David Jackson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

85 papers	8,979 citations	43973 48 h-index	56606 83 g-index
97 all docs	97 docs citations	97 times ranked	6724 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	An RNA exosome subunit mediates cell-to-cell trafficking of a homeobox mRNA via plasmodesmata. Science, 2022, 375, 177-182.	6.0	31
2	Recruitment of an ancient branching program to suppress carpel development in maize flowers. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	3.3	18
3	A Forward Genetic Approach to Identify Plasmodesmal Trafficking Regulators Based on Trichome Rescue. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2022, 2457, 393-407.	0.4	1
4	Convergent selection of a WD40 protein that enhances grain yield in maize and rice. Science, 2022, 375, eabg7985.	6.0	110
5	A reactive oxygen species burst causes haploid induction in maize. Molecular Plant, 2022, 15, 943-955.	3.9	39
6	Maize genetics, genomics, and sustainable improvement. Molecular Breeding, 2022, 42, 1.	1.0	5
7	An adaptive teosintemexicanaintrogression modulates phosphatidylcholine levels and is associated with maize flowering time. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	3.3	21
8	Trafficking and localization of KNOTTED1 related mRNAs in shoot meristems. Communicative and Integrative Biology, 2022, 15, 158-163.	0.6	7
9	The CLV3 Homolog in Setaria viridis Selectively Controls Inflorescence Meristem Size. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021, 12, 636749.	1.7	8
10	Single-cell RNA sequencing of developing maize ears facilitates functional analysis and trait candidate gene discovery. Developmental Cell, 2021, 56, 557-568.e6.	3.1	129
11	Gene duplication at the Fascicled ear1 locus controls the fate of inflorescence meristem cells in maize. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	3.3	16
12	Enhancing grain-yield-related traits by CRISPRâ€“Cas9 promoter editing of maize CLE genes. Nature Plants, 2021, 7, 287-294.	4.7	199
13	Highâ€Throughput and Lowâ€Cost Genotyping Method for Plant Genome Editing. Current Protocols, 2021, 1, e100.	1.3	6
14	An Optimized Wholeâ€Mount Immunofluorescence Method for Shoot Apices. Current Protocols, 2021, 1, e101.	1.3	4
15	Next Generation Cereal Crop Yield Enhancement: From Knowledge of Inflorescence Development to Practical Engineering by Genome Editing. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 5167.	1.8	5
16	An ethylene biosynthesis enzyme controls quantitative variation in maize ear length and kernel yield. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5832.	5.8	41
17	Ground tissue circuitry regulates organ complexity in maize and Setaria. Science, 2021, 374, 1247-1252.	6.0	55
18	Glutaredoxins regulate maize inflorescence meristem development via redox control of TGA transcriptional activity. Nature Plants, 2021, 7, 1589-1601.	4.7	32

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19	The maize heterotrimeric G protein Î² subunit controls shoot meristem development and immune responses. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 1799-1805.	3.3	77
20	The Kernel Size-Related Quantitative Trait Locus qKW9 Encodes a Pentatricopeptide Repeat Protein That Aaffects Photosynthesis and Grain Filling. Plant Physiology, 2020, 183, 1696-1709.	2.3	29
21	3D genome architecture coordinates trans and cis regulation of differentially expressed ear and tassel genes in maize. Genome Biology, 2020, 21, 143.	3.8	60
22	A serine/threonine protein kinase encoding gene KERNEL NUMBER PER ROW6 regulates maize grain yield. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 988.	5.8	82
23	Management, Analyses, and Distribution of the MaizeCODE Data on the Cloud. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2020, 11, 289.	1.7	4
24	High-Throughput CRISPR/Cas9 Mutagenesis Streamlines Trait Gene Identification in Maize. Plant Cell, 2020, 32, 1397-1413.	3.1	148
25	An Aminoacyl tRNA Synthetase, OKI1, Is Required for Proper Shoot Meristem Size in Arabidopsis. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2019, 60, 2597-2608.	1.5	8
26	Genome assembly of a tropical maize inbred line provides insights into structural variation and crop improvement. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 1052-1059.	9.4	202
27	Control of Meristem Size. Annual Review of Plant Biology, 2019, 70, 269-291.	8.6	81
28	Evolution of buffering in a genetic circuit controlling plant stem cell proliferation. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 786-792.	9.4	129
29	Control of meristem determinacy by trehalose 6-phosphate phosphatases is uncoupled from enzymatic activity. Nature Plants, 2019, 5, 352-357.	4.7	70
30	Detection of MAPK3/6 Phosphorylation During Hypersensitive Response (HR)-Associated Programmed Cell Death in Plants. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2018, 1743, 153-161.	0.4	8
31	Learning from CIK plants. Nature Plants, 2018, 4, 195-196.	4.7	2
32	An Efficient Cell Sorting Protocol for Maize Protoplasts. Current Protocols in Plant Biology, 2018, 3, e20072.	2.8	31
33	All together now, a magical mystery tour of the maize shoot meristem. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2018, 45, 26-35.	3.5	41
34	Role of heterotrimeric GÎ± proteins in maize development and enhancement of agronomic traits. PLoS Genetics, 2018, 14, e1007374.	1.5	55
35	The CLAVATA receptor FASCIATED EAR2 responds to distinct CLE peptides by signaling through two downstream effectors. ELife, 2018, 7, .	2.8	69
36	FTIP-Dependent STM Trafficking Regulates Shoot Meristem Development in Arabidopsis. Cell Reports, 2018, 23, 1879-1890.	2.9	50

