Ching-Hsuan Lin

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

29 papers	1,310 citations	471061 17 h-index	500791 28 g-index
31 all docs	31 docs citations	31 times ranked	1257 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Antimicrobial Actions and Applications of Chitosan. Polymers, 2021, 13, 904.	2.0	260
2	The YAP1 Homologâ€“Mediated Oxidative Stress Tolerance Is Crucial for Pathogenicity of the Necrotrophic Fungus <i>Alternaria alternata</i> in Citrus. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2009, 22, 942-952.	1.4	121
3	Specialized and shared functions of the histidine kinase- and HOG1 MAP kinase-mediated signaling pathways in Alternaria alternata, a filamentous fungal pathogen of citrus. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2010, 47, 818-827.	0.9	92
4	A nonribosomal peptide synthetase mediates siderophore production and virulence in the citrus fungal pathogen <i><scp>A</scp>lternaria alternata</i>. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2013, 14, 497-505.	2.0	92
5	Genetic Control of Conventional and Pheromone-Stimulated Biofilm Formation in Candida albicans. PLoS Pathogens, 2013, 9, e1003305.	2.1	83
6	A Potential Antifungal Effect of Chitosan Against Candida albicans Is Mediated via the Inhibition of SAGA Complex Component Expression and the Subsequent Alteration of Cell Surface Integrity. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2019, 10, 602.	1.5	80
7	The SLT2 mitogenâ€activated protein kinaseâ€mediated signalling pathway governs conidiation, morphogenesis, fungal virulence and production of toxin and melanin in the tangerine pathotype of <i>Alternaria alternata</i>. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2011, 12, 653-665.	2.0	72
8	Roles for SKN7 response regulator in stress resistance, conidiation and virulence in the citrus pathogen Alternaria alternata. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2012, 49, 802-813.	0.9	60
9	The FUS3 MAPK signaling pathway of the citrus pathogen Alternaria alternata functions independently or cooperatively with the fungal redox-responsive AP1 regulator for diverse developmental, physiological and pathogenic processes. Fungal Genetics and Biology, 2010, 47, 381-391.	0.9	59
10	Cellular Responses Required for Oxidative Stress Tolerance, Colonization, and Lesion Formation by the Necrotrophic Fungus Alternaria alternata in Citrus. Current Microbiology, 2011, 62, 807-815.	1.0	42
11	Synergistic Antifungal Activity of Chitosan with Fluconazole against Candida albicans, Candida tropicalis, and Fluconazole-Resistant Strains. Molecules, 2020, 25, 5114.	1.7	42
12	Coordinate control of oxidative stress tolerance, vegetative growth, and fungal pathogenicity via the AP1 pathway in the rough lemon pathotype of Alternaria alternata. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology, 2009, 74, 100-110.	1.3	41
13	A Novel Function for Hog1 Stress-Activated Protein Kinase in Controlling White-Opaque Switching and Mating in Candida albicans. Eukaryotic Cell, 2014, 13, 1557-1566.	3.4	38
14	Characterization of a novel T4-type Stenotrophomonas maltophilia virulent phage Smp14. Archives of Microbiology, 2007, 188, 191-197.	1.0	28
15	A GÎ± subunit gene is essential for conidiation and potassium efflux but dispensable for pathogenicity of Alternaria alternata on citrus. Current Genetics, 2010, 56, 43-51.	0.8	23
16	The conserved dual phosphorylation sites of the<i>Candida albicans</i>Hog1 protein are crucial for whiteâ€“opaque switching, mating, and pheromone-stimulated cell adhesion. Medical Mycology, 2016, 54, 628-640.	0.3	23
17	Defining pheromone-receptor signaling inCandida albicansand related asexualCandidaspecies. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2011, 22, 4918-4930.	0.9	19
18	<i>Candida tropicalis RON1</i>is required for hyphal formation, biofilm development, and virulence but is dispensable for N-acetylglucosamine catabolism. Medical Mycology, 2021, 59, 379-391.	0.3	18

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	<i>MSS2</i> maintains mitochondrial function and is required for chitosan resistance, invasive growth, biofilm formation and virulence in <i>Candida albicans</i>. Virulence, 2021, 12, 281-297.	1.8	18
20	Chitosan Inhibits the Rehabilitation of Damaged Microbes Induced by Photodynamic Inactivation. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 2598.	1.8	16
21	Cpp1 phosphatase mediated signaling crosstalk between Hog1 and Cek1 mitogen-activated protein kinases is involved in the phenotypic transition in Candida albicans. Medical Mycology, 2018, 56, 242-252.	0.3	14
22	Characterization of Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris heat shock protein A (HspA), which possesses an intrinsic ability to reactivate inactivated proteins. Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2010, 88, 699-709.	1.7	13
23	Gene inactivation in the citrus pathogenic fungus Alternaria alternata defect at the Ku70 locus associated with non-homologous end joining. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2011, 27, 1817-1826.	1.7	12
24	Identification and characterization of <i>ORF19.1725</i>, a novel gene contributing to the white cell pheromone response and virulence-associated functions in <i>Candida albicans</i>. Virulence, 2018, 9, 866-878.	1.8	11
25	Evaluation of Biofilm Formation in Candida tropicalis Using a Silicone-Based Platform with Synthetic Urine Medium. Microorganisms, 2020, 8, 660.	1.6	11
26	The antimicrobial photodynamic inactivation resistance of Candida albicans is modulated by the Hog1 pathway and the Cap1 transcription factor. Medical Mycology, 2019, 57, 618-627.	0.3	10
27	The antifungal activities and biological consequences of BMVC-12C-P, a carbazole derivative against Candida species. Medical Mycology, 2020, 58, 521-529.	0.3	5
28	N-acetylglucosamine-mediated morphological transition in Candida albicans and Candida tropicalis. Current Genetics, 2021, 67, 249-254.	0.8	5
29	mSphere of Influence: Turning to Soil for Medicines. MSphere, 2021, 6, .	1.3	0