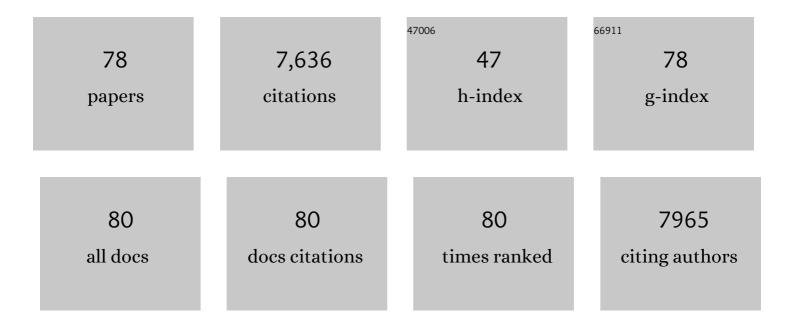
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Network organization of the plant immune system: from pathogen perception to robust defense induction. Plant Journal, 2022, 109, 447-470.	5.7	38
2	PERKing up our understanding of the prolineâ€rich extensinâ€like receptor kinases, a forgotten plant receptor kinase family. New Phytologist, 2022, 235, 875-884.	7.3	3
3	The Genomic Architecture of Competitive Response of Arabidopsis thaliana Is Highly Flexible Among Plurispecific Neighborhoods. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021, 12, 741122.	3.6	13
4	Robustness of plant quantitative disease resistance is provided by a decentralized immune network. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 18099-18109.	7.1	34
5	Expression polymorphism at the <i><scp>ARPC</scp>4</i> locus links the actin cytoskeleton with quantitative disease resistance to <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> . New Phytologist, 2019, 222, 480-496.	7.3	30
6	Plant biotic interactions: from conflict to collaboration. Plant Journal, 2018, 93, 589-591.	5.7	22
7	In situ relationships between microbiota and potential pathobiota in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> . ISME Journal, 2018, 12, 2024-2038.	9.8	73
8	Two-way mixed-effects methods for joint association analysis using both host and pathogen genomes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E5440-E5449.	7.1	52
9	A Genomic Map of Climate Adaptation in Arabidopsis thaliana at a Micro-Geographic Scale. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2018, 9, 967.	3.6	65
10	Intermediate degrees of synergistic pleiotropy drive adaptive evolution in ecological time. Nature Ecology and Evolution, 2017, 1, 1551-1561.	7.8	89
11	The <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> lectin receptor kinase LecRKâ€I.9 is required for full resistance to <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> and affects jasmonate signalling. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2017, 18, 937-948.	4.2	88
12	Advances on plant–pathogen interactions from molecular toward systems biology perspectives. Plant Journal, 2017, 90, 720-737.	5.7	81
13	An essential role for the VASt domain of the Arabidopsis VAD1 protein in the regulation of defense and cell death in response to pathogens. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0179782.	2.5	23
14	Parallel evolution of the POQR prolyl oligo peptidase gene conferring plant quantitative disease resistance. PLoS Genetics, 2017, 13, e1007143.	3.5	38
15	Quantitative disease resistance to the bacterial pathogen <scp><i>X</i></scp> <i>anthomonas campestris</i> involves an <scp>A</scp> rabidopsis immune receptor pair and a gene of unknown function. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2016, 17, 510-520.	4.2	53
16	Resistance to phytopathogens <i>e tutti quanti</i> : placing plant quantitative disease resistance on the map. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2014, 15, 427-432.	4.2	135
17	<scp>ZRK</scp> atypical kinases: emerging signaling components of plant immunity. New Phytologist, 2014, 203, 713-716.	7.3	22
18	Secretome analysis reveals effector candidates associated with broad host range necrotrophy in the fungal plant pathogen Sclerotinia sclerotiorum. BMC Genomics, 2014, 15, 336.	2.8	241

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19	The hnRNP-Q Protein LIF2 Participates in the Plant Immune Response. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e99343.	2.5	52
20	Investigation of the geographical scale of adaptive phenological variation and its underlying genetics in <i><scp>A</scp>rabidopsis thaliana</i> . Molecular Ecology, 2013, 22, 4222-4240.	3.9	101
21	Arabidopsis ubiquitin ligase MIEL1 mediates degradation of the transcription factor MYB30 weakening plant defence. Nature Communications, 2013, 4, 1476.	12.8	138
22	An Atypical Kinase under Balancing Selection Confers Broad-Spectrum Disease Resistance in Arabidopsis. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003766.	3.5	117
23	Identification of the protein sequence of the type III effector XopD from the B100 strain of Xanthomonas campestrispvcampestris. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2012, 7, 184-187.	2.4	8
24	The <i>Xanthomonas</i> Type III Effector XopD Targets the <i>Arabidopsis</i> Transcription Factor MYB30 to Suppress Plant Defense. Plant Cell, 2011, 23, 3498-3511.	6.6	109
25	Overexpression of Arabidopsis <i>ECERIFERUM1</i> Promotes Wax Very-Long-Chain Alkane Biosynthesis and Influences Plant Response to Biotic and Abiotic Stresses Â. Plant Physiology, 2011, 156, 29-45.	4.8	414
26	Nitric Oxide Participates in the Complex Interplay of Defense-Related Signaling Pathways Controlling Disease Resistance to <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> . Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2010, 23, 846-860.	2.6	186
