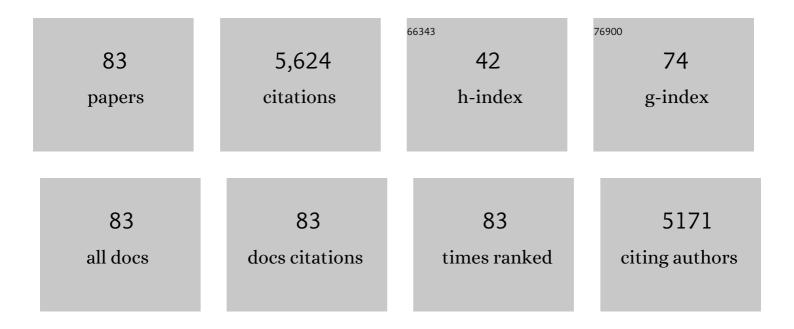
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Overlaps in the Transcriptional Profiles of Medicago truncatula Roots Inoculated with Two Different Glomus Fungi Provide Insights into the Genetic Program Activated during Arbuscular Mycorrhiza. Plant Physiology, 2005, 137, 1283-1301.	4.8	322
2	The transcriptome of the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus <i>Glomus intraradices</i> (DAOM 197198) reveals functional tradeoffs in an obligate symbiont. New Phytologist, 2012, 193, 755-769.	7.3	305
3	Expression Profiling in Medicago truncatula Identifies More Than 750 Genes Differentially Expressed during Nodulation, Including Many Potential Regulators of the Symbiotic Program. Plant Physiology, 2004, 136, 3159-3176.	4.8	269
4	A Combined Proteome and Transcriptome Analysis of Developing Medicago truncatula Seeds. Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2007, 6, 2165-2179.	3.8	237
5	Global Changes in Gene Expression in Sinorhizobium meliloti 1021 under Microoxic and Symbiotic Conditions. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2004, 17, 292-303.	2.6	230
6	Laser Microdissection Unravels Cell-Type-Specific Transcription in Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Roots, Including CAAT-Box Transcription Factor Gene Expression Correlating with Fungal Contact and Spread A. Plant Physiology, 2011, 157, 2023-2043.	4.8	195
7	Transcriptome Profiling in Root Nodules and Arbuscular Mycorrhiza Identifies a Collection of Novel Genes Induced During Medicago truncatula Root Endosymbioses. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2004, 17, 1063-1077.	2.6	152
8	Transcriptome profiling uncovers metabolic and regulatory processes occurring during the transition from desiccation-sensitive to desiccation-tolerant stages inMedicago truncatulaseeds. Plant Journal, 2006, 47, 735-750.	5.7	142
9	The 32-kilobase exp gene cluster of Rhizobium meliloti directing the biosynthesis of galactoglucan: genetic organization and properties of the encoded gene products. Journal of Bacteriology, 1997, 179, 1375-1384.	2.2	139
10	Knockâ€down of the MEP pathway isogene <i>1â€deoxyâ€<scp>dâ€</scp>xylulose 5â€phosphate synthase 2 inhibits formation of arbuscular mycorrhizaâ€induced apocarotenoids, and abolishes normal expression of mycorrhizaâ€specific plant marker genes. Plant Journal, 2008, 56, 86-100.</i>	 5.7	135
11	Transcriptional Changes in Response to Arbuscular Mycorrhiza Development in the Model Plant Medicago truncatula. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2003, 16, 306-314.	2.6	134
12	Transcriptional Responses toward Diffusible Signals from Symbiotic Microbes Reveal <i>MtNFP</i> - and <i>MtDMl3</i> -Dependent Reprogramming of Host Gene Expression by Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungal Lipochitooligosaccharides Å. Plant Physiology, 2012, 159, 1671-1685.	4.8	126
13	The Promoter of the Vicia faba L. Leghemoglobin Gene VfLb29 Is Specifically Activated in the Infected Cells of Root Nodules and in the Arbuscule-Containing Cells of Mycorrhizal Roots from Different Legume and Nonlegume Plants. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2004, 17, 62-69.	2.6	122
14	Membrane steroidâ€binding protein 1 induced by a diffusible fungal signal is critical for mycorrhization in <i>Medicago truncatula</i> . New Phytologist, 2010, 185, 716-733.	7.3	115
15	Overlapping expression patterns and differential transcript levels of phosphate transporter genes in arbuscular mycorrhizal, Pi-fertilised and phytohormone-treated Medicago truncatula roots. Planta, 2009, 229, 1023-1034.	3.2	112
16	Increasing amino acid supply in pea embryos reveals specific interactions of N and C metabolism, and highlights the importance of mitochondrial metabolism. Plant Journal, 2008, 55, 909-926.	5.7	110
17	Sugar for my honey: Carbohydrate partitioning in ectomycorrhizal symbiosis. Phytochemistry, 2007, 68, 82-91.	2.9	107
18	The Medicago truncatula Sucrose Synthase Gene MtSucS1 Is Activated Both in the Infected Region of Root Nodules and in the Cortex of Roots Colonized by Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2003, 16, 903-915.	2.6	106

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19	Through the doors of perception to function in arbuscular mycorrhizal symbioses. New Phytologist, 2014, 204, 833-840.	7.3	105
