List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genomic sequence of the pathogenic and allergenic filamentous fungus Aspergillus fumigatus. Nature, 2005, 438, 1151-1156.	13.7	1,272
2	Sequencing of Aspergillus nidulans and comparative analysis with A. fumigatus and A. oryzae. Nature, 2005, 438, 1105-1115.	13.7	1,250
3	Comparative genomics reveals high biological diversity and specific adaptations in the industrially and medically important fungal genus Aspergillus. Genome Biology, 2017, 18, 28.	3.8	417
4	The Aspergillus nidulans Phytochrome FphA Represses Sexual Development in Red Light. Current Biology, 2005, 15, 1833-1838.	1.8	311
5	Functional and Physical Interaction of Blue- and Red-Light Sensors in Aspergillus nidulans. Current Biology, 2008, 18, 255-259.	1.8	264
6	Fungal Morphogenesis, from the Polarized Growth of Hyphae to Complex Reproduction and Infection Structures. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2018, 82, .	2.9	231
7	Fungi, Hidden in Soil or Up in the Air: Light Makes a Difference. Annual Review of Microbiology, 2010, 64, 585-610.	2.9	224
8	Nuclear traffic in fungal hyphae: in vivo study of nuclear migration and positioning in Aspergillus nidulans. Molecular Microbiology, 1997, 25, 757-769.	1.2	183
9	Polarized growth in fungi – interplay between the cytoskeleton, positional markers and membrane domains. Molecular Microbiology, 2008, 68, 813-826.	1.2	180
10	A genomics approach towards salt stress tolerance. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2001, 39, 295-311.	2.8	176
11	Accumulation of Cytoplasmic Dynein and Dynactin at Microtubule Plus Ends inAspergillus nidulansIs Kinesin Dependent. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2003, 14, 1479-1488.	0.9	161
12	Light sensing and responses in fungi. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2019, 17, 25-36.	13.6	161
13	Apical Sterol-rich Membranes Are Essential for Localizing Cell End Markers That Determine Growth Directionality in the Filamentous Fungus <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2008, 19, 339-351.	0.9	145
14	Spotlight on Aspergillus nidulans photosensory systems. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2010, 47, 900-908.	0.9	138
15	The Role of the Kinesin Motor KipA in Microtubule Organization and Polarized Growth ofAspergillus nidulans. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2005, 16, 497-506.	0.9	137
16	Seeing the rainbow: light sensing in fungi. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2006, 9, 566-571.	2.3	137
17	Regulation of Conidiation by Light in <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Genetics, 2011, 188, 809-822.	1.2	127
18	Aspergillus nidulans apsA (anucleate primary sterigmata) encodes a coiled-coil protein required for nuclear positioning and completion of asexual development Journal of Cell Biology, 1995, 128, 485-498.	2.3	126

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19	The <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> Kinesin-3 UncA Motor Moves Vesicles along a Subpopulation of Microtubules. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2009, 20, 673-684.	0.9	104
20	Establishment of CRISPR/Cas9 in Alternaria alternata. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2017, 101, 55-60.	0.9	102
21	Establishment of mRFP1 as a fluorescent marker in Aspergillus nidulans and construction of expression vectors for high-throughput protein tagging using recombination in vitro (GATEWAY). Current Genetics, 2004, 45, 383-389.	0.8	98
22	Basic-Zipper-Type Transcription Factor FlbB Controls Asexual Development in <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Eukaryotic Cell, 2008, 7, 38-48.	3.4	97
23	Nuclear migration and positioning in filamentous fungi. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2004, 41, 411-419.	0.9	93
24	The Zn(II)2Cys6 putative transcription factor NosA controls fruiting body formation in Aspergillus nidulans. Molecular Microbiology, 2006, 61, 544-554.	1.2	93
25	Fungi use the SakA (HogA) pathway for phytochrome-dependent light signalling. Nature Microbiology, 2016, 1, 16019.	5.9	89
26	Reactions and Enzymes Involved in Methanogenesis from CO2 and H2. , 1993, , 209-252.		87
