Vivek Pandey

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

42 papers	2,490 citations	304743 22 h-index	254184 43 g-index
44 all docs	44 docs citations	44 times ranked	2781 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Evaluating impacts of biogenic silver nanoparticles and ethylenediurea on wheat (Triticum aestivum) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Over	7.5	21
2	Comparative transcriptomic analysis and antioxidant defense mechanisms in clusterbean (Cyamopsis) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T Genomics, 2022, 22, 625-642.	3.5	6
3	Evaluation of genetic diversity in rice (Oryza sativa L. ssp. Indica) accessions using SSR marker. Vegetos, 2022, 35, 961-968.	1.5	6
4	Changes in growth pattern and rhizospheric soil biochemical properties of a leguminous tree species Leucaena leucocephala under long-term exposure to elevated ozone. 3 Biotech, 2022, 12, .	2.2	1
5	Ethylenediurea (EDU) mediated protection from ambient ozone-induced oxidative stress in wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) under a high CO2 environment. Atmospheric Pollution Research, 2022, 13, 101503.	3.8	5
6	Effects of ethylenediurea (EDU) on apoplast and chloroplast proteome in two wheat varieties under high ambient ozone: an approach to investigate EDUâ€™s mode of action. Protoplasma, 2021, 258, 1009-1028.	2.1	11
7	Impact of chronic elevated ozone exposure on photosynthetic traits and anti-oxidative defense responses of Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de wit tree under field conditions. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 782, 146907.	8.0	9
8	Individual and combined effects of ethylenediurea (EDU) and elevated carbon dioxide (ECOâ„), on two rice (Oryza sativa L.) cultivars under ambient ozone. Environmental Advances, 2020, 2, 100025.	4.8	8
9	Growth, physiological and proteomic responses in field grown wheat varieties exposed to elevated CO2 under high ambient ozone. Physiology and Molecular Biology of Plants, 2020, 26, 1437-1461.	3.1	10
10	Revealing the complexity of protein abundance in chickpea root under drought-stress using a comparative proteomics approach. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2020, 151, 88-102.	5.8	27
11	Effects of ethylenediurea (EDU) on regulatory proteins in two maize (Zea mays L.) varieties under high tropospheric ozone phytotoxicity. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2020, 154, 675-688.	5.8	25
12	Effect of rhizospheric inoculation of isolated arsenic (As) tolerant strains on growth, As-uptake and bacterial communities in association with Adiantum capillus-veneris. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2020, 196, 110498.	6.0	19
13	Proteomic changes may lead to yield alteration in maize under carbon dioxide enriched condition. 3 Biotech, 2020, 10, 203.	2.2	2
14	Phyllanthus emblica fruit extract stabilized biogenic silver nanoparticles as a growth promoter of wheat varieties by reducing ROS toxicity. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2019, 142, 460-471.	5.8	35
15	High Variation in Resource Allocation Strategies among 11 Indian Wheat (Triticum aestivum) Cultivars Growing in High Ozone Environment. Climate, 2019, 7, 23.	2.8	25
16	Non-Toxic and Ultra-Small Biosilver Nanoclusters Trigger Apoptotic Cell Death in Fluconazole-Resistant Candida albicans via Ras Signaling. Biomolecules, 2019, 9, 47.	4.0	13
17	Over-expression of CarMT gene modulates the physiological performance and antioxidant defense system to provide tolerance against drought stress in Arabidopsis thaliana L. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 2019, 171, 54-65.	6.0	39
18	Tree growth rate regulate the influence of elevated CO2 on soil biochemical responses under tropical condition. Journal of Environmental Management, 2019, 231, 1211-1221.	7.8	10

