Francisco Portillo Perez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9537585/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The transcription factor Snail controls epithelial–mesenchymal transitions by repressing E-cadherin expression. Nature Cell Biology, 2000, 2, 76-83.	10.3	3,208
2	Transcriptional regulation of cadherins during development and carcinogenesis. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2004, 48, 365-375.	0.6	495
3	A molecular role for lysyl oxidase-like 2 enzyme in Snail regulation and tumor progression. EMBO Journal, 2005, 24, 3446-3458.	7.8	409
4	A New Role for E12/E47 in the Repression ofE-cadherin Expression and Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transitions. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 27424-27431.	3.4	395
5	Genetic Profiling of Epithelial Cells Expressing E-Cadherin Repressors Reveals a Distinct Role for Snail, Slug, and E47 Factors in Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 9543-9556.	0.9	285
6	<scp>EMT</scp> : Present and future in clinical oncology. Molecular Oncology, 2017, 11, 718-738.	4.6	205
7	Lysyl Oxidase–Like 2 as a New Poor Prognosis Marker of Squamous Cell Carcinomas. Cancer Research, 2008, 68, 4541-4550.	0.9	192
8	The morphological and molecular features of the epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Nature Protocols, 2009, 4, 1591-1613.	12.0	185
9	SNAI1 Is Required for Tumor Growth and Lymph Node Metastasis of Human Breast Carcinoma MDA-MB-231 Cells. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 11721-11731.	0.9	184
10	Regulation of plasma membrane H+-ATPase in fungi and plants. BBA - Biomembranes, 2000, 1469, 31-42.	8.0	167
11	Regulation of Yeast H + -ATPase by Protein Kinases Belonging to a Family Dedicated to Activation of Plasma Membrane Transporters. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2000, 20, 7654-7661.	2.3	167
12	Lysyl oxidaseâ€like 2 (LOXL2), a new regulator of cell polarity required for metastatic dissemination of basalâ€like breast carcinomas. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2011, 3, 528-544.	6.9	150
13	Differential Role of Snail1 and Snail2 Zinc Fingers in E-cadherin Repression and Epithelial to Mesenchymal Transition. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 930-941.	3.4	134
14	Deletion analysis of yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase and identification of a regulatory domain at the carboxyl-terminus. FEBS Letters, 1989, 247, 381-385.	2.8	130
15	Lysyl Oxidase–like Protein LOXL2 Promotes Lung Metastasis of Breast Cancer. Cancer Research, 2017, 77, 5846-5859.	0.9	117
16	The class I bHLH factors E2-2A and E2-2B regulate EMT. Journal of Cell Science, 2009, 122, 1014-1024.	2.0	110
17	Analysis of the regulatory domain of yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase by directed mutagenesis and intragenic suppression. FEBS Letters, 1991, 287, 71-74.	2.8	109
18	Growth control strength and active site of yeast plasma membrane ATPase studied by site-directed mutagenesis. FEBS Journal, 1989, 186, 501-507.	0.2	105

