Dorien Peters

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

151	11,579	36203	30848
papers	citations	51 h-index	102 g-index

153	153	153	10274
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Monoallelic IFT140 pathogenic variants are an important cause of the autosomal dominant polycystic kidney-spectrum phenotype. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2022, 109, 136-156.	2.6	62
2	Loss of Function of Kidneyâ€Specific GLUT2 Blunts Hyperglycemia by Elevating Glycosuria in a Mouse Model of Diabetes. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, .	0.2	0
3	In vitro 3D phenotypic drug screen identifies celastrol as an effectivein vivoinhibitor of polycystic kidney disease. Journal of Molecular Cell Biology, 2020, 12, 644-653.	1.5	9
4	Somatostatin in renal physiology and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2020, 35, 1306-1316.	0.4	10
5	Prioritization of novel ADPKD drug candidates from disease-stage specific gene expression profiles. EBioMedicine, 2020, 51, 102585.	2.7	16
6	Polycystic Kidney Disease Caused by Bilineal Inheritance of Truncating PKD1 as Well as PKD2 Mutations. Kidney International Reports, 2020, 5, 1828-1832.	0.4	0
7	Salt, but not protein intake, is associated with accelerated disease progression in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Kidney International, 2020, 98, 989-998.	2.6	36
8	Pannexinâ€1 mediates fluid shear stressâ€sensitive purinergic signaling and cyst growth in polycystic kidney disease. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 6382-6398.	0.2	15
9	The positive effect of selective prostaglandin E2 receptor EP2 and EP4 blockade on cystogenesis inÂvitro is counteracted by increased kidney inflammation inÂvivo. Kidney International, 2020, 98, 404-419.	2.6	25
10	Cystic renalâ€epithelial derived induced pluripotent stem cells from polycystic kidney disease patients. Stem Cells Translational Medicine, 2020, 9, 478-490.	1.6	10
11	Sensing of tubular flow and renal electrolyte transport. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2020, 16, 337-351.	4.1	41
12	Reducing YAP expression in Pkd1 mutant mice does not improve the cystic phenotype. Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine, 2020, 24, 8876-8882.	1.6	5
13	Presence of a 34-gene signature is a favorable prognostic marker in squamous non-small cell lung carcinoma. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2020, 18, 271.	1.8	8
14	Renal cyst growth is attenuated by a combination treatment of tolvaptan and pioglitazone, while pioglitazone treatment alone is not effective. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 1672.	1.6	17
15	Molecular pathways involved in injury-repair and ADPKD progression. Cellular Signalling, 2020, 72, 109648.	1.7	22
16	Urinary metabolites associate with the rate of kidney function decline in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0233213.	1.1	16
17	Lanreotide Reduces Liver Growth In Patients With Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Liver and Kidney Disease. Gastroenterology, 2019, 157, 481-491.e7.	0.6	42
18	Rapid Progression of Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: Urinary Biomarkers as Predictors. American Journal of Nephrology, 2019, 50, 375-385.	1.4	24

