# Clarissa J Nobile

## List of Publications by Citations



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|---|---|---|---|
| 89 papers | 5,744 citations | 36 h-index | 75 g-index |
| 101 ext. papers | 7,022 ext. citations | 6.5 avg, IF | 6.12 L-index |

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | Candida albicans Biofilms and Human Disease. *Annual Review of Microbiology*, **2015**, 69, 71-92 | 17.5 | 524 |
| 88 | A recently evolved transcriptional network controls biofilm development in Candida albicans. *Cell*, **2012**, 148, 126-38 | 56.2 | 473 |
| 87 | Critical role of Bcr1-dependent adhesins in C. albicans biofilm formation in vitro and in vivo. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2006**, 2, e63 | 7.6 | 387 |
| 86 | Regulation of cell-surface genes and biofilm formation by the C. albicans transcription factor Bcr1p. *Current Biology*, **2005**, 15, 1150-5 | 6.3 | 370 |
| 85 | Function of Candida albicans adhesin Hwp1 in biofilm formation. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2006**, 5, 1604-10 | | 270 |
| 84 | Candida albicans biofilms: development, regulation, and molecular mechanisms. *Microbes and Infection*, **2016**, 18, 310-21 | 9.3 | 259 |
| 83 | Development and regulation of single- and multi-species Candida albicans biofilms. *Nature Reviews Microbiology*, **2018**, 16, 19-31 | 22.2 | 250 |
| 82 | Complementary adhesin function in C. albicans biofilm formation. *Current Biology*, **2008**, 18, 1017-24 | 6.3 | 247 |
| 81 | Biofilm matrix regulation by Candida albicans Zap1. *PLoS Biology*, **2009**, 7, e1000133 | 9.7 | 233 |
| 80 | Genetics and genomics of Candida albicans biofilm formation. *Cellular Microbiology*, **2006**, 8, 1382-91 | 3.9 | 201 |
| 79 | Mucosal tissue invasion by Candida albicans is associated with E-cadherin degradation, mediated by transcription factor Rim101p and protease Sap5p. *Infection and Immunity*, **2007**, 75, 2126-35 | 3.7 | 157 |
| 78 | Candida albicans biofilm-defective mutants. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2005**, 4, 1493-502 | | 129 |
| 77 | Anaerobic bacteria grow within Candida albicans biofilms and induce biofilm formation in suspension cultures. *Current Biology*, **2014**, 24, 2411-6 | 6.3 | 124 |
| 76 | Candida albicans transcription factor Rim101 mediates pathogenic interactions through cell wall functions. *Cellular Microbiology*, **2008**, 10, 2180-96 | 3.9 | 124 |
| 75 | Control of the C. albicans cell wall damage response by transcriptional regulator Cas5. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2006**, 2, e21 | 7.6 | 124 |
| 74 | An expanded regulatory network temporally controls Candida albicans biofilm formation. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2015**, 96, 1226-39 | 4.1 | 104 |
| 73 | Discovery of a "white-gray-opaque" tristable phenotypic switching system in candida albicans: roles of non-genetic diversity in host adaptation. *PLoS Biology*, **2014**, 12, e1001830 | 9.7 | 98 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | White-opaque switching in natural MTLa/ isolates of Candida albicans: evolutionary implications for roles in host adaptation, pathogenesis, and sex. *PLoS Biology*, **2013**, 11, e1001525 | 9.7 | 92 |
| 71 | Structure of the transcriptional network controlling white-opaque switching in Candida albicans. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2013**, 90, 22-35 | 4.1 | 87 |
| 70 | Candida albicans Hyr1p confers resistance to neutrophil killing and is a potential vaccine target. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2010**, 201, 1718-28 | 7 | 87 |
| 69 | Candida auris: Epidemiology, biology, antifungal resistance, and virulence. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2020**, 16, e1008921 | 7.6 | 79 |
