

# Christine Anne Beveridge

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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91  
papers

11,887  
citations

36203

51  
h-index

45213

90  
g-index

102  
all docs

102  
docs citations

102  
times ranked

5704  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sucrose promotes D53 accumulation and tillering in rice. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 234, 122-136.	3.5	45
2	Plasticity of bud outgrowth varies at cauline and rosette nodes in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2022, 188, 1586-1603.	2.3	7
3	Investigations into the emergent properties of gene-to-phenotype networks across cycles of selection: a case study of shoot branching in plants. <i>In Silico Plants</i> , 2022, 4, .	0.8	6
4	Ancestral sequence reconstruction of the CYP711 family reveals functional divergence in strigolactone biosynthetic enzymes associated with gene duplication events in monocot grasses. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2022, 235, 1900-1912.	3.5	9
5	Regulation of shoot branching in arabidopsis by trehalose 6-phosphate. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 229, 2135-2151.	3.5	95
6	HEXOKINASE1 signalling promotes shoot branching and interacts with cytokinin and strigolactone pathways. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2021, 231, 1088-1104.	3.5	53
7	Integration of the SMXL/D53 strigolactone signalling repressors in the model of shoot branching regulation in <i>Pisum sativum</i> . <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2021, 107, 1756-1770.	2.8	25
8	Sucrose promotes stem branching through cytokinin. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2021, 185, 1708-1721.	2.3	54
9	Adaptive divergence in shoot gravitropism creates hybrid sterility in an Australian wildflower. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	3.3	15
10	Sugar availability suppresses the auxin-induced strigolactone pathway to promote bud outgrowth. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2020, 225, 866-879.	3.5	93
11	A Rapid Method for Quantifying RNA and Phytohormones From a Small Amount of Plant Tissue. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 11, 605069.	1.7	15
12	Rational Design of Novel Fluorescent Enzyme Biosensors for Direct Detection of Strigolactones. <i>ACS Synthetic Biology</i> , 2020, 9, 2107-2118.	1.9	20
13	Hydroxyl carlactone derivatives are predominant strigolactones in <i>Arabidopsis</i> . <i>Plant Direct</i> , 2020, 4, e00219.	0.8	60
14	Translation of Strigolactones from Plant Hormone to Agriculture: Achievements, Future Perspectives, and Challenges. <i>Trends in Plant Science</i> , 2020, 25, 1087-1106.	4.3	62
15	De novo transcriptome assembly and annotation for gene discovery in avocado, macadamia and mango. <i>Scientific Data</i> , 2020, 7, 9.	2.4	22
16	Scion control of miRNA abundance and tree maturity in grafted avocado. <i>BMC Plant Biology</i> , 2019, 19, 382.	1.6	20
17	Juvenility and Vegetative Phase Transition in Tropical/Subtropical Tree Crops. <i>Frontiers in Plant Science</i> , 2019, 10, 729.	1.7	38
18	A phenol/chloroform-free method to extract nucleic acids from recalcitrant, woody tropical species for gene expression and sequencing. <i>Plant Methods</i> , 2019, 15, 62.	1.9	67

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19	An Update on the Signals Controlling Shoot Branching. Trends in Plant Science, 2019, 24, 220-236.	4.3	219
20	Initial Bud Outgrowth Occurs Independent of Auxin Flow from Out of Buds. Plant Physiology, 2019, 179, 55-65.	2.3	56
21	The ability of plants to produce strigolactones affects rhizosphere community composition of fungi but not bacteria. Rhizosphere, 2019, 9, 18-26.	1.4	59
22	Strigolactones positively regulate chilling tolerance in pea and in <i>Arabidopsis</i> . Plant, Cell and Environment, 2018, 41, 1298-1310.	2.8	69
23	MicroRNA control of flowering and annual crop cycle in tropical/subtropical horticultural trees. Acta Horticulturae, 2018, , 681-686.	0.1	3
24	De novo transcriptome assembly reveals high transcriptional complexity in <i>Pisum sativum</i> axillary buds and shows rapid changes in expression of diurnally regulated genes. BMC Genomics, 2017, 18, 221.	1.2	24
25	IPA1: a direct target of SL signaling. Cell Research, 2017, 27, 1191-1192.	5.7	14
26	Apical dominance. Current Biology, 2017, 27, R864-R865.	1.8	69
27	Trehalose 6-phosphate is involved in triggering axillary bud outgrowth in garden pea ( <i>Pisum</i> ) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overloc 2.8 147	2.8	147
28	<i>LATERAL BRANCHING OXIDOREDUCTASE</i> acts in the final stages of strigolactone biosynthesis in <i>Arabidopsis</i> . Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 6301-6306.	3.3	219
29	Phloem Transport of the Receptor DWARF14 Protein Is Required for Full Function of Strigolactones. Plant Physiology, 2016, 172, 1844-1852.	2.3	32
30	Ready, steady, go! A sugar hit starts the race to shoot branching. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2015, 25, 39-45.	3.5	136
31	Strigolactone Inhibition of Branching Independent of Polar Auxin Transport. Plant Physiology, 2015, 168, 1820-1829.	2.3	95
32	Conditional Auxin Response and Differential Cytokinin Profiles in Shoot Branching Mutants. Plant Physiology, 2014, 165, 1723-1736.	2.3	46
33	Strigolactones. Current Biology, 2014, 24, R987-R988.	1.8	3
34	Sugar demand, not auxin, is the initial regulator of apical dominance. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 6092-6097.	3.3	440
35	Diverse Roles of Strigolactones in Plant Development. Molecular Plant, 2013, 6, 18-28.	3.9	323
36	Dynamics of Strigolactone Function and Shoot Branching Responses in <i>Pisum sativum</i> . Molecular Plant, 2013, 6, 128-140.	3.9	88

