Benjamin A Soll

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

242 papers	13,886 citations	15466 65 h-index	31759 101 g-index
261 all docs	261 docs citations	261 times ranked	7871 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Evolution of pathogenicity and sexual reproduction in eight Candida genomes. Nature, 2009, 459, 657-662.	13.7	963
2	Cell motility and chemotaxis in Dictyostelium amebae lacking myosin heavy chain. Developmental Biology, 1988, 128, 164-177.	0.9	315
3	Cutting Edge: <i>Candida albicans</i> Hyphae Formation Triggers Activation of the Nlrp3 Inflammasome. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 3578-3581.	0.4	265
4	A characterization of pH-regulated dimorphism in Candida albicans. Mycopathologia, 1984, 85, 21-30.	1.3	243
5	In <i>Candida albicans</i>, White-Opaque Switchers Are Homozygous for Mating Type. Genetics, 2002, 162, 737-745.	1.2	217
6	TOS9 Regulates White-Opaque Switching in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2006, 5, 1674-1687.	3.4	207
7	Misexpression of the Opaque-Phase-Specific Gene <i>PEP1</i> (<i>SAP1</i>) in the White Phase of <i>Candida albicans</i> Confers Increased Virulence in a Mouse Model of Cutaneous Infection. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 6652-6662.	1.0	202
8	Tyramine and octopamine have opposite effects on the locomotion ofDrosophila larvae. Journal of Neurobiology, 2004, 58, 425-441.	3.7	195
9	N-Acetylglucosamine Induces White to Opaque Switching, a Mating Prerequisite in Candida albicans. PLoS Pathogens, 2010, 6, e1000806.	2.1	180
10	Multilocus Sequence Typing of Candidaglabrata Reveals Geographically EnrichedClades. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2003, 41, 5709-5717.	1.8	172
11	Emergence of Fluconazole Resistance in a Candida parapsilosis Strain That Caused Infections in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 2729-2735.	1.8	168
12	Cofilin determines the migration behavior and turning frequency of metastatic cancer cells. Journal of Cell Biology, 2007, 179, 777-791.	2.3	167
13	A role for myosin VII in dynamic cell adhesion. Current Biology, 2001, 11, 318-329.	1.8	161
14	CO2 Regulates White-to-Opaque Switching in Candida albicans. Current Biology, 2009, 19, 330-334.	1.8	160
15	The Ins and Outs of DNA Fingerprinting the Infectious Fungi. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2000, 13, 332-370.	5.7	159
16	One-dimensional diffusion of microtubules bound to flagellar dynein. Cell, 1989, 59, 915-925.	13.5	156
17	Opaque cells signal white cells to form biofilms in Candida albicans. EMBO Journal, 2006, 25, 2240-2252.	3.5	155
18	Candida albicans Als3p is required for wild-type biofilm formation on silicone elastomer surfaces. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2006, 152, 2287-2299.	0.7	155

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19	Slb/Wnt11 controls hypoblast cell migration and morphogenesis at the onset of zebrafish gastrulation. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 5375-5384.	1.2	145
20	Coordination and Modulation of Locomotion Pattern Generators in Drosophila Larvae: Effects of Altered Biogenic Amine Levels by the Tyramine beta Hydroxlyase Mutation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 1486-1498.	1.7	144
21	A novel cGMP signalling pathway mediating myosin phosphorylation and chemotaxis in Dictyostelium. EMBO Journal, 2002, 21, 4560-4570.	3.5	140
22	Myosin IB null mutants ofDictyostelium exhibit abnormalities in motility. Cytoskeleton, 1991, 20, 301-315.	4.4	136
23	<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>Characterization in an Outbreak Setting. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2004, 10, 1074-1081.	2.0	135
24	Cell Biology of Mating in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 49-61.	3.4	132
25	Dynamic analysis of larval locomotion in Drosophila chordotonal organ mutants. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 16053-16058.	3.3	125
