Wilhelm SchÃ¤fer

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

58 papers	5,341 citations	101543 36 h-index	138484 58 g-index
60 all docs	60 docs citations	60 times ranked	6770 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Comparative Genomics of Eight Fusarium graminearum Strains with Contrasting Aggressiveness Reveals an Expanded Open Pangenome and Extended Effector Content Signatures. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 6257.	4.1	12
2	Infection cushions of Fusarium graminearum are fungal arsenals for wheat infection. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2020, 21, 1070-1087.	4.2	33
3	Metabolic profiling of wheat rachis node infection by <i>Fusarium graminearum</i> â€“ decoding deoxynivalenolâ€dependent susceptibility. New Phytologist, 2019, 221, 459-469.	7.3	52
4	Bis-naphthopyrone pigments protect filamentous ascomycetes from a wide range of predators. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3579.	12.8	36
5	Different Hydrophobins of Fusarium graminearum Are Involved in Hyphal Growth, Attachment, Water-Air Interface Penetration and Plant Infection. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2019, 10, 751.	3.5	44
6	The Fusarium graminearum cerato-platanins loosen cellulose substrates enhancing fungal cellulase activity as expansin-like proteins. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2019, 139, 229-238.	5.8	30
7	Expression of a Structural Protein of the Mycovirus FgV-ch9 Negatively Affects the Transcript Level of a Novel Symptom Alleviation Factor and Causes Virus Infection-Like Symptoms in Fusarium graminearum. Journal of Virology, 2018, 92, .	3.4	18
8	Synergistic Effect of Different Plant Cell Wallâ€“Degrading Enzymes Is Important for Virulence of <i>Fusarium graminearum</i>. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2017, 30, 886-895.	2.6	49
9	Molecular Keys to the Janthinobacterium and Duganella spp. Interaction with the Plant Pathogen Fusarium graminearum. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2016, 7, 1668.	3.5	66
10	Posttranslational hypusination of the eukaryotic translation initiation factor-5A regulates Fusarium graminearum virulence. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 24698.	3.3	14
11	Involvement of the Fusarium graminearum cerato-platanin proteins in fungal growth and plant infection. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2016, 109, 220-229.	5.8	34
12	Involvement of Fungal Pectin Methylesterase Activity in the Interaction Between <i>Fusarium graminearum</i> and Wheat. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2016, 29, 258-267.	2.6	26
13	Disruption of the <scp>GABA</scp> shunt affects mitochondrial respiration and virulence in the cereal pathogen <scp><i>F</i></scp><i>usarium graminearum</i>. Molecular Microbiology, 2015, 98, 1115-1132.	2.5	28
14	The Adenylyl Cyclase Plays a Regulatory Role in the Morphogenetic Switch from Vegetative to Pathogenic Lifestyle of Fusarium graminearum on Wheat. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e91135.	2.5	38
15	Secreted Fungal Effector Lipase Releases Free Fatty Acids to Inhibit Innate Immunity-Related Callose Formation during Wheat Head Infection Â. Plant Physiology, 2014, 165, 346-358.	4.8	130
16	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> Possesses Virulence Factors Common to Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat and Seedling Rot of Soybean but Differing in Their Impact on Disease Severity. Phytopathology, 2014, 104, 1201-1207.	2.2	30
17	CbCTB2, an O-methyltransferase is essential for biosynthesis of the phytotoxin cercosporin and infection of sugar beet by Cercospora beticola. BMC Plant Biology, 2013, 13, 50.	3.6	24
18	The ATF/CREB Transcription Factor Atf1 Is Essential for Full Virulence, Deoxynivalenol Production, and Stress Tolerance in the Cereal Pathogen <i>Fusarium graminearum</i>. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2013, 26, 1378-1394.	2.6	74

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19	A Fusarium graminearum xylanase expressed during wheat infection is a necrotizing factor but is not essential for virulence. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2013, 64, 1-10.	5.8	70
20	Autophagy provides nutrients for nonassimilating fungal structures and is necessary for plant colonization but not for infection in the necrotrophic plant pathogen Fusarium graminearum. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 326-337.	9.1	99
21	A green fluorescent protein-transformed Mycosphaerella fijiensis strain shows increased aggressiveness on banana. Australasian Plant Pathology, 2012, 41, 645-647.	1.0	8
22	The secreted lipase FGL1 is sufficient to restore the initial infection step to the apathogenic Fusarium graminearum MAP kinase disruption mutant Î”gpmk1. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2012, 134, 23-37.	1.7	20
23	The Stress-Activated Protein Kinase FgOS-2 Is a Key Regulator in the Life Cycle of the Cereal Pathogen <i>Fusarium graminearum</i>. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2012, 25, 1142-1156.	2.6	62
24	Autophagy-related lipase FgATG15 of Fusarium graminearum is important for lipid turnover and plant infection. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2011, 48, 217-224.	2.1	80
25	Preventing Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat and Cob Rot of Maize by Inhibition of Fungal Deoxyhypusine Synthase. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2011, 24, 619-627.	2.6	14
26	Fusarium graminearum forms mycotoxin producing infection structures on wheat. BMC Plant Biology, 2011, 11, 110.	3.6	232
27	Enzymatic properties and expression patterns of five extracellular lipases of Fusarium graminearum in vitro. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2010, 46, 479-486.	3.2	26
28	Developing Kernel and Rachis Node Induce the Trichothecene Pathway of <i>Fusarium graminearum</i> During Wheat Head Infection. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2009, 22, 899-908.	2.6	96
29	Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) reduces damage to reconstituted human tissues infected with Candida species by inhibiting extracellular fungal lipases. Microbes and Infection, 2009, 11, 1131-1139.	1.9	21
30	Trichothecenes and lipases are host-induced and secreted virulence factors ofFusarium graminearum. Cereal Research Communications, 2008, 36, 421-428.	1.6	23
31	Investigations on the ability of<i>Fhb1</i>to protect wheat against nivalenol and deoxynivalenol. Cereal Research Communications, 2008, 36, 429-435.	1.6	18
32	Lipase 8 Affects the Pathogenesis of<i>Candida albicans</i>. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 4710-4718.	2.2	75
33	Virulence of Candida parapsilosis, Candida orthopsilosis, and Candida metapsilosis in reconstituted human tissue models. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2007, 44, 1336-1341.	2.1	115
34	Enhanced mycotoxin production of a lipase-deficient Fusarium graminearum mutant correlates to toxin-related gene expression. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2007, 117, 1-12.	1.7	42
35	Targeted gene deletion in Candida parapsilosis demonstrates the role of secreted lipase in virulence. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2007, 117, 3049-3058.	8.2	124
36	Involvement of trichothecenes in fusarioses of wheat, barley and maize evaluated by gene disruption of the trichodiene synthase (Tri5) gene in three field isolates of different chemotype and virulence. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2006, 7, 449-461.	4.2	266

