Richard M Amasino

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

103 papers	18,555 citations	16411 64 h-index	34900 98 g-index
154 all docs	154 docs citations	154 times ranked	11791 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	FLOWERING LOCUS C Encodes a Novel MADS Domain Protein That Acts as a Repressor of Flowering. Plant Cell, 1999, 11, 949-956.	3.1	1,803
2	Molecular Analysis of FRIGIDA, a Major Determinant of Natural Variation in Arabidopsis Flowering Time. Science, 2000, 290, 344-347.	6.0	952
3	Vernalization in Arabidopsis thaliana is mediated by the PHD finger protein VIN3. Nature, 2004, 427, 159-164.	13.7	793
4	Seasonal and developmental timing of flowering. Plant Journal, 2010, 61, 1001-1013.	2.8	713
5	A comparison of the expression patterns of several senescence-associated genes in response to stress and hormone treatment. Plant Molecular Biology, 1998, 37, 455-469.	2.0	550
6	Loss of FLOWERING LOCUS C Activity Eliminates the Late-Flowering Phenotype of FRIGIDA and Autonomous Pathway Mutations but Not Responsiveness to Vernalization. Plant Cell, 2001, 13, 935-941.	3.1	521
7	Vernalization: Winter and the Timing of Flowering in Plants. Annual Review of Cell and Developmental Biology, 2009, 25, 277-299.	4.0	507
8	Regulation of Flowering Time by Histone Acetylation in Arabidopsis. Science, 2003, 302, 1751-1754.	6.0	459
9	Molecular analysis of natural leaf senescence in Arabidopsis thaliana. Physiologia Plantarum, 1994, 92, 322-328.	2.6	451
10	The ELF4 gene controls circadian rhythms and flowering time in Arabidopsis thaliana. Nature, 2002, 419, 74-77.	13.7	436
11	Overexpression of a Novel Class of Gibberellin 2-Oxidases Decreases Gibberellin Levels and Creates Dwarf Plants. Plant Cell, 2003, 15, 151-163.	3.1	362
12	The Timing of Flowering. Plant Physiology, 2010, 154, 516-520.	2.3	338
13	Identification of a promoter region responsible for the senescence-specific expression of SAG12. , 1999, 41, 181-194.		318
14	Attenuation of FLOWERING LOCUS C activity as a mechanism for the evolution of summer-annual flowering behavior in Arabidopsis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 10102-10107.	3.3	316
15	Epigenetic maintenance of the vernalized state in Arabidopsis thaliana requires LIKE HETEROCHROMATIN PROTEIN 1. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 706-710.	9.4	309
16	PAF1-complex-mediated histone methylation of FLOWERING LOCUS C chromatin is required for the vernalization-responsive, winter-annual habit in Arabidopsis. Genes and Development, 2004, 18, 2774-2784.	2.7	302
17	AGL24acts as a promoter of flowering inArabidopsisand is positively regulated by vernalization. Plant Journal, 2003, 33, 867-874.	2.8	298
18	Vernalization and epigenetics: how plants remember winter. Current Opinion in Plant Biology, 2004, 7, 4-10.	3.5	286

