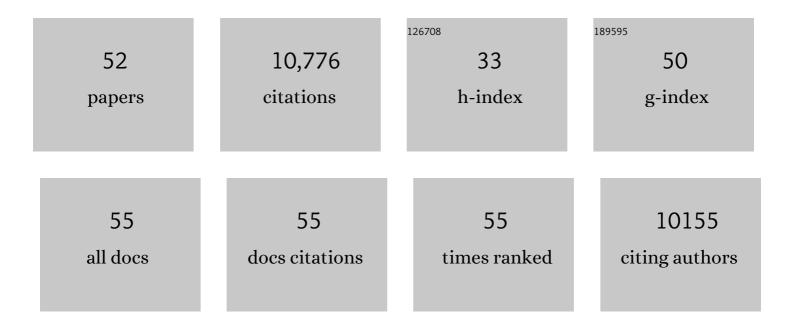
## **Caroline Anne Vance**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/373515/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



| #  | Article   | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 1  | Mutations in FUS, an RNA Processing Protein, Cause Familial Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Type 6.<br>Science, 2009, 323, 1208-1211.   | 6.0 | 2,295     |
| 2  | TDP-43 Mutations in Familial and Sporadic Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. Science, 2008, 319, 1668-1672.   | 6.0 | 2,268     |
| 3  | Exome sequencing in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis identifies risk genes and pathways. Science, 2015, 347, 1436-1441.  | 6.0 | 823       |
| 4  | Genome-wide Analyses Identify KIF5A as a Novel ALS Gene. Neuron, 2018, 97, 1268-1283.e6.  | 3.8 | 517       |
| 5  | Hexanucleotide Repeats in ALS/FTD Form Length-Dependent RNA Foci, Sequester RNA Binding Proteins, and Are Neurotoxic. Cell Reports, 2013, 5, 1178-1186.   | 2.9 | 419       |
| 6  | Novel Mutations in TARDBP (TDP-43) in Patients with Familial Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. PLoS<br>Genetics, 2008, 4, e1000193.  | 1.5 | 393       |
| 7  | Familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis with frontotemporal dementia is linked to a locus on chromosome 9p13.2–21.3. Brain, 2006, 129, 868-876.  | 3.7 | 363       |
| 8  | Exome-wide Rare Variant Analysis Identifies TUBA4A Mutations Associated with Familial ALS. Neuron, 2014, 84, 324-331.   | 3.8 | 308       |
| 9  | Familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is associated with a mutation in D-amino acid oxidase.<br>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 7556-7561.                           | 3.3 | 229       |
| 10 | Overexpression of human wild-type FUS causes progressive motor neuron degeneration in an age- and dose-dependent fashion. Acta Neuropathologica, 2013, 125, 273-288.  | 3.9 | 225       |
| 11 | NEK1 variants confer susceptibility to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Nature Genetics, 2016, 48, 1037-1042.   | 9.4 | 218       |
| 12 | Differential roles of the ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS) and autophagy in the clearance of soluble and aggregated TDP-43 species. Journal of Cell Science, 2014, 127, 1263-78.   | 1.2 | 216       |
| 13 | Chromosome 9p21 in sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the UK and seven other countries: a genome-wide association study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2010, 9, 986-994.  | 4.9 | 205       |
| 14 | The C9ORF72 expansion mutation is a common cause of ALS+/â^'FTD in Europe and has a single founder.<br>European Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 21, 102-108.   | 1.4 | 201       |
| 15 | ALS mutant FUS disrupts nuclear localization and sequesters wild-type FUS within cytoplasmic stress granules. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 2676-2688.  | 1.4 | 199       |
| 16 | CCNF mutations in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal dementia. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 11253.   | 5.8 | 174       |
| 17 | Mutational analysis reveals the <i>FUS</i> homolog <i>TAF15</i> as a candidate gene for familial<br>amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric<br>Genetics, 2011, 156, 285-290. | 1.1 | 148       |
| 18 | The heat shock response plays an important role in TDP-43 clearance: evidence for dysfunction in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Brain, 2016, 139, 1417-1432.  | 3.7 | 131       |

