

Maximilian Muenke

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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264
papers

17,561
citations

14614

66
h-index

17055

122
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279
all docs

279
docs citations

279
times ranked

13164
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mutations in the human Sonic Hedgehog gene cause holoprosencephaly. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1996, 14, 357-360.	9.4	1,075
2	A common mutation in the fibroblast growth factor receptor 1 gene in Pfeiffer syndrome. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1994, 8, 269-274.	9.4	615
3	Holoprosencephaly due to mutations in ZIC2, a homologue of Drosophila odd-paired. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1998, 20, 180-183.	9.4	448
4	Mutations in the homeodomain of the human SIX3 gene cause holoprosencephaly. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1999, 22, 196-198.	9.4	398
5	Mutations in TGIF cause holoprosencephaly and link NODAL signalling to human neural axis determination. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2000, 25, 205-208.	9.4	368
6	Overexpression of an Osteogenic Morphogen in Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 1996, 335, 555-561.	13.9	364
7	Familial dementia caused by polymerization of mutant neuroserpin. <i>Nature</i> , 1999, 401, 376-379.	13.7	342
8	Opitz G/BBB syndrome, a defect of midline development, is due to mutations in a new RING finger gene on Xp22. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1997, 17, 285-291.	9.4	331
9	Loss-of-function mutations in the EGF-CFC gene CFC1 are associated with human left-right laterality defects. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2000, 26, 365-369.	9.4	319
10	Loss-of-function mutations in the human GLI2 gene are associated with pituitary anomalies and holoprosencephaly-like features. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003, 100, 13424-13429.	3.3	313
11	Identical mutations in three different fibroblast growth factor receptor genes in autosomal dominant craniosynostosis syndromes. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1996, 14, 174-176.	9.4	306
12	Multiple Hits during Early Embryonic Development: Digenic Diseases and Holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2002, 71, 1017-1032.	2.6	293
13	Fibroblast-growth-factor receptor mutations in human skeletal disorders. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 1995, 11, 308-313.	2.9	292
14	Genetics of ventral forebrain development and holoprosencephaly. <i>Current Opinion in Genetics and Development</i> , 2000, 10, 262-269.	1.5	245
15	Genomic Screening of Fibroblast Growth-Factor Receptor 2 Reveals a Wide Spectrum of Mutations in Patients with Syndromic Craniosynostosis. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2002, 70, 472-486.	2.6	238
16	Mutations in FGFR1 and FGFR2 cause familial and sporadic Pfeiffer syndrome. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1995, 4, 323-328.	1.4	221
17	Mutations in PATCHED-1, the receptor for SONIC HEDGEHOG, are associated with holoprosencephaly. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2002, 110, 297-301.	1.8	220
18	The molecular genetics of holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2010, 154C, 52-61.	0.7	220

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19	Central Nervous System and Limb Anomalies in Case Reports of First-Trimester Statin Exposure. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2004, 350, 1579-1582.	13.9	210
20	Cbfl ² interacts with Runx2 and has a critical role in bone development. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2002, 32, 639-644.	9.4	207
21	Young adult outcomes in the follow-up of the multimodal treatment study of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: symptom persistence, source discrepancy, and height suppression. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines</i> , 2017, 58, 663-678.	3.1	207
22	A functional screen for sonic hedgehog regulatory elements across a 1 Mb interval identifies long-range ventral forebrain enhancers. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2006, 133, 761-772.	1.2	198
23	Mutations in holoprosencephaly. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2000, 16, 99-108.	1.1	194
24	Holoprosencephaly in RSH/Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome: Does abnormal cholesterol metabolism affect the function of sonic hedgehog?. , 1996, 66, 478-484.		192
25	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in a Population Isolate: Linkage to Loci at 4q13.2, 5q33.3, 11q22, and 17p11. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2004, 75, 998-1014.	2.6	192
26	Adverse Birth Outcome Among Mothers With Low Serum Cholesterol. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2007, 120, 723-733.	1.0	188
27	CFC1 Mutations in Patients with Transposition of the Great Arteries and Double-Outlet Right Ventricle. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2002, 70, 776-780.	2.6	182
28	Regulation of a remote Shh forebrain enhancer by the Six3 homeoprotein. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2008, 40, 1348-1353.	9.4	182
29	Mechanistic and epidemiologic considerations in the evaluation of adverse birth outcomes following gestational exposure to statins. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2004, 131A, 287-298.	2.4	171
30	Meta-analysis of genome-wide linkage scans of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2008, 147B, 1392-1398.	1.1	160
31	SHH mutation is associated with solitary median maxillary central incisor: A study of 13 patients and review of the literature. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2001, 102, 1-10.	2.4	157
32	A previously unidentified amino-terminal domain regulates transcriptional activity of wild-type and disease-associated human GLI2. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2005, 14, 2181-2188.	1.4	156
33	Reduced NODAL Signaling Strength via Mutation of Several Pathway Members Including FOXH1 Is Linked to Human Heart Defects and Holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 83, 18-29.	2.6	153
34	Human developmental disorders and the Sonic hedgehog pathway. <i>Trends in Molecular Medicine</i> , 1998, 4, 343-349.	2.6	152
35	Localization of DNA sequences required for human centromere function through an analysis of rearranged Y chromosomes. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1993, 5, 368-375.	9.4	149
36	Agensis and dysgenesis of the corpus callosum: Clinical, genetic and neuroimaging findings in a series of 41 patients. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2008, 146A, 2501-2511.	0.7	148

