

Mark R Brown

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2015998/publications.pdf>

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16
papers

1,789
citations

567281

15
h-index

940533

16
g-index

16
all docs

16
docs citations

16
times ranked

1413
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mosquitoes rely on their gut microbiota for development. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2014, 23, 2727-2739.	3.9	429
2	Mosquitoes host communities of bacteria that are essential for development but vary greatly between local habitats. <i>Molecular Ecology</i> , 2016, 25, 5806-5826.	3.9	250
3	An insulin-like peptide regulates egg maturation and metabolism in the mosquito <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 5716-5721.	7.1	219
4	Gut bacteria differentially affect egg production in the anautogenous mosquito <i>Aedes aegypti</i> and facultatively autogenous mosquito <i>Aedes atropalpus</i> (Diptera: Culicidae). <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2016, 9, 375.	2.5	135
5	Bacteria-mediated hypoxia functions as a signal for mosquito development. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2017, 114, E5362-E5369.	7.1	130
6	Ovary ecdysteroidogenic hormone requires a receptor tyrosine kinase to activate egg formation in the mosquito <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 5057-5062.	7.1	99
7	Insulin receptor expression during development and a reproductive cycle in the ovary of the mosquito <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <i>Cell and Tissue Research</i> , 2002, 308, 409-420.	2.9	94
8	Neuropeptide F and its expression in the yellow fever mosquito, <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <i>Peptides</i> , 2002, 23, 1367-1378.	2.4	77
9	Both living bacteria and eukaryotes in the mosquito gut promote growth of larvae. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006638.	3.0	73
10	Hypoxia-induced transcription factor signaling is essential for larval growth of the mosquito <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, 457-465.	7.1	72
11	Ovary ecdysteroidogenic hormone functions independently of the insulin receptor in the yellow fever mosquito, <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . <i>Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 43, 1100-1108.	2.7	63
12	Transcriptome Sequencing Reveals Large-Scale Changes in Axenic <i>Aedes aegypti</i> Larvae. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005273.	3.0	53
13	Blood feeding activates the vitellogenic stage of oogenesis in the mosquito <i>Aedes aegypti</i> through inhibition of glycogen synthase kinase 3 by the insulin and TOR pathways. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 2019, 454, 85-95.	2.0	38
14	Riboflavin instability is a key factor underlying the requirement of a gut microbiota for mosquito development. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	30
15	Predaceous <i>Toxorhynchites</i> mosquitoes require a living gut microbiota to develop. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20192705.	2.6	24
16	Ad libitum consumption of protein- or peptide-sucrose solutions stimulates egg formation by prolonging the vitellogenic phase of oogenesis in anautogenous mosquitoes. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2022, 15, 127.	2.5	3