Christina Zeitz

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

136	4,993	109321	118850
papers	citations	35 h-index	62 g-index

142	142	142	4449
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Congenital stationary night blindness: An analysis and update of genotypeâ€“phenotype correlations and pathogenic mechanisms. Progress in Retinal and Eye Research, 2015, 45, 58-110.	15.5	269
2	The complete form of X-linked congenital stationary night blindness is caused by mutations in a gene encoding a leucine-rich repeat protein. Nature Genetics, 2000, 26, 324-327.	21.4	231
3	TRPM1 Is Mutated in Patients with Autosomal-Recessive Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2009, 85, 720-729.	6.2	207
4	NMNAT1 mutations cause Leber congenital amaurosis. Nature Genetics, 2012, 44, 1040-1045.	21.4	171
5	Mutations in CABP4, the Gene Encoding the Ca2+-Binding Protein 4, Cause Autosomal Recessive Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2006, 79, 657-667.	6.2	153
6	CRB1 mutations in inherited retinal dystrophies. Human Mutation, 2012, 33, 306-315.	2.5	153
7	Development and application of a next-generation-sequencing (NGS) approach to detect known and novel gene defects underlying retinal diseases. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2012, 7, 8.	2.7	144
8	Mutations inGRM6Cause Autosomal Recessive Congenital Stationary Night Blindness with a Distinctive Scotopic 15-Hz Flicker Electroretinogram. , 2005, 46, 4328.		136
9	Mutations in IFT172 cause isolated retinal degeneration and Bardetâ€“Biedl syndrome. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 230-242.	2.9	136
10	Mutation in the Auxiliary Calcium-Channel Subunit CACNA2D4 Causes Autosomal Recessive Cone Dystrophy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2006, 79, 973-977.	6.2	135
11	The Natural History of the Progression of Atrophy Secondary to Stargardt Disease (ProgStar) Studies. Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 817-828.	5.2	126
12	Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies Mutations in GPR179 Leading to Autosomal-Recessive Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 90, 321-330.	6.2	121
13	Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies LRIT3 Mutations as a Cause of Autosomal-Recessive Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 92, 67-75.	6.2	120
14	EYS is a major gene for rod-cone dystrophies in France. Human Mutation, 2010, 31, E1406-E1435.	2.5	86
15	Next-generation sequencing applied to a large French cone and cone-rod dystrophy cohort: mutation spectrum and new genotype-phenotype correlation. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2015, 10, 85.	2.7	79
16	A nationwide genetic analysis of inherited retinal diseases in Israel as assessed by the Israeli inherited retinal disease consortium (IIRDC). Human Mutation, 2020, 41, 140-149.	2.5	75
17	Mutations in IMPG1 Cause Vitelliform Macular Dystrophies. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2013, 93, 571-578.	6.2	71
18	Mutation spectrum of EYS in Spanish patients with autosomal recessive retinitis pigmentosa. Human Mutation, 2010, 31, E1772-E1800.	2.5	69

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19	A Mutation in SLC24A1 Implicated in Autosomal-Recessive Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2010, 87, 523-531.	6.2	67
20	Mutation of Solute Carrier SLC16A12 Associates with a Syndrome Combining Juvenile Cataract with Microcornea and Renal Glucosuria. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2008, 82, 772-779.	6.2	66
21	Night blindness-associated mutations in the ligand-binding, cysteine-rich, and intracellular domains of the metabotropic glutamate receptor 6 abolish protein trafficking. Human Mutation, 2007, 28, 771-780.	2.5	60
22	Visual Acuity Loss and Associated Risk Factors in the Retrospective Progression of Stargardt Disease Study (ProgStar Report No. 2). Ophthalmology, 2016, 123, 1887-1897.	5.2	59
23	Special Issue Introduction: Inherited Retinal Disease: Novel Candidate Genes, Genotypeâ€“Phenotype Correlations, and Inheritance Models. Genes, 2018, 9, 215.	2.4	58
24	Progression of Stargardt Disease as Determined by Fundus Autofluorescence Over a 12-Month Period. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2019, 137, 1134.	2.5	57
25	Identification and Functional Characterization of a Novel Rhodopsin Mutation Associated with Autosomal Dominant CSNB. , 2008, 49, 4105.		52
26	Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies KIZ as a Ciliary Gene Associated with Autosomal-Recessive Rod-Cone Dystrophy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2014, 94, 625-633.	6.2	52
27	Genotypic and Phenotypic Characterization of P23H Line 1 Rat Model. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0127319.	2.5	51
28	Novel mutations in the folliculin gene associated with spontaneous pneumothorax. European Respiratory Journal, 2008, 32, 1316-1320.	6.7	50
29	Lrit3 Deficient Mouse (nob6): A Novel Model of Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (cCSNB). PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e90342.	2.5	50
30	Prevalence and novelty of PRPF31 mutations in French autosomal dominant rod-cone dystrophy patients and a review of published reports. BMC Medical Genetics, 2010, 11, 145.	2.1	49
31	Biallelic Mutations in GNB3 Cause a Unique Form of Autosomal-Recessive Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 98, 1011-1019.	6.2	49
32	<scp>LRIT</scp>3 is essential to localize <scp>TRPM</scp>1 to the dendritic tips of depolarizing bipolar cells and may play a role in cone synapse formation. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 42, 1966-1975.	2.6	48
33	Identification and characterization of a novel RPGR isoform in human retina. Human Mutation, 2007, 28, 797-807.	2.5	47
34	cDNA subtraction cloning reveals novel genes whose temporal and spatial expression indicates association with trophoblast invasion. Developmental Biology, 2000, 222, 158-169.	2.0	46
35	Spectrum of Rhodopsin Mutations in French Autosomal Dominant Rodâ€“Cone Dystrophy Patients. , 2010, 51, 3687.		45
36	Detailed genetic characteristics of an international large cohort of patients with Stargardt disease: ProgStar study report 8. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 103, 390-397.	3.9	45