| 68 | Role of filamentation in Galleria mellonella killing by Candida albicans. *Microbes and Infection*, **2010**, 12, 488-96 | 9.3 | 73 |
| 67 | Genetic control of chlamydospore formation in Candida albicans. *Microbiology (United Kingdom)*, **2003**, 149, 3629-3637 | 2.9 | 71 |
| 66 | Genetic control of conventional and pheromone-stimulated biofilm formation in Candida albicans. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2013**, 9, e1003305 | 7.6 | 69 |
| 65 | A sticky situation: untangling the transcriptional network controlling biofilm development in Candida albicans. *Transcription*, **2012**, 3, 315-22 | 4.8 | 68 |
| 64 | Mucins suppress virulence traits of Candida albicans. *MBio*, **2014**, 5, e01911 | 7.8 | 67 |
| 63 | A histone deacetylase adjusts transcription kinetics at coding sequences during Candida albicans morphogenesis. *PLoS Genetics*, **2012**, 8, e1003118 | 6 | 67 |
| 62 | Identification and characterization of a previously undescribed family of sequence-specific DNA-binding domains. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2013**, 110, 7660-5 | 11.5 | 58 |
| 61 | Methodologies for and evaluation of efficacy of antifungal and antibiofilm agents and surface coatings against fungal biofilms. *Microbial Cell*, **2018**, 5, 300-326 | 3.9 | 57 |
| 60 | A histone deacetylase complex mediates biofilm dispersal and drug resistance in Candida albicans. *MBio*, **2014**, 5, e01201-14 | 7.8 | 50 |
| 59 | Microbial biofilms: e pluribus unum. *Current Biology*, **2007**, 17, R349-53 | 6.3 | 47 |
| 58 | Global Identification of Biofilm-Specific Proteolysis in Candida albicans. *MBio*, **2016**, 7, | 7.8 | 45 |
| 57 | Large-scale gene disruption using the UAU1 cassette. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2009**, 499, 175-94 | 1.4 | 44 |
| 56 | Candida albicans Cas5, a regulator of cell wall integrity, is required for virulence in murine and toll mutant fly models. *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, **2009**, 200, 152-7 | 7 | 41 |
| 55 | S. oralis activates the Efg1 filamentation pathway in C. albicans to promote cross-kingdom interactions and mucosal biofilms. *Virulence*, **2017**, 8, 1602-1617 | 4.7 | 39 |

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| 54 | Integration of the tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle with cAMP signaling and Sfl2 pathways in the regulation of CO2 sensing and hyphal development in Candida albicans. *PLoS Genetics*, **2017**, 13, e1006949 | 6 | 38 |
| 53 | Assessment and Optimizations of Candida albicans Biofilm Assays. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, **2017**, 61, | 5.9 | 36 |
| 52 | Candida-streptococcal mucosal biofilms display distinct structural and virulence characteristics depending on growth conditions and hyphal morphotypes. *Molecular Oral Microbiology*, **2015**, 30, 307-22 | 4.6 | 33 |
| 51 | Bcr1 plays a central role in the regulation of opaque cell filamentation in Candida albicans. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2013**, 89, 732-50 | 4.1 | 28 |
| 50 | N-Acetylglucosamine-Induced Cell Death in Candida albicans and Its Implications for Adaptive Mechanisms of Nutrient Sensing in Yeasts. *MBio*, **2015**, 6, e01376-15 | 7.8 | 27 |
| 49 | In Vitro Culturing and Screening of Candida albicans Biofilms. *Current Protocols in Microbiology*, **2018**, 50, e60 | 7.1 | 27 |
| 48 | Valley fever: danger lurking in a dust cloud. *Microbes and Infection*, **2014**, 16, 591-600 | 9.3 | 23 |
| 47 | Combination of Antifungal Drugs and Protease Inhibitors Prevent Biofilm Formation and Disrupt Mature Biofilms. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, **2020**, 11, 1027 | 5.7 | 21 |
| 46 | Community ecology across bacteria, archaea and microbial eukaryotes in the sediment and seawater of coastal Puerto Nuevo, Baja California. *PLoS ONE*, **2019**, 14, e0212355 | 3.7 | 21 |
