Charles S. Wondji

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

161	6,866	44	73
papers	citations	h-index	g-index
		57758	79698

183	183	183	3896
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Sequencing of <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> Establishes a Platform for Mosquito Comparative Genomics. Science, 2010, 330, 86-88.	12.6	424
2	Genomic analysis of detoxification genes in the mosquito Aedes aegypti. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2008, 38, 113-123.	2.7	289
3	A single mutation in the GSTe2 gene allows tracking of metabolically based insecticide resistance in a major malaria vector. Genome Biology, 2014, 15, R27.	9.6	267
4	Two duplicated P450 genes are associated with pyrethroid resistance in <i>Anopheles funestus</i>, a major malaria vector. Genome Research, 2009, 19, 452-459.	5.5	208
5	Gene amplification and microsatellite polymorphism underlie a recent insect host shift. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 19460-19465.	7.1	203
6	Directionally selected cytochrome P450 alleles are driving the spread of pyrethroid resistance in the major malaria vector <i>Anopheles funestus</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 252-257.	7.1	190
7	Pyrethroid Resistance in an Anopheles funestus Population from Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11872.	2.5	168
8	Contrasting patterns of insecticide resistance and knockdown resistance (kdr) in the dengue vectors Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus from Malaysia. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 181.	2.5	166
9	Anopheles gambiae distribution and insecticide resistance in the cities of Douala and YaoundÃ© (Cameroon): influence of urban agriculture and pollution. Malaria Journal, 2011, 10, 154.	2.3	140
10	A cytochrome P450 allele confers pyrethroid resistance on a major African malaria vector, reducing insecticide-treated bednet efficacy. Science Translational Medicine, 2019, 11, .	12.4	121
11	Identification and distribution of a GABA receptor mutation conferring dieldrin resistance in the malaria vector Anopheles funestus in Africa. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2011, 41, 484-491.	2.7	119
12	High Level of Pyrethroid Resistance in an Anopheles funestus Population of the Chokwe District in Mozambique. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11010.	2.5	116
13	Dissecting the mechanisms responsible for the multiple insecticide resistance phenotype in Anopheles gambiae s.s., M form, from VallÃ©e du Kou, Burkina Faso. Gene, 2013, 519, 98-106.	2.2	111
14	Review of malaria situation in Cameroon: technical viewpoint on challenges and prospects for disease elimination. Parasites and Vectors, 2019, 12, 501.	2.5	105
15	Impact of pyrethroid resistance on operational malaria control in Malawi. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 19063-19070.	7.1	104
16	Species and Populations of the<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>Complex in Cameroon with Special Emphasis on Chromosomal and Molecular Forms of<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>s.s.. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2005, 42, 998-1005.	1.8	103
17	The highly polymorphic CYP6M7 cytochrome P450 gene partners with the directionally selected CYP6P9a and CYP6P9b genes to expand the pyrethroid resistance front in the malaria vector Anopheles funestus in Africa. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 817.	2.8	100
18	Widespread Pyrethroid and DDT Resistance in the Major Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus in East Africa Is Driven by Metabolic Resistance Mechanisms. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110058.	2.5	99

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Rise of multiple insecticide resistance in Anopheles funestus in Malawi: a major concern for malaria vector control. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 344.	2.3	98
20	Identification and analysis of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) in the mosquito Anopheles funestus, malaria vector. BMC Genomics, 2007, 8, 5.	2.8	94
21	Resistance to DDT in an Urban Setting: Common Mechanisms Implicated in Both M and S Forms of Anopheles gambiae in the City of YaoundÃ© Cameroon. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61408.	2.5	92
22	High Malaria Transmission Intensity in a Village Close to Yaounde, the Capital City of Cameroon. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2002, 39, 350-355.	1.8	82
23	Allelic Variation of Cytochrome P450s Drives Resistance to Bednet Insecticides in a Major Malaria Vector. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1005618.	3.5	80