27	The MAPKK kinase SteC regulates conidiophore morphology and is essential for heterokaryon formation and sexual development in the homothallic fungus Aspergillus nidulans. Molecular Microbiology, 2003, 47, 1577-1588.	1.2	86
28	Mitochondrial movement and morphology depend on an intact actin cytoskeleton inAspergillus nidulans. Cytoskeleton, 2000, 45, 42-50.	4.4	83
29	Methylcitrate synthase from Aspergillus nidulans: implications for propionate as an antifungal agent. Molecular Microbiology, 2000, 35, 961-973.	1.2	81
30	Aspergillus nidulans Catalase-Peroxidase Gene (cpeA) Is Transcriptionally Induced during Sexual Development through the Transcription Factor StuA. Eukaryotic Cell, 2002, 1, 725-735.	3.4	80
31	<i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> FlbE is an upstream developmental activator of conidiation functionally associated with the putative transcription factor FlbB. Molecular Microbiology, 2009, 71, 172-184.	1.2	80
32	Purification and properties of N5-methyltetrahydromethanopterin: coenzyme M methyltransferase from Methanobacterium thermoautotrophicum. FEBS Journal, 1993, 213, 537-545.	0.2	79
33	Aspergillus nidulans α-1,3 Glucanase (Mutanase), mutA, Is Expressed during Sexual Development and Mobilizes Mutan. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2001, 34, 217-227.	0.9	77
34	The Zn(II)2Cys6 Putative Aspergillus nidulans Transcription Factor Repressor of Sexual Development Inhibits Sexual Development Under Low-Carbon Conditions and in Submersed CultureSequence data from this article have been deposited with the EMBL/GenBank Data Libraries under accession no. CAD58393 Genetics, 2005, 169, 619-630.	1.2	77
35	Nuclear movement in filamentous fungi. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 1999, 23, 39-68.	3.9	74
36	Pulses of Ca ²⁺ coordinate actin assembly and exocytosis for stepwise cell extension. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 5701-5706.	3.3	74

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37	Mapping the interaction sites of Aspergillus nidulans phytochrome FphA with the global regulator VeA and the White Collar protein LreB. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 2009, 281, 35-42.	1.0	73
38	Interdependence of the actin and the microtubule cytoskeleton during fungal growth. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2014, 20, 34-41.	2.3	72
39	Identification of a Polyketide Synthase Required for Alternariol (AOH) and Alternariol-9-Methyl Ether (AME) Formation in Alternaria alternata. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40564.	1.1	68
40	Genetic evidence for a microtubule-destabilizing †effect of conventional kinesin and analysis of its consequences for the control of nuclear distribution †in Aspergillus nidulans. Molecular Microbiology, 2008, 42, 121-132.	1.2	66
41	Purification and characterization of laccase II of Aspergillus nidulans. Archives of Microbiology, 1998, 170, 78-84.	1.0	65
42	Different nitrogen sources modulate activity but not expression of glutamine synthetase in arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2004, 41, 542-552.	0.9	65
43	Methyltetrahydromethanopterin as an intermediate in methanogenesis from acetate in Methanosarcina barkeri. Archives of Microbiology, 1989, 151, 459-465.	1.0	64
44	Ferredoxin-dependent methane formation from acetate in cell extracts ofMethanosarcina barkeri(strain MS). FEBS Letters, 1990, 269, 368-372.	1.3	63
45	Role of the spindle-pole-body protein ApsB and the cortex protein ApsA in microtubule organization and nuclear migration in Aspergillus nidulans. Journal of Cell Science, 2005, 118, 3705-3716.	1.2	62
46	Six Hydrophobins Are Involved in Hydrophobin Rodlet Formation in Aspergillus nidulans and Contribute to Hydrophobicity of the Spore Surface. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94546.	1.1	61
47	A putative high affinity hexose transporter, hxtA, of Aspergillus nidulans is induced in vegetative hyphae upon starvation and in ascogenous hyphae during cleistothecium formation. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2004, 41, 148-156.	0.9	60
48	N 5-Methyltetrahydromethanopterin: coenzyme M methyltransferase in methanogenic archaebacteria is a membrane protein. Archives of Microbiology, 1992, 158, 208-217.	1.0	59
49	Intercellular communication is required for trap formation in the nematode-trapping fungus Duddingtonia flagrans. PLoS Genetics, 2019, 15, e1008029.	1.5	59
