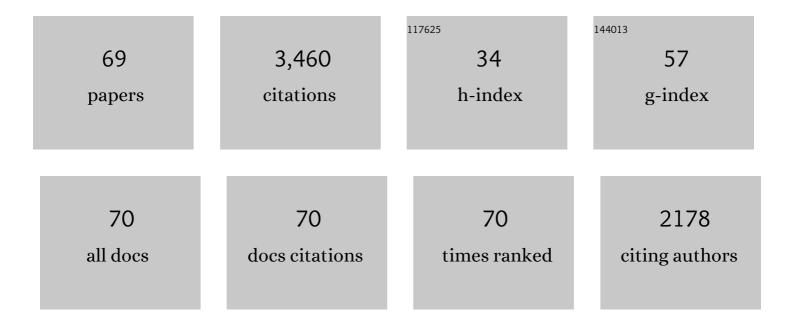
Mariano Cambra Ãlvarez

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Association of â€~ <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter solanacearum' 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
2	<i><scp>P</scp>lum pox virus</i> and sharka: a model potyvirus and a major disease. Molecular Plant Pathology, 2014, 15, 226-241.	4.2	178
3	Tissueâ€print and squash realâ€time PCR for direct detection of â€~ <i><scp>C</scp>andidatus</i> Liberibacter' species in citrus plants and psyllid vectors. Plant Pathology, 2014, 63, 1149-1158.	2.4	35
4	Start-up strategies for thermophilic anaerobic digestion of pig manure. Energy, 2014, 74, 389-395.	8.8	22
5	Potential vectors of Plum pox virus in the Eastern Mediterranean Region of Turkey. Entomologia Generalis, 2014, 35, 137-150.	3.1	10
6	Genetic engineering of Plum pox virus resistance: â€~HoneySweet' plum—from concept to product. Plant Cell, Tissue and Organ Culture, 2013, 115, 1-12.	2.3	109
7	Characterization of Sour Cherry Isolates of <i>Plum pox virus</i> from the Volga Basin in Russia Reveals a New Cherry Strain of the Virus. Phytopathology, 2013, 103, 972-979.	2.2	46
8	Horticultural mineral oil treatments in nurseries during aphid flights reduce <i>Plum pox virus</i> incidence under different ecological conditions. Annals of Applied Biology, 2013, 162, 299-308.	2.5	12
9	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
10	Calculation of Diagnostic Parameters of Advanced Serological and Molecular Tissue-Print Methods for Detection of <i>Citrus tristeza virus</i> : A Model for Other Plant Pathogens. Phytopathology, 2012, 102, 114-121.	2.2	28
11	Estimation of the accuracy of two diagnostic methods for the detection of <i>Plum pox virus</i> in nursery blocks by latent class models. Plant Pathology, 2012, 61, 413-422.	2.4	14
12	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
13	Analysis of the Epitope Structure of <i>Plum pox virus</i> Coat Protein. Phytopathology, 2011, 101, 611-619.	2.2	18
14	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
15	Resistance to <i>Plum pox virus</i> in plants expressing cytosolic and nuclear singleâ€chain antibodies against the viral RNA NIb replicase. Plant Pathology, 2011, 60, 967-976.	2.4	14
16	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
17	Susceptibility of <i>Prunus</i> rootstocks to natural infection of <i>Plum pox virus</i> and effect of mineral oil treatments. Annals of Applied Biology, 2010, 157, 447-457.	2.5	9
18	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

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19	Liberibacters Associated with Citrus Huanglongbing in Brazil: â€~ <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter asiaticus' Is Heat Tolerant, â€~ <i>Ca.</i> L. americanus' Is Heat Sensitive. Plant Disease, 2009, 93, 257-2	262 <mark>1.4</mark>	119
20	Graft Transmission Efficiencies and Multiplication of â€~ <i>Candidatus</i> Liberibacter americanus' and â€~ <i>Ca.</i> Liberibacter asiaticus' in Citrus Plants. Phytopathology, 2009, 99, 301-306.	2.2	79
21	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
22	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
23	<i>Citrus tristeza virus</i> 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
24	Co-operational PCR coupled with dot blot hybridization for detection and 16SrX grouping of phytoplasmas. Plant Pathology, 2007, 56, 677-682.	2.4	13
25	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
26	MOLECULAR METHODS FOR DETECTION AND QUANTITATION OF VIRUS IN APHIDS. , 2006, , 81-88.		8
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	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
31	QTL analysis of citrus tristeza virus-citradia interaction. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2004, 108, 603-611.	3.6	35
32	Estimation of the number of aphids carrying Citrus tristeza virus that visit adult citrus trees. Virus Research, 2004, 100, 101-108.	2.2	64
33	Sudden Death of Citrus in Brazil: A Graft-Transmissible Bud Union Disease. Plant Disease, 2004, 88, 453-467.	1.4	43
34	Innovative tools for detection of plant pathogenic viruses and bacteria. International Microbiology, 2003, 6, 233-243.	2.4	259
35	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
36	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

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37	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
38	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
39	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
40	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
41	Specific and Sensitive Detection of Phytophthora nicotianae By Simple and Nested-PCR. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2002, 108, 197-207.	1.7	98
42	Title is missing!. Molecular Breeding, 2002, 10, 1-10.	2.1	74
43	Existence of two serological subclusters of Plum pox virus, strain M. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 2001, 107, 845-848.	1.7	19
44	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
45	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
46	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
47	Fully "Recombinant Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assays―Using Genetically Engineered Single-Chain Antibody Fusion Proteins for Detection of Citrus tristeza virus. Phytopathology, 2000, 90, 1337-1344.	2.2	30
48	Incidence and epidemiology of Citrus tristeza virus in the Valencian Community of Spain. Virus Research, 2000, 71, 85-95.	2.2	78
49	Biotechnological aspects of plum pox virus. Journal of Biotechnology, 2000, 76, 121-136.	3.8	86
50	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
51	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
52	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
53	Title is missing!. European Journal of Plant Pathology, 1997, 103, 477-480.	1.7	42
54	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

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55	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
56	Spatial and Temporal Analyses of Citrus Tristeza Virus in Eastern Spain. Phytopathology, 1996, 86, 45.	2.2	74
57	Serological characterization of potato isolates of <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>atroseptica</i> and subsp. <i>carotovora</i> using polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies. Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1995, 79, 592-602.	1.1	10
58	A simple imprint-hybridization method for detection of viroids. Journal of Virological Methods, 1995, 55, 37-47.	2.1	38
59	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
60	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
61	Biological diversity of citrus tristeza virus (CTV) isolates in Spain. Plant Pathology, 1993, 42, 219-229.	2.4	55
62	Partial purification of a virus associated with a Spanish isolate of citrus ringspot. Plant Pathology, 1993, 42, 339-346.	2.4	16
63	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
64	Differentiation of <i>Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>carotovora and Erwinia carotovora</i> subsp. <i>atroseptica</i> isolated from potato by Western blot and subsequent indirect ELISA. Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1990, 69, 17-24.	1.1	12
65	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
66	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
67	Comparative study of <i>Agrobacterium</i> biotypes 1, 2 and 3 by electrophoresis and serological methods. Journal of Applied Bacteriology, 1987, 62, 295-308.	1.1	21
68	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
69	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