26	Candida commensalism and virulence: the evolution of phenotypic plasticity. Acta Tropica, 2002, 81, 101-110.	0.9	124
27	Skin Facilitates Candida albicans Mating. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 4970-4976.	1.0	122
28	High-frequency phenotypic switching in Candida albicans. Trends in Genetics, 1993, 9, 61-65.	2.9	119
29	Why does<i>Candida albicans</i>â€ƒswitch?. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 973-989.	1.1	118
30	EFG1 Null Mutants of Candida albicansSwitch but Cannot Express the Complete Phenotype of White-Phase Budding Cells. Journal of Bacteriology, 2000, 182, 1580-1591.	1.0	115
31	Clade-Specific Flucytosine Resistance Is Due to a Single Nucleotide Change in the FUR1 Gene of Candida albicans. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2004, 48, 2223-2227.	1.4	114
32	Variation in adhesion and cell surface hydrophobicity in Candida albicans white and opaque phenotypes. Mycopathologia, 1988, 102, 149-156.	1.3	113
33	The Closely Related Species Candida albicans and Candida dubliniensis Can Mate. Eukaryotic Cell, 2004, 3, 1015-1027.	3.4	112
34	Release of a Potent Polymorphonuclear Leukocyte Chemoattractant Is Regulated by White-Opaque Switching in Candida albicans. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 667-677.	1.0	110
35	Requirement of a Vasodilator-stimulated Phosphoprotein Family Member for Cell Adhesion, the Formation of Filopodia, and Chemotaxis in Dictyostelium. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 49877-49887.	1.6	105
36	Towards a molecular understanding of human diseases using Dictyostelium discoideum. Trends in Molecular Medicine, 2006, 12, 415-424.	3.5	105

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37	Î±-Pheromone-Induced â€œShmooingâ€•and Gene Regulation Require White-Opaque Switching during Candida albicans Mating. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 847-855.	3.4	102
38	Commitment to germ tube or bud formation during release from stationary phase in Candida albicans. Experimental Cell Research, 1979, 120, 167-179.	1.2	101
39	Functional specificity of Candida albicans Als3p proteins and clade specificity of ALS3 alleles discriminated by the number of copies of the tandem repeat sequence in the central domain. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 673-681.	0.7	99
40	A computer-assisted system for reconstructing and interpreting the dynamic three-dimensional relationships of the outer surface, nucleus and pseudopods of crawling cells. Cytoskeleton, 1998, 41, 225-246.	4.4	97
41	The two-component hybrid kinase regulator CaNIKl of Candida albicans. Microbiology (United) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10	0.7	95
42	The regulation of cellular differentiation in the dimorphic yeastCandida albicans. BioEssays, 1986, 5, 5-11.	1.2	92
43	Heterozygosity of genes on the sex chromosome regulatesCandida albicansvirulence. Molecular Microbiology, 2007, 64, 1587-1604.	1.2	91
44	Three-dimensional dynamics of pseudopod formation and the regulation of turning during the motility cycle ofDictyostelium. Cytoskeleton, 1994, 27, 1-12.	4.4	88
45	Ca3 Fingerprinting of Candida albicans Isolates from Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Positive and Healthy Individuals Reveals a New Clade in South Africa. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40, 826-836.	1.8	85
46	Tec1 Mediates the Pheromone Response of the White Phenotype of Candida albicans: Insights into the Evolution of New Signal Transduction Pathways. PLoS Biology, 2010, 8, e1000363.	2.6	85
47	Ca3 Fingerprinting of Candida albicans Bloodstream Isolates from the United States, Canada, South America, and Europe Reveals a European Clade. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40, 2729-2740.	1.8	84
48	Elevated Phenotypic Switching and Drug Resistance of <i>Candida albicans</i> from Human Immunodeficiency Virus-Positive Individuals prior to First Thrush Episode. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2000, 38, 3595-3607.	1.8	81
