Mario Pende

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

71 papers	11,441 citations	66234 42 h-index	106150 65 g-index
71 all docs	71 docs citations	71 times ranked	23088 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	4.3	4,701
2	S6K1 â^'/â^' / S6K2 â^'/â^' Mice Exhibit Perinatal Lethality and Rapamycin-Sensitive 5â€²-Terminal Oligopyrimidine mRNA Translation and Reveal a Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase-Dependent S6 Kinase Pathway. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 3112-3124.	1.1	680
3	The mTOR/PI3K and MAPK pathways converge on eIF4B to control its phosphorylation and activity. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 2781-2791.	3.5	459
4	Hypoinsulinaemia, glucose intolerance and diminished Î²-cell size in S6K1-deficient mice. Nature, 2000, 408, 994-997.	13.7	422
5	Atrophy of S6K1â^'/â^' skeletal muscle cells reveals distinct mTOR effectors for cell cycle and size control. Nature Cell Biology, 2005, 7, 286-294.	4.6	336
6	Muscle inactivation of mTOR causes metabolic and dystrophin defects leading to severe myopathy. Journal of Cell Biology, 2009, 187, 859-874.	2.3	320
7	Signalling pathways regulating muscle mass in ageing skeletal muscle. The role of the IGF1-Akt-mTOR-FoxO pathway. Biogerontology, 2013, 14, 303-323.	2.0	274
8	mTORC1-mediated translational elongation limits intestinal tumour initiation and growth. Nature, 2015, 517, 497-500.	13.7	257
9	Ribosomal protein S6 kinase activity controls the ribosome biogenesis transcriptional program. Oncogene, 2014, 33, 474-483.	2.6	240
10	Gluco-incretins control insulin secretion at multiple levels as revealed in mice lacking GLP-1 and GIP receptors. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2004, 113, 635-645.	3.9	201
11	AKT2 is essential to maintain podocyte viability and function during chronic kidney disease. Nature Medicine, 2013, 19, 1288-1296.	15.2	187
12	Neurotransmitter- and Growth Factor-Induced cAMP Response Element Binding Protein Phosphorylation in Glial Cell Progenitors: Role of Calcium Ions, Protein Kinase C, and Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase/Ribosomal S6 Kinase Pathway. Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 17, 1291-1301.	1.7	179
13	Regulation of YAP by mTOR and autophagy reveals a therapeutic target of tuberous sclerosis complex. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2014, 211, 2249-2263.	4.2	170
14	S6 Kinase Deletion Suppresses Muscle Growth Adaptations to Nutrient Availability by Activating AMP Kinase. Cell Metabolism, 2007, 5, 476-487.	7.2	163
15	mTOR pathway activation drives lung cell senescence and emphysema. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	2.3	142
16	Rictor is a novel target of p70 S6 kinase-1. Oncogene, 2010, 29, 1003-1016.	2.6	137
17	PPARÎ³ contributes to PKM2 and HK2 expression in fatty liver. Nature Communications, 2012, 3, 672.	5.8	127
18	Growth hormone promotes skeletal muscle cell fusion independent of insulin-like growth factor 1 up-regulation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 7315-7320.	3.3	125

