Grant Cramer

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

80 papers	7,718 citations	41 h-index	87 g-index
90 ext. papers	9,025 ext. citations	5.1 avg, IF	5.67 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
80	VviERF6Ls: an expanded clade in Vitis responds transcriptionally to abiotic and biotic stresses and berry development. *BMC Genomics*, **2020**, 21, 472	4.5	1
79	A sense of place: transcriptomics identifies environmental signatures in Cabernet Sauvignon berry skins in the late stages of ripening. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2020**, 20, 41	5.3	10
78	Drought tolerance of the grapevine, Vitis champinii cv. Ramsey, is associated with higher photosynthesis and greater transcriptomic responsiveness of abscisic acid biosynthesis and signaling. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2020**, 20, 55	5.3	11
77	Over-accumulation of abscisic acid in transgenic tomato plants increases the risk of hydraulic failure. *Plant, Cell and Environment*, **2020**, 43, 548-562	8.4	11
76	Transcriptomic response is more sensitive to water deficit in shoots than roots of Vitis riparia (Michx.). *BMC Plant Biology*, **2019**, 19, 72	5.3	7
75	The Grapevine Genome Annotation. *Compendium of Plant Genomes*, **2019**, 89-101	0.8	2
74	Early and late responses of grapevine (Vitis vinifera L.) to water deficit: a proteomics perspective. *Acta Horticulturae*, **2017**, 263-272	0.3	1
73	The common transcriptional subnetworks of the grape berry skin in the late stages of ripening. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2017**, 17, 94	5.3	28
72	Phased diploid genome assembly with single-molecule real-time sequencing. *Nature Methods*, **2016**, 13, 1050-1054	21.6	1015
71	Abscisic acid transcriptomic signaling varies with grapevine organ. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2016**, 16, 72	5.3	33
70	Relative quantification of phosphoproteomic changes in grapevine (Vitis vinifera L.) leaves in response to abscisic acid. *Horticulture Research*, **2016**, 3, 16029	7.7	12
69	Towards an open grapevine information system. *Horticulture Research*, **2016**, 3, 16056	7.7	26
68	Polyphenolic responses of grapevine berries to light, temperature, oxidative stress, abscisic acid and jasmonic acid show specific developmental-dependent degrees of metabolic resilience to perturbation. *Food Chemistry*, **2016**, 212, 828-36	8.5	31
67	Transcriptomic network analyses of leaf dehydration responses identify highly connected ABA and ethylene signaling hubs in three grapevine species differing in drought tolerance. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2016**, 16, 118	5.3	48
66	Characterization of major ripening events during softening in grape: turgor, sugar accumulation, abscisic acid metabolism, colour development, and their relationship with growth. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **2016**, 67, 709-22	7	65
65	Subfunctionalization of cation/proton antiporter 1 genes in grapevine in response to salt stress in different organs. *Horticulture Research*, **2015**, 2, 15031	7.7	27
64	Five omic technologies are concordant in differentiating the biochemical characteristics of the berries of five grapevine (Vitis vinifera L.) cultivars. *BMC Genomics*, **2015**, 16, 946	4.5	30