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37	Strigolactones Stimulate Internode Elongation Independently of Gibberellins $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2013, 163, 1012-1025.	2.3	157
38	Strigolactones and the Coordinated Development of Shoot and Root. <i>Signaling and Communication in Plants</i> , 2013, , 189-204.	0.5	15
39	The Arabidopsis Ortholog of Rice DWARF27 Acts Upstream of MAX1 in the Control of Plant Development by Strigolactones $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2012, 159, 1073-1085.	2.3	179
40	Inhibition of strigolactones promotes adventitious root formation. <i>Plant Signaling and Behavior</i> , 2012, 7, 694-697.	1.2	29
41	Strigolactones Are Involved in Root Response to Low Phosphate Conditions in Arabidopsis $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2012, 160, 1329-1341.	2.3	191
42	Correction for Agusti et al., Strigolactone signaling is required for auxin-dependent stimulation of secondary growth in plants. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 14277-14277.	3.3	3
43	Strigolactones Suppress Adventitious Rooting in Arabidopsis and Pea $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2012, 158, 1976-1987.	2.3	286
44	Models of long-distance transport: how is carrier-dependent auxin transport regulated in the stem?. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2012, 194, 704-715.	3.5	53
45	Antagonistic Action of Strigolactone and Cytokinin in Bud Outgrowth Control $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2012, 158, 487-498.	2.3	366
46	F-box protein MAX2 has dual roles in karrikin and strigolactone signaling in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> . <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 8897-8902.	3.3	394
47	Strigolactone signaling is required for auxin-dependent stimulation of secondary growth in plants. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 20242-20247.	3.3	348
48	Axillary bud outgrowth in herbaceous shoots: how do strigolactones fit into the picture?. <i>Plant Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 73, 27-36.	2.0	56
49	New genes in the strigolactone-related shoot branching pathway. <i>Current Opinion in Plant Biology</i> , 2010, 13, 34-39.	3.5	208
50	Pea Has Its Tendrils in Branching Discoveries Spanning a Century from Auxin to Strigolactones. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2009, 151, 985-990.	2.3	62
51	Roles for Auxin, Cytokinin, and Strigolactone in Regulating Shoot Branching $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2009, 149, 1929-1944.	2.3	280
52	Computational Modeling and Molecular Physiology Experiments Reveal New Insights into Shoot Branching in Pea $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Cell</i> , 2009, 21, 3459-3472.	3.1	61
53	Strigolactone Acts Downstream of Auxin to Regulate Bud Outgrowth in Pea and Arabidopsis $\hat{\hat{A}}$ . <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2009, 150, 482-493.	2.3	338
54	Computational analysis of flowering in pea ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ). <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2009, 184, 153-167.	3.5	16

