

Aminata Toure

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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61
papers

3,746
citations

126907

33
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144013

57
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69
all docs

69
docs citations

69
times ranked

3106
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sperm Ion Transporters and Channels in Human Asthenozoospermia: Genetic Etiology, Lessons from Animal Models, and Clinical Perspectives. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 3926.	4.1	11
2	The genetic architecture of morphological abnormalities of the sperm tail. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 140, 21-42.	3.8	130
3	The sodium/proton exchanger <sc>SLC9C1</sc> (<sc>sNHE</sc>) is essential for human sperm motility and fertility. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2021, 99, 684-693.	2.0	26
4	Tubulin glycylation controls axonemal dynein activity, flagellar beat, and male fertility. <i>Science</i> , 2021, 371, .	12.6	84
5	Deleterious variants in X-linked CFAP47 induce asthenoteratozoospermia and primary male infertility. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 108, 309-323.	6.2	74
6	Identification and Characterization of the Most Common Genetic Variant Responsible for Acephalic Spermatozoa Syndrome in Men Originating from North Africa. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 2187.	4.1	5
7	A missense mutation in IFT74, encoding for an essential component for intraflagellar transport of Tubulin, causes asthenozoospermia and male infertility without clinical signs of Bardet-Biedl syndrome. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 140, 1031-1043.	3.8	20
8	Bi-allelic truncating variants in CFAP206 cause male infertility in human and mouse. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 140, 1367-1377.	3.8	23
9	Genetic diagnosis, sperm phenotype and ICSI outcome in case of severe asthenozoospermia with multiple morphological abnormalities of the flagellum. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2021, 36, 2848-2860.	0.9	12
10	Genetics of teratozoospermia: Back to the head. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 34, 101473.	4.7	32
11	Bi-allelic DNAH8 Variants Lead to Multiple Morphological Abnormalities of the Sperm Flagella and Primary Male Infertility. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2020, 107, 330-341.	6.2	111
12	TTC12 Loss-of-Function Mutations Cause Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia and Unveil Distinct Dynein Assembly Mechanisms in Motile Cilia Versus Flagella. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2020, 106, 153-169.	6.2	46
13	Biallelic variants in <i>MAATS1</i> encoding CFAP91, a calmodulin-associated and spoke-associated complex protein, cause severe astheno-teratozoospermia and male infertility. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2020, 57, 708-716.	3.2	43
14	Whole exome sequencing of men with multiple morphological abnormalities of the sperm flagella reveals novel homozygous <i>QRICH2</i> mutations. <i>Clinical Genetics</i> , 2019, 96, 394-401.	2.0	30
15	CFAP70 mutations lead to male infertility due to severe astheno-teratozoospermia. A case report. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2019, 34, 2071-2079.	0.9	43
16	Importance of SLC26 Transmembrane Anion Exchangers in Sperm Post-testicular Maturation and Fertilization Potential. <i>Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2019, 7, 230.	3.7	28
17	Mutations in TTC29, Encoding an Evolutionarily Conserved Axonemal Protein, Result in Asthenozoospermia and Male Infertility. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2019, 105, 1148-1167.	6.2	44
18	Bi-allelic Mutations in ARMC2 Lead to Severe Astheno-Teratozoospermia Due to Sperm Flagellum Malformations in Humans and Mice. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2019, 104, 331-340.	6.2	113

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19	Mutations in DNAH17, Encoding a Sperm-Specific Axonemal Outer Dynein Arm Heavy Chain, Cause Isolated Male Infertility Due to Asthenozoospermia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 105, 198-212.	6.2	116
20	Genetic causes of male infertility: snapshot on morphological abnormalities of the sperm flagellum. Basic and Clinical Andrology, 2019, 29, 2.	1.9	43
21	Absence of CFAP69 Causes Male Infertility due to Multiple Morphological Abnormalities of the Flagella in Human and Mouse. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 102, 636-648.	6.2	121
22	Mutations in CFAP43 and CFAP44 cause male infertility and flagellum defects in Trypanosoma and human. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 686.	12.8	173
23	Homozygous missense mutation L673P in adenylate kinase 7 (AK7) leads to primary male infertility and multiple morphological anomalies of the flagella but not to primary ciliary dyskinesia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2018, 27, 1196-1211.	2.9	95
24	Genomic duplication in the 19q13.42 imprinted region identified as a new genetic cause of intrauterine growth restriction. Clinical Genetics, 2018, 94, 575-580.	2.0	12
25	Slc26a3 deficiency is associated with epididymis dysplasia and impaired sperm fertilization potential in the mouse. Molecular Reproduction and Development, 2018, 85, 682-695.	2.0	21
26	Whole-exome sequencing identifies mutations in FSIP2 as a recurrent cause of multiple morphological abnormalities of the sperm flagella. Human Reproduction, 2018, 33, 1973-1984.	0.9	93
27	A Homozygous Ancestral SVA-Insertion-Mediated Deletion in WDR66 Induces Multiple Morphological Abnormalities of the Sperm Flagellum and Male Infertility. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2018, 103, 400-412.	6.2	81
28	Genetics and Pathophysiology of the Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator in Male Reproduction: New Evidence of a Direct Effect on the Male Germline. Monographs in Human Genetics, 2017, , 74-85.	0.5	3
29	Single gene defects leading to sperm quantitative anomalies. Clinical Genetics, 2017, 91, 208-216.	2.0	43
30	Genetic abnormalities leading to qualitative defects of sperm morphology or function. Clinical Genetics, 2017, 91, 217-232.	2.0	127
31	Male Infertility: Genetics, Mechanism, and Therapies. BioMed Research International, 2016, 2016, 1-1.	1.9	33
32	Mutations in DNAJB13 , Encoding an HSP40 Family Member, Cause Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia and Male Infertility. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 99, 489-500.	6.2	84
33	In-vitro effects of Thymus munbyanus essential oil and thymol on human sperm motility and function. Reproductive BioMedicine Online, 2015, 31, 411-420.	2.4	22
34	Assessment of the frequency of sperm annulus defects in a large cohort of patients presenting asthenozoospermia. Basic and Clinical Andrology, 2015, 25, 10.	1.9	10
35	<scp>SSTY</scp> proteins co-localize with the post-meiotic sex chromatin and interact with regulators of its expression. FEBS Journal, 2014, 281, 1571-1584.	4.7	34
36	Functional interaction of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator with members of the SLC26 family of anion transporters (SLC26A8 and SLC26A9): Physiological and pathophysiological relevance. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2014, 52, 58-67.	2.8	63

