Sally A Moody

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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137
papers

5,573
citations

94433
37
h-index

95266
68
g-index

154
all docs

154
docs citations

154
times ranked

3938
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Fates of the blastomeres of the 32-cell-stage Xenopus embryo. Developmental Biology, 1987, 122, 300-319.	2.0	396
2	Fates of the blastomeres of the 16-cell stage Xenopus embryo. Developmental Biology, 1987, 119, 560-578.	2.0	282
3	Development of the peripheral trigeminal system in the chick revealed by an isotype-specific anti-beta-tubulin monoclonal antibody. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1989, 279, 567-580.	1.6	225
4	Six1 promotes a placodal fate within the lateral neurogenic ectoderm by functioning as both a transcriptional activator and repressor. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 5871-5881.	2.5	196
5	Singleâ€Cell Mass Spectrometry for Discovery Proteomics: Quantifying Translational Cell Heterogeneity in the 16â€Cell Frog (<i>Xenopus</i>) Embryo. Angewandte Chemie - International Edition, 2016, 55, 2454-2458.	13.8	188
6	Single-cell mass spectrometry reveals small molecules that affect cell fates in the 16-cell embryo. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 6545-6550.	7.1	174
7	Dual phosphorylation controls Cdc25 phosphatases and mitotic entry. Nature Cell Biology, 2003, 5, 545-551.	10.3	162
8	Establishing the pre-placodal region and breaking it into placodes with distinct identities. Developmental Biology, 2014, 389, 13-27.	2.0	153
9	Segregation of fate during cleavage of frog (Xenopus laevis) blastomeres. Anatomy and Embryology, 1990, 182, 347-362.	1.5	122
10	Xenopus Six1 gene is expressed in neurogenic cranial placodes and maintained in the differentiating lateral lines. Mechanisms of Development, 2000, 96, 253-257.	1.7	121
11	In Situ Microprobe Single-Cell Capillary Electrophoresis Mass Spectrometry: Metabolic Reorganization in Single Differentiating Cells in the Live Vertebrate (<i>Xenopus laevis</i>) Embryo. Analytical Chemistry, 2017, 89, 7069-7076.	6.5	110
12	Dishevelled mediates ephrinB1 signalling in the eye field through the planar cell polarity pathway. Nature Cell Biology, 2006, 8, 55-63.	10.3	100
13	Eya1 and Six1 promote neurogenesis in the cranial placodes in a SoxB1-dependent fashion. Developmental Biology, 2008, 320, 199-214.	2.0	100
14	Morphogenetic Movements Underlying Eye Field Formation Require Interactions between the FGF and ephrinB1 Signaling Pathways. Developmental Cell, 2004, 6, 55-67.	7.0	98
15	Microsampling Capillary Electrophoresis Mass Spectrometry Enables Single-Cell Proteomics in Complex Tissues: Developing Cell Clones in Live <i>Xenopus laevis</i> and Zebrafish Embryos. Analytical Chemistry, 2019, 91, 4797-4805.	6.5	97
16	Cloning and Characterization of a Secreted Frizzled-Related Protein that is Expressed by the Retinal Pigment Epithelium. Human Molecular Genetics, 1999, 8, 575-583.	2.9	95
17	Distribution of laminin and fibronectin along peripheral trigeminal axon pathways in the developing chick. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1987, 258, 580-596.	1.6	84
18	Yes-Associated Protein 65 (YAP) Expands Neural Progenitors and Regulates Pax3 Expression in the Neural Plate Border Zone. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e20309.	2.5	82