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37	SHOOT MERISTEMLESS trafficking controls axillary meristem formation, meristem size and organ boundaries in Arabidopsis. Plant Journal, 2017, 90, 435-446.	2.8	56
38	Contributions of Zea mays subspecies mexicana haplotypes to modern maize. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 1874.	5.8	102
39	Plasmodesmata-Mediated Cell-to-Cell Communication in the Shoot Apical Meristem: How Stem Cells Talk. Plants, 2017, 6, 12.	1.6	49
40	Signaling from maize organ primordia via FASCIATED EAR3 regulates stem cell proliferation and yield traits. Nature Genetics, 2016, 48, 785-791.	9.4	180
41	CLAVATA-WUSCHEL signaling in the shoot meristem. Development (Cambridge), 2016, 143, 3238-3248.	1.2	361
42	Saltational evolution of the heterotrimeric G protein signaling mechanisms in the plant kingdom. Science Signaling, 2016, 9, ra93.	1.6	71
43	A Maize Glutaredoxin Gene,Abphyl2,Regulates Shoot Meristem Size and Phyllotaxy. Plant Cell, 2015, 27, 121-131.	3.1	77
44	FASCIATED EAR4Encodes a bZIP Transcription Factor That Regulates Shoot Meristem Size in Maize. Plant Cell, 2015, 27, 104-120.	3.1	136
45	The Maize PI/GLO Ortholog Zmm16/sterile tassel silky ear1 Interacts with the Zygomorphy and Sex Determination Pathways in Flower Development. Plant Cell, 2015, 27, 3081-3098.	3.1	45
46	Plasmodesmata spread their influence. F1000prime Reports, 2015, 7, 25.	5.9	10
47	Identification of evolutionarily conserved amino acid residues in homeodomain of KNOX proteins for intercellular trafficking. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2014, 9, e28355.	1.2	11
48	Regulatory modules controlling maize inflorescence architecture. Genome Research, 2014, 24, 431-443.	2.4	160
49	The maize GÎ± gene COMPACT PLANT2 functions in CLAVATA signalling to control shoot meristem size. Nature, 2013, 502, 555-558.	13.7	229
50	Grass Meristems I: Shoot Apical Meristem Maintenance, Axillary Meristem Determinacy and the Floral Transition. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2013, 54, 302-312.	1.5	109
51	Grass Meristems II: Inflorescence Architecture, Flower Development and Meristem Fate. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2013, 54, 313-324.	1.5	159
52	Quantitative variation in maize kernel row number is controlled by the FASCIATED EAR2 locus. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 334-337.	9.4	220
53	Pod Corn Is Caused by Rearrangement at the Tunicate1 Locus. Plant Cell, 2012, 24, 2733-2744.	3.1	47
54	Chaperonins Facilitate KNOTTED1 Cell-to-Cell Trafficking and Stem Cell Function. Science, 2011, 333, 1141-1144.	6.0	154

