Andrew J Copp

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

213 papers	16,118 citations	16451 64 h-index	19749 117 g-index
258 all docs	258 docs citations	258 times ranked	12886 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The genetic basis of mammalian neurulation. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2003, 4, 784-793.	16.3	608
2	Mutation of Celsr1 Disrupts Planar Polarity of Inner Ear Hair Cells and Causes Severe Neural Tube Defects in the Mouse. Current Biology, 2003, 13, 1129-1133.	3.9	552
3	Neural tube defects: recent advances, unsolved questions, and controversies. Lancet Neurology, The, 2013, 12, 799-810.	10.2	549
4	Disruption of Bardet-Biedl syndrome ciliary proteins perturbs planar cell polarity in vertebrates. Nature Genetics, 2005, 37, 1135-1140.	21.4	536
5	FOXP2 and the neuroanatomy of speech and language. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2005, 6, 131-138.	10.2	472
6	Neural Tube Defects. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 2014, 37, 221-242.	10.7	465
7	Spina bifida. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2015, 1, 15007.	30.5	427
8	Neural tube closure: cellular, molecular and biomechanical mechanisms. Development (Cambridge), 2017, 144, 552-566.	2.5	402
9	Genetics and development of neural tube defects. Journal of Pathology, 2010, 220, 217-230.	4.5	391
10	Death before birth: clues from gene knockouts and mutations. Trends in Genetics, 1995, 11, 87-93.	6.7	351
11	The embryonic development of mammalian neural tube defects. Progress in Neurobiology, 1990, 35, 363-403.	5.7	322
12	FOXP2 expression during brain development coincides with adult sites of pathology in a severe speech and language disorder. Brain, 2003, 126, 2455-2462.	7.6	313
13	Convergent extension, planar-cell-polarity signalling and initiation of mouse neural tube closure. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 789-799.	2.5	284
14	Genetics of human neural tube defects. Human Molecular Genetics, 2009, 18, R113-R129.	2.9	267
15	Disruption of scribble (Scrb1) causes severe neural tube defects in the circletail mouse. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 87-98.	2.9	266
16	The Meckelâ€“Gruber Syndrome proteins MKS1 and meckelin interact and are required for primary cilium formation. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, 173-186.	2.9	245
17	The chromosome 6p22 haplotype associated with dyslexia reduces the expression of KIAA0319 , a novel gene involved in neuronal migration. Human Molecular Genetics, 2006, 15, 1659-1666.	2.9	240
18	Embryonic Folate Metabolism and Mouse Neural Tube Defects. Science, 1998, 280, 2107-2109.	12.6	230

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19	In vivo genetic ablation by Cre-mediated expression of diphtheria toxin fragment A. Genesis, 2005, 43, 129-135.	1.6	218
20	Inositol prevents folate-resistant neural tube defects in the mouse. Nature Medicine, 1997, 3, 60-66.	30.7	204
21	Neural tube defectsâ€"disorders of neurulation and related embryonic processes. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Developmental Biology, 2013, 2, 213-227.	5.9	181
22	Vangl2 Acts via RhoA Signaling to Regulate Polarized Cell Movements During Development of the Proximal Outflow Tract. Circulation Research, 2005, 96, 292-299.	4.5	166
23	Mutations in the planar cell polarity genesCELSR1andSCRIBare associated with the severe neural tube defect craniorachischisis. Human Mutation, 2012, 33, 440-447.	2.5	166
24	The relationship between sonic Hedgehog signaling, cilia, and neural tube defects. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2010, 88, 633-652.	1.6	165
25	Development of the vertebrate central nervous system: formation of the neural tube. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2009, 29, 303-311.	2.3	158
26	A gene for autosomal dominant sacral agenesis maps to the holoprosencephaly region at 7q36. Nature Genetics, 1995, 11, 93-95.	21.4	150
27	Folic acid prevents exencephaly in Cited2 deficient mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2002, 11, 283-293.	2.9	145
