List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Correlated gene expression supports synchronous activity in brain networks. Science, 2015, 348, 1241-1244.	12.6	532
2	The genetic architecture of the human cerebral cortex. Science, 2020, 367, .	12.6	450
3	Adolescent impulsivity phenotypes characterized by distinct brain networks. Nature Neuroscience, 2012, 15, 920-925.	14.8	368
4	Neuropsychosocial profiles of current and future adolescent alcohol misusers. Nature, 2014, 512, 185-189.	27.8	368
5	Brain Morphometry and Cognitive Performance in Detoxified Alcohol-Dependents with Preserved Psychosocial Functioning. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 429-438.	5.4	358
6	Novel genetic loci associated with hippocampal volume. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 13624.	12.8	250
7	The Brain's Response to Reward Anticipation and Depression in Adolescence: Dimensionality, Specificity, and Longitudinal Predictions in a Community-Based Sample. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 1215-1223.	7.2	237
8	The structure of psychopathology in adolescence and its common personality and cognitive correlates Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 2016, 125, 1039-1052.	1.9	217
9	Novel genetic loci underlying human intracranial volume identified through genome-wide association. Nature Neuroscience, 2016, 19, 1569-1582.	14.8	213
10	Lower Ventral Striatal Activation During Reward Anticipation in Adolescent Smokers. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 540-549.	7.2	198
11	Genetic architecture of subcortical brain structures in 38,851 individuals. Nature Genetics, 2019, 51, 1624-1636.	21.4	192
12	Conscious and subliminal conflicts in normal subjects and patients with schizophrenia: The role of the anterior cingulate. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 13722-13727.	7.1	191
13	Early Cannabis Use, Polygenic Risk Score for Schizophrenia and Brain Maturation in Adolescence. JAMA Psychiatry, 2015, 72, 1002.	11.0	156
14	Risk Taking and the Adolescent Reward System: A Potential Common Link to Substance Abuse. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2012, 169, 39-46.	7.2	138
15	Quantifying performance of machine learning methods for neuroimaging data. NeuroImage, 2019, 199, 351-365.	4.2	120
16	Neural and Cognitive Correlates of the Common and Specific Variance Across Externalizing Problems in Young Adolescence. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2014, 171, 1310-1319.	7.2	107
17	<i>RASGRF2</i> regulates alcohol-induced reinforcement by influencing mesolimbic dopamine neuron activity and dopamine release. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 21128-21133.	7.1	90
18	Blunted ventral striatal responses to anticipated rewards foreshadow problematic drug use in novelty-seeking adolescents. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 14140.	12.8	87

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19	Association of Cannabis Use During Adolescence With Neurodevelopment. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 1031.	11.0	82
20	Diffusion Tensor Tractography in Mesencephalic Bundles: Relation to Mental Flexibility in Detoxified Alcohol-Dependent Subjects. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2009, 34, 1223-1232.	5.4	79
21	Sleep habits, academic performance, and the adolescent brain structure. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 41678.	3.3	77
22	Genetic variants associated with longitudinal changes in brain structure across the lifespan. Nature Neuroscience, 2022, 25, 421-432.	14.8	75
23	Association of Protein Phosphatase <i>PPM1G</i> With Alcohol Use Disorder and Brain Activity During Behavioral Control in a Genome-Wide Methylation Analysis. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2015, 172, 543-552.	7.2	68
24	Creating probabilistic maps of the face network in the adolescent brain: A multicentre functional MRI study. Human Brain Mapping, 2012, 33, 938-957.	3.6	67
25	Episodic Memory in Detoxified Alcoholics: Contribution of Grey Matter Microstructure Alteration. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e6786.	2.5	59
26	Rsu1 regulates ethanol consumption in <i>Drosophila</i> and humans. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E4085-93.	7.1	57
27	Cannabis use in early adolescence: Evidence of amygdala hypersensitivity to signals of threat. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2015, 16, 63-70.	4.0	54
28	Peer victimization and its impact on adolescent brain development and psychopathology. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 3066-3076.	7.9	54
