Ethylin Wang Jabs

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

179	14,863	31949	20343
papers	citations	53 h-index	116 g-index

183	183	183	14747
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Exome sequencing identifies the cause of a mendelian disorder. Nature Genetics, 2010, 42, 30-35.	9.4	1,813
2	A mutation in the homeodomain of the human MSX2 gene in a family affected with autosomal dominant craniosynostosis. Cell, 1993, 75, 443-450.	13.5	658
3	Human dopamine transporter gene (DAT1) maps to chromosome 5p15.3 and displays a VNTR. Genomics, 1992, 14, 1104-1106.	1.3	655
4	Mutations in TWIST, a basic helixâ€“loopâ€“helix transcription factor, in Saethre-Chotzen syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1997, 15, 36-41.	9.4	628
5	Connexin 43 (GJA1) Mutations Cause the Pleiotropic Phenotype of Oculodentodigital Dysplasia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 72, 408-418.	2.6	585
6	A genome-wide association study of cleft lip with and without cleft palate identifies risk variants near MAFB and ABCA4. Nature Genetics, 2010, 42, 525-529.	9.4	518
7	Mutant P450 oxidoreductase causes disordered steroidogenesis with and without Antley-Bixler syndrome. Nature Genetics, 2004, 36, 228-230.	9.4	462
8	Jackson-Weiss and Crouzon syndromes are allelic with mutations in fibroblast growth factor receptor 2. Nature Genetics, 1994, 8, 275-279.	9.4	458
9	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (FGFR3) transmembrane mutation in Crouzon syndrome with acanthosis nigricans. Nature Genetics, 1995, 11, 462-464.	9.4	378
10	Advancing age has differential effects on DNA damage, chromatin integrity, gene mutations, and aneuploidies in sperm. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 9601-9606.	3.3	363
11	Missense Mutations in GJB2 Encoding Connexin-26 Cause the Ectodermal Dysplasia Keratitis-Ichthyosis-Deafness Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2002, 70, 1341-1348.	2.6	345
12	Roberts syndrome is caused by mutations in ESCO2, a human homolog of yeast ECO1 that is essential for the establishment of sister chromatid cohesion. Nature Genetics, 2005, 37, 468-470.	9.4	334
13	Diversity and Function of Mutations in P450 Oxidoreductase in Patients with Antley-Bixler Syndrome and Disordered Steroidogenesis. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2005, 76, 729-749.	2.6	321
14	GJA1mutations, variants, and connexin 43 dysfunction as it relates to the oculodentodigital dysplasia phenotype. Human Mutation, 2009, 30, 724-733.	1.1	240
15	De Novo Alu-Element Insertions in FGFR2 Identify a Distinct Pathological Basis for Apert Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 64, 446-461.	2.6	225
16	Genetic Heterogeneity of Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome, Due to TWIST and FGFR Mutations. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 62, 1370-1380.	2.6	202
17	Paternal Origin of FGFR2 Mutations in Sporadic Cases of Crouzon Syndrome and Pfeiffer Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2000, 66, 768-777.	2.6	191
18	Haploinsufficiency of SF3B4, a Component of the Pre-mRNA Spliceosomal Complex, Causes Nager Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 90, 925-933.	2.6	188

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 mutations in Beareâ€“Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1996, 13, 492-494.	9.4	181
20	Abnormalities in cartilage and bone development in the Apert syndrome FGFR2+/S252W mouse. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 3537-3548.	1.2	172
21	The Paternal-Age Effect in Apert Syndrome Is Due, in Part, to the Increased Frequency of Mutations in Sperm. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 73, 939-947.	2.6	164
22	Evidence for gene-environment interaction in a genome wide study of nonsyndromic cleft palate. Genetic Epidemiology, 2011, 35, n/a-n/a.	0.6	145