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	LOXL2 drives epithelial-mesenchymal transition via activation of IRE1-XBP1 signalling pathway. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 44988.	3.3	93
20	Lysyl oxidaseâ€like 2 represses Notch1 expression in the skin to promote squamous cell carcinoma progression. EMBO Journal, 2015, 34, 1090-1109.	7.8	79
21	Switching On-Off Snail: LOXL2 Versus GSK3?. Cell Cycle, 2005, 4, 1749-1752.	2.6	73
22	Catalytic and regulatory sites of yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase studied by directed mutagenesis. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics, 1990, 1018, 195-199.	1.0	68
23	Phosphorylation of Serine 11 and Serine 92 as New Positive Regulators of Human Snail1 Function: Potential Involvement of Casein Kinase-2 and the cAMP-activated Kinase Protein Kinase A. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2010, 21, 244-253.	2.1	68
24	LOXL2 catalytically inactive mutants mediate epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition. Biology Open, 2014, 3, 129-137.	1.2	60
25	Yeast protein kinase Ptk2 localizes at the plasma membrane and phosphorylates in vitro the C-terminal peptide of the H+-ATPase. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2006, 1758, 164-170.	2.6	58
26	Kidins220/ARMS Modulates the Activity of Microtubule-regulating Proteins and Controls Neuronal Polarity and Development. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 1343-1357.	3.4	55
27	A role for the non-phosphorylated form of yeast Snf1: tolerance to toxic cations and activation of potassium transport. FEBS Letters, 2005, 579, 512-516.	2.8	53
28	Zeb1 and <scp>S</scp> nail1 engage mi <scp>R</scp> â€200f transcriptional and epigenetic regulation during <scp>EMT</scp> . International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 136, E62-73.	5.1	52
29	Characterization of the SNAG and SLUG Domains of Snail2 in the Repression of E-Cadherin and EMT Induction: Modulation by Serine 4 Phosphorylation. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e36132.	2.5	47
30	E47 and Id1 Interplay in Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e59948.	2.5	46
31	Activation of yeast plasma membrane ATPase by phorbol ester. FEBS Letters, 1985, 192, 95-98.	2.8	43
32	In vivo activation of the yeast plasma membrane ATPase during nitrogen starvation Identification of the regulatory domain that controls activation. FEBS Letters, 1992, 300, 271-274.	2.8	43
33	Lysyl oxidase-like 3 is required for melanoma cell survival by maintaining genomic stability. Cell Death and Differentiation, 2018, 25, 935-950.	11.2	40
34	New Insights into the Fructosyltransferase Activity of <i>Schwanniomyces occidentalis</i> β-Fructofuranosidase, Emerging from Nonconventional Codon Usage and Directed Mutation. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 7491-7499.	3.1	37
35	Ycf1-dependent cadmium detoxification by yeast requires phosphorylation of residues Ser908and Thr911. FEBS Letters, 2004, 577, 322-326.	2.8	34
36	An emerging role for class I bHLH E2-2 proteins in EMT regulation and tumor progression. Cell Adhesion and Migration, 2010, 4, 56-60.	2.7	33

FRANCISCO PORTILLO PEREZ

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Glucose activation of the yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase requires the ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway. FEBS Letters, 1997, 411, 308-312.	2.8	31
38	Screening for mutations in Spanish families with myotonia. Functional analysis of novel mutations in CLCN1 gene. Neuromuscular Disorders, 2012, 22, 231-243.	0.6	31
39	Characterization of dominant lethal mutations in the yeast plasma membrane H+ -ATPase gene. FEBS Letters, 1997, 402, 136-140.	2.8	30
40	UPR: An Upstream Signal to EMT Induction in Cancer. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 624.	2.4	30
41	Low activity of the yeast cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit Tpk3 is due to the poor expression of the TPK3 gene. FEBS Journal, 1993, 213, 501-506.	0.2	29
42	Sin3b Interacts with Myc and Decreases Myc Levels. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 22221-22236.	3.4	29
43	Mode of action of miconazole on yeasts: inhibition of the mitochondrial ATPase. FEBS Journal, 1984, 143, 273-276.	0.2	25
44	Protein-protein interactions involving enzymes of the mammalian methionine and homocysteine metabolism. Biochimie, 2020, 173, 33-47.	2.6	25
45	eEF1A Mediates the Nuclear Export of SNAG-Containing Proteins via the Exportin5-Aminoacyl-tRNA Complex. Cell Reports, 2013, 5, 727-737.	6.4	22
46	Specific phosphoantibodies reveal two phosphorylation sites in yeast Pma1 in response to glucose. FEMS Yeast Research, 2015, 15, fov030.	2.3	21
47	Purification and properties of three intracellular proteinases from Candida albicans. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 1986, 881, 229-235.	2.4	20
48	E2A Modulates Stemness, Metastasis, and Therapeutic Resistance of Breast Cancer. Cancer Research, 2021, 81, 4529-4544.	0.9	18
49	Characterization of mutations that overcome the toxic effect of glucose on phosphoglucose isomerase less strains ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1993, 106, 233-237.	1.8	17
50	Yeast geneYOR137cis involved in the activation of the yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase by glucose. FEBS Letters, 1997, 420, 17-19.	2.8	17
51	Genetic Analysis of the Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Binding Site of the Yeast Plasma Membrane H+-ATPase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 8655-8659.	3.4	16
52	Efficient degradation of misfolded mutant Pma1 by endoplasmic reticulumâ€associated degradation requires Atg19 and the Cvt/autophagy pathway. Molecular Microbiology, 2007, 63, 1069-1077.	2.5	15
53	The Oncogene PDRG1 Is an Interaction Target of Methionine Adenosyltransferases. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0161672.	2.5	15
54	Macrophages direct cancer cells through a LOXL2-mediated metastatic cascade in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Gut, 2023, 72, 345-359.	12.1	15