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37	Mutations in DNAH1, which Encodes an Inner Arm Heavy Chain Dynein, Lead to Male Infertility from Multiple Morphological Abnormalities of the Sperm Flagella. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2014, 94, 95-104.	6.2	328
38	Deletion of MgcRacGAP in the male germ cells impairs spermatogenesis and causes male sterility in the mouse. Developmental Biology, 2014, 386, 419-427.	2.0	14
39	Missense Mutations in SLC26A8, Encoding a Sperm-Specific Activator of CFTR, Are Associated with Human Asthenozoospermia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 92, 760-766.	6.2	92
40	Inactivation of AMPK β 1 Induces Asthenozoospermia and Alters Spermatozoa Morphology. Endocrinology, 2012, 153, 3468-3481.	2.8	78
41	The testis anion transporter TAT1 (SLC26A8) physically and functionally interacts with the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator channel: a potential role during sperm capacitation. Human Molecular Genetics, 2012, 21, 1287-1298.	2.9	70
42	Spermatozoa and Plasmodium zites: the same way to invade oocyte and host cells?. Microbes and Infection, 2012, 14, 874-879.	1.9	5
43	Loss-of-Function Mutations in LRRC6 , a Gene Essential for Proper Axonemal Assembly of Inner and Outer Dynein Arms, Cause Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 91, 958-964.	6.2	165
44	Septins at the annulus of mammalian sperm. Biological Chemistry, 2011, 392, 799-803.	2.5	47
45	Absence of annulus in human asthenozoospermia: Case Report. Human Reproduction, 2009, 24, 1296-1303.	0.9	67
46	Phosphoregulation of MgcRacGAP in mitosis involves Aurora B and Cdk1 protein kinases and the PP2A phosphatase. FEBS Letters, 2008, 582, 1182-1188.	2.8	33
47	Corrigendum to "Phosphoregulation of MgcRacGAP in mitosis involves Aurora B and Cdk1 protein kinases and the PP2A phosphatase" [FEBS Lett. 582 (2008) 1182-1188]. FEBS Letters, 2008, 582, 1635-1635.	2.8	0
48	Study of the Anion Transporter TAT1 (SLC26A8) in the Etiology of Human Asthenozoospermia.. Biology of Reproduction, 2008, 78, 195-196.	2.7	0
49	The Testis Anion Transporter 1 (Slc26a8) is required for sperm terminal differentiation and male fertility in the mouse. Human Molecular Genetics, 2007, 16, 1783-1793.	2.9	95
50	Expression Analysis of the Mouse Multi-Copy X-Linked Gene Xlr-Related, Meiosis-Regulated (Xmr), Reveals That Xmr Encodes a Spermatid-Expressed Cytoplasmic Protein, SLX/XMR1. Biology of Reproduction, 2007, 77, 329-335.	2.7	51
51	Deletions on mouse Yq lead to upregulation of multiple X- and Y-linked transcripts in spermatids. Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, 14, 2705-2715.	2.9	91
52	Identification of novel Y chromosome encoded transcripts by testis transcriptome analysis of mice with deletions of the Y chromosome long arm. Genome Biology, 2005, 6, R102.	8.8	85
53	A New Deletion of the Mouse Y Chromosome Long Arm Associated With the Loss of Ssty Expression, Abnormal Sperm Development and Sterility. Genetics, 2004, 166, 901-912.	2.9	93
54	A protein encoded by a member of the multicopy Ssty gene family located on the long arm of the mouse Y chromosome is expressed during sperm development. Genomics, 2004, 83, 140-147.	2.9	46

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55	A New Deletion of the Mouse Y Chromosome Long Arm Associated With the Loss of <i>Ssty</i> Expression, Abnormal Sperm Development and Sterility. <i>Genetics</i> , 2004, 166, 901-912.	2.9	18
56	Does <i>Rbmy</i> have a role in sperm development in mice?. <i>Cytogenetic and Genome Research</i> , 2003, 103, 330-336.	1.1	15
57	Rho family GTPase Rnd2 interacts and co-localizes with MgcRacGAP in male germ cells. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2003, 372, 105-112.	3.7	35
58	Tat1, a Novel Sulfate Transporter Specifically Expressed in Human Male Germ Cells and Potentially Linked to RhoGTPase Signaling. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 20309-20315.	3.4	84
59	Structure and expression of murine mgcRacGAP: its developmental regulation suggests a role for the Rac/MgcRacGAP signalling pathway in neurogenesis. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1999, 343, 225-230.	3.7	15
60	Structure and expression of murine mgcRacGAP: its developmental regulation suggests a role for the Rac/MgcRacGAP signalling pathway in neurogenesis. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 1999, 343, 225.	3.7	7
61	MgcRacGAP, A New Human GTPase-activating Protein for Rac and Cdc42 Similar to <i>Drosophila</i> rotundRacGAP Gene Product, Is Expressed in Male Germ Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 6019-6023.	3.4	144