Bernhard Hube

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

220 papers	20,902 citations	7568 77 h-index	11607 135 g-index
272 all docs	272 docs citations	272 times ranked	13028 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	<i>Candida albicans</i>pathogenicity mechanisms. Virulence, 2013, 4, 119-128.	4.4	1,438
2	Evolution of pathogenicity and sexual reproduction in eight Candida genomes. Nature, 2009, 459, 657-662.	27.8	963
3	Candida albicans Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases in Virulence and Pathogenesis. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2003, 67, 400-428.	6.6	936
4	Candidalysin is a fungal peptide toxin critical for mucosal infection. Nature, 2016, 532, 64-68.	27.8	628
5	Hydrolytic enzymes as virulence factors of Candida albicans. Mycoses, 2005, 48, 365-377.	4.0	419
6	Granulocytes govern the transcriptional response, morphology and proliferation of Candida albicans in human blood. Molecular Microbiology, 2005, 56, 397-415.	2.5	414
7	Human Anti-fungal Th17 Immunity and Pathology Rely on Cross-Reactivity against Candida albicans. Cell, 2019, 176, 1340-1355.e15.	28.9	321
8	<i>Candida albicans</i>dimorphism as a therapeutic target. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2012, 10, 85-93.	4.4	292
9	Candida albicans proteinases and host/pathogen interactions. Cellular Microbiology, 2004, 6, 915-926.	2.1	288
10	Importance of the Candida albicans cell wall during commensalism and infection. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2012, 15, 406-412.	5.1	281
11	Cellular interactions of<i>Candida albicans</i>with human oral epithelial cells and enterocytes. Cellular Microbiology, 2010, 12, 248-271.	2.1	280
12	The Hyphal-Associated Adhesin and Invasin Als3 of Candida albicans Mediates Iron Acquisition from Host Ferritin. PLoS Pathogens, 2008, 4, e1000217.	4.7	259
13	In vivo transcript profiling of Candida albicans identifies a gene essential for interepithelial dissemination. Cellular Microbiology, 2007, 9, 2938-2954.	2.1	255
14	Multiplicity of genes encoding secreted aspartic proteinases inCandidaspecies. Molecular Microbiology, 1994, 13, 357-368.	2.5	241
15	Candida albicans Hyphal Formation and the Expression of the Efg1-Regulated Proteinases Sap4 to Sap6 Are Required for the Invasion of Parenchymal Organs. Infection and Immunity, 2002, 70, 3689-3700.	2.2	235
16	Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored Proteases of Candida albicans Target Proteins Necessary for Both Cellular Processes and Host-Pathogen Interactions. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 688-694.	3.4	222
17	From Attachment to Damage: Defined Genes of Candida albicans Mediate Adhesion, Invasion and Damage during Interaction with Oral Epithelial Cells. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17046.	2.5	219
18	Quantitative expression of the Candida albicans secreted aspartyl proteinase gene family in human oral and vaginal candidiasis. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2008, 154, 3266-3280.	1.8	218

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19	Candida albicans interactions with epithelial cells and mucosal immunity. Microbes and Infection, 2011, 13, 963-976.	1.9	218
20	Stage-specific gene expression of Candida albicans in human blood. Molecular Microbiology, 2003, 47, 1523-1543.	2.5	216
21	Secreted aspartic proteinase (Sap) activity contributes to tissue damage in a model of human oral candidosis. Molecular Microbiology, 1999, 34, 169-180.	2.5	209
22	Candida albicans proteinases: resolving the mystery of a gene family. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2001, 147, 1997-2005.	1.8	206
23	Two unlike cousins: <i> <scp>C</scp> andida albicans </i> and <i> <scp>C</scp> .â€‰glabrata </i> infection strategies. Cellular Microbiology, 2013, 15, 701-708.	2.1	205
24	Differential expression of secreted aspartyl proteinases in a model of human oral candidosis and in patient samples from the oral cavity. Molecular Microbiology, 1998, 29, 605-615.	2.5	199
25	Candida albicans Scavenges Host Zinc via Pra1 during Endothelial Invasion. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002777.	4.7	197