23	Receptor Tyrosine Kinases Activate Canonical WNT/Î²-Catenin Signaling via MAP Kinase/LRP6 Pathway and Direct Î²-Catenin Phosphorylation. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35826.	1.1	142
24	A genome-wide association study identifies susceptibility loci for nonsyndromic sagittal craniosynostosis near BMP2 and within BBS9. Nature Genetics, 2012, 44, 1360-1364.	9.4	120
25	A novel syndrome caused by the E410K amino acid substitution in the neuronal Î²-tubulin isotype 3. Brain, 2013, 136, 522-535.	3.7	112
26	The molecular mechanism underlying Roberts syndrome involves loss of ESCO2 acetyltransferase activity. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 2172-2180.	1.4	108
27	Association between IRF6 and nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate in four populations. Genetics in Medicine, 2007, 9, 219-227.	1.1	107
28	Characterization of the Nucleolar Gene Product, Treacle, in Treacher Collins Syndrome. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 3061-3071.	0.9	105
29	Functional Characterization of Connexin43 Mutations Found in Patients With Oculodentodigital Dysplasia. Circulation Research, 2005, 96, e83-91.	2.0	104
30	Cytogenomic identification and long-read single molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing of a Bardetâ€“Biedl Syndrome 9 (BBS9) deletion. Npj Genomic Medicine, 2018, 3, 3.	1.7	97
31	Mutations in HOXD13 Underlie Syndactyly Type V and a Novel Brachydactyly-Syndactyly Syndrome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2007, 80, 361-371.	2.6	94
32	Oculodentodigital dysplasia connexin43 mutations result in non-functional connexin hemichannels and gap junctions in C6 glioma cells. Journal of Cell Science, 2006, 119, 532-541.	1.2	91
33	Increased risk for developmental delay in Saethre-Chotzen syndrome is associated with TWIST deletions: an improved strategy for TWIST mutation screening. Human Genetics, 2003, 114, 68-76.	1.8	83
34	Willingness to participate in genomics research and desire for personal results among underrepresented minority patients: a structured interview study. Journal of Community Genetics, 2013, 4, 469-482.	0.5	82
35	Effect on splicing of a silent FGFR2 mutation in Crouzon syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1995, 9, 232-233.	9.4	80
36	Reasons for participating and genetic information needs among racially and ethnically diverse biobank participants: a focus group study. Journal of Community Genetics, 2011, 2, 153-163.	0.5	75

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37	A Unique Point Mutation in the PMP22 Gene Is Associated with Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease and Deafness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 64, 1580-1593.	2.6	74
38	Mapping the Treacher Collins syndrome locus to 5q31.3â†'q33.3. Genomics, 1991, 11, 193-198.	1.3	73
39	The Pleiotropic Effects of Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors in Mammalian Development.. Cell Structure and Function, 2000, 25, 85-96.	0.5	72
40	HOXB1 Founder Mutation in Humans Recapitulates the Phenotype of Hoxb1 Mice. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 91, 171-179.	2.6	72
41	Closing the Gap: Genetic and Genomic Continuum from Syndromic to Nonsyndromic Craniosynostoses. Current Genetic Medicine Reports, 2014, 2, 135-145.	1.9	72
42	A defect in myoblast fusion underlies Carey-Fineman-Ziter syndrome. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 16077.	5.8	72
43	Activation of p38 MAPK pathway in the skull abnormalities of Apert syndrome Fgfr2+P253R mice. BMC Developmental Biology, 2010, 10, 22.	2.1	70
44	Genetic basis of potential therapeutic strategies for craniosynostosis. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2010, 152A, 3007-3015.	0.7	67
45	Evidence of geneâ€“environment interaction for the IRF6 gene and maternal multivitamin supplementation in controlling the risk of cleft lip with/without cleft palate. Human Genetics, 2010, 128, 401-410.	1.8	65