24	Multiple Insecticide Resistance in the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus from Northern Cameroon Is Mediated by Metabolic Resistance Alongside Potential Target Site Insensitivity Mutations. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163261.	2.5	80
25	The cytochrome P450 CYP6P4 is responsible for the high pyrethroid resistance in knockdown resistance-free Anopheles arabiensis. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2016, 68, 23-32.	2.7	80
26	Review of the evolution of insecticide resistance in main malaria vectors in Cameroon from 1990 to 2017. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 472.	2.5	80
27	Escalation of Pyrethroid Resistance in the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus Induces a Loss of Efficacy of Piperonyl Butoxideâ€“Based Insecticide-Treated Nets in Mozambique. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 220, 467-475.	4.0	75
28	The P450 <i><scp>CYP</scp>6Z1</i> confers carbamate/pyrethroid crossâ€resistance in a major African malaria vector beside a novel carbamateâ€insensitive N485I <i>acetylcholinesteraseâ€1</i> mutation. Molecular Ecology, 2016, 25, 3436-3452.	3.9	72
29	Cis-regulatory CYP6P9b P450Âvariants associated with loss of insecticide-treated bed net efficacy against Anopheles funestus. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 4652.	12.8	72
30	Exploring Mechanisms of Multiple Insecticide Resistance in a Population of the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus in Benin. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e27760.	2.5	72
31	Species and Populations of the <I>Anopheles gambiae</I> Complex in Cameroon with Special Emphasis on Chromosomal and Molecular Forms of <I>Anopheles gambiae</I> s.s.. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2005, 42, 998-1005.	1.8	71
32	High Malaria Transmission Intensity Due to<i>Anopheles funestus</i>(Diptera: Culicidae) in a Village of Savannahâ€“Forest Transition Area in Cameroon. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2004, 41, 901-905.	1.8	68
33	Temporal distribution and insecticide resistance profile of two major arbovirus vectors Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus in YaoundÃ©, the capital city of Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 469.	2.5	68
34	Multiple insecticide resistance in an infected population of the malaria vector Anopheles funestus in Benin. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 453.	2.5	66
35	Mapping a Quantitative Trait Locus (QTL) conferring pyrethroid resistance in the African malaria vector Anopheles funestus. BMC Genomics, 2007, 8, 34.	2.8	61
36	Multiple insecticide resistance in the major malaria vector Anopheles funestus in southern Ghana: implications for malaria control. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 504.	2.5	60

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	The Cytochrome P450 gene CYP6P12 confers pyrethroid resistance in kdr-free Malaysian populations of the dengue vector Aedes albopictus. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 24707.	3.3	60
38	Bionomics and insecticides resistance profiling of malaria vectors at a selected site for experimental hut trials in central Cameroon. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 317.	2.3	60
39	High Plasmodium Infection Rate and Reduced Bed Net Efficacy in Multiple Insecticide-Resistant Malaria Vectors in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 217, 320-328.	4.0	59
40	Genomic Footprints of Selective Sweeps from Metabolic Resistance to Pyrethroids in African Malaria Vectors Are Driven by Scale up of Insecticide-Based Vector Control. PLoS Genetics, 2017, 13, e1006539.	3.5	57
41	Characterization of knockdown resistance in DDTâ€•and pyrethroidâ€•resistant <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i> populations from Sri Lanka. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 548-555.	2.3	53
42	Rapid evolution of pyrethroid resistance prevalence in Anopheles gambiae populations from the cities of Douala and YaoundÃ© (Cameroon). Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 155.	2.3	51
43	Underpinning Sustainable Vector Control through Informed Insecticide Resistance Management. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99822.	2.5	50
44	Genome-Wide Transcription and Functional Analyses Reveal Heterogeneous Molecular Mechanisms Driving Pyrethroids Resistance in the Major Malaria Vector <i>Anopheles funestus</i> Across Africa. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2017, 7, 1819-1832.	1.8	49
45	Gene Flow Between Chromosomal Forms of the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus in Cameroon, Central Africa, and Its Relevance in Malaria Fighting. Genetics, 2005, 169, 301-311.	2.9	48
