David L Nelson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

75 papers	14,800 citations	66234 42 h-index	91712 69 g-index
78 all docs	78 docs citations	78 times ranked	9012 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Functional consequences of postnatal interventions in a mouse model of Fragile X syndrome. Neurobiology of Disease, 2022, 162, 105577.	2.1	9
2	Stephen T. Warren, Ph.D. (1953â€“2021): A remembrance. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2022, 109, 3-11.	2.6	2
3	Intercepting IRE1 kinaseâ€FMRP signaling prevents atherosclerosis progression. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2022, 14, e15344.	3.3	10
4	Identification of PSMB5 as a genetic modifier of fragile Xâ€“associated tremor/ataxia syndrome. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2022, 119, .	3.3	7
5	Ectopic expression of CGG-repeats alters ovarian response to gonadotropins and leads to infertility in a murine FMR1 premutation model. Human Molecular Genetics, 2021, 30, 923-938.	1.4	4
6	Stephen T. Warren 1953â€“2021. Nature Genetics, 2021, 53, 1117-1118.	9.4	0
7	Simultaneous Screening of the FRAXA and FRAXE Loci for Rapid Detection of FMR1 CGG and/or AFF2 CCG Repeat Expansions by Triplet-Primed PCR. Journal of Molecular Diagnostics, 2021, 23, 941-951.	1.2	3
8	Stephen T. Warren: Human geneticist who advanced understanding of mutational mechanisms and developmental disorders. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, e2112969118.	3.3	0
9	Deletion of Fmr1 from Forebrain Excitatory Neurons Triggers Abnormal Cellular, EEG, and Behavioral Phenotypes in the Auditory Cortex of a Mouse Model of Fragile X Syndrome. Cerebral Cortex, 2020, 30, 969-988.	1.6	55
10	Intellectual and developmental disabilities research centers: Fifty years of scientific accomplishments. Annals of Neurology, 2019, 86, 332-343.	2.8	5
11	2018 Presidential Address: Who Are We?. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 104, 363-372.	2.6	1
12	Recessive mutations in muscle-specific isoforms of FXR1 cause congenital multi-minicore myopathy. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 797.	5.8	24
13	Metabolic pathways modulate the neuronal toxicity associated with fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2019, 28, 980-991.	1.4	10
14	Turning the corner from observation to intervention in human genetics. Journal of Genetics and Genomics, 2018, 45, 57-59.	1.7	1
15	Correction of GSK3ÃŸ at young age prevents muscle pathology in mice with myotonic dystrophy type 1. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 2073-2085.	0.2	27
16	ASHG Perspectives: A New Voice for ASHG. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 103, 635.	2.6	4
17	2016 William Allan Award Introduction: James Gusella 1. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2017, 100, 385-386.	2.6	0
18	Selective Deletion of Astroglial FMRP Dysregulates Glutamate Transporter GLT1 and Contributes to Fragile X Syndrome Phenotypes In Vivo. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 7079-7094.	1.7	77

