Scott Q Harper

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/64802/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

31 papers	2,238 citations	471509 17 h-index	434195 31 g-index
33 all docs	33 docs citations	33 times ranked	2472 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Artificial miRNAs mitigate shRNA-mediated toxicity in the brain: Implications for the therapeutic development of RNAi. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 5868-5873.	7.1	540
2	Modular flexibility of dystrophin: Implications for gene therapy of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Nature Medicine, 2002, 8, 253-261.	30.7	505
3	Efficient transduction of skeletal muscle using vectors based on adeno-associated virus serotype 6. Molecular Therapy, 2004, 10, 671-678.	8.2	218
4	DUX4, a candidate gene for facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy, causes p53â€dependent myopathy in vivo. Annals of Neurology, 2011, 69, 540-552.	5.3	208
5	RNA Interference Inhibits DUX4-induced Muscle Toxicity In Vivo: Implications for a Targeted FSHD Therapy. Molecular Therapy, 2012, 20, 1417-1423.	8.2	101
6	AAV-mediated follistatin gene therapy improves functional outcomes in the TIC-DUX4 mouse model of FSHD. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	5.0	57
7	Antisense Oligonucleotides Used to Target the DUX4 mRNA as Therapeutic Approaches in FaciosScapuloHumeral Muscular Dystrophy (FSHD). Genes, 2017, 8, 93.	2.4	51
8	Allele-specific RNA interference prevents neuropathy in Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2D mouse models. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 5568-5583.	8.2	47
9	Pre-clinical Safety and Off-Target Studies to Support Translation of AAV-Mediated RNAi Therapy for FSHD. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2018, 8, 121-130.	4.1	44
10	Progress and Challenges in RNA Interference Therapy for Huntington Disease. Archives of Neurology, 2009, 66, 933-8.	4.5	43
11	Conditional over-expression of PITX1 causes skeletal muscle dystrophy in mice. Biology Open, 2012, 1, 629-639.	1.2	43
12	Mouse Dux is myotoxic and shares partial functional homology with its human paralog DUX4. Human Molecular Genetics, 2016, 25, ddw287.	2.9	39
13	Spectrin-like repeats from dystrophin and alpha-actinin-2 are not functionally interchangeable. Human Molecular Genetics, 2002, 11, 1807-1815.	2.9	37
14	RNA Interference Improves Myopathic Phenotypes in Mice Over-expressing FSHD Region Gene 1 (FRG1). Molecular Therapy, 2011, 19, 2048-2054.	8.2	37
15	A stromal progenitor and ILC2 niche promotes muscle eosinophilia and fibrosis-associated gene expression. Cell Reports, 2021, 35, 108997.	6.4	28
16	Homologous Transcription Factors DUX4 and DUX4c Associate with Cytoplasmic Proteins during Muscle Differentiation. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0146893.	2.5	26
17	Molecular dissection of dystrophin identifies the docking site for nNOS. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 387-388.	7.1	22
18	Is Upregulation of Sarcolipin Beneficial or Detrimental to Muscle Function?. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 633058.	2.8	22

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Human miRNA miR-675 inhibits DUX4 expression and may be exploited as a potential treatment for Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 7128.	12.8	19
20	A translatable RNAi-driven gene therapy silences PMP22/Pmp22 genes and improves neuropathy in CMT1A mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2022, 132, .	8.2	18
21	Designed U7 snRNAs inhibitÂDUX4Âexpression and improve FSHD-associated outcomes inÂDUX4Âoverexpressing cells and FSHD patient myotubes. Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids, 2021, 23, 476-486.	5.1	17
22	Dose-dependent Toxicity of Humanized Renilla reniformis GFP (hrGFP) Limits Its Utility as a Reporter Gene in Mouse Muscle. Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids, 2013, 2, e86.	5.1	16
23	RNAscope in situ hybridization-based method for detecting DUX4 RNA expression in vitro. Rna, 2019, 25, 1211-1217.	3.5	16
24	RNAi-Based Gene Therapy Rescues Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathy in a Genetic Mouse Model. Molecular Therapy, 2020, 28, 1706-1716.	8.2	15
25	Aberrant Splicing in Transgenes Containing Introns, Exons, and V5 Epitopes: Lessons from Developing an FSHD Mouse Model Expressing a D4Z4 Repeat with Flanking Genomic Sequences. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118813.	2.5	13
26	Meeting report: the 2021 FSHD International Research Congress. Skeletal Muscle, 2022, 12, 1.	4.2	12
27	RNAi-mediated Gene Silencing of Mutant Myotilin Improves Myopathy in LGMD1A Mice. Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids, 2014, 3, e160.	5.1	11
28	Gene therapies for axonal neuropathies: Available strategies, successes to date, and what to target next. Brain Research, 2020, 1732, 146683.	2.2	10
29	Lentivirus-Mediated RNA Interference in Mammalian Neurons. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2008, 442, 95-112.	0.9	8
30	RNAi Therapy for Dominant Muscular Dystrophies and Other Myopathies. , 2010, , 99-115.		6
31	The <scp>DUX4</scp> protein is a coâ€repressor of the progesterone and glucocorticoid nuclear receptors. FEBS Letters, 2022, 596, 2644-2658.	2.8	4