46	Culex species diversity, susceptibility to insecticides and role as potential vector of Lymphatic filariasis in the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007229.	3.0	48
47	Update on the geographical distribution and prevalence of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae), two major arbovirus vectors in Cameroon. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007137.	3.0	47
48	A De Novo Expression Profiling of Anopheles funestus, Malaria Vector in Africa, Using 454 Pyrosequencing. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17418.	2.5	47
49	High frequency of kdr L1014F is associated with pyrethroid resistance in Anopheles coluzzii in Sudan savannah of northern Nigeria. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2014, 14, 441.	2.9	46
50	Investigation of mechanisms of bendiocarb resistance in Anopheles gambiae populations from the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 424.	2.3	45
51	Evidence of a multiple insecticide resistance in the malaria vector Anopheles funestus in South West Nigeria. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 565.	2.3	45
52	Pyrethroid Resistance in Malaysian Populations of Dengue Vector Aedes aegypti Is Mediated by CYP9 Family of Cytochrome P450 Genes. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005302.	3.0	45
53	Fitness Costs of the Glutathione S-Transferase Epsilon 2 (L119F-GSTe2) Mediated Metabolic Resistance to Insecticides in the Major African Malaria Vector Anopheles Funestus. Genes, 2018, 9, 645.	2.4	45
54	Investigating knockdown resistance (kdr) mechanism against pyrethroids/DDT in the malaria vector Anopheles funestus across Africa. BMC Genetics, 2017, 18, 76.	2.7	44

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Contrasting Plasmodium infection rates and insecticide susceptibility profiles between the sympatric sibling species Anopheles parensis and Anopheles funestus s.s: a potential challenge for malaria vector control in Uganda. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 71.	2.5	42
56	A marker of glutathione S-transferase-mediated resistance to insecticides is associated with higher Plasmodium infection in the African malaria vector Anopheles funestus. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 5772.	3.3	42
57	An Africa-wide genomic evolution of insecticide resistance in the malaria vector Anopheles funestus involves selective sweeps, copy number variations, gene conversion and transposons. PLoS Genetics, 2020, 16, e1008822.	3.5	42
58	Restriction to gene flow is associated with changes in the molecular basis of pyrethroid resistance in the malaria vector <i>Anopheles funestus</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 286-291.	7.1	37
59	Insecticide Resistance in Malaria Vectors: An Update at a Global Scale. , 0, , .		35
60	Status of Insecticide Resistance and Its Mechanisms in Anopheles gambiae and Anopheles coluzzii Populations from Forest Settings in South Cameroon. Genes, 2019, 10, 741.	2.4	35
61	Malaria prevention in the city of YaoundÃ©: knowledge and practices of urban dwellers. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 167.	2.3	35
62	A combination of metabolic resistance and high frequency of the 1014F kdr mutation is driving pyrethroid resistance in Anopheles coluzzii population from Guinea savanna of Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2019, 12, 263.	2.5	34
63	Geographical distribution of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) and genetic diversity of invading population of Ae. albopictus in the Republic of the Congo. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 79.	1.8	32
64	The G119S Acetylcholinesterase (Ace-1) Target Site Mutation Confers Carbamate Resistance in the Major Malaria Vector Anopheles gambiae from Cameroon: A Challenge for the Coming IRS Implementation. Genes, 2019, 10, 790.	2.4	31
65	Potential of <i>Aedes albopictus</i> and <i>Aedes aegypti</i> (Diptera: Culicidae) to transmit yellow fever virus in urban areas in Central Africa. Emerging Microbes and Infections, 2019, 8, 1636-1641.	6.5	31
66	Cytochrome P450 metabolic resistance (CYP6P9a) to pyrethroids imposes a fitness cost in the major African malaria vector Anopheles funestus. Heredity, 2020, 124, 621-632.	2.6	31
67	Pyrethroid Resistance Aggravation in Ugandan Malaria Vectors Is Reducing Bednet Efficacy. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 415.	2.8	31
68	Elevated Plasmodium infection rates and high pyrethroid resistance in major malaria vectors in a forested area of Cameroon highlight challenges of malaria control. Parasites and Vectors, 2018, 11, 157.	2.5	30
