# Mark R Brown

List of Publications by Year
in descending order



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