Jordi Tamarit

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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44 papers	2,981 citations	159585 30 h-index	243625 44 g-index
46 all docs	46 docs citations	46 times ranked	3773 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Grx5 Is a Mitochondrial Glutaredoxin Required for the Activity of Iron/Sulfur Enzymes. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2002, 13, 1109-1121.	2.1	430
2	Proteomic and oxidative stress analysis in human brain samples of Huntington disease. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2008, 45, 667-678.	2.9	250
3	Identification of the Major Oxidatively Damaged Proteins inEscherichia coli Cells Exposed to Oxidative Stress. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 3027-3032.	3.4	240
4	Oxidative Damage to Specific Proteins in Replicative and Chronological-aged Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 31983-31989.	3.4	186
5	Mitochondrial Hsp60, Resistance to Oxidative Stress, and the Labile Iron Pool Are Closely Connected in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 44531-44538.	3.4	124
6	Biochemical Characterization of Yeast Mitochondrial Grx5 Monothiol Glutaredoxin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 25745-25751.	3.4	115
7	Novel Antioxidant Role of Alcohol Dehydrogenase E from Escherichia coli. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 30193-30198.	3.4	99
8	Saccharomyces cerevisiae cells have three Omega class glutathione S-transferases acting as 1-Cys thiol transferases. Biochemical Journal, 2006, 398, 187-196.	3.7	89
9	Evolution of the adhE Gene Product ofEscherichia coli from a Functional Reductase to a Dehydrogenase. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 33869-33875.	3.4	80
10	Protein oxidation in Huntington disease affects energy production and vitamin B6 metabolism. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2010, 49, 612-621.	2.9	77
11	Colorimetric assay for the quantitation of iron in yeast. Analytical Biochemistry, 2006, 351, 149-151.	2.4	75
12	Protein carbonylation: Proteomics, specificity and relevance to aging. Mass Spectrometry Reviews, 2014, 33, 21-48.	5.4	66
13	Structure-Function Analysis of Yeast Grx5 Monothiol Glutaredoxin Defines Essential Amino Acids for the Function of the Protein. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 37590-37596.	3.4	65
14	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. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 1829-1841.	2.9	65
15	Analysis of oxidative stress-induced protein carbonylation using fluorescent hydrazides. Journal of Proteomics, 2012, 75, 3778-3788.	2.4	64
16	Manganese Is the Link between Frataxin and Iron-Sulfur Deficiency in the Yeast Model of Friedreich Ataxia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 12227-12232.	3.4	60
17	The Activating Component of the Anaerobic Ribonucleotide Reductase from Escherichia coli. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 15669-15675.	3.4	58
18	Oxidative stress and altered lipid metabolism in Friedreich ataxia. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2016, 100, 138-146.	2.9	58

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19	The Anaerobic Ribonucleotide Reductase from Escherichia coli. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1999, 274, 31291-31296.	3.4	57
20	DnaK dependence of mutant ethanol oxidoreductases evolved for aerobic function and protective role of the chaperone against protein oxidative damage in Escherichia coli. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 4626-4631.	7.1	51
21	Frataxin deficiency in neonatal rat ventricular myocytes targets mitochondria and lipid metabolism. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2014, 73, 21-33.	2.9	50
22	Major targets of iron-induced protein oxidative damage in frataxin-deficient yeasts are magnesium-binding proteins. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2008, 44, 1712-1723.	2.9	42
23	Protein oxidation in Huntington disease. BioFactors, 2012, 38, 173-185.	5.4	42
24	Yeast frataxin mutants display decreased superoxide dismutase activity crucial to promote protein oxidative damage. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2010, 48, 411-420.	2.9	39
25	Mitochondrial pore opening and loss of Ca2+ exchanger NCLX levels occur after frataxin depletion. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2018, 1864, 618-631.	3.8	39
26	Frataxin Depletion in Yeast Triggers Up-regulation of Iron Transport Systems before Affecting Iron-Sulfur Enzyme Activities. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 41653-41664.	3.4	37
27	Chronological and replicative life-span extension in Saccharomyces cerevisiae by increased dosage of alcohol dehydrogenase 1. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2007, 153, 3667-3676.	1.8	35
28	Sir2 is induced by oxidative stress in a yeast model of Huntington disease and its activation reduces protein aggregation. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2011, 510, 27-34.	3.0	35
29	Frataxinâ€deficient neurons and mice models of Friedreich ataxia are improved by <scp>TAT</scp>â€<scp>MTS</scp>csâ€<scp>FXN</scp> treatment. Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, 2018, 22, 834-848.	3.6	34
30	Mitochondrial calcium signalling and neurodegenerative diseases. Neuronal Signaling, 2018, 2, NS20180061.	3.2	34
31	PPAR gamma agonist leriglitazone improves frataxin-loss impairments in cellular and animal models of Friedreich Ataxia. Neurobiology of Disease, 2021, 148, 105162.	4.4	33
32	Glutaredoxins in fungi. Photosynthesis Research, 2006, 89, 127-140.	2.9	32
33	The Forkhead Transcription Factor Hcm1 Promotes Mitochondrial Biogenesis and Stress Resistance in Yeast. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 37092-37101.	3.4	31
34	Iron in Friedreich Ataxia: A Central Role in the Pathophysiology or an Epiphenomenon?. Pharmaceuticals, 2018, 11, 89.	3.8	31
35	The FOX transcription factor Hcm1 regulates oxidative metabolism in response to early nutrient limitation in yeast. Role of Snf1 and Tor1/Sch9 kinases. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2013, 1833, 2004-2015.	4.1	28
36	Metabolic remodeling in frataxin-deficient yeast is mediated by Cth2 and Adr1. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2013, 1833, 3326-3337.	4.1	26

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37	Evolution of an Escherichia coli Protein with Increased Resistance to Oxidative Stress. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 8308-8316.	3.4	18
38	Calpain-Inhibitors Protect Frataxin-Deficient Dorsal Root Ganglia Neurons from Loss of Mitochondrial Na+/Ca2+ Exchanger, NCLX, and Apoptosis. Neurochemical Research, 2021, 46, 108-119.	3.3	17
39	Frataxin-deficient cardiomyocytes present an altered thiol-redox state which targets actin and pyruvate dehydrogenase. Redox Biology, 2020, 32, 101520.	9.0	16
40	Proteomic Strategies for the Analysis of Carbonyl Groups on Proteins. Current Protein and Peptide Science, 2010, 11, 652-658.	1.4	13
41	Calcitriol increases frataxin levels and restores mitochondrial function in cell models of Friedreich Ataxia. Biochemical Journal, 2021, 478, 1-20.	3.7	13
42	Nitric oxide prevents Aft1 activation and metabolic remodeling in frataxin-deficient yeast. Redox Biology, 2018, 14, 131-141.	9.0	12
43	Mitochondrial iron and calcium homeostasis in Friedreich ataxia. IUBMB Life, 2021, 73, 543-553.	3.4	9
44	Mice harboring the FXN I151F pathological point mutation present decreased frataxin levels, a Friedreich ataxia-like phenotype, and mitochondrial alterations. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2022, 79, 74.	5.4	6