Christian Braendle

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

51 papers	3,739 citations	257357 24 h-index	197736 49 g-index
65 all docs	65 docs citations	65 times ranked	3123 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The natural history of Caenorhabditis elegans. Current Biology, 2010, 20, R965-R969.	1.8	369
2	A phylogeny and molecular barcodes for Caenorhabditis, with numerous new species from rotting fruits. BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2011, 11, 339.	3.2	317
3	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> responses to bacteria from its natural habitats. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, E3941-9.	3.3	317
4	Wing dimorphism in aphids. Heredity, 2006, 97, 192-199.	1.2	297
5	Developmental Origin and Evolution of Bacteriocytes in the Aphidâ€"Buchnera Symbiosis. PLoS Biology, 2003, 1, e21.	2.6	221
6	A comparison of parthenogenetic and sexual embryogenesis of the pea aphidAcyrthosiphon pisum (Hemiptera: Aphidoidea). The Journal of Experimental Zoology, 2003, 295B, 59-81.	1.4	196
7	Predator-induced morphological shift in the pea aphid. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1999, 266, 1175-1181.	1.2	190
8	A Streamlined System for Species Diagnosis in Caenorhabditis (Nematoda: Rhabditidae) with Name Designations for 15 Distinct Biological Species. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e94723.	1.1	140
9	Plasticity and Errors of a Robust Developmental System in Different Environments. Developmental Cell, 2008, 15, 714-724.	3.1	129
10	The Genetic Basis of Natural Variation in<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>Telomere Length. Genetics, 2016, 204, 371-383.	1.2	117
11	Comparative genomics of 10 new<i>Caenorhabditis</i>species. Evolution Letters, 2019, 3, 217-236.	1.6	106
12	Balancing selection maintains hyper-divergent haplotypes in Caenorhabditis elegans. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 5, 794-807.	3.4	89
13	A role for genetic accommodation in evolution?. BioEssays, 2006, 28, 868-873.	1.2	85
14	A sex-linked locus controls wing polymorphism in males of the pea aphid, Acyrthosiphon pisum (Harris). Heredity, 2002, 89, 346-352.	1.2	80
15	Species richness, distribution and genetic diversity of Caenorhabditis nematodes in a remote tropical rainforest. BMC Evolutionary Biology, 2013, 13, 10.	3.2	71
16	Variation in Escape Behavior of Red and Green Clones of the Pea Aphid. , 2001, 14, 497-509.		69
17	Genetic mapping of aphicarus â€" a sex-linked locus controlling a wing polymorphism in the pea aphid (Acyrthosiphon pisum). Heredity, 2005, 94, 435-442.	1.2	66
18	Genetic variation for an aphid wing polyphenism is genetically linked to a naturally occurring wing polymorphism. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2005, 272, 657-664.	1.2	66

