Terry J Hassold

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

58 papers	9,276 citations	117625 34 h-index	168389 53 g-index
61 all docs	61 docs citations	61 times ranked	7185 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Failure to recombine is a common feature of human oogenesis. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2021, 108, 16-24.	6.2	27
2	Missed connections: recombination and human aneuploidy. Prenatal Diagnosis, 2021, 41, 584-590.	2.3	7
3	A candidate gene analysis and GWAS for genes associated with maternal nondisjunction of chromosome 21. PLoS Genetics, 2019, 15, e1008414.	3.5	25
4	Newton E. Morton (1929â€“2018). American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 102, 1011-1017.	6.2	0
5	Inefficient Crossover Maturation Underlies Elevated Aneuploidy in Human Female Meiosis. Cell, 2017, 168, 977-989.e17.	28.9	123
6	Germline and reproductive tract effects intensify in male mice with successive generations of estrogenic exposure. PLoS Genetics, 2017, 13, e1006885.	3.5	23
7	Temporal changes in chromosome abnormalities in human spontaneous abortions: Results of 40 years of analysis. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2016, 170, 2671-2680.	1.2	59
8	Correlations between Synaptic Initiation and Meiotic Recombination: A Study of Humans and Mice. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 98, 102-115.	6.2	28
9	Estrogenic Exposure Alters the Spermatogonial Stem Cells in the Developing Testis, Permanently Reducing Crossover Levels in the Adult. PLoS Genetics, 2015, 11, e1004949.	3.5	68
10	Variation in Genome-Wide Levels of Meiotic Recombination Is Established at the Onset of Prophase in Mammalian Males. PLoS Genetics, 2014, 10, e1004125.	3.5	48
11	Examining Variation in Recombination Levels in the Human Female: A Test of the Production-Line Hypothesis. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2014, 95, 108-112.	6.2	22
12	Germline mosaicism does not explain the maternal age effect on trisomy. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2013, 161, 2495-2503.	1.2	13
13	Altered Cohesin Gene Dosage Affects Mammalian Meiotic Chromosome Structure and Behavior. PLoS Genetics, 2013, 9, e1003241.	3.5	42
14	Cytological Studies of Human Meiosis: Sex-Specific Differences in Recombination Originate at, or Prior to, Establishment of Double-Strand Breaks. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e85075.	2.5	100
15	Chromosomal abnormalities in embryos from couples with a previous aneuploid miscarriage. Fertility and Sterility, 2012, 98, 145-150.	1.0	21
16	Human aneuploidy: mechanisms and new insights into an age-old problem. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2012, 13, 493-504.	16.3	799
17	An algorithm for determining the origin of trisomy and the positions of chiasmata from SNP genotype data. Chromosome Research, 2011, 19, 155-163.	2.2	23
18	Multiple loci contribute to genome-wide recombination levels in male mice. Mammalian Genome, 2010, 21, 550-555.	2.2	24

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19	Female Meiosis: Coming Unglued with Age. Current Biology, 2010, 20, R699-R702.	3.9	49
20	Predicting Meiotic Pathways in Human Fetal Oogenesis1. Biology of Reproduction, 2010, 82, 543-551.	2.7	11
21	Meiotic Recombination in Human Oocytes. PLoS Genetics, 2009, 5, e1000661.	3.5	100
22	Maternal age and chromosomally abnormal pregnancies: what we know and what we wish we knew. Current Opinion in Pediatrics, 2009, 21, 703-708.	2.0	187
23	Human female meiosis: what makes a good egg go bad?. Trends in Genetics, 2008, 24, 86-93.	6.7	327
24	Proteins Involved in Meiotic Recombination: A Role in Male Infertility?. Systems Biology in Reproductive Medicine, 2008, 54, 57-74.	2.1	26
25	Stra8 and its inducer, retinoic acid, regulate meiotic initiation in both spermatogenesis and oogenesis in mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 14976-14980.	7.1	527
26	Cytogenetic Studies of Meiotic Recombination in Human Females.. Biology of Reproduction, 2008, 78, 192-192.	2.7	0
27	Bisphenol A Exposure In Utero Disrupts Early Oogenesis in the Mouse. PLoS Genetics, 2007, 3, e5.	3.5	342
28	The origin of human aneuploidy: where we have been, where we are going. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, R203-R208.	2.9	505
29	The origin of trisomy 13. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2007, 143A, 2242-2248.	1.2	30
30	The origin of trisomy 22: Evidence for acrocentric chromosomeâ€specific patterns of nondisjunction. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2007, 143A, 2249-2255.	1.2	28
31	Rescuing distal crossovers. Nature Genetics, 2007, 39, 1187-1188.	21.4	8
32	The Mre11 Complex Influences DNA Repair, Synapsis, and Crossing Over in Murine Meiosis. Current Biology, 2007, 17, 373-378.	3.9	179
33	Meiosis and sex chromosome aneuploidy: how meiotic errors cause aneuploidy; how aneuploidy causes meiotic errors. Current Opinion in Genetics and Development, 2006, 16, 323-329.	3.3	96
34	Synaptic defects at meiosis I and non-obstructive azoospermia. Human Reproduction, 2006, 21, 3171-3177.	0.9	46
35	SMC1Î²-deficient female mice provide evidence that cohesins are a missing link in age-related nondisjunction. Nature Genetics, 2005, 37, 1351-1355.	21.4	280
36	VARIATION IN HUMAN MEIOTIC RECOMBINATION. Annual Review of Genomics and Human Genetics, 2004, 5, 317-349.	6.2	149

