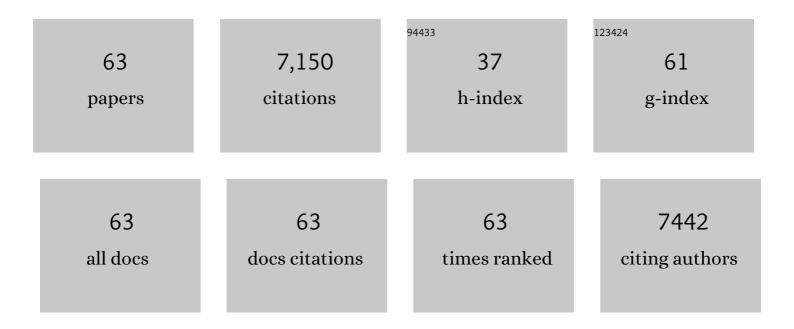


List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Automated binning of microsatellite alleles: problems and solutions. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2006, 7, 10-14.	1.7	682
2	Y-Chromosomal Diversity in Europe Is Clinal and Influenced Primarily by Geography, Rather than by Language. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2000, 67, 1526-1543.	6.2	519
3	The influence of parental relatedness on reproductive success. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2001, 268, 2021-2027.	2.6	467
4	Does heterozygosity estimate inbreeding in real populations?. Molecular Ecology, 2004, 13, 3021-3031.	3.9	412
5	Microsatellite genotyping errors: detection approaches, common sources and consequences for paternal exclusion. Molecular Ecology, 2005, 14, 599-612.	3.9	411
6	When does conservation genetics matter?. Heredity, 2001, 87, 257-265.	2.6	372
7	Microsatellite evolution — evidence for directionality and variation in rate between species. Nature Genetics, 1995, 10, 337-343.	21.4	348
8	Factors affecting levels of genetic diversity in natural populations. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1998, 353, 177-186.	4.0	298
9	Genetic susceptibility to tuberculosis in Africans: A genome-wide scan. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2000, 97, 8005-8009.	7.1	275
10	Microsatellite markers for the study of cetacean populations. Molecular Ecology, 1996, 5, 151-156.	3.9	267
11	Molecular scatology: the use of molecular genetic analysis to assign species, sex and individual identity to seal faeces. Molecular Ecology, 1997, 6, 225-234.	3.9	217
12	Microsatellite variation in grey seals (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>) shows evidence of genetic differentiation between two British breeding colonies. Molecular Ecology, 1995, 4, 653-662.	3.9	205
13	Microsatellites show mutational bias and heterozygote instability. Nature Genetics, 1996, 13, 390-391.	21.4	188
14	Female fur seals show active choice for males that are heterozygous and unrelated. Nature, 2007, 445, 912-914.	27.8	169
15	Behavioral, ecological, and molecular genetic analyses of reproductive strategies in the Amazonian dart-poison frog, Dendrobates ventrimaculatus. Behavioral Ecology, 1997, 8, 260-267.	2.2	161
16	Mutational bias provides a model for the evolution of Huntington's disease and predicts a general increase in disease prevalence. Nature Genetics, 1994, 7, 525-530.	21.4	141
17	Where have all the fathers gone? An extensive microsatellite analysis of paternity in the grey seal (Halichoerus grypus). Molecular Ecology, 1999, 8, 1417-1429.	3.9	141
18	Network analysis of human Y microsatellite haplotypes. Human Molecular Genetics, 1996, 5, 1759-1766.	2.9	116

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19	Population structure of long-finned pilot whales in the North Atlantic: a correlation with sea surface temperature?. Molecular Ecology, 2000, 9, 949-958.	3.9	84
20	Dispersal, philopatry and intergroup relatedness: fine-scale genetic structure in the white-breasted thrasher, Ramphocinclus brachyurus. Molecular Ecology, 2006, 15, 3449-3458.	3.9	83
21	Phenotypic plasticity and genetic isolation-by-distance in the freshwater mussel Unio pictorum (Mollusca: Unionoida). Evolutionary Ecology, 2010, 24, 923-938.	1.2	81
22	Male mating success and paternity in the grey seal, Halichoerus grypus : a study using DNA fingerprinting. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1993, 252, 199-207.	2.6	79
23	MALADAPTIVE MATE CHOICE MAINTAINED BY HETEROZYGOTE ADVANTAGE. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2001, 55, 1207-1214.	2.3	76
24	Deep genetic subdivision within a continuously distributed and highly vagile marine mammal, the Steller's sea lion (Eumetopias jubatus). Molecular Ecology, 2006, 15, 2821-2832.	3.9	75
25	Heterozygosity and lungworm burden in harbour seals (Phoca vitulina). Heredity, 2008, 100, 587-593.	2.6	69
26	Candidate genes versus genome-wide associations: which are better for detecting genetic susceptibility to infectious disease?. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 1183-1188.	2.6	69
27	Evidence that two main bottleneck events shaped modern human genetic diversity. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2010, 277, 131-137.	2.6	67
28	Low Genetic Variability in the Highly Endangered Mediterranean Monk Seal. , 2004, 95, 291-300.		65
29	Low reproductive success in territorial male Antarctic fur seals (Arctocephalus gazella) suggests the existence of alternative mating strategies. Molecular Ecology, 2001, 10, 451-460.	3.9	61
30	Patterns of parental relatedness and pup survival in the grey seal (Halichoerus grypus). Molecular Ecology, 2004, 13, 2365-2370.	3.9	58
31	RESTRICTABLE DNA FROM SLOUGHED CETACEAN SKIN; ITS POTENTIAL FOR USE IN POPULATION ANALYSIS. Marine Mammal Science, 1992, 8, 275-283.	1.8	56
32	Microsatellites are subject to directional evolution. Nature Genetics, 1996, 12, 13-14.	21.4	55
33	Ascertainment bias cannot entirely account for human microsatellites being longer than their chimpanzee homologues. Human Molecular Genetics, 1998, 7, 1425-1429.	2.9	54
34	Genetic tagging reveals extreme site fidelity in territorial male Antarctic fur seals Arctocephalus gazella. Molecular Ecology, 2006, 15, 3841-3847.	3.9	53
35	Geographic variation of the major histocompatibility complex in Eastern Atlantic grey seals (Halichoerus grypus). Molecular Ecology, 2011, 20, 740-752.	3.9	49
36	Pinniped phylogenetic relationships inferred using AFLP markers. Heredity, 2009, 103, 168-177.	2.6	47

