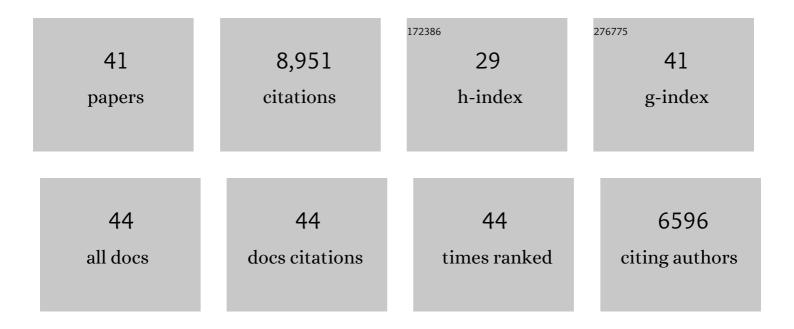
Laura P W Ranum

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Expansion of an unstable trinucleotide CAG repeat in spinocerebellar ataxia type 1. Nature Genetics, 1993, 4, 221-226.	9.4	1,673
2	Myotonic Dystrophy Type 2 Caused by a CCTG Expansion in Intron 1 of ZNF9. Science, 2001, 293, 864-867.	6.0	1,172
3	Non-ATG–initiated translation directed by microsatellite expansions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 260-265.	3.3	826
4	RAN proteins and RNA foci from antisense transcripts in <i>C9ORF72</i> ALS and frontotemporal dementia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E4968-77.	3.3	681
5	An untranslated CTG expansion causes a novel form of spinocerebellar ataxia (SCA8). Nature Genetics, 1999, 21, 379-384.	9.4	615
6	Evidence for a mechanism predisposing to intergenerational CAG repeat instability in spinocerebellar ataxia type I. Nature Genetics, 1993, 5, 254-258.	9.4	489
7	RNA-MEDIATED NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 2006, 29, 259-277.	5.0	442
8	Bidirectional expression of CUG and CAG expansion transcripts and intranuclear polyglutamine inclusions in spinocerebellar ataxia type 8. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 758-769.	9.4	408
9	C9orf72 BAC Mouse Model with Motor Deficits and Neurodegenerative Features of ALS/FTD. Neuron, 2016, 90, 521-534.	3.8	294
10	RAN Translation in Huntington Disease. Neuron, 2015, 88, 667-677.	3.8	275
11	Mutant Huntingtin Disrupts the Nuclear Pore Complex. Neuron, 2017, 94, 93-107.e6.	3.8	274
12	RNA Gain-of-Function in Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type 8. PLoS Genetics, 2009, 5, e1000600.	1.5	245
13	Repeat-associated non-ATG (RAN) translation in neurological disease. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, R45-R51.	1.4	136
14	MBNL Sequestration by Toxic RNAs and RNA Misprocessing in the Myotonic Dystrophy Brain. Cell Reports, 2015, 12, 1159-1168.	2.9	120
15	RAN Translation Regulated by Muscleblind Proteins in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 2. Neuron, 2017, 95, 1292-1305.e5.	3.8	116
16	Repeat associated non-ATG (RAN) translation: new starts in microsatellite expansion disorders. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2014, 26, 6-15.	1.5	104
17	Intron retention induced by microsatellite expansions as a disease biomarker. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 4234-4239.	3.3	96
18	Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type 8: Molecular Genetic Comparisonsand Haplotype Analysis of 37 Families with Ataxia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2004, 75, 3-16.	2.6	88

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Myotonic dystrophy: Clinical and molecular parallels between myotonic dystrophy type 1 and type 2. Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports, 2002, 2, 465-470.	2.0	85
20	New developments in RAN translation: insights from multiple diseases. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2017, 44, 125-134.	1.5	81
21	Repeat-associated non-ATG (RAN) translation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 16127-16141.	1.6	81
22	Metformin inhibits RAN translation through PKR pathway and mitigates disease in <i>C9orf72</i> ALS/FTD mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 18591-18599.	3.3	79
23	Antibody Therapy Targeting RAN Proteins Rescues C9 ALS/FTD Phenotypes in C9orf72 Mouse Model. Neuron, 2020, 105, 645-662.e11.	3.8	70
24	Mutant Â-III Spectrin Causes mGluR1Â Mislocalization and Functional Deficits in a Mouse Model of Spinocerebellar Ataxia Type 5. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 9891-9904.	1.7	65
25	Repeat-Associated Non-ATG Translation: Molecular Mechanisms and Contribution to Neurological Disease. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 2019, 42, 227-247.	5.0	62
26	Hairpin Structure-forming Propensity of the (CCTG·CAGG) Tetranucleotide Repeats Contributes to the Genetic Instability Associated with Myotonic Dystrophy Type 2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 41715-41726.	1.6	57
27	Genome Modification Leads to Phenotype Reversal in Human Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 Induced Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Neural Stem Cells. Stem Cells, 2015, 33, 1829-1838.	1.4	53
28	<scp>SCA</scp> 8 <scp>RAN</scp> polySer protein preferentially accumulates in white matter regions and is regulated by <scp>elF</scp> 3F. EMBO Journal, 2018, 37, .	3.5	50
29	Repeat-associated non-AUG (RAN) translation: insights from pathology. Laboratory Investigation, 2019, 99, 929-942.	1.7	39
30	Repeat-Associated Non-ATG Translation in Neurological Diseases. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology, 2018, 10, a033019.	2.3	33
31	A KCNC3 mutation causes a neurodevelopmental, non-progressive SCA13 subtype associated with dominant negative effects and aberrant EGFR trafficking. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173565.	1.1	22
32	Survival and Motor Phenotypes in FVB C9-500 ALS/FTD BAC Transgenic Mice Reproduced by Multiple Labs. Neuron, 2020, 108, 784-796.e3.	3.8	22
33	The alternative initiation factor eIF2A plays key role in RAN translation of myotonic dystrophy type 2 CCUG•CAGG repeats. Human Molecular Genetics, 2021, 30, 1020-1029.	1.4	17
34	Loss of MBNL1 induces RNA misprocessing in the thymus and peripheral blood. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 2022.	5.8	15
35	Therapeutic strategies for C9orf72 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal dementia. Current Opinion in Neurology, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, .	1.8	12
36	CCG•CGG interruptions in highâ€penetrance SCA8 families increase RAN translation and protein toxicity. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2021, 13, e14095.	3.3	12

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Reply—. Nature Genetics, 2000, 24, 215-215.	9.4	10
38	Bidirectional expression of the SCA8 expansion mutation: One mutation, two genes. Cerebellum, 2008, 7, 1-9.	1.4	10
39	RAN proteins in neurodegenerative disease: Repeating themes and unifying therapeutic strategies. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2022, 72, 160-170.	2.0	10
40	Repeat length increases disease penetrance and severity in <i>C9orf72</i> ALS/FTD BAC transgenic mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2021, 29, 3900-3918.	1.4	7
41	Repeat Analysis Pooled Isolation and Detection (RAPID) Cloning of Microsatellite Expansions. , 2003, 217, 61-72.		0