49	Mitotic recombination in Candida albicans: Recessive lethal alleles linked to a gene required for methionine biosynthesis. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1982, 187, 477-485.	2.4	80
50	Phenotypic Switching in Candida glabrata Involves Phase-Specific Regulation of the Metallothionein Gene MT-II and the Newly Discovered Hemolysin Gene HLP. Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68, 884-895.	1.0	80
51	Phenotypic switching and filamentation in Candida glabrata. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2002, 148, 2661-2674.	0.7	80
52	Frequency and orientation of pseudopod formation ofDictyostelium discoideum amebae chemotaxing in a spatial gradient: Further evidence for a temporal mechanism. Cytoskeleton, 1987, 8, 18-26.	4.4	79
53	?Dynamic morphology system?: A method for quantitating changes in shape, pseudopod formation, and motion in normal and mutant amoebae ofDictyostelium discoideum. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1988, 37, 177-192.	1.2	79
54	Morphometric Description of the Wandering Behavior in<i>Drosophila</i>Larvae: Aberrant Locomotion in Na⁺and K⁺Channel Mutants Revealed by Computer-Assisted Motion Analysis. Journal of Neurogenetics, 1997, 11, 231-254.	0.6	77

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55	Identification of Four Distinct Genotypes of Candida dubliniensis and Detection of Microevolution In Vitro and In Vivo. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40, 556-574.	1.8	77
56	Phosphorylation of theDictyostelium myosin II heavy chain is necessary for maintaining cellular polarity and suppressing turning during chemotaxis. , 1998, 39, 31-51.		76
57	Phenotypic Switching and Mating Type Switching of Candida glabrata at Sites ofColonization. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 7109-7118.	1.0	76
58	Mating-type locus homozygosis, phenotypic switching and mating: a unique sequence of dependencies inCandida albicans. BioEssays, 2004, 26, 10-20.	1.2	76
59	Chromosome Loss Followed by Duplication Is the Major Mechanism of Spontaneous Mating-Type Locus Homozygosis in Candida albicans. Genetics, 2005, 169, 1311-1327.	1.2	76
60	Asynchronous Cell Cycle and Asymmetric Vacuolar Inheritance in True Hyphae of Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 398-410.	3.4	75
61	Development and Characterization of Complex DNA Fingerprinting Probes for the Infectious Yeast Candida dubliniensis. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1999, 37, 1035-1044.	1.8	75
62	Candida albicansclades. FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, 2003, 39, 1-7.	2.7	74
63	Alternative Mating Type Configurations (a/Î± versus a/a or Î±/Î±) of Candida albicans Result in Alternative Biofilms Regulated by Different Pathways. PLoS Biology, 2011, 9, e1001117.	2.6	73
64	Behavior ofDictyostelium amoebae is regulated primarily by the temporal dynamic of the natural cAMP wave. Cytoskeleton, 1992, 23, 145-156.	4.4	72
65	ADictyostelium myosin I plays a crucial role in regulating the frequency of pseudopods formed on the substratum. , 1996, 33, 64-79.		72
66	Allelic variation in the contiguous loci encoding Candida albicans ALS5, ALS1 and ALS9. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2003, 149, 2947-2960.	0.7	72
67	Cloning and Characterization of a Complex DNA Fingerprinting Probe for Candida parapsilosis. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2001, 39, 658-669.	1.8	70
68	Flucytosine Resistance Is Restricted to a Single Genetic Clade of Candida albicans. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2004, 48, 262-266.	1.4	70
69	PTEN plays a role in the suppression of lateral pseudopod formation during Dictyostelium motility and chemotaxis. Journal of Cell Science, 2007, 120, 2517-2531.	1.2	70
70	Evidence for recombination in Candida glabrata. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2005, 42, 233-243.	0.9	68