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19	External Supplement of Impulsive Micromanager Trichoderma Helps in Combating CO2 Stress in Rice Grown Under FACE. Plant Molecular Biology Reporter, 2019, 37, 1-13.	1.8	7
20	Impact of Ethylene diurea (EDU) on growth, yield and proteome of two winter wheat varieties under high ambient ozone phytotoxicity. Chemosphere, 2018, 196, 161-173.	8.2	24
21	Proteomics unravel the regulating role of salicylic acid in soybean under yield limiting drought stress. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2018, 130, 529-541.	5.8	35
22	A protective role for nitric oxide and salicylic acid for arsenite phytotoxicity in rice (Oryza sativa L.). Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2017, 115, 163-173.	5.8	118
23	Contribution of glomalin to dissolve organic carbon under different land uses and seasonality in dry tropics. Journal of Environmental Management, 2017, 192, 142-149.	7.8	71
24	Salicylic acid mediated growth, physiological and proteomic responses in two wheat varieties under drought stress. Journal of Proteomics, 2017, 163, 28-51.	2.4	81
25	Impact of Elevated CO₂ on Wheat Growth and Yield under Free Air CO₂ Enrichment. American Journal of Climate Change, 2017, 06, 573-596.	0.9	19
26	Organ Specific Proteomic Dissection of Selaginella bryopteris Undergoing Dehydration and Rehydration. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2016, 7, 425.	3.6	11
27	Arsenic mediated modifications in Bacillus aryabhattai and their biotechnological applications for arsenic bioremediation. Chemosphere, 2016, 164, 524-534.	8.2	38
28	Reduced arsenic accumulation in rice (Oryza sativa L.) shoot involves sulfur mediated improved thiol metabolism, antioxidant system and altered arsenic transporters. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2016, 99, 86-96.	5.8	138
29	Sulfur alleviates arsenic toxicity by reducing its accumulation and modulating proteome, amino acids and thiol metabolism in rice leaves. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16205.	3.3	89
30	Salicylic acid modulates arsenic toxicity by reducing its root to shoot translocation in rice (Oryza) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	3.6	110
31	Sulfur mediated reduction of arsenic toxicity involves efficient thiol metabolism and the antioxidant defense system in rice. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2015, 298, 241-251.	12.4	173
32	Searching for common responsive parameters for ozone tolerance in 18 rice cultivars in India: Results from ethylenediurea studies. Science of the Total Environment, 2015, 532, 230-238.	8.0	63
33	Nitric Oxide Alleviated Arsenic Toxicity by Modulation of Antioxidants and Thiol Metabolism in Rice (Oryza sativa L.). Frontiers in Plant Science, 2015, 6, 1272.	3.6	128
34	Differences in responses of two mustard cultivars to ethylenediurea (EDU) at high ambient ozone concentrations in India. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2014, 196, 158-166.	5.3	36
35	Physiological and proteomic responses of cotton (Gossypium herbaceum L.) to drought stress. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2012, 53, 6-18.	5.8	204
36	Desiccation-induced physiological and biochemical changes in resurrection plant, Selaginella bryopteris. Journal of Plant Physiology, 2010, 167, 1351-1359.	3.5	68

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37	Chromium (VI) induced changes in growth and root plasma membrane redox activities in pea plants. Protoplasma, 2009, 235, 49-55.	2.1	28
38	Chromium effect on ROS generation and detoxification in pea (Pisum sativum) leaf chloroplasts. Protoplasma, 2009, 236, 85-95.	2.1	81
39	Proteome Analysis of Detached Fronds from a Resurrection Plant Selaginella Bryopteris - Response to Dehydration and Rehydration. Journal of Proteomics and Bioinformatics, 2009, 02, 108-116.	0.4	23
40	Antioxidative responses in relation to growth of mustard (Brassica juncea cv. Pusa Jaikisan) plants exposed to hexavalent chromium. Chemosphere, 2005, 61, 40-47.	8.2	102
41	Heavy metal accumulation in lichens from the Hetauda industrial area Narayani zone Makwanpur District, Nepal. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 2002, 73, 221-228.	2.7	16
42	Differential antioxidative responses to cadmium in roots and leaves of pea (Pisum sativum L. cv. Azad)1. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2001, 52, 1101-1109.	4.8	545