| 45 | Ssn6 Defines a New Level of Regulation of White-Opaque Switching in Candida albicans and Is Required For the Stochasticity of the Switch. *MBio*, **2016**, 7, e01565-15 | 7.8 | 19 |
| 44 | White cells facilitate opposite- and same-sex mating of opaque cells in Candida albicans. *PLoS Genetics*, **2014**, 10, e1004737 | 6 | 18 |
| 43 | Post-transcriptional regulation of transcript abundance by a conserved member of the tristetraprolin family in Candida albicans. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2015**, 95, 1036-53 | 4.1 | 16 |
| 42 | Glucanase induces filamentation of the fungal pathogen Candida albicans. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e63736 | 3.7 | 15 |
| 41 | Lactic acid bacteria differentially regulate filamentation in two heritable cell types of the human fungal pathogen Candida albicans. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2016**, 102, 506-519 | 4.1 | 15 |
| 40 | The planarian Schmidtea mediterranea is a new model to study host-pathogen interactions during fungal infections. *Developmental and Comparative Immunology*, **2019**, 93, 18-27 | 3.2 | 13 |
| 39 | The Candida albicans HIR histone chaperone regulates the yeast-to-hyphae transition by controlling the sensitivity to morphogenesis signals. *Scientific Reports*, **2017**, 7, 8308 | 4.9 | 12 |
| 38 | An expanded cell wall damage signaling network is comprised of the transcription factors Rlm1 and Sko1 in Candida albicans. *PLoS Genetics*, **2020**, 16, e1008908 | 6 | 12 |
| 37 | S-nitrosomycothiol reductase and mycothiol are required for survival under aldehyde stress and biofilm formation in Mycobacterium smegmatis. *IUBMB Life*, **2016**, 68, 621-8 | 4.7 | 12 |

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| 36 | Visible Lights Combined with Photosensitizing Compounds Are Effective against Candida albicans Biofilms. *Microorganisms*, **2021**, 9, | 4.9 | 10 |
| 35 | The emerging field of venom-microbiomics for exploring venom as a microenvironment, and the corresponding Initiative for Venom Associated Microbes and Parasites (iVAMP). *Toxicon: X*, **2019**, 4, 100016 | 2.6 | 9 |
| 34 | Distinct roles of the 7-transmembrane receptor protein Rta3 in regulating the asymmetric distribution of phosphatidylcholine across the plasma membrane and biofilm formation in Candida albicans. *Cellular Microbiology*, **2017**, 19, e12767 | 3.9 | 9 |
| 33 | Visualization of Biofilm Formation in Candida albicans Using an Automated Microfluidic Device. *Journal of Visualized Experiments*, **2017**, | 1.6 | 9 |
| 32 | The gray phenotype and tristable phenotypic transitions in the human fungal pathogen Candida tropicalis. *Fungal Genetics and Biology*, **2016**, 93, 10-6 | 3.9 | 9 |
| 31 | The protein kinase Ire1 impacts pathogenicity of Candida albicans by regulating homeostatic adaptation to endoplasmic reticulum stress. *Cellular Microbiology*, **2021**, 23, e13307 | 3.9 | 9 |
| 30 | Molecular Characterization of the N-Acetylglucosamine Catabolic Genes in Candida africana, a Natural N-Acetylglucosamine Kinase (HXK1) Mutant. *PLoS ONE*, **2016**, 11, e0147902 | 3.7 | 7 |
| 29 | Evolution of the complex transcription network controlling biofilm formation in species. *ELife*, **2021** , 10, | 8.9 | 7 |
| 28 | Whole RNA-Sequencing and Transcriptome Assembly of Candida albicans and Candida africana under Chlamydospore-Inducing Conditions. *Genome Biology and Evolution*, **2017**, 9, 1971-1977 | 3.9 | 6 |
| 27 | A Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor, a Proton Pump Inhibitor, and Two Calcium Channel Blockers Inhibit Biofilms. *Microorganisms*, **2020**, 8, | 4.9 | 6 |
| 26 | Filamentous growth is a general feature of Candida auris clinical isolates. *Medical Mycology*, **2021**, 59, 734-740 | 3.9 | 6 |