71	Target specificity of the <i>Candida albicans</i> Efg1 regulator. Molecular Microbiology, 2011, 82, 602-618.	1.2	68
72	Chemoresponsiveness to cAMP and Folic Acid during Growth, Development, and Dedifferentiation in Dictyostelium discoideum. Differentiation, 1981, 18, 151-160.	1.0	67

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73	The developmental regulation of single-cell motility in Dictyostelium discoideum. Developmental Biology, 1986, 113, 218-227.	0.9	67
74	The Internal Phosphodiesterase RegA Is Essential for the Suppression of Lateral Pseudopods during<i>Dictyostelium</i>Chemotaxis. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 2803-2820.	0.9	65
75	RasGEF-containing proteins GbpC and GbpD have differential effects on cell polarity and chemotaxis in Dictyostelium. Journal of Cell Science, 2005, 118, 1899-1910.	1.2	65
76	The role of phenotypic switching in the basic biology and pathogenesis of<i>Candida albicans</i>. Journal of Oral Microbiology, 2014, 6, 22993.	1.2	65
77	Three Mating Type-Like Loci in Candida glabrata. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 328-340.	3.4	64
78	Relationship between Switching and Mating in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 390-397.	3.4	63
79	The chemotaxis defect of Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome leukocytes. Cytoskeleton, 2004, 57, 158-174.	4.4	63
80	Plasticity of Candida albicans Biofilms. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2016, 80, 565-595.	2.9	63
81	?DMS,? a computer-assisted system for quantitating motility, the dynamics of cytoplasmic flow, and pseudopod formation: Its application toDictyostelium chemotaxis. Cytoskeleton, 1988, 10, 91-106.	4.4	61
82	Amebae ofDictyostelium discoideum respond to an increasing temporal gradient of the chemoattractant cAMP with a reduced frequency of turning: Evidence for a temporal mechanism in ameboid chemotaxis. Cytoskeleton, 1987, 8, 7-17.	4.4	60
83	Unique Aspects of Gene Expression during Candida albicans Mating and Possible G 1 Dependency. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 1175-1190.	3.4	60
84	The Same Receptor, G Protein, and Mitogen-activated Protein Kinase Pathway Activate Different Downstream Regulators in the Alternative White and Opaque Pheromone Responses of<i>Candida albicans</i>. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2008, 19, 957-970.	0.9	60
85	Genes Selectively Up-Regulated by Pheromone in White Cells Are Involved in Biofilm Formation in Candida albicans. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000601.	2.1	59
86	Mating is rare within as well as between clades of the human pathogen Candida albicans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2008, 45, 221-231.	0.9	58
87	Three-dimensional motility cycle in leukocytes. Cytoskeleton, 1992, 22, 211-223.	4.4	57
88	<i>Candida albicans</i>Endocarditis Associated with a Contaminated Aortic Valve Allograft: Implications for Regulation of Allograft Processing. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 1998, 27, 688-691.	2.9	55
89	3D-DIASemb: A Computer-Assisted System for Reconstructing and Motion Analyzing in 4D Every Cell and Nucleus in a Developing Embryo. Developmental Biology, 2002, 245, 329-347.	0.9	55
90	Increased Virulence and Competitive Advantage of a/Î± Over a/a or Î±/Î± Offspring Conserves the Mating System of Candida albicans. Genetics, 2005, 169, 1883-1890.	1.2	55

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91	Morphogenesis in the slime mold Dictyostelium discoideum. Developmental Biology, 1975, 47, 292-302.	0.9	54
92	The regulation of nuclear migration and division during pseudo-mycelium outgrowth in the dimorphic yeast Candida albicans. Experimental Cell Research, 1978, 116, 207-215.	1.2	54
93	Computer-assisted analysis of filopod formation and the role of myosin II heavy chain phosphorylation in Dictyostelium. Journal of Cell Science, 2005, 118, 2225-2237.	1.2	53
