Mariano Cambra Ãlvarez

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

69 papers	3,460 citations	117625 34 h-index	144013 57 g-index
70 all docs	70 docs citations	70 times ranked	2178 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Innovative tools for detection of plant pathogenic viruses and bacteria. International Microbiology, 2003, 6, 233-243.	2.4	259
2	<scp>P</scp>lum pox virus and sharka: a model potyvirus and a major disease. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2014, 15, 226-241.	4.2	178
3	Association of â€˜Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearumâ€™ with a Vegetative Disorder of Celery in Spain and Development of a Real-Time PCR Method for Its Detection. Phytopathology, 2014, 104, 804-811.	2.2	127
4	Liberibacters Associated with Citrus Huanglongbing in Brazil: â€˜Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticusâ€™ Is Heat Tolerant, â€˜Ca. L. americanusâ€™ Is Heat Sensitive. Plant Disease, 2009, 93, 257-262.	1.4	119
5	Simultaneous detection and typing of plum pox potyvirus (PPV) isolates by heminested-PCR and PCR-ELISA. Journal of Virological Methods, 1997, 68, 127-137.	2.1	118
6	Real-time assay for quantitative detection of non-persistently transmitted Plum pox virus RNA targets in single aphids. Journal of Virological Methods, 2005, 128, 151-155.	2.1	110
7	Genetic engineering of Plum pox virus resistance: â€˜HoneySweetâ€™ plumâ€”from concept to product. Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture, 2013, 115, 1-12.	2.3	109
8	Comparison of Monoclonal Antibodies and Polymerase Chain Reaction Assays for the Typing of Isolates Belonging to the D and M Serotypes of Plum Pox Potyvirus. Phytopathology, 1998, 88, 198-204.	2.2	104
9	Specific and Sensitive Detection of Phytophthora nicotianae By Simple and Nested-PCR. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2002, 108, 197-207.	1.7	98
10	Single-step multiplex RT-PCR for simultaneous and colourimetric detection of six RNA viruses in olive trees. Journal of Virological Methods, 2001, 96, 33-41.	2.1	95
11	Print-capture PCR: a simple and highly sensitive method for the detection of plum pox virus (PPV) in plant tissues. Nucleic Acids Research, 1996, 24, 2192-2193.	14.5	92
12	Production and Characterization of Monoclonal Antibodies Specific for Citrus Tristeza Virus and Their Use for Diagnosis. Journal of General Virology, 1986, 67, 91-96.	2.9	88
13	Biotechnological aspects of plum pox virus. Journal of Biotechnology, 2000, 76, 121-136.	3.8	86
14	New device and method for capture, reverse transcription and nested PCR in a single closed-tube. Nucleic Acids Research, 1999, 27, 1564-1565.	14.5	85
15	Quantitative detection of Citrus tristeza virus in plant tissues and single aphids by real-time RT-PCR. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2008, 120, 177-188.	1.7	81
16	Graft Transmission Efficiencies and Multiplication of â€˜Candidatus Liberibacter americanusâ€™ and â€˜Ca. Liberibacter asiaticusâ€™ in Citrus Plants. Phytopathology, 2009, 99, 301-306.	2.2	79
17	Incidence and epidemiology of Citrus tristeza virus in the Valencian Community of Spain. Virus Research, 2000, 71, 85-95.	2.2	78
18	Field Trials of Plum Clones Transformed with the Plum pox virus Coat Protein (PPV-CP) Gene. Plant Disease, 2006, 90, 1012-1018.	1.4	77

