Jeffrey S Chamberlain

List of Publications by Citations

217 papers	17,168 citations	72 h-index	126 g-index
244 ext. papers	18,508 ext. citations	10.6 avg, IF	6.36 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
217	Deletion screening of the Duchenne muscular dystrophy locus via multiplex DNA amplification. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1988**, 16, 11141-56	20.1	990
216	Characterization of dystrophin in muscle-biopsy specimens from patients with Duchenne's or Becker's muscular dystrophy. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **1988**, 318, 1363-8	59.2	801
215	Pericytes of human skeletal muscle are myogenic precursors distinct from satellite cells. *Nature Cell Biology*, **2007**, 9, 255-67	23.4	791
214	Systemic delivery of genes to striated muscles using adeno-associated viral vectors. *Nature Medicine*, **2004**, 10, 828-34	50.5	519
213	Modular flexibility of dystrophin: implications for gene therapy of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Nature Medicine*, **2002**, 8, 253-61	50.5	446
212	Animal models for muscular dystrophy show different patterns of sarcolemmal disruption. *Journal of Cell Biology*, **1997**, 139, 375-85	7.3	411
211	X-linked dilated cardiomyopathy. Molecular genetic evidence of linkage to the Duchenne muscular dystrophy (dystrophin) gene at the Xp21 locus. *Circulation*, **1993**, 87, 1854-65	16.7	410
210	Dystrophins carrying spectrin-like repeats 16 and 17 anchor nNOS to the sarcolemma and enhance exercise performance in a mouse model of muscular dystrophy. *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, **2009**, 119, 624-35	15.9	283
209	Overexpression of dystrophin in transgenic mdx mice eliminates dystrophic symptoms without toxicity. *Nature*, **1993**, 364, 725-9	50.4	261
208	Expression of full-length and truncated dystrophin mini-genes in transgenic mdx mice. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **1995**, 4, 1251-8	5.6	253
207	Identification and characterization of the dystrophin anchoring site on beta-dystroglycan. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 27305-10	5.4	250
206	rAAV6-microdystrophin preserves muscle function and extends lifespan in severely dystrophic mice. *Nature Medicine*, **2006**, 12, 787-9	50.5	248
205	Dystrophin-deficient mdx mice display a reduced life span and are susceptible to spontaneous rhabdomyosarcoma. *FASEB Journal*, **2007**, 21, 2195-204	0.9	244
204	Force and power output of fast and slow skeletal muscles from mdx mice 6-28 months old. *Journal of Physiology*, **2001**, 535, 591-600	3.9	243
203	Sarcolemma-localized nNOS is required to maintain activity after mild exercise. *Nature*, **2008**, 456, 511-5	50.4	232
202	Muscle-specific CRISPR/Cas9 dystrophin gene editing ameliorates pathophysiology in a mouse model for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Nature Communications*, **2017**, 8, 14454	17.4	225
201	Production and characterization of improved adenovirus vectors with the E1, E2b, and E3 genes deleted. *Journal of Virology*, **1998**, 72, 926-33	6.6	205

200	Efficient transduction of skeletal muscle using vectors based on adeno-associated virus serotype 6. *Molecular Therapy*, **2004**, 10, 671-8	11.7	195
199	Sustained AAV-mediated dystrophin expression in a canine model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy with a brief course of immunosuppression. *Molecular Therapy*, **2007**, 15, 1160-6	11.7	192
198	Assembly of the dystrophin-associated protein complex does not require the dystrophin COOH-terminal domain. *Journal of Cell Biology*, **2000**, 150, 1399-410	7.3	188
197	New mdx mutation disrupts expression of muscle and nonmuscle isoforms of dystrophin. *Nature Genetics*, **1993**, 4, 87-93	36.3	172
196	Expression of the murine Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene in muscle and brain. *Science*, **1988**, 239, 1416-8	33.3	171
195	Efficient in vivo gene expression by trans-splicing adeno-associated viral vectors. *Nature Biotechnology*, **2005**, 23, 1435-9	44.5	164
194	Differential expression of dystrophin isoforms in strains of mdx mice with different mutations. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **1996**, 5, 1149-53	5.6	158