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19	In Situ metabolic analysis of single plant cells by capillary microsampling and electrospray ionization mass spectrometry with ion mobility separation. Analyst, The, 2014, 139, 5079-5085.	3.5	82
20	Developmental relationships between trigeminal ganglia and trigeminal motoneurons in chick embryos. I. Ganglion development is necessary for motoneuron migration. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1983, 213, 327-343.	1.6	80
21	Single-cell mass spectrometry with multi-solvent extraction identifies metabolic differences between left and right blastomeres in the 8-cell frog (Xenopus) embryo. Analyst, The, 2016, 141, 3648-3656.	3.5	76
22	Early development and migration of the trigeminal motor nucleus in the chick embryo. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1980, 189, 61-99.	1.6	72
23	Transcriptional Regulation of Cranial Sensory Placode Development. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 2015, 111, 301-350.	2.2	72
24	Label-free Quantification of Proteins in Single Embryonic Cells with Neural Fate in the Cleavage-Stage Frog (Xenopus laevis) Embryo using Capillary Electrophoresis Electrospray Ionization High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry (CE-ESI-HRMS). Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2016, 15, 2756-2768.	3.8	70
25	Developmental relationships between trigeminal ganglia and trigeminal motoneurons in chick embryos. II. Ganglion axon ingrowth guides motoneuron migration. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1983, 213, 344-349.	1.6	68
26	Developmental expression of a neuron-specific ?-tubulin in frog (Xenopus laevis): A marker for growing axons during the embryonic period. , 1996, 364, 219-230.		68
27	Induction and specification of the vertebrate ectodermal placodes: precursors of the cranial sensory organs. Biology of the Cell, 2005, 97, 303-319.	2.0	68
28	Oculomotor neuroblast migration in the chick embryo in the absence of tecto-tegmental fibers. Developmental Biology, 1979, 68, 304-310.	2.0	66
29	Neural induction and factors that stabilize a neural fate. Birth Defects Research Part C: Embryo Today Reviews, 2009, 87, 249-262.	3.6	66
30	Characterization of the Xenopus Rhodopsin Gene. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1996, 271, 3179-3186.	3.4	64
31	foxD5a, a Xenopus Winged Helix Gene, Maintains an Immature Neural Ectoderm via Transcriptional Repression That Is Dependent on the C-Terminal Domain. Developmental Biology, 2001, 232, 439-457.	2.0	64
32	Step-wise specification of retinal stem cells during normal embryogenesis. Biology of the Cell, 2005, 97, 321-337.	2.0	64
33	Morphogenesis during<i>Xenopus</i>gastrulation requires Wee1-mediated inhibition of cell proliferation. Development (Cambridge), 2004, 131, 571-580.	2.5	62
34	foxD5 plays a critical upstream role in regulating neural ectodermal fate and the onset of neural differentiation. Developmental Biology, 2009, 329, 80-95.	2.0	62
35	In the line-up: deleted genes associated with DiGeorge/22q11.2 deletion syndrome: are they all suspects?. Journal of Neurodevelopmental Disorders, 2019, 11, 7.	3.1	56
36	Transcription Factors of the Anterior Neural Plate Alter Cell Movements of Epidermal Progenitors to Specify a Retinal Fate. Developmental Biology, 2001, 240, 77-91.	2.0	45

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37	Cell Lineage Analysis in Xenopus Embryos. , 2000, 135, 331-347.		43
38	Dysphagia and disrupted cranial nerve development in a mouse model of DiGeorge/22q11 Deletion Syndrome. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2014, 7, 245-57.	2.4	42
39	Alterations of rx1 and pax6 expression levels at neural plate stages differentially affect the production of retinal cell types and maintenance of retinal stem cell qualities. Developmental Biology, 2007, 306, 222-240.	2.0	41
40	Developmental relationships between trigeminal ganglia and trigeminal motoneurons in chick embryos. III. Ganglion perikarya direct motor axon growth in the periphery. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1983, 213, 350-364.	1.6	40
41	Ultrastructural observations of the migration and early development of trigeminal motoneurons in chick embryos. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1983, 216, 20-35.	1.6	40
42	Normal Table of <i>Xenopus</i> development: a new graphical resource. Development (Cambridge), 2022, 149, .	2.5	40
43	Hard to swallow: Developmental biological insights into pediatric dysphagia. Developmental Biology, 2016, 409, 329-342.	2.0	39
44	Using <i>Xenopus</i> to understand human disease and developmental disorders. Genesis, 2017, 55, e22997.	1.6	38
45	Metabolic comparison of dorsal versus ventral cells directly in the live 8-cell frog embryo by microprobe single-cell CE-ESI-MS. Analytical Methods, 2017, 9, 4964-4970.	2.7	38
46	Three types of serotonin-containing amacrine cells in tadpole retina have distinct clonal origins. , 1997, 387, 42-52.		37
47	Cloning and characterization of the 5â€²-flanking region of the rat neuron-specific Class III Î²-tubulin gene. Gene, 2002, 294, 269-277.	2.2	36
48	Neural Transcription Factors: from Embryos to Neural Stem Cells. Molecules and Cells, 2014, 37, 705-712.	2.6	35
49	Extracellular matrix components of the peripheral pathway of chick trigeminal axons. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1989, 283, 38-53.	1.6	34
50	Quantitative lineage analysis of the origin of frog primary motor and sensory neurons from cleavage stage blastomeres. Journal of Neuroscience, 1989, 9, 2919-2930.	3.6	33
51	Subcellular Metabolite and Lipid Analysis of Xenopus laevis Eggs by LAESI Mass Spectrometry. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e115173.	2.5	33
52	Animalâ€"Vegetal Asymmetries Influence the Earliest Steps in Retina Fate Commitment in Xenopus. Developmental Biology, 1999, 212, 25-41.	2.0	32
53	Peripheral innervation by migrating neuroblasts in the chick embryo. Neuroscience Letters, 1978, 10, 55-59.	2.1	31
54	Asymmetrical blastomere origin and spatial domains of dopamine and neuropeptide Y amacrine subtypes inXenopus tadpole retina. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1995, 360, 442-453.	1.6	31

