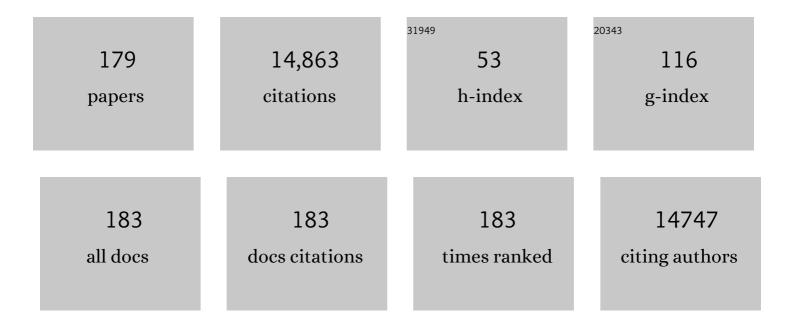
Ethylin Wang Jabs

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Neonatal outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City. Pediatric Research, 2022, 91, 477-479.	1.1	13
2	Maternal periconceptional alcohol consumption and gastroschisis in the National Birth Defects Prevention Study, 1997–2011. Paediatric and Perinatal Epidemiology, 2022, 36, 782-791.	0.8	6
3	Meckel's Cartilage in Mandibular Development and Dysmorphogenesis. Frontiers in Genetics, 2022, 13, .	1.1	3
4	Deletion of <i>ERF</i> and <i>CIC</i> causes abnormal skull morphology and global developmental delay. Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management, 2021, 7, a005991.	0.5	3
5	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
6	Single-cell analysis identifies a key role for Hhip in murine coronal suture development. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 7132.	5.8	14
7	FaceBase 3: analytical tools and FAIR resources for craniofacial and dental research. Development (Cambridge), 2020, 147, .	1.2	25
8	Integrated Transcriptome and Network Analysis Reveals Spatiotemporal Dynamics of Calvarial Suturogenesis. Cell Reports, 2020, 32, 107871.	2.9	42
9	Phenotypes, Developmental Basis, and Genetics of Pierre Robin Complex. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2020, 8, 30.	0.9	10
10	Brain phenotyping in Moebius syndrome and other congenital facial weakness disorders by diffusion MRI morphometry. Brain Communications, 2020, 2, fcaa014.	1.5	9
11	Skeletal Stem Cells in Craniofacial Bone. , 2020, , 141-149.		1
12	Nonsyndromic craniosynostosis: novel coding variants. Pediatric Research, 2019, 85, 463-468.	1.1	14
13	Mandibular dysmorphology due to abnormal embryonic osteogenesis in FGFR2-related craniosynostosis mice. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2019, 12, .	1.2	19
14	Laser Capture Microdissection of Mouse Embryonic Cartilage and Bone for Gene Expression Analysis. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2019, , .	0.2	2
15	Cytogenomic identification and long-read single molecule real-time (SMRT) sequencing of a Bardet–Biedl Syndrome 9 (BBS9) deletion. Npj Genomic Medicine, 2018, 3, 3.	1.7	97
16	Choanal Atresia and Craniosynostosis: Development and Disease. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2018, 141, 156-168.	0.7	14
17	Midface and upper airway dysgenesis in FGFR2-craniosynostosis involves multiple tissue-specific and cell cycle effects. Development (Cambridge), 2018, 145, .	1.2	22
18	C-type natriuretic peptide analog treatment of craniosynostosis in a Crouzon syndrome mouse model. PLoS ONE 2018 13 e0201492	1.1	7