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Estimating levels of inbreeding using AFLP markers. Heredity, 2008, 100, 286-295.	2.6	41
38	Contrasting patterns of genetic diversity at three different genetic markers in a marine mammal metapopulation. Molecular Ecology, 2009, 18, 2961-2978.	3.9	40
39	Markov Chain Monte Carlo analysis of human Y-chromosome microsatellites provides evidence of biased mutation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1999, 96, 11916-11921.	7.1	38
40	Rat eradication comes within a whisker! A case study of a failed project from the South Pacific. Royal Society Open Science, 2016, 3, 160110.	2.4	36
41	Microsatellites Evolve More Rapidly in Humans Than in Chimpanzees. Genomics, 1995, 30, 610-612.	2.9	35
42	Patterns of paternal relatedness in British grey seal colonies. Molecular Ecology, 2000, 9, 283-292.	3.9	34
43	Global population structure and demographic history of the grey seal. Molecular Ecology, 2014, 23, 3999-4017.	3.9	32
44	DNA fingerprinting and 'scientific' whaling. Nature, 1988, 333, 305-305.	27.8	31
45	Reproductive performance links to fine-scale spatial patterns of female grey seal relatedness. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2001, 268, 711-717.	2.6	31
46	No relationship between microsatellite variation and neonatal fitness in Antarctic fur seals, Arctocephalus gazella. Molecular Ecology, 2006, 15, 1995-2005.	3.9	31
47	An Empirical Exploration of the (Δμ)2 Genetic Distance for 213 Human Microsatellite Markers. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 65, 1125-1133.	6.2	30
48	Getting Long in the Tooth: A Strong Positive Correlation between Canine Size and Heterozygosity in Antarctic Fur Seals Arctocephalus gazella. Journal of Heredity, 2010, 101, 527-538.	2.4	29
49	MHC genotype and near-deterministic mortality in grey seals. Scientific Reports, 2012, 2, 659.	3.3	28
50	Molecular analysis of the efficiency of sloughed skin sampling in whale population genetics. Molecular Ecology, 1998, 7, 1419-1422.	3.9	26
51	Directional Evolution of Size Coupled with Ascertainment Bias for Variation in Drosophila Microsatellites. Molecular Biology and Evolution, 2003, 20, 660-662.	8.9	23
52	Mating system, philopatry and patterns of kinship in the cooperatively breeding subdesert mesite Monias benschi. Molecular Ecology, 2005, 14, 3573-3583.	3.9	16
53	No correlation between multiâ€locus heterozygosity and fitness in the common buzzard despite heterozygote advantage for plumage colour. Journal of Evolutionary Biology, 2013, 26, 2233-2243.	1.7	13
54	Group structure, mating system and extraâ€group paternity in the coâ€operatively breeding Whiteâ€breasted Thrasher <i>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</i> . Ibis, 2009, 151, 99-112.	1.9	11

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55	DNA fingerprinting: parentage studies in natural populations and the importance of linkage analysis. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1992, 249, 157-162.	2.6	10
56	Widespread amplification of amplified fragment length polymorphisms (AFLPs) in marine Antarctic animals. Polar Biology, 2012, 35, 919-929.	1.2	10
57	DNA fingerprinting and the uniqueness of whales. Mammal Review, 1990, 20, 23-30.	4.8	9
58	Microsatellite loci in the European bee-eater, Merops apiaster. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2004, 4, 500-502.	1.7	9
59	The mating system of the Mediterranean monk seal in the Western Sahara. Marine Mammal Science, 2011, 27, E302.	1.8	7
60	GENETIC AND BEHAVIORAL EVIDENCE THAT HARBOR SEAL (PHOCA VITULINA) FEMALES MAY MATE WITH MULTIPLE MALES. Marine Mammal Science, 1998, 14, 178-182.	1.8	6
61	Polymorphic microsatellite DNA markers for the grey fantail, Rhipidura albiscapa. Molecular Ecology Notes, 2006, 6, 75-76.	1.7	3
62	Genetic analysis of <i>Boletus edulis</i> suggests that intra-specific competition may reduce local genetic diversity as a woodland ages. Royal Society Open Science, 2020, 7, 200419.	2.4	1
63	A Markov Chain Monte Carlo Method for Estimating Population Mixing Using Y-chromosome Markers: Mixing of the Han People in China. Annals of Human Genetics, 2007, 71, 407-420.	0.8	Ο