26	From commensal to pathogen: stage- and tissue-specific gene expression of Candida albicans. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2004, 7, 336-341.	5.1	196
27	The Facultative Intracellular Pathogen <i>Candida glabrata</i> Subverts Macrophage Cytokine Production and Phagolysosome Maturation. Journal of Immunology, 2011, 187, 3072-3086.	0.8	196
28	Interaction of Candida albicans with host cells: virulence factors, host defense, escape strategies, and the microbiota. Journal of Microbiology, 2016, 54, 149-169.	2.8	186
29	Human epithelial cells establish direct antifungal defense through TLR4-mediated signaling. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2007, 117, 3664-72.	8.2	186
30	Secreted lipases of Candida albicans : cloning, characterisation and expression analysis of a new gene family with at least ten members. Archives of Microbiology, 2000, 174, 362-374.	2.2	185
31	The fungal peptide toxin Candidalysin activates the NLRP3 inflammasome and causes cytolysis in mononuclear phagocytes. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4260.	12.8	181
32	Candida albicans-Epithelial Interactions: Dissecting the Roles of Active Penetration, Induced Endocytosis and Host Factors on the Infection Process. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e36952.	2.5	175
33	Metals in fungal virulence. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2018, 42, .	8.6	172
34	The Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases Sap1 and Sap2 Cause Tissue Damage in an In Vitro Model of Vaginal Candidiasis Based on Reconstituted Human Vaginal Epithelium. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 3227-3234.	2.2	168
35	<i>Candida albicans</i>â€ƒiron acquisition within the host. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 1000-1012.	2.3	168
36	Evidence that Members of the Secretory Aspartyl Proteinase Gene Family, in Particular<i>SAP2,</i>Are Virulence Factors for<i>Candida</i>Vaginitis. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1999, 179, 201-208.	4.0	164

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37	CARD9+ microglia promote antifungal immunity via IL-1Î²- and CXCL1-mediated neutrophil recruitment. Nature Immunology, 2019, 20, 559-570.	14.5	162
38	Systematic Phenotyping of a Large-Scale Candida glabrata Deletion Collection Reveals Novel Antifungal Tolerance Genes. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004211.	4.7	155
39	Oral epithelial cells orchestrate innate type 17 responses to <i>Candida albicans</i> through the virulence factor candidalysin. Science Immunology, 2017, 2, .	11.9	154
40	Fungi that Infect Humans. Microbiology Spectrum, 2017, 5, .	3.0	149
41	Interaction of pathogenic yeasts with phagocytes: survival, persistence and escape. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2010, 13, 392-400.	5.1	145
42	The impact of the Fungus-Host-Microbiota interplay upon<i>Candida albicans</i>infections: current knowledge and new perspectives. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2021, 45, .	8.6	139
43	In vivo and ex vivo comparative transcriptional profiling of invasive and non-invasive Candida albicans isolates identifies genes associated with tissue invasion. Molecular Microbiology, 2007, 63, 1606-1628.	2.5	134
44	Candidalysin: discovery and function in Candida albicans infections. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2019, 52, 100-109.	5.1	134
45	Candida albicans-Induced Epithelial Damage Mediates Translocation through Intestinal Barriers. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	131
46	Effects of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Proteinase Inhibitors Saquinavir and Indinavir on In Vitro Activities of Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases of Candida albicans Isolates from HIV-Infected Patients. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 1999, 43, 2038-2042.	3.2	130
47	The yeast Candida albicans evades human complement attack by secretion of aspartic proteases. Molecular Immunology, 2009, 47, 465-475.	2.2	130
48	Differential regulation of SAP8 and SAPS, which encode two new members of the secreted aspartic proteinase family in Candida albicans. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 1998, 144, 2731-2737.	1.8	129