29	The empirical replicability of task-based fMRI as a function of sample size. NeuroImage, 2020, 212, 116601.	4.2	54
30	Oxytocin Receptor Genotype Modulates Ventral Striatal Activity to Social Cues and Response to Stressful Life Events. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 367-376.	1.3	53
31	Neural basis of reward anticipation and its genetic determinants. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, 3879-3884.	7.1	53
32	Altered Reward Processing in Adolescents With Prenatal Exposure to Maternal Cigarette Smoking. JAMA Psychiatry, 2013, 70, 847.	11.0	49
33	Prediction of alcohol drinking in adolescents: Personality-traits, behavior, brain responses, and genetic variations in the context of reward sensitivity. Biological Psychology, 2016, 118, 79-87.	2.2	49
34	Identifying disordered eating behaviours in adolescents: how do parent and adolescent reports differ by sex and age?. European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2017, 26, 691-701.	4.7	48
35	New evidence of factor structure and measurement invariance of the SDQ across five European nations. European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2015, 24, 1523-1534.	4.7	47
36	The IMAGEN study: a decade of imaging genetics in adolescents. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 2648-2671.	7.9	46

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37	Dopamine Transporter and Reward Anticipation in a Dimensional Perspective: A Multimodal Brain Imaging Study. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 43, 820-827.	5.4	44
38	Aversive Learning in Adolescents: Modulation by Amygdala–Prefrontal and Amygdala–Hippocampal Connectivity and Neuroticism. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 39, 875-884.	5.4	41
39	Subthreshold Depression and Regional Brain Volumes in Young Community Adolescents. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2015, 54, 832-840.	0.5	41
40	Polygenic Risk of Psychosis and Ventral Striatal Activation During Reward Processing in Healthy Adolescents. JAMA Psychiatry, 2016, 73, 852.	11.0	40
41	Identifying biological markers for improved precision medicine in psychiatry. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 243-253.	7.9	40
42	Common structural correlates of trait impulsiveness and perceptual reasoning in adolescence. Human Brain Mapping, 2013, 34, 374-383.	3.6	38
43	No differences in ventral striatum responsivity between adolescents with a positive family history of alcoholism and controls. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 534-545.	2.6	38
44	Inattention and Reaction Time Variability Are Linked to Ventromedial Prefrontal Volume in Adolescents. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 82, 660-668.	1.3	38
45	Identification of neurobehavioural symptom groups based on shared brain mechanisms. Nature Human Behaviour, 2019, 3, 1306-1318.	12.0	37
46	Distinct brain structure and behavior related to ADHD and conduct disorder traits. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 3020-3033.	7.9	37
47	Separate neural systems for behavioral change and for emotional responses to failure during behavioral inhibition. Human Brain Mapping, 2017, 38, 3527-3537.	3.6	35
48	Psychosocial Stress and Brain Function in Adolescent Psychopathology. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 174, 785-794.	7.2	34
49	Functional Neuroimaging Predictors of Self-Reported Psychotic Symptoms in Adolescents. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 174, 566-575.	7.2	32
50	The initiation of cannabis use in adolescence is predicted by sexâ€specific psychosocial and neurobiological features. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 50, 2346-2356.	2.6	32
51	The risk variant in <i><scp>ODZ</scp>4</i> for bipolar disorder impacts on amygdala activation during reward processing. Bipolar Disorders, 2013, 15, 440-445.	1.9	31
52	DRD2/ANKK1 Polymorphism Modulates the Effect of Ventral Striatal Activation on Working Memory Performance. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 39, 2357-2365.	5.4	31
53	"Who is talking to me?―— Self–other attribution of auditory hallucinations and sulcation of the right temporoparietal junction. Schizophrenia Research, 2015, 169, 95-100.	2.0	28
54	Manual dexterity correlating with right lobule VI volume in right-handed 14-year-olds. NeuroImage, 2012, 59, 1615-1621.	4.2	26

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55	Brain substrates of reward processing and the μ-opioid receptor: a pathway into pain?. Pain, 2017, 158, 212-219.	4.2	26
56	Early Variations in White Matter Microstructure and Depression Outcome in Adolescents With Subthreshold Depression. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 175, 1255-1264.	7.2	26
