

# Genevieve Gourdon

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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79  
papers

4,490  
citations

126907

33  
h-index

106344

65  
g-index

83  
all docs

83  
docs citations

83  
times ranked

3751  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Time-controlled and muscle-specific CRISPR/Cas9-mediated deletion of CTG-repeat expansion in the DMPK gene. <i>Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids</i> , 2022, 27, 184-199.	5.1	4
2	Antisense oligonucleotides as a potential treatment for brain deficits observed in myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>Gene Therapy</i> , 2022, 29, 698-709.	4.5	20
3	DM1 Transgenic Mice Exhibit Abnormal Neurotransmitter Homeostasis and Synaptic Plasticity in Association with RNA Foci and Mis-Splicing in the Hippocampus. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 592.	4.1	5
4	Defects in Mouse Cortical Glutamate Uptake Can Be Unveiled In Vivo by a Two-in-One Quantitative Microdialysis. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 13, 134-142.	3.5	1
5	Myotonic dystrophy RNA toxicity alters morphology, adhesion and migration of mouse and human astrocytes. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, .	12.8	6
6	Robust Detection of Somatic Mosaicism and Repeat Interruptions by Long-Read Targeted Sequencing in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 2616.	4.1	21
7	Integrative Cell Type-Specific Multi-Omics Approaches Reveal Impaired Programs of Glial Cell Differentiation in Mouse Culture Models of DM1. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 662035.	3.7	11
8	Dysregulation of GSK3 $\beta$ -Target Proteins in Skin Fibroblasts of Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 (DM1) Patients. <i>Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases</i> , 2021, 8, 603-619.	2.6	2
9	miR-223-3p and miR-24-3p as novel serum-based biomarkers for myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development</i> , 2021, 23, 169-183.	4.1	6
10	DM1 Phenotype Variability and Triplet Repeat Instability: Challenges in the Development of New Therapies. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 457.	4.1	27
11	248th ENMC International Workshop: Myotonic dystrophies: Molecular approaches for clinical purposes, framing a European molecular research network, Hoofddorp, the Netherlands, 11 <sup>th</sup> -13 October 2019. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2020, 30, 521-531.	0.6	1
12	Real Time Videomicroscopy and Semiautomated Analysis of Brain Cell Culture Models of Trinucleotide Repeat Expansion Diseases. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 2056, 217-240.	0.9	2
13	Fast Assays to Detect Interruptions in CTG.CAG Repeat Expansions. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 2056, 11-23.	0.9	5
14	Correction of Glycogen Synthase Kinase 3 $\beta$ in Myotonic Dystrophy 1 Reduces the Mutant RNA and Improves Postnatal Survival of DMSXL Mice. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2019, 39, .	2.3	26
15	Genome Editing of Expanded CTG Repeats within the Human DMPK Gene Reduces Nuclear RNA Foci in the Muscle of DM1 Mice. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2019, 27, 1372-1388.	8.2	38
16	Peptide-conjugated oligonucleotides evoke long-lasting myotonic dystrophy correction in patient-derived cells and mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2019, 129, 4739-4744.	8.2	64
17	Straightjacket $\beta$ 3 deregulation is associated with cardiac conduction defects in myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>ELife</i> , 2019, 8, .	6.0	8
18	Unusual association of a unique CAG interruption in 5' of DM1 CTG repeats with intergenerational contractions and low somatic mosaicism. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2018, 39, 970-982.	2.5	37