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37	Association between conformational mutations in neuroserpin and onset and severity of dementia. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2002, 359, 2242-2247.	6.3	145
38	Analysis of genotypeâ€“phenotype correlations in human holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2010, 154C, 133-141.	0.7	139
39	Novel mutation in sonic hedgehog in non-syndromic colobomatous microphthalmia. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2003, 116A, 215-221.	2.4	135
40	Holoprosencephaly: from Homer to Hedgehog. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 1998, 53, 155-163.	1.0	130
41	Craniosynostosis Syndromes: From Genes to Premature Fusion of Skull Bones. <i>Molecular Genetics and Metabolism</i> , 1999, 68, 139-151.	0.5	123
42	Molecular Mechanisms of Holoprosencephaly. <i>Molecular Genetics and Metabolism</i> , 1999, 68, 126-138.	0.5	121
43	The human osmoregulatory Na ⁺ /myo-inositol cotransporter gene (SLC5A3): molecular cloning and localization to chromosome 21. <i>Genomics</i> , 1995, 25, 507-513.	1.3	119
44	Mutations in CDON, Encoding a Hedgehog Receptor, Result in Holoprosencephaly and Defective Interactions with Other Hedgehog Receptors. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2011, 89, 231-240.	2.6	116
45	Title is missing!. <i>Nature</i> , 1999, 401, 376-379.	13.7	113
46	De Novo Mutations in CHD4 , an ATP-Dependent Chromatin Remodeler Gene, Cause an Intellectual Disability Syndrome with Distinctive Dysmorphisms. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2016, 99, 934-941.	2.6	111
47	Increased Prevalence of ADHD in Turner Syndrome with No Evidence of Imprinting Effects. <i>Journal of Pediatric Psychology</i> , 2006, 31, 945-955.	1.1	110
48	Symptomatology of autism spectrum disorder in a population with neurofibromatosis type 1. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 2013, 55, 131-138.	1.1	109
49	Opitz syndrome is genetically heterogeneous, with one locus on Xp22, and a second locus on 22q11.2. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1995, 11, 459-461.	9.4	103
50	22q11.2 deletion syndrome in diverse populations. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2017, 173, 879-888.	0.7	103
51	Muenke syndrome (FGFR3â€“related craniosynostosis): Expansion of the phenotype and review of the literature. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2007, 143A, 3204-3215.	0.7	99
52	Physical mapping of the holoprosencephaly critical region on chromosome 7q36. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1993, 3, 247-251.	9.4	95
53	Identification of a genetic cause for isolated unilateral coronal synostosis: A unique mutation in the fibroblast growth factor receptor 3. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 1998, 132, 714-716.	0.9	95
54	A loss-of-function mutation in the CFC domain of TDGF1 is associated with human forebrain defects. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2002, 110, 422-428.	1.8	93