57	Association of Genetic and Phenotypic Assessments With Onset of Disordered Eating Behaviors and Comorbid Mental Health Problems Among Adolescents. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e2026874.	5.9	26
58	Linked patterns of biological and environmental covariation with brain structure in adolescence: a population-based longitudinal study. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 4905-4918.	7.9	26
59	Examination of the Neural Basis of Psychoticlike Experiences in Adolescence During Reward Processing. JAMA Psychiatry, 2018, 75, 1043.	11.0	25
60	Substance Use Initiation, Particularly Alcohol, in Drug-Naive Adolescents: Possible Predictors andÂConsequences From a Large Cohort Naturalistic Study. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2021, 60, 623-636.	0.5	25
61	IMAGING STUDY: Exposure to smoking cues during an emotion recognition task can modulate limbic fMRI activation in cigarette smokers. Addiction Biology, 2009, 14, 469-477.	2.6	24
62	Global urbanicity is associated with brain and behaviour in young people. Nature Human Behaviour, 2022, 6, 279-293.	12.0	24
63	Epigenetic variance in dopamine D2 receptor: a marker of IQ malleability?. Translational Psychiatry, 2018, 8, 169.	4.8	23
64	Reward Versus Nonreward Sensitivity of the Medial Versus Lateral Orbitofrontal Cortex Relates to the Severity of Depressive Symptoms. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2021, 6, 259-269.	1.5	23
65	Dopamine Transporter Correlates and Occupancy by Modafinil in Cocaine-Dependent Patients: A Controlled Study With High-Resolution PET and [11C]-PE2I. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2294-2302.	5.4	22
66	White matter microstructure is associated with hyperactive/inattentive symptomatology and polygenic risk for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in a population-based sample of adolescents. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 44, 1597-1603.	5.4	22
67	Association of Gray Matter and Personality Development With Increased Drunkenness Frequency During Adolescence. JAMA Psychiatry, 2020, 77, 409.	11.0	22
68	From mother to child: orbitofrontal cortex gyrification and changes of drinking behaviour during adolescence. Addiction Biology, 2016, 21, 700-708.	2.6	21
69	Ventral Striatum Connectivity During Reward Anticipation in Adolescent Smokers. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2016, 41, 6-21.	1.4	20
70	Development of Disordered Eating Behaviors and Comorbid Depressive Symptoms in Adolescence: Neural and Psychopathological Predictors. Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 90, 853-862.	1.3	20
71	Impact of a Common Genetic Variation Associated With Putamen Volume on Neural Mechanisms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2017, 56, 436-444.e4.	0.5	19
72	Neural Correlates of Adolescent Irritability and Its Comorbidity With Psychiatric Disorders. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2020, 59, 1371-1379.	0.5	18

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73	The Human Brain Is Best Described as Being on a Female/Male Continuum: Evidence from a Neuroimaging Connectivity Study. Cerebral Cortex, 2021, 31, 3021-3033.	2.9	18
74	Modulation of orbitofrontal-striatal reward activity by dopaminergic functional polymorphisms contributes to a predisposition to alcohol misuse in early adolescence. Psychological Medicine, 2019, 49, 801-810.	4.5	17
75	Extending the Construct Network of Trait Disinhibition to the Neuroimaging Domain: Validation of a Bridging Scale for Use in the European IMAGEN Project. Assessment, 2019, 26, 567-581.	3.1	17
76	Overdominant Effect of a <i>CHRNA4</i> Polymorphism on Cingulo-Opercular Network Activity and Cognitive Control. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 9657-9666.	3.6	16
77	Ventromedial Prefrontal Volume in Adolescence Predicts Hyperactive/Inattentive Symptoms in Adulthood. Cerebral Cortex, 2019, 29, 1866-1874.	2.9	16
78	Lower midbrain dopamine transporter availability in depressed patients: Report from high-resolution PET imaging. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2020, 262, 273-277.	4.1	16
79	A translational systems biology approach in both animals and humans identifies a functionally related module of accumbal genes involved in the regulation of reward processing and binge drinking in males. Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, 2016, 41, 192-202.	2.4	16
80	Neural correlates of three types of negative life events during angry face processing in adolescents. Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 2016, 11, 1961-1969.	3.0	15