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19	Salsalate, but not metformin or canagliflozin, slows kidney cyst growth in an adult-onset mouse model of polycystic kidney disease. EBioMedicine, 2019, 47, 436-445.	2.7	50
20	Sheathless CE-MS based metabolic profiling of kidney tissue section samples from a mouse model of Polycystic Kidney Disease. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 806.	1.6	24
21	Absence of PD-L1 expression on tumor cells in the context of an activated immune infiltrate may indicate impaired IFNÎ³ signaling in non-small cell lung cancer. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0216864.	1.1	11
22	Drug prioritization using the semantic properties of a knowledge graph. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 6281.	1.6	33
23	Fourâ€jointed knockâ€out delays renal failure in an ADPKD model with kidney injury. Journal of Pathology, 2019, 249, 114-125.	2.1	6
24	Action to protect the independence and integrity of global health research. BMJ Global Health, 2019, 4, e001746.	2.0	26
25	Association of Timing of Plasma Transfusion With Adverse Maternal Outcomes in Women With Persistent Postpartum Hemorrhage. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e1915628.	2.8	18
26	Characterisation of transcription factor profiles in polycystic kidney disease (PKD): identification and validation of STAT3 and RUNX1 in the injury/repair response and PKD progression. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2019, 97, 1643-1656.	1.7	9
27	Tubular flow activates magnesium transport in the distal convoluted tubule. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 5034-5044.	0.2	12
28	Folate-dactolisib conjugates for targeting tubular cells in polycystic kidneys. Journal of Controlled Release, 2019, 293, 113-125.	4.8	19
29	European ADPKD Forum multidisciplinary position statement on autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease care. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2018, 33, 563-573.	0.4	28
30	Comprehensive transcriptome analysis of fluid shear stress altered gene expression in renal epithelial cells. Journal of Cellular Physiology, 2018, 233, 3615-3628.	2.0	42
31	Urinary Biomarkers to Identify Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease Patients With a High Likelihood of Disease Progression. Kidney International Reports, 2018, 3, 291-301.	0.4	26
32	Association of plasma somatostatin with disease severity and progression in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. BMC Nephrology, 2018, 19, 368.	0.8	6
33	Polycystic kidney disease. Nature Reviews Disease Primers, 2018, 4, 50.	18.1	435
34	Comparative transcriptomics of shear stress treated Pkd1â^'/â^' cells and pre-cystic kidneys reveals pathways involved in early polycystic kidney disease. Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, 2018, 108, 1123-1134.	2.5	17
35	The expression of somatostatin receptor 2 decreases during cyst growth in mice with polycystic kidney disease. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2018, 243, 1092-1098.	1.1	3
36	Effect of Lanreotide on Kidney Function in Patients With Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2018, 320, 2010.	3.8	78

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37	HIF-1Î± promotes cyst progression in a mouse model of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Kidney International, 2018, 94, 887-899.	2.6	63
38	Targeted deletion of the AAA-ATPase Ruvbl1 in mice disrupts ciliary integrity and causes renal disease and hydrocephalus. Experimental and Molecular Medicine, 2018, 50, 1-17.	3.2	22
39	Polycystin-1 dysfunction impairs electrolyte and water handling in a renal precystic mouse model for ADPKD. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 315, F537-F546.	1.3	17
40	STAT5 drives abnormal proliferation in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Kidney International, 2017, 91, 575-586.	2.6	41
41	Meta-analysis of polycystic kidney disease expression profiles defines strong involvement of injury repair processes. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2017, 312, F806-F817.	1.3	26
42	Hepatic Cyst Infection During Use of the Somatostatin Analog Lanreotide in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: An Interim Analysis of the Randomized Open-Label Multicenter DIPAK-1 Study. Drug Safety, 2017, 40, 153-167.	1.4	16
43	Fluid shear stress-induced TGF-Î²/ALK5 signaling in renal epithelial cells is modulated by MEK1/2. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2017, 74, 2283-2298.	2.4	27
44	MYC activation cooperates with Vhl and Ink4a/Arf loss to induce clear cell renal cell carcinoma. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 15770.	5.8	64
45	Parallel microarray profiling identifies ErbB4 as a determinant of cyst growth in ADPKD and a prognostic biomarker for disease progression. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2017, 312, F577-F588.	1.3	26
46	DetectingPKD1variants in polycystic kidney disease patients by single-molecule long-read sequencing. Human Mutation, 2017, 38, 870-879.	1.1	44
47	A cross-platform metabolomics workflow for volume-restricted tissue samples: application to an animal model for polycystic kidney disease. Molecular BioSystems, 2017, 13, 1940-1945.	2.9	2
48	The Association of Combined Total Kidney and Liver Volume with Pain and Gastrointestinal Symptoms in Patients with Later Stage Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. American Journal of Nephrology, 2017, 46, 239-248.	1.4	15
49	High-Throughput Phenotypic Screening of Kinase Inhibitors to Identify Drug Targets for Polycystic Kidney Disease. SLAS Discovery, 2017, 22, 974-984.	1.4	40
50	Modelling TFE renal cell carcinoma in mice reveals a critical role of WNT signaling. ELife, 2016, 5, .	2.8	71
51	CREBBP mutations in individuals without Rubinsteinâ€“Taybi syndrome phenotype. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2016, 170, 2681-2693.	0.7	43
52	Inhibition of Activin Signaling Slows Progression of Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3589-3599.	3.0	42
53	Analysis of mutations within the intron20 splice donor site of CREBBP in patients with and without classical RSTS. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 24, 1639-1643.	1.4	4
54	Stat3 Controls Tubulointerstitial Communication during CKD. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3690-3705.	3.0	75