94	Microevolutionary changes in Candida albicans identified by the complex Ca3 fingerprinting probe involve insertions and deletions of the full-length repetitive sequence RPS at specific genomic sites. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1999, 145, 2635-2646.	0.7	52
95	Computer-assisted three-dimensional reconstruction and motion analysis of living, crawling cells. Computerized Medical Imaging and Graphics, 1999, 23, 3-14.	3.5	51
96	The Shwachman-Bodian-Diamond syndrome gene encodes an RNA-binding protein that localizes to the pseudopod of Dictyostelium amoebae during chemotaxis. Journal of Cell Science, 2006, 119, 370-379.	1.2	51
97	The temporal regulation of protein synthesis during synchronous bud or mycelium formation in the dimorphic yeast Candida albicans. Developmental Biology, 1982, 89, 211-224.	0.9	50
98	A contextual framework for characterizing motility and chemotaxis mutants in Dictyostelium discoideum. Journal of Muscle Research and Cell Motility, 2002, 23, 659-672.	0.9	50
99	Shared, unique and redundant functions of three members of the class I myosins (MyoA, MyoB and) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	1.2	49
100	Identification of Genes Upregulated by the Transcription Factor Bcr1 That Are Involved in Impermeability, Impenetrability, and Drug Resistance of Candida albicans a/ Î± Biofilms. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 875-888.	3.4	49
101	Caldesmon mutant defective in Ca2+-calmodulin binding interferes with assembly of stress fibers and affects cell morphology, growth and motility. Journal of Cell Science, 2004, 117, 3593-3604.	1.2	48
102	Interferon regulatory factor 6 regulates keratinocyte migration. Journal of Cell Science, 2014, 127, 2840-8.	1.2	48
103	Molecular Phylogenetic Analysis of a Geographically and Temporally Matched Set of<i>Candida albicans</i>Isolates from Humans and Nonmigratory Wildlife in Central Illinois. Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 1475-1486.	3.4	47
104	ClC-3 and IClswell are Required for Normal Neutrophil Chemotaxis and Shape Change. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 34315-34326.	1.6	47
105	Epidemiology of Candida Infections in Aids. , 1990, , 67-74.		47
106	High-frequency switching in Candida albicans and its relations to vaginal candidiasis. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1988, 158, 997-1001.	0.7	46
107	Threeâ€dimensional reconstruction and motion analysis of living, crawling cells. Scanning, 2000, 22, 249-257.	0.7	46
108	Roles of TUP1 in Switching, Phase Maintenance, and Phase-Specific Gene Expression in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2002, 1, 353-365.	3.4	45

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109	Impact of Environmental Conditions on the Form and Function of Candida albicans Biofilms. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 1389-1402.	3.4	45
110	Sexual Reproduction of Human Fungal Pathogens. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2014, 4, a019281-a019281.	2.9	45
111	Segregation of 5-Fluorocytosine-Resistant Variants by <i>Candida albicans</i>. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 1981, 19, 1078-1081.	1.4	44
112	Tortoise, a Novel Mitochondrial Protein, Is Required for Directional Responses of Dictyostelium in Chemotactic Gradients. Journal of Cell Biology, 2001, 152, 621-632.	2.3	44
113	Constitutively Active Protein Kinase A Disrupts Motility and Chemotaxis in Dictyostelium discoideum. Eukaryotic Cell, 2003, 2, 62-75.	3.4	44
114	Temporal and spatial differences in septation during synchronous mycelium and bud formation by Candida albicans. Experimental Mycology, 1979, 3, 298-309.	1.8	43
115	Human polymorphonuclear leukocytes respond to waves of chemoattractant, likeDictyostelium. Cytoskeleton, 2003, 56, 27-44.	4.4	43
116	The Adhesin Hwp1 and the First Daughter Cell Localize to the a/a Portion of the Conjugation Bridge duringCandida albicansMating. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2003, 14, 4920-4930.	0.9	43