46	Phenotypic variability in 49 cases of ESCO2 mutations, including novel missense and codon deletion in the acetyltransferase domain, correlates with ESCO2 expression and establishes the clinical criteria for Roberts syndrome. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2010, 47, 30-37.	1.5	65
47	The FaceBase Consortium: A comprehensive resource for craniofacial researchers. Development (Cambridge), 2016, 143, 2677-88.	1.2	62
48	Toward understanding the pathogenesis of craniosynostosis through clinical and molecular correlates. Clinical Genetics, 1998, 53, 79-86.	1.0	60
49	Beyond the closed suture in apert syndrome mouse models: Evidence of primary effects of FGFR2 signaling on facial shape at birth. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 3058-3071.	0.8	60
50	Translocations Disrupting PHF21A in the Potocki-Shaffer-Syndrome Region Are Associated with Intellectual Disability and Craniofacial Anomalies. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 91, 56-72.	2.6	59
51	Syndrome of coronal craniosynostosis, Klippel-Feil anomaly, and sprengel shoulder with and without Pro250Arg mutation in the FGFR3 gene. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 104, 112-119.	2.4	58
52	OTX2mutations contribute to the otocephaly-dysgnathia complex. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2012, 49, 373-379.	1.5	58
53	Studies of mitotic and centromeric abnormalities in Roberts syndrome: Implications for a defect in the mitotic mechanism. Chromosoma, 1991, 100, 251-261.	1.0	57
54	The CEPH Consortium Linkage Map of Human Chromosome 13. Genomics, 1993, 16, 486-496.	1.3	55

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55	Human and Mouse Chromosomal Mapping of the Myeloid Cell Leukemia-1 Gene: MCL1 Maps to Human Chromosome 1q21, a Region That Is Frequently Altered in Preneoplastic and Neoplastic Disease. Genomics, 1994, 23, 457-463.	1.3	55
56	Analysis of candidate genes on chromosome 2 in oral cleft case-parent trios from three populations. Human Genetics, 2006, 120, 501-518.	1.8	54
57	The Ups and Downs of Mutation Frequencies during Aging Can Account for the Apert Syndrome Paternal Age Effect. PLoS Genetics, 2009, 5, e1000558.	1.5	54
58	Association of a new chromosomal deletion [del(1)(q32q42)] with diaphragmatic hernia: assignment of a human ferritin gene. Human Genetics, 1988, 78, 267-270.	1.8	52
59	Genomic Organization, Expression, and Chromosome Location of the Human SNAIL Gene (SNAI1) and a Related Processed Pseudogene (SNAI1P). Genomics, 1999, 62, 42-49.	1.3	52
60	Saethre-Chotzen syndrome with familial translocation at chromosome 7p22. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1993, 47, 637-639.	2.4	51
61	FGF/FGFR Signaling Coordinates Skull Development by Modulating Magnitude of Morphological Integration: Evidence from Apert Syndrome Mouse Models. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e26425.	1.1	51
62	Tissueâ€specific responses to aberrant FGF signaling in complex head phenotypes. Developmental Dynamics, 2013, 242, 80-94.	0.8	51
63	Ten-year experience of more than 35,000 orofacial clefts in Africa. BMC Pediatrics, 2015, 15, 8.	0.7	51
64	Development and preliminary evaluation of an online educational video about whole-genome sequencing for research participants, patients, and the general public. Genetics in Medicine, 2016, 18, 501-512.	1.1	51
65	Genetic Heterogeneity among Craniosynostosis Syndromes: Mapping the Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome Locus between D7S513 and D7S516 and Exclusion of Jackson-Weiss and Crouzon Syndrome Loci from 7p. Genomics, 1994, 19, 115-119.	1.3	50
66	Two craniosynostotic patients with 11q deletions, and review of 48 cases. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1995, 59, 193-198.	2.4	48
67	Ocular anterior chamber dysgenesis in craniosynostosis syndromes with a fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 mutation. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1999, 85, 160-170.	2.4	48