69	Implementing a larviciding efficacy or effectiveness control intervention against malaria vectors: key parameters for success. Parasites and Vectors, 2018, 11, 57.	2.5	30
70	Pyrethroid Resistance in the Major Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus is Exacerbated by Overexpression and Overactivity of the P450 CYP6AA1 Across Africa. Genes, 2018, 9, 140.	2.4	29
71	Risk of dengue in Central Africa: Vector competence studies with Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) populations and dengue 2 virus. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007985.	3.0	29
72	An Experimental Hut Evaluation of PBO-Based and Pyrethroid-Only Nets against the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus Reveals a Loss of Bed Nets Efficacy Associated with GSTe2 Metabolic Resistance. Genes, 2020, 11, 143.	2.4	28

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	High malaria transmission sustained by Anopheles gambiae s.l. occurring both indoors and outdoors in the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 164.	1.8	27
74	High insecticide resistance mediated by different mechanisms in Culex quinquefasciatus populations from the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 7322.	3.3	26
75	Molecular basis of permethrin and DDT resistance in an Anopheles funestus population from Benin. Parasites and Vectors, 2018, 11, 602.	2.5	25
76	Investigating molecular basis of lambda-cyhalothrin resistance in an Anopheles funestus population from Senegal. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 449.	2.5	24
77	Temporal escalation of Pyrethroid Resistance in the major malaria vector Anopheles coluzzii from Sahelo-Sudanian Region of northern Nigeria. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 7395.	3.3	24
78	Spatial distribution of Anopheles gambiae sensu lato larvae in the urban environment of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2019, 8, 84.	3.7	23
79	Nationwide profiling of insecticide resistance in Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) in Cameroon. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0234572.	2.5	22
80	Contrasting patterns of gene expression indicate differing pyrethroid resistance mechanisms across the range of the New World malaria vector Anopheles albimanus. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0210586.	2.5	21
81	Exposure to the insecticide-treated bednet PermaNet 2.0 reduces the longevity of the wild African malaria vector Anopheles funestus but GSTe2-resistant mosquitoes live longer. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213949.	2.5	21
82	An Integrated Genetic and Physical Map for the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus. Genetics, 2005, 171, 1779-1787.	2.9	20
83	Contrasting resistance patterns to type I and II pyrethroids in two major arbovirus vectors Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus in the Republic of the Congo, Central Africa. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2020, 9, 23.	3.7	20
84	Genome-Wide Transcriptional Analysis and Functional Validation Linked a Cluster of Epsilon Glutathione S-Transferases with Insecticide Resistance in the Major Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus across Africa. Genes, 2021, 12, 561.	2.4	20
85	Molecular characterization of Anopheline (Diptera: Culicidae) mosquitoes from eight geographical locations of Sri Lanka. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 234.	2.3	19
86	Exploring insecticide resistance mechanisms in three major malaria vectors from Bangui in Central African Republic. Pathogens and Global Health, 2018, 112, 349-359.	2.3	19
87	Geographical distribution of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) and genetic diversity of invading population of Ae. albopictus in the Republic of the Congo. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 79.	1.8	18
88	A 6.5â€kb intergenic structural variation enhances P450â€mediated resistance to pyrethroids in malaria vectors lowering bed net efficacy. Molecular Ecology, 2020, 29, 4395-4411.	3.9	17
89	Larval ecology and infestation indices of two major arbovirus vectors, Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae), in Brazzaville, the capital city of the Republic of the Congo. Parasites and Vectors, 2020, 13, 492.	2.5	17
90	Bionomics and vectorial role of anophelines in wetlands along the volcanic chain of Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2018, 11, 471.	2.5	16

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Susceptibility Profiles of Helicoverpa armigera (HÃ¼bner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) to Deltamethrin Reveal a Contrast between the Northern and the Southern Benin. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 1882.	2.6	16