20	Construction and validation of cDNA-based Mt6k-RIT macro- and microarrays to explore root endosymbioses in the model legume Medicago truncatula. Journal of Biotechnology, 2004, 108, 95-113.	3.8	103
21	The Lipopolysaccharide of Sinorhizobium meliloti Suppresses Defense-Associated Gene Expression in Cell Cultures of the Host Plant Medicago truncatula Ä. Plant Physiology, 2007, 143, 825-837.	4.8	100
22	A roadmap of cell-type specific gene expression during sequential stages of the arbuscular mycorrhiza symbiosis. BMC Genomics, 2013, 14, 306.	2.8	93
23	Antisense Repression of the <i>Medicago truncatula</i> Nodule-Enhanced Sucrose Synthase Leads to a Handicapped Nitrogen Fixation Mirrored by Specific Alterations in the Symbiotic Transcriptome and Metabolome. Plant Physiology, 2007, 145, 1600-1618.	4.8	90
24	Two genes encoding different truncated hemoglobins are regulated during root nodule and arbuscular mycorrhiza symbioses of Medicago truncatula. Planta, 2005, 220, 757-766.	3.2	88
25	Cell- and Tissue-Specific Transcriptome Analyses of Medicago truncatula Root Nodules. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e64377.	2.5	86
26	ADP-Glucose Pyrophosphorylase-Deficient Pea Embryos Reveal Specific Transcriptional and Metabolic Changes of Carbon-Nitrogen Metabolism and Stress Responses A. Plant Physiology, 2009, 149, 395-411.	4.8	78
27	Knockdown of the Symbiotic Sucrose Synthase MtSucS1 Affects Arbuscule Maturation and Maintenance in Mycorrhizal Roots of <i>Medicago truncatula</i> Â Â. Plant Physiology, 2010, 152, 1000-1014.	4.8	77
28	Identification of genes differentially expressed in a resistant reaction to Mycosphaerella pinodes in pea using microarray technology. BMC Genomics, 2011, 12, 28.	2.8	77
29	Transcriptome-Wide Mapping of Pea Seed Ageing Reveals a Pivotal Role for Genes Related to Oxidative Stress and Programmed Cell Death. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e78471.	2.5	74
30	Analysis of the <i>Rhizobium meliloti</i> Genes <i>exo</i> U, <i>exo</i> V, <i>exo</i> W, <i>exo</i> T, and <i>exo</i> I Involved in Exopolysaccharide Biosynthesis and Nodule Invasion: <i>exo</i> U and <i>exo</i> W Probably Encode Glucosyltransferases. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 1993, 6, 735.	2.6	74
31	Extension of the Rhizobium meliloti succinoglycan biosynthesis gene cluster: identification of the exsA gene encoding an ABC transporter protein, and the exsB gene which probably codes for a regulator of succinoglycan biosynthesis. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1995, 249, 487-497.	2.4	70
32	Evidence for the Involvement in Nodulation of the Two Small Putative Regulatory Peptide-Encoding Genes <i>MtRALFL1</i> and <i>MtDVL1</i> . Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2008, 21, 1118-1127.	2.6	68
33	EMMA 2 – A MAGE-compliant system for the collaborative analysis and integration of microarray data. BMC Bioinformatics, 2009, 10, 50.	2.6	68
34	Syntenic Relationships between Medicago truncatulaand Arabidopsis Reveal Extensive Divergence of Genome Organization,. Plant Physiology, 2003, 131, 1018-1026.	4.8	67
35	The promoter of the leghaemoglobin gene VfLb29: functional analysis and identification of modules necessary for its activation in the infected cells of root nodules and in the arbuscule-containing cells of mycorrhizal roots. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2005, 56, 799-806.	4.8	67
36	Identification and expression regulation of symbiotically activated legume genes. Phytochemistry, 2007, 68, 8-18.	2.9	64

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37	Combined Transcriptome Profiling Reveals a Novel Family of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal-Specific Medicago truncatula Lectin Genes. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2005, 18, 771-782.	2.6	63
38	Exploring the nuclear proteome of <i>Medicago truncatula</i> at the switch towards seed filling. Plant Journal, 2008, 56, 398-410.	5.7	60
39	Transcriptional profiling of Medicago truncatula roots after infection with Aphanomyces euteiches (oomycota) identifies novel genes upregulated during this pathogenic interaction. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology, 2003, 63, 17-26.	2.5	50