68	Maternal transmission effects of the PAX genes among cleft caseâ€“parent trios from four populations. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2009, 17, 831-839.	1.4	48
69	Dear Old Dad. Science of Aging Knowledge Environment: SAGE KE, 2004, 2004, 1re-1.	0.9	48
70	Associations between periconceptional alcohol consumption and craniosynostosis, omphalocele, and gastroschisis. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2011, 91, 623-630.	1.6	47
71	p38 Inhibition ameliorates skin and skull abnormalities in Fgfr2 Beare-Stevenson mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 122, 2153-2164.	3.9	47
72	Human PRRX1 and PRRX2 genes: cloning, expression, genomic localization, and exclusion as disease genes for Nager syndrome. Mammalian Genome, 2000, 11, 1000-1005.	1.0	44

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73	Evidence that TGFA influences risk to cleft lip with/without cleft palate through unconventional genetic mechanisms. Human Genetics, 2009, 126, 385-394.	1.8	44
74	Structure of the human spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase gene. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1992, 187, 1493-1502.	1.0	43
75	Autosomal Dominant Postaxial Polydactyly, Nail Dystrophy, and Dental Abnormalities Map to Chromosome 4p16, in the Region Containing the Ellisâ€“van Creveld Syndrome Locus. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 61, 1405-1412.	2.6	43
76	HumanSLUGGene Organization, Expression, and Chromosome Map Location on 8q. Genomics, 1998, 51, 468-471.	1.3	43
77	A novel heterozygous deletion in the EVC2 gene causes Weyers acrofacial dysostosis. Human Genetics, 2006, 119, 199-205.	1.8	42
78	Brain phenotypes in two FGFR2 mouse models for Apert syndrome. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 987-997.	0.8	42
79	Integrated Transcriptome and Network Analysis Reveals Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Calvarial Suturogenesis. Cell Reports, 2020, 32, 107871.	2.9	42
80	Genetic and Physical Mapping of the Treacher Collins Syndrome Locus with Respect to Loci in the Chromosome 5q3 Region. Genomics, 1993, 18, 7-13.	1.3	40
81	Prenatal ultrasonographic and molecular diagnosis of apert syndrome. , 1997, 17, 1081-1084.		39
82	Cochleosaccular Dysplasia Associated With a Connexin 26 Mutation in Keratitis???Ichthyosis???Deafness Syndrome. Laryngoscope, 2006, 116, 1404-1408.	1.1	39
83	The FGF and FGFR Gene Family and Risk of Cleft Lip with or Without Cleft Palate. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2013, 50, 96-103.	0.5	39
84	Physical and Genetic Mapping of a Human Apical Epithelial Na+/H+ Exchanger (NHE3) Isoform to Chromosome 5p15.3. Genomics, 1993, 15, 668-672.	1.3	38
85	Human cDNA clones transcribed from an unusually high-molecular-weight RNA encode a new collagen chain. Gene, 1993, 123, 211-217.	1.0	37
86	Genome wide study of maternal and parentâ€ofâ€origin effects on the etiology of orofacial clefts. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2012, 158A, 784-794.	0.7	37
87	Craniofacial divergence by distinct prenatal growth patterns in Fgfr2 mutant mice. BMC Developmental Biology, 2014, 14, 8.	2.1	37
88	The study of abnormal bone development in the Apert syndrome Fgfr2 +/S252W mouse using a 3D hydrogel culture model. Bone, 2008, 43, 55-63.	1.4	36
89	Gene expression in pharyngeal arch 1 during human embryonic development. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 903-912.	1.4	35
90	Morphological comparison of the craniofacial phenotypes of mouse models expressing the Apert FGFR2 S252W mutation in neural crest- or mesoderm-derived tissues. Bone, 2014, 63, 101-109.	1.4	35

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91	Alphoid DNA polymorphisms for chromosome 21 can be distinguished from those of chromosome 13 using probes homologous to both. Genomics, 1991, 9, 141-146.	1.3	34
92	Two Craniosynostotic Syndrome Loci, Crouzon and Jackson-Weiss, Map to Chromosome 10q23-q26. Genomics, 1994, 22, 418-424.	1.3	33
