

Peter K Todd

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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67
papers

4,254
citations

126907

33
h-index

118850

62
g-index

77
all docs

77
docs citations

77
times ranked

4282
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	CGG Repeat-Associated Translation Mediates Neurodegeneration in Fragile X Tremor Ataxia Syndrome. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013, 78, 440-455.	8.1	422
2	Autophagy and the ubiquitin-proteasome system: Collaborators in neuroprotection. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2008, 1782, 691-699.	3.8	302
3	Discovery of a Biomarker and Lead Small Molecules to Target r(GGGGCC)-Associated Defects in c9FTD/ALS. <i>Neuron</i> , 2014, 83, 1043-1050.	8.1	289
4	The fragile X mental retardation protein is required for type-I metabotropic glutamate receptor-dependent translation of PSD-95. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2003, 100, 14374-14378.	7.1	257
5	Sequestration of DROSHA and DGCR8 by Expanded CGG RNA Repeats Alters MicroRNA Processing in Fragile X-Associated Tremor/Ataxia Syndrome. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2013, 3, 869-880.	6.4	216
6	Translation of Expanded CGG Repeats into FMRpolyG Is Pathogenic and May Contribute to Fragile X Tremor Ataxia Syndrome. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 93, 331-347.	8.1	194
7	RNA-mediated neurodegeneration in repeat expansion disorders. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2010, 67, 291-300.	5.3	192
8	RAN translation at C9orf72-associated repeat expansions is selectively enhanced by the integrated stress response. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 2005.	12.8	172
9	CGG Repeat-Associated Non-AUG Translation Utilizes a Cap-Dependent Scanning Mechanism of Initiation to Produce Toxic Proteins. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2016, 62, 314-322.	9.7	152
10	Molecular mechanisms underlying nucleotide repeat expansion disorders. <i>Nature Reviews Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2021, 22, 589-607.	37.0	151
11	Reuterin in the healthy gut microbiome suppresses colorectal cancer growth through altering redox balance. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2022, 40, 185-200.e6.	16.8	97
12	Histone Deacetylases Suppress CGG Repeat-Induced Neurodegeneration Via Transcriptional Silencing in Models of Fragile X Tremor Ataxia Syndrome. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2010, 6, e1001240.	3.5	93
13	RAN translation at CGG repeats induces ubiquitin proteasome system impairment in models of fragile X-associated tremor ataxia syndrome. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 4317-4326.	2.9	91
14	RAN translation-What makes it run?. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1647, 30-42.	2.2	89
15	Neurodegeneration the RNA way. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2012, 97, 173-189.	5.7	76
16	The use of multi temporal LiDAR to assess basin-scale erosion and deposition following the catastrophic January 2011 Lockyer flood, SE Queensland, Australia. <i>Geomorphology</i> , 2013, 184, 111-126.	2.6	76
17	Behavioral sensitization and extracellular dopamine responses to amphetamine after various treatments. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 134, 221-229.	3.1	67
18	Repeat-associated non-AUG translation from antisense CCG repeats in fragile X tremor/ataxia syndrome. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2016, 80, 871-881.	5.3	64

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19	Repeat-associated non-AUG (RAN) translation and other molecular mechanisms in Fragile X Tremor Ataxia Syndrome. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2018, 1693, 43-54.	2.2	63
20	New pathologic mechanisms in nucleotide repeat expansion disorders. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2019, 130, 104515.	4.4	60
21	Ribosome queuing enables non-AUG translation to be resistant to multiple protein synthesis inhibitors. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2019, 33, 871-885.	5.9	60
22	Sensory stimulation increases cortical expression of the fragile X mental retardation protein in vivo. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 2000, 80, 17-25.	2.3	58
23	C9orf72 expansion in a family with bipolar disorder. <i>Bipolar Disorders</i> , 2013, 15, 326-332.	1.9	58
24	TDP-43 suppresses CGG repeat-induced neurotoxicity through interactions with HnRNP A2/B1. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2014, 23, 5036-5051.	2.9	55
25	Whisker stimulation-dependent translation of FMRP in the barrel cortex requires activation of type I metabotropic glutamate receptors. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 2003, 110, 267-278.	2.3	53
26	DDX3X and specific initiation factors modulate FMR1 repeat-associated non-AUG-initiated translation. <i>EMBO Reports</i> , 2019, 20, e47498.	4.5	53
27	Impaired activity-dependent FMRP translation and enhanced mGluR-dependent LTD in Fragile X premutation mice. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2013, 22, 1180-1192.	2.9	48
28	A native function for RAN translation and CGG repeats in regulating fragile X protein synthesis. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 23, 386-397.	14.8	48
29	Small Molecule Recognition and Tools to Study Modulation of r(CGG) ^{exp} in Fragile X-Associated Tremor Ataxia Syndrome. <i>ACS Chemical Biology</i> , 2016, 11, 2456-2465.	3.4	44
30	Repeat-Associated Non-AUG Translation and Its Impact in Neurodegenerative Disease. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2014, 11, 721-731.	4.4	42
31	SPECTre: a spectral coherence-based classifier of actively translated transcripts from ribosome profiling sequence data. <i>BMC Bioinformatics</i> , 2016, 17, 482.	2.6	41
32	Targeted Reactivation of FMR1 Transcription in Fragile X Syndrome Embryonic Stem Cells. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 11, 282.	2.9	41
33	Neuropathology of RAN translation proteins in fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2019, 7, 152.	5.2	39
34	Distinct C9orf72-Associated Dipeptide Repeat Structures Correlate with Neuronal Toxicity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0165084.	2.5	39
35	Epigenetics in Nucleotide Repeat Expansion Disorders. <i>Seminars in Neurology</i> , 2011, 31, 470-483.	1.4	37
36	JC Polyomavirus Granule Cell Neuronopathy in a Patient Treated With Rituximab. <i>JAMA Neurology</i> , 2014, 71, 487.	9.0	37