193	Tibialis anterior muscles in mdx mice are highly susceptible to contraction-induced injury. *Journal of Muscle Research and Cell Motility*, **2001**, 22, 467-75	3.5	156
192	Forced expression of dystrophin deletion constructs reveals structure-function correlations. *Journal of Cell Biology*, **1996**, 134, 93-102	7.3	155
191	Dp71 can restore the dystrophin-associated glycoprotein complex in muscle but fails to prevent dystrophy. *Nature Genetics*, **1994**, 8, 333-9	36.3	150
190	Adeno-associated virus-mediated microdystrophin expression protects young mdx muscle from contraction-induced injury. *Molecular Therapy*, **2005**, 11, 245-56	11.7	148
189	Recombinant adeno-associated virus transduction and integration. *Molecular Therapy*, **2008**, 16, 1189-99	11.7	147
188	Selective loss of sarcolemmal nitric oxide synthase in Becker muscular dystrophy. *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, **1996**, 184, 609-18	16.6	143
187	Design of tissue-specific regulatory cassettes for high-level rAAV-mediated expression in skeletal and cardiac muscle. *Molecular Therapy*, **2007**, 15, 320-9	11.7	142
186	Human and murine dystrophin mRNA transcripts are differentially expressed during skeletal muscle, heart, and brain development. *Nucleic Acids Research*, **1992**, 20, 1725-31	20.1	141
185	Encapsidated adenovirus minichromosomes allow delivery and expression of a 14 kb dystrophin cDNA to muscle cells. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **1996**, 5, 913-21	5.6	140
184	Follistatin-mediated skeletal muscle hypertrophy is regulated by Smad3 and mTOR independently of myostatin. *Journal of Cell Biology*, **2012**, 197, 997-1008	7.3	133
183	Microdystrophin gene therapy of cardiomyopathy restores dystrophin-glycoprotein complex and improves sarcolemma integrity in the mdx mouse heart. *Circulation*, **2003**, 108, 1626-32	16.7	130

182	Long-term persistence of donor nuclei in a Duchenne muscular dystrophy patient receiving bone marrow transplantation. *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, **2002**, 110, 807-814	15.9	130
181	Progress toward Gene Therapy for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. *Molecular Therapy*, **2017**, 25, 1125-1131	11.7	125
180	Interactions between beta 2-syntrophin and a family of microtubule-associated serine/threonine kinases. *Nature Neuroscience*, **1999**, 2, 611-7	25.5	124
179	Systemic delivery of human microdystrophin to regenerating mouse dystrophic muscle by muscle progenitor cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2004**, 101, 3581-6	11.5	122
178	Functional correction of adult mdx mouse muscle using gutted adenoviral vectors expressing full-length dystrophin. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2002**, 99, 12979-84	11.5	121
177	High levels of AAV vector integration into CRISPR-induced DNA breaks. *Nature Communications*, **2019**, 10, 4439	17.4	119
176	Immunity to adeno-associated virus-mediated gene transfer in a random-bred canine model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Human Gene Therapy*, **2007**, 18, 18-26	4.8	119
175	Systemic administration of micro-dystrophin restores cardiac geometry and prevents dobutamine-induced cardiac pump failure. *Molecular Therapy*, **2007**, 15, 1086-92	11.7	110
174	An ex vivo gene therapy approach to treat muscular dystrophy using inducible pluripotent stem cells. *Nature Communications*, **2013**, 4, 1549	17.4	108
173	Cas9 immunity creates challenges for CRISPR gene editing therapies. *Nature Communications*, **2018**, 9, 3497	17.4	108
172	Adeno-associated virus vector-mediated gene transfer into dystrophin-deficient skeletal muscles evokes enhanced immune response against the transgene product. *Gene Therapy*, **2002**, 9, 1576-88	4	106
171	Sustained human factor VIII expression in hemophilia A mice following systemic delivery of a gutless adenoviral vector. *Molecular Therapy*, **2002**, 5, 63-73	11.7	106
170	Contraction-induced injury to single permeabilized muscle fibers from mdx, transgenic mdx, and control mice. *American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology*, **2000**, 279, C1290-4	5.4	104
