Marilyn C Cornelis

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

55 papers	4,440 citations	218677 26 h-index	175258 52 g-index
58 all docs	58 docs citations	58 times ranked	9982 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Association studies of up to 1.2 million individuals yield new insights into the genetic etiology of tobacco and alcohol use. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 237-244.	21.4	1,307
2	An Expanded Genome-Wide Association Study of Type 2 Diabetes in Europeans. Diabetes, 2017, 66, 2888-2902.	0.6	615
3	Genetic fine mapping and genomic annotation defines causal mechanisms at type 2 diabetes susceptibility loci. Nature Genetics, 2015, 47, 1415-1425.	21.4	365
4	Associations of Dietary Cholesterol or Egg Consumption With Incident Cardiovascular Disease and Mortality. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2019, 321, 1081.	7.4	238
5	Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies six novel loci associated with habitual coffee consumption. Molecular Psychiatry, 2015, 20, 647-656.	7.9	235
6	Directional dominance on stature and cognition inÂdiverse human populations. Nature, 2015, 523, 459-462.	27.8	173
7	Caffeine in the Diet: Country-Level Consumption and Guidelines. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1772.	4.1	157
8	Association of Coffee Drinking With Mortality by Genetic Variation in Caffeine Metabolism. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2018, 178, 1086.	5.1	120
9	A genome-wide association study of bitter and sweet beverage consumption. Human Molecular Genetics, 2019, 28, 2449-2457.	2.9	108
10	Genome-wide association study of caffeine metabolites provides new insights to caffeine metabolism and dietary caffeine-consumption behavior. Human Molecular Genetics, 2016, 25, ddw334.	2.9	107
11	1000 Genomes-based meta-analysis identifies 10 novel loci for kidney function. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 45040.	3.3	98
12	Obesity susceptibility loci and uncontrolled eating, emotional eating and cognitive restraint behaviors in men and women. Obesity, 2014, 22, E135-41.	3.0	92
13	An Analysis of Two Genome-wide Association Meta-analyses Identifies a New Locus for Broad Depression Phenotype. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 82, 322-329.	1.3	84
14	Mendelian Randomization Studies of Coffee and Caffeine Consumption. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1343.	4.1	62
15	GWAS for male-pattern baldness identifies 71 susceptibility loci explaining 38% of the risk. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 1584.	12.8	61
16	Age and cognitive decline in the UK Biobank. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0213948.	2.5	45
17	The Impact of Caffeine and Coffee on Human Health. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 416.	4.1	40
18	Genetic and environmental components of family history in type 2 diabetes. Human Genetics, 2015, 134, 259-267.	3.8	39

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19	SOS2 and ACP1 Loci Identified through Large-Scale Exome Chip Analysis Regulate Kidney Development and Function. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2017, 28, 981-994.	6.1	39
20	Metabolomic response to coffee consumption: application to a threeâ€stage clinical trial. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2018, 283, 544-557.	6.0	39
21	A genomeâ€wide investigation of food addiction. Obesity, 2016, 24, 1336-1341.	3.0	37
22	Understanding the role of bitter taste perception in coffee, tea and alcohol consumption through Mendelian randomization. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 16414.	3.3	36
23	Recalled taste intensity, liking and habitual intake of commonly consumed foods. Appetite, 2017, 109, 182-189.	3.7	35
24	Lipidomic Response to Coffee Consumption. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 1851.	4.1	32
25	Toward systems epidemiology of coffee and health. Current Opinion in Lipidology, 2015, 26, 20-29.	2.7	28
26	Habitual Coffee and Tea Consumption and Cardiometabolic Biomarkers in the UK Biobank: The Role of Beverage Types and Genetic Variation. Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 150, 2772-2788.	2.9	28
27	Habitual coffee intake and risk for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: a two-sample Mendelian randomization study. European Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 60, 1761-1767.	3.9	28
28	Dietary Behaviors and Incident COVID-19 in the UK Biobank. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 2114.	4.1	21
29	Somatic, positive and negative domains of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale: a meta-analysis of genome-wide association studies. Psychological Medicine, 2016, 46, 1613-1623.	4.5	17
30	Gene-Coffee Interactions and Health. Current Nutrition Reports, 2014, 3, 178-195.	4.3	15
31	Assessment of moderate coffee consumption and risk of epithelial ovarian cancer: a Mendelian randomization study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2018, 47, 450-459.	1.9	15
32	Caffeinated Coffee and Tea Consumption,Genetic Variation and Cognitive Function in the UK Biobank. Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 150, 2164-2174.	2.9	13
33	Investigating the genetic and causal relationship between initiation or use of alcohol, caffeine, cannabis and nicotine. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 210, 107966.	3.2	12
34	Genetic determinants of liking and intake of coffee and other bitter foods and beverages. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 23845.	3.3	11
35	Recent Caffeine Drinking Associates with Cognitive Function in the UK Biobank. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 1969.	4.1	10
36	Adherence to MIND Diet, Genetic Susceptibility, and Incident Dementia in Three US Cohorts. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2759.	4.1	10

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37	Targeted proteomic analysis of habitual coffee consumption. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2018, 283, 200-211.	6.0	9
38	Applying Mendelian randomization to appraise causality in relationships between nutrition and cancer. Cancer Causes and Control, 2022, 33, 631-652.	1.8	7
39	Coffee and type 2 diabetes: time to consider alternative mechanisms?. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 111, 248-249.	4.7	6
40	Mendelian randomization study of coffee consumption and age at onset of Huntington's disease. Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 40, 5615-5618.	5.0	6
41	Genome-Wide Association Study of Response to Selenium Supplementation and Circulating Selenium Concentrations in Adults of European Descent. Journal of Nutrition, 2021, 151, 293-302.	2.9	6
42	Diet and Respiratory Infections: Specific or Generalized Associations?. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 1195.	4.1	6
43	US Dietary Guidanceâ€"Is It Working?. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2019, 322, 1150.	7.4	5
44	Metabolomic response to collegiate football participation: Pre- and Post-season analysis. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 3091.	3.3	4
45	Caffeine Consumption and Dementia: Are Lewy Bodies the Link?. Annals of Neurology, 2022, 91, 834-846.	5.3	4
46	A genome-wide analysis of geneâ€"caffeine consumption interaction on basal cell carcinoma. Carcinogenesis, 2016, 37, bgw107.	2.8	3
47	Genetic determinants of beverage consumption: Implications for nutrition and health. Advances in Food and Nutrition Research, 2019, 89, 1-52.	3.0	3
48	Recent consumption of a caffeine-containing beverage and serum biomarkers of cardiometabolic function in the UK Biobank. British Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 126, 1-9.	2.3	3
49	Targeted proteomic response to coffee consumption. European Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 59, 1529-1539.	3.9	2
50	The Alleged Health-Protective Effects of Coffeeâ€"Reply. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2018, 178, 1726.	5.1	1
51	F4â€01â€01: HABITUAL COFFEE AND TEA CONSUMPTION, GENETIC VARIATION AND COGNITIVE ABILITY IN THE UK BIOBANK. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, P1382.	0.8	0
52	P3â€574: AGE AND COGNITIVE DECLINE IN THE U.K. BIOBANK. Alzheimer's and Dementia, 2018, 14, P1344.	0.8	0
53	Reply to â€˜Misestimation of heritability and prediction accuracy of male-pattern baldnessâ€™. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 2538.	12.8	0
54	Coffee Metabolites and Kidney Disease. Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2021, 16, 1615-1616.	4.5	0

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55	Coffee consumption and disease networks. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 0, , .	4.7	0