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19	A defect in myoblast fusion underlies Carey-Fineman-Ziter syndrome. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 16077.	5.8	72
20	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
21	Reconstructive Surgery in Times of Conflict. Journal of Craniofacial Surgery, 2016, 27, 1506-1509.	0.3	Ο
22	Specific functional pathologies of Cx43 mutations associated with oculodentodigital dysplasia. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2016, 27, 2172-2185.	0.9	20
23	Mutation Screening of Candidate Genes in Patients with Nonsyndromic Sagittal Craniosynostosis. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, 2016, 137, 952-961.	0.7	27
24	The FaceBase Consortium: A comprehensive resource for craniofacial researchers. Development (Cambridge), 2016, 143, 2677-88.	1.2	62
25	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
26	ESCO2 and Roberts Syndrome. , 2016, , 1005-1008.		0
27	Novel evidence of association with nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate was shown for single nucleotide polymorphisms in <i>FOXF2</i> gene in an Asian population. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2015, 103, 857-862.	1.6	11
28	BCL11B expression in intramembranous osteogenesis during murine craniofacial suture development. Gene Expression Patterns, 2015, 17, 16-25.	0.3	13
29	Ten-year experience of more than 35,000 orofacial clefts in Africa. BMC Pediatrics, 2015, 15, 8.	0.7	51
30	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
31	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
32	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
33	Embryonic craniofacial bone volume and bone mineral density in <i>Fgfr2</i> ^{+/P253R} and nonmutant mice. Developmental Dynamics, 2014, 243, 541-551.	0.8	18
34	Craniofacial divergence by distinct prenatal growth patterns in Fgfr2 mutant mice. BMC Developmental Biology, 2014, 14, 8.	2.1	37
35	Oral Clefting in China Over the Last Decade. Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery - Global Open, 2014, 2, e236.	0.3	26
36	Cleft Lip and/or Palate. Journal of Craniofacial Surgery, 2014, 25, 1601-1609.	0.3	16

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37	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
38	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
39	Closing the Gap: Genetic and Genomic Continuum from Syndromic to Nonsyndromic Craniosynostoses. Current Genetic Medicine Reports, 2014, 2, 135-145.	1.9	72
40	Characterization of ocular motor deficits in congenital facial weakness: Moebius and related syndromes. Brain, 2014, 137, 1068-1079.	3.7	28
41	Mirror movements identified in patients with moebius syndrome. Tremor and Other Hyperkinetic Movements, 2014, 4, 256.	1.1	6
42	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
43	Craniosynostosis. , 2013, , 1-34.		2
44	Tissueâ€specific responses to aberrant FGF signaling in complex head phenotypes. Developmental Dynamics, 2013, 242, C1.	0.8	2
45	Tissueâ€specific responses to aberrant FGF signaling in complex head phenotypes. Developmental Dynamics, 2013, 242, 80-94.	0.8	51
46	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
47	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
48	A novel syndrome caused by the E410K amino acid substitution in the neuronal β-tubulin isotype 3. Brain, 2013, 136, 522-535.	3.7	112
49	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
50	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
51	Novel Molecular Pathways Elicited by Mutant FGFR2 May Account for Brain Abnormalities in Apert Syndrome. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e60439.	1.1	12
52	p38 Inhibition ameliorates skin and skull abnormalities in Fgfr2 Beare-Stevenson mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2012, 122, 2153-2164.	3.9	47
53	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
54	<i>OTX2</i> mutations contribute to the otocephaly-dysgnathia complex. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2012, 49, 373-379.	1.5	58

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55	BMP4 Was Associated with NSCL/P in an Asian Population. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35347.	1.1	24
56	The effect of a <scp>B</scp> eareâ€ <scp>S</scp> tevenson syndrome <scp><i>Fgfr2</i> 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
57	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
58	HOXB1 Founder Mutation in Humans Recapitulates the Phenotype of Hoxb1 Mice. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 91, 171-179.	2.6	72
59	Receptor Tyrosine Kinases Activate Canonical WNT/β-Catenin Signaling via MAP Kinase/LRP6 Pathway and Direct β-Catenin Phosphorylation. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35826.	1.1	142
60	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
61	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
62	Evidence of geneâ€environment interaction for the <i>RUNX2</i> 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
63	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
64	Ocular Manifestations of Syndromes with Craniofacial Abnormalities. , 2012, , 174-189.		2
65	Individual craniofacial bone volumes and relative densities in postnatal mice provide valuable phenotypic information. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 907.10.	0.2	0
66	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
67	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
68	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
69	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
70	De MinimisRisk: A Proposal for a New Category of Research Risk. American Journal of Bioethics, 2011, 11, 1-7.	0.5	27
71	Evidence of gene–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
72	Brain phenotypes in two FGFR2 mouse models for Apert syndrome. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 987-997.	0.8	42