50	Alternariol as virulence and colonization factor of <i>Alternaria alternata</i> during plant infection. Molecular Microbiology, 2019, 112, 131-146.	1.2	59
51	Light inhibits spore germination through phytochrome in Aspergillus nidulans. Current Genetics, 2013, 59, 55-62.	0.8	58
52	Cross-talk between light and glucose regulation controls toxin production and morphogenesis in Aspergillus nidulans. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2010, 47, 962-972.	0.9	57
53	The Kip3-Like Kinesin KipB Moves along Microtubules and Determines Spindle Position during Synchronized Mitoses in Aspergillus nidulans Hyphae. Eukaryotic Cell, 2004, 3, 632-645.	3.4	56
54	Interaction of the Aspergillus nidulans Microtubule-Organizing Center (MTOC) Component ApsB with Gamma-Tubulin and Evidence for a Role of a Subclass of Peroxisomes in the Formation of Septal MTOCs. Eukaryotic Cell, 2010, 9, 795-805.	3.4	56

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55	Genotyping of Environmental and Clinical Stenotrophomonas maltophilia Isolates and their Pathogenic Potential. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e27615.	1.1	54
56	Screening for Antifungal Peptides and Their Modes of Action in <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2010, 76, 7102-7108.	1.4	52
57	Methane formation from acetyl phosphate in cell extracts ofMethanosarcina barkeriDependence of the reaction on coenzyme A. FEBS Letters, 1988, 228, 249-253.	1.3	50
58	Role of the Alternaria alternata Blue-Light Receptor LreA (White-Collar 1) in Spore Formation and Secondary Metabolism. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2014, 80, 2582-2591.	1.4	49
59	The Vip1 Inositol Polyphosphate Kinase Family Regulates Polarized Growth and Modulates the Microtubule Cytoskeleton in Fungi. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004586.	1.5	47
60	Improvement of Aspergillus nidulans penicillin production by targeting AcvA to peroxisomes. Metabolic Engineering, 2014, 25, 131-139.	3.6	47
61	Red- and Blue-Light Sensing in the Plant Pathogen Alternaria alternata Depends on Phytochrome and the White-Collar Protein LreA. MBio, 2019, 10, .	1.8	47
62	Molecular characterization of HymA, an evolutionarily highly conserved and highly expressed protein of Aspergillus nidulans. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1999, 260, 510-521.	2.4	46
63	The cell end marker TeaA and the microtubule polymerase AlpA contribute to microtubule guidance at the hyphal tip cortex of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> for polarity maintenance. Journal of Cell Science, 2013, 126, 5400-11.	1.2	46
64	The Complexity of Fungal Vision. Microbiology Spectrum, 2016, 4, .	1.2	46
65	Lightâ€dependent gene activation in <scp><i>A</i></scp> <i>spergillus nidulans</i> is strictly dependent on phytochrome and involves the interplay of phytochrome and white collarâ€regulated histone <scp>H</scp> 3 acetylation. Molecular Microbiology, 2015, 97, 733-745.	1.2	45
66	Neurospora crassa NKIN2, a Kinesin-3 Motor, Transports Early Endosomes and Is Required for Polarized Growth. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 1020-1032.	3.4	44
67	Super Resolution Fluorescence Microscopy and Tracking of Bacterial Flotillin (Reggie) Paralogs Provide Evidence for Defined-Sized Protein Microdomains within the Bacterial Membrane but Absence of Clusters Containing Detergent-Resistant Proteins. PLoS Genetics, 2016, 12, e1006116.	1.5	44
68	Apical growth and mitosis are independent processes in Aspergillus nidulans. Protoplasma, 2003, 222, 211-215.	1.0	43
69	The Cell End Marker Protein TeaC Is Involved in Growth Directionality and Septation in <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Eukaryotic Cell, 2009, 8, 957-967.	3.4	43
70	Use of Laccase as a Novel, Versatile Reporter System in Filamentous Fungi. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2006, 72, 5020-5026.	1.4	42
71	Methanogenesis from acetate in cell extracts of Methanosarcina barkeri: Isotope exchange between CO2 and the carbonyl group of acetyl-CoA, and the role of H2. Archives of Microbiology, 1990, 153, 156-162.	1.0	40
72	Transcriptional Changes in the Transition from Vegetative Cells to Asexual Development in the Model Fungus Aspergillus nidulans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 311-321.	3.4	40