92	Different populations of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) from Central Africa are susceptible to Zika virus infection. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008163.	3.0	16
93	High Plasmodium infection and multiple insecticide resistance in a major malaria vector Anopheles coluzzii from Sahel of Niger Republic. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 181.	2.3	15
94	Investigating the molecular basis of multiple insecticide resistance in a major malaria vector Anopheles funestus (sensu stricto) from Akaka-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria. Parasites and Vectors, 2020, 13, 423.	2.5	15
95	Implication of <i>Anopheles funestus</i> in malaria transmission in the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Parasite, 2020, 27, 10.	2.0	15
96	A differential expression of pyrethroid resistance genes in the malaria vector Anopheles funestus across Uganda is associated with patterns of gene flow. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0240743.	2.5	15
97	High susceptibility of wild Anopheles funestus to infection with natural Plasmodium falciparum gametocytes using membrane feeding assays. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 341.	2.5	14
98	High insecticide resistance in the major malaria vector Anopheles coluzzii in Chad Republic. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2019, 8, 100.	3.7	14
99	Insecticide Resistance Profiling of Anopheles coluzzii and Anopheles gambiae Populations in the Southern Senegal: Role of Target Sites and Metabolic Resistance Mechanisms. Genes, 2020, 11, 1403.	2.4	14
100	Seasonal variation of microbiota composition in <i>Anopheles gambiae</i> and <i>Anopheles coluzzii</i> in two different ecoâ€geographical localities in Cameroon. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 2022, 36, 269-282.	1.5	14
101	First detection of F1534C knockdown resistance mutation in Aedes aegypti (Diptera: Culicidae) from Cameroon. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2020, 9, 152.	3.7	13
102	Combined over-expression of two cytochrome P450 genes exacerbates the fitness cost of pyrethroid resistance in the major African malaria vector Anopheles funestus. Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology, 2021, 173, 104772.	3.6	13
103	Investigation of the influence of a glutathione S-transferase metabolic resistance to pyrethroids/DDT on mating competitiveness in males of the African malaria vector, Anopheles funestus. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 13.	1.8	13
104	Exploring the impact of glutathioneÂS-transferase (GST)-based metabolic resistance to insecticide on vector competence of Anopheles funestus for Plasmodium falciparum. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 52.	1.8	13
105	Fitness cost of insecticide resistance on the life-traits of a Anopheles coluzzii population from the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 171.	1.8	13
106	Overexpression of Two Members of D7 Salivary Genes Family is Associated with Pyrethroid Resistance in the Malaria Vector Anopheles Funestus s.s. but Not in Anopheles Gambiae in Cameroon. Genes, 2019, 10, 211.	2.4	12
107	Influence of house characteristics on mosquito distribution and malaria transmission in the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 53.	2.3	12
108	Multiâ€omics analysis identifies a <i>CYP9K1</i> haplotype conferring pyrethroid resistance in the malaria vector <i>Anopheles funestus</i> in East Africa. Molecular Ecology, 2022, 31, 3642-3657.	3.9	12

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	Patterns of Ecological Adaptation of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus and Stegomyia Indices Highlight the Potential Risk of Arbovirus Transmission in YaoundÃ©, the Capital City of Cameroon. Pathogens, 2020, 9, 491.	2.8	11
110	Experimental huts trial of the efficacy of pyrethroids/piperonyl butoxide (PBO) net treatments for controlling multi-resistant populations of Anopheles funestus s.s. in KpomÃ¨, Southern Benin. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 71.	1.8	11
111	Investigation of the influence of a glutathione S-transferase metabolic resistance to pyrethroids/DDT on mating competitiveness in males Anopheles funestus, African malaria vector. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 13.	1.8	11
112	Concurrent circulation of dengue serotype 1, 2 and 3 among acute febrile patients in Cameroon. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009860.	3.0	11
113	A preliminary analysis on the effect of copper on Anopheles coluzzii insecticide resistance in vegetable farms in Benin. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 6392.	3.3	10