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37	Relative Frequencies of Inherited Retinal Dystrophies and Optic Neuropathies in Southern France: Assessment of 21-year Data Management. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2013, 20, 13-25.	1.7	44
38	Molecular genetics and protein function involved in nocturnal vision. Expert Review of Ophthalmology, 2007, 2, 467-485.	0.6	42
39	Molecular Epidemiology in 591 Italian Probands With Nonsyndromic Retinitis Pigmentosa and Usher Syndrome. , 2021, 62, 13.		42
40	Genotyping Microarray for CSNB-Associated Genes. , 2009, 50, 5919.		41
41	MERTK mutation update in inherited retinal diseases. Human Mutation, 2018, 39, 887-913.	2.5	41
42	Copy-Number Variations inEYS:A Significant Event in the Appearance of arRP. , 2011, 52, 5625.		40
43	Mosaic synaptopathy and functional defects in Cav1.4 heterozygous mice and human carriers of CSNB2. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 1538-1550.	2.9	38
44	RP1 and autosomal dominant rod-cone dystrophy: Novel mutations, a review of published variants, and genotype-phenotype correlation. Human Mutation, 2012, 33, 73-80.	2.5	33
45	Longitudinal Clinical Follow-up and Genetic Spectrum of Patients With Rod-Cone Dystrophy Associated With Mutations inPDE6AandPDE6B. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2019, 137, 669.	2.5	32
46	NYX(Nyctalopin on Chromosome X), the Gene Mutated in Congenital Stationary Night Blindness, Encodes a Cell Surface Protein. , 2003, 44, 4184.		31
47	Detailed investigations of proximal tubular function in Imerslund-GrÃsbeck syndrome. BMC Medical Genetics, 2013, 14, 111.	2.1	31
48	Novel C2orf71 mutations account for â¼41% of cases in a large French arRP cohort. Human Mutation, 2011, 32, E2091-103.	2.5	29
49	The familial dementia gene revisited: a missense mutation revealed by whole-exome sequencing identifies ITM2B as a candidate gene underlying a novel autosomal dominant retinal dystrophy in a large family. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 491-501.	2.9	29
50	High Prevalence of PRPH2 in Autosomal Dominant Retinitis Pigmentosa in France and Characterization of Biochemical and Clinical Features. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2015, 159, 302-314.	3.3	29
51	Nyctalopin is essential for synaptic transmission in the cone dominated zebrafish retina. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 1664-1674.	2.6	27
52	A Workshop on Measuring the Progression of Atrophy Secondary to Stargardt Disease in the ProgStar Studies: Findings and Lessons Learned. Translational Vision Science and Technology, 2019, 8, 16.	2.2	27
53	Isolation of the Mouse Nyctalopin GeneNyxand Expression Studies in Mouse and Rat Retina. , 2003, 44, 2260.		26
54	Spectrum of Cav1.4 dysfunction in congenital stationary night blindness type 2. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Biomembranes, 2014, 1838, 2053-2065.	2.6	26