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55	Variable Cyst Development in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: The Biologic Context. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3530-3538.	3.0	34
56	P2Y2R is a direct target of HIF-1Î± and mediates secretion-dependent cyst growth of renal cyst-forming epithelial cells. Purinergic Signalling, 2016, 12, 687-695.	1.1	25
57	Phenotype and genotype in 52 patients with Rubinsteinâ€“Taybi syndrome caused by EP300 mutations. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2016, 170, 3069-3082.	0.7	91
58	Dose-Titrated Vasopressin V2 Receptor Antagonist Improves Renoprotection in a Mouse Model for Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. American Journal of Nephrology, 2016, 44, 194-203.	1.4	7
59	Glucose promotes secretion-dependent renal cyst growth. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2016, 94, 107-117.	1.7	16
60	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor C for Polycystic Kidney Diseases. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 69-77.	3.0	48
61	Therapeutic NOTCH3 cysteine correction in CADASIL using exon skipping:in vitroproof of concept. Brain, 2016, 139, 1123-1135.	3.7	43
62	Proteomics of Urinary Vesicles Links Plakins and Complement to Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 3079-3092.	3.0	58
63	LRP5 variants may contribute to ADPKD. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 24, 237-242.	1.4	28
64	Therapeutic targeting of BET bromodomain protein, Brd4, delays cyst growth in ADPKD. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 3982-3993.	1.4	51
65	Urine Fetuin-A is a biomarker of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease progression. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2015, 13, 103.	1.8	17
66	Estimation of Total Kidney Volume in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2015, 66, 792-801.	2.1	36
67	Scattered Deletion of PKD1 in Kidneys Causes a Cystic Snowball Effect and Recapitulates Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2015, 26, 1322-1333.	3.0	60
68	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor promotes cyst growth in polycystic kidney disease. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 125, 2399-2412.	3.9	107
69	Keloids in Rubinsteinâ€“Taybi syndrome: a clinical study. British Journal of Dermatology, 2014, 171, 615-621.	1.4	30
70	Translational research in ADPKD: lessons from animal models. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2014, 10, 587-601.	4.1	78
71	Rationale and Design of the DIPAK 1 Study: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial Assessing the Efficacy of Lanreotide to Halt Disease Progression in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2014, 63, 446-455.	2.1	59
72	Cyst expansion and regression in a mouse model of polycystic kidney disease. Kidney International, 2013, 83, 1099-1108.	2.6	27

