Marta Ribases

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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128 papers	16,392 citations	53794 45 h-index	20358 116 g-index
148 all docs	148 docs citations	148 times ranked	20304 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Genetic relationship between five psychiatric disorders estimated from genome-wide SNPs. Nature Genetics, 2013, 45, 984-994.	21.4	2,067
2	Discovery of the first genome-wide significant risk loci for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 63-75.	21.4	1,594
3	Genome-wide association study identifies 30 loci associated with bipolar disorder. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 793-803.	21.4	1,191
4	Multiancestry genome-wide association study of 520,000 subjects identifies 32 loci associated with stroke and stroke subtypes. Nature Genetics, 2018, 50, 524-537.	21.4	1,124
5	Analysis of shared heritability in common disorders of the brain. Science, 2018, 360, .	12.6	1,085
6	Genomic Relationships, Novel Loci, and Pleiotropic Mechanisms across Eight Psychiatric Disorders. Cell, 2019, 179, 1469-1482.e11.	28.9	935
7	Psychiatric genome-wide association study analyses implicate neuronal, immune and histone pathways. Nature Neuroscience, 2015, 18, 199-209.	14.8	701
8	Genome-wide association study of more than 40,000 bipolar disorder cases provides new insights into the underlying biology. Nature Genetics, 2021, 53, 817-829.	21.4	629
9	Genomic Dissection of Bipolar Disorder and Schizophrenia, Including 28 Subphenotypes. Cell, 2018, 173, 1705-1715.e16.	28.9	623
10	Multi-ethnic genome-wide association study for atrial fibrillation. Nature Genetics, 2018, 50, 1225-1233.	21.4	552
11	GWAS of lifetime cannabis use reveals new risk loci, genetic overlap with psychiatric traits, and a causal effect of schizophrenia liability. Nature Neuroscience, 2018, 21, 1161-1170.	14.8	436
12	Live fast, die young? A review on the developmental trajectories of ADHD across the lifespan. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 28, 1059-1088.	0.7	398
13	A common variant of the latrophilin 3 gene, LPHN3, confers susceptibility to ADHD and predicts effectiveness of stimulant medication. Molecular Psychiatry, 2010, 15, 1053-1066.	7.9	245
14	Joint Analysis of Psychiatric Disorders Increases Accuracy of Risk Prediction for Schizophrenia, Bipolar Disorder, and Major Depressive Disorder. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2015, 96, 283-294.	6.2	225
15	Loci associated with ischaemic stroke and its subtypes (SiGN): a genome-wide association study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2016, 15, 174-184.	10.2	217
16	Association of BDNF with anorexia, bulimia and age of onset of weight loss in six European populations. Human Molecular Genetics, 2004, 13, 1205-1212.	2.9	193
17	Multicenter Analysis of the SLC6A3/DAT1 VNTR Haplotype in Persistent ADHD Suggests Differential Involvement of the Gene in Childhood and Persistent ADHD. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 35, 656-664.	5.4	180
18	Met66 in the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) precursor is associated with anorexia nervosa restrictive type. Molecular Psychiatry, 2003, 8, 745-751.	7.9	176

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19	A Genetic Investigation of Sex Bias in the Prevalence of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 83, 1044-1053.	1.3	146
20	Exploration of 19 serotoninergic candidate genes in adults and children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder identifies association for 5HT2A, DDC and MAOB. Molecular Psychiatry, 2009, 14, 71-85.	7.9	141
21	Genome-wide association study of lifetime cannabis use based on a large meta-analytic sample of 32â€‰330 subjects from the International Cannabis Consortium. Translational Psychiatry, 2016, 6, e769-e769.	4.8	136
22	Association of BDNF with restricting anorexia nervosa and minimum body mass index: a family-based association study of eight European populations. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2005, 13, 428-434.	2.8	131
23	Dissecting the Shared Genetic Architecture of Suicide Attempt, Psychiatric Disorders, and Known Risk Factors. Biological Psychiatry, 2022, 91, 313-327.	1.3	114
24	Association between methylation of the glucocorticoid receptor gene, childhood maltreatment, and clinical severity in borderline personality disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 57, 34-40.	3.1	105
25	Contribution of LPHN3 to the genetic susceptibility to ADHD in adulthood: a replication study. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2011, 10, 149-157.	2.2	103