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37	High-throughput screening yields several small-molecule inhibitors of repeat-associated non-AUG translation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2019, 294, 18624-18638.	3.4	32
38	Translation of upstream open reading frames in a model of neuronal differentiation. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2019, 20, 391.	2.8	30
39	Modifications to toxic CUG RNAs induce structural stability, rescue mis-splicing in a myotonic dystrophy cell model and reduce toxicity in a myotonic dystrophy zebrafish model. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2014, 42, 12768-12778.	14.5	27
40	Transcriptional changes and developmental abnormalities in a zebrafish model of myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2014, 7, 143-55.	2.4	25
41	The RNA helicase DHX36 modulates C9orf72 GGGGCC hexanucleotide repeat-associated translation. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 297, 100914.	3.4	24
42	Fragile X mental retardation protein expression in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2014, 5, 360.	2.3	19
43	Guillain-Barré Syndrome After COVID-19 mRNA Vaccination in a Liver Transplantation Recipient With Favorable Treatment Response. <i>Liver Transplantation</i> , 2022, 28, 134-137.	2.4	19
44	Non-canonical initiation factors modulate repeat-associated non-AUG translation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2022, 31, 2521-2534.	2.9	19
45	Fragile X mental retardation protein in plasticity and disease. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2002, 70, 623-630.	2.9	17
46	Impaired sensorimotor gating in Fmr1 knock out and Fragile X premutation model mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 267, 42-45.	2.2	17
47	Translational control in aging and neurodegeneration. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews RNA</i> , 2021, 12, e1628.	6.4	17
48	SRSF protein kinase 1 modulates RAN translation and suppresses CGG repeat toxicity. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2021, 13, e14163.	6.9	17
49	Human oncoprotein 5MP suppresses general and repeat-associated non-AUG translation via eIF3 by a common mechanism. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 36, 109376.	6.4	16
50	The carboxyl termini of RAN translated GGGGCC nucleotide repeat expansions modulate toxicity in models of ALS/FTD. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2020, 8, 122.	5.2	15
51	Enhanced detection of expanded repeat mRNA foci with hybridization chain reaction. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2021, 9, 73.	5.2	9
52	Fragile X-associated tremor ataxia syndrome with co-occurrent progressive supranuclear palsy-like neuropathology. <i>Acta Neuropathologica Communications</i> , 2019, 7, 158.	5.2	8
53	Phosphorylation, CREB, and Mental Retardation. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2001, 50, 672-672.	2.3	7
54	Neuropathology of FMR1-premutation carriers presenting with dementia and neuropsychiatric symptoms. <i>Brain Communications</i> , 2021, 3, fcab007.	3.3	7

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55	Mechanistic convergence across initiation sites for RAN translation in fragile X associated tremor ataxia syndrome. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2022, 31, 2317-2332.	2.9	7
56	Identification of <i>PSMB5</i> as a genetic modifier of fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2022, 119, .	7.1	7
57	Screening for novel hexanucleotide repeat expansions at ALS- and FTD-associated loci. <i>Neurology: Genetics</i> , 2016, 2, e71.	1.9	6
58	Genetic testing utilization for patients with neurologic disease and the limitations of claims data. <i>Neurology: Genetics</i> , 2020, 6, e405.	1.9	4
59	C9orf72-Associated FTD/ALS: When Less Is More. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013, 80, 257-258.	8.1	3
60	Making sense of the antisense transcripts in C9FTD/ALS. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2013, 126, 785-787.	7.7	3
61	Mild Neurological Signs in FMR1 Premutation Women in an Unselected Community-Based Cohort. <i>Movement Disorders</i> , 2021, 36, 2378-2386.	3.9	3
62	Kill the messenger where it lives. <i>Nature</i> , 2012, 488, 36-37.	27.8	1
63	The Molecular Biology of Premutation Expanded Alleles. , 2016, , 101-127.		0
64	[S5â€“01â€“04]: EXPLOITING RAN TRANSLATION-SPECIFIC MECHANISMS AS A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH ACROSS MULTIPLE NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2017, 13, P1444.	0.8	0
65	A repeating theme in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis genetics. <i>Neurology</i> , 2020, 95, 1080-1081.	1.1	0
66	Neuropathology of FMR1-premutation carriers presenting with dementia and neuropsychiatric symptoms. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2020, 16, e044916.	0.8	0
67	Ribosomal quality control in repeat-associated non-AUG translation of GC rich repeats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, .	0.5	0