Vincent P Klink

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

36 papers	1,233 citations	471509 17 h-index	395702 33 g-index
36 all docs	36 docs citations	36 times ranked	732 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The conserved oligomeric Golgi (COG) complex, a window into plant-pathogen interactions. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2022, 17, 344-360.	2.1	1
2	Glycine max Homologs of DOESN'T MAKE INFECTIONS 1, 2, and 3 Function to Impair Heterodera glycines Parasitism While Also Regulating Mitogen Activated Protein Kinase Expression. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2022, 13, .	3.6	0
3	The central circadian regulator CCA1 functions in Glycine max during defense to a root pathogen, regulating the expression of genes acting in effector triggered immunity (ETI) and cell wall metabolism. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2022, 185, 198-220.	5.8	0
4	The impact of pRAP vectors on plant genetic transformation and pathogenesis studies including an analysis of BRI1-ASSOCIATED RECEPTOR KINASE 1 (BAK1)-mediated resistance. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2021, 16, 270-283.	2.1	5
5	Xyloglucan endotransglycosylase/hydrolase increases tightly-bound xyloglucan and chain number but decreases chain length contributing to the defense response that Glycine max has to Heterodera glycines. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0244305.	2.5	19
6	Conserved oligomeric Golgi (COG) complex genes functioning in defense are expressed in root cells undergoing a defense response to a pathogenic infection and exhibit regulation my MAPKs. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0256472.	2.5	5
7	Exocyst components promote an incompatible interaction between Glycine max (soybean) and Heterodera glycines (the soybean cyst nematode). Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 15003.	3.3	18
8	The heterologous expression of a soybean (Glycine max) xyloglucan endotransglycosylase/hydrolase (XTH) in cotton (Gossypium hirsutum) suppresses parasitism by the root knot nematode Meloidogyne incognita. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0235344.	2.5	9
9	Mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK)-regulated genes with predicted signal peptides function in the Glycine max defense response to the root pathogenic nematode Heterodera glycines. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0241678.	2.5	10
10	The Glycine max Conserved Oligomeric Golgi (COG) Complex Functions During a Defense Response to Heterodera glycines. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2020, 11, 564495.	3.6	11
11	An expanded role of the SNARE-containing regulon as it relates to the defense process that Glycine max has to Heterodera glycines. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2019, 14, 276-283.	2.1	9
12	The mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) gene family functions as a cohort during the Glycine max defense response to Heterodera glycines. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2019, 137, 25-41.	5.8	44
13	MAPKDB: A MAP kinase database for signal transduction element identification. Bioinformation, 2019, 15, 338-341.	0.5	6
14	Harpin-inducible defense signaling components impair infection by the ascomycete Macrophomina phaseolina. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2018, 129, 331-348.	5.8	14
15	A Glycine max homolog of NON-RACE SPECIFIC DISEASE RESISTANCE 1 (NDR1) alters defense gene expression while functioning during a resistance response to different root pathogens in different genetic backgrounds. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2017, 114, 60-71.	5.8	33
16	Components of the SNARE-containing regulon are co-regulated in root cells undergoing defense. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2017, 12, e1274481.	2.4	25
17	A harpin elicitor induces the expression of a coiled-coil nucleotide binding leucine rich repeat (CC-NB-LRR) defense signaling gene and others functioning during defense to parasitic nematodes. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2017, 121, 161-175.	5.8	27
18	Co-regulation of the Glycine max soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein attachment protein receptor (SNARE)-containing regulon occurs during defense to a root pathogen. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2016, 11, 74-93.	2.1	24

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The heterologous expression of a Glycine max homolog of NONEXPRESSOR OF PR1 (NPR1) and Î±-hydroxynitrile glucosidase suppresses parasitism by the root pathogen Meloidogyne incognita in Gossypium hirsutum. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2016, 11, 41-52.	2.1	7
20	A plant transformation system designed for high throughput genomics inGossypium hirsutumto study rootâ€“organism interactions. Journal of Plant Interactions, 2015, 10, 11-20.	2.1	8
21	Syntaxin 31 functions in Glycine max resistance to the plant parasitic nematode Heterodera glycines. Plant Molecular Biology, 2014, 85, 107-121.	3.9	39
22	The expression of a naturally occurring, truncated allele of an Î±-SNAP gene suppresses plant parasitic nematode infection. Plant Molecular Biology, 2012, 80, 131-155.	3.9	65
23	Differences in gene expression amplitude overlie a conserved transcriptomic program occurring between the rapid and potent localized resistant reaction at the syncytium of the Glycine max genotype Peking (PI 548402) as compared to the prolonged and potent resistant reaction of PI 88788. Plant Molecular Biology, 2011, 75, 141-165.	3.9	48
24	Mapping cell fate decisions that occur during soybean defense responses. Plant Molecular Biology, 2011, 77, 513-528.	3.9	59
25	Syncytium gene expression in Glycine max[PI 88788] roots undergoing a resistant reaction to the parasitic nematode Heterodera glycines. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2010, 48, 176-193.	5.8	74
26	Microarray Detection Call Methodology as a Means to Identify and Compare Transcripts Expressed within Syncytial Cells from Soybean (Glycine max) Roots Undergoing Resistant and Susceptible Reactions to the Soybean Cyst Nematode (Heterodera glycines). Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology, 2010, 2010, 1-30.	3.0	37
27	A gene expression analysis of syncytia laser microdissected from the roots of the Glycine max (soybean) genotype PI 548402 (Peking) undergoing a resistant reaction after infection by Heterodera glycines (soybean cyst nematode). Plant Molecular Biology, 2009, 71, 525-567.	3.9	99
28	A correlation between host-mediated expression of parasite genes as tandem inverted repeats and abrogation of development of female Heterodera glycines cyst formation during infection of Glycine max. Planta, 2009, 230, 53-71.	3.2	113
29	MiniMax, a new diminutive Glycine max genotype with a rapid life cycle, embryogenic potential and transformation capabilities. Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture, 2008, 92, 183-195.	2.3	24
30	The use of laser capture microdissection to study the infection ofGlycine max(soybean) byHeterodera glycines(soybean cyst nematode). Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2008, 3, 105-107.	2.4	3
31	A decline in transcript abundance for Heterodera glycines homologs of Caenorhabditis elegans uncoordinated genes accompanies its sedentary parasitic phase. BMC Developmental Biology, 2007, 7, 35.	2.1	13
32	Laser capture microdissection (LCM) and comparative microarray expression analysis of syncytial cells isolated from incompatible and compatible soybean (Glycine max) roots infected by the soybean cyst nematode (Heterodera glycines). Planta, 2007, 226, 1389-1409.	3.2	154
33	A time-course comparative microarray analysis of an incompatible and compatible response by Glycine max (soybean) to Heterodera glycines (soybean cyst nematode) infection. Planta, 2007, 226, 1423-1447.	3.2	111
34	Developing a systems biology approach to study disease progression caused by Heterodera glycines in Glycine max. Gene Regulation and Systems Biology, 2007, 1, 17-33.	2.3	5
35	Laser Capture Microdissection (LCM) and Expression Analyses of Glycine max (Soybean) Syncytium Containing Root Regions Formed by the Plant Pathogen Heterodera glycines (Soybean Cyst Nematode). Plant Molecular Biology, 2005, 59, 965-979.	3.9	114
36	The heterologous expression of conserved Glycine max (soybean) mitogen activated protein kinase 3 (MAPK3) paralogs suppresses Meloidogyne incognita parasitism in Gossypium hirsutum (upland) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 5	2.4	0