26	Association Study of 10 Genes Encoding Neurotrophic Factors and Their Receptors in Adult and Child Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 63, 935-945.	1.3	93
27	Transethnic Genome-Wide Association Study Provides Insights in the Genetic Architecture and Heritability of Long QT Syndrome. Circulation, 2020, 142, 324-338.	1.6	83
28	The 5-HT2A â^'1438G/A polymorphism in anorexia nervosa: a combined analysis of 316 trios from six European centres. Molecular Psychiatry, 2002, 7, 90-94.	7.9	82
29	Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Its Intracellular Signaling Pathways in Cocaine Addiction. Neuropsychobiology, 2007, 55, 2-13.	1.9	78
30	Analysis of two language-related genes in autism. Psychiatric Genetics, 2013, 23, 82-85.	1.1	78
31	New suggestive genetic loci and biological pathways for attention function in adult attentionâ€deficit/hyperactivity disorder. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2015, 168, 459-470.	1.7	78
32	Altered brainâ€derived neurotrophic factor blood levels and gene variability are associated with anorexia and bulimia. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2007, 6, 706-716.	2.2	73
33	Shared genetic background between children and adults with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2020, 45, 1617-1626.	5.4	72
34	Stroke Genetics Network (SiGN) Study. Stroke, 2013, 44, 2694-2702.	2.0	62
35	Case-Control Study of Six Genes Asymmetrically Expressed in the Two Cerebral Hemispheres: Association of BAIAP2 with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 66, 926-934.	1.3	59
36	Caseâ€“Control Genome-Wide Association Study of Persistent Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Identifies FBXO33 as a Novel Susceptibility Gene for the Disorder. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 40, 915-926.	5.4	59

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37	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and lifetime cannabis use: genetic overlap and causality. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 2493-2503.	7.9	59
38	Decreased serum levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in adults with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 16, 1267-1275.	2.1	56
39	Metaâ€analysis of brainâ€derived neurotrophic factor p.Val66Met in adult ADHD in four European populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2010, 153B, 512-523.	1.7	55
40	An international multicenter association study of the serotonin transporter gene in persistent ADHD. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2010, 9, 449-458.	2.2	55
41	Genome-wide association analyses identify new Brugada syndrome risk loci and highlight a new mechanism of sodium channel regulation in disease susceptibility. Nature Genetics, 2022, 54, 232-239.	21.4	55
42	Association of NTRK3 and its interaction with NGF suggest an altered cross-regulation of the neurotrophin signaling pathway in eating disorders. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 1234-1244.	2.9	50
43	Genome-wide copy number variation analysis in adult attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2014, 49, 60-67.	3.1	50
44	DIRAS2 is Associated with Adult ADHD, Related Traits, and Co-Morbid Disorders. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 2318-2327.	5.4	49
45	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor serum levels in cocaine-dependent patients during early abstinence. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 23, 1078-1084.	0.7	49
46	Contribution of NTRK2 to the genetic susceptibility to anorexia nervosa, Harm avoidance and minimum body mass index. Molecular Psychiatry, 2005, 10, 851-860.	7.9	48
47	Fat Mass and Obesity-Associated Gene (<i>FTO</i>) in Eating Disorders: Evidence for Association of the rs9939609 Obesity Risk Allele with Bulimia nervosa and Anorexia nervosa. Obesity Facts, 2012, 5, 408-419.	3.4	46
48	Caseâ€“control and combined family trios analysis of three polymorphisms in the ghrelin gene in European patients with anorexia and bulimia nervosa. Psychiatric Genetics, 2006, 16, 51-52.	1.1	40
49	Association study of six candidate genes asymmetrically expressed in the two cerebral hemispheres suggests the involvement of BAIAP2 in autism. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2011, 45, 280-282.	3.1	40
50	Genomeâ€wide analyses of aggressiveness in attentionâ€deficit hyperactivity disorder. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2016, 171, 733-747.	1.7	40