40	Metabolite Profiles of Nodulated Alfalfa Plants Indicate That Distinct Stages of Nodule Organogenesis Are Accompanied by Global Physiological Adaptations. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2006, 19, 998-1013.	2.6	50
41	Development of bioinformatic tools to support EST-sequencing, in silico- and microarray-based transcriptome profiling in mycorrhizal symbioses. Phytochemistry, 2007, 68, 19-32.	2.9	49
42	Genomics insights into symbiotic nitrogen fixation. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2003, 14, 200-205.	6.6	43
43	Genomic organization and expression properties of the MtSucS1 gene, which encodes a nodule-enhanced sucrose synthase in the model legume Medicago truncatula. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1999, 261, 514-522.	2.4	42
	Host Genes Involved in Nodulation Preference in Common Bean (<i>Phaseolus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T</i>		
44	Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2008, 21, 459-468.	2.6	41
45	Plant Genes Related to Gibberellin Biosynthesis and Signaling Are Differentially Regulated during the Early Stages of AM Fungal Interactions. Molecular Plant, 2012, 5, 951-954.	8.3	40
46	The Sequence Analysis and Management System – SAMS-2.0: Data management and sequence analysis adapted to changing requirements from traditional sanger sequencing to ultrafast sequencing technologies. Journal of Biotechnology, 2009, 140, 3-12.	3.8	37
47	Pre-announcement of symbiotic guests: transcriptional reprogramming by mycorrhizal lipochitooligosaccharides shows a strict co-dependency on the GRAS transcription factors NSP1 and RAM1. BMC Genomics, 2015, 16, 994.	2.8	36
48	EST sequencing and time course microarray hybridizations identify more than 700 Medicago truncatula genes with developmental expression regulation in flowers and pods. Planta, 2005, 222, 269-283.	3.2	35
49	Genetic and genomic analysis of legume flowers and seeds. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2006, 9, 133-141.	7.1	35
50	Evidence for Transcriptional and Post-Translational Regulation of Sucrose Synthase in Pea Nodules by the Cellular Redox State. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2008, 21, 622-630.	2.6	33
51	Involvement of bacterial TonB-dependent signaling in the generation of an oligogalacturonide damage-associated molecular pattern from plant cell walls exposed to Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris pectate lyases. BMC Microbiology, 2012, 12, 239.	3.3	33
52	The Sucrose Synthase Gene Is Predominantly Expressed in the Root Nodule Tissue ofVicia faba. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 1993, 6, 507.	2.6	33
53	The nodule-specific VfENOD-GRP3 gene encoding a glycine-rich early nodulin is located on chromosome I of Vicia faba L. and is predominantly expressed in the interzone II-III of root nodules. Plant Molecular Biology, 1995, 28, 405-421.	3.9	29
54	Transcriptional snapshots provide insights into the molecular basis of arbuscular mycorrhiza in the model legume Medicago truncatula. Functional Plant Biology, 2006, 33, 737.	2.1	29

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55	Gene expression profiling of <i>Medicago truncatula</i> roots in response to the parasitic plant <i>Orobanche crenata</i> . Weed Research, 2009, 49, 66-80.	1.7	26
56	The promoter of the Vicia faba L. VfENOD-GRP3 gene encoding a glycine-rich early nodulin mediates a predominant gene expression in the interzone II-III region of transgenic Vicia hirsuta root nodules. Plant Molecular Biology, 1995, 29, 759-772.	3.9	25
57	The broad bean nodulin VfENOD18 is a member of a novel family of plant proteins with homologies to the bacterial MJ0577 superfamily. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 2000, 264, 241-250.	2.1	25
58	Composite Medicago truncatula plants harbouring Agrobacterium rhizogenes-transformed roots reveal normal mycorrhization by Glomus intraradices. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2009, 60, 3797-3807.	4.8	25
59	<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> stimulates the induction of the octadecanoid and phenylpropanoid pathways in <i>Medicago truncatula</i> . Molecular Plant Pathology, 2012, 13, 593-603.	4.2	25