93	Parental origin of mutations in sporadic cases of Treacher Collins syndrome. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 11, 718-722.	1.4	33
94	Differential parental transmission of markers in RUNX2 among cleft caseâ€parent trios from four populations. Genetic Epidemiology, 2008, 32, 505-512.	0.6	33
95	Evidence of Geneâ^'Environment Interaction for Two Genes on Chromosome 4 and Environmental Tobacco Smoke in Controlling the Risk of Nonsyndromic Cleft Palate. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e88088.	1.1	33
96	Chromosomal assignment of a gene encoding a new collagen type (COL15A1) to 9q21 â†' q22. Genomics, 1992, 14, 220-224.	1.3	32
97	Localization of the Human Mxi1 Transcription Factor Gene (MXI1) to Chromosome 10q24-q25. Genomics, 1994, 21, 669-672.	1.3	32
98	Genomic, cDNA and embryonic expression analysis of zebrafish IRF6, the gene mutated in the human oral clefting disorders Van der Woude and popliteal pterygium syndromes. Gene Expression Patterns, 2005, 5, 629-638.	0.3	32
99	Linkage Analysis Narrows the Critical Region for Oculodentodigital Dysplasia to Chromosome 6q22â€"q23. Genomics, 1999, 58, 34-40.	1.3	31
100	Quantitative Assessment of Facial Asymmetry Using Three-Dimensional Surface Imaging in Adults: Validating the Precision and Repeatability of a Global Approach. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2016, 53, 126-131.	0.5	30
101	Postnatal brain and skull growth in an Apert syndrome mouse model. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2013, 161, 745-757.	0.7	29
102	From shape to cells: mouse models reveal mechanisms altering palate development in Apert syndrome. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2013, 6, 768-79.	1.2	29
103	A Novel ZRS Mutation Leads to Preaxial Polydactyly Type 2 in a Heterozygous Form and Werner Mesomelic Syndrome in a Homozygous Form. Human Mutation, 2014, 35, 945-948.	1.1	29
104	Chromosomal deletion 4p15.32â†'p14 in a treacher collins syndrome patient: Exclusion of the disease locus from and mapping of anonymous DNA sequences to this region. Genomics, 1991, 11, 188-192.	1.3	28
105	A YAC Contig of Approximately 3 Mb from Human Chromosome 5q31 â†' q33. Genomics, 1994, 19, 470-477.	1.3	28
106	Evidence of geneâ€environment interaction for the RUNX2 gene and environmental tobacco smoke in controlling the risk of cleft lip with/without cleft palate. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2012, 94, 76-83.	1.6	28
107	Characterization of ocular motor deficits in congenital facial weakness: Moebius and related syndromes. Brain, 2014, 137, 1068-1079.	3.7	28
108	De MinimisRisk: A Proposal for a New Category of Research Risk. American Journal of Bioethics, 2011, 11, 1-7.	0.5	27

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109	Mutation Screening of Candidate Genes in Patients with Nonsyndromic Sagittal Craniosynostosis. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2016, 137, 952-961.	0.7	27
110	tgfÎ²3 regulation of chondrogenesis and osteogenesis in zebrafish is mediated through formation and survival of a subpopulation of the cranial neural crest. Mechanisms of Development, 2010, 127, 329-344.	1.7	26
111	Oral Clefting in China Over the Last Decade. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery - Global Open, 2014, 2, e236.	0.3	26
112	Roberts/Pseudothalidomide Syndrome and Normal Intelligence: Approaches'to Diagnosis and Management. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2008, 34, 534-539.	1.1	25
113	Association between genes on chromosome 4p16 and non-syndromic oral clefts in four populations. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2010, 18, 726-732.	1.4	25
114	FaceBase 3: analytical tools and FAIR resources for craniofacial and dental research. Development (Cambridge), 2020, 147, .	1.2	25
115	Partial gonadal dysgenesis in a patient with a marker Y chromosome. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1992, 42, 807-812.	2.4	24
