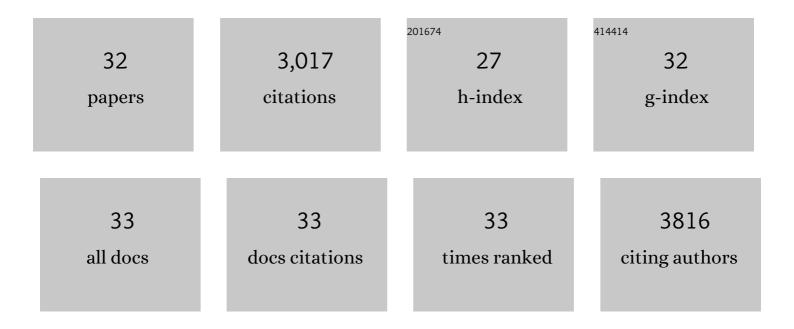
## David H Green

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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DAVID H CREEN

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Photolysis of iron–siderophore chelates promotes bacterial–algal mutualism. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 17071-17076.	7.1	446
2	A photosynthetic alveolate closely related to apicomplexan parasites. Nature, 2008, 451, 959-963.	27.8	437
3	The seasonal variation in the chemical composition of the kelp species Laminaria digitata, Laminaria hyperborea, Saccharina latissima and Alaria esculenta. Journal of Applied Phycology, 2015, 27, 363-373.	2.8	389
4	Phylogenetic and functional diversity of the cultivable bacterial community associated with the paralytic shellfish poisoning dinoflagellate Gymnodinium catenatum. FEMS Microbiology Ecology, 2004, 47, 345-357.	2.7	198
5	Polycyclovorans algicola gen. nov., sp. nov., an Aromatic-Hydrocarbon-Degrading Marine Bacterium Found Associated with Laboratory Cultures of Marine Phytoplankton. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2013, 79, 205-214.	3.1	113
6	Marinobacter algicola sp. nov., isolated from laboratory cultures of paralytic shellfish toxin-producing dinoflagellates. International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology, 2006, 56, 523-527.	1.7	108
7	Emulsifying and Metal Ion Binding Activity of a Glycoprotein Exopolymer Produced by <i>Pseudoalteromonas</i> sp. Strain TG12. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2008, 74, 4867-4876.	3.1	105
8	DOMOIC ACID PRODUCTION By PSEUDO-NITZSCHIA SERIATA (BACILLARIOPHYCEAE) IN SCOTTISH WATERS1. Journal of Phycology, 2004, 40, 622-630.	2.3	94
9	Widespread presence of hydrophobic paralytic shellfish toxins in Gymnodinium catenatum. Harmful Algae, 2007, 6, 774-780.	4.8	82
10	Diversity and distribution of epibiotic bacteria on Pseudo-nitzschia multiseries (Bacillariophyceae) in culture, and comparison with those on diatoms in native seawater. Harmful Algae, 2005, 4, 725-741.	4.8	78
11	Vibrioferrin, an Unusual Marine Siderophore: Iron Binding, Photochemistry, and Biological Implications. Inorganic Chemistry, 2009, 48, 11451-11458.	4.0	77
12	Boron Binding by a Siderophore Isolated from Marine Bacteria Associated with the Toxic DinoflagellateGymnodiniumcatenatum. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 2007, 129, 478-479.	13.7	70
13	Algiphilus aromaticivorans gen. nov., sp. nov., an aromatic hydrocarbon-degrading bacterium isolated from a culture of the marine dinoflagellate Lingulodinium polyedrum, and proposal of Algiphilaceae fam. nov International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology, 2012, 62, 2743-2749.	1.7	70
14	THE TOXIC DINOFLAGELLATE <i>GYMNODINIUM CATENATUM</i> (DINOPHYCEAE) REQUIRES MARINE BACTERIA FOR GROWTH <sup>1</sup> . Journal of Phycology, 2011, 47, 1009-1022.	2.3	66
15	Bacterial Diversity Associated with the Coccolithophorid Algae <i>Emiliania huxleyi</i> and <i>Coccolithus pelagicus</i> f. <i>braarudii</i> . BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-15.	1.9	66
16	Metal binding properties of the EPS produced by Halomonas sp. TG39 and its potential in enhancing trace element bioavailability to eukaryotic phytoplankton. BioMetals, 2012, 25, 1185-1194.	4.1	58
17	SINGAPORE ISOLATES OF THE DINOFLAGELLATE GYMNODINIUM CATENATUM (DINOPHYCEAE) PRODUCE A UNIQUE PROFILE OF PARALYTIC SHELLFISH POISONING TOXINS1. Journal of Phycology, 2002, 38, 96-106.	2.3	52
18	Metabolism of DMSP, DMS and DMSO by the cultivable bacterial community associated with the DMSP-producing dinoflagellate Scrippsiella trochoidea. Biogeochemistry, 2012, 110, 131-146.	3.5	51

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19	Yield and physicochemical properties of EPS from <i>Halomonas</i> sp. strain TG39 identifies a role for protein and anionic residues (sulfate and phosphate) in emulsification of <i>n</i> â€hexadecane. Biotechnology and Bioengineering, 2009, 103, 207-216.	3.3	50
20	Bacterial Associates Modify Growth Dynamics of the Dinoflagellate Gymnodinium catenatum. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2017, 8, 670.	3.5	49
21	Partial purification and chemical characterization of a glycoprotein (putative hydrocolloid) emulsifier produced by a marine bacterium Antarctobacter. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2007, 76, 1017-1026.	3.6	48
22	Boron and Marine Life: A New Look at an Enigmatic Bioelement. Marine Biotechnology, 2009, 11, 431-440.	2.4	48
23	Borate Binding to Siderophores:Â Structure and Stability. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 2007, 129, 12263-12271.	13.7	39
24	Coupling of Dimethylsulfide Oxidation to Biomass Production by a Marine Flavobacterium. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2011, 77, 3137-3140.	3.1	39
25	Iron transport in the genus Marinobacter. BioMetals, 2012, 25, 135-147.	4.1	32
26	Large subunit ribosomal RNA gene variation and sequence heterogeneity of Dinophysis (Dinophyceae) species from Scottish coastal waters. Harmful Algae, 2007, 6, 271-287.	4.8	31
27	Emulsifying properties of a glycoprotein extract produced by a marine Flexibacter species strain TG382. Enzyme and Microbial Technology, 2009, 45, 53-57.	3.2	30
28	Siderophore-mediated iron uptake in two clades of Marinobacter spp. associated with phytoplankton: the role of light. BioMetals, 2012, 25, 181-192.	4.1	27
29	MALDI-TOF Mass Spectrometry Discriminates Known Species and Marine Environmental Isolates of Pseudoalteromonas. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2016, 7, 104.	3.5	23
30	Detection of photoactive siderophore biosynthetic genes in the marine environment. BioMetals, 2013, 26, 507-516.	4.1	17
31	Assessment of saccharification and fermentation of brown seaweeds to identify the seasonal effect on bioethanol production. Journal of Applied Phycology, 2016, 28, 3009-3020.	2.8	15
32	Loss of Motility as a Non-Lethal Mechanism for Intercolony Inhibition ("Sibling Rivalryâ€) in Marinobacter. Microorganisms, 2021, 9, 103.	3.6	0