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	Mitochondrial resistance to miconazole in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1985, 199, 495-499.	2.4	13
56	The cell wall integrity/remodeling MAPK cascade is involved in glucose activation of the yeast plasma membrane H + -ATPase. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2000, 1509, 189-194.	2.6	13
57	Studies of the plasma membrane H+-ATPase of yeast and plants. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1992, 20, 562-566.	3.4	12
58	Lysyl Oxidase-Like 2 Protects against Progressive and Aging Related Knee Joint Osteoarthritis in Mice. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 4798.	4.1	12
59	Characterization of an Allele-Nonspecific Intragenic Suppressor in the Yeast Plasma Membrane H+-ATPase Gene (PMA1). Genetics, 1998, 150, 11-19.	2.9	11
60	Loxl3 Promotes Melanoma Progression and Dissemination Influencing Cell Plasticity and Survival. Cancers, 2022, 14, 1200.	3.7	8
61	Sequence analysis of a 14·6 kb DNA fragment of Saccharomyces cerevisiae chromosome VII reveals SEC27, SSM1b, a putative S-adenosylmethionine-dependent enzyme and six new open reading frames. Yeast, 1996, 12, 887-892.	1.7	6
62	Co-operation between enhancers modulates quantitative expression from the Drosophila Paramyosin/miniparamyosin gene in different muscle types. Mechanisms of Development, 2005, 122, 681-694.	1.7	6
63	Gene expression profiling of yeasts overexpressing wild type or misfolded Pma1 variants reveals activation of the Hog1 MAPK pathway. Molecular Microbiology, 2011, 79, 1339-1352.	2.5	6
64	A Dominant Negative Mutant of Pma1 Interferes with the Folding of the Wild Type Enzyme. Traffic, 2010, 11, 37-47.	2.7	5
65	Loss of Snail2 favors skin tumor progression by promoting the recruitment of myeloid progenitors. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, 585-597.	2.8	5
66	Active sites of yeast H+-ATPase studied by directed mutagenesis. Biochemical Society Transactions, 1989, 17, 973-975.	3.4	4
67	Sequencing and heterologous expression in Saccharomyces cerevisiae of a Cryptococcus neoformans cDNA encoding a plasma membrane H + -ATPase. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2000, 1509, 103-110.	2.6	4
68	Identification of hepatic protein-protein interaction targets for betaine homocysteine S-methyltransferase. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0199472.	2.5	4
69	Loxl2 and Loxl3 Paralogues Play Redundant Roles during Mouse Development. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 5730.	4.1	4
70	Characterization of non-dominant lethal mutations in the yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase gene. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 1999, 1417, 32-36.	2.6	2
71	Genetic characterization of the 534DPPR motif of the yeast plasma membrane H+-ATPase. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2000, 1468, 99-106.	2.6	2
72	The plasma membrane H+-ATPase of fungi and plants. Biomembranes: A Multi-Volume Treatise, 1996, 5, 225-240.	0.1	0

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
73	Characterization of Two Second-Site Mutations Preventing Wild Type Protein Aggregation Caused by a Dominant Negative PMA1 Mutant. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67080.	2.5	0