116	Cloning and chromosomal localization of the human BARX2 homeobox protein gene. Gene, 2000, 250, 171-180.	1.0	24
117	BMP4 Was Associated with NSCL/P in an Asian Population. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35347.	1.1	24
118	Tetrasomy 21 in an infant with down syndrome and congenital leukemia. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1982, 12, 91-95.	2.4	23
119	A centromere-based genetic map of the short arm of human chromosome 6. Genomics, 1991, 9, 420-428.	1.3	23
120	Midface and upper airway dysgenesis in FGFR2-craniosynostosis involves multiple tissue-specific and cell cycle effects. Development (Cambridge), 2018, 145, .	1.2	22
121	Identification of anHMGB3Frameshift Mutation in a Family With an X-linked Colobomatous Microphthalmia Syndrome Using Whole-Genome and X-Exome Sequencing. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2014, 132, 1215.	1.4	21
122	Novel Genes Mapping to the Critical Region of the 5qâ^' Syndrome. Genomics, 1997, 45, 88-96.	1.3	20
123	Genomic, cDNA, and embryonic expression analysis of zebrafish transforming growth factor beta 3 (tgf?3). Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 232, 1021-1030.	0.8	20
124	Genetic and Lifestyle Causal Beliefs about Obesity and Associated Diseases among Ethnically Diverse Patients: A Structured Interview Study. Public Health Genomics, 2013, 16, 83-93.	0.6	20
125	Specific functional pathologies of Cx43 mutations associated with oculodentodigital dysplasia. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2016, 27, 2172-2185.	0.9	20
126	Prenatal identification of small mosaic markers of different chromosomal origins. Prenatal Diagnosis, 1992, 12, 83-91.	1.1	19

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127	Mandibular dysmorphology due to abnormal embryonic osteogenesis in FGFR2-related craniosynostosis mice. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2019, 12, .	1.2	19
128	Mouse TCOF1 Is Expressed Widely, Has Motifs Conserved in Nucleolar Phosphoproteins, and Maps to Chromosome 18. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1997, 238, 1-6.	1.0	18
129	Embryonic craniofacial bone volume and bone mineral density in Fgfr2^{+/P253R} and nonmutant mice. Developmental Dynamics, 2014, 243, 541-551.	0.8	18
130	Chromosomal localization of genes required for the terminal steps of oxidative metabolism: ? and ? subunits of ATP synthase and the phosphate carrier. Human Genetics, 1994, 93, 600-2.	1.8	17
131	TCOF1 mutations excluded from a role in other first and second branchial arch-related disorders. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 111, 324-327.	2.4	17
132	Mosaicism of aTCOF1 mutation in an individual clinically unaffected with treacher collins syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2004, 126A, 84-88.	2.4	17
133	Terminal deletion(4)(q33) in a male infant. Clinical Genetics, 1982, 21, 125-129.	1.0	17
134	Joint Testing of Genotypic and Gene-Environment Interaction Identified Novel Association for BMP4 with Non-Syndromic CL/P in an Asian Population Using Data from an International Cleft Consortium. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e109038.	1.1	17
135	Cleft Lip and/or Palate. Journal of Craniofacial Surgery, 2014, 25, 1601-1609.	0.3	16
136	Mutational Screening of FGFR1, CER1, and CDON in a Large Cohort of Trigonocephalic Patients. Cleft Palate-Craniofacial Journal, 2006, 43, 148-151.	0.5	15
137	Two different structural abnormalities of chromosome 13 in offspring of chromoâ€somally normal parents with two fragile sites. Clinical Genetics, 1983, 23, 380-385.	1.0	15
138	Phylogenetic and evolutionary relationships and developmental expression patterns of the zebrafish twist gene family. Development Genes and Evolution, 2009, 219, 289-300.	0.4	15
139	A twisted hand: bHLH protein phosphorylation and dimerization regulate limb development. BioEssays, 2005, 27, 1102-1106.	1.2	14