28	Sonic hedgehog and the molecular regulation of mouse neural tube closure. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 2507-2517.	2.5	145
29	Abnormalities of floor plate, notochord and somite differentiation in the loop-tail (Lp) mouse: a model of severe neural tube defects. Mechanisms of Development, 1998, 73, 59-72.	1.7	143
30	Neural plate morphogenesis during mouse neurulation is regulated by antagonism of Bmp signalling. Development (Cambridge), 2007, 134, 3203-3211.	2.5	140
31	Neurulation in the cranial region â€“ normal and abnormal. Journal of Anatomy, 2005, 207, 623-635.	1.5	139
32	Development of a lethal congenital heart defect in the splotch (Pax3) mutant mouse. Cardiovascular Research, 1997, 36, 163-173.	3.8	126
33	Multifactorial inheritance of neural tube defects: localization of the major gene and recognition of modifiers in ct mutant mice. Nature Genetics, 1994, 6, 357-362.	21.4	119
34	Glycine decarboxylase deficiency causes neural tube defects and features of non-ketotic hyperglycinemia in mice. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 6388.	12.8	116
35	A roadmap for the Human Developmental Cell Atlas. Nature, 2021, 597, 196-205.	27.8	114
36	Disruption of Planar Cell Polarity Signaling Results in Congenital Heart Defects and Cardiomyopathy Attributable to Early Cardiomyocyte Disorganization. Circulation Research, 2007, 101, 137-145.	4.5	109

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37	Regional differences in morphogenesis of the neuroepithelium suggest multiple mechanisms of spinal neurulation in the mouse. Anatomy and Embryology, 1996, 194, 65-73.	1.5	106
38	Curly tail: a 50-year history of the mouse spina bifida model. Anatomy and Embryology, 2001, 203, 225-238.	1.5	106
39	Versican Expression Is Associated With Chamber Specification, Septation, and Valvulogenesis in the Developing Mouse Heart. Circulation Research, 1998, 83, 523-532.	4.5	104
40	Mouse models of neural tube defects: Investigating preventive mechanisms. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2005, 135C, 31-41.	1.6	101
41	Mutations in genes encoding the glycine cleavage system predispose to neural tube defects in mice and humans. Human Molecular Genetics, 2012, 21, 1496-1503.	2.9	100
42	Gene-environment interactions in the causation of neural tube defects: folate deficiency increases susceptibility conferred by loss of Pax3 function. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 3675-3685.	2.9	99
43	Bending of the neural plate during mouse spinal neurulation is independent of actin microfilaments. Developmental Dynamics, 1999, 215, 273-283.	1.8	97
44	Over-expression of the chondroitin sulphate proteoglycan versican is associated with defective neural crest migration in the Pax3 mutant mouse (splotch). Mechanisms of Development, 1997, 69, 39-51.	1.7	92
45	Biomechanical coupling facilitates spinal neural tube closure in mouse embryos. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E5177-E5186.	7.1	92
46	Infectious causes of microcephaly: epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and management. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, e1-e13.	9.1	92
47	Retinoic acid induces down-regulation of Wnt-3a, apoptosis and diversion of tail bud cells to a neural fate in the mouse embryo. Mechanisms of Development, 1999, 84, 17-30.	1.7	89
48	Circletail, a New Mouse Mutant with Severe Neural Tube Defects: Chromosomal Localization and Interaction with the Loop-Tail Mutation. Genomics, 2001, 78, 55-63.	2.9	89
49	Integrity of the methylation cycle is essential for mammalian neural tube closure. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2006, 76, 544-552.	1.6	87
50	Cordon-bleu is a conserved gene involved in neural tube formation. Developmental Biology, 2003, 262, 16-31.	2.0	86
51	FGF2 promotes skeletogenic differentiation of cranial neural crest cells. Development (Cambridge), 2001, 128, 2143-2152.	2.5	85