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19	Multiplex Nested Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction in a Single Tube for Sensitive and Simultaneous Detection of Four RNA Viruses and Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi in Olive Trees. Phytopathology, 2003, 93, 286-292.	2.2	76
20	Title is missing!. Molecular Breeding, 2002, 10, 1-10.	2.1	74
21	Spatial and Temporal Analyses of Citrus Tristeza Virus in Eastern Spain. Phytopathology, 1996, 86, 45.	2.2	74
22	Real-time PCR for simultaneous and quantitative detection of quarantine phytoplasmas from apple proliferation (16SrX) group. Molecular and Cellular Probes, 2005, 19, 334-340.	2.1	65
23	Estimation of the number of aphids carrying Citrus tristeza virus that visit adult citrus trees. Virus Research, 2004, 100, 101-108.	2.2	64
24	Simultaneous and co-operational amplification (Co-PCR): a new concept for detection of plant viruses. Journal of Virological Methods, 2002, 106, 51-59.	2.1	62
25	Sour Cherry Strain of Plum Pox Potyvirus (PPV): Molecular and Serological Evidence for a New Subgroup of PPV Strains. Phytopathology, 1996, 86, 1215.	2.2	57
26	A new and sensitive Co-operational polymerase chain reaction for rapid detection of Ralstonia solanacearum in water. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 2003, 55, 257-272.	1.6	56
27	Biological diversity of citrus tristeza virus (CTV) isolates in Spain. Plant Pathology, 1993, 42, 219-229.	2.4	55
28	Enrichment Double-Antibody Sandwich Indirect Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay That Uses a Specific Monoclonal Antibody for Sensitive Detection of Ralstonia solanacearum in Asymptomatic Potato Tubers. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68, 3634-3638.	3.1	48
29	Characterization of Sour Cherry Isolates of Plum pox virus from the Volga Basin in Russia Reveals a New Cherry Strain of the Virus. Phytopathology, 2013, 103, 972-979.	2.2	46
30	Sudden Death of Citrus in Brazil: A Graft-Transmissible Bud Union Disease. Plant Disease, 2004, 88, 453-467.	1.4	43
31	Title is missing!. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 1997, 103, 477-480.	1.7	42
32	Transgenic expression in citrus of single-chain antibody fragments specific to Citrus tristeza virus confers virus resistance. Transgenic Research, 2010, 19, 1001-1015.	2.4	41
33	A simple imprint-hybridization method for detection of viroids. Journal of Virological Methods, 1995, 55, 37-47.	2.1	38
34	Highly sensitive detection of Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. savastanoi in asymptomatic olive plants by nested-PCR in a single closed tube. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 2003, 52, 261-266.	1.6	37
35	Assessment of the diversity and dynamics of Plum pox virus and aphid populations in transgenic European plums under Mediterranean conditions. Transgenic Research, 2008, 17, 367-377.	2.4	37
36	Interference Between D and M Types of Plum pox virus in Japanese Plum Assessed by Specific Monoclonal Antibodies and Quantitative Real-Time Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction. Phytopathology, 2006, 96, 320-325.	2.2	36

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37	QTL analysis of citrus tristeza virus-citradia interaction. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2004, 108, 603-611.	3.6	35
38	Tissueâ€print and squash realâ€time PCR for direct detection of â€˜<scp>C</scp>andidatus Liberibacterâ€™ species in citrus plants and psyllid vectors. Plant Pathology, 2014, 63, 1149-1158.	2.4	35
39	Fully â€œRecombinant Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assaysâ€•Using Genetically Engineered Single-Chain Antibody Fusion Proteins for Detection of Citrus tristeza virus. Phytopathology, 2000, 90, 1337-1344.	2.2	30
40	Quantitative estimation of plum pox virus targets acquired and transmitted by a single Myzus persicae. Archives of Virology, 2009, 154, 1391-1399.	2.1	30
41	Calculation of Diagnostic Parameters of Advanced Serological and Molecular Tissue-Print Methods for Detection of Citrus tristeza virus: A Model for Other Plant Pathogens. Phytopathology, 2012, 102, 114-121.	2.2	28
42	Isothermal amplification coupled with rapid flow-through hybridisation for sensitive diagnosis of Plum pox virus. Journal of Virological Methods, 2007, 139, 111-115.	2.1	24
43	The position of the major QTL for Citrus tristeza virus resistance is conserved among Citrus grandis, C. aurantium and Poncirus trifoliata. Molecular Breeding, 2012, 29, 575-587.	2.1	22
44	Start-up strategies for thermophilic anaerobic digestion of pig manure. Energy, 2014, 74, 389-395.	8.8	22
45	Comparative study of Agrobacterium biotypes 1, 2 and 3 by electrophoresis and serological methods. Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1987, 62, 295-308.	1.1	21
46	Existence of two serological subclusters of Plum pox virus, strain M. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2001, 107, 845-848.	1.7	19
47	Analysis of the Epitope Structure of Plum pox virus Coat Protein. Phytopathology, 2011, 101, 611-619.	2.2	18
48	Production and characterization of monoclonal antibodies to plum pox virus and their use in differentiation of Mediterranean isolates. Archives of Virology, 1994, 135, 293-304.	2.1	17
49	Detection of double-stranded RNA by ELISA and dot immunobinding assay using an antiserum to synthetic polynucleotides. Journal of Virological Methods, 1991, 33, 1-11.	2.1	16
50	Partial purification of a virus associated with a Spanish isolate of citrus ringspot. Plant Pathology, 1993, 42, 339-346.	2.4	16
51	Efficacy of a micro-encapsulated formulation compared with a sticky barrier for excluding ants from citrus canopies. Journal of Applied Entomology, 2011, 135, 467-472.	1.8	14
52	Resistance to Plum pox virus in plants expressing cytosolic and nuclear singleâ€chain antibodies against the viral RNA Nlb replicase. Plant Pathology, 2011, 60, 967-976.	2.4	14
53	Estimation of the accuracy of two diagnostic methods for the detection of Plum pox virus in nursery blocks by latent class models. Plant Pathology, 2012, 61, 413-422.	2.4	14
54	Preparation of additional monoclonal antibodies for detection and discrimination of potato virus Y isolates infecting potato. Potato Research, 1990, 33, 365-375.	2.7	13