117	Confocal Microscopy of Living Cells. , 2006, , 381-403.		43
118	Discoidin proteins of Dictyostelium are necessary for normal cytoskeletal organization and cellular morphology during aggregation. Differentiation, 1992, 51, 149-161.	1.0	42
119	Changes in the motility, morphology, and F-actin architecture of human dendritic cells in an in vitro model of dendritic cell development. Cytoskeleton, 2000, 46, 200-221.	4.4	42
120	Analysis of ALS5 and ALS6 allelic variability in a geographically diverse collection of Candida albicans isolates. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2007, 44, 1298-1309.	0.9	42
121	The dependency of nuclear division on volume in the dimorphic yeast Candida albicans. Experimental Cell Research, 1981, 133, 55-62.	1.2	40
122	RasC Plays a Role in Transduction of Temporal Gradient Information in the Cyclic-AMP Wave of Dictyostelium discoideum. Eukaryotic Cell, 2004, 3, 646-662.	3.4	40
123	The regulation of nuclear migration and division during synchronous bud formation in released stationary phase cultures of the yeast Candida albicans. Experimental Cell Research, 1980, 127, 103-113.	1.2	39
124	The programs of protein synthesis accompanying the establishment of alternative phenotypes in Candida albicans. Mycopathologia, 1985, 91, 3-15.	1.3	39
125	Chapter 22 Methods for Manipulating and Investigating Developmental Timing in Dictyostelium discoideum. Methods in Cell Biology, 1987, 28, 413-431.	0.5	39
126	Morphometric Description of the Wandering Behavior in Drosophila Larvae: A Phenotypic Analysis of K + Channel Mutants. Journal of Neurogenetics, 2002, 16, 45-63.	0.6	39

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127	The frequency of integrative transformation at phase-specific genes of Candida albicans correlates with their transcriptional state. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1995, 246, 342-352.	2.4	38
128	Overexpression of microfilament-stabilizing human caldesmon fragment, CaD39, affects cell attachment, spreading, and cytokinesis. , 1996, 34, 215-229.		37
129	A <i>Candida albicans</i>â€specific region of the Î±â€pheromone receptor plays a selective role in the white cell pheromone response. Molecular Microbiology, 2009, 71, 925-947.	1.2	37
130	Fig1 Facilitates Calcium Influx and Localizes to Membranes Destined To Undergo Fusion during Mating in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2011, 10, 435-444.	3.4	37
131	Phosphorylation of the myosin regulatory light chain plays a role in motility and polarity duringDictyosteliumchemotaxis. Journal of Cell Science, 2002, 115, 1733-1747.	1.2	37
132	A characterization of the erasure phenomenon in Dictyostelium. Developmental Biology, 1977, 60, 83-92.	0.9	36
133	Drug Resistance Is Not Directly Affected by Mating Type Locus Zygosity in Candida albicans. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2003, 47, 1207-1212.	1.4	36
134	Candida albicans Forms a Specialized â€œSexualâ€•as Well as â€œPathogenicâ€•Biofilm. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 1120-1131.	3.4	36
135	â€œErasureâ€•inDictyostelium: A dedifferentiation involving the programmed loss of chemotactic functions. Developmental Biology, 1979, 73, 290-303.	0.9	34
136	Intracellular Role of Adenylyl Cyclase in Regulation of Lateral Pseudopod Formation during Dictyostelium Chemotaxis. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 775-786.	3.4	34
137	Racial Distribution of Candida dubliniensis Colonization among South Africans. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2003, 41, 1838-1842.	1.8	32
138	Candida Biofilms: Is Adhesion Sexy?. Current Biology, 2008, 18, R717-R720.	1.8	32
139	The effects of extracellular calcium on motility, pseudopod and uropod formation, chemotaxis, and the cortical localization of myosin II in <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>. Cytoskeleton, 2009, 66, 567-587.	4.4	31
140	Phosphorylation of the myosin regulatory light chain plays a role in motility and polarity during Dictyostelium chemotaxis. Journal of Cell Science, 2002, 115, 1733-47.	1.2	30