114	The cytochrome P450 CYP325A is a major driver of pyrethroid resistance in the major malaria vector Anopheles funestus in Central Africa. Insect Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2021, 138, 103647.	2.7	10
115	RNAseq-based gene expression profiling of the <i>Anopheles funestus</i> pyrethroid-resistant strain FUMOZ highlights the predominant role of the duplicated <i>CYP6P9a/b</i> cytochrome P450s. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2022, 12, .	1.8	10
116	Elevated Plasmodium sporozoite infection and multiple insecticide resistance in the principal malaria vectors Anopheles funestus and Anopheles gambiae in a forested locality close to the YaoundÃ© airport, Cameroon. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 146.	1.8	10
117	Identifying permethrin resistance loci in malaria vectors by genetic mapping. Parasitology, 2013, 140, 1468-1477.	1.5	9
118	Molecular tools for studying the major malaria vector Anopheles funestus: improving the utility of the genome using a comparative poly(A) and Ribo-Zero RNAseq analysis. BMC Genomics, 2015, 16, 931.	2.8	9
119	Influence of a Major Mountainous Landscape Barrier (Mount Cameroon) on the Spread of Metabolic (GSTe2) and Target-Site (Rdl) Resistance Alleles in the African Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus. Genes, 2020, 11, 1492.	2.4	9
120	Investigation of DDT resistance mechanisms in Anopheles funestus populations from northern and southern Benin reveals a key role of the GSTe2 gene. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 456.	2.3	9
121	Exploring the Mechanisms of Multiple Insecticide Resistance in a Highly Plasmodium-Infected Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus Sensu Stricto from Sahel of Northern Nigeria. Genes, 2020, 11, 454.	2.4	9
122	High efficacy of microbial larvicides for malaria vectors control in the city of Yaounde Cameroon following a cluster randomized trial. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 17101.	3.3	9
123	Multiple insecticide resistance and Plasmodium infection in the principal malaria vectors Anopheles funestus and Anopheles gambiae in a forested locality close to the YaoundÃ© airport, Cameroon. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 5, 146.	1.8	9
124	Outdoor malaria vector species profile in dryland ecosystems of Kenya. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 7131.	3.3	9
125	Increased prevalence of insecticide resistance in <i>Anopheles coluzzii</i> populations in the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon and influence on pyrethroid-only treated bed net efficacy. Parasite, 2021, 28, 8.	2.0	8
126	CRISPR-mediated knock-in of transgenes into the malaria vector <i>Anopheles funestus</i>. G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics, 2021, 11, .	1.8	8

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Aedes Mosquito Distribution along a Transect from Rural to Urban Settings in YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Insects, 2021, 12, 819.	2.2	8
128	Fitness cost of insecticide resistance on the life-traits of a Anopheles coluzzii population from the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 171.	1.8	8
129	Xeno-monitoring of molecular drivers of artemisinin and partner drug resistance in P. falciparum populations in malaria vectors across Cameroon. Gene, 2022, 821, 146339.	2.2	8
130	High pyrethroid/DDT resistance in major malaria vector Anopheles coluzzii from Niger-Delta of Nigeria is probably driven by metabolic resistance mechanisms. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0247944.	2.5	7
131	Mapping the distribution of Anopheles funestus across Benin highlights a sharp contrast of susceptibility to insecticides and infection rate to Plasmodium between southern and northern populations. Wellcome Open Research, 2016, 1, 28.	1.8	7
132	Molecular Drivers of Multiple and Elevated Resistance to Insecticides in a Population of the Malaria Vector Anopheles gambiae in Agriculture Hotspot of West Cameroon. Genes, 2022, 13, 1206.	2.4	7
133	CYP6P9-Driven Signatures of Selective Sweep of Metabolic Resistance to Pyrethroids in the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus Reveal Contemporary Barriers to Gene Flow. Genes, 2020, 11, 1314.	2.4	6
134	Exploring the impact of glutathioneÂS-transferase (GST)-based metabolic resistance to insecticide on vector competence of Anopheles funestus for Plasmodium falciparum. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 4, 52.	1.8	6
135	Rapid evolution of insecticide resistance and patterns of pesticides usage in agriculture in the city of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2022, 15, .	2.5	6