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55	Prevalence of ABCA4 Deep-Intronic Variants and Related Phenotype in An Unsolved â€œOne-Hitâ€•Cohort with Stargardt Disease. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 5053.	4.1	26
56	Novel mutations in CACNA1F and NYX in Dutch families with X-linked congenital stationary night blindness. Molecular Vision, 2005, 11, 179-83.	1.1	26
57	Targeted Next Generation Sequencing Identifies Novel Mutations inRP1as a Relatively Common Cause of Autosomal Recessive Rod-Cone Dystrophy. BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-11.	1.9	25
58	LRIT3 Differentially Affects Connectivity and Synaptic Transmission of Cones to ON- and OFF-Bipolar Cells. , 2017, 58, 1768.		25
59	Phenotypic Characteristics of a French Cohort of Patients with X-Linked Retinoschisis. Ophthalmology, 2018, 125, 1587-1596.	5.2	25
60	The need for widely available genomic testing in rare eye diseases: an ERN-EYE position statement. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2021, 16, 142.	2.7	25
61	An Unusual Retinal Phenotype Associated With a Novel Mutation in RHO. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2010, 128, 1036.	2.4	24
62	A novel duplication of PRMD13 causes North Carolina macular dystrophy: overexpression of PRDM13 orthologue in drosophila eye reproduces the human phenotype. Human Molecular Genetics, 2017, 26, 4367-4374.	2.9	24
63	Longitudinal Changes of Fixation Location and Stability Within 12 Months in Stargardt Disease: ProgStar Report No. 12. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2018, 193, 54-61.	3.3	24
64	Where are the missing gene defects in inherited retinal disorders? Intronic and synonymous variants contribute at least to 4% of CACNA1F â€•mediated inherited retinal disorders. Human Mutation, 2019, 40, 765-787.	2.5	24
65	Expanding the Mutation Spectrum in ABCA4: Sixty Novel Disease Causing Variants and Their Associated Phenotype in a Large French Stargardt Cohort. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2018, 19, 2196.	4.1	22
66	Loss of Function of RIMS2 Causes a Syndromic Congenital Cone-Rod Synaptic Disease with Neurodevelopmental and Pancreatic Involvement. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2020, 106, 859-871.	6.2	22
67	Retinal Phenotype of Patients With Isolated Retinal Degeneration Due to CLN3 Pathogenic Variants in a French Retinitis Pigmentosa Cohort. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2021, 139, 278.	2.5	21
68	Further Insights Into GPR179: Expression, Localization, and Associated Pathogenic Mechanisms Leading to Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. , 2013, 54, 8041.		20
69	Phenotype Analysis of Retinal Dystrophies in Light of the Underlying Genetic Defects: Application to Cone and Cone-Rod Dystrophies. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 4854.	4.1	20
70	Interplay between cell-adhesion molecules governs synaptic wiring of cone photoreceptors. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 23914-23924.	7.1	20
71	Faster Sensitivity Loss around Dense Scotomas than for Overall Macular Sensitivity in Stargardt Disease: ProgStar Report No. 14. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2020, 216, 219-225.	3.3	20
72	Aripiprazole-induced chorioretinopathy: multimodal imaging and electrophysiological features. Documenta Ophthalmologica, 2015, 131, 35-41.	2.2	19