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55	Six1 proteins with human branchio-oto-renal mutations differentially affect cranial gene expression and otic development. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2020, 13, .	2.4	31
56	Developmental expression patterns of candidate cofactors for vertebrate six family transcription factors. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 3446-3466.	1.8	29
57	Morphology of migrating trigeminal motor neuroblasts as revealed by horseradish peroxidase retrograde labeling techniques. Neuroscience, 1981, 6, 1707-1723.	2.3	28
58	Pa2G4 is a novel Six1 co-factor that is required for neural crest and otic development. Developmental Biology, 2017, 421, 171-182.	2.0	28
59	The development of acetylcholinesterase activity in the embryonic nervous system of the frog, Xenopus laevis. Developmental Brain Research, 1988, 39, 225-232.	1.7	26
60	Specific domains of FoxD4/5 activate and repress neural transcription factor genes to control the progression of immature neural ectoderm to differentiating neural plate. Developmental Biology, 2012, 365, 363-375.	2.0	26
61	Suckling, Feeding, and Swallowing: Behaviors, Circuits, and Targets for Neurodevelopmental Pathology. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 2020, 43, 315-336.	10.7	26
62	Intrinsic Bias and Lineage Restriction in the Phenotype Determination of Dopamine and Neuropeptide Y Amacrine Cells. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 3244-3253.	3.6	25
63	Microinjection of mRNAs and Oligonucleotides. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2018, 2018, pdb.prot097261.	0.3	25
64	Dual expression of GABA or serotonin and dopamine in Xenopus amacrine cells is transient and may be regulated by laminar cues. Visual Neuroscience, 1998, 15, 969-977.	1.0	24
65	A cellular and molecular mosaic establishes growth and differentiation states for cranial sensory neurons. Developmental Biology, 2016, 415, 228-241.	2.0	24
66	Does lineage determine the dopamine phenotype in the tadpole hypothalamus?: A quantitative analysis. Journal of Neuroscience, 1992, 12, 1351-1362.	3.6	20
67	Microarray identification of novel genes downstream of Six1, a critical factor in cranial placode, somite, and kidney development. Developmental Dynamics, 2015, 244, 181-210.	1.8	20
68	Singleâ€Cell Mass Spectrometry for Discovery Proteomics: Quantifying Translational Cell Heterogeneity in the 16â€Cell Frog (<i>Xenopus</i>) Embryo. Angewandte Chemie, 2016, 128, 2500-2504.	2.0	20
69	Lineage Tracing and Fate Mapping in <i>Xenopus</i> Embryos. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2018, 2018, pdb.prot097253.	0.3	20
70	Six1 and Irx1 have reciprocal interactions during cranial placode and otic vesicle formation. Developmental Biology, 2019, 446, 68-79.	2.0	20
71	Developmental Biology Research in Space: Issues and Directions in the Era of the International Space Station. Developmental Biology, 2000, 228, 1-5.	2.0	19
72	Phosphorylation of Xenopus Cdc25C at Ser285 Interferes with Ability to Activate a DNA Damage Replication Checkpoint in the Pre-Midblastula Embryos. Cell Cycle, 2003, 2, 262-265.	2.6	19