| 25 | Unraveling How Forms Sexual Biofilms. *Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland)*, **2020**, 6, | 5.6 | 5 |
| 24 | Prelude to a Kiss: Evidence for Mate Discrimination in the Striped Bark Scorpion, Centruroides vittatus. *Journal of Insect Behavior*, **2005**, 18, 405-413 | 1.1 | 5 |
| 23 | Biofilms and Antifungal Resistance **2015**, 71-90 | | 5 |
| 22 | Antifungal Activity of Mammalian Serum Amyloid A1 against. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, **2019**, 64, | 5.9 | 5 |
| 21 | Transcriptional Circuits Regulating Developmental Processes in. *Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology*, **2020**, 10, 605711 | 5.9 | 4 |
| 20 | Interactions of microorganisms with host mucins: a focus on Candida albicans. *FEMS Microbiology Reviews*, **2020**, 44, 645-654 | 15.1 | 4 |
| 19 | N-Acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) Sensing, Utilization, and Functions in. *Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland)*, **2020**, 6, | 5.6 | 4 |

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| 18 | Transcriptional regulation of the caspofungin-induced cell wall damage response in Candida albicans. *Current Genetics*, **2020**, 66, 1059-1068 | 2.9 | 4 |
| 17 | Genetic regulation of the development of mating projections in. *Emerging Microbes and Infections*, **2020**, 9, 413-426 | 18.9 | 3 |
| 16 | Genome-Wide Chromatin Immunoprecipitation in Candida albicans and Other Yeasts. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2016**, 1361, 161-84 | 1.4 | 3 |
| 15 | A Markerless CRISPR-Mediated System for Genome Editing in Candida auris Reveals a Conserved Role for Cas5 in the Caspofungin Response. *Microbiology Spectrum*, **2021**, e0182021 | 8.9 | 2 |
| 14 | A Screen for Small Molecules to Target Biofilms. *Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland)*, **2020**, 7, | 5.6 | 2 |
| 13 | Mathematical modeling of the Candida albicans yeast to hyphal transition reveals novel control strategies. *PLoS Computational Biology*, **2021**, 17, e1008690 | 5 | 2 |
| 12 | Photodynamic Therapy Is Effective Against Biofilms. *Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology*, **2021**, 11, 713092 | 5.9 | 2 |
| 11 | The Als3 Cell Wall Adhesin Plays a Critical Role in Human Serum Amyloid A1-Induced Cell Death and Aggregation in Candida albicans. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, **2020**, 64, | 5.9 | 1 |
| 10 | Imaging of Candida albicans Hyphal Growth via Atomic Force Microscopy. *MSphere*, **2020**, 5, | 5 | 1 |
| 9 | AddTag, a two-step approach with supporting software package that facilitates CRISPR/Cas-mediated precision genome editing. *G3: Genes, Genomes, Genetics*, **2021**, 11, | 3.2 | 1 |
| 8 | The Roles of Chromatin Accessibility in Regulating the White-Opaque Phenotypic Switch. *Journal of Fungi (Basel, Switzerland)*, **2021**, 7, | 5.6 | 1 |
| 7 | Epithelial Infection With Elicits a Multi-System Response in Planarians. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, **2020**, 11, 629526 | 5.7 | 1 |
| 6 | A case of candidemia in Xiamen, China, and a comparative analysis of clinical isolates in China.. *Mycology*, **2022**, 13, 68-75 | 3.7 | 0 |
| 5 | Postgenomic Strategies for Genetic Analysis: Insight from Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Candida albicans35-P1 | | |
| 4 | An expanded cell wall damage signaling network is comprised of the transcription factors Rlm1 and Sko1 in Candida albicans **2020**, 16, e1008908 | | |
| 3 | An expanded cell wall damage signaling network is comprised of the transcription factors Rlm1 and Sko1 in Candida albicans **2020**, 16, e1008908 | | |
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| 1 | An expanded cell wall damage signaling network is comprised of the transcription factors Rlm1 and Sko1 in Candida albicans **2020**, 16, e1008908 | | |