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19	Diverse range of gene activity during Arabidopsis thaliana leaf senescence includes pathogen-independent induction of defense-related genes. Plant Molecular Biology, 1999, 40, 267-278.	2.0	283
20	Integration of Flowering Signals in Winter-Annual Arabidopsis. Plant Physiology, 2005, 137, 149-156.	2.3	281
21	Role of chromatin modification in flowering-time control. Trends in Plant Science, 2005, 10, 30-35.	4.3	281
22	Extensive gene content variation in the Brachypodium distachyon pan-genome correlates with population structure. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 2184.	5.8	269
23	Major flowering time gene, <i>FLOWERING LOCUS C</i> , regulates seed germination in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 11661-11666.	3.3	263
24	Senescence Is Induced in Individually Darkened Arabidopsis Leaves, but Inhibited in Whole Darkened Plants. Plant Physiology, 2001, 127, 876-886.	2.3	255
25	PIE1, an ISWI Family Gene, Is Required for FLC Activation and Floral Repression in Arabidopsis. Plant Cell, 2003, 15, 1671-1682.	3.1	254
26	Identification of a MADS-box gene, FLOWERING LOCUS M, that represses flowering. Plant Journal, 2001, 26, 229-236.	2.8	253
27	The late-flowering phenotype of FRIGIDA and mutations in LUMINIDEPENDENS is suppressed in the Landsberg erecta strain of Arabidopsis. Plant Journal, 1994, 6, 903-909.	2.8	248
28	Divergent Roles of a Pair of Homologous Jumonji/Zinc-Fingerâ€"Class Transcription Factor Proteins in the Regulation of Arabidopsis Flowering Time. Plant Cell, 2004, 16, 2601-2613.	3.1	246
29	A PHD finger protein involved in both the vernalization and photoperiod pathways in Arabidopsis. Genes and Development, 2006, 20, 3244-3248.	2.7	224
30	<i>Arabidopsis</i>Relatives of the Human Lysine-Specific Demethylase1 Repress the Expression of<i>FWA</i>and<i>FLOWERING LOCUS C</i>and Thus Promote the Floral Transition. Plant Cell, 2007, 19, 2975-2987.	3.1	220
31	REMEMBERING WINTER: Toward a Molecular Understanding of Vernalization. Annual Review of Plant Biology, 2005, 56, 491-508.	8.6	219
32	Establishment of the Vernalization-Responsive, Winter-Annual Habit in Arabidopsis Requires a Putative Histone H3 Methyl Transferase[W]. Plant Cell, 2005, 17, 3301-3310.	3.1	203
33	Markers for hypersensitive response and senescence show distinct patterns of expression. Plant Molecular Biology, 1999, 39, 1243-1255.	2.0	198
34	<i>FPA</i>, a Gene Involved in Floral Induction in Arabidopsis, Encodes a Protein Containing RNA-Recognition Motifs. Plant Cell, 2001, 13, 1427-1436.	3.1	193
35	Vernalization, Competence, and the Epigenetic Memory of Winter. Plant Cell, 2004, 16, 2553-2559.	3.1	191
36	Identification of a Functional Homolog of the Yeast Copper Homeostasis Gene ATX1 from Arabidopsis1. Plant Physiology, 1998, 117, 1227-1234.	2.3	190

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37	The Arabidopsis Knockout Facility at the University of Wisconsinâ€"Madison: Fig. 1.. Plant Physiology, 2000, 124, 1465-1467.	2.3	189
38	<i>ARABIDOPSIS TRITHORAX-RELATED7</i> Is Required for Methylation of Lysine 4 of Histone H3 and for Transcriptional Activation of <i>FLOWERING LOCUS C</i> Â Â. Plant Cell, 2009, 21, 3257-3269.	3.1	182
39	A robust method for detecting singleâ€nucleotide changes as polymorphic markers by PCR. Plant Journal, 1998, 14, 381-385.	2.8	179
40	Natural allelic variation identifies new genes in the Arabidopsis circadian system. Plant Journal, 1999, 20, 67-77.	2.8	171
41	FRIGIDA-related genes are required for the winter-annual habit in Arabidopsis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 3281-3285.	3.3	171
42	Cytokinins in plant senescence: From spray and pray to clone and play. BioEssays, 1996, 18, 557-565.	1.2	145
43	Analysis of naturally occurring late flowering in Arabidopsis thaliana. Molecular Genetics and Genomics, 1993, 237-237, 171-176.	2.4	144
44	Resetting and regulation of <i>FLOWERING LOCUS C</i> expression during Arabidopsis reproductive development. Plant Journal, 2009, 57, 918-931.	2.8	144
45	Evolutionary Conservation of the FLOWERING LOCUS C-Mediated Vernalization Response: Evidence From the Sugar Beet (Beta vulgaris). Genetics, 2007, 176, 295-307.	1.2	142
46	The WiscDsLox T-DNA collection: an arabidopsis community resource generated by using an improved high-throughput T-DNA sequencing pipeline. Journal of Plant Research, 2007, 120, 157-165.	1.2	132
47	Winter Memory throughout the Plant Kingdom: Different Paths to Flowering. Plant Physiology, 2017, 173, 27-35.	2.3	127
48	Histone arginine methylation is required for vernalization-induced epigenetic silencing of <i>FLC</i> in winter-annual <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 411-416.	3.3	115
49	Vernalization and flowering time. Current Opinion in Biotechnology, 2005, 16, 154-158.	3.3	114
50	Interaction of Photoperiod and Vernalization Determines Flowering Time of <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> Â Â Â Â. Plant Physiology, 2014, 164, 694-709.	2.3	109
51	Vernalization: A model for investigating epigenetics and eukaryotic gene regulation in plants. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2007, 1769, 269-275.	2.4	106
52	Genetic interactions between FLM and other flowering-time genes in Arabidopsis thaliana. Plant Molecular Biology, 2003, 52, 915-922.	2.0	103
53	Acceleration of Flowering during Shade Avoidance in Arabidopsis Alters the Balance between<i>FLOWERING LOCUS C</i>-Mediated Repression and Photoperiodic Induction of Flowering Â. Plant Physiology, 2008, 148, 1681-1694.	2.3	101
54	<scp>O</scp>s<scp>VIL</scp>2 functions with <scp>PRC</scp>2 to induce flowering by repressing <scp><i>O</i></scp><i>s</i><scp><i>LFL</i></scp><i>1</i> in rice. Plant Journal, 2013, 73, 566-578.	2.8	99