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73	High-Sensitivity Mass Spectrometry for Probing Gene Translation in Single Embryonic Cells in the Early Frog (Xenopus) Embryo. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2016, 4, 100.	3.7	19
74	Neural transcription factors bias cleavage stage blastomeres to give rise to neural ectoderm. Genesis, 2016, 54, 334-349.	1.6	19
75	Proteomic Characterization of the Neural Ectoderm Fated Cell Clones in the <i>Xenopus laevis</i> Embryo by High-Resolution Mass Spectrometry. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2018, 9, 2064-2073.	3.5	19
76	Multiple maternal influences on dorsal-ventral fate ofXenopus animal blastomeres. Developmental Dynamics, 2002, 225, 581-587.	1.8	18
77	Foxd4 is essential for establishing neural cell fate and for neuronal differentiation. Genesis, 2017, 55, e23031.	1.6	18
78	Development of substance P-like immunoreactivity inXenopus embryos. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1987, 260, 175-185.	1.6	17
79	On becoming neural: what the embryo can tell us about differentiating neural stem cells. American Journal of Stem Cells, 2013, 2, 74-94.	0.4	17
80	Using Xenopus to discover new genes involved in branchiootorenal spectrum disorders. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part - C: Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2015, 178, 16-24.	2.6	16
81	The competence of Xenopus blastomeres to produce neural and retinal progeny is repressed by two endo-mesoderm promoting pathways. Developmental Biology, 2007, 305, 103-119.	2.0	15
82	Changes in Rx1 and Pax6 activity at eye field stages differentially alter the production of amacrine neurotransmitter subtypes in Xenopus. Molecular Vision, 2007, 13, 86-95.	1.1	15
83	Notch signaling downstream of <i>foxD5</i> promotes neural ectodermal transcription factors that inhibit neural differentiation. Developmental Dynamics, 2009, 238, 1358-1365.	1.8	14
84	Mcrs1 interacts with Six1 to influence early craniofacial and otic development. Developmental Biology, 2020, 467, 39-50.	2.0	14
85	Neural Induction, Neural Fate Stabilization, and Neural Stem Cells. Scientific World Journal, The, 2002, 2, 1147-1166.	2.1	13
86	Microarray identification of novel downstream targets of FoxD4L1/D5, a critical component of the neural ectodermal transcriptional network. Developmental Dynamics, 2010, 239, 3467-3480.	1.8	13
87	4 Determination of Xenopus Cell Lineage by Maternal Factors and Cell Interactions. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 1996, 32, 103-138.	2.2	12
88	Early neural ectodermal genes are activated by siamois and twin during blastula stages. Genesis, 2015, 53, 308-320.	1.6	12
89	Early Events in Frog Blastomere Fate Determination. , 1999, , 297-321.		12
90	Xenopus flotillin1, a novel gene highly expressed in the dorsal nervous system. Developmental Dynamics, 2004, 231, 881-887.	1.8	11

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91	Blastomere Explants to Test for Cell Fate Commitment During Embryonic Development. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2013, , .	0.3	11
92	Conserved Structural Domains in FoxD4L1, a Neural Forkhead Box Transcription Factor, Are Required to Repress or Activate Target Genes. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e61845.	2.5	11
93	Microprobe Capillary Electrophoresis Mass Spectrometry for Single-cell Metabolomics in Live Frog (Xenopus laevis) Embryos. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2017, , .	0.3	11
94	Mutations in SIX1 Associated with Branchio-oto-Renal Syndrome (BOR) Differentially Affect Otic Expression of Putative Target Genes. Journal of Developmental Biology, 2021, 9, 25.	1.7	11
95	Subnuclear organization of the ophidian trigeminal motor nucleus. II. Ultrastructural measurements on motoneurons innervating antagonistic muscles. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1980, 190, 487-500.	1.6	10
96	Novel animal poleâ€•enriched maternal mRNAs are preferentially expressed in neural ectoderm. Developmental Dynamics, 2014, 243, 478-496.	1.8	10
97	Natural size variation among embryos leads to the corresponding scaling in gene expression. Developmental Biology, 2020, 462, 165-179.	2.0	10
98	Sobp modulates the transcriptional activation of Six1 target genes and is required during craniofacial development. Development (Cambridge), 2021, 148, .	2.5	10
99	Subnuclear organization of the ophidian trigeminal motor nucleus.I. Localization of neurons and synaptic bouton distribution. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1980, 190, 463-486.	1.6	9
100	To Differentiate or Not to Differentiate: Regulation of Cell Fate Decisions by Being in the Right Place at the Right Time. Cell Cycle, 2004, 3, 562-564.	2.6	9
101	Activin-like signal activates dorsal-specific maternal RNA between 8- and 16-cell stages ofXenopus. , 1996, 19, 210-221.		8
102	Transcriptional dysregulation in developing trigeminal sensory neurons in the LgDel mouse model of DiGeorge 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2020, 29, 1002-1017.	2.9	8
103	Selective disruption of trigeminal sensory neurogenesis and differentiation in a mouse model of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2022, 15, .	2.4	8
104	When Family History Matters. Current Topics in Developmental Biology, 2016, 117, 93-112.	2.2	6
105	Aberrant early growth of individual trigeminal sensory and motor axons in a series of mouse genetic models of 22q11.2 deletion syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2020, 29, 3081-3093.	2.9	6
106	Altering metabolite distribution at <i>Xenopus</i> cleavage stages affects leftâ€“right gene expression asymmetries. Genesis, 2021, 59, e23418.	1.6	6
107	Testing Retina Fate Commitment in Xenopus by Blastomere Deletion, Transplantation, and Explant Culture. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 884, 115-127.	0.9	6
108	A Contact-Dependent Animal-to-Vegetal Signal Biases Neural Lineages duringXenopusCleavage Stages. Developmental Biology, 1996, 178, 217-228.	2.0	5