60	The 2-oxoglutarate/malate translocator mediates amino acid and storage protein biosynthesis in pea embryos. Plant Journal, 2010, 61, 350-363.	5.7	22
61	The Signal Peptide of the <i>Medicago truncatula</i> Modular Nodulin MtNOD25 Operates as an Address Label for the Specific Targeting of Proteins to Nitrogen-Fixing Symbiosomes. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2009, 22, 63-72.	2.6	22
62	Abscisic acid deficiency of developing pea embryos achieved by immunomodulation attenuates developmental phase transition and storage metabolism. Plant Journal, 2010, 64, 715-730.	5.7	21
63	Genomic organization and expression properties of the VfENOD5 gene from broad bean (Vicia faba L.). Plant Science, 2000, 155, 169-178.	3.6	20
64	The promoter of the Vicia faba L. gene VfEnod12 encoding an early nodulin is active in cortical cells and nodule primordia of transgenic hairy roots of Vicia hirsuta as well as in the prefixing zone II of mature transgenic V. hirsuta root nodules. Plant Science, 2000, 160, 67-75.	3.6	19
65	The <i>Vicia faba</i> Lipoxygenase Gene VfLOXI Is Expressed in the Root Nodule Parenchyma. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 1996, 9, 860.	2.6	17
66	Insights into the complex role of GRAS transcription factors in the arbuscular mycorrhiza symbiosis. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 3360.	3.3	14
67	Members of a broadbean nodulin family with partial homologies to the alfalfa nodulin 25 are composed of two types of amino acid repeats flanked by unique amino acid sequence termini. Plant Molecular Biology, 1994, 24, 143-157.	3.9	13
68	Molecular Background of Pi Deficiency-Induced Root Hair Growth in Brassica carinata – A Fasciclin-Like Arabinogalactan Protein Is Involved. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 1372.	3.6	13
69	The asparagine synthetase gene VfAS1 is strongly expressed in the nitrogen-fixing zone of broad bean (Vicia faba L.) root nodules. Plant Science, 1997, 124, 89-95.	3.6	11
70	TRUNCATULIX - a data warehouse for the legume community. BMC Plant Biology, 2009, 9, 19.	3.6	11
71	Communication and Signaling in the Plant–Fungus Symbiosis: The Mycorrhiza. Signaling and Communication in Plants, 2009, , 45-71.	0.7	10
72	The mycorrhiza-dependent defensin MtDefMd1 of Medicago truncatula acts during the late restructuring stages of arbuscule-containing cells. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191841.	2.5	9

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73	The gene space of European mistletoe (Viscum album). Plant Journal, 2021, , .	5.7	9
74	Suppression of the pathogen-inducible Medicago truncatula putative protease-inhibitor MtTi2 does not influence root infection by Aphanomyces euteiches but results in transcriptional changes from wildtype roots. Plant Science, 2007, 173, 84-95.	3.6	8
75	Plant Defense Responses in Medicago truncatula Unveiled by Microarray Analysis. Plant Molecular Biology Reporter, 2015, 33, 569-583.	1.8	8
76	Spatial gene expression analysis in tomato hypocotyls suggests cysteine as key precursor of vascular sulfur accumulation implicated in <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> defense. Physiologia Plantarum, 2015, 153, 253-268.	5.2	7
77	Identification of a multigene family encoding putative β-glucan-binding proteins in Medicago truncatula. Journal of Plant Physiology, 2008, 165, 766-776.	3.5	6
78	Gene expression profiles of seed coats and biochemical properties of seed coats and cotyledons of two field pea (Pisum sativum) cultivars contrasting in green cotyledon bleaching resistance. Euphytica, 2013, 193, 49-65.	1.2	6
79	Analysis of genes encoding modular nodulins from Vicia hirsuta and Vicia faba. Plant Science, 1999, 149, 1-11.	3.6	2
80	The <i>Medicago truncatula</i> Transcriptome Database MtExpress: Genome-Wide Expression Profiles at Your Fingertips. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2021, 62, 1359-1361.	3.1	2
81	Analysis of genes expressed in root nodules of broad bean (Vicia faba L.). , 1997, , 91-94.		2
82	MediPlEx - a tool to combine in silico & experimental gene expression profiles of the model legume Medicago truncatula. BMC Research Notes, 2010, 3, 262.	1.4	1
83	Microarrays as Tools to Decipher Transcriptomes in Symbiotic Interactions. , 0, , 137-162.		Ο