| #  | Article   | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 19 | Mutations in the vesicular trafficking protein annexin A11 are associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Science Translational Medicine, 2017, 9, .  | 5.8 | 129       |
| 20 | A genome-wide association meta-analysis identifies a novel locus at 17q11.2 associated with sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 2220-2231.  | 1.4 | 123       |
| 21 | An MND/ALS phenotype associated with <i>C9orf72</i> repeat expansion: Abundant p62â€positive,<br>TDPâ€43â€negative inclusions in cerebral cortex, hippocampus and cerebellum but without associated<br>cognitive decline. Neuropathology, 2012, 32, 505-514.  | 0.7 | 110       |
| 22 | Novel mutations support a role for Profilin 1 in the pathogenesis of ALS. Neurobiology of Aging, 2015, 36, 1602.e17-1602.e27.   | 1.5 | 87        |
| 23 | Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis-like superoxide dismutase 1 proteinopathy is associated with neuronal<br>loss in Parkinson's disease brain. Acta Neuropathologica, 2017, 134, 113-127.  | 3.9 | 78        |
| 24 | Two Families with Familial Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Are Linked to a Novel Locus on Chromosome<br>16q. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2003, 73, 390-396.   | 2.6 | 76        |
| 25 | Mitochondrial abnormalities and disruption of the neuromuscular junction precede the clinical phenotype and motor neuron loss in hFUSWT transgenic mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, 463-474.   | 1.4 | 74        |
| 26 | Wild type human TDP-43 potentiates ALS-linked mutant TDP-43 driven progressive motor and cortical neuron degeneration with pathological features of ALS. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 2015, 3, 36.   | 2.4 | 73        |
| 27 | Optineurin inclusions occur in a minority of TDP-43 positive ALS and FTLD-TDP cases and are rarely observed in other neurodegenerative disorders. Acta Neuropathologica, 2011, 121, 519-527.  | 3.9 | 70        |
| 28 | Age of onset of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is modulated by a locus on 1p34.1. Neurobiology of Aging, 2013, 34, 357.e7-357.e19.   | 1.5 | 69        |
| 29 | Non-nuclear Pool of Splicing Factor SFPQ Regulates Axonal Transcripts Required for Normal Motor<br>Development. Neuron, 2017, 94, 322-336.e5.   | 3.8 | 61        |
| 30 | ALS-associated missense and nonsense TBK1 mutations can both cause loss of kinase function.<br>Neurobiology of Aging, 2018, 71, 266.e1-266.e10.   | 1.5 | 59        |
| 31 | Pathogenic Huntingtin Repeat Expansions in Patients with Frontotemporal Dementia and Amyotrophic<br>Lateral Sclerosis. Neuron, 2021, 109, 448-460.e4.   | 3.8 | 56        |
| 32 | Association of Variants in the <i>SPTLC1</i> Gene With Juvenile Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. JAMA<br>Neurology, 2021, 78, 1236.   | 4.5 | 46        |
| 33 | Granule Localization of Glutaminase in Human Neutrophils and the Consequence of Glutamine<br>Utilization for Neutrophil Activity. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 13305-13310.  | 1.6 | 44        |
| 34 | Transportin 1 colocalization with Fused in Sarcoma (FUS) inclusions is not characteristic for<br>amyotrophic lateral sclerosisâ€ <i>FUS</i> confirming disrupted nuclear import of mutant FUS and<br>distinguishing it from frontotemporal lobar degeneration with FUS inclusions. Neuropathology and<br>Applied Neurobiology, 2013, 39, 553-561. | 1.8 | 27        |
| 35 | Altered SOD1 maturation and post-translational modification in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis spinal cord. Brain, 2022, 145, 3108-3130.  | 3.7 | 25        |
| 36 | ALS-FUS pathology revisited: singleton FUS mutations and an unusual case with both a FUS and TARDBP mutation. Acta Neuropathologica Communications, 2015, 3, 62.  | 2.4 | 22        |

| #  | Article  | IF  | CITATIONS |
|----|--|-----|-----------|
| 37 | Four novel <i>SPG3A/atlastin </i> mutations identified in autosomal dominant hereditary spastic<br>paraplegia kindreds with intraâ€familial variability in age of onset and complex phenotype. Clinical<br>Genetics, 2009, 75, 485-489.      | 1.0 | 21        |
| 38 | The CHCHD10 P34S variant is not associated with ALS in a UK cohort of familial and sporadic patients.<br>Neurobiology of Aging, 2015, 36, 2908.e17-2908.e18.   | 1.5 | 19        |
| 39 | Screening for OPTN mutations in a cohort of British amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients.<br>Neurobiology of Aging, 2012, 33, 2948.e15-2948.e17.   | 1.5 | 18        |
| 40 | C9ORF72 and UBQLN2 mutations are causes of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in New Zealand: a genetic and pathologic study using banked human brain tissue. Neurobiology of Aging, 2017, 49, 214.e1-214.e5.                                     | 1.5 | 18        |
| 41 | Antisense oligonucleotide therapies for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Existing and emerging targets.<br>International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2019, 110, 149-153.   | 1.2 | 18        |
| 42 | Mutation analysis of VCP in British familial and sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients.<br>Neurobiology of Aging, 2012, 33, 2721.e1-2721.e2.   | 1.5 | 16        |
| 43 | Striking phenotypic variation in a family with the P506S UBQLN2 mutation including amyotrophic<br>lateral sclerosis, spastic paraplegia, and frontotemporal dementia. Neurobiology of Aging, 2019, 73,<br>229.e5-229.e9.                     | 1.5 | 16        |
| 44 | Autosomal dominant inheritance of rapidly progressive amyotrophic lateral sclerosis due to a<br>truncation mutation in the fused in sarcoma (FUS) gene. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and<br>Frontotemporal Degeneration, 2014, 15, 557-562. | 1.1 | 15        |
| 45 | Identification of a novel interaction of FUS and syntaphilin may explain synaptic and mitochondrial abnormalities caused by ALS mutations. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 13613.  | 1.6 | 15        |
| 46 | Review: Modelling the pathology and behaviour of frontotemporal dementia. Neuropathology and Applied Neurobiology, 2019, 45, 58-80.  | 1.8 | 13        |
| 47 | Genetic analysis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the Slovenian population. Neurobiology of Aging, 2015, 36, 1601.e17-1601.e20.   | 1.5 | 10        |
| 48 | CHMP2B mutations are not a common cause of familial or sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.<br>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2008, 79, 849-850.  | 0.9 | 7         |
| 49 | Genome-Wide Analyses Identify KIF5A as a Novel ALS Gene. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .   | 0.4 | 4         |
| 50 | A recessive S174X mutation in Optineurin causes amyotrophic lateral sclerosis through a loss of function via allele-specific nonsense-mediated decay. Neurobiology of Aging, 2021, 106, 1-6.   | 1.5 | 3         |
| 51 | Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other disorders of the lower motor neuron. , 0, , 136-147.   |     | 0         |
| 52 | Expanded G4C2 repeats linked to C9ORF72ALS and FTD form length-dependent RNA foci, sequester RNA binding proteins and are neurotoxic. Molecular Neurodegeneration, 2013, 8, .  | 4.4 | 0         |