169	Identification of alpha-syntrophin binding to syntrophin triplet, dystrophin, and utrophin. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, **1995**, 270, 4975-8	5.4	101
168	Emergent dilated cardiomyopathy caused by targeted repair of dystrophic skeletal muscle. *Molecular Therapy*, **2008**, 16, 832-5	11.7	99
167	The value of mammalian models for duchenne muscular dystrophy in developing therapeutic strategies. *Current Topics in Developmental Biology*, **2008**, 84, 431-53	5.3	96
166	Systemic microdystrophin gene delivery improves skeletal muscle structure and function in old dystrophic mdx mice. *Molecular Therapy*, **2008**, 16, 657-64	11.7	96
165	mdx muscle pathology is independent of nNOS perturbation. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **1998**, 7, 823-9	5.6	94

164	Microutrophin delivery through rAAV6 increases lifespan and improves muscle function in dystrophic dystrophin/utrophin-deficient mice. *Molecular Therapy*, **2008**, 16, 1539-45	11.7	93
163	Gene therapy of muscular dystrophy. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2002**, 11, 2355-62	5.6	93
162	Dystrophin deficiency in Drosophila reduces lifespan and causes a dilated cardiomyopathy phenotype. *Aging Cell*, **2008**, 7, 237-49	9.9	91
161	Dissecting the signaling and mechanical functions of the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex. *Journal of Cell Science*, **2006**, 119, 1537-46	5.3	91
160	Prevention of muscle aging by myofiber-associated satellite cell transplantation. *Science Translational Medicine*, **2010**, 2, 57ra83	17.5	87
159	Therapeutic approaches to muscular dystrophy. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2011**, 20, R69-78	5.6	86
158	Is the carboxyl-terminus of dystrophin required for membrane association? A novel, severe case of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Annals of Neurology*, **1991**, 30, 605-10	9.4	86
157	Expression of recombinant dystrophin and its localization to the cell membrane. *Nature*, **1991**, 349, 334-6	50.4	84
156	Stable expression of calpain 3 from a muscle transgene in vivo: immature muscle in transgenic mice suggests a role for calpain 3 in muscle maturation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2002**, 99, 8874-9	11.5	82
155	Analysis of muscle creatine kinase regulatory elements in recombinant adenoviral vectors. *Molecular Therapy*, **2000**, 2, 16-25	11.7	81
154	Immune evasion by muscle-specific gene expression in dystrophic muscle. *Molecular Therapy*, **2001**, 4, 525-33	11.7	80
153	Inhibitors of sterol synthesis. Hypocholesterolemic action of dietary 5alpha-cholest-8(14)-en-3beta-ol-15-one in rats and mice. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, **1977**, 78, 1227-33	3.4	80
152	Viral-mediated gene therapy for the muscular dystrophies: successes, limitations and recent advances. *Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease*, **2007**, 1772, 243-62	6.9	79
151	Erratum to Efficient Transduction of Skeletal Muscle Using Vectors Based on Adeno-associated Virus Serotype 6 *Molecular Therapy*, **2009**, 17, 1482	11.7	78
150	Prevention of dystrophic pathology in mdx mice by a truncated dystrophin isoform. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **1994**, 3, 1725-33	5.6	78
149	Gene therapy of mdx mice with large truncated dystrophins generated by recombination using rAAV6. *Molecular Therapy*, **2011**, 19, 36-45	11.7	74
148	The mdx-amplification-resistant mutation system assay, a simple and rapid polymerase chain reaction-based detection of the mdx allele. *Muscle and Nerve*, **1996**, 19, 1549-53	3.4	74
147	Deletion analysis of the dystrophin-actin binding domain. *FEBS Letters*, **1994**, 344, 255-60	3.8	74

146	Proteomic analysis of mdx skeletal muscle: Great reduction of adenylate kinase 1 expression and enzymatic activity. *Proteomics*, **2003**, 3, 1895-903	4.8	72
145	Stable transduction of myogenic cells with lentiviral vectors expressing a minidystrophin. *Gene Therapy*, **2005**, 12, 1099-108	4	72
144	MULTIPLEX PCR FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY **1990**, 272-281		72
143	Gene therapy strategies for Duchenne muscular dystrophy utilizing recombinant adeno-associated virus vectors. *Molecular Therapy*, **2006**, 13, 241-9	11.7	71