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73	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
74	Genetic basis of potential therapeutic strategies for craniosynostosis. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2010, 152A, 3007-3015.	0.7	67
75	Activation of p38 MAPK pathway in the skull abnormalities of Apert syndrome Fgfr2+P253R mice. BMC Developmental Biology, 2010, 10, 22.	2.1	70
76	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
77	Exome sequencing identifies the cause of a mendelian disorder. Nature Genetics, 2010, 42, 30-35.	9.4	1,813
78	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
79	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
80	tgfβ3 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
81	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
82	<i>GJA1</i> mutations, variants, and connexin 43 dysfunction as it relates to the oculodentodigital dysplasia phenotype. Human Mutation, 2009, 30, 724-733.	1.1	240
83	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
84	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
85	Maternal transmission effects of the PAX genes among cleft case–parent trios from four populations. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2009, 17, 831-839.	1.4	48
86	Tyrosineâ€dependent basolateral targeting of human connexin43–eYFP in Madin–Darby canine kidney cells can be disrupted by the oculodentodigital dysplasia mutation L90V. FEBS Journal, 2009, 276, 6992-7005.	2.2	5
87	Differential parental transmission of markers in <i>RUNX2</i> among cleft caseâ€parent trios from four populations. Genetic Epidemiology, 2008, 32, 505-512.	0.6	33
88	Excess maternal transmission of markers in <i>TCOF1</i> among cleft palate caseâ€parent trios from three populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2008, 146A, 2327-2331.	0.7	10
89	Roberts/Pseudothalidomide Syndrome and Normal Intelligence: Approaches'to Diagnosis and Management. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2008, 34, 534-539.	1.1	25
90	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

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91	The molecular mechanism underlying Roberts syndrome involves loss of ESCO2 acetyltransferase activity. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 2172-2180.	1.4	108
92	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
93	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
94	Zebrafish twist1 is expressed in craniofacial, vertebral, and renal precursors. Development Genes and Evolution, 2007, 217, 783-789.	0.4	9
95	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
96	Cochleosaccular Dysplasia Associated With a Connexin 26 Mutation in Keratitis???lchthyosis???Deafness Syndrome. Laryngoscope, 2006, 116, 1404-1408.	1.1	39
97	A novel heterozygous deletion in the EVC2 gene causes Weyers acrofacial dysostosis. Human Genetics, 2006, 119, 199-205.	1.8	42
98	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
99	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
100	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
101	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
102	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
103	Genomic, cDNA, and embryonic expression analysis of zebrafish transforming growth factor beta 3 (tgf?3). Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 232, 1021-1030.	0.8	20
104	A twisted hand: bHLH protein phosphorylation and dimerization regulate limb development. BioEssays, 2005, 27, 1102-1106.	1.2	14
105	Cene expression in pharyngeal arch 1 during human embryonic development. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 903-912.	1.4	35
106	Functional Characterization of Connexin43 Mutations Found in Patients With Oculodentodigital Dysplasia. Circulation Research, 2005, 96, e83-91.	2.0	104
107	Abnormalities in cartilage and bone development in the Apert syndrome FGFR2+/S252W mouse. Development (Cambridge), 2005, 132, 3537-3548.	1.2	172
108	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

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109	Mutant P450 oxidoreductase causes disordered steroidogenesis with and without Antley-Bixler syndrome. Nature Genetics, 2004, 36, 228-230.	9.4	462
110	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
111	Dear Old Dad. Science of Aging Knowledge Environment: SAGE KE, 2004, 2004, 1re-1.	0.9	48
112	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
113	Parental origin of mutations in sporadic cases of Treacher Collins syndrome. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 11, 718-722.	1.4	33
114	Connexin 43 (GJA1) Mutations Cause the Pleiotropic Phenotype of Oculodentodigital Dysplasia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 72, 408-418.	2.6	585
115	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
116	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
117	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
118	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
119	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
120	The Pleiotropic Effects of Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptors in Mammalian Development Cell Structure and Function, 2000, 25, 85-96.	0.5	72
121	Characterization of the Nucleolar Gene Product, Treacle, in Treacher Collins Syndrome. Molecular Biology of the Cell, 2000, 11, 3061-3071.	0.9	105
122	Cloning and chromosomal localization of the human BARX2 homeobox protein gene. Gene, 2000, 250, 171-180.	1.0	24
123	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
124	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
125	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
126	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

