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List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

52 papers	3,826 citations	32 h-index	53 g-index
53 ext. papers	4,281 ext. citations	10.3 avg, IF	5.37 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
52	Control of β-glucan exposure by the endo-1,3-glucanase Eng1 in Candida albicans modulates virulence.. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2022**, 18, e1010192	7.6	0
51	Linking Sfl1 Regulation of Hyphal Development to Stress Response Kinases in Candida albicans. *MSphere*, **2020**, 5,	5	5
50	Proteomic profiling of the monothiol glutaredoxin Grx3 reveals its global role in the regulation of iron dependent processes. *PLoS Genetics*, **2020**, 16, e1008881	6	5
49	Phase separation and cell fate in Candida. *Nature Microbiology*, **2020**, 5, 1314-1315	26.6	
48	CO Signaling through the Ptc2-Ssn3 Axis Governs Sustained Hyphal Development of Candida albicans by Reducing Ume6 Phosphorylation and Degradation. *MBio*, **2019**, 10,	7.8	18
47	Merge and separation of NuA4 and SWR1 complexes control cell fate plasticity in. *Cell Discovery*, **2018**, 4, 45	22.3	14
46	Wor1 establishes opaque cell fate through inhibition of the general co-repressor Tup1 in Candida albicans. *PLoS Genetics*, **2018**, 14, e1007176	6	17
45	Candida albicans gains azole resistance by altering sphingolipid composition. *Nature Communications*, **2018**, 9, 4495	17.4	41
44	Potent Antifungal Synergy of Phthalazinone and Isoquinolones with Azoles Against. *ACS Medicinal Chemistry Letters*, **2017**, 8, 168-173	4.3	18
43	N-acetylglucosamine sensing by a GCN5-related N-acetyltransferase induces transcription via chromatin histone acetylation in fungi. *Nature Communications*, **2016**, 7, 12916	17.4	33
42	Function and Regulation of Cph2 in Candida albicans. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2015**, 14, 1114-26		10
41	Potent Synergy between Spirocyclic Pyrrolidinoindolinones and Fluconazole against Candida albicans. *ChemMedChem*, **2015**, 10, 1672-86	3.7	14
40	SUMOylation of Wor1 by a novel SUMO E3 ligase controls cell fate in Candida albicans. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2015**, 98, 69-89	4.1	7
39	The WOR1 5′ untranslated region regulates white-opaque switching in Candida albicans by reducing translational efficiency. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2015**, 97, 125-38	4.1	14
38	Overlapping Functions between SWR1 Deletion and H3K56 Acetylation in Candida albicans. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2015**, 14, 578-87		10
37	Candida albicans hyphal initiation and elongation. *Trends in Microbiology*, **2014**, 22, 707-14	12.4	116
36	Fungal morphogenesis. *Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine*, **2014**, 5, a019679	5.4	33

