Claudio De Virgilio

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

87 papers	10,980 citations	36203 51 h-index	49773 87 g-index
91 all docs	91 docs citations	91 times ranked	10487 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The HOPS tethering complex is required to maintain signaling endosome identity and TORC1 activity. Journal of Cell Biology, 2022, 221, .	2.3	6
2	TORC1 Determines Fab1 Lipid Kinase Function at Signaling Endosomes and Vacuoles. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 297-309.e8.	1.8	31
3	N- and C-terminal Gln3â€"Tor1 interaction sites: one acting negatively and the other positively to regulate nuclear Gln3 localization. Genetics, 2021, 217, .	1.2	6
4	Indole-3-acetic acid is a physiological inhibitor of TORC1 in yeast. PLoS Genetics, 2021, 17, e1009414.	1.5	32
5	Global phosphoproteomics pinpoints uncharted Gcn2-mediated mechanisms of translational control. Molecular Cell, 2021, 81, 1879-1889.e6.	4.5	16
6	Phosphoproteomic responses of TORC1 target kinases reveal discrete and convergent mechanisms that orchestrate the quiescence program in yeast. Cell Reports, 2021, 37, 110149.	2.9	20
7	Retromer and TBC1D5 maintain late endosomal RAB7 domains to enable amino acidâ€"induced mTORC1 signaling. Journal of Cell Biology, 2019, 218, 3019-3038.	2.3	46
8	Structural insights into the EGO-TCâ€"mediated membrane tethering of the TORC1-regulatory Rag GTPases. Science Advances, 2019, 5, eaax8164.	4.7	15
9	Multilayered Control of Protein Turnover by TORC1 and Atg1. Cell Reports, 2019, 28, 3486-3496.e6.	2.9	87
10	TORC1 specifically inhibits microautophagy through ESCRT-0. Current Genetics, 2019, 65, 1243-1249.	0.8	32
11	A spatially and functionally distinct pool of TORC1 defines signaling endosomes in yeast. Autophagy, 2019, 15, 915-916.	4.3	24
12	Spatially Distinct Pools of TORC1 Balance Protein Homeostasis. Molecular Cell, 2019, 73, 325-338.e8.	4.5	95
13	Cyclin-dependent kinase 5 (CDK5) regulates the circadian clock. ELife, 2019, 8, .	2.8	30
14	The Impact of ESCRT on AÎ²1-42 Induced Membrane Lesions in a Yeast Model for Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2018, 11, 406.	1.4	19
15	TORC1 coordinates the conversion of Sic1 from a target to an inhibitor of cyclin-CDK-Cks1. Cell Discovery, 2017, 3, 17012.	3.1	30
16	Feedback Inhibition of the Rag GTPase GAP Complex Lst4-Lst7 Safeguards TORC1 from Hyperactivation by Amino Acid Signals. Cell Reports, 2017, 20, 281-288.	2.9	22
17	The Architecture of the Rag GTPase Signaling Network. Biomolecules, 2017, 7, 48.	1.8	59
18	The yeast protein kinase Sch9 adjusts V-ATPase assembly/disassembly to control pH homeostasis and longevity in response to glucose availability. PLoS Genetics, 2017, 13, e1006835.	1.5	45

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19	Functional mapping of yeast genomes by saturated transposition. ELife, 2017, 6, .	2.8	126
20	Unsolved mysteries of Rag GTPase signaling in yeast. Small GTPases, 2016, 7, 239-246.	0.7	38
21	Conserved regulators of Rag GTPases orchestrate amino acid-dependent TORC1 signaling. Cell Discovery, 2016, 2, 15049.	3.1	84
22	TORC1 controls G1â€"S cell cycle transition in yeast via Mpk1 and the greatwall kinase pathway. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 8256.	5.8	79
23	The I-BAR protein Ivy1 is an effector of the Rab7 GTPase Ypt7 involved in vacuole membrane homeostasis. Journal of Cell Science, 2015, 128, 2278-2292.	1.2	40
24	Crystal structure of the Ego1-Ego2-Ego3 complex and its role in promoting Rag GTPase-dependent TORC1 signaling. Cell Research, 2015, 25, 1043-1059.	5.7	71
25	Amino Acids Stimulate TORC1 through Lst4-Lst7, a GTPase-Activating Protein Complex for the Rag Family GTPase Gtr2. Cell Reports, 2015, 13, 1-7.	2.9	145
26	TORC1 Regulates Pah1 Phosphatidate Phosphatase Activity via the Nem1/Spo7 Protein Phosphatase Complex. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e104194.	1.1	53
27	Yeast Endosulfines Control Entry into Quiescence and Chronological Life Span by Inhibiting Protein Phosphatase 2A. Cell Reports, 2013, 3, 16-22.	2.9	77
28	Amino Acid Deprivation Inhibits TORC1 Through a GTPase-Activating Protein Complex for the Rag Family GTPase Gtr1. Science Signaling, 2013, 6, ra42.	1.6	237
29	Quantification of mRNA stability of stress-responsive yeast genes following conditional excision of open reading frames. RNA Biology, 2013, 10, 1299-1306.	1.5	10
30	SEACing the GAP that nEGOCiates TORC1 activation. Cell Cycle, 2013, 12, 2948-2952.	1.3	98
31	Identification of a Small Molecule Yeast TORC1 Inhibitor with a Multiplex Screen Based on Flow Cytometry. ACS Chemical Biology, 2012, 7, 715-722.	1.6	22
32	Leucyl-tRNA Synthetase Controls TORC1 via the EGO Complex. Molecular Cell, 2012, 46, 105-110.	4.5	308
33	Ego3 Functions as a Homodimer to Mediate the Interaction between Gtr1-Gtr2 and Ego1 in the EGO Complex to Activate TORC1. Structure, 2012, 20, 2151-2160.	1.6	56
34	The essence of yeast quiescence. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2012, 36, 306-339.	3.9	189
35	Mitochondrial Genomic Dysfunction Causes Dephosphorylation of Sch9 in the Yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2011, 10, 1367-1369.	3.4	29
36	Initiation of the yeast G0program requires Igo1 and Igo2, which antagonize activation of decapping of specific nutrient-regulated mRNAs. RNA Biology, 2011, 8, 14-17.	1.5	26

