Yannick Labreuche

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Selection of <i>>Vibrio crassostreae</i> > relies on a plasmid expressing a type 6 secretion system cytotoxic for host immune cells. Environmental Microbiology, 2020, 22, 4198-4211.	3.8	26
2	Vibrio splendidus Oâ€antigen structure: a tradeâ€off between virulence to oysters and resistance to grazers. Environmental Microbiology, 2020, 22, 4264-4278.	3.8	14
3	Species-specific mechanisms of cytotoxicity toward immune cells determine the successful outcome ofVibrioinfections. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 14238-14247.	7.1	62
4	Ancestral gene acquisition as the key to virulence potential in environmental <i>Vibrio</i> populations. ISME Journal, 2018, 12, 2954-2966.	9.8	37
5	<i>Vibrio crassostreae</i> , a benign oyster colonizer turned into a pathogen after plasmid acquisition. ISME Journal, 2017, 11, 1043-1052.	9.8	116
6	Ontogeny of osmoregulation in the Pacific blue shrimp, Litopenaeus stylirostris (Decapoda,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /0 Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2016, 196-197, 27-37.	Dverlock 1 1.6	0 Tf 50 547 T 17
7	Crassostrea gigas mortality in France: the usual suspect, a herpes virus, may not be the killer in this polymicrobial opportunistic disease. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2015, 6, 686.	3.5	135
8	Populations, not clones, are the unit of vibrio pathogenesis in naturally infected oysters. ISME Journal, 2015, 9, 1523-1531.	9.8	126
9	Vibrio aestuarianus zinc metalloprotease causes lethality in the Pacific oyster Crassostrea gigas and impairs the host cellular immune defenses. Fish and Shellfish Immunology, 2010, 29, 753-758.	3.6	69
10	Cellular and molecular hemocyte responses of the Pacific oyster, Crassostrea gigas, following bacterial infection with Vibrio aestuarianus strain 01/32. Microbes and Infection, 2006, 8, 2715-2724.	1.9	160