63	Short day transcriptomic programming during induction of dormancy in grapevine. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, **2015**, 6, 834	6.2	35
62	Cultivar specific metabolic changes in grapevines berry skins in relation to deficit irrigation and hydraulic behavior. *Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*, **2015**, 88, 42-52	5.4	41
61	Genes expressed in grapevine leaves reveal latent wood infection by the fungal pathogen Neofusicoccum parvum. *PLoS ONE*, **2015**, 10, e0121828	3.7	35
60	Metabolite and transcript profiling of berry skin during fruit development elucidates differential regulation between Cabernet Sauvignon and Shiraz cultivars at branching points in the polyphenol pathway. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2014**, 14, 188	5.3	80
59	A rapid dehydration leaf assay reveals stomatal response differences in grapevine genotypes. *Horticulture Research*, **2014**, 1, 2	7.7	31
58	Transcriptomic analysis of the late stages of grapevine (Vitis vinifera cv. Cabernet Sauvignon) berry ripening reveals significant induction of ethylene signaling and flavor pathways in the skin. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2014**, 14, 370	5.3	68
57	The basic leucine zipper transcription factor ABSCISIC ACID RESPONSE ELEMENT-BINDING FACTOR2 is an important transcriptional regulator of abscisic acid-dependent grape berry ripening processes. *Plant Physiology*, **2014**, 164, 365-83	6.6	81
56	The grapevine gene nomenclature system. *BMC Genomics*, **2014**, 15, 1077	4.5	67
55	Proteomic analysis indicates massive changes in metabolism prior to the inhibition of growth and photosynthesis of grapevine (Vitis vinifera L.) in response to water deficit. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2013**, 13, 49	5.3	96
54	Plant proteogenomics: from protein extraction to improved gene predictions. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2013**, 1002, 267-94	1.4	13
53	Transcriptomic analysis of grape (Vitis vinifera L.) leaves during and after recovery from heat stress. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2012**, 12, 174	5.3	110
52	The Vitis vinifera C-repeat binding protein 4 (VvCBF4) transcriptional factor enhances freezing tolerance in wine grape. *Plant Biotechnology Journal*, **2012**, 10, 105-24	11.6	69
51	Identification of tissue-specific, abiotic stress-responsive gene expression patterns in wine grape (Vitis vinifera L.) based on curation and mining of large-scale EST data sets. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2011** , 11, 86	5.3	33
50	Compatible GLRaV-3 viral infections affect berry ripening decreasing sugar accumulation and anthocyanin biosynthesis in Vitis vinifera. *Plant Molecular Biology*, **2011**, 77, 261-74	4.6	78
49	Effects of abiotic stress on plants: a systems biology perspective. *BMC Plant Biology*, **2011**, 11, 163	5.3	771
48	Water deficit increases stilbene metabolism in Cabernet Sauvignon berries. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, **2011**, 59, 289-97	5.7	63
47	Abiotic stress and plant responses from the whole vine to the genes. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **2010**, 16, 86-93	2.4	74
46	Transcriptomics Analysis Methods: Microarray Data Processing, Analysis and Visualization Using the Affymetrix Genechip Vitis Vinifera Genome Array **2010**, 317-334		3

45	Water deficit alters differentially metabolic pathways affecting important flavor and quality traits in grape berries of Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay. *BMC Genomics*, **2009**, 10, 212	4.5	331
44	Proteomic and selected metabolite analysis of grape berry tissues under well-watered and water-deficit stress conditions. *Proteomics*, **2009**, 9, 2503-28	4.8	118
43	Regulation of malate metabolism in grape berry and other developing fruits. *Phytochemistry*, **2009**, 70, 1329-44	4	248
42	VitisNet: "Omics" integration through grapevine molecular networks. *PLoS ONE*, **2009**, 4, e8365	3.7	105
41	CBF4 is a unique member of the CBF transcription factor family of Vitis vinifera and Vitis riparia. *Plant, Cell and Environment*, **2008**, 31, 1-10	8.4	79
40	Tissue-specific mRNA expression profiling in grape berry tissues. *BMC Genomics*, **2007**, 8, 187	4.5	175
39	Transcriptomic and metabolite analyses of Cabernet Sauvignon grape berry development. *BMC Genomics*, **2007**, 8, 429	4.5	321
38	Water and salinity stress in grapevines: early and late changes in transcript and metabolite profiles. *Functional and Integrative Genomics*, **2007**, 7, 111-34	3.8	407
37	Transcript abundance profiles reveal larger and more complex responses of grapevine to chilling compared to osmotic and salinity stress. *Functional and Integrative Genomics*, **2007**, 7, 317-33	3.8	103
36	Integrating Functional Genomics With Salinity and Water Deficit Stress Responses in Wine Grape - Vitis Vinifera **2007**, 643-668		8
35	Proteomic analysis reveals differences between Vitis vinifera L. cv. Chardonnay and cv. Cabernet Sauvignon and their responses to water deficit and salinity. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **2007**, 58, 1873-92	7	161
34	Optimization of protein extraction and solubilization for mature grape berry clusters. *Electrophoresis*, **2006**, 27, 1853-65	3.6	100
33	Effect of Nitrogen Status on Salinity Tolerance of Tall Fescue Turf. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, **2006**, 29, 1491-1497	2.3	8
32	Effect of Salinity and Nitrogen Status on Nitrogen Uptake by Tall Fescue Turf. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, **2006**, 29, 1481-1490	2.3	19
31	Characterizing the grape transcriptome. Analysis of expressed sequence tags from multiple Vitis species and development of a compendium of gene expression during berry development. *Plant Physiology*, **2005**, 139, 574-97	6.6	141
30	Differential effects of salinity on leaf elongation kinetics of three grass species. *Plant and Soil*, **2003**, 253, 233-244	4.2	34
29	Response of abscisic acid mutants of Arabidopsis to salinity. *Functional Plant Biology*, **2002**, 29, 561-567	2.7	31
28	Abscisic acid is correlated with the leaf growth inhibition of four genotypes of maize differing in their response to salinity. *Functional Plant Biology*, **2002**, 29, 111-115	2.7	86