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19	The flash-small-pool PCR: how to transform blotting and numerous hybridization steps into a simple denatured PCR. <i>BioTechniques</i> , 2018, 64, 262-265.	1.8	8
20	Of Mice and Men: Advances in the Understanding of Neuromuscular Aspects of Myotonic Dystrophy. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2018, 9, 519.	2.4	30
21	CRISPR/Cas9-Induced (CTG <sup>n</sup> ...CAG) n Repeat Instability in the Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 Locus: Implications for Therapeutic Genome Editing. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2017, 25, 24-43.	8.2	108
22	Targeting DMPK with Antisense Oligonucleotide Improves Muscle Strength in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 Mice. <i>Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids</i> , 2017, 7, 465-474.	5.1	71
23	Downregulation of the Glial GLT1 Glutamate Transporter and Purkinje Cell Dysfunction in a Mouse Model of Myotonic Dystrophy. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2017, 19, 2718-2729.	6.4	33
24	Myotonic Dystrophies: State of the Art of New Therapeutic Developments for the CNS. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 101.	3.7	78
25	322. Genome Editing for Nucleotide Repeat Disorders: Towards a New Therapeutic Approach for Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2016, 24, S129-S130.	8.2	1
26	576. A Novel Gene Editing-Based Strategy for Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2015, 23, S229.	8.2	0
27	Abnormal sodium current properties contribute to cardiac electrical and contractile dysfunction in a mouse model of myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2015, 25, 308-320.	0.6	26
28	Neuroglial miscommunication in the cerebellum of a mouse model of myotonic dystrophy. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2015, 25, S213.	0.6	0
29	Sense and Antisense DMPK RNA Foci Accumulate in DM1 Tissues during Development. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0137620.	2.5	43
30	Respiratory and neurobehavioural characteristics of a murine model of congenital myotonic dystrophy type 1. , 2015, , .		0
31	RBFOX1 Cooperates with MBNL1 to Control Splicing in Muscle, Including Events Altered in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e107324.	2.5	45
32	Non-Radioactive Detection of Trinucleotide Repeat Size Variability. <i>PLOS Currents</i> , 2014, 6, .	1.4	6
33	Functional and histopathological identification of the respiratory failure in a DMSXL transgenic mouse model of Myotonic Dystrophy. <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2013, 6, 622-31.	2.4	20
34	Respiratory failure in a mouse model of myotonic dystrophy does not correlate with the CTG repeat length. <i>Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology</i> , 2013, 189, 22-26.	1.6	5
35	Longitudinal in vivo muscle function analysis of the DMSXL mouse model of myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2013, 23, 1016-1025.	0.6	5
36	Myotonic dystrophy CTG expansion affects synaptic vesicle proteins, neurotransmission and mouse behaviour. <i>Brain</i> , 2013, 136, 957-970.	7.6	64

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37	Synaptic protein dysregulation in myotonic dystrophy type 1. <i>Rare Diseases (Austin, Tex )</i> , 2013, 1, e25553.	1.8	14
38	Transcriptionally Repressive Chromatin Remodelling and CpG Methylation in the Presence of Expanded CTG-Repeats at the DM1 Locus. <i>Journal of Nucleic Acids</i> , 2013, 2013, 1-16.	1.2	42
39	Cell Recovery from DM1 Transgenic Mouse Tissue to Study (CTG) n Instability and DM1 Pathogenesis. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 1010, 253-264.	0.9	1
40	Molecular, Physiological, and Motor Performance Defects in DMSXL Mice Carrying >1,000 CTG Repeats from the Human DM1 Locus. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2012, 8, e1003043.	3.5	95
41	Muscleblind-like 2-Mediated Alternative Splicing in the Developing Brain and Dysregulation in Myotonic Dystrophy. <i>Neuron</i> , 2012, 75, 437-450.	8.1	296
42	Aberrant splicing and expression of the non muscle myosin heavy-chain gene MYH14 in DM1 muscle tissues. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2012, 45, 264-271.	4.4	20
43	Myotonic dystrophy type 1-associated CTG repeats disturb the expression and subcellular distribution of microtubule-associated proteins MAP1A, MAP2, and MAP6/STOP in PC12 cells. <i>Molecular Biology Reports</i> , 2012, 39, 415-424.	2.3	3
44	Misregulation of miR-1 processing is associated with heart defects in myotonic dystrophy. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2011, 18, 840-845.	8.2	248
45	Myotonic dystrophy mouse models: towards rational therapy development. <i>Trends in Molecular Medicine</i> , 2011, 17, 506-517.	6.7	77
46	O.6 Antisense approach for myotonic dystrophy. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2011, 21, 681.	0.6	0
47	Peripheral Neuropathy Is Linked to a Severe Form of Myotonic Dystrophy in Transgenic Mice. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2011, 70, 678-685.	1.7	16
48	The mouse mismatch repair protein, MSH3, is a nucleoplasmic protein that aggregates into denser nuclear bodies under conditions of stress. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2011, 112, 1612-1621.	2.6	9
49	Stabilization of Expanded (CTG) (CAG) Repeats by Antisense Oligonucleotides. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2011, 19, 2222-2227.	8.2	65
50	Myotonic dystrophy, when simple repeats reveal complex pathogenic entities: new findings and future challenges. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2011, 20, R116-R123.	2.9	75
51	Expanded CTG repeat demarcates a boundary for abnormal CpG methylation in myotonic dystrophy patient tissues. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2011, 20, 1-15.	2.9	129
52	Non-ATG-initiated translation directed by microsatellite expansions. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 260-265.	7.1	826
53	Maternal germline-specific effect of DNA ligase I on CTG/CAG instability. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2011, 20, 2131-2143.	2.9	41
54	Tissue- and age-specific DNA replication patterns at the CTG/CAG-expanded human myotonic dystrophy type 1 locus. <i>Nature Structural and Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 17, 1079-1087.	8.2	63