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55	Sex differences in neutrophil biology modulate response to type I interferons and immunometabolism. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 16481-16491.	3.3	91
56	Copy-Number Variations Involving the IHH Locus Are Associated with Syndactyly and Craniosynostosis. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2011, 88, 70-75.	2.6	89
57	Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva, a Heritable Disorder of Severe Heterotopic Ossification, Maps to Human Chromosome 4q27-31*. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2000, 66, 128-135.	2.6	88
58	Opitz G/BBB syndrome: Clinical comparisons of families linked to Xp22 and 22Q and a review of the literature. , 1996, 62, 305-317.		81
59	Compound heterozygosity for mutations in <i>PAX6</i> in a patient with complex brain anomaly, neonatal diabetes mellitus, and microphthalmia. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2009, 149A, 2543-2546.	0.7	80
60	The mutational spectrum of holoprosencephaly-associated changes within the <i>SHH</i> gene in humans predicts loss-of-function through either key structural alterations of the ligand or its altered synthesis. Human Mutation, 2009, 30, E921-E935.	1.1	77
61	The decision to continue: The experiences and needs of parents who receive a prenatal diagnosis of holoprosencephaly. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2002, 112, 369-378.	2.4	75
62	Mutations in ZIC2 in human holoprosencephaly: description of a Novel ZIC2 specific phenotype and comprehensive analysis of 157 individuals. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2010, 47, 513-524.	1.5	75
63	Down syndrome in diverse populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2017, 173, 42-53.	0.7	75
64	Human Enteric Defensin Genes: Chromosomal Map Position and a Model for Possible Evolutionary Relationships. Genomics, 1996, 31, 95-106.	1.3	74
65	Latent Class Subtyping of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Comorbid Conditions. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2008, 47, 797-807.	0.3	73
66	Phenotype of the fibroblast growth factor receptor 2 Ser351Cys mutation: Pfeiffer syndrome type III. , 1998, 78, 356-360.		72
67	Midline and laterality defects: Left and right meet in the middle. BioEssays, 2001, 23, 888-900.	1.2	70
68	Impact of genetics on the diagnosis and clinical management of syndromic craniosynostoses. Child's Nervous System, 2012, 28, 1447-1463.	0.6	70
69	The 2019 US medical genetics workforce: a focus on clinical genetics. Genetics in Medicine, 2021, 23, 1458-1464.	1.1	70
70	Genetic approaches to understanding brain development: Holoprosencephaly as a model. , 2000, 6, 15-21.		69
71	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Comorbid Disruptive Behavior Disorders: Evidence of Pleiotropy and New Susceptibility Loci. Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 61, 1329-1339.	0.7	69
72	Review: Genetics of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2008, 33, 1085-1099.	1.1	69

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73	Noonan syndrome in diverse populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2017, 173, 2323-2334.	0.7	68
74	The interplay of genetic and environmental factors in craniofacial morphogenesis: holoprosencephaly and the role of cholesterol. Congenital Anomalies (discontinued), 2003, 43, 1-21.	0.3	67
75	Cumulative ligand activity of NODAL mutations and modifiers are linked to human heart defects and holoprosencephaly. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2009, 98, 225-234.	0.5	67
76	Genotypic and phenotypic analysis of 396 individuals with mutations in <i>Sonic Hedgehog</i> . Journal of Medical Genetics, 2012, 49, 473-479.	1.5	67
77	Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD): Complex phenotype, simple genotype?. Genetics in Medicine, 2004, 6, 1-15.	1.1	65
78	How a Hedgehog might see holoprosencephaly. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 15R-25.	1.4	64
79	Opitz G/BBB Syndrome in Xp22: Mutations in the MID1 Gene Cluster in the Carboxy-Terminal Domain. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1998, 63, 703-710.	2.6	63
80	Functional analysis of mutations in TGIF associated with holoprosencephaly. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2007, 90, 97-111.	0.5	63
81	Current recommendations for the molecular evaluation of newly diagnosed holoprosencephaly patients. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2010, 154C, 93-101.	0.7	62
82	Truncating loss-of-function mutations of DISP1 contribute to holoprosencephaly-like microform features in humans. Human Genetics, 2009, 125, 393-400.	1.8	61
83	Molecular Characterization of Breakpoints in Patients with Holoprosencephaly and Definition of the HPE2 Critical Region 2p21. Human Molecular Genetics, 1996, 5, 223-229.	1.4	60
84	A common genetic network underlies substance use disorders and disruptive or externalizing disorders. Human Genetics, 2012, 131, 917-929.	1.8	60
85	REPORTS. Human Molecular Genetics, 1994, 3, 2153-2158.	1.4	59
86	Holoprosencephaly as a genetic model for normal craniofacial development. Seminars in Developmental Biology, 1994, 5, 293-301.	1.3	58
87	Mutations in the human SIX3 gene in holoprosencephaly are loss of function. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 3919-3928.	1.4	56
88	The full spectrum of holoprosencephaly-associated mutations within the <i>ZIC2</i> gene in humans predicts loss-of-function as the predominant disease mechanism. Human Mutation, 2009, 30, E541-E554.	1.1	56
89	Holoprosencephaly due to numeric chromosome abnormalities. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2010, 154C, 146-148.	0.7	56
90	Williams-Beuren syndrome in diverse populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2018, 176, 1128-1136.	0.7	55