52	Apoptosis is not required for mammalian neural tube closure. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 8233-8238.	7.1	83
53	Regulation of cell protrusions by small GTPases during fusion of the neural folds. ELife, 2016, 5, e13273.	6.0	80
54	Enabling research with human embryonic and fetal tissue resources. Development (Cambridge), 2015, 142, 3073-3076.	2.5	79

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55	Neural Crest is Involved in Development of Abnormal Myocardial Function. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 1997, 29, 2675-2685.	1.9	77
56	Interactions between planar cell polarity genes cause diverse neural tube defects. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2014, 7, 1153-63.	2.4	77
57	Maternal Diabetes Increases the Risk of Caudal Regression Caused by Retinoic Acid. Diabetes, 2002, 51, 2811-2816.	0.6	74
58	Rib Truncations and Fusions in the Sp2HMouse Reveal a Role for Pax3 in Specification of the Ventro-lateral and Posterior Parts of the Somite. Developmental Biology, 1999, 209, 143-158.	2.0	73
59	Increased expression of Grainyhead-like-3 rescues spina bifida in a folate-resistant mouse model. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, 2640-2646.	2.9	73
60	Cardiovascular Defects Associated With Abnormalities in Midline Development in the Loop-tail Mouse Mutant. Circulation Research, 2001, 89, 6-12.	4.5	72
61	HDBR Expression: A Unique Resource for Global and Individual Gene Expression Studies during Early Human Brain Development. Frontiers in Neuroanatomy, 2016, 10, 86.	1.7	72
62	Developmental Basis of Severe Neural Tube Defects in the loop-tail (Lp) Mutant Mouse: Use of Microsatellite DNA Markers to Identify Embryonic Genotype. Developmental Biology, 1994, 165, 20-29.	2.0	71
63	Rho kinase-dependent actin turnover and actomyosin disassembly are necessary for mouse spinal neural tube closure. Journal of Cell Science, 2015, 128, 2468-81.	2.0	70
64	Etiology and pathogenesis of human neural tube defects. Current Opinion in Pediatrics, 1994, 6, 624-631.	2.0	69
65	Role of Sonic hedgehog in the development of the trachea and oesophagus. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2003, 38, 29-36.	1.6	69
66	Partitioning of One-Carbon Units in Folate and Methionine Metabolism Is Essential for Neural Tube Closure. Cell Reports, 2017, 21, 1795-1808.	6.4	69
67	Sonic hedgehog and the molecular regulation of mouse neural tube closure. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 2507-17.	2.5	68
68	Inositols: From Established Knowledge to Novel Approaches. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 10575.	4.1	67
69	Expression of PACAP, and PACAP type 1 (PAC1) receptor mRNA during development of the mouse embryo. Developmental Brain Research, 1998, 109, 245-253.	1.7	65
70	Deciphering the Mechanisms of Developmental Disorders (DMDD): a new programme for phenotyping embryonic lethal mice. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2013, 6, 562-6.	2.4	65
71	Cellular basis of neuroepithelial bending during mouse spinal neural tube closure. Developmental Biology, 2015, 404, 113-124.	2.0	64
72	Role of the extracellular matrix in neural crest cell migration. Journal of Anatomy, 1997, 191, 507-515.	1.5	63

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73	Bloomsbury report on mouse embryo phenotyping: recommendations from the IMPC workshop on embryonic lethal screening. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2013, 6, 571-9.	2.4	63
74	Accumulation of basement membrane-associated hyaluronate is reduced in the posterior neuropore region of mutant (curly tail) mouse embryos developing spinal neural tube defects. Developmental Biology, 1988, 130, 583-590.	2.0	61
75	A Curly-Tail Modifier Locus,mct1,on Mouse Chromosome 17. Genomics, 1995, 29, 719-724.	2.9	61
76	Split cervical spinal cord with Klippelâ€"Feil syndrome: seven cases. Brain, 1996, 119, 1859-1872.	7.6	59
77	Inositol, neural tube closure and the prevention of neural tube defects. Birth Defects Research, 2017, 109, 68-80.	1.5	58