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37	Deciphering Protein Kinase Specificity Through Large-Scale Analysis of Yeast Phosphorylation Site Motifs. Science Signaling, 2010, 3, ra12.	1.6	341
38	Life in the midst of scarcity: adaptations to nutrient availability in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Current Genetics, 2010, 56, 1-32.	0.8	189
39	An EGOcentric view of TORC1 signaling. Cell Cycle, 2010, 9, 221-222.	1.3	18
40	Initiation of the TORC1-Regulated G0 Program Requires Igo1/2, which License Specific mRNAs to Evade Degradation via the 5â€²-3â€² mRNA Decay Pathway. Molecular Cell, 2010, 38, 345-355.	4.5	106
41	The Vam6 GEF Controls TORC1 by Activating the EGO Complex. Molecular Cell, 2009, 35, 563-573.	4.5	398
42	The evolutionary conserved BER1 gene is involved in microtubule stability in yeast. Current Genetics, 2008, 53, 107-115.	0.8	6
43	Caffeine extends yeast lifespan by targeting TORC1. Molecular Microbiology, 2008, 69, 277-285.	1.2	186
44	Phosphorylation, lipid raft interaction and traffic of Î±-synuclein in a yeast model for Parkinson. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2008, 1783, 1767-1780.	1.9	104
45	Control of Cellular Physiology by TM9 Proteins in Yeast and Dictyostelium. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 6764-6772.	1.6	29
46	Modulation of Ubc4p/Ubc5p-Mediated Stress Responses by the RING-Finger-Dependent Ubiquitin-Protein Ligase Not4p in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Genetics, 2007, 176, 181-192.	1.2	48
47	Sch9 Is a Major Target of TORC1 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Cell, 2007, 26, 663-674.	4.5	723
48	Membrane stress is coupled to a rapid translational control of gene expression in chlorpromazine-treated cells. Current Genetics, 2007, 52, 171-185.	0.8	36
49	The TOR signalling network from yeast to man. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2006, 38, 1476-1481.	1.2	194
50	Rim15 and the crossroads of nutrient signalling pathways in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Cell Division, 2006, 1, 3.	1.1	129
51	Cell growth control: little eukaryotes make big contributions. Oncogene, 2006, 25, 6392-6415.	2.6	223
52	Phosphatidylinositol 4-Phosphate Is Required for Translation Initiation in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 38139-38149.	1.6	13
53	The Bud14pâ€“Glc7p complex functions as a cortical regulator of dynein in budding yeast. EMBO Journal, 2005, 24, 3000-3011.	3.5	36
54	Regulation of G0 entry by the Pho80â€“Pho85 cyclinâ€“CDK complex. EMBO Journal, 2005, 24, 4271-4278.	3.5	135