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73	Superresolution and pulse-chase imaging reveal the role of vesicle transport in polar growth of fungal cells. Science Advances, 2018, 4, e1701798.	4.7	40
74	Increased nuclear traffic chaos in hyphae ofAspergillus nidulans: molecular characterization of a nuclear behaviour. Molecular Microbiology, 1998, 30, 831-842.	1.2	39
75	Superresolution microscopy reveals a dynamic picture of cell polarity maintenance during directional growth. Science Advances, 2015, 1, e1500947.	4.7	38
76	The <scp>R</scp> ab <scp>GTP</scp> ase <scp>YPT</scp> â€1 associates with <scp>G</scp> olgi cisternae and <scp>S</scp> pitzenkörper microvesicles in <scp><i>N</i></scp> <i>eurospora crassa</i> . Molecular Microbiology, 2015, 95, 472-490.	1.2	38
77	Alternaria alternata transcription factor CmrA controls melanization and spore development. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2014, 160, 1845-1854.	0.7	37
78	On the role of microtubules, cell end markers, and septal microtubule organizing centres on site selection for polar growth in Aspergillus nidulans. Fungal Biology, 2011, 115, 506-517.	1.1	35
79	The role of flotillin FloA and stomatin StoA in the maintenance of apical sterolâ€rich membrane domains and polarity in the filamentous fungus <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Molecular Microbiology, 2012, 83, 1136-1152.	1.2	35
80	Fatal attraction of Caenorhabditis elegans to predatory fungi through 6-methyl-salicylic acid. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5462.	5.8	34
81	A Pcl-Like Cyclin of Aspergillus nidulans Is Transcriptionally Activated by Developmental Regulators and Is Involved in Sporulation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 4075-4088.	1.1	33
82	Microtubuleâ€organizing centers of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> are anchored at septa by a disordered protein. Molecular Microbiology, 2017, 106, 285-303.	1.2	32
83	Aspergillus nidulans Dis1/XMAP215 Protein AlpA Localizes to Spindle Pole Bodies and Microtubule Plus Ends and Contributes to Growth Directionality. Eukaryotic Cell, 2007, 6, 555-562.	3.4	31
84	Engineering hydrophobin DewA to generate surfaces that enhance adhesion of human but not bacterial cells. Acta Biomaterialia, 2012, 8, 1037-1047.	4.1	31
85	Comparative analysis of surface coating properties of five hydrophobins from Aspergillus nidulans and Trichoderma reseei. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 12033.	1.6	31
86	hymA (hypha-like metulae), a new developmental mutant of Aspergillus nidulans. Microbiology (United) Tj ETQq() 0.0_rgBT	/Oygrlock 10
87	Sex and Poison in the Dark. Science, 2008, 320, 1430-1431.	6.0	30
88	Transportation of Aspergillus nidulans Class III and V Chitin Synthases to the Hyphal Tips Depends on Conventional Kinesin. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125937.	1.1	29
89	A phosphorylation code of the <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> global regulator VelvetA (VeA) determines specific functions. Molecular Microbiology, 2016, 99, 909-924.	1.2	28

Nuclear migration in fungi – different motors at work. Research in Microbiology, 2000, 151, 247-254. 1.0 26

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91	Aspergillus nidulans DigA, a potential homolog of Saccharomyces cerevisiae Pep3 (Vps18), is required for nuclear migration, mitochondrial morphology and polarized growth. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 2001, 266, 672-685.	1.0	25
92	Improving the performance of a biofuel cell cathode with laccase-containing culture supernatant from Pycnoporus sanguineus. Bioresource Technology, 2015, 175, 445-453.	4.8	24
93	Molecular characterization of a blue-copper laccase, TILA, of Aspergillus nidulans. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2001, 199, 207-213.	0.7	22
94	Integrity of a Zn finger-like domain in SamB is crucial for morphogenesis in ascomycetous fungi. EMBO Journal, 1998, 17, 204-214.	3.5	21
95	The <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> CENPâ€E kinesin motor KipA interacts with the fungal homologue of the centromereâ€associated protein CENPâ€H at the kinetochore. Molecular Microbiology, 2011, 80, 981-994.	1.2	21
96	Alternaria alternata uses two siderophore systems for iron acquisition. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 3587.	1.6	21
