## Mikael Molin

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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MIKAEL MOLIN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Hypersensitive Genetically Encoded Fluorescent Indicator (roGFP2-Prx1) Enables Continuous Measurement of Intracellular H2O2 during Cell Micro-cultivation. Bio-protocol, 2022, 12, e4317.	0.4	0
2	High-throughput Growth Measurements of Yeast Exposed to Visible Light. Bio-protocol, 2022, 12, e4292.	0.4	0
3	Engineering Saccharomyces cerevisiae for the production and secretion of Affibody molecules. Microbial Cell Factories, 2022, 21, 36.	4.0	10
4	Structural determinants of multimerization and dissociation in 2-Cys peroxiredoxin chaperone function. Structure, 2021, 29, 640-654.	3.3	17
5	Impact of Hydrogen Peroxide on Protein Synthesis in Yeast. Antioxidants, 2021, 10, 952.	5.1	15
6	The Yeast eIF2 Kinase Gcn2 Facilitates H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -Mediated Feedback Inhibition of Both Protein Synthesis and Endoplasmic Reticulum Oxidative Folding during Recombinant Protein Production. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2021, 87, e0030121.	3.1	8
7	Protein kinase A controls yeast growth in visible light. BMC Biology, 2020, 18, 168.	3.8	17
8	Intragenic repeat expansion in the cell wall protein gene <i>HPF1</i> controls yeast chronological aging. Genome Research, 2020, 30, 697-710.	5.5	23
9	A Redox-Sensitive Thiol in Wis1 Modulates the Fission Yeast Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase Response to H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> and Is the Target of a Small Molecule. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2020, 40, .	2.3	10
10	Peroxiredoxin promotes longevity and H2O2-resistance in yeast through redox-modulation of protein kinase A. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	20
11	Light-sensing via hydrogen peroxide and a peroxiredoxin. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 14791.	12.8	56
12	Nonlinear feedback drives homeostatic plasticity in H2O2 stress response. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	56
13	Lifespan Control by Redox-Dependent Recruitment of Chaperones to Misfolded Proteins. Cell, 2016, 166, 140-151.	28.9	120
14	In vivo parameters influencing 2-Cys Prx oligomerization: The role of enzyme sulfinylation. Redox Biology, 2015, 6, 326-333.	9.0	26
15	Metagenomics reveals that detoxification systems are underrepresented in marine bacterial communities. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 749.	2.8	35
16	Linking Peroxiredoxin and Vacuolar-ATPase Functions in Calorie Restriction-Mediated Life Span Extension. International Journal of Cell Biology, 2014, 2014, 1-12.	2.5	20
17	Enhancing protein disaggregation restores proteasome activity in aged cells. Aging, 2013, 5, 802-812.	3.1	75
18	The Yeast Transcription Factor Crz1 Is Activated by Light in a Ca2+/Calcineurin-Dependent and PKA-Independent Manner. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e53404.	2.5	41

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19	Peroxiredoxins, gerontogenes linking aging to genome instability and cancer. Genes and Development, 2012, 26, 2001-2008.	5.9	84
20	Absence of Mitochondrial Translation Control Proteins Extends Life Span by Activating Sirtuin-Dependent Silencing. Molecular Cell, 2011, 42, 390-400.	9.7	74
21	Life Span Extension and H2O2 Resistance Elicited by Caloric Restriction Require the Peroxiredoxin Tsa1 in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular Cell, 2011, 43, 823-833.	9.7	93
22	Revealing the genetic structure of a trait by sequencing a population under selection. Genome Research, 2011, 21, 1131-1138.	5.5	263
23	H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> Activates the Nuclear Localization of Msn2 and Maf1 through Thioredoxins in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . Eukaryotic Cell, 2009, 8, 1429-1438.	3.4	48
24	Dihydroxyacetoneâ€induced death is accompanied by advanced glycation endproduct formation in selected proteins of <b><i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i></b> and <b><i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i></b> . Proteomics, 2007, 7, 3764-3774.	2.2	18
25	lonizing radiation induces a Yap1-dependent peroxide stress response in yeast. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2007, 43, 136-144.	2.9	13
26	Dihydroxyacetone detoxification in Saccharomyces cerevisiae involves formaldehyde dissimilation. Molecular Microbiology, 2006, 60, 925-938.	2.5	11
27	Fragmentation of dihydroxyacetone kinase 1 from Saccharomyces cerevisiae indicates a two-domain structure. Proteomics, 2003, 3, 752-763.	2.2	11
28	Dihydroxyacetone Kinases in Saccharomyces cerevisiaeAre Involved in Detoxification of Dihydroxyacetone. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 1415-1423.	3.4	82
29	Genetically controlled mtDNA deletions prevent ROS damage by arresting oxidative phosphorylation. ELife, 0, 11, .	6.0	9