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109	Targeted Microinjection of Synthetic mRNAs to Alter Retina Gene Expression in Xenopus Embryos. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 884, 91-111.	0.9	5
110	To differentiate or not to differentiate: regulation of cell fate decisions by being in the right place at the right time. Cell Cycle, 2004, 3, 564-6.	2.6	5
111	Noggin signaling fromXenopus animal blastomere lineages promotes a neural fate in neighboring vegetal blastomere lineages. Developmental Dynamics, 2007, 236, 171-183.	1.8	4
112	Cleavage Blastomere Deletion and Transplantation to Test Cell Fate Commitment in <i>Xenopus</i>. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2019, 2019, pdb.prot097311.	0.3	4
113	Generation of a new <i>six1</i>â€null line in <i>Xenopus tropicalis</i> for study of development and congenital disease. Genesis, 2021, 59, e23453.	1.6	4
114	Timing and mechanisms of mesodermal and neural determination revealed by secondary embryo formation in Cynops and Xenopus. Development Growth and Differentiation, 1998, 40, 439-448.	1.5	3
115	Stem cells: cell and developmental biology in regenerative medicine. Biology of the Cell, 2005, 97, 111-111.	2.0	3
116	Wbp2nl has a developmental role in establishing neural and non-neural ectodermal fates. Developmental Biology, 2017, 429, 213-224.	2.0	3
117	Analysis of Cell Fate Commitment in <i>Xenopus</i> Embryos. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2019, 2019, pdb.top097246.	0.3	3
118	Retinoic Acid is Required for Normal Morphogenetic Movements During Gastrulation. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2022, 10, 857230.	3.7	3
119	Mcrs1 is required for branchial arch and cranial cartilage development. Developmental Biology, 2022, 489, 62-75.	2.0	3
120	Regulation of primary spinal neuron lineages after deletion of a major progenitor. Biology of the Cell, 2004, 96, 539-544.	2.0	2
121	Using 32-Cell Stage Xenopus Embryos to Probe PCP Signaling. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2012, 839, 91-104.	0.9	2
122	Cleavage Blastomere Explant Culture in <i>Xenopus</i>. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2019, 2019, pdb.prot097303.	0.3	2
123	Repressive Interactions Between Transcription Factors Separate Different Embryonic Ectodermal Domains. Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology, 2022, 10, 786052.	3.7	2
124	Analysis of Heterologous Gene Expression in Xenopus Blastomeres. , 1997, 62, 271-284.		1
125	Development of the Pre-Placodal Ectoderm and Cranial Sensory Placodes. , 2015, , 331-356.		1
126	Explants and Transplants. Cold Spring Harbor Protocols, 2021, , .	0.3	1

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127	Tissue Determination An Introduction. , 1999, , 551-552.		0
128	The <i>genesis</i> of new and exciting developmental genetics research. Genesis, 2010, 48, 1-2.	1.6	0
129	04-P008 FoxD5 regulates neural ectodermal fate via both transcriptional repression and activation. Mechanisms of Development, 2009, 126, S109.	1.7	0
130	Highlighted article: â€œE(nos)/cg4699 is required fornanosfunction in the female germ line ofDrosophilaâ€•by Yu, Song and Wharton. Genesis, 2010, 48, 145-145.	1.6	0
131	Editorial. Genesis, 2011, 49, 161-162.	1.6	0
132	Mcrs1 plays a role in otic and branchial arch gene expression. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
133	Sobp is a novel Six1 coâ€•factor during inner ear development. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
134	Zmym2 and Zmym4 Act as Coâ€•Factors of Six1 During Craniofacial Development. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
135	Stem cells: cell and developmental biology in regenerative medicine. Biology of the Cell, 2005, 97, 111.	2.0	0
136	Early gene interactions that discriminate among the four ectodermal domains in the embryonic head. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 485.1.	0.5	0
137	Novel Coâ€•factors for the Vertebrate Six1 Transcription Factor are Candidates for Branchiootorenal Spectrum Disorders. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 873.3.	0.5	0