78	Embryology of oesophageal atresia. Seminars in Pediatric Surgery, 2009, 18, 2-11.	1.1	57
79	Homocysteine is embryotoxic but does not cause neural tube defects in mouse embryos. Anatomy and Embryology, 2003, 206, 185-191.	1.5	56
80	Dishevelled: linking convergent extension with neural tube closure. Trends in Neurosciences, 2003, 26, 453-455.	8.6	56
81	Dorsoventral patterning in oesophageal atresia with tracheo-oesophageal fistula: Evidence from a new mouse model. Journal of Pediatric Surgery, 2002, 37, 185-191.	1.6	55
82	Cardiac neural crest of the mouse embryo: axial level of origin,migratory pathway and cell autonomy of thesplotch(Sp2H) mutant effect. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 3367-3379.	2.5	54
83	Foregut separation and tracheo-oesophageal malformations: The role of tracheal outgrowth, dorso-ventral patterning and programmed cell death. Developmental Biology, 2010, 337, 351-362.	2.0	54
84	Specific isoforms of protein kinase C are essential for prevention of folate-resistant neural tube defects by inositol. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 13, 7-14.	2.9	53
85	Neuronal migration disorders in humans and in mouse modelsâ€"an overview. Epilepsy Research, 1999, 36, 133-141.	1.6	52
86	D-chiro-inositol is more effective than myo-inositol in preventing folate-resistant mouse neural tube defects. Human Reproduction, 2002, 17, 2451-2458.	0.9	52
87	Fetal spina bifida in a mouse model: loss of neural function in utero. Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics, 2007, 106, 213-221.	1.3	52
88	Neural tube closure in the chick embryo is multiphasic. , 1996, 207, 309-318.		51
89	Over-expression of Grhl2 causes spina bifida in the Axial defects mutant mouse. Human Molecular Genetics, 2011, 20, 1536-1546.	2.9	50
90	Blocking Endogenous FGF-2 Activity Prevents Cranial Osteogenesis. Developmental Biology, 2002, 243, 99-114.	2.0	49

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91	Abnormal folate metabolism in foetuses affected by neural tube defects. Brain, 2006, 130, 1043-1049.	7.6	48
92	Analysis of the planar cell polarity geneVangl2and its co-expressed paralogueVangl1in neural tube defect patients. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2005, 136A, 90-92.	1.2	47
93	Excess methionine suppresses the methylation cycle and inhibits neural tube closure in mouse embryos. FEBS Letters, 2006, 580, 2803-2807.	2.8	47
94	Integrin-Mediated Focal Anchorage Drives Epithelial Zippering during Mouse Neural Tube Closure. Developmental Cell, 2020, 52, 321-334.e6.	7.0	46
95	Prevention of spinal neural tube defects in the curly tail mouse mutant by a specific effect of retinoic acid. Developmental Dynamics, 1994, 199, 93-102.	1.8	45
96	EphrinA-EphA receptor interactions in mouse spinal neurulation: implications for neural fold fusion. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 2009, 53, 559-568.	0.6	44
97	Epithelial fusion during neural tube morphogenesis. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2012, 94, 817-823.	1.6	44
98	Inositol for the prevention of neural tube defects: a pilot randomised controlled trial. British Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 115, 974-983.	2.3	44
99	Spinal neural tube closure depends on regulation of surface ectoderm identity and biomechanics by Grhl2. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 2487.	12.8	44
100	Zic4, a zinc-finger transcription factor, is expressed in the developing mouse nervous system. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 233, 1110-1115.	1.8	43
101	Quantitative analysis of myo-inositol in urine, blood and nutritional supplements by high-performance liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences, 2011, 879, 2759-2763.	2.3	42
102	Vangl2 disruption alters the biomechanics of late spinal neurulation leading to spina bifida in mouse embryos. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2018, 11, .	2.4	42