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19	The adipocyte clock controls brown adipogenesis via TGF-Î²/BMP signaling pathway. Journal of Cell Science, 2015, 128, 1835-47.	1.2	63
20	The Fragile X proteins Fmrp and Fxr2p cooperate to regulate glucose metabolism in mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 2175-2184.	1.4	23
21	The GABA_A receptor is an FMRP target with therapeutic potential in fragile X syndrome. Cell Cycle, 2015, 14, 2985-2995.	1.3	87
22	MBD5 haploinsufficiency is associated with sleep disturbance and disrupts circadian pathways common to Smithâ€“Magenis and fragile X syndromes. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2015, 23, 781-789.	1.4	29
23	CGG repeats in RNA modulate expression of TDP-43 in mouse and fly models of fragile X tremor ataxia syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 5906-5915.	1.4	21
24	FXR1P Limits Long-Term Memory, Long-Lasting Synaptic Potentiation, and De Novo GluA2 Translation. Cell Reports, 2014, 9, 1402-1416.	2.9	40
25	Mouse models of the fragile X premutation and fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome. Journal of Neurodevelopmental Disorders, 2014, 6, 25.	1.5	57
26	The Unstable Repeatsâ€”Three Evolving Faces of Neurological Disease. Neuron, 2013, 77, 825-843.	3.8	192
27	Bmal1 and Î²-Cell Clock Are Required for Adaptation to Circadian Disruption, and Their Loss of Function Leads to Oxidative Stress-Induced Î²-Cell Failure in Mice. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2013, 33, 2327-2338.	1.1	175
28	Chemical screen reveals small molecules suppressing fragile X premutation rCGG repeat-mediated neurodegeneration in Drosophila. Human Molecular Genetics, 2012, 21, 2068-2075.	1.4	42
29	AGG interruptions within the maternal FMR1 gene reduce the risk of offspring with fragile X syndrome. Genetics in Medicine, 2012, 14, 729-736.	1.1	152
30	Desmoplakin and Talin2 Are Novel mRNA Targets of Fragile Xâ€“Related Protein-1 in Cardiac Muscle. Circulation Research, 2011, 109, 262-271.	2.0	41
31	Altered Hippocampal Synaptic Plasticity in the Fmr1 Gene Family Knockout Mouse Models. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2009, 101, 2572-2580.	0.9	108
32	Ectopic expression of CGG containing mRNA is neurotoxic in mammals. Human Molecular Genetics, 2009, 18, 2443-2451.	1.4	104
33	Fragile X-Related Proteins Regulate Mammalian Circadian Behavioral Rhythms. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2008, 83, 43-52.	2.6	109
34	RNA-Binding Proteins hnRNP A2/B1 and CUGBP1 Suppress Fragile X CGG Premutation Repeat-Induced Neurodegeneration in a Drosophila Model of FXTAS. Neuron, 2007, 55, 565-571.	3.8	309
35	Genomic Comparisons of Humans and Chimpanzees. Annual Review of Anthropology, 2007, 36, 191-209.	0.4	23
36	NEMO, NFÎºB signaling and incontinentia pigmenti. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2006, 16, 282-288.	1.5	81

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37	Exaggerated behavioral phenotypes in Fmr1/Fxr2 double knockout mice reveal a functional genetic interaction between Fragile X-related proteins. Human Molecular Genetics, 2006, 15, 1984-1994.	1.4	105
38	Positive Selection of a Pre-expansion CAG Repeat of the Human SCA2 Gene. PLoS Genetics, 2005, preprint, e41.	1.5	0
39	Biochemical and genetic interaction between the fragile X mental retardation protein and the microRNA pathway. Nature Neuroscience, 2004, 7, 113-117.	7.1	571
40	GENETICS: The Critical Region in Trisomy 21. Science, 2004, 306, 619-621.	6.0	29
41	Physical and Genetic Characterization Reveals a Pseudogene, an Evolutionary Junction, and Unstable Loci in Distal Xq28. Genomics, 2002, 79, 31-40.	1.3	13
42	Comparative Genomic Sequence Analysis of the FXR Gene Family: FMR1, FXR1, and FXR2. Genomics, 2001, 78, 169-177.	1.3	76
43	Atypical Forms of Incontinentia Pigmenti in Male Individuals Result from Mutations of a Cytosine Tract in Exon 10 of NEMO (IKK-Î³). American Journal of Human Genetics, 2001, 68, 765-771.	2.6	141
44	NF-ÎºB signaling and human disease. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2001, 11, 300-306.	1.5	79
45	A recurrent deletion in the ubiquitously expressed NEMO (IKK-gamma) gene accounts for the vast majority of incontinentia pigmenti mutations. Human Molecular Genetics, 2001, 10, 2171-2179.	1.4	165
46	Human homologue of the murinebare patches/striated gene is not mutated in incontinentia pigmenti type 2. , 2000, 91, 241-244.		3
47	Filamin (FLN1),plexin (SEX), major palmitoylated proteinp55 (MPP1), and von-Hippel Lindau binding protein (VBP1) are not involved in incontinentia pigmenti type 2. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2000, 94, 79-84.	2.4	5
48	Large expansion of the ATTCT pentanucleotide repeat in spinocerebellar ataxia type 10. Nature Genetics, 2000, 26, 191-194.	9.4	505
49	A Primate Genome Project Deserves High Priority. Science, 2000, 289, 1295b-1296.	6.0	31
50	Reduced mRNA for G3BP in fragile X cells: Evidence of FMR1 gene regulation. , 1999, 84, 268-271.		15
51	Interruptions in the Triplet Repeats of SCA1 and FRAXA Reduce the Propensity and Complexity of Slipped Strand DNA (S-DNA) Formationâ€. Biochemistry, 1998, 37, 2701-2708.	1.2	139
52	Molecular and phenotypic variation in patients with severe Hunter syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 1997, 6, 479-486.	1.4	82
53	X-linked situs abnormalities result from mutations in ZIC3. Nature Genetics, 1997, 17, 305-308.	9.4	406
54	Genetic variation and evolutionary stability of the FMR1 CGG repeat in six closed human populations. , 1996, 64, 220-225.		32

