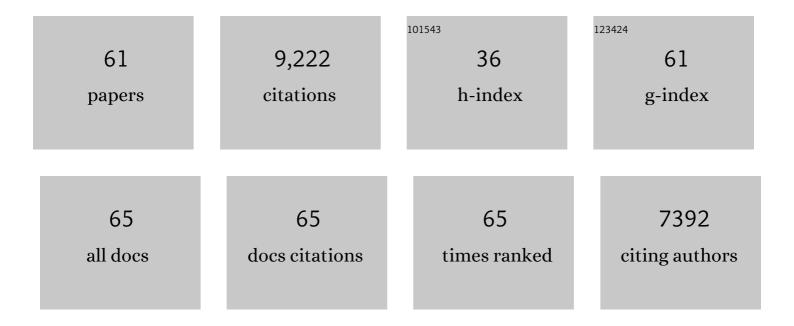
Kimberly M Huber

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A sound-driven cortical phase-locking change in the Fmr1 KO mouse requires Fmr1 deletion in a subpopulation of brainstem neurons. Neurobiology of Disease, 2022, 170, 105767.	4.4	4
2	GABAA Alpha 2,3 Modulation Improves Select Phenotypes in a Mouse Model of Fragile X Syndrome. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2021, 12, 678090.	2.6	6
3	Functional coordination of BET family proteins underlies altered transcription associated with memory impairment in fragile X syndrome. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	7
4	Editorial: Latest Advances on Excitatory Synapse Biology. Frontiers in Synaptic Neuroscience, 2021, 13, 768651.	2.5	1
5	Experience-dependent weakening of callosal synaptic connections in the absence of postsynaptic FMRP. ELife, 2021, 10, .	6.0	5
6	Ribosome profiling in mouse hippocampus: plasticity-induced regulation and bidirectional control by TSC2 and FMRP. Molecular Autism, 2020, 11, 78.	4.9	10
7	FMRP Control of Ribosome Translocation Promotes Chromatin Modifications and Alternative Splicing of Neuronal Genes Linked to Autism. Cell Reports, 2020, 30, 4459-4472.e6.	6.4	63
8	Selective inhibition of glycogen synthase kinase 3α corrects pathophysiology in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome. Science Translational Medicine, 2020, 12, .	12.4	42
9	Local cortical circuit correlates of altered EEG in the mouse model of Fragile X syndrome. Neurobiology of Disease, 2019, 124, 563-572.	4.4	39
10	Audiogenic Seizures in the <i>Fmr1</i> Knock-Out Mouse Are Induced by <i>Fmr1</i> Deletion in Subcortical, VGlut2-Expressing Excitatory Neurons and Require Deletion in the Inferior Colliculus. Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 39, 9852-9863.	3.6	38
11	Optimization of ribosome profiling using low-input brain tissue from fragile X syndrome model mice. Nucleic Acids Research, 2019, 47, e25-e25.	14.5	16
12	Palmitoylation and Membrane Binding of Arc/Arg3.1: A Potential Role in Synaptic Depression. Biochemistry, 2018, 57, 520-524.	2.5	37
13	Roles for Arc in metabotropic glutamate receptor-dependent LTD and synapse elimination: Implications in health and disease. Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2018, 77, 51-62.	5.0	46
14	Synaptic homeostasis: quality vs. quantity. Nature Neuroscience, 2018, 21, 774-776.	14.8	6
15	FMRP-dependent Mdm2 dephosphorylation is required for MEF2-induced synapse elimination. Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, 26, ddw386.	2.9	23
16	Protocadherins and the Social Brain. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 81, 173-174.	1.3	5
17	Experience-Dependent and Differential Regulation of Local and Long-Range Excitatory Neocortical Circuits by Postsynaptic Mef2c. Neuron, 2017, 93, 48-56.	8.1	32
18	Acamprosate in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome: modulation of spontaneous cortical activity, ERK1/2 activation, locomotor behavior, and anxiety. Journal of Neurodevelopmental Disorders, 2017, 9,	3.1	32

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19	Distinct stages of synapse elimination are induced by burst firing of CA1 neurons and differentially require MEF2A/D. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	16
20	APP Causes Hyperexcitability in Fragile X Mice. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2016, 9, 147.	2.9	24
21	Increased Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 5 Signaling Underlies Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder-like Behavioral and Striatal Circuit Abnormalities in Mice. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 80, 522-533.	1.3	63
22	Selective Disruption of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 5-Homer Interactions Mimics Phenotypes of Fragile X Syndrome in Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 2131-2147.	3.6	54
23	Autism-Associated Chromatin Regulator Brg1/SmarcA4 Is Required for Synapse Development and Myocyte Enhancer Factor 2-Mediated Synapse Remodeling. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2016, 36, 70-83.	2.3	40
24	MEF2C regulates cortical inhibitory and excitatory synapses and behaviors relevant to neurodevelopmental disorders. ELife, 2016, 5, .	6.0	138
25	Elevated CaMKIIα and Hyperphosphorylation of Homer Mediate Circuit Dysfunction in a Fragile X Syndrome Mouse Model. Cell Reports, 2015, 13, 2297-2311.	6.4	51
26	Increased Expression of the PI3K Enhancer PIKE Mediates Deficits in Synaptic Plasticity and Behavior in Fragile X Syndrome. Cell Reports, 2015, 11, 727-736.	6.4	97
27	Postsynaptic mGluR5 promotes evoked AMPAR-mediated synaptic transmission onto neocortical layer 2/3 pyramidal neurons during development. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 786-795.	1.8	6
28	Enhancement of dynamin polymerization and GTPase activity by Arc/Arg3.1. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2015, 1850, 1310-1318.	2.4	40
29	Dysregulation of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Signaling in Mouse Models of Autism. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 13836-13842.	3.6	153
30	Selective Role of the Catalytic PI3K Subunit p110β in Impaired Higher Order Cognition in Fragile X Syndrome. Cell Reports, 2015, 11, 681-688.	6.4	72
31	Postsynaptic FMRP Promotes the Pruning of Cell-to-Cell Connections among Pyramidal Neurons in the L5A Neocortical Network. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 3413-3418.	3.6	56
32	Dysregulation of group-I metabotropic glutamate (mGlu) receptor mediated signalling in disorders associated with Intellectual Disability and Autism. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2014, 46, 228-241.	6.1	87
33	A Role for Dendritic mGluR5-Mediated Local Translation of Arc/Arg3.1 in MEF2-Dependent Synapse Elimination. Cell Reports, 2014, 7, 1589-1600.	6.4	58
34	Postsynaptic FMRP bidirectionally regulates excitatory synapses as a function of developmental age and MEF2 activity. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2013, 56, 39-49.	2.2	27
35	Experience-Induced Arc/Arg3.1 Primes CA1 Pyramidal Neurons for Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor-Dependent Long-Term Synaptic Depression. Neuron, 2013, 80, 72-79.	8.1	91
36	A Target Cell-Specific Role for Presynaptic <i>Fmr1</i> in Regulating Glutamate Release onto Neocortical Fast-Spiking Inhibitory Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 2593-2604.	3.6	69