142	Isolation and characterization of packaging cell lines that coexpress the adenovirus E1, DNA polymerase, and preterminal proteins: implications for gene therapy. *Gene Therapy*, **1997**, 4, 258-63	4	70
141	Transgenic mdx mice expressing dystrophin with a deletion in the actin-binding domain display a "mild Becker" phenotype. *Journal of Cell Biology*, **1996**, 134, 873-84	7.3	70
140	Skeletal muscle contractions induce acute changes in cytosolic superoxide, but slower responses in mitochondrial superoxide and cellular hydrogen peroxide. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e96378	3.7	68
139	Sarcolemmal nNOS anchoring reveals a qualitative difference between dystrophin and utrophin. *Journal of Cell Science*, **2010**, 123, 2008-13	5.3	68
138	Activation of JNK1 contributes to dystrophic muscle pathogenesis. *Current Biology*, **2001**, 11, 1278-82	6.3	68
137	Functional deficits in nNOSmu-deficient skeletal muscle: myopathy in nNOS knockout mice. *PLoS ONE*, **2008**, 3, e3387	3.7	67
136	Viral vectors for gene transfer of micro-, mini-, or full-length dystrophin. *Neuromuscular Disorders*, **2002**, 12 Suppl 1, S23-9	2.9	67
135	Gene and cell-mediated therapies for muscular dystrophy. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2013**, 47, 649-63	3.4	66
134	Successful regional delivery and long-term expression of a dystrophin gene in canine muscular dystrophy: a preclinical model for human therapies. *Molecular Therapy*, **2012**, 20, 1501-7	11.7	65
133	Mdx mice inducibly expressing dystrophin provide insights into the potential of gene therapy for duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2000**, 9, 2507-15	5.6	65
132	Adeno-associated viral (AAV) vectors do not efficiently target muscle satellite cells. *Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development*, **2014**, 1,	6.4	64
131	Microarchitecture is severely compromised but motor protein function is preserved in dystrophic mdx skeletal muscle. *Biophysical Journal*, **2010**, 98, 606-16	2.9	63
130	Dystrophin and utrophin influence fiber type composition and post-synaptic membrane structure. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2000**, 9, 1357-67	5.6	63
129	Muscle engraftment of myogenic progenitor cells following intraarterial transplantation. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2006**, 34, 44-52	3.4	62

128	Phenotypic improvement of dystrophic muscles by rAAV/microdystrophin vectors is augmented by Igf1 codelivery. *Molecular Therapy*, **2005**, 12, 441-50	11.7	60
127	Improved adenovirus packaging cell lines to support the growth of replication-defective gene-delivery vectors. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **1996**, 93, 3352-6	11.5	59
126	The polyproline site in hinge 2 influences the functional capacity of truncated dystrophins. *PLoS Genetics*, **2010**, 6, e1000958	6	57
125	Expression of Dp260 in muscle tethers the actin cytoskeleton to the dystrophin-glycoprotein complex and partially prevents dystrophy. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2002**, 11, 1095-105	5.6	57
124	Long-term persistence of donor nuclei in a Duchenne muscular dystrophy patient receiving bone marrow transplantation. *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, **2002**, 110, 807-14	15.9	57
123	Emerging strategies for cell and gene therapy of the muscular dystrophies. *Expert Reviews in Molecular Medicine*, **2009**, 11, e18	6.7	56
122	Cell-lineage regulated myogenesis for dystrophin replacement: a novel therapeutic approach for treatment of muscular dystrophy. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2008**, 17, 2507-17	5.6	55
121	Developments in gene therapy for muscular dystrophy. *Microscopy Research and Technique*, **2000**, 48, 223-38	2.8	53
120	Progress and prospects of gene therapy clinical trials for the muscular dystrophies. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2016**, 25, R9-17	5.6	52
119	A Five-Repeat Micro-Dystrophin Gene Ameliorated Dystrophic Phenotype in the Severe DBA/2J-mdx Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. *Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development*, **2017**, 6, 216-230	6.4	51