140	Single maxillary central incisor and coloboma in hypomelanosis of Ko. Clinical Genetics, 1987, 31, 370-373.	1.0	14
141	Choanal Atresia and Craniosynostosis: Development and Disease. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2018, 141, 156-168.	0.7	14
142	Nonsyndromic craniosynostosis: novel coding variants. Pediatric Research, 2019, 85, 463-468.	1.1	14
143	Single-cell analysis identifies a key role for Hhip in murine coronal suture development. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 7132.	5.8	14
144	Characterization of reiterated human DNA with respect to mammalian X chromosome homology. Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics, 1984, 10, 93-103.	0.7	13

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145	The effect of a <scp>B</scp>eareâ€<scp>S</scp>tevenson syndrome <scp>Fgfr2 Y</scp>394<scp>C</scp> mutation on early craniofacial bone volume and relative bone mineral density in mice. Journal of Anatomy, 2012, 221, 434-442.	0.9	13
146	BCL11B expression in intramembranous osteogenesis during murine craniofacial suture development. Gene Expression Patterns, 2015, 17, 16-25.	0.3	13
147	Neonatal outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City. Pediatric Research, 2022, 91, 477-479.	1.1	13
148	TUBB3 Arg262His causes a recognizable syndrome including CFEOM3, facial palsy, joint contractures, and early-onset peripheral neuropathy. Human Genetics, 2021, 140, 1709-1731.	1.8	13
149	Novel Molecular Pathways Elicited by Mutant FGFR2 May Account for Brain Abnormalities in Apert Syndrome. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e60439.	1.1	12
150	Genetic Etiologies of Craniosynostosis. , 0, , 125-146.		11
151	Novel evidence of association with nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate was shown for single nucleotide polymorphisms in FOXF2 gene in an Asian population. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 857-862.	1.6	11
152	Excess maternal transmission of markers in TCOF1 among cleft palate caseâ€parent trios from three populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2008, 146A, 2327-2331.	0.7	10
153	Phenotypes, Developmental Basis, and Genetics of Pierre Robin Complex. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 30.	0.9	10
154	Zebrafish twist1 is expressed in craniofacial, vertebral, and renal precursors. Development Genes and Evolution, 2007, 217, 783-789.	0.4	9
155	Brain phenotyping in Moebius syndrome and other congenital facial weakness disorders by diffusion MRI morphometry. Brain Communications, 2020, 2, fcaa014.	1.5	9
156	Human Rod cGMP-Gated Cation Channel Gene Maps to 4p12 â†' Centromere by Chromosomal in Situ Hybridization. Genomics, 1993, 16, 302-303.	1.3	7
157	The Gene for Human Phosducin (PDC), a Soluble Protein That Binds G-Protein Î²Î³ Dimers, Maps to 1q25-q31.1. Genomics, 1993, 18, 457-459.	1.3	7
158	C-type natriuretic peptide analog treatment of craniosynostosis in a Crouzon syndrome mouse model. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0201492.	1.1	7
159	Mirror movements identified in patients with moebius syndrome. Tremor and Other Hyperkinetic Movements, 2014, 4, 256.	1.1	6
160	Maternal periconceptional alcohol consumption and gastroschisis in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997â€“2011. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2022, 36, 782-791.	0.8	6
161	Tyrosineâ€dependent basolateral targeting of human connexin43â€“eYFP in Madinâ€“Darby canine kidney cells can be disrupted by the oculodentodigital dysplasia mutation L90V. FEBS Journal, 2009, 276, 6992-7005.	2.2	5
162	The IPP Gene Is Assigned to Human Chromosome 1p32-1p22. Genomics, 1993, 15, 239-241.	1.3	4

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163	Attitudes toward prenatal genetic testing for Treacher Collins syndrome among affected individuals and families. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2012, 158A, 1556-1567.	0.7	4
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