51	Contribution of the serotoninergic system to anxious and depressive traits that may be partially responsible for the phenotypical variability of bulimia nervosa. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2008, 42, 50-57.	3.1	38
52	Evaluation of single nucleotide polymorphisms in the miR-183â€“96â€“182 cluster in adulthood attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and substance use disorders (SUDs). European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 23, 1463-1473.	0.7	38
53	Association study between the DAT1, DBH and DRD2 genes and cocaine dependence in a Spanish sample. Psychiatric Genetics, 2010, 20, 317-320.	1.1	37
54	Neurotransmitter systems and neurotrophic factors in autism: association study of 37 genes suggests involvement of DDC. World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 14, 516-527.	2.6	36

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55	Lack of replication of previous autism spectrum disorder GWAS hits in European populations. Autism Research, 2017, 10, 202-211.	3.8	34
56	Dissociation of impulsivity and aggression in mice deficient for the ADHD risk gene Adgrl3: Evidence for dopamine transporter dysregulation. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 156, 107557.	4.1	34
57	A homozygous tyrosine hydroxylase gene promoter mutation in a patient with dopa-responsive encephalopathy: Clinical, biochemical and genetic analysis. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 274-277.	1.1	31
58	Preliminary evidence for association of genetic variants in pri-miR-34b/c and abnormal miR-34c expression with attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2016, 6, e879-e879.	4.8	31
59	Epigenetic signature for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: identification of miR-26b-5p, miR-185-5p, and miR-191-5p as potential biomarkers in peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 44, 890-897.	5.4	31
60	Genetic association study of childhood aggression across raters, instruments, and age. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 413.	4.8	31
61	Association of Neurexin 3 polymorphisms with smoking behavior. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2012, 11, 704-711.	2.2	29
62	ADGRL3 (LPHN3) variants predict substance use disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2019, 9, 42.	4.8	29
63	5â€² UTR-region SNP in the NTRK3 gene is associated with panic disorder. Molecular Psychiatry, 2002, 7, 928-930.	7.9	28
64	Blood Levels of Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Correlate with Several Psychopathological Symptoms in Anorexia Nervosa Patients. Neuropsychobiology, 2007, 56, 185-190.	1.9	28
65	Two-stage case-control association study of dopamine-related genes and migraine. BMC Medical Genetics, 2009, 10, 95.	2.1	28
66	Candidate system analysis in ADHD: Evaluation of nine genes involved in dopaminergic neurotransmission identifies association withDRD1. World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 13, 281-292.	2.6	28
67	Evaluation of common variants in 16 genes involved in the regulation of neurotransmitter release in ADHD. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 23, 426-435.	0.7	28
68	Risk variants and polygenic architecture of disruptive behavior disorders in the context of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 576.	12.8	28
69	Association study of 37 genes related to serotonin and dopamine neurotransmission and neurotrophic factors in cocaine dependence. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2013, 12, 39-46.	2.2	27
70	Exome chip analyses in adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2016, 6, e923-e923.	4.8	27
71	Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: Psychometric Properties and Normative Data for Spanish 5- to 17-Year-Olds. Assessment, 2021, 28, 1445-1458.	3.1	27
72	Changes in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) during abstinence could be associated with relapse in cocaine-dependent patients. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 225, 309-314.	3.3	26

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73	<scp>SLC</scp>2A3 singleâ€nucleotide polymorphism and duplication influence cognitive processing and populationâ€specific risk for attentionâ€deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines, 2017, 58, 798-809.	5.2	25
74	Genetic overlap and causality between substance use disorder and <scp>attentionâ€deficit</scp> and hyperactivity disorder. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2021, 186, 140-150.	1.7	25
75	Gut microbiota signature in treatment-naÃ¯ve attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 382.	4.8	25