49	Infection of Human Oral Epithelia with Candida Species Induces Cytokine Expression Correlated to the Degree of Virulence. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2002, 118, 652-657.	0.7	126
50	Candida Survival Strategies. Advances in Applied Microbiology, 2015, 91, 139-235.	2.4	126
51	An Interspecies Regulatory Network Inferred from Simultaneous RNA-seq of Candida albicans Invading Innate Immune Cells. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2012, 3, 85.	3.5	123
52	Candidalysin Drives Epithelial Signaling, Neutrophil Recruitment, and Immunopathology at the Vaginal Mucosa. Infection and Immunity, 2018, 86, .	2.2	123
53	Ciclopirox Olamine Treatment Affects the Expression Pattern of<i>Candida albicans</i>Genes Encoding Virulence Factors, Iron Metabolism Proteins, and Drug Resistance Factors. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2003, 47, 1805-1817.	3.2	122
54	The Candida albicans exotoxin candidalysin promotes alcohol-associated liver disease. Journal of Hepatology, 2020, 72, 391-400.	3.7	119

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55	A Novel Immune Evasion Strategy of Candida albicans: Proteolytic Cleavage of a Salivary Antimicrobial Peptide. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e5039.	2.5	115
56	Identifying infection-associated genes of<i>Candida albicans</i>in the postgenomic era. FEMS Yeast Research, 2009, 9, 688-700.	2.3	115
57	A three-dimensional immunocompetent intestine-on-chip model as in vitro platform for functional and microbial interaction studies. Biomaterials, 2019, 220, 119396.	11.4	107
58	Polymorphonuclear leukocytes (PMNs) induce protective Th1-type cytokine epithelial responses in an in vitro model of oral candidosis. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2004, 150, 2807-2813.	1.8	104
59	Candida albicansâ€"epithelial interactions and induction of mucosal innate immunity. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2017, 40, 104-112.	5.1	104
60	Candidalysin activates innate epithelial immune responses via epidermal growth factor receptor. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2297.	12.8	104
61	Immune Evasion, Stress Resistance, and Efficient Nutrient Acquisition Are Crucial for Intracellular Survival of Candida glabrata within Macrophages. Eukaryotic Cell, 2014, 13, 170-183.	3.4	100
62	Cellular Responses of Candida albicans to Phagocytosis and the Extracellular Activities of Neutrophils Are Critical to Counteract Carbohydrate Starvation, Oxidative and Nitrosative Stress. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e52850.	2.5	99
63	Metabolism in Fungal Pathogenesis. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2014, 4, a019695-a019695.	6.2	98
64	Immune regulation by fungal strain diversity in inflammatory bowel disease. Nature, 2022, 603, 672-678.	27.8	98
65	Exposure of Candida albicans to antifungal agents affects expression of SAP2 and SAP9 secreted proteinase genes. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2005, 55, 645-654.	3.0	97
66	Comparative genomics using Candida albicans DNA microarrays reveals absence and divergence of virulence-associated genes in Candida dubliniensis. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2004, 150, 3363-3382.	1.8	96
67	Invasion of Candida albicans Correlates with Expression of Secreted Aspartic Proteinases during Experimental Infection of Human Epidermis. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2000, 114, 712-717.	0.7	95
68	Models of oral and vaginal candidiasis based on in vitro reconstituted human epithelia. Nature Protocols, 2006, 1, 2767-2773.	12.0	94
69	Secreted aspartic proteases of <i><scp>C</scp>andida albicans</i> activate the <scp>NLRP</scp>3 inflammasome. European Journal of Immunology, 2013, 43, 679-692.	2.9	94
70	Thriving within the host: Candida spp. interactions with phagocytic cells. Medical Microbiology and Immunology, 2013, 202, 183-195.	4.8	93
71	Germ Tubes and Proteinase Activity Contribute to Virulence of <i>Candida albicans</i> in Murine Peritonitis. Infection and Immunity, 1999, 67, 6637-6642.	2.2	93
72	Intracellular survival of<i>Candida glabrata</i>in macrophages: immune evasion and persistence. FEMS Yeast Research, 2015, 15, fov042.	2.3	92