141	Clade-related amphotericin B resistance among South African Candida albicans isolates. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2005, 53, 29-31.	0.8	29
142	Candida albicans White-Opaque Switching Influences Virulence but Not Mating during Oropharyngeal Candidiasis. Infection and Immunity, 2018, 86, .	1.0	29
143	A MADS Box Protein Consensus Binding Site Is Necessary and Sufficient for Activation of the Opaque-Phase-Specific Gene OP4 of Candida albicans. Journal of Bacteriology, 1998, 180, 6607-6616.	1.0	29
144	The regulation of EFG1 in white-opaque switching in Candida albicans involves overlapping promoters. Molecular Microbiology, 2003, 48, 523-536.	1.2	28

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145	Dark brown is the more virulent of the switch phenotypes of Candida glabrata. Microbiology (United) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ove	0.7	28
146	The role of myosin heavy chain phosphorylation in Dictyostelium motility, chemotaxis and F-actin localization. Journal of Cell Science, 2004, 117, 4819-4835.	1.2	27
147	Phenotypic Switching in Candida glabrata Accompanied by Changes in Expression of Genes with Deduced Functions in Copper Detoxification and Stress. Eukaryotic Cell, 2005, 4, 1434-1445.	3.4	27
148	Nonsex Genes in the Mating Type Locus of Candida albicans Play Roles in a/Î± Biofilm Formation, Including Impermeability and Fluconazole Resistance. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002476.	2.1	27
149	Reciprocal signaling and direct physical interactions between fibroblasts and breast cancer cells in a 3D environment. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0218854.	1.1	27
150	Ca2+ chemotaxis in<i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i>. Journal of Cell Science, 2010, 123, 3756-3767.	1.2	25
151	Cyclic AMP inhibits dedifferentiation in the cellular slime mold Dictyostelium discoideum. Developmental Biology, 1981, 84, 313-321.	0.9	24
152	Computer-Assisted Systems for the Analysis of Amoeboid Cell Motility. , 2001, 161, 045-058.		24
153	How a Cell Crawls and the Role of Cortical Myosin II. Eukaryotic Cell, 2009, 8, 1381-1396.	3.4	24
154	Utilization of the Mating Scaffold Protein in the Evolution of a New Signal Transduction Pathway for Biofilm Development. MBio, 2011, 2, e00237-10.	1.8	24
155	Regulation of protein synthesis during the preaggregative period of Dictyostelium discoideum development: Involvement of close cell associations and cAMP. Developmental Biology, 1985, 110, 171-191.	0.9	23
156	Microevolutionary changes and chromosomal translocations are more frequent at RPS loci in Candida dubliniensis than in Candida albicans. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2002, 2, 19-37.	1.0	23
157	Computer-Assisted Reconstruction and Motion Analysis of the Three-Dimensional Cell. Scientific World Journal, The, 2003, 3, 827-841.	0.8	23
158	The White Cell Response to Pheromone Is a General Characteristic of Candida albicans Strains. Eukaryotic Cell, 2009, 8, 251-256.	3.4	23
159	Gene regulation during dedifferentiation in Dictyostelium discoideum. Developmental Biology, 1987, 120, 561-576.	0.9	22
160	Pseudopodium dynamics and rapid cell movement inDictyostelium Ras pathway mutants. Cytoskeleton, 2002, 53, 150-162.	4.4	22
161	Self-Induction of a / a or Î±/Î± Biofilms in Candida albicans Is a Pheromone-Based Paracrine System Requiring Switching. Eukaryotic Cell, 2011, 10, 753-760.	3.4	22
162	Forced expression of a dominant-negative chimeric tropomyosin causes abnormal motile behavior during cell division. Cytoskeleton, 2000, 45, 121-132.	4.4	21

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163	Sphingosine-1-phosphate plays a role in the suppression of lateral pseudopod formation duringDictyostelium discoideum cell migration and chemotaxis. Cytoskeleton, 2004, 59, 227-241.	4.4	20
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