76	Implication of Chromosome 18 in Hypertension by Sibling Pair and Association Analyses. Hypertension, 2006, 48, 883-891.	2.7	24
77	Association study of the serotoninergic system in migraine in the spanish population. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2010, 153B, 177-184.	1.7	24
78	Lack of association of hormone receptor polymorphisms with migraine. European Journal of Neurology, 2009, 16, 413-415.	3.3	24
79	Genomeâ€wide association metaâ€analysis of age at first cannabis use. Addiction, 2018, 113, 2073-2086.	3.3	24
80	Pharmacogenetics of methylphenidate response and tolerability in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2017, 17, 98-104.	2.0	23
81	Correlation of BDNF blood levels with interoceptive awareness and maturity fears in anorexia and bulimia nervosa patients. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 505-512.	2.8	22
82	Tyrosine hydroxylase deficiency in three Greek patients with a common ancestral mutation. Movement Disorders, 2010, 25, 1086-1090.	3.9	22
83	Exploring DRD4 and its interaction with SLC6A3 as possible risk factors for adult ADHD: A metaâ€analysis in four European populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2011, 156, 600-612.	1.7	22
84	Non-mental diseases associated with ADHD across the lifespan: Fidgety Philipp and Pippi Longstocking at risk of multimorbidity?. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2022, 132, 1157-1180.	6.1	22
85	Active and passive MDMA (â€˜ecstasyâ€™) intake induces differential transcriptional changes in the mouse brain. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2012, 11, 38-51.	2.2	20
86	On the role of NOS1 ex1fâ€VNTR in ADHDâ€”allelic, subgroup, and metaâ€analysis. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2015, 168, 445-458.	1.7	20
87	Absence of cytogenetic effects in children and adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder treated with methylphenidate. Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis, 2009, 666, 44-49.	1.0	18
88	Common variants in the TPH1 and TPH2 regions are not associated with persistent ADHD in a combined sample of 1,636 adult cases and 1,923 controls from four European populations. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2010, 153B, 1008-1015.	1.7	18
89	Dopamine receptor DRD4 gene and stressful life events in persistent attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics, 2015, 168, 480-491.	1.7	18
90	Serum Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor Levels and Cocaine-Induced Transient Psychotic Symptoms. Neuropsychobiology, 2013, 68, 146-155.	1.9	17

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91	Changes in the serum levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in adults with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder after treatment with atomoxetine. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 1389-1395.	3.1	17
92	Transcriptomic and genetic studies identify NFAT5 as a candidate gene for cocaine dependence. Translational Psychiatry, 2015, 5, e667-e667.	4.8	17
93	Identification of ADHD risk genes in extended pedigrees by combining linkage analysis and whole-exome sequencing. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 2047-2057.	7.9	17
94	Candidate pathway association study in cocaine dependence: The control of neurotransmitter release. World Journal of Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 13, 126-134.	2.6	15
95	An association study of sequence variants in the forkhead box P2 (FOXP2) gene and adulthood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in two European samples. Psychiatric Genetics, 2012, 22, 155-160.	1.1	14
96	Integrative genomic analysis of methylphenidate response in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 1881.	3.3	14
97	Epigenome-wide association study of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in adults. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 199.	4.8	14
98	Continuity of Genetic Risk for Aggressive Behavior Across the Life-Course. Behavior Genetics, 2021, 51, 592-606.	2.1	13
99	Mendelian randomization analysis for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: studying a broad range of exposures and outcomes. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2023, 52, 386-402.	1.9	13
100	Frustrated expected reward induces differential transcriptional changes in the mouse brain. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 22-37.	2.6	12
101	Association of the PLCB1 gene with drug dependence. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 10110.	3.3	12