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73	Hyperphosphorylation of polycystin-2 at a critical residue in disease reveals an essential role for polycystin-1-regulated dephosphorylation. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 1924-1939.	1.4	47
74	Mechanoprotection by Polycystins Against Apoptosis is Mediated Through the Opening of Stretchâ€Activated K2P Channels. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 912.2.	0.2	0
75	Neonatal onset autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) in a patient homozygous for aPKD2missense mutation due to uniparental disomy. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2012, 49, 37-40.	1.5	40
76	Dose-Dependent Effects of Sirolimus on mTOR Signaling and Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2012, 23, 842-853.	3.0	84
77	Copeptin, a surrogate marker for vasopressin, is associated with kidney function decline in subjects with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2012, 27, 4131-4137.	0.4	72
78	Mechanoprotection by Polycystins against Apoptosis Is Mediated through the Opening of Stretch-Activated K2P Channels. Cell Reports, 2012, 1, 241-250.	2.9	54
79	Exploring the Transcriptome of Ciliated Cells Using In Silico Dissection of Human Tissues. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35618.	1.1	73
80	Polycystic kidney disease: The complexity of planar cell polarity and signaling during tissue regeneration and cyst formation. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2011, 1812, 1249-1255.	1.8	33
81	Mutations in genes encoding subunits of RNA polymerases I and III cause Treacher Collins syndrome. Nature Genetics, 2011, 43, 20-22.	9.4	308
82	Rubinsteinâ€“Taybi syndrome (CREBBP, EP300). European Journal of Human Genetics, 2011, 19, 3-3.	1.4	23
83	Pkd1-inactivation in vascular smooth muscle cells and adaptation to hypertension. Laboratory Investigation, 2011, 91, 24-32.	1.7	30
84	Altered Hippo signalling in polycystic kidney disease. Journal of Pathology, 2011, 224, 133-142.	2.1	104
85	In silico discovery and experimental validation of new proteinâ€“protein interactions. Proteomics, 2011, 11, 843-853.	1.3	20
86	Therapeutic potential of vasopressin V2 receptor antagonist in a mouse model for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: optimal timing and dosing of the drug. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2011, 26, 2445-2453.	0.4	68
87	Curcumin inhibits cystogenesis by simultaneous interference of multiple signaling pathways: in vivo evidence from aPkd1-deletion model. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2011, 300, F1193-F1202.	1.3	112
88	Association of Urinary Biomarkers With Disease Severity in Patients With Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: A Cross-sectional Analysis. American Journal of Kidney Diseases, 2010, 56, 883-895.	2.1	89
89	A complex chromosome 7q rearrangement identified in a patient with mental retardation, anxiety disorder, and autistic features. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2010, 152A, 427-433.	0.7	7
90	Elevated TGFÎ²â€“Smad signalling in experimental Pkd1 models and human patients with polycystic kidney disease. Journal of Pathology, 2010, 222, 21-31.	2.1	89

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91	Genetic Variation of DKK3 May Modify Renal Disease Severity in ADPKD. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2010, 21, 1510-1520.	3.0	59
92	Toxic tubular injury in kidneys from Pkd1-deletion mice accelerates cystogenesis accompanied by dysregulated planar cell polarity and canonical Wnt signaling pathways. Human Molecular Genetics, 2009, 18, 2532-2542.	1.4	134
93	Unified Criteria for Ultrasonographic Diagnosis of ADPKD. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2009, 20, 205-212.	3.0	590
94	Two adults with Rubinsteinâ€“Taybi syndrome with mild mental retardation, glaucoma, normal growth and skull circumference, and camptodactyly of third fingers. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2009, 149A, 2849-2854.	0.7	16
95	Polycystin-1 and -2 Dosage Regulates Pressure Sensing. Cell, 2009, 139, 587-596.	13.5	299
96	Quantification of Cre-mediated recombination by a novel strategy reveals a stable extra-chromosomal deletion-circle in mice. BMC Biotechnology, 2008, 8, 18.	1.7	14
97	Tight junction composition is altered in the epithelium of polycystic kidneys. Journal of Pathology, 2008, 216, 120-128.	2.1	29
98	Genomic organization and mutation screening of the human ortholog of Pkdr1 associated with polycystic kidney disease in the rat. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2008, 51, 325-331.	0.7	3
99	Caenorhabditis elegans as a model for lysosomal storage disorders. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2008, 1782, 433-446.	1.8	40
100	Innate immunity as a driving force in renal disease. Kidney International, 2008, 73, 7-8.	2.6	12
101	Genetic heterogeneity in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: delineation of the phenotype of the first patients carrying mutations in EP300. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2007, 44, 327-333.	1.5	97
102	Kidney-specific inactivation of the Pkd1 gene induces rapid cyst formation in developing kidneys and a slow onset of disease in adult mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, 3188-3196.	1.4	183
103	Pathogenic Sequence for Dissecting Aneurysm Formation in a Hypomorphic Polycystic Kidney Disease 1 Mouse Model. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2007, 27, 2177-2183.	1.1	70
104	A t(4;6)(q12;p23) translocation disrupts a membrane-associated O-acetyl transferase gene (MBOAT1) in a patient with a novel brachydactylyâ€“syndactyly syndrome. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2007, 15, 743-751.	1.4	25
105	An XX male with the sex-determining region Y gene inserted in the long arm of chromosome 16. Fertility and Sterility, 2006, 86, 463.e1-463.e5.	0.5	38
106	Teaching molecular genetics: Chapter 2â€”Transgenesis and gene targeting: mouse models to study gene function and expression. Pediatric Nephrology, 2006, 21, 318-323.	0.9	4
107	Cardiovascular Polycystins: Insights From Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease and Transgenic Animal Models. Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine, 2006, 16, 292-298.	2.3	42
108	Transgenic mice expressing tamoxifen-inducible Cre for somatic gene modification in renal epithelial cells. Genesis, 2006, 44, 225-232.	0.8	61

