SÃ©rgio D J Pena

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

63 papers	5,157 citations	147801 31 h-index	133252 59 g-index
63 all docs	63 docs citations	63 times ranked	5228 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Color and genomic ancestry in Brazilians. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 177-182.	7.1	796
2	The Ancestry of Brazilian mtDNA Lineages. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2000, 67, 444-461.	6.2	549
3	The Genomic Ancestry of Individuals from Different Geographical Regions of Brazil Is More Uniform Than Expected. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17063.	2.5	489
4	The Phylogeography of Brazilian Y-Chromosome Lineages. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2001, 68, 281-286.	6.2	309
5	Trypanosoma cruzi: genetic structure of populations and relevance of genetic variability to the pathogenesis of chagas disease. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2004, 99, 1-12.	1.6	241
6	Ancestral Genomes, Sex, and the Population Structure of Trypanosoma cruzi. PLoS Pathogens, 2006, 2, e24.	4.7	225
7	Genetic Characterization of Trypanosoma cruzi Directly from Tissues of Patients with Chronic Chagas Disease. American Journal of Pathology, 2000, 156, 1805-1809.	3.8	222
8	The Central Siberian Origin for Native American Y Chromosomes. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 64, 619-628.	6.2	184
9	Genetic Differentiation in South Amerindians Is Related to Environmental and Cultural Diversity: Evidence from the Y Chromosome. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2001, 68, 1485-1496.	6.2	179
10	Differential tissue distribution of diverse clones of Trypanosoma cruzi in infected mice. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 1999, 100, 163-172.	1.1	168
11	Color and Genomic Ancestry in Brazilians: A Study with Forensic Microsatellites. Human Heredity, 2006, 62, 190-195.	0.8	144
12	The Genetic Structure of Human Populations Studied Through Short Insertion-Deletion Polymorphisms. Annals of Human Genetics, 2006, 70, 658-665.	0.8	111
13	Color, Race, and Genomic Ancestry in Brazil. Current Anthropology, 2009, 50, 787-819.	1.6	111
14	A major founder Yâ€“chromosome haplotype in Amerindians. Nature Genetics, 1995, 11, 15-16.	21.4	86
15	Two ancient human genomes reveal Polynesian ancestry among the indigenous Botocudos of Brazil. Current Biology, 2014, 24, R1035-R1037.	3.9	73
16	Geographic differences in the allele frequencies of the human Y-linked tetranucleotide polymorphism DYS19. Human Genetics, 1996, 97, 309-313.	3.8	64
17	Self-reported skin color, genomic ancestry and the distribution of GST polymorphisms. Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, 2007, 17, 765-771.	1.5	63
18	The Phylogeography of African Brazilians. Human Heredity, 2008, 65, 23-32.	0.8	62

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19	Tracing the genomic ancestry of Peruvians reveals a major legacy of pre-Columbian ancestors. Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 58, 627-634.	2.3	58
20	A PCR-based test suitable for screening for fragile X syndrome among mentally retarded males. Human Genetics, 1996, 97, 808-812.	3.8	56
21	The mutational spectrum of human autosomal tetranucleotide microsatellites. Human Mutation, 2003, 21, 71-79.	2.5	56
22	Familial STAG2 germline mutation defines a new human cohesinopathy. Npj Genomic Medicine, 2017, 2, 7.	3.8	56
23	PCR haplotypes for the human Y chromosome based on alphoid satellite DNA variants and heteroduplex analysis. Gene, 1995, 165, 191-198.	2.2	55
24	Distribution of CYP2D6 Alleles and Phenotypes in the Brazilian Population. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e110691.	2.5	49
25	Chagas disease: role of parasite genetic variation in pathogenesis. Expert Reviews in Molecular Medicine, 2002, 4, 1-16.	3.9	48
26	Genetic admixture in Brazil. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part C: Seminars in Medical Genetics, 2020, 184, 928-938.	1.6	45
27	Impact of population admixture on the distribution of theCYP3A5*3polymorphism. Pharmacogenomics, 2007, 8, 1299-1306.	1.3	44
28	Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms of the Trypanosoma cruzi MSH2 Gene Support the Existence of Three Phylogenetic Lineages Presenting Differences in Mismatch-Repair Efficiency. Genetics, 2003, 164, 117-126.	2.9	40
29	DNA bioprints: Simple nonisotopic DNA fingerprints with biotinylated probes. Electrophoresis, 1991, 12, 146-152.	2.4	38
30	Association of Genetic Variants with Self-Assessed Color Categories in Brazilians. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e83926.	2.5	38
31	Global Pharmacogenomics: Distribution of CYP3A5 Polymorphisms and Phenotypes in the Brazilian Population. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e83472.	2.5	34
32	Divergent Human Y-Chromosome Microsatellite Evolution Rates. Journal of Molecular Evolution, 1999, 49, 204-214.	1.8	33
33	Nephrotic syndrome and adrenal insufficiency caused by a variant in SGPL1. CKJ: Clinical Kidney Journal, 2018, 11, 462-467.	2.9	32
34	Microsatellite instability in tumors as a model to study the process of microsatellite mutations. Human Molecular Genetics, 2000, 9, 347-352.	2.9	31
35	Influence of Genomic Ancestry on the Distribution of SLCO1B1, SLCO1B3 and ABCB1 Gene Polymorphisms among Brazilians. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2012, 110, 460-468.	2.5	31
36	New native South American Y chromosome lineages. Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 61, 593-603.	2.3	28

