

# Megan T Cho

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/318809/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

16  
papers

2,091  
citations

643344

15  
h-index

1051228

16  
g-index

17  
all docs

17  
docs citations

17  
times ranked

6430  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Characterization of SETD1A haploinsufficiency in humans and <i>Drosophila</i> defines a novel neurodevelopmental syndrome. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 2013-2024.	4.1	43
2	A qualitative study of Latinx parents' experiences of clinical exome sequencing. <i>Journal of Genetic Counseling</i> , 2020, 29, 574-586.	0.9	16
3	Pathogenic WDFY3 variants cause neurodevelopmental disorders and opposing effects on brain size. <i>Brain</i> , 2019, 142, 2617-2630.	3.7	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.	9.4	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.	0.7	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.	2.6	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.	1.5	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.	2.6	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.	2.6	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.	0.7	32
11	Clinical application of whole-exome sequencing across clinical indications. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2016, 18, 696-704.	1.1	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.	2.6	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.	1.5	68
14	Mutations in ARID2 are associated with intellectual disabilities. <i>Neurogenetics</i> , 2015, 16, 307-314.	0.7	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.	1.5	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.	2.6	134