

Federica Briani

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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42
papers

1,446
citations

331670

21
h-index

330143

37
g-index

42
all docs

42
docs citations

42
times ranked

1611
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Activity and Function in Human Cells of the Evolutionary Conserved Exonuclease Polynucleotide Phosphorylase. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 1652.	4.1	8
2	Phages as immunomodulators and their promising use as anti-inflammatory agents in a cftr loss-of-function zebrafish model. <i>Journal of Cystic Fibrosis</i> , 2021, 20, 1046-1052.	0.7	24
3	Different csrA Expression Levels in C versus K-12 E. coli Strains Affect Biofilm Formation and Impact the Regulatory Mechanism Presided by the CsrB and CsrC Small RNAs. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 2021, 9, 1010.	3.6	3
4	Sanguinarine Inhibits the 2-Ketogluconate Pathway of Glucose Utilization in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> . <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 12, 744458.	3.5	6
5	Phage Therapy Application to Counteract <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Infection in Cystic Fibrosis Zebrafish Embryos. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2020, , .	0.3	5
6	Overexpression of lpxT Gene in <i>Escherichia coli</i> Inhibits Cell Division and Causes Envelope Defects without Changing the Overall Phosphorylation Level of Lipid A. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 2020, 8, 826.	3.6	4
7	Temperature-dependent regulation of the <i>Escherichia coli</i> lpxT gene. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2019, 1862, 786-795.	1.9	5
8	Phage therapy against <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infections in a cystic fibrosis zebrafish model. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 1527.	3.3	97
9	Design of a Broad-Range Bacteriophage Cocktail That Reduces <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Biofilms and Treats Acute Infections in Two Animal Models. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2018, 62, .	3.2	166
10	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> mutants defective in glucose uptake have pleiotropic phenotype and altered virulence in non-mammal infection models. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 16912.	3.3	23
11	Polynucleotide phosphorylase is implicated in homologous recombination and DNA repair in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>BMC Microbiology</i> , 2017, 17, 81.	3.3	11
12	Cell-Based Fluorescent Screen to Identify Inhibitors of Bacterial Translation Initiation. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2017, 1520, 237-245.	0.9	3
13	Regulation and functions of bacterial PNPase. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews RNA</i> , 2016, 7, 241-258.	6.4	40
14	A Whole-Cell Assay for Specific Inhibitors of Translation Initiation in Bacteria. <i>Journal of Biomolecular Screening</i> , 2015, 20, 627-633.	2.6	11
15	RNase III-Independent Autogenous Regulation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> Polynucleotide Phosphorylase via Translational Repression. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2015, 197, 1931-1938.	2.2	14
16	A conserved loop in polynucleotide phosphorylase (PNPase) essential for both RNA and ADP/phosphate binding. <i>Biochimie</i> , 2014, 97, 49-59.	2.6	12
17	Tet-Trap, a genetic approach to the identification of bacterial RNA thermometers: application to <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>. <i>Rna</i> , 2014, 20, 1963-1976.	3.5	32
18	The RNA Processing Enzyme Polynucleotide Phosphorylase Negatively Controls Biofilm Formation by Repressing Poly-N-Acetylglucosamine (PNAG) Production in <i>Escherichia coli</i> C. , 2014, , 45-68.		0

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19	The RNA processing enzyme polynucleotide phosphorylase negatively controls biofilm formation by repressing poly-N-acetylglucosamine (PNAG) production in <i>Escherichia coli</i> C. <i>BMC Microbiology</i> , 2012, 12, 270.	3.3	32
20	Comparative Profiling of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Strains Reveals Differential Expression of Novel Unique and Conserved Small RNAs. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e36553.	2.5	55
21	Identification and expression profiling of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> genes coding for β^2 -hexosaminidases. <i>Gene</i> , 2011, 473, 44-56.	2.2	12
22	Polynucleotide phosphorylase exonuclease and polymerase activities on single-stranded DNA ends are modulated by RecN, SsbA and RecA proteins. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 9250-9261.	14.5	39
23	S1 ribosomal protein and the interplay between translation and mRNA decay. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2011, 39, 7702-7715.	14.5	61
24	Autogenous Regulation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> Polynucleotide Phosphorylase Expression Revisited. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 2009, 191, 1738-1748.	2.2	39
25	Polynucleotide phosphorylase hinders mRNA degradation upon ribosomal protein S1 overexpression in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Rna</i> , 2008, 14, 2417-2429.	3.5	40
26	Regulation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> Polynucleotide Phosphorylase by ATP. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 27355-27359.	3.4	30
27	Genetic analysis of polynucleotide phosphorylase structure and functions. <i>Biochimie</i> , 2007, 89, 145-157.	2.6	47
28	Autogenous regulation of <i>Escherichia coli</i> polynucleotide phosphorylase during cold acclimation by transcription termination and antitermination. <i>Molecular Genetics and Genomics</i> , 2007, 278, 75-84.	2.1	16
29	Analysis of the <i>Escherichia coli</i> RNA degradosome composition by a proteomic approach. <i>Biochimie</i> , 2006, 88, 151-161.	2.6	73
30	Identification and expression analysis of <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> genes encoding β^2 -hexosaminidases of the sperm plasma membrane. <i>Glycobiology</i> , 2006, 16, 786-800.	2.5	55
31	A mutation in polynucleotide phosphorylase from <i>Escherichia coli</i> impairing RNA binding and degradosome stability. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2004, 32, 1006-1017.	14.5	32
32	Changes in <i>Escherichia coli</i> transcriptome during acclimatization at low temperature. <i>Research in Microbiology</i> , 2003, 154, 573-580.	2.1	94
33	Hfq affects the length and the frequency of short oligo(A) tails at the 3' end of <i>Escherichia coli</i> rpsO mRNAs. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2003, 31, 4017-4023.	14.5	66
34	Characterization of the small antisense CI RNA that regulates bacteriophage P4 immunity 1 Edited by M. Gottesman. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2002, 315, 541-549.	4.2	9
35	RNase E and Polyadenyl Polymerase I are Involved in Maturation of CI RNA, the P4 Phage Immunity Factor. <i>Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2002, 318, 321-331.	4.2	16
36	Transcriptional and post-transcriptional control of polynucleotide phosphorylase during cold acclimation in <i>Escherichia coli</i> . <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2002, 36, 1470-1480.	2.5	79

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37	The Plasmid Status of Satellite Bacteriophage P4. <i>Plasmid</i> , 2001, 45, 1-17.	1.4	77
38	Antisense RNA-dependent transcription termination sites that modulate lysogenic development of satellite phage P4. <i>Molecular Microbiology</i> , 2000, 36, 1124-1134.	2.5	19
39	Polynucleotide phosphorylase of <i>Escherichia coli</i> is required for the establishment of bacteriophage P4 immunity. <i>Journal of Bacteriology</i> , 1996, 178, 5513-5521.	2.2	41
40	Immunity Specificity Determinants in the P4-like Retronphage λ R73. <i>Virology</i> , 1996, 216, 389-396.	2.4	13
41	A Rho-Dependent Transcription Termination Site Regulated by Bacteriophage P4 RNA Immunity Factor. <i>Virology</i> , 1996, 223, 57-67.	2.4	21
42	Multiple regulatory mechanisms controlling phage-plasmid P4 propagation. <i>FEMS Microbiology Reviews</i> , 1995, 17, 127-134.	8.6	16