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91	Pathogenic mutations in <i>GLI2</i> cause a specific phenotype that is distinct from holoprosencephaly. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2014, 51, 413-418.	1.5	53
92	The CHD4-related syndrome: a comprehensive investigation of the clinical spectrum, genotype-phenotype correlations, and molecular basis. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2020, 22, 389-397.	1.1	53
93	The Topographic Organization of Repetitive DNA in the Human Nucleolus. <i>Genomics</i> , 1993, 15, 123-132.	1.3	52
94	Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Comorbidities in 18 Paisa Colombian Multigenerational Families. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 43, 1506-1515.	0.3	52
95	Missense substitutions in the GAS1 protein present in holoprosencephaly patients reduce the affinity for its ligand, SHH. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2012, 131, 301-310.	1.8	52
96	Heterozygous mutations in SIX3 and SHH are associated with schizencephaly and further expand the clinical spectrum of holoprosencephaly. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2010, 127, 555-561.	1.8	51
97	Holoprosencephaly: A guide to diagnosis and clinical management. <i>Indian Pediatrics</i> , 2011, 48, 457-466.	0.2	51
98	Screening of human <i>LPHN3</i> for variants with a potential impact on ADHD susceptibility. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2011, 156, 11-18.	1.1	49
99	Utilizing prospective sequence analysis of SHH, ZIC2, SIX3 and TGIF in holoprosencephaly probands to describe the parameters limiting the observed frequency of mutant gene-gene interactions. <i>Molecular Genetics and Metabolism</i> , 2012, 105, 658-664.	0.5	48
100	An Ultraconserved Brain-Specific Enhancer Within ADGRL3 (<i>LPHN3</i>) Underpins Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Susceptibility. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 80, 943-954.	0.7	48
101	Noonan syndrome. <i>American Family Physician</i> , 2014, 89, 37-43.	0.1	48
102	On lumping and splitting: A fetus with clinical findings of the oral-facial-digital syndrome type VI, the hydrolethalus syndrome, and the Pallister-Hall syndrome. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 1991, 41, 548-556.	2.4	47
103	Identification of novel mutations in SHH and ZIC2 in a South American (ECLAMC) population with holoprosencephaly. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2001, 109, 1-6.	1.8	46
104	Dominant-negative kinase domain mutations in <i>FGFR1</i> can explain the clinical severity of Hartsfield syndrome. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2016, 25, 1912-1922.	1.4	46
105	Syndromes associated with holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2018, 178, 229-237.	0.7	45
106	Holoprosencephaly: recommendations for diagnosis and management. <i>Current Opinion in Pediatrics</i> , 2010, 22, 687-695.	1.0	44
107	An electronic atlas of human malformation syndromes in diverse populations. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2016, 18, 1085-1087.	1.1	44
108	Holoprosencephaly: Molecular study of a California Population. , 2000, 90, 315-319.		43

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109	Cohesin complex-associated holoprosencephaly. <i>Brain</i> , 2019, 142, 2631-2643.	3.7	43
110	ADHD latent class clusters: DSM-IV subtypes and comorbidity. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2009, 170, 192-198.	1.7	42
111	Cyclopia (synophthalmia) in Smith's Opitz syndrome: First reported case and consideration of mechanism. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2010, 154C, 142-145.	0.7	40
112	Mutations in <i>SPECC1L</i> , encoding sperm antigen with calponin homology and coiled-coil domains 1-like, are found in some cases of autosomal dominant Opitz G/BBB syndrome. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2015, 52, 104-110.	1.5	40
113	Holoprosencephaly in the genomics era. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2018, 178, 165-174.	0.7	40
114	Cornelia de Lange syndrome in diverse populations. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2019, 179, 150-158.	0.7	40
115	SONIC HEDGEHOG mutations causing human holoprosencephaly impair neural patterning activity. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2003, 113, 170-177.	1.8	38
116	Craniosynostosis and Noonan syndrome with <i>KRAS</i> mutations: Expanding the phenotype with a case report and review of the literature. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2015, 167, 2657-2663.	0.7	38
117	Muenke syndrome: An international multicenter natural history study. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2016, 170, 918-929.	0.7	37
118	FISH diagnosis of the common 57-kb deletion in <i>CTNS</i> causing cystinosis. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2004, 115, 510-514.	1.8	36
119	Toward a better understanding of ADHD: LPHN3 gene variants and the susceptibility to develop ADHD. <i>ADHD Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorders</i> , 2010, 2, 139-147.	1.7	36
120	Holoprosencephaly and agnathia spectrum: Presentation of two new patients and review of the literature. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2010, 154C, 158-169.	0.7	36
121	A novel <i>SIX3</i> mutation segregates with holoprosencephaly in a large family. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2009, 149A, 919-925.	0.7	35
122	Abnormal sterol metabolism in holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2010, 154C, 102-108.	0.7	35
123	A broad range of ophthalmologic anomalies is part of the holoprosencephaly spectrum. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2011, 155, 2713-2720.	0.7	35
124	Influence of a Latrophilin 3 (LPHN3) risk haplotype on event-related potential measures of cognitive response control in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 23, 458-468.	0.3	35
125	<i>ADGRL3</i> (<i>LPHN3</i>) variants are associated with a refined phenotype of ADHD in the MTA study. <i>Molecular Genetics & Genomic Medicine</i> , 2016, 4, 540-547.	0.6	35
126	Additional <i>EFNB1</i> mutations in craniofrontonasal syndrome. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2008, 146A, 2008-2012.	0.7	34