136	Reduced performance of community bednets against pyrethroid-resistant Anopheles funestus and Anopheles gambiae, major malaria vectors in Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2022, 15, .	2.5	6
137	Mapping the distribution of Anopheles funestus across Benin highlights a sharp contrast of susceptibility to insecticides and infection rate to Plasmodium between southern and northern populations. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 1, 28.	1.8	5
138	P. falciparum msp1 and msp2 genetic diversity in P. falciparum single and mixed infection with P. malariae among the asymptomatic population in Southern Benin. Parasitology International, 2022, 89, 102590.	1.3	5
139	Influence of GST- and P450-based metabolic resistance to pyrethroids on blood feeding in the major African malaria vector Anopheles funestus. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0230984.	2.5	4
140	Entomological indicators of malaria transmission and insecticide resistance profile of Anopheles gambiae at the early phase of irrigated rice farming in the forest area of central Cameroon. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 5, 190.	1.8	4
141	Pyrethroid resistance in the New World malaria vector Anopheles albimanus is mediated by cytochrome P450 CYP6P5. Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology, 2022, 183, 105061.	3.6	4
142	Temporal variation of highâ€level pyrethroid resistance in the major malaria vector <scp><i>Anopheles gambiae</i></scp> s.l. in YaoundÃ©, Cameroon, is mediated by targetâ€site and metabolic resistance. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 2022, 36, 247-259.	1.5	4
143	Experimental Hut Trials Reveal That CYP6P9a/b P450 Alleles Are Reducing the Efficacy of Pyrethroid-Only Olyset Net against the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus but PBO-Based Olyset Plus Net Remains Effective. Pathogens, 2022, 11, 638.	2.8	4
144	Genetic diversity and population structure of goliath frogs (<i>Conraua goliath</i>) from Cameroon. Mitochondrial DNA Part A: DNA Mapping, Sequencing, and Analysis, 2019, 30, 657-663.	0.7	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Experimental Transmission of <i>Plasmodium malariae</i> to <i>Anopheles gambiae</i>. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 223, 522-526.	4.0	3
146	2La Paracentric Chromosomal Inversion and Overexpressed Metabolic Genes Enhance Thermotolerance and Pyrethroid Resistance in the Major Malaria Vector Anopheles gambiae. Biology, 2021, 10, 518.	2.8	3
147	Distribution of acetylcholinesterase (Ace-1R) target-site G119S mutation and resistance to carbamates and organophosphates in Anopheles gambiae sensu lato populations from Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2022, 15, 53.	2.5	3
148	Assessing the Tsetse Fly Microbiome Composition and the Potential Association of Some Bacteria Taxa with Trypanosome Establishment. Microorganisms, 2022, 10, 1141.	3.6	3
149	Infestation rates, seasonal distribution, and genetic diversity of ixodid ticks from livestock of various origins in two markets of YaoundÃ©, Cameroon. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 0, , .	1.5	3
150	Molecular detection and maternal transmission of a bacterial symbiont Asaia species in field-caught Anopheles mosquitoes from Cameroon. Parasites and Vectors, 2021, 14, 539.	2.5	2
151	Gene Conversion Explains Elevated Diversity in the Immunity Modulating APL1 Gene of the Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus. Genes, 2022, 13, 1102.	2.4	2
152	Use of transcriptional age grading technique to determine the chronological age of Sri Lankan Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus females. Parasites and Vectors, 2021, 14, 493.	2.5	1
153	Geographical distribution of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus (Diptera: Culicidae) and genetic diversity of invading population of Ae. albopictus in the Republic of the Congo. Wellcome Open Research, 0, 3, 79.	1.8	1
154	A 6.5kb Intergenic Structural Variation Exacerbates the Fitness Cost of P450-Based Metabolic Resistance in the Major African Malaria Vector Anopheles funestus. Genes, 2022, 13, 626.	2.4	1
155	Microfilariae infestation of goliath frogs (Conraua goliath) from Cameroon. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0217539.	2.5	0
156	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0230984.		0
157	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0230984.		0
158	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0230984.		0
159	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0230984.		0
160	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0230984.		0
161	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0230984.		0