81	Neurobehavioural characterisation and stratification of reinforcement-related behaviour. Nature Human Behaviour, 2020, 4, 544-558.	12.0	15
82	Allele-Specific Methylation of <i>SPDEF</i> : A Novel Moderator of Psychosocial Stress and Substance Abuse. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2019, 176, 146-155.	7.2	14
83	Sex effects on structural maturation of the limbic system and outcomes on emotional regulation during adolescence. NeuroImage, 2020, 210, 116441.	4.2	13
84	A neurobiological pathway to smoking in adolescence: TTC12-ANKK1-DRD2 variants and reward response. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 28, 1103-1114.	0.7	12
85	Family history of alcohol use disorder is associated with brain structural and functional changes in healthy first-degree relatives. European Psychiatry, 2019, 62, 107-115.	0.2	12
86	Differential predictors for alcohol use in adolescents as a function of familial risk. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 157.	4.8	11
87	GABRB1 Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Associated with Altered Brain Responses (but not) Tj ETQq1 1 0.78431 in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 24.	4 rgBT /O <sup>•</sup> 2.0	verlock 10 Tf 9
88	Individual differences in stopâ€related activity are inflated by the adaptive algorithm in the stop signal task. Human Brain Mapping, 2018, 39, 3263-3276.	3.6	9
89	Examination of the association between exposure to childhood maltreatment and brain structure in young adults: a machine learning analysis. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 46, 1888-1894.	5.4	9
90	Genome wide association study of incomplete hippocampal inversion in adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0227355.	2.5	8

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91	Characterizing reward system neural trajectories from adolescence to young adulthood. Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience, 2021, 52, 101042.	4.0	8
92	Dynamic Functional Connectivity in Adolescence-Onset Major Depression: Relationships With Severity and Symptom Dimensions. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2022, 7, 385-396.	1.5	7
93	Neuroimaging evidence for structural correlates in adolescents resilient to polysubstance use: A five-year follow-up study. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 49, 11-22.	0.7	7
94	Bayesian causal network modeling suggests adolescent cannabis use accelerates prefrontal cortical thinning. Translational Psychiatry, 2022, 12, 188.	4.8	7
95	Irregular sleep habits, regional grey matter volumes, and psychological functioning in adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0243720.	2.5	6
96	Brain Signatures During Reward Anticipation Predict Persistent Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2022, 61, 1050-1061.	0.5	6
97	Associations of DNA Methylation With Behavioral Problems, Gray Matter Volumes, and Negative Life Events Across Adolescence: Evidence From the Longitudinal IMAGEN Study. Biological Psychiatry, 2023, 93, 342-351.	1.3	6
98	The role of the cannabinoid receptor in adolescents′ processing of facial expressions. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 43, 98-105.	2.6	5
99	Amygdalar reactivity is associated with prefrontal cortical thickness in a large population-based sample of adolescents. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0216152.	2.5	5
100	Heavy drinking in adolescents is associated with change in brainstem microstructure and reward sensitivity. Addiction Biology, 2020, 25, e12781.	2.6	4
101	Chronotype, Longitudinal Volumetric Brain Variations Throughout Adolescence and Depressive Symptom Development. Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2022, , .	0.5	4
102	Sex-related differences in frequency and perception of stressful life events during adolescence. Zeitschrift Fur Gesundheitswissenschaften, 2016, 24, 365-374.	1.6	3
103	Hierarchical associations of alcohol use disorder symptoms in late adolescence with markers during early adolescence. Addictive Behaviors, 2020, 100, 106130.	3.0	3
104	Similarity and stability of face network across populations and throughout adolescence and adulthood. NeuroImage, 2021, 244, 118587.	4.2	3
105	A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE ON FACETS OF IMPULSIVITY AND BRAIN ACTIVITY CORRELATES FROM ADOLESCENCE TO ADULTHOOD. Biological Psychiatry: Cognitive Neuroscience and Neuroimaging, 2022,	1.5	2
106	Orbitofrontal control of conduct problems? Evidence from healthy adolescents processing negative facial affect. European Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2021, , 1.	4.7	1