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19	Bias and Evolution of the Mutationally Accessible Phenotypic Space in a Developmental System. PLoS Genetics, 2010, 6, e1000877.	1.5	63
20	Integrating mechanistic and evolutionary analysis of life history variation. , 2011, , 3-10.		61
21	Larval crowding accelerates C. elegans development and reduces lifespan. PLoS Genetics, 2017, 13, e1006717.	1.5	60
22	OUTBREEDING DEPRESSION WITH LOW GENETIC VARIATION IN SELFING<i>CAENORHABDITIS</i>NEMATODES. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2013, 67, 3087-3101.	1.1	55
23	Body colour and genetic variation in winged morph production in the pea aphid. Entomologia Experimentalis Et Applicata, 2001, 99, 217-223.	0.7	41
24	Selection and gene flow shape niche-associated variation in pheromone response. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2019, 3, 1455-1463.	3.4	41
25	Natural Genetic Variation in a Multigenerational Phenotype in C.Âelegans. Current Biology, 2018, 28, 2588-2596.e8.	1.8	39
26	Selfing is the safest sex for Caenorhabditis tropicalis. ELife, 2021, 10, .	2.8	37
27	Mechanisms and Evolution of Environmental Responses in Caenorhabditis elegans. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 2007, 80, 171-207.	1.0	36
28	Evolutionarily divergent thermal sensitivity of germline development and fertility in hermaphroditic <i>Caenorhabditis</i> nematodes. Evolution & Development, 2015, 17, 380-397.	1.1	35
29	Ephemeral-habitat colonization and neotropical species richness of Caenorhabditis nematodes. BMC Ecology, 2017, 17, 43.	3.0	34
30	Ubiquitous Selfish Toxin-Antidote Elements in Caenorhabditis Species. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 990-1001.e5.	1.8	27
31	Convergent evolution of sperm gigantism and the developmental origins of sperm size variability in<i>Caenorhabditis</i>nematodes. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2016, 70, 2485-2503.	1.1	23
32	A single-nucleotide change underlies the genetic assimilation of a plastic trait. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	4.7	22
33	Sex Determination: Ways to Evolve a Hermaphrodite. Current Biology, 2006, 16, R468-R471.	1.8	20
34	Complex heterochrony underlies the evolution of<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>hermaphrodite sex allocation. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2016, 70, 2357-2369.	1.1	20
35	Natural Variation and Genetic Determinants of <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> Sperm Size. Genetics, 2019, 213, 615-632.	1.2	19
36	The other side of phenotypic plasticity: a developmental system that generates an invariant phenotype despite environmental variation. Journal of Biosciences, 2009, 34, 543-551.	0.5	18

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37	Anchor cell signaling and vulval precursor cell positioning establish a reproducible spatial context during C. elegans vulval induction. Developmental Biology, 2016, 416, 123-135.	0.9	17
38	A Natural Mutational Event Uncovers a Life History Trade-Off via Hormonal Pleiotropy. Current Biology, 2020, 30, 4142-4154.e9.	1.8	15
39	Cryptic genetic variation uncovers evolution of environmentally sensitive parameters in <i>Caenorhabditis</i> vulval development. Evolution & Development, 2014, 16, 278-291.	1.1	14
40	Seasonal extension of the soldier instar as a route to increased defence investment in the social aphidPemphigus spyrothecae. Ecological Entomology, 2004, 29, 89-95.	1.1	13
41	Germ cell apoptosis is critical to maintain Caenorhabditis elegans offspring viability in stressful environments. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0260573.	1.1	12
42	Size-correlated division of labour and spatial distribution of workers in the driver ant, Dorylus molestus. Die Naturwissenschaften, 2003, 90, 277-281.	0.6	11
43	Pheromones: Evolving Language of Chemical Communication in Nematodes. Current Biology, 2012, 22, R294-R296.	1.8	11
44	Developmental fidelity is imposed by genetically separable RalGEF activities that mediate opposing signals. PLoS Genetics, 2019, 15, e1008056.	1.5	10
45	Physiological Starvation Promotes<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>Vulval Induction. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2018, 8, 3069-3081.	0.8	8
46	Workshop report:Caenorhabditisnematodes as model organisms to study trait variation and its evolution. Worm, 2015, 4, e1021109.	1.0	5
47	Sampling and Isolation of C. elegans from the Natural Habitat. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2015, 1327, 221-229.	0.4	5
48	Helping Behaviour in Captive Pileated Gibbons (Hylobates pileatus). Folia Primatologica, 1997, 68, 110-112.	0.3	4
49	Defensive Behavior in Primary- and Secondary-Host Generations of the Soldier-Producing Aphid, Pemphigus bursarius (Hemiptera: Aphididae). Journal of Insect Behavior, 2004, 17, 663-672.	0.4	4
50	Correction for Braendle et al. , Genetic variation for an aphid wing polyphenism is genetically linked to a naturally occurring wing polymorphism. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2005, 272, 2659-2659.	1.2	1
51	Isolating Caenorhabditis elegans from the Natural Habitat. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2022, 2468, 283-292.	0.4	1