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73	A Core Filamentation Response Network in Candida albicans Is Restricted to Eight Genes. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e58613.	2.5	90
74	Expression analysis of the lipase gene family during experimental infections and in patient samples. FEMS Yeast Research, 2004, 4, 401-408.	2.3	89
75	The gut, the bad and the harmless: Candida albicans as a commensal and opportunistic pathogen in the intestine. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2020, 56, 7-15.	5.1	87
76	Pathogenicity mechanisms and host response during oral <i>Candida albicans</i> infections. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2014, 12, 867-879.	4.4	86
77	Candida albicans -Secreted Aspartic Proteinases Modify the Epithelial Cytokine Response in an In Vitro Model of Vaginal Candidiasis. Infection and Immunity, 2005, 73, 2758-2765.	2.2	84
78	Proteolytic Cleavage of Covalently Linked Cell Wall Proteins by Candida albicans Sap9 and Sap10. Eukaryotic Cell, 2011, 10, 98-109.	3.4	84
79	Human Natural Killer Cells Acting as Phagocytes Against Candida albicans and Mounting an Inflammatory Response That Modulates Neutrophil Antifungal Activity. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 209, 616-626.	4.0	84
80	Candida albicans Hyphal Expansion Causes Phagosomal Membrane Damage and Luminal Alkalinization. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	82
81	The Missing Link between Candida albicans Hyphal Morphogenesis and Host Cell Damage. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005867.	4.7	79
82	Small but Crucial: The Novel Small Heat Shock Protein Hsp21 Mediates Stress Adaptation and Virulence in Candida albicans. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e38584.	2.5	78
83	Secreted Aspartic Protease Cleavage of Candida albicans Msb2 Activates Cek1 MAPK Signaling Affecting Biofilm Formation and Oropharyngeal Candidiasis. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46020.	2.5	75
84	Reduced expression of the hyphal-independent Candida albicans proteinase genes SAP1 and SAP3 in the efg1 mutant is associated with attenuated virulence during infection of oral epithelium. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2003, 52, 623-632.	1.8	74
85	Persistence versus Escape: Aspergillus terreus and Aspergillus fumigatus Employ Different Strategies during Interactions with Macrophages. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31223.	2.5	74
86	The Candida albicans-Specific Gene EED1 Encodes a Key Regulator of Hyphal Extension. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18394.	2.5	72
87	Processing of <i>Candida albicans</i> Ece1p Is Critical for Candidalysin Maturation and Fungal Virulence. MBio, 2018, 9, .	4.1	72
88	Candidalysin Is Required for Neutrophil Recruitment and Virulence During Systemic Candida albicans Infection. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 220, 1477-1488.	4.0	72
89	Hostâ€“pathogen interactions and virulence-associated genes during Candida albicans oral infections. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2011, 301, 417-422.	3.6	70
90	Induction of ERK-kinase signalling triggers morphotype-specific killing of Candida albicans filaments by human neutrophils. Cellular Microbiology, 2008, 10, 807-820.	2.1	69

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91	Epithelial invasion outcompetes hypha development during <i>Candida albicans</i> infection as revealed by an imageâ€based systems biology approach. Cytometry Part A: the Journal of the International Society for Analytical Cytology, 2014, 85, 126-139.	1.5	69
92	IL-36 and IL-1/IL-17 Drive Immunity to Oral Candidiasis via Parallel Mechanisms. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 201, 627-634.	0.8	69
93	Secretory Aspartyl Proteinases Cause Vaginitis and Can Mediate Vaginitis Caused by Candida albicans in Mice. MBio, 2015, 6, e00724.	4.1	68
94	Microevolution of Candida albicans in Macrophages Restores Filamentation in a Nonfilamentous Mutant. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004824.	3.5	67
95	Biphasic zinc compartmentalisation in a human fungal pathogen. PLoS Pathogens, 2018, 14, e1007013.	4.7	67