103	Knowledge and periconceptional use of folic acid for the prevention of neural tube defects in ethnic communities in the United Kingdom: Systematic review and metaâ€analysis. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2013, 97, 444-451.	1.6	41
104	Knockout of the PKN Family of Rho Effector Kinases Reveals a Non-redundant Role for PKN2 in Developmental Mesoderm Expansion. Cell Reports, 2016, 14, 440-448.	6.4	40
105	Grainyhead genes and mammalian neural tube closure. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2008, 82, 728-735.	1.6	39
106	Understanding the causes and prevention of neural tube defects: Insights from the splotch mouse model. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2009, 85, 322-330.	1.6	38
107	Neurulation and Neural Tube Closure Defects. , 2000, 136, 135-160.		37
108	Expression pattern of glypicanâ€4 suggests multiple roles during mouse development. Developmental Dynamics, 2005, 233, 1013-1017.	1.8	37

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109	Lamin B1 Polymorphism Influences Morphology of the Nuclear Envelope, Cell Cycle Progression, and Risk of Neural Tube Defects in Mice. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1003059.	3.5	37
110	Syndecan 4 interacts genetically with Vangl2 to regulate neural tube closure and planar cell polarity. Development (Cambridge), 2013, 140, 3008-3017.	2.5	37
111	Covergowns and the Control of Operating Room Contamination. Nursing Research, 1986, 35, 263???268.	1.7	34
112	Quantitative analysis of s-adenosylmethionine and s-adenosylhomocysteine in neurulation-stage mouse embryos by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences, 2006, 844, 112-118.	2.3	34
113	Microtubules, polarity and vertebrate neural tube morphogenesis. Journal of Anatomy, 2016, 229, 63-74.	1.5	34
114	Prevention of neural tube defects: vitamins, enzymes and genes. Current Opinion in Neurology, 1998, 11, 97-102.	3.6	33
115	Differential Protein Expression at the Stage of Neural Tube Closure in the Mouse Embryo. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 41645-41651.	3.4	32
116	Vangl-dependent planar cell polarity signalling is not required for neural crest migration in mammals. Development (Cambridge), 2014, 141, 3153-3158.	2.5	32
117	Glycosaminoglycans vary in accumulation along the neuraxis during spinal neurulation in the mouse embryo. Developmental Biology, 1988, 130, 573-582.	2.0	31
118	Relationship between altered axial curvature and neural tube closure in normal and mutant (curly) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.5	31
119	Retinal axon misrouting at the optic chiasm in mice with neural tube closure defects. Genesis, 2000, 27, 32-47.	1.6	31
120	RhoB is expressed in migrating neural crest and endocardial cushions of the developing mouse embryo. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 95, 211-214.	1.7	31
121	The genetic background of thecurly tailstrain confers susceptibility to folateâ€deficiencyâ€induced exencephaly. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2010, 88, 76-83.	1.6	31
122	Heparan sulphate proteoglycans and spinal neurulation in the mouse embryo. Development (Cambridge), 2002, 129, 2109-2119.	2.5	31
123	Genetic basis of neural tube defects: the mouse gene loop-tail maps to a region of chromosome 1 syntenic with human 1q21â€“q23. Genomics, 1995, 26, 473-478.	2.9	30
124	Failure of neural tube closure in the loop-tail (Lp) mutant mouse: analysis of the embryonic mechanism. Developmental Brain Research, 1997, 102, 217-224.	1.7	30
125	Amniotic fluid brain-specific proteins are biomarkers for spinal cord injury in experimental myelomeningocele. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2005, 95, 594-598.	3.9	30
126	Sequence and expression analysis ofNhlh1: a basic helix-loop-helix gene implicated in neurogenesis. Genesis, 1999, 24, 165-177.	2.1	29

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127	CLN-1 and CLN-5, genes for infantile and variant late infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses, are expressed in the embryonic human brain. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2000, 426, 406-412.	1.6	29
