

Soraya Pelaz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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33
papers

6,197
citations

236925

25
h-index

395702

33
g-index

36
all docs

36
docs citations

36
times ranked

5006
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Transcriptome analysis reveals rice MADS13 as an important repressor of the carpel development pathway in ovules. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2021, 72, 398-414.	4.8	7
2	The floral repressors TEMPRANILLO1 and 2 modulate salt tolerance by regulating hormonal components and photo-protection in <i>Arabidopsis</i> . <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2021, 105, 7-21.	5.7	11
3	Gene expression underlying floral epidermal specialization in <i>Aristolochia fimbriata</i> (Aristolochiaceae). <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2021, 127, 749-764.	2.9	5
4	Photoperiod Control of Plant Growth: Flowering Time Genes Beyond Flowering. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2021, 12, 805635.	3.6	38
5	Genes of the <i>RAV</i> Family Control Heading Date and Carpel Development in Rice. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2020, 183, 1663-1680.	4.8	25
6	<i>TEMPRANILLO</i> is a direct repressor of the microRNA miR172. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2019, 100, 522-535.	5.7	24
7	<i>AaMYB1</i> and its orthologue <i>AtMYB61</i> affect terpene metabolism and trichome development in <i>Artemisia annua</i> and <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> . <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2017, 90, 520-534.	5.7	163
8	Molecular Farming in <i>Artemisia annua</i> , a Promising Approach to Improve Anti-malarial Drug Production. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2016, 7, 329.	3.6	35
9	<i>TEMPRANILLO</i> Reveals the Mesophyll as Crucial for Epidermal Trichome Formation. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2016, 170, 1624-1639.	4.8	39
10	Flowering and trichome development share hormonal and transcription factor regulation. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 2016, 67, 1209-1219.	4.8	53
11	SHORT VEGETATIVE PHASE Up-Regulates <i>TEMPRANILLO2</i> Floral Repressor at Low Ambient Temperatures. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2015, 169, 1214-1224.	4.8	46
12	<i>RAV</i> genes: regulation of floral induction and beyond. <i>Annals of Botany</i> , 2014, 114, 1459-1470.	2.9	118
13	The MADS transcription factor XAL2/AGL14 modulates auxin transport during <i>Arabidopsis</i> root development by regulating PIN expression. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2013, 32, 2884-2895.	7.8	87
14	The <i>WOX13</i> homeobox gene promotes replum formation in the <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> fruit. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2013, 73, 37-49.	5.7	94
15	<i>TEMPRANILLO</i> genes link photoperiod and gibberellin pathways to control flowering in <i>Arabidopsis</i> . <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2012, 3, 808.	12.8	170
16	The <i>NGATHA</i> Genes Direct Style Development in the <i>Arabidopsis</i> Gynoecium. <i>Plant Cell</i> , 2009, 21, 1394-1409.	6.6	135
17	The balance between <i>CONSTANS</i> and <i>TEMPRANILLO</i> controls floral induction. <i>Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A, Molecular & Integrative Physiology</i> , 2009, 153, S196.	1.8	0
18	The Balance between <i>CONSTANS</i> and <i>TEMPRANILLO</i> Activities Determines FT Expression to Trigger Flowering. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2008, 18, 1338-1343.	3.9	256

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19	An <i>AGAMOUS</i> -Related MADS-Box Gene, <i>XAL1</i> (<i>AGL12</i>), Regulates Root Meristem Cell Proliferation and Flowering Transition in Arabidopsis. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2008, 146, 1182-1192.	4.8	188
20	A new role of the Arabidopsis <i>SEPALLATA3</i> gene revealed by its constitutive expression. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2005, 43, 586-596.	5.7	122
21	Flower and fruit development in Arabidopsis thaliana. <i>International Journal of Developmental Biology</i> , 2005, 49, 633-643.	0.6	97
22	The <i>SEP4</i> Gene of Arabidopsis thaliana Functions in Floral Organ and Meristem Identity. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2004, 14, 1935-1940.	3.9	747
23	<i>AGL24</i> acts as a promoter of flowering in Arabidopsis and is positively regulated by vernalization. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2003, 33, 867-874.	5.7	298
24	The Role of MADS-Box Genes in the Control of Flower and Fruit Development in Arabidopsis. , 2003, , 20-27.		0
25	<i>APETALA1</i> and <i>SEPALLATA3</i> interact to promote flower development. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2001, 26, 385-394.	5.7	290
26	Conversion of leaves into petals in Arabidopsis. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2001, 11, 182-184.	3.9	318
27	B and C floral organ identity functions require <i>SEPALLATA</i> MADS-box genes. <i>Nature</i> , 2000, 405, 200-203.	27.8	1,337
28	An ancestral MADS-box gene duplication occurred before the divergence of plants and animals. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2000, 97, 5328-5333.	7.1	459
29	MADS-box gene evolution beyond flowers: expression in pollen, endosperm, guard cells, roots and trichomes. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2000, 24, 457-466.	5.7	36
30	MADS-box gene evolution beyond flowers: expression in pollen, endosperm, guard cells, roots and trichomes. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2000, 24, 457-466.	5.7	296
31	Control of Carpel and Fruit Development in Arabidopsis. <i>Annual Review of Biochemistry</i> , 1999, 68, 321-354.	11.1	206
32	Visualization of Gene Expression in Living Adult Drosophila. <i>Science</i> , 1996, 274, 252-255.	12.6	482
33	Genetic factors controlling the expression of the abdominal-A gene of Drosophila within its domain. <i>Mechanisms of Development</i> , 1994, 46, 15-25.	1.7	9