102	Contribution of syntaxin 1A to the genetic susceptibility to migraine: A caseâ€“control association study in the Spanish population. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 455, 105-109.	2.1	11
103	Gene-wide Association Study Reveals RNF122 Ubiquitin Ligase as a Novel Susceptibility Gene for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 5407.	3.3	11
104	Role of the neurotrophin network in eating disordersâ€™ subphenotypes: Body mass index and age at onset of the disease. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 834-840.	3.1	10
105	An exploratory association study of the influence of noradrenergic genes and childhood trauma in Borderline Personality Disorder. Psychiatry Research, 2015, 229, 589-592.	3.3	10
106	Subtype Specificity of Genetic Loci Associated With Stroke in 16â€‰664 Cases and 32â€‰792 Controls. Circulation Genomic and Precision Medicine, 2019, 12, e002338.	3.6	10
107	Polygenic association between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder liability and cognitive impairments. Psychological Medicine, 2022, 52, 3150-3158.	4.5	9
108	The involvement of serotonin polymorphisms in autistic spectrum symptomatology. Psychiatric Genetics, 2014, 24, 158-163.	1.1	8

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109	A Highly Polymorphic Copy Number Variant in the NSF Gene is Associated with Cocaine Dependence. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 31033.	3.3	8
110	Transcriptome profiling in adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2020, 41, 160-166.	0.7	7
111	Lack of association between the LPR and VNTR polymorphisms of the serotonin transporter gene and cocaine dependence in a Spanish sample. Psychiatry Research, 2013, 210, 1287-1289.	3.3	6
112	A Potential Role for the STXBP5-AS1 Gene in Adult ADHD Symptoms. Behavior Genetics, 2019, 49, 270-285.	2.1	6
113	Genome-wide analysis of emotional lability in adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, 795-802.	0.7	6
114	Integrating genomics and transcriptomics: Towards deciphering ADHD. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 44, 1-13.	0.7	6
115	Effectiveness and Tolerability of Duloxetine in 2 Different Ethnic Samples. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2013, 33, 254-256.	1.4	5
116	Meta-analysis of the DRD5 VNTR in persistent ADHD. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 26, 1527-1532.	0.7	4
117	Evaluation of previous substance dependence genome-wide significant findings in a Spanish sample. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2018, 187, 358-362.	3.2	4
118	Is the effect of cognitive reserve in longitudinal outcomes in first-episode psychoses dependent on the use of cannabis?. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2022, 302, 83-93.	4.1	4
119	MDMA (Ecstasy) and Gene Expression in the Brain. , 2016, , 415-430.		1
120	Exploring allele specific methylation in drug dependence susceptibility. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2021, 136, 474-482.	3.1	1
121	Brain structural and functional substrates of ADGRL3 (latrophilin 3) haplotype in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 2373.	3.3	1
122	Evidence For Association Of Genetic Variants In Pri-Mir-34B/C And Abnormal MIR-34C Expression With Attention-Deficit And Hyperactivity Disorder. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 27, S433-S434.	0.7	0
123	70GENETIC INFLUENCES CONTRIBUTING TO ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER ACROSS THE LIFESPAN: EVIDENCE FROM GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDIES. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, S1107-S1108.	0.7	0
124	ASSOCIATION OF THE PLCB1 GENE WITH DRUG DEPENDENCE. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, S1018.	0.7	0
125	INTEGRATIVE GENOMIC ANALYSIS OF METHYLPHENIDATE RESPONSE IN ATTENTION-DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, S1002.	0.7	0
126	F5EPIGENETIC SIGNATURE FOR ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER: IDENTIFICATION OF MIR-23A-5P, MIR-26B-5P, MIR-185-5P AND MIR-191-5P AS A POTENTIAL BIOMARKER IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, S1112.	0.7	0

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127	CONVERGENT FUNCTIONAL GENOMICS APPROACH TO IDENTIFY GENES INVOLVED IN ATTENTION DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, S824-S825.	0.7	0
128	W3. GENETIC OVERLAP BETWEEN ADHD AND ASD PREDICTING ADHD SYMPTOMS IN ADULTS. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 51, e147-e148.	0.7	0