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19	Glycolysis inhibition sensitizes tumor cells to death receptors-induced apoptosis by AMP kinase activation leading to Mcl-1 block in translation. Oncogene, 2010, 29, 1641-1652.	2.6	120
20	Deletion of Ribosomal S6 Kinases Does Not Attenuate Pathological, Physiological, or Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 Receptor-Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase-Induced Cardiac Hypertrophy. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2004, 24, 6231-6240.	1.1	111
21	Glutamate regulates intracellular calcium and gene expression in oligodendrocyte progenitors through the activation of DL-alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptors.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1994, 91, 3215-3219.	3.3	106
22	Important role for AMPKÎ±l in limiting skeletal muscle cell hypertrophy. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 2264-2273.	0.2	106
23	Defects of Vps15 in skeletal muscles lead to autophagic vacuolar myopathy and lysosomal disease. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2013, 5, 870-890.	3.3	96
24	S6K1 Is Required for Increasing Skeletal Muscle Force during Hypertrophy. Cell Reports, 2016, 17, 501-513.	2.9	89
25	Coordinated maintenance of muscle cell size control by AMPâ€activated protein kinase. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 3555-3561.	0.2	88
26	S6 kinase inactivation impairs growth and translational target phosphorylation in muscle cells maintaining proper regulation of protein turnover. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 2007, 293, C712-C722.	2.1	86
27	mTOR/S6 Kinase Pathway Contributes to Astrocyte Survival during Ischemia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2009, 284, 22067-22078.	1.6	78
28	Depdc5 knockout rat: A novel model of mTORopathy. Neurobiology of Disease, 2016, 89, 180-189.	2.1	78
29	YAP/TAZ Inhibition Induces Metabolic and Signaling Rewiring Resulting in Targetable Vulnerabilities in NF2-Deficient Tumor Cells. Developmental Cell, 2019, 49, 425-443.e9.	3.1	78
30	The class 3 PI3K coordinates autophagy and mitochondrial lipid catabolism by controlling nuclear receptor PPARÎ±. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 1566.	5.8	72
31	Regulation of the SREBP transcription factors by mTORC1. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2011, 39, 495-499.	1.6	71
32	S6 kinase 1 is required for rapamycin-sensitive liver proliferation after mouse hepatectomy. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2011, 121, 2821-2832.	3.9	68
33	Expression of GAP-43 in the Granule Cells of Rat Hippocampus After Seizure-induced Sprouting of Mossy Fibres: In Situ Hybridization and Immunocytochemical Studies. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1994, 6, 509-515.	1.2	65
34	Constitutively active Akt1 expression in mouse pancreas requires S6 kinase 1 for insulinoma formation. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2008, 118, 3629-3638.	3.9	60
35	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1Î± suppresses steatosis-associated liver cancer by inhibiting PPARÎ³ transcription. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 1873-1888.	3.9	58
36	Release of endogenous glutamic and aspartic acids from cerebrocortex synaptosomes and its modulation through activation of a Î³-aminobutyric acidB (GABAB) receptor subtype. Brain Research, 1993, 604, 325-330.	1.1	57

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37	Roles of the Lactogens and Somatogens in Perinatal and Postnatal Metabolism and Growth: Studies of a Novel Mouse Model Combining Lactogen Resistance and Growth Hormone Deficiency. Endocrinology, 2005, 146, 103-112.	1.4	54
38	Combination of lipid metabolism alterations and their sensitivity to inflammatory cytokines in human lipin-1-deficient myoblasts. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2013, 1832, 2103-2114.	1.8	50
39	A Yap-Myc-Sox2-p53 Regulatory Network Dictates Metabolic Homeostasis and Differentiation in Kras-Driven Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinomas. Developmental Cell, 2019, 51, 113-128.e9.	3.1	50
40	The Type 1 Insulin-Like Growth Factor Receptor (IGF-IR) Pathway Is Mandatory for the Follistatin-Induced Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 241-253.	1.4	49
41	Class III PI3K regulates organismal glucose homeostasis by providing negative feedback on hepatic insulin signalling. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 8283.	5.8	47
42	Subclassification of releaseâ€regulating Î±₂â€autoreceptors in human brain cortex. British Journal of Pharmacology, 1992, 107, 1146-1151.	2.7	46
43	Insulin Regulation of Insulin-like Growth Factor-binding Protein-1 Gene Expression Is Dependent on the Mammalian Target of Rapamycin, but Independent of Ribosomal S6 Kinase Activity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 9889-9895.	1.6	40
44	TPL-2â€“Mediated Activation of MAPK Downstream of TLR4 Signaling Is Coupled to Arginine Availability. Science Signaling, 2010, 3, ra61.	1.6	40
45	Cell Autonomous Lipin 1 Function Is Essential for Development and Maintenance of White and Brown Adipose Tissue. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2012, 32, 4794-4810.	1.1	40
46	Role of PI3K, mTOR and Akt2 signalling in hepatic tumorigenesis via the control of PKM2 expression. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2013, 41, 917-922.	1.6	39
47	Akt activation protects pancreatic beta cells from AMPK-mediated death through stimulation of mTOR. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2008, 75, 1981-1993.	2.0	36
48	The centrosomal OFD1 protein interacts with the translation machinery and regulates the synthesis of specific targets. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 1224.	1.6	36
49	Lipin1 deficiency causes sarcoplasmic reticulum stress and chaperoneâ€responsive myopathy. EMBO Journal, 2019, 38, .	3.5	34
50	?-Aminobutyric Acid and Glycine Modulate Each Other's Release Through Heterocarriers Sited on the Releasing Axon Terminals of Rat CNS. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1992, 59, 1481-1489.	2.1	33
51	Expression and regulation of kainate and AMPA receptors in uncommitted and committed neural progenitors. Neurochemical Research, 1995, 20, 549-560.	1.6	33
52	<scp>ZRF</scp> 1 is a novel S6 kinase substrate that drives the senescence programme. EMBO Journal, 2017, 36, 736-750.	3.5	33
53	The Combined Deletion of S6K1 and Akt2 Deteriorates Glycemic Control in a High-Fat Diet. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2012, 32, 4001-4011.	1.1	24
54	S6K1 controls pancreatic Î² cell size independently of intrauterine growth restriction. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 125, 2736-2747.	3.9	23

