

# Joaquim Ros

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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56  
papers

4,071  
citations

136950

32  
h-index

155660

55  
g-index

61  
all docs

61  
docs citations

61  
times ranked

4965  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Grx5 Is a Mitochondrial Glutaredoxin Required for the Activity of Iron/Sulfur Enzymes. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2002, 13, 1109-1121.	2.1	430
2	Redox control and oxidative stress in yeast cells. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects</i> , 2008, 1780, 1217-1235.	2.4	367
3	Oxidative Stress Promotes Specific Protein Damage in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 27393-27398.	3.4	319
4	Grx5 Glutaredoxin Plays a Central Role in Protection against Protein Oxidative Damage in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 1999, 19, 8180-8190.	2.3	278
5	Proteomic and oxidative stress analysis in human brain samples of Huntington disease. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2008, 45, 667-678.	2.9	250
6	Identification of the Major Oxidatively Damaged Proteins in <i>Escherichia coli</i> Cells Exposed to Oxidative Stress. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 3027-3032.	3.4	240
7	Oxidative Damage to Specific Proteins in Replicative and Chronological-aged <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 31983-31989.	3.4	186
8	Mitochondrial Hsp60, Resistance to Oxidative Stress, and the Labile Iron Pool Are Closely Connected in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 44531-44538.	3.4	124
9	Biochemical Characterization of Yeast Mitochondrial Grx5 Monothiol Glutaredoxin. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 25745-25751.	3.4	115
10	Novel Antioxidant Role of Alcohol Dehydrogenase E from <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 30193-30198.	3.4	99
11	Evolution of the adhE Gene Product of <i>Escherichia coli</i> from a Functional Reductase to a Dehydrogenase. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2000, 275, 33869-33875.	3.4	80
12	Protein oxidation in Huntington disease affects energy production and vitamin B6 metabolism. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2010, 49, 612-621.	2.9	77
13	Colorimetric assay for the quantitation of iron in yeast. <i>Analytical Biochemistry</i> , 2006, 351, 149-151.	2.4	75
14	Protein carbonylation: Proteomics, specificity and relevance to aging. <i>Mass Spectrometry Reviews</i> , 2014, 33, 21-48.	5.4	66
15	Structure-Function Analysis of Yeast Grx5 Monothiol Glutaredoxin Defines Essential Amino Acids for the Function of the Protein. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 37590-37596.	3.4	65
16	Apoptotic cell death and altered calcium homeostasis caused by frataxin depletion in dorsal root ganglia neurons can be prevented by BH4 domain of Bcl-xL protein. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2014, 23, 1829-1841.	2.9	65
17	Analysis of oxidative stress-induced protein carbonylation using fluorescent hydrazides. <i>Journal of Proteomics</i> , 2012, 75, 3778-3788.	2.4	64
18	Tau inhibits mitochondrial calcium efflux and makes neurons vulnerable to calcium-induced cell death. <i>Cell Calcium</i> , 2020, 86, 102150.	2.4	64

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19	Manganese Is the Link between Frataxin and Iron-Sulfur Deficiency in the Yeast Model of Friedreich Ataxia. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 12227-12232.	3.4	60
20	Oxidative stress and altered lipid metabolism in Friedreich ataxia. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2016, 100, 138-146.	2.9	58
21	Redox stress in Marfan syndrome: Dissecting the role of the NADPH oxidase NOX4 in aortic aneurysm. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2018, 118, 44-58.	2.9	57
22	DnaK dependence of mutant ethanol oxidoreductases evolved for aerobic function and protective role of the chaperone against protein oxidative damage in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2002, 99, 4626-4631.	7.1	51
23	Reduction of oxidative cellular damage by overexpression of the thioredoxin TRX2 gene improves yield and quality of wine yeast dry active biomass. <i>Microbial Cell Factories</i> , 2010, 9, 9.	4.0	51
24	Frataxin deficiency in neonatal rat ventricular myocytes targets mitochondria and lipid metabolism. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2014, 73, 21-33.	2.9	50
25	Major targets of iron-induced protein oxidative damage in frataxin-deficient yeasts are magnesium-binding proteins. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2008, 44, 1712-1723.	2.9	42
26	Protein oxidation in Huntington disease. <i>BioFactors</i> , 2012, 38, 173-185.	5.4	42
27	Yeast frataxin mutants display decreased superoxide dismutase activity crucial to promote protein oxidative damage. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2010, 48, 411-420.	2.9	39
28	Mitochondrial pore opening and loss of Ca <sup>2+</sup> exchanger NCLX levels occur after frataxin depletion. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2018, 1864, 618-631.	3.8	39
29	Frataxin Depletion in Yeast Triggers Up-regulation of Iron Transport Systems before Affecting Iron-Sulfur Enzyme Activities. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 41653-41664.	3.4	37
30	Chronological and replicative life-span extension in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> by increased dosage of alcohol dehydrogenase 1. <i>Microbiology (United Kingdom)</i> , 2007, 153, 3667-3676.	1.8	35
31	Sir2 is induced by oxidative stress in a yeast model of Huntington disease and its activation reduces protein aggregation. <i>Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics</i> , 2011, 510, 27-34.	3.0	35
32	Hippocampal neurons require a large pool of glutathione to sustain dendrite integrity and cognitive function. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2018, 19, 52-61.	9.0	35
33	Frataxin-deficient neurons and mice models of Friedreich ataxia are improved by TAT and MTS treatment. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2018, 22, 834-848.	3.6	34
34	Mitochondrial calcium signalling and neurodegenerative diseases. <i>Neuronal Signaling</i> , 2018, 2, NS20180061.	3.2	34
35	PPAR gamma agonist leriglitazone improves frataxin-loss impairments in cellular and animal models of Friedreich Ataxia. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2021, 148, 105162.	4.4	33
36	Glutaredoxins in fungi. <i>Photosynthesis Research</i> , 2006, 89, 127-140.	2.9	32