118	Multiply deleted [E1, polymerase-, and pTP-] adenovirus vector persists despite deletion of the preterminal protein. *Journal of Gene Medicine*, **2000**, 2, 250-9	3.5	51
117	Improved production of gutted adenovirus in cells expressing adenovirus preterminal protein and DNA polymerase. *Journal of Virology*, **1999**, 73, 7835-41	6.6	51
116	Truncated dystrophins can influence neuromuscular synapse structure. *Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences*, **2009**, 40, 433-41	4.8	50
115	Dystrophin mutations predict cellular susceptibility to oxidative stress. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2000**, 23, 784-92	3.4	50
114	Dystrophin delivery to muscles of mdx mice using lentiviral vectors leads to myogenic progenitor targeting and stable gene expression. *Molecular Therapy*, **2010**, 18, 206-13	11.7	49
113	A highly functional mini-dystrophin/GFP fusion gene for cell and gene therapy studies of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2006**, 15, 1610-22	5.6	46
112	Increased sphingosine-1-phosphate improves muscle regeneration in acutely injured mdx mice. *Skeletal Muscle*, **2013**, 3, 20	5.1	45
111	rAAV6-microdystrophin rescues aberrant Golgi complex organization in mdx skeletal muscles. *Traffic*, **2007**, 8, 1424-39	5.7	43

110	Characterization of aquaporin-4 in muscle and muscular dystrophy. *FASEB Journal*, **2002**, 16, 943-9	0.9	43
109	Gene therapy in large animal models of muscular dystrophy. *ILAR Journal*, **2009**, 50, 187-98	1.7	42
108	Development of Novel Micro-dystrophins with Enhanced Functionality. *Molecular Therapy*, **2019**, 27, 623-635	11.7	41
107	Functional capacity of dystrophins carrying deletions in the N-terminal actin-binding domain. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2007**, 16, 2105-13	5.6	40
106	AAV-based gene therapies for the muscular dystrophies. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2019**, 28, R102-R107	5.6	39
105	Immunity and AAV-Mediated Gene Therapy for Muscular Dystrophies in Large Animal Models and Human Trials. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, **2011**, 2, 201	5.7	39
104	Cachexia in cancer--zeroing in on myosin. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **2004**, 351, 2124-5	59.2	38
103	Differential expression of the skeletal muscle proteome in mdx mice at different ages. *Electrophoresis*, **2004**, 25, 2576-85	3.6	38
102	Regional localization of the murine Duchenne muscular dystrophy gene on the mouse X chromosome. *Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics*, **1987**, 13, 671-8		38
101	Inhibitory control over Ca(2+) sparks via mechanosensitive channels is disrupted in dystrophin deficient muscle but restored by mini-dystrophin expression. *PLoS ONE*, **2008**, 3, e3644	3.7	38
100	Onset of experimental severe cardiac fibrosis is mediated by overexpression of Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2. *Hypertension*, **2009**, 53, 694-700	8.5	36
99	Immune responses to AAV in canine muscle monitored by cellular assays and noninvasive imaging. *Molecular Therapy*, **2010**, 18, 617-24	11.7	35
98	Evaluation of vascular delivery methodologies to enhance rAAV6-mediated gene transfer to canine striated musculature. *Molecular Therapy*, **2009**, 17, 1427-33	11.7	35
97	Molecular and cellular adaptations to chronic myotendinous strain injury in mdx mice expressing a truncated dystrophin. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2008**, 17, 3975-86	5.6	32
96	L-type Ca2+ channel function is linked to dystrophin expression in mammalian muscle. *PLoS ONE*, **2008**, 3, e1762	3.7	32
95	Cardiac consequences to skeletal muscle-centric therapeutics for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine*, **2009**, 19, 50-55	6.9	31
94	Animal models of muscular dystrophy. *Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science*, **2012**, 105, 83-111	4	30
93	Gene Therapy for Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Expert Opinion on Orphan Drugs*, **2015**, 3, 1255-1266	1.1	29

92	Spectrin-like repeats from dystrophin and alpha-actinin-2 are not functionally interchangeable. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2002**, 11, 1807-15	5.6	29