128	A targeted sequencing panel identifies rare damaging variants in multiple genes in the cranial neural tube defect, anencephaly. Clinical Genetics, 2018, 93, 870-879.	2.0	29
129	Folate metabolite profiling of different cell types and embryos suggests variation in folate one-carbon metabolism, including developmental changes in human embryonic brain. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2013, 378, 229-236.	3.1	28
130	Neural tube defects. Trends in Neurosciences, 1993, 16, 381-383.	8.6	27
131	Cloning and Characterization of Igsf9 in Mouse and Human: A New Member of the Immunoglobulin Superfamily Expressed in the Developing Nervous System. Genomics, 2002, 79, 663-670.	2.9	27
132	Multiple coexistent dysraphic pathologies. Child's Nervous System, 2003, 19, 376-379.	1.1	27
133	ParalogousSm22Î± (Tagln) Genes Map to Mouse Chromosomes 1 and 9: Further Evidence for a Paralogous Relationship. Genomics, 1998, 51, 144-147.	2.9	26
134	Induction of chondrogenesis in neural crest cells by mutant fibroblast growth factor receptors. Developmental Dynamics, 2002, 224, 210-221.	1.8	26
135	Nucleotide precursors prevent folic acid-resistant neural tube defects in the mouse. Brain, 2013, 136, 2836-2841.	7.6	25
136	Maternal Inositol Status and Neural Tube Defects: A Role for the Human Yolk Sac in Embryonic Inositol Delivery?. Advances in Nutrition, 2021, 12, 212-222.	6.4	25
137	Dolutegravir in pregnant mice is associated with increased rates of fetal defects at therapeutic but not at supratherapeutic levels. EBioMedicine, 2021, 63, 103167.	6.1	25
138	MRCâ€“Wellcome Trust Human Developmental Biology Resource: enabling studies of human developmental gene expression. Trends in Genetics, 2005, 21, 586-590.	6.7	24
139	Neural tube closure depends on expression of Grainyhead-like 3 in multiple tissues. Developmental Biology, 2018, 435, 130-137.	2.0	24
140	Cell non-autonomy amplifies disruption of neurulation by mosaic Vangl2 deletion in mice. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1159.	12.8	24
141	Convergent Extension Analysis in Mouse Whole Embryo Culture. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 839, 133-146.	0.9	24
142	Evaluation of folate metabolism gene polymorphisms as risk factors for open and closed neural tube defects. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2009, 149A, 1585-1589.	1.2	23
143	Regional differences in the expression of laminin isoforms during mouse neural tube development. Matrix Biology, 2011, 30, 301-309.	3.6	23
144	Planar Cell Polarity Aligns Osteoblast Division in Response to Substrate Strain. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2015, 30, 423-435.	2.8	23

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145	Formate supplementation enhances folate-dependent nucleotide biosynthesis and prevents spina bifida in a mouse model of folic acid-resistant neural tube defects. Biochimie, 2016, 126, 63-70.	2.6	23
146	Mechanisms of normal and abnormal neurulation: evidence from embryo culture studies. International Journal of Developmental Biology, 1997, 41, 199-212.	0.6	23
147	Neural tube defects induced by folate deficiency in mutant curly tail (Grhl3) embryos are associated with alteration in folate oneâ€carbon metabolism but are unlikely to result from diminished methylation. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2010, 88, 612-618.	1.6	22
148	Valproic acid disrupts the biomechanics of late spinal neural tube closure in mouse embryos. Mechanisms of Development, 2018, 149, 20-26.	1.7	22
149	Genetic Models of Mammalian Neural Tube Defects. Novartis Foundation Symposium, 1994, 181, 118-143.	1.1	22
150	Overexpression of Grainyhead-like 3 causes spina bifida and interacts genetically with mutant alleles of Grhl2 and Vangl2 in mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, 4218-4230.	2.9	21
151	Cellular mechanisms underlying Pax3-related neural tube defects and their prevention by folic acid. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2019, 12, .	2.4	21