96	Processing of predicted substrates of fungal Kex2 proteinases from Candida albicans, C. glabrata, Saccharomyces cerevisiae and Pichia pastoris. BMC Microbiology, 2008, 8, 116.	3.3	66
97	The role and relevance of phospholipase D1 during growth and dimorphism of Candida albicans. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2001, 147, 879-889.	1.8	65
98	Virulence factors in fungal pathogens of man. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2016, 32, 89-95.	5.1	64
99	Embryonated Eggs as an Alternative Infection Model To Investigate <i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Virulence. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 2995-3006.	2.2	63
100	In vivo imaging of disseminated murine Candida albicans infection reveals unexpected host sites of fungal persistence during antifungal therapy. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2014, 69, 2785-2796.	3.0	63
101	Global Identification of Biofilm-Specific Proteolysis in Candida albicans. MBio, 2016, 7, .	4.1	63
102	The pH-regulated Antigen 1 of Candida albicans Binds the Human Complement Inhibitor C4b-binding Protein and Mediates Fungal Complement Evasion. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 8021-8029.	3.4	60
103	Zinc Exploitation by Pathogenic Fungi. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1003034.	4.7	60
104	Regulatory Networks Controlling Nitrogen Sensing and Uptake in Candida albicans. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e92734.	2.5	59
105	Complement plays a central role in <i><scp>C</scp>andida albicans</i>â€induced cytokine production by human <scp>PBMC</scp>s. European Journal of Immunology, 2012, 42, 993-1004.	2.9	57
106	Lysosome Fusion Maintains Phagosome Integrity during Fungal Infection. Cell Host and Microbe, 2020, 28, 798-812.e6.	11.0	56
107	Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases and Interactions of <i>Candida albicans</i> with Human Endothelial Cells. Infection and Immunity, 1998, 66, 3003-3005.	2.2	56
108	Anti-fungal therapy at the HAART of viral therapy. Trends in Microbiology, 2002, 10, 173-177.	7.7	54

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109	The Inflammatory Response Induced by Aspartic Proteases of <i>Candida albicans</i> Is Independent of Proteolytic Activity. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 4754-4762.	2.2	54
110	Identification of Candida glabrata Genes Involved in pH Modulation and Modification of the Phagosomal Environment in Macrophages. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e96015.	2.5	54
111	In Vivo Expression and Localization of Candida albicans Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases during Oral Candidiasis in HIV-Infected Patients. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 1999, 112, 383-386.	0.7	53
112	The Role of Secreted Aspartyl Proteinases in<i>Candida albicans</i>Keratitis. , 2007, 48, 3559.		52
113	Of mice, flies â€“ and men? Comparing fungal infection models for large-scale screening efforts. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2015, 8, 473-486.	2.4	52
114	Enemies and brothers in arms:<i>Candida albicans</i>and gram-positive bacteria. Cellular Microbiology, 2016, 18, 1709-1715.	2.1	51
115	Keeping <i>Candida</i> commensal â€“ How lactobacilli antagonize pathogenicity of <i>Candida albicans</i> in an <i>in vitro</i> gut model. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2019, 12, .	2.4	51
116	<i>In vivo</i>induction of neutrophil chemotaxis by secretory aspartyl proteinases of<i>Candida albicans</i>. Virulence, 2016, 7, 819-825.	4.4	50
117	Oxygen accessibility and iron levels are critical factors for the antifungal action of ciclopirox against Candida albicans. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2005, 55, 663-673.	3.0	49
118	One Small Step for a Yeast - Microevolution within Macrophages Renders Candida glabrata Hypervirulent Due to a Single Point Mutation. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004478.	4.7	49
119	Candida pathogens induce protective mitochondria-associated type I interferon signalling and a damage-driven response in vaginal epithelial cells. Nature Microbiology, 2021, 6, 643-657.	13.3	49