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55	Lesions in the mRNA cap-binding gene ABA HYPERSENSITIVE 1 suppress FRIGIDA-mediated delayed flowering in Arabidopsis. Plant Journal, 2004, 40, 112-119.	2.8	98
56	Growth habit determination by the balance of histone methylation activities in Arabidopsis. EMBO Journal, 2010, 29, 3208-3215.	3.5	95
57	Development of public immortal mapping populations, molecular markers and linkage maps for rapid cycling Brassica rapa and B. oleracea. Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 2009, 120, 31-43.	1.8	94
58	The Arabidopsis flowering-time gene LUMINIDEPENDENS is expressed primarily in regions of cell proliferation and encodes a nuclear protein that regulates LEAFY expression. Plant Journal, 1999, 18, 195-203.	2.8	90
59	Regulation of developmental senescence is conserved between Arabidopsis and Brassica napus. , 1999, 41, 195-206.		90
60	FRIGIDA-ESSENTIAL 1 interacts genetically with FRIGIDAand FRIGIDA-LIKE 1 to promote the winter-annual habit of Arabidopsis thaliana. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 5471-5478.	1.2	85
61	Evolution of <i>VRN2/Ghd7-</i>Like Genes in Vernalization-Mediated Repression of Grass Flowering. Plant Physiology, 2016, 170, 2124-2135.	2.3	82
62	1955: Kinetin Arrives. The 50th Anniversary of a New Plant Hormone. Plant Physiology, 2005, 138, 1177-1184.	2.3	80
63	<i>HUA2</i> is required for the expression of floral repressors in <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>. Plant Journal, 2005, 41, 376-385.	2.8	75
64	A Single Amino Acid Change in the Enhancer of Zeste Ortholog CURLY LEAF Results in Vernalization-Independent, Rapid Flowering in Arabidopsis. Plant Physiology, 2009, 151, 1688-1697.	2.3	71
65	PHYTOCHROME C Is an Essential Light Receptor for Photoperiodic Flowering in the Temperate Grass, <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>. Genetics, 2014, 198, 397-408.	1.2	70
66	Natural Variation of Flowering Time and Vernalization Responsiveness in Brachypodium distachyon. Bioenergy Research, 2010, 3, 38-46.	2.2	68
67	Gibberellin response mutants identified by luciferase imaging. Plant Journal, 2001, 25, 509-519.	2.8	67
68	Control of flowering time in plants. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 1996, 6, 480-487.	1.5	61
69	Molecular genetic studies of the memory of winter. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2006, 57, 3369-3377.	2.4	61
70	DICER-LIKE 1 and DICER-LIKE 3 Redundantly Act to Promote Flowering via Repression of FLOWERING LOCUS C in Arabidopsis thaliana. Genetics, 2007, 176, 1359-1362.	1.2	61
71	ARABIDOPSIS TRITHORAX-RELATED3/SET DOMAIN GROUP2 is Required for the Winter-Annual Habit of Arabidopsis thaliana. Plant and Cell Physiology, 2012, 53, 834-846.	1.5	58
72	Rapid induction of genomic demethylation and T-DNA gene expression in plant cells by 5-azacytosine derivatives. Plant Molecular Biology, 1989, 12, 413-423.	2.0	53