35	Quorum sensing controls hyphal initiation in Candida albicans through Ubr1-mediated protein degradation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2014**, 111, 1975-80	11.5	78
34	Synergistic regulation of hyphal elongation by hypoxia, CO(2), and nutrient conditions controls the virulence of Candida albicans. *Cell Host and Microbe*, **2013**, 14, 499-509	23.4	51
33	Reduced TOR signaling sustains hyphal development in Candida albicans by lowering Hog1 basal activity. *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, **2013**, 24, 385-97	3.5	62
32	Nucleosome assembly factors CAF-1 and HIR modulate epigenetic switching frequencies in an H3K56 acetylation-associated manner in Candida albicans. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2013**, 12, 591-603		23
31	A GATA transcription factor recruits Hda1 in response to reduced Tor1 signaling to establish a hyphal chromatin state in Candida albicans. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2012**, 8, e1002663	7.6	61
30	Regulation of white and opaque cell-type formation in Candida albicans by Rtt109 and Hst3. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2011**, 81, 1078-91	4.1	36
29	Hyphal development in Candida albicans requires two temporally linked changes in promoter chromatin for initiation and maintenance. *PLoS Biology*, **2011**, 9, e1001105	9.7	123
28	Serological profiling of a Candida albicans protein microarray reveals permanent host-pathogen interplay and stage-specific responses during candidemia. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2010**, 6, e1000827	7.6	58
27	A delay model for noise-induced bi-directional switching. *Nonlinearity*, **2009**, 22, 2845-2859	1.7	7
26	Hyphal chain formation in Candida albicans: Cdc28-Hgc1 phosphorylation of Efg1 represses cell separation genes. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2009**, 29, 4406-16	4.8	62
25	Transcriptional responses of candida albicans to epithelial and endothelial cells. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2009**, 8, 1498-510		42
24	Efg1-mediated recruitment of NuA4 to promoters is required for hypha-specific Swi/Snf binding and activation in Candida albicans. *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, **2008**, 19, 4260-72	3.5	59
23	The antimicrobial peptide histatin-5 causes a spatially restricted disruption on the Candida albicans surface, allowing rapid entry of the peptide into the cytoplasm. *PLoS Pathogens*, **2008**, 4, e1000190	7.6	89
22	Fus3-triggered Tec1 degradation modulates mating transcriptional output during the pheromone response. *Molecular Systems Biology*, **2008**, 4, 212	12.2	16
21	Temporal and spatial control of HGC1 expression results in Hgc1 localization to the apical cells of hyphae in Candida albicans. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2007**, 6, 253-61		19
20	The Flo8 transcription factor is essential for hyphal development and virulence in Candida albicans. *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, **2006**, 17, 295-307	3.5	171
19	Regulation of mating and filamentation genes by two distinct Ste12 complexes in Saccharomyces cerevisiae. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2006**, 26, 4794-805	4.8	92
18	Bistable expression of WOR1, a master regulator of white-opaque switching in Candida albicans. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2006**, 103, 12813-8	11.5	235

17	The Swi/Snf chromatin remodeling complex is essential for hyphal development in Candida albicans. *FEBS Letters*, **2006**, 580, 2615-22	3.8	30
16	Fus3-regulated Tec1 degradation through SCFCdc4 determines MAPK signaling specificity during mating in yeast. *Cell*, **2004**, 119, 981-90	56.2	113
15	A conserved mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway is required for mating in Candida albicans. *Molecular Microbiology*, **2002**, 46, 1335-44	4.1	122
14	Constructing yeast libraries. *Methods in Enzymology*, **2002**, 350, 72-86	1.7	2
13	Hyphal elongation is regulated independently of cell cycle in Candida albicans. *Molecular Biology of the Cell*, **2002**, 13, 134-45	3.5	96
12	Hyphal tip-associated localization of Cdc42 is F-actin dependent in Candida albicans. *Eukaryotic Cell*, **2002**, 1, 856-64		64
11	Co-regulation of pathogenesis with dimorphism and phenotypic switching in Candida albicans, a commensal and a pathogen. *International Journal of Medical Microbiology*, **2002**, 292, 299-311	3.7	93
10	DNA array studies demonstrate convergent regulation of virulence factors by Cph1, Cph2, and Efg1 in Candida albicans. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **2001**, 276, 48988-96	5.4	175
9	The basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor Cph2 regulates hyphal development in Candida albicans partly via TEC1. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2001**, 21, 6418-28	4.8	97
8	Transcriptional control of dimorphism in Candida albicans. *Current Opinion in Microbiology*, **2001**, 4, 728-35	7.9	200
7	Crk1, a novel Cdc2-related protein kinase, is required for hyphal development and virulence in Candida albicans. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **2000**, 20, 8696-708	4.8	55
6	A G1 cyclin is necessary for maintenance of filamentous growth in Candida albicans. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, **1999**, 19, 4019-27	4.8	91
5	Saccharomyces cerevisiae G1 cyclins are differentially involved in invasive and pseudohyphal growth independent of the filamentation mitogen-activated protein kinase pathway. *Genetics*, **1999**, 153, 1535-46	4	73
4	Saccharomyces cerevisiae S288C has a mutation in FLO8, a gene required for filamentous growth. *Genetics*, **1996**, 144, 967-78	4	301
3	Elements of the yeast pheromone response pathway required for filamentous growth of diploids. *Science*, **1993**, 262, 1741-4	33.3	447
2	Disruption of the single tropomyosin gene in yeast results in the disappearance of actin cables from the cytoskeleton. *Cell*, **1989**, 57, 233-42	56.2	225
1	Control of [illegible]-glucan exposure by the endo-1,3-glucanase Eng1 in Candida albicans modulates virulence		2