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55	Redox regulation of intercellular transport. Protoplasma, 2011, 248, 131-140.	1.0	50
56	grassy tillers1 promotes apical dominance in maize and responds to shade signals in the grasses. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, E506-12.	3.3	215
57	A Conserved Mechanism of Bract Suppression in the Grass Family Â. Plant Cell, 2010, 22, 565-578.	3.1	97
58	Lights at the end of the tunnel: new views of plasmodesmal structure and function. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2010, 13, 684-692.	3.5	64
59	The maize SBP-box transcription factor encoded by tasselsheath4 regulates bract development and the establishment of meristem boundaries. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 1585-1585.	1.2	10
60	The control of axillary meristem fate in the maizeramosapathway. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 2849-2856.	1.2	157
61	The maize SBP-box transcription factor encoded by tasselsheath4 regulates bract development and the establishment of meristem boundaries. Development (Cambridge), 2010, 137, 1243-1250.	1.2	217
62	Setaria viridis: A Model for C4 Photosynthesis Â. Plant Cell, 2010, 22, 2537-2544.	3.1	320
63	Illuminating plant biology: using fluorescent proteins for high-throughput analysis of protein localization and function in plants. Briefings in Functional Genomics, 2010, 9, 129-138.	1.3	19
64	Control of Arabidopsis meristem development by thioredoxin-dependent regulation of intercellular transport. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 3615-3620.	3.3	238
65	Advancing Cell Biology and Functional Genomics in Maize Using Fluorescent Protein-Tagged Lines. Plant Physiology, 2009, 149, 601-605.	2.3	85
66	Redox homeostasis regulates plasmodesmal communication in Arabidopsis meristems. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2009, 4, 655-659.	1.2	39
67	Studies ofaberrant phyllotaxy1Mutants of Maize Indicate Complex Interactions between Auxin and Cytokinin Signaling in the Shoot Apical Meristem Â Â. Plant Physiology, 2009, 150, 205-216.	2.3	124
68	BARREN INFLORESCENCE2 Interaction with ZmPIN1a Suggests a Role in Auxin Transport During Maize Inflorescence Development. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2009, 50, 652-657.	1.5	67
69	A non-cell-autonomous mechanism for the control of plant architecture and epidermal differentiation involves intercellular trafficking of BREVIPEDICELLUS protein. Functional Plant Biology, 2009, 36, 280.	1.1	16
70	sparse inflorescence1 encodes a monocot-specific YUCCA -like gene required for vegetative and reproductive development in maize. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 15196-15201.	3.3	242
71	The Relationship between Auxin Transport and Maize Branching Â Â Â. Plant Physiology, 2008, 147, 1913-1923.	2.3	188
72	A trehalose metabolic enzyme controls inflorescence architecture in maize. Nature, 2006, 441, 227-230.	13.7	401

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73	Genetics and Evolution of Inflorescence and Flower Development in Grasses. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2005, 46, 69-78.	1.5	203
74	A novel cell-to-cell trafficking assay indicates that the KNOX homeodomain is necessary and sufficient for intercellular protein and mRNA trafficking. Genes and Development, 2005, 19, 788-793.	2.7	155
75	thick tassel dwarf1 encodes a putative maize ortholog of the Arabidopsis CLAVATA1 leucine-rich repeat receptor-like kinase. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 1235-1245.	1.2	264
76	Intercellular Trafficking of Homeodomain Proteins. Plant Pathology Journal, 2005, 21, 21-26.	0.7	0
77	Control of phyllotaxy by the cytokinin-inducible response regulator homologue ABPHYL1. Nature, 2004, 430, 1031-1034.	13.7	261
78	Intercellular Signaling: An Elusive Player Steps Forth. Current Biology, 2003, 13, R349-R350.	1.8	9
79	Developmental regulation and significance of KNOX protein trafficking in Arabidopsis. Development (Cambridge), 2003, 130, 4351-4362.	1.2	196
80	Analysis of the Competence to Respond to KNOTTED1 Activity in Arabidopsis Leaves Using a Steroid Induction System. Plant Physiology, 2003, 131, 1671-1680.	2.3	41
81	Intercellular trafficking of aKNOTTED1green fluorescent protein fusion in the leaf and shoot meristem ofArabidopsis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 4103-4108.	3.3	177
82	Double Labeling of KNOTTED1 mRNA and Protein Reveals Multiple Potential Sites of Protein Trafficking in the Shoot Apex. Plant Physiology, 2002, 129, 1423-1429.	2.3	58
83	The fasciated ear2 gene encodes a leucine-rich repeat receptor-like protein that regulates shoot meristem proliferation in maize. Genes and Development, 2001, 15, 2755-2766.	2.7	299
84	Control of phyllotaxy in maize by the abphyl1 gene. Development (Cambridge), 1999, 126, 315-23.	1.2	64
85	Expression of maize KNOTTED1 related homeobox genes in the shoot apical meristem predicts patterns of morphogenesis in the vegetative shoot. Development (Cambridge), 1994, 120, 405-413.	1.2	635