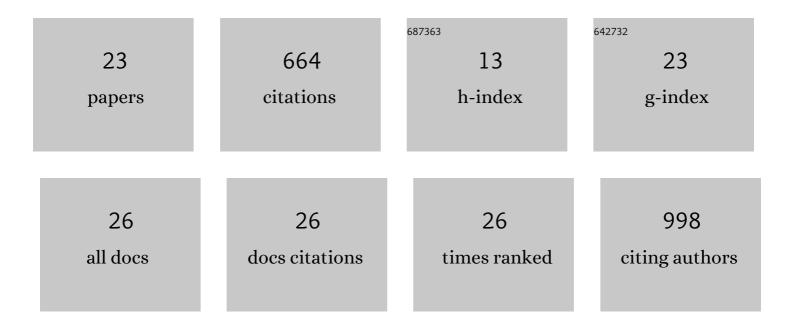
## Takako Ishiga

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10396978/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



TAKAKO ISHICA

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Arabidopsis seedling flood-inoculation technique: a rapid and reliable assay for studying plant-bacterial interactions. Plant Methods, 2011, 7, 32.	4.3	145
2	Pathogenicity of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> on Tomato Seedlings: Phenotypic and Gene Expression Analyses of the Virulence Function of Coronatine. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2008, 21, 383-395.	2.6	79
3	The phytotoxin coronatine induces lightâ€dependent reactive oxygen species in tomato seedlings. New Phytologist, 2009, 181, 147-160.	7.3	66
4	Jasmonate ZIM-Domain (JAZ) Protein Regulates Host and Nonhost Pathogen-Induced Cell Death in Tomato and Nicotiana benthamiana. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75728.	2.5	56
5	The SAL-PAP Chloroplast Retrograde Pathway Contributes to Plant Immunity by Regulating Glucosinolate Pathway and Phytohormone Signaling. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2017, 30, 829-841.	2.6	50
6	NTRC and Chloroplast-Generated Reactive Oxygen Species Regulate <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> Disease Development in Tomato and <i>Arabidopsis</i> . Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2012, 25, 294-306.	2.6	45
7	<i>SGT1</i> contributes to coronatine signaling and <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tomato</i> disease symptom development in tomato and Arabidopsis. New Phytologist, 2011, 189, 83-93.	7.3	32
8	NADPH-dependent thioredoxin reductase C plays a role in nonhost disease resistance against <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pathogens by regulating chloroplast-generated reactive oxygen species. PeerJ, 2016, 4, e1938.	2.0	27
9	AlgU contributes to the virulence of Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato DC3000 by regulating production of the phytotoxin coronatine. Journal of General Plant Pathology, 2018, 84, 189-201.	1.0	25
10	Acibenzolar-S-methyl activates stomatal-based defense against Pseudomonas cannabina pv. alisalensis in cabbage. Journal of General Plant Pathology, 2020, 86, 48-54.	1.0	19
11	Involvement of coronatine-inducible reactive oxygen species in bacterial speck disease of tomato. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2009, 4, 237-239.	2.4	18
12	Coronatine Contributes to <i>Pseudomonas cannabina</i> pv. <i>alisalensis</i> Virulence by Overcoming Both Stomatal and Apoplastic Defenses in Dicot and Monocot Plants. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2021, 34, 746-757.	2.6	17
13	Transposon mutagenesis reveals <i>Pseudomonas cannabina</i> pv. <i>alisalensis</i> optimizes its virulence factors for pathogenicity on different hosts. PeerJ, 2019, 7, e7698.	2.0	16
14	Pseudomonas syringae Flood-inoculation Method in Arabidopsis. Bio-protocol, 2017, 7, e2106.	0.4	14
15	Acibenzolar-S-methyl and probenazole activate stomatal-based defense at different times to control bacterial blight of cabbage. Journal of General Plant Pathology, 2021, 87, 30-34.	1.0	12
16	Acibenzolar-S-Methyl Activates Stomatal-Based Defense Systemically in Japanese Radish. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2020, 11, 565745.	3.6	7
17	Exogenous coronatine, but not coronafacic acid or methyl jasmonate, restores the disease phenotype of a coronatine-defective mutant of Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato on tomato seedlings. Journal of General Plant Pathology, 2010, 76, 188-195.	1.0	6
18	Flood inoculation of seedlings on culture medium to study interactions between Pseudomonas syringae pv. actinidiae and kiwifruit. Journal of General Plant Pathology, 2020, 86, 257-265.	1.0	6

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19	Pseudmonas cannabina pv. alisalensis TrpA Is Required for Virulence in Multiple Host Plants. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2021, 12, 659734.	3.5	5
20	Acibenzolar-S-methyl efficacy against bacterial brown stripe caused by Acidovorax avenae subsp. avenae in creeping bentgrass. Journal of General Plant Pathology, 2021, 87, 387-393.	1.0	5
21	Involvement of SGT1 in COR-mediated signal transduction pathway leading to disease symptom development. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2011, 6, 1072-1073.	2.4	4
22	Multiple virulence factors regulated by AlgU contribute to the pathogenicity of <i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i> pv. <i>glycinea</i> in soybean. PeerJ, 2021, 9, e12405.	2.0	4
23	Pseudomonas cannabina pv. alisalensis Virulence Factors Are Involved in Resistance to Plant-Derived Antimicrobials during Infection. Plants, 2022, 11, 1742.	3.5	3