

Megan T Cho

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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16
papers

2,091
citations

567281

15
h-index

940533

16
g-index

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all docs

17
docs citations

17
times ranked

6023
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Characterization of SETD1A haploinsufficiency in humans and Drosophila defines a novel neurodevelopmental syndrome. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 2013-2024.	7.9	43
2	A qualitative study of Latinx parents' experiences of clinical exome sequencing. <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2020, 29, 574-586.	1.6	16
3	Pathogenic WDFY3 variants cause neurodevelopmental disorders and opposing effects on brain size. <i>Brain</i> , 2019, 142, 2617-2630.	7.6	31
4	De novo mutations in MSL3 cause an X-linked syndrome marked by impaired histone H4 lysine 16 acetylation. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2018, 50, 1442-1451.	21.4	28
5	<i>De novo</i> missense variants in <i>MEIS2</i> recapitulate the microdeletion phenotype of cardiac and palate abnormalities, developmental delay, intellectual disability and dysmorphic features. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2018, 176, 1845-1851.	1.2	21
6	De Novo Disruption of the Proteasome Regulatory Subunit PSMD12 Causes a Syndromic Neurodevelopmental Disorder. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 100, 352-363.	6.2	86
7	De novo missense variants in <i>HECW2</i> are associated with neurodevelopmental delay and hypotonia. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2017, 54, 84-86.	3.2	46
8	High Rate of Recurrent De Novo Mutations in Developmental and Epileptic Encephalopathies. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 101, 664-685.	6.2	337
9	De Novo Mutations in Protein Kinase Genes CAMK2A and CAMK2B Cause Intellectual Disability. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2017, 101, 768-788.	6.2	136
10	A recurrent de novo CTBP1 mutation is associated with developmental delay, hypotonia, ataxia, and tooth enamel defects. <i>Neurogenetics</i> , 2016, 17, 173-178.	1.4	32
11	Clinical application of whole-exome sequencing across clinical indications. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2016, 18, 696-704.	2.4	780
12	Mutations in DDX3X Are a Common Cause of Unexplained Intellectual Disability with Gender-Specific Effects on Wnt Signaling. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2015, 97, 343-352.	6.2	230
13	Mutations in <i>SLC1A4</i>, encoding the brain serine transporter, are associated with developmental delay, microcephaly and hypomyelination. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2015, 52, 541-547.	3.2	68
14	Mutations in ARID2 are associated with intellectual disabilities. <i>Neurogenetics</i> , 2015, 16, 307-314.	1.4	54
15	Mutations in <i>COQ4</i>, an essential component of coenzyme Q biosynthesis, cause lethal neonatal mitochondrial encephalomyopathy. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2015, 52, 627-635.	3.2	48
16	Mutations in SPATA5 Are Associated with Microcephaly, Intellectual Disability, Seizures, and Hearing Loss. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2015, 97, 457-464.	6.2	134