

Brant T Mcneece

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

14
papers

226
citations

1163117

8
h-index

1199594

12
g-index

15
all docs

15
docs citations

15
times ranked

178
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) gene family functions as a cohort during the Glycine max defense response to Heterodera glycines. <i>Plant Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 137, 25-41.	5.8	44
2	Syntaxin 31 functions in Glycine max resistance to the plant parasitic nematode Heterodera glycines. <i>Plant Molecular Biology</i> , 2014, 85, 107-121.	3.9	39
3	A Glycine max homolog of NON-RACE SPECIFIC DISEASE RESISTANCE 1 (NDR1) alters defense gene expression while functioning during a resistance response to different root pathogens in different genetic backgrounds. <i>Plant Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 114, 60-71.	5.8	33
4	A harpin elicitor induces the expression of a coiled-coil nucleotide binding leucine rich repeat (CC-NB-LRR) defense signaling gene and others functioning during defense to parasitic nematodes. <i>Plant Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2017, 121, 161-175.	5.8	27
5	Co-regulation of the <i>Glycine max</i> soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein attachment protein receptor (SNARE)-containing regulon occurs during defense to a root pathogen. <i>Journal of Plant Interactions</i> , 2016, 11, 74-93.	2.1	24
6	The syntaxin 31-induced gene, LESION SIMULATING DISEASE1 (LSD1), functions in<i>Glycine max</i> defense to the root parasite<i>Heterodera glycines</i>. <i>Plant Signaling and Behavior</i> , 2015, 10, e977737.	2.4	18
7	Mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK)-regulated genes with predicted signal peptides function in the Glycine max defense response to the root pathogenic nematode Heterodera glycines. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0241678.	2.5	10
8	An expanded role of the SNARE-containing regulon as it relates to the defense process that Glycine max has to Heterodera glycines. <i>Journal of Plant Interactions</i> , 2019, 14, 276-283.	2.1	9
9	A plant transformation system designed for high throughput genomics in Gossypium hirsutum to study root-organism interactions. <i>Journal of Plant Interactions</i> , 2015, 10, 11-20.	2.1	8
10	The heterologous expression of a Glycine max homolog of NONEXPRESSOR OF PR1 (NPR1) and Î±-hydroxynitrile glucosidase suppresses parasitism by the root pathogen Meloidogyne incognita in Gossypium hirsutum. <i>Journal of Plant Interactions</i> , 2016, 11, 41-52.	2.1	7
11	MAPKDB: A MAP kinase database for signal transduction element identification. <i>Bioinformatics</i> , 2019, 15, 338-341.	0.5	6
12	The conserved oligomeric Golgi (COG) complex, a window into plant-pathogen interactions. <i>Journal of Plant Interactions</i> , 2022, 17, 344-360.	2.1	1
13	The central circadian regulator CCA1 functions in Glycine max during defense to a root pathogen, regulating the expression of genes acting in effector triggered immunity (ETI) and cell wall metabolism. <i>Plant Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2022, 185, 198-220.	5.8	0
14	The heterologous expression of conserved Glycine max (soybean) mitogen activated protein kinase 3 (MAPK3) paralogs suppresses Meloidogyne incognita parasitism in Gossypium hirsutum (upland) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT/0 Overlock 10 Tf 50 2		