91	Integrated expression analysis of muscle hypertrophy identifies as a negative regulator of muscle mass. *JCI Insight*, **2016**, 1,	9.9	29
90	Variable rescue of microtubule and physiological phenotypes in mdx muscle expressing different miniaturized dystrophins. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2018**, 27, 2090-2100	5.6	28
89	Myofiber branching rather than myofiber hyperplasia contributes to muscle hypertrophy in mdx mice. *Skeletal Muscle*, **2014**, 4, 10	5.1	28
88	Lentiviral transduction of microglial cells. *Glia*, **2005**, 50, 48-55	9	28
87	Characterization of dystrophin and utrophin diversity in the mouse. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **1999**, 8, 593-9	5.6	28
86	Fluorophore-labeled myosin-specific antibodies simplify muscle-fiber phenotyping. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2008**, 37, 104-6	3.4	27
85	Therapy for neuromuscular disorders. *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development*, **2009**, 19, 290-7	4.9	26
84	Gutted adenoviral vector growth using E1/E2b/E3-deleted helper viruses. *Journal of Gene Medicine*, **2002**, 4, 480-9	3.5	26
83	Muscular dystrophy: the worm turns to genetic disease. *Current Biology*, **2000**, 10, R795-7	6.3	26
82	Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (GTP): characterization of the human PCK1 gene and localization distal to MODY on chromosome 20. *Genomics*, **1993**, 16, 698-706	4.3	26
81	Characterization of patients with glycerol kinase deficiency utilizing cDNA probes for the Duchenne muscular dystrophy locus. *Human Genetics*, **1989**, 83, 122-6	6.3	26
80	Gene replacement therapies for duchenne muscular dystrophy using adeno-associated viral vectors. *Current Gene Therapy*, **2012**, 12, 139-51	4.3	25
79	Generation and growth of gutted adenoviral vectors. *Methods in Enzymology*, **2002**, 346, 224-46	1.7	25
78	Loss of niche-satellite cell interactions in syndecan-3 null mice alters muscle progenitor cell homeostasis improving muscle regeneration. *Skeletal Muscle*, **2016**, 6, 34	5.1	24
77	Viral vector-mediated gene therapies. *Current Opinion in Neurology*, **2015**, 28, 522-7	7.1	24
76	Therapy of Genetic Disorders-Novel Therapies for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. *Current Pediatrics Reports*, **2014**, 2, 102-112	0.7	23
75	Expression of the dystrophin isoform Dp116 preserves functional muscle mass and extends lifespan without preventing dystrophy in severely dystrophic mice. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2011**, 20, 4978-90	5.6	23

74	A B2 repeat insertion generates alternate structures of the mouse muscle gamma-phosphorylase kinase gene. *Genomics*, **1993**, 16, 139-49	4.3	23
73	Optimization of Multiplex PCRs **1994**, 38-46		23
72	Muscle structure influences utrophin expression in mdx mice. *PLoS Genetics*, **2014**, 10, e1004431	6	22
71	Diaphragm muscle strip preparation for evaluation of gene therapies in mdx mice. *Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology*, **2008**, 35, 725-9	3	22
70	Syntrophin binds directly to multiple spectrin-like repeats in dystrophin and mediates binding of nNOS to repeats 16-17. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2018**, 27, 2978-2985	5.6	22
69	Heparin-binding correlates with increased efficiency of AAV1- and AAV6-mediated transduction of striated muscle, but negatively impacts CNS transduction. *Gene Therapy*, **2013**, 20, 497-503	4	21
68	Gene therapy for muscular dystrophy - a review of promising progress. *Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy*, **2003**, 3, 803-14	5.4	21
67	Gene therapy for muscular dystrophy ? a review of promising progress. *Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy*, **2003**, 3, 803-814	5.4	20
66	PCR analysis of dystrophin gene mutation and expression. *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry*, **1991**, 46, 255-9	4.7	19
65	Sequencing protocols to genotype mdx, mdx(4cv), and mdx(5cv) mice. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2010**, 42, 268-70	3.4	18
64	Localization of Dlg at the mammalian neuromuscular junction. *NeuroReport*, **1998**, 9, 2121-5	1.7	18