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55	Molecular dissection of the pea shoot apical meristem*. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2009, 60, 4201-4213.	2.4	13
56	Strigolactones: discovery of the elusive shoot branching hormone. Trends in Plant Science, 2009, 14, 364-372.	4.3	230
57	Interactions between Auxin and Strigolactone in Shoot Branching Control. Plant Physiology, 2009, 151, 400-412.	2.3	358
58	Where to from here? The mechanisms enabling the movement of first instar caterpillars on whole plants using <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (H $\frac{1}{4}$ bnr). Arthropod-Plant Interactions, 2008, 2, 197-207.	0.5	46
59	Strigolactone inhibition of shoot branching. Nature, 2008, 455, 189-194.	13.7	1,910
60	Apical Wilting and Petiole Xylem Vessel Diameter of the rms2 Branching Mutant of Pea are Shoot Controlled and Independent of a Long-Distance Signal Regulating Branching. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2008, 49, 791-800.	1.5	11
61	Feedback Regulation of Xylem Cytokinin Content Is Conserved in Pea and Arabidopsis. Plant Physiology, 2007, 143, 1418-1428.	2.3	102
62	Order of merit. Nature, 2007, 448, 508-508.	13.7	17
63	Common regulatory themes in meristem development and whole-plant homeostasis. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2007, 10, 44-51.	3.5	77
64	Adventitious root formation in <i>Grevillea</i> (Proteaceae), an Australian native species. Scientia Horticulturae, 2006, 107, 171-175.	1.7	15
65	Axillary bud outgrowth: sending a message. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2006, 9, 35-40.	3.5	143
66	Branching Genes Are Conserved across Species. Genes Controlling a Novel Signal in Pea Are Coregulated by Other Long-Distance Signals. Plant Physiology, 2006, 142, 1014-1026.	2.3	287
67	Apical Dominance and Shoot Branching. Divergent Opinions or Divergent Mechanisms?. Plant Physiology, 2006, 142, 812-819.	2.3	185
68	Xylem-borne cytokinins: still in search of a role?. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2006, 57, 1-4.	2.4	21
69	Foreword to 'Legume Genomics and Genetics'. Functional Plant Biology, 2006, 33, iii.	1.1	0
70	The Branching Gene RAMOSUS1 Mediates Interactions among Two Novel Signals and Auxin in Pea. Plant Cell, 2005, 17, 464-474.	3.1	266
71	Auxin Dynamics after Decapitation Are Not Correlated with the Initial Growth of Axillary Buds. Plant Physiology, 2005, 138, 1665-1672.	2.3	126
72	Effects of nitrogen supply on xylem cytokinin delivery, transpiration and leaf expansion of pea genotypes differing in xylem-cytokinin concentration. Functional Plant Biology, 2004, 31, 903.	1.1	49

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73	Additional Signalling Compounds are Required to Orchestrate Plant Development. <i>Journal of Plant Growth Regulation</i> , 2003, 22, 15-24.	2.8	17
74	MAX4 and RMS1 are orthologous dioxygenase-like genes that regulate shoot branching in Arabidopsis and pea. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2003, 17, 1469-1474.	2.7	550
75	Axillary Meristem Development. Budding Relationships between Networks Controlling Flowering, Branching, and Photoperiod Responsiveness. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2003, 131, 927-934.	2.3	88
76	Pea rms6 mutants exhibit increased basal branching. <i>Physiologia Plantarum</i> , 2002, 115, 458-467.	2.6	27
77	Hormone physiology of pea mutants prevented from flowering by mutations gi or veg1. <i>Physiologia Plantarum</i> , 2001, 113, 285-291.	2.6	4
78	Long-Distance Signaling and the Control of Branching in therms1 Mutant of Pea. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2001, 126, 203-209.	2.3	158
79	Mutational Analysis of Branching in Pea. Evidence That Rms1 and Rms5 Regulate the Same Novel Signal. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2001, 126, 1205-1213.	2.3	196
80	The ups and downs of signalling between root and shoot. <i>New Phytologist</i> , 2000, 147, 413-416.	3.5	21
81	Long-distance signalling and a mutational analysis of branching in pea. <i>Plant Growth Regulation</i> , 2000, 32, 193-203.	1.8	134
82	Auxin Inhibition of Decapitation-Induced Branching Is Dependent on Graft-Transmissible Signals Regulated by Genes Rms1 and Rms2. <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 2000, 123, 689-698.	2.3	150
83	5 Reevaluating Concepts of Apical Dominance and the Control of Axillary Bud Outgrowth. <i>Current Topics in Developmental Biology</i> , 1998, 44, 127-169.	1.0	109
84	The rms1 Mutant of Pea Has Elevated Indole-3-Acetic Acid Levels and Reduced Root-Sap Zeatin Riboside Content but Increased Branching Controlled by Graft-Transmissible Signal(s). <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 1997, 115, 1251-1258.	2.3	161
85	The shoot controls zeatin riboside export from pea roots. Evidence from the branching mutant rms4. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 1997, 11, 339-345.	2.8	160
86	Branching in Pea (Action of Genes Rms3 and Rms4). <i>Plant Physiology</i> , 1996, 110, 859-865.	2.3	159
87	The gigas mutant in pea is deficient in the floral stimulus. <i>Physiologia Plantarum</i> , 1996, 96, 637-645.	2.6	79
88	The gigas mutant in pea is deficient in the floral stimulus. <i>Physiologia Plantarum</i> , 1996, 96, 637-645.	2.6	11
89	Control of Internode Length in <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Further Evidence for the Involvement of) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT/Overlock 10 Tf 50 11	2.3	58
90	Branching Mutant rms-2 in <i>Pisum sativum</i> (Grafting Studies and Endogenous Indole-3-Acetic Acid) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT/Overlock 10 Tf 50 11	2.3	127

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91	Mutant Influences Dry Matter Distribution, Assimilate Partitioning and Flowering in <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> L.. <i>Journal of Experimental Botany</i> , 1992, 43, 55-62.	2.4	19