152	Tethering of the spinal cord in mouse fetuses and neonates with spina bifida. Journal of Neurosurgery: Spine, 2003, 99, 206-213.	1.7	20
153	Spatiotemporal analysis of programmed cell death during mouse cardiac septation. The Anatomical Record, 2004, 277A, 355-369.	1.8	20
154	Novel mouse model of encephalocele: post-neurulation origin and relationship to open neural tube defects. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2019, 12, .	2.4	20
155	An update on the use of inositols in preventing gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and neural tube defects (NTDs). Expert Opinion on Drug Metabolism and Toxicology, 2020, 16, 1187-1198.	3.3	20
156	Rho GTPases in mammalian spinal neural tube closure. Small GTPases, 2018, 9, 283-289.	1.6	19
157	Rho kinase-dependent apical constriction counteracts M-phase apical expansion to enable mouse neural tube closure. Journal of Cell Science, 2019, 132, .	2.0	19
158	Deceleration and acceleration in the rate of posterior neuropore closure during neurulation in the curly tail (ct) mouse embryo. Anatomy and Embryology, 1992, 185, 169-74.	1.5	18
159	Lack of motor neuron differentiation is an intrinsic property of the mouse secondary neural tube. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 3192-3203.	1.8	18
160	Perturbation of Retinoid Homeostasis Increases Malformation Risk in Embryos Exposed to Pregestational Diabetes. Diabetes, 2017, 66, 1041-1051.	0.6	17
161	Regulation of glycine metabolism by the glycine cleavage system and conjugation pathway in mouse models of <scp>nonâ€ketotic</scp> hyperglycinemia. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 2020, 43, 1186-1198.	3.6	17
162	Hindbrain neuropore tissue geometry determines asymmetric cell-mediated closure dynamics in mouse embryos. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	17

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163	Exogenous transferrin is taken up and localized by the neurulation-stage mouse embryo in vitro. Developmental Biology, 1992, 153, 312-323.	2.0	16
164	Hyperglycaemia potentiates the teratogenicity of retinoic acid in diabetic pregnancy in mice. Diabetologia, 2004, 47, 515-522.	6.3	16
165	Planar cell polarity and the kidney. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2014, 29, 1320-1326.	0.7	16
166	Impaired folate 1-carbon metabolism causes formate-preventable hydrocephalus in glycine decarboxylaseâ€“deficient mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2020, 130, 1446-1452.	8.2	16
167	Physical and Transcriptional Map of a 3-Mb Region of Mouse Chromosome 1 Containing the Gene for the Neural Tube Defect Mutantloop-tail(Lp). Genomics, 1999, 56, 149-159.	2.9	14
168	Multiple developmental roles of Ahnak are suggested by localization to sites of placentation and neural plate fusion in the mouse conceptus. Mechanisms of Development, 2002, 119, S31-S38.	1.7	14
169	Is LMNB1 a susceptibility gene for neural tube defects in humans?. Birth Defects Research Part A: Clinical and Molecular Teratology, 2013, 97, 398-402.	1.6	14
170	Refinement of inducible gene deletion in embryos of pregnant mice. Birth Defects Research, 2020, 112, 196-204.	1.5	14
171	Comparative Physical and Transcript Maps of â^¼1 Mb around loop-tail, a Gene for Severe Neural Tube Defects on Distal Mouse Chromosome 1 and Human Chromosome 1q22â€“q23. Genomics, 2001, 72, 180-192.	2.9	13
172	Bloomsbury report on mouse embryo phenotyping: recommendations from the IMPC workshop on embryonic lethal screening. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2013, 6, 1049-1049.	2.4	13
173	Neural tube defects : Prevention by folic acid and other vitamins. Indian Journal of Pediatrics, 2000, 67, 915-921.	0.8	12
174	Glycine Cleavage System H Protein Is Essential for Embryonic Viability, Implying Additional Function Beyond the Glycine Cleavage System. Frontiers in Genetics, 2021, 12, 625120.	2.3	12
175	Defining a PARticular Pathway of Neural Tube Closure. Developmental Cell, 2010, 18, 1-2.	7.0	11
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