63	Expression of the 71 kDa dystrophin isoform (Dp71) evaluated by gene targeting. *Brain Research*, **1999**, 830, 174-8	3.7	18
62	Donor origin of multipotent adult progenitor cells in radiation chimeras. *Blood*, **2005**, 106, 3646-9	2.2	17
61	Characterization of 10 new polymorphic dinucleotide repeats and generation of a high-density microsatellite-based physical map of the BRCA1 region of chromosome 17q21. *Genomics*, **1994**, 24, 419-24	4.3	17
60	Efficient rescue of gutted adenovirus genomes allows rapid production of concentrated stocks without negative selection. *Human Gene Therapy*, **2002**, 13, 519-31	4.8	16
59	Prosurvival Factors Improve Functional Engraftment of Myogenically Converted Dermal Cells into Dystrophic Skeletal Muscle. *Stem Cells and Development*, **2016**, 25, 1559-1569	4.4	15
58	Biodistribution and safety profile of recombinant adeno-associated virus serotype 6 vectors following intravenous delivery. *Journal of Virology*, **2008**, 82, 7711-5	6.6	15
57	Viral vectors for gene transfer to striated muscle. *Current Opinion in Molecular Therapeutics*, **2004**, 6, 491-8		15

56	Duchenne muscular dystrophy models show their age. *Cell*, **2010**, 143, 1040-2	56.2	14
55	Multi-parametric MRI at 14T for muscular dystrophy mice treated with AAV vector-mediated gene therapy. *PLoS ONE*, **2015**, 10, e0124914	3.7	14
54	Micro-utrophin Improves Cardiac and Skeletal Muscle Function of Severely Affected D2/ Mice. *Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development*, **2018**, 11, 92-105	6.4	14
53	Engineered DNA plasmid reduces immunity to dystrophin while improving muscle force in a model of gene therapy of Duchenne dystrophy. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2018**, 115, E9182-E9191	11.5	14
52	AAV6 Vector Production and Purification for Muscle Gene Therapy. *Methods in Molecular Biology*, **2018**, 1687, 257-266	1.4	12
51	Electromyographic studies in mdx and wild-type C57 mice. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2006**, 33, 208-14	3.4	12
50	Progress toward gene therapy of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. *Seminars in Neurology*, **1999**, 19, 323-32	3.2	12
49	DXS28 (C7) maps centromeric to DXS68 (L1-4) and DXS67 (B24) by deletion analysis. *Genomics*, **1990**, 7, 442-4	4.3	12
48	Translating the genomics revolution: the need for an international gene therapy consortium for monogenic diseases. *Molecular Therapy*, **2013**, 21, 266-8	11.7	11
47	Engraftment potential of dermal fibroblasts following in vivo myogenic conversion in immunocompetent dystrophic skeletal muscle. *Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development*, **2014**, 1, 14025	6.4	11
46	Immune Responses to rAAV6: The Influence of Canine Parvovirus Vaccination and Neonatal Administration of Viral Vector. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, **2011**, 2, 220	5.7	11
45	Age-dependent dystrophin loss and genetic reconstitution establish a molecular link between dystrophin and heart performance during aging. *Molecular Therapy*, **2011**, 19, 1821-5	11.7	11
44	Perspectives on best practices for gene therapy programs. *Human Gene Therapy*, **2015**, 26, 127-33	4.8	10
43	Phosphorylation within the cysteine-rich region of dystrophin enhances its association with β-dystroglycan and identifies a potential novel therapeutic target for skeletal muscle wasting. *Human Molecular Genetics*, **2014**, 23, 6697-711	5.6	10
42	Muscle fiber type-predominant promoter activity in lentiviral-mediated transgenic mouse. *PLoS ONE*, **2011**, 6, e16908	3.7	10
41	Recombinant adeno-associated viral (rAAV) vectors mediate efficient gene transduction in cultured neonatal and adult microglia. *Journal of Neurochemistry*, **2016**, 136 Suppl 1, 49-62	6	10
40	Surrogate gene therapy for muscular dystrophy. *Nature Medicine*, **2019**, 25, 1473-1474	50.5	9
39	Herpes simplex virus VP22 enhances adenovirus-mediated microdystrophin gene transfer to skeletal muscles in dystrophin-deficient (mdx) mice. *Human Gene Therapy*, **2007**, 18, 490-501	4.8	9

38	Enhanced effect of microdystrophin gene transfection by HSV-VP22 mediated intercellular protein transport. *BMC Neuroscience*, **2007**, 8, 50	3.2	9
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