120	Adaptive Prediction As a Strategy in Microbial Infections. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004356.	4.7	48
121	The Novel Candida albicans Transporter Dur31 Is a Multi-Stage Pathogenicity Factor. PLoS Pathogens, 2012, 8, e1002592.	4.7	47
122	Candida albicans elicits protective allergic responses via platelet mediated T helper 2 and T helper 17 cell polarization. Immunity, 2021, 54, 2595-2610.e7.	14.3	47
123	Candida albicans Adhesion to and Invasion and Damage of Vaginal Epithelial Cells: Stage-Specific Inhibition by Clotrimazole and Bifonazole. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2011, 55, 4436-4439.	3.2	46
124	Induction of Caspase-11 by Aspartyl Proteinases of Candida albicans and Implication in Promoting Inflammatory Response. Infection and Immunity, 2015, 83, 1940-1948.	2.2	46
125	Pathogenesis of Candida albicans Infections in the Alternative Chorio-Allantoic Membrane Chicken Embryo Model Resembles Systemic Murine Infections. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19741.	2.5	46
126	The KEX2 gene of Candida glabrata is required for cell surface integrity. Molecular Microbiology, 2001, 41, 1431-1444.	2.5	45

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127	Fungal adaptation to the host environment. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 2009, 12, 347-349.	5.1	45
128	A Novel Hybrid Iron Regulation Network Combines Features from Pathogenic and Nonpathogenic Yeasts. MBio, 2016, 7, .	4.1	45
129	The Glycosylphosphatidylinositol-Anchored Protease Sap9 Modulates the Interaction of<i>Candida albicans</i>with Human Neutrophils. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 5216-5224.	2.2	43
130	Zinc Limitation Induces a Hyper-Adherent Goliath Phenotype in Candida albicans. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2017, 8, 2238.	3.5	42
131	A Peptide Derived from the Highly Conserved Protein GAPDH Is Involved in Tissue Protection by Different Antifungal Strategies and Epithelial Immunomodulation. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2013, 133, 144-153.	0.7	41
132	Hostâ€“Pathogen Interactions during Female Genital Tract Infections. Trends in Microbiology, 2019, 27, 982-996.	7.7	41
133	Functional analysis of the phospholipase C gene CaPLC1 and two unusual phospholipase C genes, CaPLC2 and CaPLC3, of Candida albicans. Microbiology (United Kingdom), 2005, 151, 3381-3394.	1.8	39
134	Phenotypic screening, transcriptional profiling, and comparative genomic analysis of an invasive and non-invasive strain of Candida albicans. BMC Microbiology, 2008, 8, 187.	3.3	39
135	Antifungal defense of probiotic Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG is mediated by blocking adhesion and nutrient depletion. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0184438.	2.5	38
136	Hgc1 Mediates Dynamic Candida albicans-Endothelium Adhesion Events during Circulation. Eukaryotic Cell, 2010, 9, 278-287.	3.4	37
137	The Snf1â€activating kinase Sak1 is a key regulator of metabolic adaptation and <i>in vivo</i> fitness of <i>Candida albicans</i>. Molecular Microbiology, 2017, 104, 989-1007.	2.5	37
138	Candida species Rewired Hyphae Developmental Programs for Chlamydospore Formation. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2016, 7, 1697.	3.5	36
139	A functional link between hyphal maintenance and quorum sensing in <i>Candida albicans</i>. Molecular Microbiology, 2017, 103, 595-617.	2.5	35
140	A variant ECE1 allele contributes to reduced pathogenicity of Candida albicans during vulvovaginal candidiasis. PLoS Pathogens, 2021, 17, e1009884.	4.7	35
141	Csr1/Zap1 Maintains Zinc Homeostasis and Influences Virulence in Candida dubliniensis but Is Not Coupled to Morphogenesis. Eukaryotic Cell, 2015, 14, 661-670.	3.4	34
142	<i>Candida albicans</i> morphology: still in focus. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2017, 15, 327-330.	4.4	34
143	The Early Transcriptional Response of Human Granulocytes to Infection with Candida albicans Is Not Essential for Killing but Reflects Cellular Communications. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 1493-1501.	2.2	33
144	Dual-species transcriptional profiling during systemic candidiasis reveals organ-specific host-pathogen interactions. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 36055.	3.3	33