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37	Evidence for a Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein-Mediated Translational Switch in Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor-Triggered Arc Translation and Long-Term Depression. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 5924-5936.	3.6	136
38	Multiple Autism-Linked Genes Mediate Synapse Elimination via Proteasomal Degradation of a Synaptic Scaffold PSD-95. Cell, 2012, 151, 1581-1594.	28.9	235
39	Disrupted Homer scaffolds mediate abnormal mGluR5 function in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome. Nature Neuroscience, 2012, 15, 431-440.	14.8	225
40	Altered Neocortical Rhythmic Activity States in <i>Fmr1</i> KO Mice Are Due to Enhanced mGluR5 Signaling and Involve Changes in Excitatory Circuitry. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 14223-14234.	3.6	155
41	Group 1 mGluR-Dependent Synaptic Long-Term Depression: Mechanisms and Implications for Circuitry and Disease. Neuron, 2010, 65, 445-459.	8.1	529
42	Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein Is Required for Synapse Elimination by the Activity-Dependent Transcription Factor MEF2. Neuron, 2010, 66, 191-197.	8.1	135
43	Protein translation in synaptic plasticity: mGluR-LTD, Fragile X. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2009, 19, 319-326.	4.2	166
44	A Mouse Model of the Human Fragile X Syndrome I304N Mutation. PLoS Genetics, 2009, 5, e1000758.	3.5	113
45	The State of Synapses in Fragile X Syndrome. Neuroscientist, 2009, 15, 549-567.	3.5	182
46	Rapid Translation of Arc/Arg3.1 Selectively Mediates mGluR-Dependent LTD through Persistent Increases in AMPAR Endocytosis Rate. Neuron, 2008, 59, 84-97.	8.1	419
47	Homer Interactions Are Necessary for Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor-Induced Long-Term Depression and Translational Activation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 543-547.	3.6	224
48	Imbalance of Neocortical Excitation and Inhibition and Altered UP States Reflect Network Hyperexcitability in the Mouse Model of Fragile X Syndrome. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2008, 100, 2615-2626.	1.8	453
49	Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein Induces Synapse Loss through Acute Postsynaptic Translational Regulation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 3120-3130.	3.6	156
50	Multiple Gq-Coupled Receptors Converge on a Common Protein Synthesis-Dependent Long-Term Depression That Is Affected in Fragile X Syndrome Mental Retardation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 11624-11634.	3.6	149
51	Fragile X Syndrome: Molecular Mechanisms of Cognitive Dysfunction. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2007, 164, 556-556.	7.2	12
52	The fragile X–cerebellum connection. Trends in Neurosciences, 2006, 29, 183-185.	8.6	39
53	Metabotropic Receptor-Dependent Long-Term Depression Persists in the Absence of Protein Synthesis in the Mouse Model of Fragile X Syndrome. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2006, 95, 3291-3295.	1.8	242
54	Developmental Switch in Synaptic Mechanisms of Hippocampal Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor-Dependent Long-Term Depression. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 2992-3001.	3.6	153

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55	Extracellular Signal-Regulated Protein Kinase Activation Is Required for Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor-Dependent Long-Term Depression in Hippocampal Area CA1. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 4859-4864.	3.6	228
56	The mGluR theory of fragile X mental retardation. Trends in Neurosciences, 2004, 27, 370-377.	8.6	1,431
57	Altered synaptic plasticity in a mouse model of fragile X mental retardation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 7746-7750.	7.1	1,208
58	Chemical Induction of mGluR5- and Protein Synthesis–Dependent Long-Term Depression in Hippocampal Area CA1. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2001, 86, 321-325.	1.8	342
59	PLC-β1, activated via mGluRs, mediates activity-dependent differentiation in cerebral cortex. Nature Neuroscience, 2001, 4, 282-288.	14.8	210
60	Internalization of ionotropic glutamate receptors in response to mGluR activation. Nature Neuroscience, 2001, 4, 1079-1085.	14.8	492
61	Induction of NMDA Receptor-Dependent Long-Term Depression in Visual Cortex Does Not Require Metabotropic Glutamate Receptors. Journal of Neurophysiology, 1999, 82, 3594-3597.	1.8	31