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37	The Forkhead Transcription Factor Hcm1 Promotes Mitochondrial Biogenesis and Stress Resistance in Yeast. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 37092-37101.	3.4	31
38	Memory impairment and hippocampus specific protein oxidation induced by ethanol intake and 3,4- $\text{Methylenedioxymethamphetamine}$ (<sc>MDMA</sc>) in mice. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2013, 125, 736-746.	3.9	31
39	Iron in Friedreich Ataxia: A Central Role in the Pathophysiology or an Epiphenomenon?. <i>Pharmaceuticals</i> , 2018, 11, 89.	3.8	31
40	The FOX transcription factor Hcm1 regulates oxidative metabolism in response to early nutrient limitation in yeast. Role of Snf1 and Tor1/Sch9 kinases. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2013, 1833, 2004-2015.	4.1	28
41	Site-directed mutagenesis studies of the metal-binding center of the iron-dependent propanediol oxidoreductase from <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 1998, 258, 207-213.	0.2	26
42	Metabolic remodeling in frataxin-deficient yeast is mediated by Cth2 and Atr1. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research</i> , 2013, 1833, 3326-3337.	4.1	26
43	[14] Glutaredoxins and oxidative stress defense in yeast. <i>Methods in Enzymology</i> , 2002, 348, 136-146.	1.0	19
44	Evolution of an <i>Escherichia coli</i> Protein with Increased Resistance to Oxidative Stress. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 8308-8316.	3.4	18
45	Oxidative Damage to Proteins: Structural Modifications and Consequences in Cell Function. , 2006, , 399-471.		18
46	Calpain-Inhibitors Protect Frataxin-Deficient Dorsal Root Ganglia Neurons from Loss of Mitochondrial $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Exchanger, NCLX, and Apoptosis. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2021, 46, 108-119.	3.3	17
47	Frataxin-deficient cardiomyocytes present an altered thiol-redox state which targets actin and pyruvate dehydrogenase. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2020, 32, 101520.	9.0	16
48	Engineered Trx2p industrial yeast strain protects glycolysis and fermentation proteins from oxidative carbonylation during biomass propagation. <i>Microbial Cell Factories</i> , 2012, 11, 4.	4.0	14
49	Proteomic Strategies for the Analysis of Carbonyl Groups on Proteins. <i>Current Protein and Peptide Science</i> , 2010, 11, 652-658.	1.4	13
50	Calcitriol increases frataxin levels and restores mitochondrial function in cell models of Friedreich Ataxia. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2021, 478, 1-20.	3.7	13
51	Nitric oxide prevents Aft1 activation and metabolic remodeling in frataxin-deficient yeast. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2018, 14, 131-141.	9.0	12
52	Mitochondrial iron and calcium homeostasis in Friedreich ataxia. <i>IUBMB Life</i> , 2021, 73, 543-553.	3.4	9
53	Inactivation of propanediol oxidoreductase of <i>Escherichia coli</i> by metal-catalyzed oxidation. <i>BBA - Proteins and Proteomics</i> , 1992, 1118, 155-160.	2.1	8
54	Mice harboring the FXN I151F pathological point mutation present decreased frataxin levels, a Friedreich ataxia-like phenotype, and mitochondrial alterations. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2022, 79, 74.	5.4	6

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55	Mitochondrial Localization of the Yeast Forkhead Factor Hcm1. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2020, 21, 9574.	4.1	3
56	Mitochondrial Calcium Deregulation in Tau K18-Treated Cortical Neurons and Astrocytes. Biophysical Journal, 2019, 116, 270a-271a.	0.5	0