97	Deletion ofmdmB impairs mitochondrial distribution and morphology inAspergillus nidulans. Cytoskeleton, 2003, 55, 114-124.	4.4	20
98	Genetic evidence for a microtubule-capture mechanism during polar growth of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Journal of Cell Science, 2015, 128, 3569-82.	1.2	20
99	Two hybrid histidine kinases, TcsB and the phytochrome FphA, are involved in temperature sensing in <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Molecular Microbiology, 2019, 112, 1814-1830.	1.2	20
100	Bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase-based expression in Pichia pastoris. Protein Expression and Purification, 2013, 92, 100-104.	0.6	19
101	Use of Nanoparticles to Study and Manipulate Plant cells. Advanced Engineering Materials, 2010, 12, B406.	1.6	18
102	Schizosaccharomyces osmophilus sp. nov., an osmophilic fission yeast occurring in bee bread of different solitary bee species. FEMS Yeast Research, 2019, 19, .	1.1	18
103	Immobilization of LccC Laccase from Aspergillus nidulans on Hard Surfaces via Fungal Hydrophobins. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2016, 82, 6395-6402.	1.4	17
104	Fungal Melanin Biosynthesis Pathway as Source for Fungal Toxins. MBio, 2022, 13, e0021922.	1.8	17
105	Fungal hydrophobins render stones impermeable for water but keep them permeable for vapor. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6264.	1.6	16
106	The STRIPAK component SipC is involved in morphology and cell-fate determination in the nematode-trapping fungus <i>Duddingtonia flagrans</i> . Genetics, 2022, 220, .	1.2	16
107	Isolation of Two apsA Suppressor Strains in Aspergillus nidulans. Genetics, 1996, 144, 533-540.	1.2	16
108	Genome-wide analyses of light-regulated genes in Aspergillus nidulans reveal a complex interplay between different photoreceptors and novel photoreceptor functions. PLoS Genetics, 2021, 17, e1009845.	1.5	15

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109	A dialogue-like cell communication mechanism is conserved in filamentous ascomycete fungi and mediates interspecies interactions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, e2112518119.	3.3	15
110	The Aspergillus nidulans putative kinase, KfsA (kinase for septation), plays a role in septation and is required for efficient asexual spore formation. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2007, 44, 1205-1214.	0.9	14
111	The impact of recombinant fusion-hydrophobin coated surfaces onE. coliand natural mixed culture biofilm formation. Biofouling, 2011, 27, 1073-1085.	0.8	14
112	Evidence that Two Pcl-Like Cyclins Control Cdk9 Activity during Cell Differentiation in Aspergillus nidulans Asexual Development. Eukaryotic Cell, 2013, 12, 23-36.	3.4	14
113	The small-secreted cysteine-rich protein CyrA is a virulence factor participating in the attack of Caenorhabditis elegans by Duddingtonia flagrans. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1010028.	2.1	14
114	TheAspergillus nidulanscyclin PclA accumulates in the nucleus and interacts with the central cell cycle regulator NimXCdc2. FEBS Letters, 2002, 523, 143-146.	1.3	13
115	The spindle pole body of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> is asymmetrically composed with changing numbers of gamma-tubulin complexes. Journal of Cell Science, 2019, 132, .	1.2	13
116	Live Cell Imaging of Endosomal Trafficking in Fungi. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2015, 1270, 347-363.	0.4	13
117	The Aspergillus nidulans Kinesin-3 Tail Is Necessary and Sufficient to Recognize Modified Microtubules. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e30976.	1.1	13
118	Small-secreted proteins as virulence factors in nematode-trapping fungi. Trends in Microbiology, 2022, 30, 615-617.	3.5	13
119	Selective natural induction of laccases in Pleurotus sajor-caju, suitable for application at a biofuel cell cathode at neutral pH. Bioresource Technology, 2016, 218, 455-462.	4.8	12
120	The <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> Velvetâ€interacting protein, VipA, is involved in lightâ€stimulated heme biosynthesis. Molecular Microbiology, 2017, 105, 825-838.	1.2	12
121	Isolation of nuclear migration mutants of Aspergillus nidulans using GFP expressing strains. Mycological Research, 1999, 103, 961-966.	2.5	11