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37	Bisphenol A Exposure Causes Meiotic Aneuploidy in the Female Mouse. Current Biology, 2003, 13, 546-553.	3.9	575
38	The Origin and Etiology of Trisomy 21. , 2003, , 295-301.		2
39	Covariation of Synaptonemal Complex Length and Mammalian Meiotic Exchange Rates. Science, 2002, 296, 2222-2225.	12.6	265
40	To err (meiotically) is human: the genesis of human aneuploidy. Nature Reviews Genetics, 2001, 2, 280-291.	16.3	2,118
41	Down syndrome: genetic recombination and the origin of the extra chromosome 21. Clinical Genetics, 2000, 57, 95-100.	2.0	125
42	Somatic segregation errors predominantly contribute to the gain or loss of a paternal chromosome leading to uniparental disomy for chromosome 15. Clinical Genetics, 2000, 57, 349-358.	2.0	58
43	A reinvestigation of non-disjunction resulting in 47, XXY males of paternal origin. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2000, 8, 805-808.	2.8	51
44	Systematic search for uniparental disomy in early fetal losses: The results and a review of the literature. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1998, 79, 366-372.	2.4	49
45	Population-based study of congenital heart defects in Down syndrome. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1998, 80, 213-217.	2.4	333
46	FISH studies of the sperm of fathers of paternally derived cases of trisomy 21: no evidence for an increase in aneuploidy. Human Genetics, 1998, 103, 654-657.	3.8	17
47	Systematic search for uniparental disomy in early fetal losses: The results and a review of the literature. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1998, 79, 366-372.	2.4	2
48	Early complete hydatidiform moles contain inner cell mass derivatives. , 1997, 70, 273-277.		36
49	Cytogenetic analysis of spontaneous abortions: Comparison of techniques and assessment of the incidence of confined placental mosaicism. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1997, 72, 297-301.	2.4	51
50	Mismatch repair goes meiotic. Nature Genetics, 1996, 13, 261-262.	21.4	15
51	Susceptible chiasmate configurations of chromosome 21 predispose to nonâ€“disjunction in both maternal meiosis I and meiosis II. Nature Genetics, 1996, 14, 400-405.	21.4	362
52	Human aneuploidy: Incidence, origin, and etiology. , 1996, 28, 167.		1
53	Human aneuploidy: Incidence, origin, and etiology. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1996, 28, 167-175.	2.2	5
54	Etiology of nondisjunction in humans. Environmental and Molecular Mutagenesis, 1995, 25, 38-47.	2.2	96

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55	Non-disjunction of chromosome 21 in maternal meiosis I: evidence for a maternal age-dependent mechanism involving reduced recombination. Human Molecular Genetics, 1994, 3, 1529-1535.	2.9	165
56	Nondisjunction of human acrocentric chromosomes: studies of 432 trisomic fetuses and liveborns. Human Genetics, 1994, 94, 411-7.	3.8	104
57	Paternal nondisjunction in trisomy 21: excess of male patients. Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1691-1695.	2.9	75
58	To err (meiotically) is human: the genesis of human aneuploidy. , 0, .		1