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55	Identification of FMR2, a novel gene associated with the FRAXE CCG repeat and CpG island. Nature Genetics, 1996, 13, 109-113.	9.4	238
56	Duplication of a gene-rich cluster between 16p11.1 and Xq28: a novel pericentromeric-directed mechanism for paralogous genome evolution. Human Molecular Genetics, 1996, 5, 899-912.	1.4	136
57	Intragenic loss of function mutations demonstrate the primary role of FMR1 in fragile X syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1995, 10, 483-485.	9.4	152
58	Evolution of the cryptic FMR1 CGG repeat. Nature Genetics, 1995, 11, 301-308.	9.4	52
59	The nature and consequences of fragile X syndrome. Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews, 1995, 1, 238-244.	3.5	15
60	High functioning fragile X males: Demonstration of an unmethylated fully expanded FMR-1 mutation associated with protein expression. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1994, 51, 298-308.	2.4	213
61	Robust amplification and ethidium-visible detection of the fragile X syndrome CGG repeat usingPfu polymerase. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1994, 51, 522-526.	2.4	72
62	Length of uninterrupted CGG repeats determines instability in the FMR1 gene. Nature Genetics, 1994, 8, 88-94.	9.4	468
63	Isolation of a GCC repeat showing expansion in FRAXF, a fragile site distal to FRAXA and FRAXE. Nature Genetics, 1994, 8, 229-235.	9.4	175
64	Tissue specific expression of FMRâ€“1 provides evidence for a functional role in fragile X syndrome. Nature Genetics, 1993, 3, 36-43.	9.4	358
65	Human and murine FMR-1: alternative splicing and translational initiation downstream of the CGGâ€“repeat. Nature Genetics, 1993, 4, 244-251.	9.4	247
66	Fine structure of the human FMR1 gene. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1147-1153.	1.4	171
67	High resolution methylation analysis of the FMR1 gene trinucleotide repeat region in fragile X syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1659-1665.	1.4	122
68	Cloning of human and bovine homologs of SNF2/SWI2: a global activator of transcription in yeastS.cerevisiae. Nucleic Acids Research, 1992, 20, 4649-4655.	6.5	100
69	DNA methylation represses FMR-1 transcription in fragile X syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 1992, 1, 397-400.	1.4	674
70	The Lowe's oculocerebrorenal syndrome gene encodes a protein highly homologous to inositol polyphosphate-5-phosphatase. Nature, 1992, 358, 239-242.	13.7	467
71	Intragenic probe used for diagnostics in fragile X families. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1992, 43, 192-196.	2.4	11
72	Characterization of a highly polymorphic dinucleotide repeat 150 KB proximal to the fragile X site. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1992, 43, 237-243.	2.4	82

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73	Absence of expression of the FMR-1 gene in fragile X syndrome. Cell, 1991, 66, 817-822.	13.5	1,408
74	Variation of the CGG repeat at the fragile X site results in genetic instability: Resolution of the Sherman paradox. Cell, 1991, 67, 1047-1058.	13.5	2,007
75	Identification of a gene (FMR-1) containing a CGG repeat coincident with a breakpoint cluster region exhibiting length variation in fragile X syndrome. Cell, 1991, 65, 905-914.	13.5	3,285