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55	Does GFAP mRNA and mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptor binding detect serotonergic neuronal degeneration in rat?. Brain Research Bulletin, 1994, 34, 389-394.	1.4	21
56	mTOR and S6K1 drive polycystic kidney by the control of Afadin-dependent oriented cell division. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 3200.	5.8	20
57	Selective Tuberous Sclerosis Complex 1 Gene Deletion in Smooth Muscle Activates Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Signaling and Induces Pulmonary Hypertension. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2016, 55, 352-367.	1.4	19
58	mTOR, Akt, S6 kinases and the control of skeletal muscle growth. Bulletin Du Cancer, 2006, 93, E39-43.	0.6	15
59	Limited survival and impaired hepatic fasting metabolism in mice with constitutive Rag GTPase signaling. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 3660.	5.8	13
60	The role of the mTOR pathway during liver regeneration and tumorigenesis. Annales D'Endocrinologie, 2013, 74, 121-122.	0.6	9
61	Cycloheximide inhibits kainic acid-induced GAP-43 mRNA in dentate granule cells in rats. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 2539-2542.	0.6	8
62	Genetic ablation of S6-kinase does not prevent processing of SREBP1. Advances in Enzyme Regulation, 2011, 51, 280-290.	2.9	8
63	YAP enters the mTOR pathway to promote tuberous sclerosis complex. Molecular and Cellular Oncology, 2015, 2, e998100.	0.3	6
64	New insights into the pathophysiology of the tuberous sclerosis complex: Crosstalk of mTOR- and hippo-YAP pathways in cell growth. Rare Diseases (Austin, Tex), 2015, 3, e1016701.	1.8	4
65	GM1 ganglioside treatment promotes recovery of electrically-stimulated [3H]dopamine release in striatal slices from rats lesioned with kainic acid. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 136, 127-130.	1.0	3
66	mTOR Pathway Activation Drives Lung-Cell Senescence and Emphysema in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. , 2017, , .		1
67	Muscle inactivation of mTOR causes metabolic and dystrophin defects leading to severe myopathy. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2009, 206, i33-i33.	4.2	0
68	Ribosomal Protein S6 and S6 Kinases. , 2014, , 345-362.		0
69	Regulation of YAP by mTOR and autophagy reveals a therapeutic target of Tuberous Sclerosis Complex. Journal of Cell Biology, 2014, 207, 2071OIA181.	2.3	0
70	SelectiveTSC1deletion in smooth muscle activates mTOR signaling and induces pulmonary hypertension. , 2015, , .		0
71	Golgi mechanics controls lipid metabolism. Nature Cell Biology, 2019, 21, 301-302.	4.6	0