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37	Fully mutated and gray-zoneFRAXA alleles in Brazilian mentally retarded boys. , 1999, 84, 198-201.		27
38	VKORC1 polymorphisms in Brazilians: comparison with the Portuguese and Portuguese-speaking Africans and pharmacogenetic implications. Pharmacogenomics, 2010, 11, 1257-1267.	1.3	23
39	Trypanosoma cruzi: ancestral genomes and population structure. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2009, 104, 108-114.	1.6	23
40	Application of the F_{ST} statistics to explore pharmacogenomic diversity in the Brazilian population. Pharmacogenomics, 2012, 13, 771-777.	1.3	22
41	Extensive admixture in Brazilian sickle cell patients: implications for the mapping of genetic modifiers. Blood, 2011, 118, 4493-4495.	1.4	20
42	Y Chromosome Diversity in Brazilians: Switching Perspectives from Slow to Fast Evolving Markers. Genetica, 2006, 126, 251-260.	1.1	18
43	Exome sequencing identifies a novel homozygous variant in NDRG4 in a family with infantile myofibromatosis. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2014, 57, 643-648.	1.3	17
44	Polarity of mutations in tumor-associated microsatellite instability. Human Genetics, 1998, 102, 231-235.	3.8	15
45	A Worldwide Phylogeography for the Human X Chromosome. PLoS ONE, 2007, 2, e557.	2.5	15
46	Automated Genotyping of a Highly Informative Panel of 40 Short Insertion-Deletion Polymorphisms Resolved in Polyacrylamide Gels for Forensic Identification and Kinship Analysis. Transfusion Medicine and Hemotherapy, 2012, 39, 211-216.	1.6	15
47	The Biological Nonexistence versus the Social Existence of Human Races: Can Science Instruct the Social Ethos?. , 2011, , 69-99.		14
48	Simultaneous detection of size and sequence polymorphisms in the transcribed trinucleotide repeat D2S196E (EST00493). Human Genetics, 1997, 99, 796-800.	3.8	12
49	Detection of in a white Brazilian subject. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2005, 77, 587-588.	4.7	11
50	Mendel,MD: A user-friendly open-source web tool for analyzing WES and WGS in the diagnosis of patients with Mendelian disorders. PLoS Computational Biology, 2017, 13, e1005520.	3.2	10
51	Molecular characterization and population study of an X chromosome homolog of the Y-linked microsatellite DYS391. Gene, 2000, 247, 233-240.	2.2	9
52	Estimating the degree of identity by descent in consanguineous couples. Human Mutation, 2011, 32, 1350-1358.	2.5	9
53	A PCR-based test suitable for screening for fragile X syndrome among mentally retarded males. Human Genetics, 1996, 97, 808-812.	3.8	9
54	CAT repeat polymorphism in a human expressed sequence tag (EST00444) (D1 3S308). Human Molecular Genetics, 1993, 2, 1748-1748.	2.9	8

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55	Molecular Cytogenetics: : PCR-based diagnosis of human trisomies using computer-assisted laser densitometry. Genetics and Molecular Biology, 1998, 21, 317-322.	1.3	7
56	Phylogeography of Haplotypes of Five Microsatellites Located in a Low-recombination Region of the X Chromosome: Studies Worldwide and in Brazilian Populations. Genetica, 2006, 126, 243-250.	1.1	6
57	â€œExome sequencing identifies a novel homozygous variant in NDRG4 in a family with infantile myofibromatosis (Linhares etÂal., 2014)â€•turns out to be EBV+ leiomyomatosis caused by CARMIL2 mutations. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2018, 61, 106.	1.3	4
58	PCR-based DNA Profiling of Human Y Chromosomes. , 1999, , 133-152.		4
59	Diagnosis of the fragile X syndrome in males using methylation-specific PCR of the FMRI locus. Genetics and Molecular Biology, 1999, 22, 169-172.	1.3	3
60	Multiplex Protocol Suitable for Screening for MECP2 Mutations in Girls with Mental Retardation. Clinical Chemistry, 2006, 52, 539-540.	3.2	3
61	Origin of the Amerindians. Science, 1999, 283, 2017b-2017.	12.6	3
62	Structural analysis of new compound heterozygous variants in PEPD gene identified in a patient with Prolidase Deficiency diagnosed by exome sequencing. Genetics and Molecular Biology, 2021, 44, e20200393.	1.3	2
63	Peeking into the mysterious world of Trypanosoma cruzi and Chagas disease. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2022, 117, e210193chgsa.	1.6	0