27	Corrigendum to: Abscisic acid is correlated with the leaf growth inhibition of four genotypes of maize differing in their response to salinity. *Functional Plant Biology*, **2002**, 29, 535	2.7	2
26	Growth, cell walls, and UDP-Glc dehydrogenase activity of Arabidopsis thaliana grown in elevated carbon dioxide. *Journal of Plant Physiology*, **2001**, 158, 569-576	3.6	18
25	Analysis of cell wall hardening and cell wall enzymes of salt-stressed maize (Zea mays) leaves. *Functional Plant Biology*, **2001**, 28, 101	2.7	5
24	Leaf water status controls day-time but not daily rates of leaf expansion in salt-treated barley.. *Functional Plant Biology*, **2000**, 27, 949	2.7	9
23	Water relations and leaf expansion: importance of time scale. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **2000**, 51, 1495-504	7	144
22	Abscisic acid concentrations are correlated with leaf area reductions in two salt-stressed rapid-cycling Brassica species. *Plant and Soil*, **1996**, 179, 25-33	4.2	101
21	Salt Tolerance Is Not Associated With the Sodium Accumulation of Two Maize Hybrids. *Functional Plant Biology*, **1994**, 21, 675	2.7	73
20	Leaf Expansion Limits Dry Matter Accumulation of Salt-Stressed Maize. *Functional Plant Biology*, **1994**, 21, 663	2.7	31
19	Growth and ion accumulation of two rapid-cycling Brassica species differing in salt tolerance. *Plant and Soil*, **1993**, 153, 19-31	4.2	19
18	Cellular responses of two rapid-cycling Brassica species, B. napus and B. carinata, to seawater salinity. *Physiologia Plantarum*, **1993**, 87, 54-60	4.6	16
17	Kinetics of Maize Leaf Elongation. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **1992**, 43, 857-864	7	105
16	Kinetics of Maize Leaf Elongation : III. Silver Thiosulfate Increases the Yield Threshold of Salt-Stressed Plants, but Ethylene Is Not Involved. *Plant Physiology*, **1992**, 100, 1044-7	6.6	13
15	Growth and mineral nutrition of six rapid-cycling Brassica species in response to seawater salinity. *Plant and Soil*, **1992**, 139, 285-294	4.2	77
14	Supplemental manganese improves the relative growth, net assimilation and photosynthetic rates of salt-stressed barley. *Physiologia Plantarum*, **1992**, 84, 600-605	4.6	3
13	Kinetics of Maize Leaf Elongation. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **1991**, 42, 1417-1426	7	106
12	Short-term leaf elongation kinetics of maize in response to salinity are independent of the root. *Plant Physiology*, **1991**, 95, 965-7	6.6	25
11	Effects of sodium, potassium and calcium on salt-stressed barley. II. Elemental analysis. *Physiologia Plantarum*, **1991**, 81, 197-202	4.6	7
10	Effects of sodium, potassium and calcium on salt-stressed barley. I. Growth analysis. *Physiologia Plantarum*, **1990**, 80, 83-88	4.6	4

9	Kinetics of Root Elongation of Maize in Response to Short-Term Exposure to NaCl and Elevated Calcium Concentration. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **1988**, 39, 1513-1522	7	67
8	Influx of na, k, and ca into roots of salt-stressed cotton seedlings : effects of supplemental ca. *Plant Physiology*, **1987**, 83, 510-6	6.6	242
7	Salinity reduces membrane-associated calcium in corn root protoplasts. *Plant Physiology*, **1987**, 83, 390-4	6.6	124
6	Responses of lettuce to salinity. I. Effects of NaCl and Na2SO4 on growth. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, **1986**, 9, 115-130	2.3	26
5	Effects of NaCl and CaCl(2) on Cell Enlargement and Cell Production in Cotton Roots. *Plant Physiology*, **1986**, 82, 1102-6	6.6	147
4	Ion Activities in Solution in Relation to Na+□a2+Interactions at the Plasmalemma. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, **1986**, 37, 321-330	7	58
3	Effects of NaCl and CaCl(2) on Ion Activities in Complex Nutrient Solutions and Root Growth of Cotton. *Plant Physiology*, **1986**, 81, 792-7	6.6	189
2	Salt reponses of lettuce to salinity. II. Effect of calcium on growth and mineral status. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*, **1986**, 9, 131-142	2.3	17
1	Displacement of ca by na from the plasmalemma of root cells : a primary response to salt stress?. *Plant Physiology*, **1985**, 79, 207-11	6.6	508