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145	Candidalysin delivery to the invasion pocket is critical for host epithelial damage induced by<i>Candida albicans</i>. Cellular Microbiology, 2021, 23, e13378.	2.1	33
146	Candidalysin Is a Potent Trigger of Alarmin and Antimicrobial Peptide Release in Epithelial Cells. Cells, 2020, 9, 699.	4.1	32
147	Regulatory network modelling of iron acquisition by a fungal pathogen in contact with epithelial cells. BMC Systems Biology, 2010, 4, 148.	3.0	31
148	Calcium-dependent ESCRT recruitment and lysosome exocytosis maintain epithelial integrity during Candida albicans invasion. Cell Reports, 2022, 38, 110187.	6.4	31
149	A family of glutathione peroxidases contributes to oxidative stress resistance in Candida albicans. Medical Mycology, 2014, 52, 223-239.	0.7	30
150	Lactobacillus rhamnosus colonisation antagonizes Candida albicans by forcing metabolic adaptations that compromise pathogenicity. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, .	12.8	30
151	<i>Candida glabrata</i> tryptophanâ€based pigment production via the Ehrlich pathway. Molecular Microbiology, 2010, 76, 25-47.	2.5	29
152	Survival Strategies of Pathogenic <i>Candida</i> Species in Human Blood Show Independent and Specific Adaptations. MBio, 2020, 11, .	4.1	29
153	Emergence and evolution of virulence in human pathogenic fungi. Trends in Microbiology, 2022, 30, 693-704.	7.7	29
154	Infection-associated genes ofCandida albicans. Future Microbiology, 2006, 1, 209-218.	2.0	28
155	Pleiotropic effects of the vacuolar ABC transporter MLT1 of Candida albicans on cell function and virulence. Biochemical Journal, 2016, 473, 1537-1552.	3.7	28
156	Integrity under stress: Host membrane remodelling and damage by fungal pathogens. Cellular Microbiology, 2019, 21, e13016.	2.1	28
157	The Dual Function of the Fungal Toxin Candidalysin during Candida albicansâ€"Macrophage Interaction and Virulence. Toxins, 2020, 12, 469.	3.4	28
158	Effect of antimycotic agents on the activity of aspartyl proteinases secreted by Candida albicans. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2003, 52, 247-249.	1.8	27
159	The Fungal Pathogen Candida glabrata Does Not Depend on Surface Ferric Reductases for Iron Acquisition. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2017, 8, 1055.	3.5	27
160	Aspartyl Proteinases of Eukaryotic Microbial Pathogens: From Eating to Heating. PLoS Pathogens, 2016, 12, e1005992.	4.7	27
161	Histidine Degradation via an Aminotransferase Increases the Nutritional Flexibility of Candida glabrata. Eukaryotic Cell, 2014, 13, 758-765.	3.4	26
162	Role of pH-regulated antigen 1 of Candida albicans in the fungal recognition and antifungal response of human neutrophils. Molecular Immunology, 2011, 48, 2135-2143.	2.2	25

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163	Metabolic adaptation of intracellular bacteria and fungi to macrophages. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2018, 308, 215-227.	3.6	25
164	Ahr1 and Tup1 Contribute to the Transcriptional Control of Virulence-Associated Genes in Candida albicans. MBio, 2020, 11, .	4.1	24
165	From environmental adaptation to host survival: Attributes that mediate pathogenicity of <i>Candida auris</i>. Virulence, 2022, 13, 191-214.	4.4	24
166	Antifungal activity of clotrimazole against Candida albicans depends on carbon sources, growth phase and morphology. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2015, 64, 714-723.	1.8	23
167	Metabolic modeling predicts specific gut bacteria as key determinants for <i>Candida albicans</i> colonization levels. ISME Journal, 2021, 15, 1257-1270.	9.8	23
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169	Global Transcriptome Sequencing Identifies Chlamydospore Specific Markers in Candida albicans and Candida dubliniensis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61940.	2.5	23
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220	Cover Image: The fungivorous amoeba <i>Protostelium aurantium</i> targets redox homeostasis and cell wall integrity during intracellular killing of <i>Candida parapsilosis</i> (Cellular Microbiology) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 6	2.1	0