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55	Global analysis of protein phosphorylation in yeast. Nature, 2005, 438, 679-684.	13.7	915
56	The Ccr4-Not Complex Independently Controls both Msn2-Dependent Transcriptional Activationâ€"via a Newly Identified Glc7/Bud14 Type I Protein Phosphatase Moduleâ€"and TFIID Promoter Distribution. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 488-498.	1.1	61
57	The TOR and EGO Protein Complexes Orchestrate Microautophagy in Yeast. Molecular Cell, 2005, 19, 15-26.	4.5	305
58	The Novel Yeast PAS Kinase Rim15 Orchestrates G0-Associated Antioxidant Defense Mechanisms. Cell Cycle, 2004, 3, 460-466.	1.3	154
59	PKA and Sch9 control a molecular switch important for the proper adaptation to nutrient availability. Molecular Microbiology, 2004, 55, 862-880.	1.2	170
60	The novel yeast PAS kinase Rim 15 orchestrates G0-associated antioxidant defense mechanisms. Cell Cycle, 2004, 3, 462-8.	1.3	84
61	TOR and PKA Signaling Pathways Converge on the Protein Kinase Rim15 to Control Entry into G0. Molecular Cell, 2003, 12, 1607-1613.	4.5	277
62	Bni5p, a Septin-Interacting Protein, Is Required for Normal Septin Function and Cytokinesis in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2002, 22, 6906-6920.	1.1	65
63	Saccharomyces cerevisiae Ccr4-Not complex contributes to the control of Msn2p-dependent transcription by the Ras/cAMP pathway. Molecular Microbiology, 2002, 43, 1023-1037.	1.2	72
64	Disruption in Candida albicans of the TPS2 gene encoding trehalose-6-phosphate phosphatase affects cell integrity and decreases infectivity The EMBL accession number for the sequence reported in this paper is AJ242990.. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2002, 148, 1281-1290.	0.7	59
65	Bud8p and Bud9p, Proteins That May Mark the Sites for Bipolar Budding in Yeast. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2001, 12, 2497-2518.	0.9	90
66	The Thermophilic Yeast <i>Hansenula polymorpha</i> Does Not Require Trehalose Synthesis for Growth at High Temperatures but Does for Normal Acquisition of Thermotolerance. Journal of Bacteriology, 1999, 181, 4665-4668.	1.0	44
67	Expression of a functional barley sucrose-fructan 6-fructosyltransferase in the methylotrophic yeast Pichia pastoris. FEBS Letters, 1998, 440, 356-360.	1.3	51
68	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> cAMP-dependent protein kinase controls entry into stationary phase through the Rim15p protein kinase. Genes and Development, 1998, 12, 2943-2955.	2.7	197
69	Composition and Functional Analysis of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Trehalose Synthase Complex. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 33311-33319.	1.6	189
70	A Septin-based Hierarchy of Proteins Required for Localized Deposition of Chitin in the Saccharomyces cerevisiae Cell Wall. Journal of Cell Biology, 1997, 139, 75-93.	2.3	301
71	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
72	Trehalose synthesis is important for the acquisition of thermotolerance in Schizosaccharomyces pombe. Molecular Microbiology, 1997, 25, 571-581.	1.2	67

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73	The septins: roles in cytokinesis and other processes. Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 1996, 8, 106-119.	2.6	455
74	Role for the Rho-family GTPase Cdc42 in yeast mating-pheromone signal pathway. Nature, 1995, 376, 702-705.	13.7	251
75	Ste20-like protein kinases are required for normal localization of cell growth and for cytokinesis in budding yeast.. Genes and Development, 1995, 9, 1817-1830.	2.7	370
76	Mutation of RGA1, which encodes a putative GTPase-activating protein for the polarity-establishment protein Cdc42p, activates the pheromone-response pathway in the yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae.. Genes and Development, 1995, 9, 2949-2963.	2.7	124
77	Establishment of Cell Polarity in Yeast. Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology, 1995, 60, 729-744.	2.0	185
78	The role of trehalose synthesis for the acquisition of thermotolerance in yeast. I. Genetic evidence that trehalose is a thermoprotectant. FEBS Journal, 1994, 219, 179-186.	0.2	279
79	The role of trehalose synthesis for the acquisition of thermotolerance in yeast. II. Physiological concentrations of trehalose increase the thermal stability of proteins in vitro. FEBS Journal, 1994, 219, 187-193.	0.2	295
80	CNE1, aSaccharomyces cerevisiae Homologue of the Genes Encoding Mammalian Calnexin and Calreticulin. Yeast, 1993, 9, 185-188.	0.8	34
81	Genetic and physical localization of the acetyl-coenzyme A synthetase geneACS1 on chromosome I ofSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1993, 9, 419-421.	0.8	6
82	Disruption of TPS2, the gene encoding the 100-kDa subunit of the trehalose-6-phosphate synthase/phosphatase complex in Saccharomyces cerevisiae, causes accumulation of trehalose-6-phosphate and loss of trehalose-6-phosphate phosphatase activity. FEBS Journal, 1993, 212, 315-323.	0.2	213
83	Cloning and disruption of a gene required for growth on acetate but not on ethanol: The acetyl-coenzyme a synthetase gene ofSaccharmoyces cerevisiae. Yeast, 1992, 8, 1043-1051.	0.8	84
84	The 70-kilodalton heat-shock proteins of the SSA subfamily negatively modulate heat-shock-induced accumulation of trehalose and promote recovery from heat stress in the yeast, Saccharomyces cerevisiae. FEBS Journal, 1992, 210, 125-132.	0.2	55
85	Acquisition of thermotolerance inSaccharomyces cerevisiaewithout heat shock protein hsp104 and in the absence of protein synthesis. FEBS Letters, 1991, 288, 86-90.	1.3	74
86	A method to study the rapid phosphorylation-related modulation of neutral trehalase activity by temperature shifts in yeast. FEBS Letters, 1991, 291, 355-358.	1.3	33
87	Heat shock induces enzymes of trehalose metabolism, trehalose accumulation, and thermotolerance inSchizosaccharomyces pombe, even in the presence of cycloheximide. FEBS Letters, 1990, 273, 107-110.	1.3	99