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127	Structure of the Human Gene Encoding the Associated Microfibrillar Protein (MFAP1) and Localization to Chromosome 15q15-q21. <i>Genomics</i> , 1994, 23, 443-449.	1.3	33
128	Haploinsufficiency of ZNF462 is associated with craniofacial anomalies, corpus callosum dysgenesis, ptosis, and developmental delay. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 25, 946-951.	1.4	33
129	Reciprocal Mouse and Human Limb Phenotypes Caused by Gain- and Loss-of-Function Mutations Affecting <i>Lmbr1</i> . <i>Genetics</i> , 2001, 159, 715-726.	1.2	32
130	A call for global action for rare diseases in Africa. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2020, 52, 21-26.	9.4	31
131	The genetics of addiction. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2012, 131, 773-777.	1.8	30
132	A CCR4-NOT Transcription Complex, Subunit 1, CNOT1, Variant Associated with Holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2019, 104, 990-993.	2.6	30
133	Loss-of-Function Variants in PPP1R12A: From Isolated Sex Reversal to Holoprosencephaly Spectrum and Urogenital Malformations. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2020, 106, 121-128.	2.6	30
134	ARP3 ² , the gene encoding a new human actin-related protein, is alternatively spliced and predominantly expressed in brain neuronal cells. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 2000, 267, 2921-2928.	0.2	29
135	Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Unicoronal Synostosis and Mutations of Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor 3: A Preliminary Report. <i>Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery</i> , 2001, 108, 1849-1854.	0.7	29
136	From the black widow spider to human behavior: Latrophilins, a relatively unknown class of G protein-coupled receptors, are implicated in psychiatric disorders. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2011, 156, 1-10.	1.1	29
137	ADGRL3 (LPHN3) variants predict substance use disorder. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 9, 42.	2.4	29
138	Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva in two half-sisters: Evidence for maternal mosaicism. , 1996, 61, 320-324.		28
139	Mutational analysis of the Sonic Hedgehog gene in 220 newborns with oral clefts in a South American (ECLAMC) population. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A</i> , 2002, 108, 12-15.	2.4	28
140	VACTERL Association With High Prenatal Lead Exposure: Similarities to Animal Models of Lead Teratogenicity. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 1991, 87, 390-392.	1.0	28
141	Towards a more representative morphology: clinical and ethical considerations for including diverse populations in diagnostic genetic atlases. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2016, 18, 1069-1074.	1.1	27
142	Loss of function in <i>ROBO1</i> is associated with tetralogy of Fallot and septal defects. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2017, 54, 825-829.	1.5	27
143	<i>BOC</i> is a modifier gene in holoprosencephaly. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2017, 38, 1464-1470.	1.1	27
144	Hearing loss in syndromic craniosynostoses: Otologic manifestations and clinical findings. <i>International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology</i> , 2014, 78, 2037-2047.	0.4	26

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145	Whole-Exome Sequencing for Diagnosis of Turner Syndrome: Toward Next-Generation Sequencing and Newborn Screening. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2017, 102, 1529-1537.	1.8	26
146	SIX3 mutations with holoprosencephaly. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2006, 140A, 2577-2583.	0.7	25
147	Palatal and Oral Manifestations of Muenke Syndrome (FGFR3-Related Craniosynostosis). <i>Journal of Craniofacial Surgery</i> , 2012, 23, 664-668.	0.3	25
148	Common genetic causes of holoprosencephaly are limited to a small set of evolutionarily conserved driver genes of midline development coordinated by TGF- β 2, hedgehog, and FGF signaling. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2018, 39, 1416-1427.	1.1	25
149	Human germline hedgehog pathway mutations predispose to fatty liver. <i>Journal of Hepatology</i> , 2017, 67, 809-817.	1.8	24
150	Holoprosencephaly flashcards: A summary for the clinician. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics</i> , 2010, 154C, 3-7.	0.7	23
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