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127	Linkage Analysis Narrows the Critical Region for Oculodentodigital Dysplasia to Chromosome 6q22–q23. Genomics, 1999, 58, 34-40.	1.3	31
128	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
129	Genetic Heterogeneity of Saethre-Chotzen Syndrome, Due to TWIST and FGFR Mutations. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 62, 1370-1380.	2.6	202
130	HumanSLUGGene Organization, Expression, and Chromosome Map Location on 8q. Genomics, 1998, 51, 468-471.	1.3	43
131	Toward understanding the pathogenesis of craniosynostosis through clinical and molecular correlates. Clinical Genetics, 1998, 53, 79-86.	1.0	60
132	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
133	Novel Genes Mapping to the Critical Region of the 5qâ^' Syndrome. Genomics, 1997, 45, 88-96.	1.3	20
134	Autosomal Dominant Postaxial Polydactyly, Nail Dystrophy, and Dental Abnormalities Map to Chromosome 4p16, in the Region Containing the Ellis–van Creveld Syndrome Locus. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 61, 1405-1412.	2.6	43
135	Mutations in TWIST, a basic helix–loop–helix transcription factor, in Saethre-Chotzen syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1997, 15, 36-41.	9.4	628
136	Prenatal ultrasonographic and molecular diagnosis of apert syndrome. , 1997, 17, 1081-1084.		39
137	[10]Isolating and mapping coding regions from complex genomes: Direct cDNA selection. Methods in Molecular Genetics, 1996, 8, 189-206.	0.6	1
138	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 mutations in Beare–Stevenson cutis gyrata syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1996, 13, 492-494.	9.4	181
139	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
140	Effect on splicing of a silent FGFR2 mutation in Crouzon syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1995, 9, 232-233.	9.4	80
141	Fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (FGFR3) transmembrane mutation in Crouzon syndrome with acanthosis nigricans. Nature Genetics, 1995, 11, 462-464.	9.4	378
142	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
143	Jackson-Weiss and Crouzon syndromes are allelic with mutations in fibroblast growth factor receptor 2. Nature Genetics, 1994, 8, 275-279.	9.4	458
144	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

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145	A YAC Contig of Approximately 3 Mb from Human Chromosome 5q31 → q33. Genomics, 1994, 19, 470-477.	1.3	28
146	Localization of the Human Mxi1 Transcription Factor Gene (MXI1) to Chromosome 10q24-q25. Genomics, 1994, 21, 669-672.	1.3	32
147	Two Craniosynostotic Syndrome Loci, Crouzon and Jackson-Weiss, Map to Chromosome 10q23-q26. Genomics, 1994, 22, 418-424.	1.3	33
148	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
149	Family with 22-derived marker chromosome and late-onset dementia of the Alzheimer type: II. Further cytogenetic analysis of the marker and characterization of the high-level repeat sequences using fluorescence in situ hybridization. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1993, 47, 14-19.	2.4	1
150	Saethre-Chotzen syndrome with familial translocation at chromosome 7p22. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1993, 47, 637-639.	2.4	51
151	The IPP Gene Is Assigned to Human Chromosome 1p32-1p22. Genomics, 1993, 15, 239-241.	1.3	4
152	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
153	Human Rod cGMP-Gated Cation Channel Gene Maps to 4p12 → Centromere by Chromosomal in Situ Hybridization. Genomics, 1993, 16, 302-303.	1.3	7
154	The CEPH Consortium Linkage Map of Human Chromosome 13. Genomics, 1993, 16, 486-496.	1.3	55
155	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
156	The Gene for Human Phosducin (PDC), a Soluble Protein That Binds G-Protein βγ Dimers, Maps to 1q25-q31.1. Genomics, 1993, 18, 457-459.	1.3	7
157	Human cDNA clones transcribed from an unusually high-molecular-weight RNA encode a new collagen chain. Gene, 1993, 123, 211-217.	1.0	37
158	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
159	Chromosomal assignment of a gene encoding a new collagen type (COL15A1) to 9q21 → q22. Genomics, 1992, 14, 220-224.	1.3	32
160	Human dopamine transporter gene (DAT1) maps to chromosome 5p15.3 and displays a VNTR. Genomics, 1992, 14, 1104-1106.	1.3	655
161	Structure of the human spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase gene. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1992, 187, 1493-1502.	1.0	43
162	Prenatal identification of small mosaic markers of different chromosomal origins. Prenatal Diagnosis, 1992, 12, 83-91.	1.1	19

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164	Reevaluation of the origin of a marker chromosome in a patient with 47,XX,r(13)(p11q34), +mar by molecular cytogenetics. Clinical Genetics, 1992, 42, 323-325.	1.0	3
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