bacterium. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2006, 260, 36-46.	1.8	13
32	A cytochrome P450 monooxygenase gene required for biosynthesis of the trichothecene toxin harzianum A in Trichoderma. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2019, 103, 8087-8103.	3.6	13
33	The tick saliva immunosuppressor, Salp15, contributes to Th17-induced pathology during Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2010, 402, 105-109.	2.1	11
34	Histamine catabolism in <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> U: identification of the genes, catabolic enzymes and regulators. Environmental Microbiology, 2018, 20, 1828-1841.	3.8	11
35	The Ixodes scapularis salivary protein, salp15, prevents the association of HIV-1 gp120 and CD4. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2008, 367, 41-46.	2.1	10
36	From a Short Amino Acidic Sequence to the Complete Gene. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2000, 272, 477-479.	2.1	7

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
37	Steroid catabolism in bacteria: Genetic and functional analyses of stdH and stdJ in Pseudomonas putida DOC21. Canadian Journal of Biotechnology, 2018, 2, 88-99.	0.3	6
38	The phasin PhaF controls bacterial shape and size in a network-forming strain of Pseudomonas putida. Journal of Biotechnology, 2015, 199, 17-20.	3.8	5
39	The loss of function of <scp>PhaC</scp> 1 is a survival mechanism that counteracts the stress caused by the overproduction of polyâ€3â€hydroxyalkanoates in <scp><i>P</i></scp> <i>seudomonas putida</i> í° <scp><i>fadBA</i></scp> . Environmental Microbiology, 2015, 17, 3182-3194.	3.8	4
40	The Catabolism of Phenylacetic Acid and Other Related Molecules in Pseudomonas putida U. , 2007, , 147-192.		4
41	Plasmids containing the same origin of replication are useful tools to perform biotechnological studies in Pseudomonas putida U and in E. coli DH10B. Canadian Journal of Biotechnology, 2017, 1, 38-43.	0.3	1
42	Identification and Characterization of the Genes and Enzymes Belonging to the Bile Acid Catabolic Pathway in Pseudomonas. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2017, 1645, 109-142.	0.9	1
43	A genetically engineered strain ofPseudomonas putidaas a useful tool for identifying new therapeutic herbicides. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2005, 249, 297-302.	1.8	0
44	Engineering Strategies for Efficient and Sustainable Production of Medium-Chain Length Polyhydroxyalkanoates in Pseudomonads. , 2021, , 581-660.		0