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73	FLOWERING LOCUS C-dependent and -independent regulation of the circadian clock by the autonomous and vernalization pathways. BMC Plant Biology, 2006, 6, 10.	1.6	50
74	Brahma Is Required for Proper Expression of the Floral Repressor FLC in Arabidopsis. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17997.	1.1	50
75	Natural variation in the temperature range permissive for vernalization in accessions of <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2012, 35, 2181-2191.	2.8	44
76	The gibberellic acid biosynthesis mutantga1-3 ofArabidopsis thaliana is responsive to vernalization. , 1999, 25, 194-198.		43
77	A methyltransferase required for proper timing of the vernalization response in <i>Arabidopsis</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 2269-2274.	3.3	43
78	Floral induction and monocarpic versus polycarpic life histories. Genome Biology, 2009, 10, 228.	13.9	41
79	Establishment of a vernalization requirement in <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i> requires <i>REPRESSOR OF VERNALIZATION1</i>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, 6623-6628.	3.3	41
80	Genetic Architecture of Flowering-Time Variation in <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>. Plant Physiology, 2017, 173, 269-279.	2.3	40
81	Polycomb proteins regulate the quantitative induction of <i>VERNALIZATION INSENSITIVE 3</i> in response to low temperatures. Plant Journal, 2011, 65, 382-391.	2.8	38
82	EARLY FLOWERING 5acts as a floral repressor inArabidopsis. Plant Journal, 2004, 38, 664-672.	2.8	35
83	Leaf Senescence: Gene Expression and Regulation. , 1997, , 215-234.		35
84	Characterization of a gene from Zea mays related to the Arabidopsis flowering-time gene LUMINIDEPENDENS. Plant Molecular Biology, 2000, 44, 107-122.	2.0	31
85	The RNA Binding Protein ELF9 Directly Reduces SUPPRESSOR OF OVEREXPRESSION OF CO1 Transcript Levels in Arabidopsis, Possibly via Nonsense-Mediated mRNA Decay. Plant Cell, 2009, 21, 1195-1211.	3.1	29
86	A florigen paralog is required for short-day vernalization in a pooid grass. ELife, 2019, 8, .	2.8	28
87	Memory of the vernalized state in plants including the model grass Brachypodium distachyon. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2014, 5, 99.	1.7	27
88	An ortholog of <i><scp>CURLY LEAF</scp>/<scp>ENHANCER OF ZESTE</scp> likeâ€•1</i> is required for proper flowering in <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>. Plant Journal, 2018, 93, 871-882.	2.8	25
89	Two FLX family members are non-redundantly required to establish the vernalization requirement in Arabidopsis. Nature Communications, 2013, 4, 2186.	5.8	17
90	Focus on Flowering and Reproduction. Plant Physiology, 2017, 173, 1-4.	2.3	15

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91	Broadening the impact of plant science through innovative, integrative, and inclusive outreach. Plant Direct, 2021, 5, e00316.	0.8	14
92	EARLY FLOWERING 3 and Photoperiod Sensing in Brachypodium distachyon. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2021, 12, 769194.	1.7	14
93	High throughput isolation of DNA and RNA in 96-well format using a paint shaker. Plant Molecular Biology Reporter, 2001, 19, 227-233.	1.0	12
94	The Role of VIN3-LIKE Genes in Environmentally Induced Epigenetic Regulation of Flowering. Plant Signaling and Behavior, 2007, 2, 127-128.	1.2	10
95	Flowering time: a pathway that begins at the 3â€² end. Current Biology, 2003, 13, R670-R672.	1.8	9
96	Genetic and genomic resources to study natural variation in <i>Brassica rapa</i>. Plant Direct, 2020, 4, e00285.	0.8	8
97	Variation in shade-induced flowering in Arabidopsis thaliana results from FLOWERING LOCUS T allelic variation. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187768.	1.1	7
98	Elevating the conversation about GE crops. Nature Biotechnology, 2017, 35, 302-304.	9.4	6
99	Mutations in the predicted DNA polymerase subunit POLD3 result in more rapid flowering of <i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>. New Phytologist, 2020, 227, 1725-1735.	3.5	6
100	My favourite flowering image: Maryland Mammoth tobacco. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2013, 64, 5817-5818.	2.4	4
101	A path to a biennial life history. Nature Plants, 2018, 4, 752-753.	4.7	4
102	Senescence and Genetic Engineering. , 2004, , 91-105.		2
103	Introduction to Developmental Traits. , 0, , .		0