27	Expression of the Arabidopsis transcription factor AtMYB30 is post-transcriptionally regulated. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2010, 48, 735-739.	5.8	7
28	Cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenasesâ€C and D, key enzymes in lignin biosynthesis, play an essential role in disease resistance in Arabidopsis. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2010, 11, 83-92.	4.2	229
29	<i>At</i> sPLA ₂ -α nuclear relocalization by the Arabidopsis transcription factor AtMYB30 leads to repression of the plant defense response. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 15281-15286.	7.1	84
30	Imbalanced Lignin Biosynthesis Promotes the Sexual Reproduction of Homothallic Oomycete Pathogens. PLoS Pathogens, 2009, 5, e1000264.	4.7	80
31	Very long chain fatty acid and lipid signaling in the response of plants to pathogens. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2009, 4, 94-99.	2.4	98
32	The <i>Arabidopsis</i> Patatin-Like Protein 2 (PLP2) Plays an Essential Role in Cell Death Execution and Differentially Affects Biosynthesis of Oxylipins and Resistance to Pathogens. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 2009, 22, 469-481.	2.6	141
33	A MYB Transcription Factor Regulates Very-Long-Chain Fatty Acid Biosynthesis for Activation of the Hypersensitive Cell Death Response in <i>Arabidopsis</i> Â Â. Plant Cell, 2008, 20, 752-767.	6.6	343
34	AvrAC _{Xcc8004} , a Type III Effector with a Leucine-Rich Repeat Domain from <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> Pathovar campestris Confers Avirulence in Vascular Tissues of <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> Ecotype Col-0. Journal of Bacteriology, 2008, 190, 343-355.	2.2	84
35	Ethylene Is One of the Key Elements for Cell Death and Defense Response Control in the Arabidopsis Lesion Mimic Mutant <i>vad1</i> Â. Plant Physiology, 2007, 145, 465-477.	4.8	108
36	An essential role for salicylic acid in AtMYB30-mediated control of the hypersensitive cell death program in Arabidopsis. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 3498-3504.	2.8	134

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37	Natural Variation in Partial Resistance to Pseudomonas syringae Is Controlled by Two Major QTLs in Arabidopsis thaliana. PLoS ONE, 2006, 1, e123.	2.5	33
38	The Transcription Factors WRKY11 and WRKY17 Act as Negative Regulators of Basal Resistance in Arabidopsis thaliana. Plant Cell, 2006, 18, 3289-3302.	6.6	391
39	The combined action of 9 lipoxygenase and galactolipase is sufficient to bring about programmed cell death during tobacco hypersensitive response. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2005, 28, 1367-1378.	5.7	68
40	Optimization of pathogenicity assays to study the <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> – <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i> pathosystem. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2005, 6, 327-333.	4.2	66
41	VASCULAR ASSOCIATED DEATH1, a Novel GRAM Domain–Containing Protein, Is a Regulator of Cell Death and Defense Responses in Vascular Tissues. Plant Cell, 2004, 16, 2217-2232.	6.6	129
42	An Arabidopsis mutant with altered hypersensitive response to Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris, hxc1, displays a complex pathophenotype. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2004, 5, 453-464.	4.2	7
43	Lesion mimic mutants: keys for deciphering cell death and defense pathways in plants?. Trends in Plant Science, 2003, 8, 263-271.	8.8	448
44	HLM1, an Essential Signaling Component in the Hypersensitive Response, Is a Member of the Cyclic Nucleotide–Gated Channel Ion Channel Family[W]. Plant Cell, 2003, 15, 365-379.	6.6	329
45	A R2R3-MYB gene, AtMYB30, acts as a positive regulator of the hypersensitive cell death program in plants in response to pathogen attack. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 10179-10184.	7.1	271
46	Comparison of the expression patterns of two small gene families of S gene family receptor kinase genes during the defence response in Brassica oleracea and Arabidopsis thaliana. Gene, 2002, 282, 215-225.	2.2	37
47	Lipoxygenase-mediated production of fatty acid hydroperoxides is a specific signature of the hypersensitive reaction in plants. Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, 2002, 40, 633-639.	5.8	56
48	Identification of a novel pathogen-responsive element in the promoter of the tobacco gene HSR2O3J, a molecular marker of the hypersensitive response. Plant Journal, 2001, 26, 495-507.	5.7	66
49	HSR203 antisense suppression in tobacco accelerates development of hypersensitive cell death. Plant Journal, 2001, 27, 115-127.	5.7	60
50	Two cinnamoyl-CoA reductase (CCR) genes from Arabidopsis thaliana are differentially expressed during development and in response to infection with pathogenic bacteria. Phytochemistry, 2001, 57, 1187-1195.	2.9	246