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37	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored Proteases of Candida albicans Target Proteins Necessary for Both Cellular Processes and Host-Pathogen Interactions. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 688-694.	3.4	222
38	Direct transformation of a clinical isolate ofCandida parapsilosisusing a dominant selection marker. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2005, 245, 117-121.	1.8	31
39	Development of a highly efficient gene targeting system for using the disruption of a polyketide synthase gene as a visible marker. FEMS Yeast Research, 2005, 5, 653-662.	2.3	58
40	A secreted lipase of Fusarium graminearum is a virulence factor required for infection of cereals. Plant Journal, 2005, 42, 364-375.	5.7	312
41	The Gpmk1 MAP kinase of Fusarium graminearum regulates the induction of specific secreted enzymes. Current Genetics, 2005, 47, 29-36.	1.7	105
42	Functional analysis of the phospholipase C gene CaPLC1 and two unusual phospholipase C genes, CaPLC2 and CaPLC3, of Candida albicans. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 3381-3394.	1.8	39
43	Infection patterns in barley and wheat spikes inoculated with wild-type and trichodiene synthase gene disrupted Fusarium graminearum. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 16892-16897.	7.1	565
44	Identification of a gene cluster responsible for the biosynthesis of aurofusarin in the Fusarium graminearum species complex. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2005, 42, 420-433.	2.1	175
45	Expression analysis of the lipase gene family during experimental infections and in patient samples. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 401-408.	2.3	89
46	Genomics of Candida albicans. Applied Mycology and Biotechnology, 2004, 4, 99-135.	0.3	0
47	Mating, conidiation and pathogenicity of Fusarium graminearum, the main causal agent of the head-blight disease of wheat, are regulated by the MAP kinase gpmk1. Current Genetics, 2003, 43, 87-95.	1.7	197
48	Candida albicans Hyphal Formation and the Expression of the Efg1-Regulated Proteinases Sap4 to Sap6 Are Required for the Invasion of Parenchymal Organs. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 3689-3700.	2.2	235
49	Individual acid aspartic proteinases (Saps) 1-6 of Candida albicans are not essential for invasion and colonization of the gastrointestinal tract in mice. Microbial Pathogenesis, 2002, 32, 61-70.	2.9	49
50	<i>PTK1</i>, a Mitogen-Activated-Protein Kinase Gene, Is Required for Conidiation, Appressorium Formation, and Pathogenicity of <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> on Barley. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2001, 14, 116-125.	2.6	93
51	The KEX2 gene of Candida glabrata is required for cell surface integrity. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 41, 1431-1444.	2.5	45
52	The role and relevance of phospholipase D1 during growth and dimorphism of Candida albicans. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2001, 147, 879-889.	1.8	65
53	Secreted lipases of Candida albicans : cloning, characterisation and expression analysis of a new gene family with at least ten members. Archives of Microbiology, 2000, 174, 362-374.	2.2	185
54	Evidence that Members of the Secretory Aspartyl Proteinase Gene Family, in Particular<i>SAP2,</i>Are Virulence Factors for<i>Candida</i>Vaginitis. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1999, 179, 201-208.	4.0	164

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55	Secreted aspartic proteinase (Sap) activity contributes to tissue damage in a model of human oral candidosis. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 34, 169-180.	2.5	209
56	In Vivo Expression and Localization of Candida albicans Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases during Oral Candidiasis in HIV-Infected Patients. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 1999, 112, 383-386.	0.7	53
57	Differential expression of secreted aspartyl proteinases in a model of human oral candidosis and in patient samples from the oral cavity. Molecular Microbiology, 1998, 29, 605-615.	2.5	199
58	Molecular Mechanisms of Fungal Pathogenicity to Plants. Annual Review of Phytopathology, 1994, 32, 461-477.	7.8	121