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55	Progressive skeletal muscle weakness in transgenic mice expressing CTG expansions is associated with the activation of the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2010, 20, 319-325.	0.6	36
56	Triplet-repeat oligonucleotide-mediated reversal of RNA toxicity in myotonic dystrophy. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2009, 106, 13915-13920.	7.1	245
57	MSH2 ATPase Domain Mutation Affects CTG-CAG Repeat Instability in Transgenic Mice. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2009, 5, e1000482.	3.5	81
58	Myotonic Dystrophy Transgenic Mice Exhibit Pathologic Abnormalities in Diaphragm Neuromuscular Junctions and Phrenic Nerves. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2008, 67, 763-772.	1.7	31
59	CTG Trinucleotide Repeat "Big Jumps" Large Expansions, Small Mice. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2007, 3, e52.	3.5	93
60	G.P.14.09 Functional characterization of skeletal muscles in DM1 mice. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2007, 17, 856-857.	0.6	0
61	T.O.4 Ribozyme-based gene therapy reverses muscle atrophy in a mouse model of myotonic dystrophy. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2007, 17, 899.	0.6	1
62	DM1 CTG expansions affect insulin receptor isoforms expression in various tissues of transgenic mice. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2007, 1772, 1183-1191.	3.8	38
63	A simple and fast method for cell recovery and DNA content analysis from various mouse tissues by flow cytometry. <i>Cytotechnology</i> , 2007, 52, 107-112.	1.6	4
64	The expansion of 300 CTG repeats in myotonic dystrophy transgenic mice does not induce sensory or motor neuropathy. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2007, 114, 175-185.	7.7	9
65	Msh3 is a limiting factor in the formation of intergenerational CTG expansions in DM1 transgenic mice. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2006, 119, 520-526.	3.8	122
66	Transgenic Mouse Models of Unstable Trinucleotide Repeats: Toward an Understanding of Disease-Associated Repeat Size Mutation. , 2006, , 563-583.		4
67	Analysis of CTG Repeats Using DM1 Model Mice. , 2004, 277, 185-198.		4
68	MSH2-Dependent Germinal CTG Repeat Expansions Are Produced Continuously in Spermatogonia from DM1 Transgenic Mice. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2004, 24, 629-637.	2.3	103
69	CTG repeat instability and size variation timing in DNA repair-deficient mice. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2003, 22, 2264-2273.	7.8	179
70	Mice transgenic for the human myotonic dystrophy region with expanded CTG repeats display muscular and brain abnormalities. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2001, 10, 2717-2726.	2.9	197
71	Defective satellite cells in congenital myotonic dystrophy. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2001, 10, 2079-2087.	2.9	103
72	Transgenic mice carrying large human genomic sequences with expanded CTG repeat mimic closely the DM CTG repeat intergenerational and somatic instability. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2000, 9, 1185-1194.	2.9	140

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73	AFM/MDA 1st International Myotonic Dystrophy Consortium Conference. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 1998, 8, 432-437.	0.6	4
74	Somatic instability of the CTG repeat in mice transgenic for the myotonic dystrophy region is age dependent but not correlated to the relative intertissue transcription levels and proliferative capacities. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1998, 7, 1285-1291.	2.9	70
75	Moderate intergenerational and somatic instability of a 55-CTG repeat in transgenic mice. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1997, 15, 190-192.	21.4	117
76	Le mystère de la dystrophie myotonique de Steinert reste entier : amplification d'un CTG mais plusieurs gènes impliqués dans la pathologie ?. <i>Medecine/Sciences</i> , 1997, 13, 1123.	0.2	1
77	Cloning and characterization of the mouse alpha globin cluster and a new hypervariable marker. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 1996, 7, 749-753.	2.2	5
78	Analysis of a 70 kb segment of DNA containing the human $\alpha$ and $\beta$ -globin genes linked to their regulatory element (HS-40) in transgenic mice. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 1994, 22, 4139-4147.	14.5	48
79	Identification of GATA-1 and NF-E2 Binding Sites in the Flanking Regions of the Human Alpha-Globin Genes. <i>Acta Haematologica</i> , 1992, 87, 136-144.	1.4	7