51	hxc2, an Arabidopsis mutant with an altered hypersensitive response to Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris. Plant Journal, 2000, 24, 749-761.	5.7	14
52	A novel myb oncogene homologue in Arabidopsis thaliana related to hypersensitive cell death. Plant Journal, 1999, 20, 57-66.	5.7	90
53	Markers for hypersensitive response and senescence show distinct patterns of expression. Plant Molecular Biology, 1999, 39, 1243-1255.	3.9	198
54	Identification of new early markers of the hypersensitive response inArabidopsis thaliana. FEBS Letters, 1999, 459, 149-153.	2.8	81

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55	Pathogen-Induced Elicitin Production in Transgenic Tobacco Generates a Hypersensitive Response and Nonspecific Disease Resistance. Plant Cell, 1999, 11, 223.	6.6	10
56	Activation of hsr203, a Plant Gene Expressed During Incompatible Plant-Pathogen Interactions, Is Correlated with Programmed Cell Death. Molecular Plant-Microbe Interactions, 1998, 11, 544-554.	2.6	145
57	Rapid Induction by Wounding and Bacterial Infection of an S Gene Family Receptor-Like Kinase Gene in Brassica oleracea. Plant Cell, 1997, 9, 49.	6.6	28
58	Functional Expression of a Tobacco Gene Related to the Serine Hydrolase Family. Esterase Activity Towards Short-Chain Dinitrophenyl Acylesters. FEBS Journal, 1997, 248, 700-706.	0.2	48
59	Further progress towards a catalogue of all Arabidopsis genes: analysis of a set of 5000 non-redundant ESTs. Plant Journal, 1996, 9, 101-124.	5.7	208
60	Molecular cloning of a sulfotransferase in Arabidopsis thaliana and regulation during development and in response to infection with pathogenic bacteria. Plant Molecular Biology, 1996, 30, 995-1008.	3.9	68
61	Developmental and pathogen-induced activation of an msr gene, str246C, from tobacco involves multiple regulatory elements. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1995, 247, 323-337.	2.4	21
62	Structural organization of str 246C and str 246N, plant defense-related genes from Nicotiana tabacum. Plant Molecular Biology, 1994, 26, 515-521.	3.9	12
63	hsr203J, a tobacco gene whose activation is rapid, highly localized and specific for incompatible plant/pathogen interactions. Plant Journal, 1994, 5, 507-521.	5.7	202
64	Regulation of a Chitinase Gene Promoter by Ethylene and Elicitors in Bean Protoplasts. Plant Physiology, 1991, 97, 433-439.	4.8	53
65	Activation of a Bean Chitinase Promoter in Transgenic Tobacco Plants by Phytopathogenic Fungi. Plant Cell, 1990, 2, 999.	6.6	25
66	Gene expression in Nicotiana tabacum in response to compatible and incompatible isolates of Pseudomonas solanacearum. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology, 1989, 35, 23-33.	2.5	33
67	Ribulose 1,5-biphosphate carboxylase-oxygenase small subunit transcripts as a susceptibility reflecting molecular marker in sunflower infected with Sclerotinia sclerotiorum. Plant Science, 1988, 56, 219-225.	3.6	4
68	Ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase gene expression in melon plants infected with Colletotrichum lagenarium. Activity level and rate of synthesis of mRNAs coding for the large and small subunits. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology, 1988, 32, 411-424.	2.5	7
69	Systemic induction of chitinase activity and resistance in melon plants upon fungal infection or elicitor treatment. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology, 1988, 33, 409-417.	2.5	51
70	Chitin oligosaccharides as elicitors of chitinase activity in melon plants. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1987, 143, 885-892.	2.1	159
71	Cell surfaces in plant micro-organism interactions. VIII. Increased proteinase inhibitor activity in melon plants in response to infection by Colletotrichum lagenarium or to treatment with an elicitor fraction from this fungus. Physiological and Molecular Plant Pathology, 1987, 30, 453-460.	2.5	51
72	Induction of chitinases and of translatable mRNA for these enzymes in melon plants infected with Collectotrichum lagenarium. Plant Science, 1987, 52, 175-185.	3.6	29

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73	Ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase expression in melon plants infected with Colletotrichum lagenarium. Planta, 1987, 170, 386-391.	3.2	16
74	Purification and some properties of chitinases from melon plants infected by Colletotrichum lagenarium. Carbohydrate Research, 1987, 165, 93-104.	2.3	22
75	Cell Surfaces in Plant-Microorganism Interactions. Plant Physiology, 1986, 81, 228-233.	4.8	78
76	Cell Surfaces in Plant-Microorganism Interactions. Plant Physiology, 1985, 77, 700-704.	4.8	123
77	Cell Surfaces in Plant-Microorganism Interactions. Plant Physiology, 1982, 70, 82-86.	4.8	77
78	Activité chitinasique de plantes de melon infectées par Colletotrichum lagenarium ou traitées par l'éthylène. Agronomy for Sustainable Development, 1982, 2, 829-834.	0.8	27