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109	Common regulatory elements in the polycystic kidney disease 1 and 2 promoter regions. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2005, 13, 649-659.	1.4	33
110	Analysis of missense variants in the PKHD1-gene in patients with autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD). Human Genetics, 2005, 118, 185-206.	1.8	51
111	Deletion of the Caenorhabditis elegans homologues of the CLN3 gene, involved in human juvenile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, causes a mild progeric phenotype. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 2005, 28, 1065-1080.	1.7	15
112	Increased Activity of Activator Protein-1 Transcription Factor Components ATF2, c-Jun, and c-Fos in Human and Mouse Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2005, 16, 2724-2731.	3.0	50
113	Genetic Heterogeneity in Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome: Mutations in Both the CBP and EP300 Genes Cause Disease. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2005, 76, 572-580.	2.6	416
114	Pericentrin forms a complex with intraflagellar transport proteins and polycystin-2 and is required for primary cilia assembly. Journal of Cell Biology, 2004, 166, 637-643.	2.3	175
115	Deficiency of polycystinâ€2 reduces Ca 2+ channel activity and cell proliferation in ADPKD lymphoblastoid cells. FASEB Journal, 2004, 18, 884-886.	0.2	63
116	Aberrant Polycystin-1 Expression Results in Modification of Activator Protein-1 Activity, whereas Wnt Signaling Remains Unaffected. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 27472-27481.	1.6	40
117	Lowering of Pkd1 expression is sufficient to cause polycystic kidney disease. Human Molecular Genetics, 2004, 13, 3069-3077.	1.4	289
118	Altered distribution and co-localization of polycystin-2 with polycystin-1 in MDCK cells after wounding stress. Experimental Cell Research, 2004, 292, 219-230.	1.2	17
119	Loss of CBP acetyltransferase activity by PHD finger mutations in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2003, 12, 441-450.	1.4	115
120	Genotype-Renal Function Correlation in Type 2 Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2003, 14, 1164-1174.	3.0	129
121	Heterozygous truncating mutation in the human homeobox gene GSH2 has no discernable phenotypic effect. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2002, 39, 686-688.	1.5	1
122	Distinct subcellular expression of endogenous polycystin-2 in the plasma membrane and Golgi apparatus of MDCK cells. Human Molecular Genetics, 2002, 11, 59-67.	1.4	89
123	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: modification of disease progression. Lancet, The, 2001, 358, 1439-1444.	6.3	77
124	Mutation detection for exons 2 to 10 of the Polycystic Kidney Disease 1 (PKD1)-gene by DGGE. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2001, 9, 957-960.	1.4	7
125	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by a de novo reciprocal translocation t(2;16)(q36.3;p13.3). , 2000, 92, 47-52.		38
126	Location of mutations within the PKD2 gene influences clinical outcome. Kidney International, 2000, 57, 1444-1451.	2.6	70