122	Zygosaccharomyces seidelii sp. nov. a new yeast species from the Maldives, and a revisit of the single-strain species debate. Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek, 2020, 113, 427-436.	0.7	10
123	Fungal phytochrome chromophore biosynthesis at mitochondria. EMBO Journal, 2021, 40, e108083.	3.5	9
124	Comprehensive analysis of the regulatory network of blueâ€lightâ€regulated conidiation and hydrophobin production in <i>Trichoderma guizhouense</i> . Environmental Microbiology, 2021, 23, 6241-6256.	1.8	8
125	Functional Characterization of a New Member of the Cdk9 Family in Aspergillus nidulans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2010, 9, 1901-1912.	3.4	7
126	Evidence for weak interaction between phytochromes Agp1 and Agp2 from AgrobacteriumÂfabrum. FEBS Letters, 2019, 593, 926-941.	1.3	7

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127	The HOG Pathway Plays Different Roles in Conidia and Hyphae During Virulence of <i>Alternaria alternata</i> . Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2020, 33, 1405-1410.	1.4	7
128	On the role of the global regulator RlcA in red-light sensing in Aspergillus nidulans. Fungal Biology, 2020, 124, 447-457.	1.1	6
129	Conidiation in Aspergillus nidulans. , 2002, , .		6
130	F-Box Protein RcyA Controls Turnover of the Kinesin-7 Motor KipA in Aspergillus nidulans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2014, 13, 1085-1094.	3.4	5
131	A Simple and Low-Cost Strategy to Improve Conidial Yield and Stress Resistance of Trichoderma guizhouense through Optimizing Illumination Conditions. Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland), 2022, 8, 50.	1.5	5
132	Cloning and characterization of a gene coding for a class I chitin synthase from <i>Fusarium graminearum</i> . Canadian Journal of Plant Pathology, 2003, 25, 240-248.	0.8	4
133	The Aspergillus nidulans CENP-E kinesin KipA is able to dimerize and to move processively along microtubules. Current Genetics, 2011, 57, 335-341.	0.8	4
134	The sulfur metabolism regulator MetR is a global regulator controlling phytochrome-dependent light responses in Aspergillus nidulans. Science Bulletin, 2021, 66, 592-602.	4.3	4
135	Time-Lapse Super-Resolution Imaging of Apical Membrane Protein Domains in Live Filamentous Fungi. Biophysical Journal, 2013, 104, 652a.	0.2	3
136	The Cytoskeleton and Polarity Markers During Polarized Growth of Filamentous Fungi. , 2019, , 43-62.		3
137	The role of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> polo-like kinase PlkA in microtubule-organizing center control. Journal of Cell Science, 2021, 134, .	1.2	3
138	Motoren in der Zelle: Kinesine. Biologie in Unserer Zeit, 2002, 32, 311-318.	0.3	2
139	Surface display of HFBI and DewA hydrophobins on Saccharomyces cerevisiae modifies tolerance to several adverse conditions and biocatalytic performance. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2021, 105, 1505-1518.	1.7	2
140	Mikroskopie jenseits der AuflĶsungsgrenze. Biologie in Unserer Zeit, 2012, 42, 244-253.	0.3	1
141	Promiscuity Breeds Diversity: The Role of Polyketide Synthase in Natural Product Biosynthesis. Chemistry and Biology, 2014, 21, 701-702.	6.2	1
142	Laser capture microdissection to identify septum-associated proteins in Aspergillus nidulans. Mycologia, 2016, 108, 528-532.	0.8	1
143	The infectious propagules of <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> are coated with antimicrobial peptides. Cellular Microbiology, 2021, 23, e13301.	1.1	1
144	Soft but Not Too Soft—How a Rigid Tube Expands without Breaking. MBio, 2021, 12, e0050121.	1.8	1

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145	Application of PALM Superresolution Microscopy to the Analysis of in Aspergillus nidulans. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2021, 2329, 277-289.	0.4	1
146	Developmental Processes in Filamentous Fungi. , 2003, , .		1
147	Genetic evidence for a microtubule-capture mechanism during polarised growth of <i>Aspergillus nidulans</i> . Development (Cambridge), 2015, 142, e1.2-e1.2.	1.2	1
148	The Complexity of Fungal Vision. , 2017, , 441-461.		0
149	Breaking down walls to live in harmony. ELife, 2014, 3, e04603.	2.8	Ο
150	Aspergillus nidulans als Modellsystem für filamentöse Pilze. , 2019, , 93-115.		0