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55	Co-operational PCR coupled with dot blot hybridization for detection and 16SrX grouping of phytoplasmas. Plant Pathology, 2007, 56, 677-682.	2.4	13
56	Differentiation of Erwinia carotovora subsp. carotovora and Erwinia carotovora subsp. atroseptica isolated from potato by Western blot and subsequent indirect ELISA. Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1990, 69, 17-24.	1.1	12
57	Generation and characterisation of functional recombinant antibody fragments against RNA replicase NIb from plum pox virus. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 301, 167-175.	2.1	12
58	Horticultural mineral oil treatments in nurseries during aphid flights reduce Plum pox virus incidence under different ecological conditions. Annals of Applied Biology, 2013, 162, 299-308.	2.5	12
59	Serological characterization of potato isolates of Erwinia carotovora subsp. atroseptica and subsp. carotovora using polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies. Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1995, 79, 592-602.	1.1	10
60	Differentiation of citrus tristeza virus isolates by serological analysis of p25 coat protein peptide maps. Journal of Virological Methods, 2000, 88, 25-34.	2.1	10
61	Citrus tristeza virus resistance in a core collection of sour orange based on a diversity study of three germplasm collections using QTLâ€linked markers. Plant Breeding, 2008, 127, 398-406.	1.9	10
62	Potential vectors of Plum pox virus in the Eastern Mediterranean Region of Turkey. Entomologia Generalis, 2014, 35, 137-150.	3.1	10
63	A fast one-step reverse transcription and polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) amplification procedure providing highly specific complementary DNA from plant virus RNA. Journal of Virological Methods, 2000, 87, 25-28.	2.1	9
64	Susceptibility of Prunus rootstocks to natural infection of Plum pox virus and effect of mineral oil treatments. Annals of Applied Biology, 2010, 157, 447-457.	2.5	9
65	Effect of antiviral chemicals on the development and virus content of citrus buds cultured in vitro. Scientia Horticulturae, 1990, 45, 75-87.	3.6	8
66	MOLECULAR METHODS FOR DETECTION AND QUANTITATION OF VIRUS IN APHIDS. , 2006, , 81-88.		8
67	Mutagenic Analysis and Localization of a Highly Conserved Epitope Near the Amino Terminal End of the Citrus Tristeza Closterovirus Capsid Protein. Phytopathology, 1995, 85, 1311.	2.2	7
68	Suitable conditions for detecting apple chlorotic leaf spot virus in apricot trees by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Agronomy for Sustainable Development, 1985, 5, 809-812.	0.8	5
69	Epidemiology of Citrus tristeza virus in nursery blocks of Citrus macrophylla and evaluation of control measures. Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research, 2012, 10, 1107.	0.6	2