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127	Polycystin-1, the product of the polycystic kidney disease 1 gene, co-localizes with desmosomes in MDCK cells. Human Molecular Genetics, 2000, 9, 2743-2750.	1.4	122
128	Diagnostic analysis of the Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: five cosmids should be used for microdeletion detection and low number of protein truncating mutations. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2000, 37, 168-176.	1.5	95
129	The ACE insertion/deletion polymorphism has no influence on progression of renal function loss in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2000, 15, 836-839.	0.4	24
130	Genes homologous to the autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease genes (PKD1 and PKD2). European Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 7, 860-872.	1.4	77
131	Cellular localization and tissue distribution of polycystin-1. , 1999, 188, 439-446.		76
132	Aberrant Splicing in the PKD2 Gene as a Cause of Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 1999, 10, 2342-2351.	3.0	77
133	The Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Genotype and Microalbuminuria in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 1999, 10, 1916-1920.	3.0	18
134	Conjunction dysfunction: CBP/p300 in human disease. Trends in Genetics, 1998, 14, 178-183.	2.9	404
135	Construction of a 1.2-Mb Contig Surrounding, and Molecular Analysis of, the Human CREB-Binding Protein (CBP/CREBBP) Gene on Chromosome 16p13.3. Genomics, 1997, 42, 96-114.	1.3	79
136	Mutation Detection in the Repeated Part of the PKD1 Gene. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 61, 1044-1052.	2.6	40
137	A Spectrum of Mutations in the Second Gene for Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD2). American Journal of Human Genetics, 1997, 61, 547-555.	2.6	92
138	PKD2, a Gene for Polycystic Kidney Disease That Encodes an Integral Membrane Protein. Science, 1996, 272, 1339-1342.	6.0	1,303
139	Analysis of a large family with the second type of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 1996, 11, 13-17.	0.4	8
140	Isolated polycystic liver disease as a distinct genetic disease, unlinked to polycystic kidney disease 1 and polycystic kidney disease 2. Hepatology, 1996, 23, 249-252.	3.6	78
141	Detection of translation terminating mutations in the PKD1 gene. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 1996, 11, 5-9.	0.4	14
142	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: evidence for the existence of a third locus in a Portuguese family. Human Genetics, 1995, 96, 83-88.	1.8	115
143	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by mutations in the transcriptional co-activator CBP. Nature, 1995, 376, 348-351.	13.7	1,140
144	Intracranial aneurysms in polycystic kidney disease linked to chromosome 4.. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 1995, 6, 1670-1673.	3.0	49

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145	Chromosome 4 localization of a second gene for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nature Genetics, 1993, 5, 359-362.	9.4	272
146	Lithium, an inhibitor of cAMP-induced inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate accumulation in Dictyostelium discoideum, inhibits activation of guanine-nucleotide-binding regulatory proteins, reduces activation of adenylylcyclase, but potentiates activation of guanylyl cyclase by cAMP. FEBS Journal, 1992, 209, 299-304.	0.2	11
147	Control of cAMP-induced gene expression by divergent signal transduction pathways. Genesis, 1991, 12, 25-34.	3.1	30
148	Selective induction of gene expression and second-messenger accumulation in Dictyostelium discoideum by the partial chemotactic antagonist 8-p-chlorophenylthioadenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1991, 88, 9219-9223.	3.3	15
149	Signal transduction, chemotaxis, and cell aggregation in Dictyostelium discoideum cells without myosin heavy chain. Developmental Biology, 1988, 128, 158-163.	0.9	52
150	Biochemical analyses of the crustacean hyperglycemic hormone of the crayfish Astacus leptodactylus. General and Comparative Endocrinology, 1986, 61, 248-259.	0.8	14
151	Monoclonal Antibody Against Human Ovarian Tumor-Associated Antigens. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1986, , .	3.0	35