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73	Whole exome sequencing resolves complex phenotype and identifies CC2D2A mutations underlying nonâ€syndromic rodâ€cone dystrophy. Clinical Genetics, 2019, 95, 329-333.	2.0	19
74	Assessing Photoreceptor Status in Retinal Dystrophies: From High-Resolution Imaging to Functional Vision. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2021, 230, 12-47.	3.3	19
75	A common NYX mutation in Flemish patients with X linked CSNB. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2009, 93, 692-696.	3.9	18
76	A new autosomal dominant eye and lung syndrome linked to mutations in TIMP3 gene. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32544.	3.3	17
77	Phenotype Driven Analysis of Whole Genome Sequencing Identifies Deep Intronic Variants that Cause Retinal Dystrophies by Aberrant Exonization. , 2020, 61, 36.		17
78	Spectrum of Disease Severity in Patients With X-Linked Retinitis Pigmentosa Due to RPGR Mutations. , 2020, 61, 36.		17
79	A novel DFNB31 mutation associated with Usher type 2 syndrome showing variable degrees of auditory loss in a consanguineous Portuguese family. Molecular Vision, 2011, 17, 1598-606.	1.1	17
80	DNA sequence comparison of human and mouse retinitis pigmentosa GTPase regulator (RPGR) identifies tissue-specific exons and putative regulatory elements. Human Genetics, 2001, 109, 271-278.	3.8	16
81	Cone Dystrophy in Patient with HomozygousRP1L1Mutation. BioMed Research International, 2015, 2015, 1-13.	1.9	16
82	Nextâ€generation sequencing confirms the implication of <scp>SLC24A1</scp> in autosomalâ€recessive congenital stationary night blindness. Clinical Genetics, 2016, 89, 690-699.	2.0	16
83	PHENOTYPIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RODâ€“CONE DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATED WITH MYO7A MUTATIONS IN A LARGE FRENCH COHORT. Retina, 2020, 40, 1603-1615.	1.7	16
84	CNGB1 â€related rodâ€cone dystrophy: A mutation review and update. Human Mutation, 2021, 42, 641-666.	2.5	16
85	Impact of the COVID-19 lockdown on basic science research in ophthalmology: the experience of a highly specialized research facility in France. Eye, 2020, 34, 1187-1188.	2.1	15
86	Identification of a Novel Homozygous Nonsense Mutation Confirms the Implication of GNAT1 in Rod-Cone Dystrophy. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0168271.	2.5	15
87	Disease-Causing Mutations in BEST1 Gene Are Associated with Altered Sorting of Bestrophin-1 Protein. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2013, 14, 15121-15140.	4.1	14
88	Outer Retinal Alterations Associated With Visual Outcomes in Best Vitelliform Macular Dystrophy. American Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 208, 429-437.	3.3	14
89	TRPM1 Mutations are the Most Common Cause of Autosomal Recessive Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB) in the Palestinian and Israeli Populations. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 12047.	3.3	14
90	Molecular profiling of complete congenital stationary night blindness: a pilot study on an Indian cohort. Molecular Vision, 2014, 20, 341-51.	1.1	14

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91	Identification and characterization of novel TRPM1 autoantibodies from serum of patients with melanoma-associated retinopathy. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0231750.	2.5	12
92	Riggs-type dominant congenital stationary night blindness: ERG findings, a new GNAT1 mutation and a systemic association. Documenta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 137, 57-62.	2.2	11
93	The genetics of rod-cone dystrophy in Arab countries: a systematic review. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2021, 29, 897-910.	2.8	10
94	Restoration of mGluR6 Localization Following AAV-Mediated Delivery in a Mouse Model of Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. , 2021, 62, 24.		10
95	Substantial restoration of night vision in adult mice with congenital stationary night blindness. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2021, 22, 15-25.	4.1	10
96	Novel TTLL5 Variants Associated with Cone-Rod Dystrophy and Early-Onset Severe Retinal Dystrophy. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 6410.	4.1	9
97	Novel splice-site mutation in TTLL5 causes cone dystrophy in a consanguineous family. Molecular Vision, 2017, 23, 131-139.	1.1	9
98	A Novel Heterozygous Missense Mutation inGNAT1Leads to Autosomal Dominant Riggs Type of Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. BioMed Research International, 2018, 2018, 1-10.	1.9	8
99	An Ashkenazi Jewish founder mutation in CACNA1F causes retinal phenotype in both hemizygous males and heterozygous female carriers. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2019, 40, 443-448.	1.2	8
100	CHM mutation spectrum and disease: An update at the time of human therapeutic trials. Human Mutation, 2021, 42, 323-341.	2.5	8
101	ARL2BP mutations account for 0.1% of autosomal recessive rodâ€cone dystrophies with the report of a novel splice variant. Clinical Genetics, 2017, 92, 109-111.	2.0	7
102	Further Insights into the Ciliary Gene and Protein KIZ and Its Murine Ortholog PLK1S1 Mutated in Rod-Cone Dystrophy. Genes, 2017, 8, 277.	2.4	7
103	A novel nonsense variant in REEP6 is involved in a sporadic rodâ€cone dystrophy case. Clinical Genetics, 2018, 93, 707-711.	2.0	7
104	Novel Missense Mutations in BEST1 Are Associated with Bestrophinopathies in Lebanese Patients. Genes, 2019, 10, 151.	2.4	7
105	A novel missense mutation of GJA8 causes congenital cataract in a large Mauritanian family. European Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 29, 621-628.	1.3	7
106	<scp>WDR34</scp>, a candidate gene for nonâ€syndromic rodâ€cone dystrophy. Clinical Genetics, 2021, 99, 298-302.	2.0	7
107	New variants and in silico analyses in GRK1 associated Oguchi disease. Human Mutation, 2021, 42, 164-176.	2.5	7
108	Near-infrared fundus autofluorescence alterations correlate with swept-source optical coherence tomography angiography findings in patients with retinitis pigmentosa. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 3180.	3.3	7

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109	Cystoid maculopathy is a frequent feature of Cohen syndrome-associated retinopathy. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 16412.	3.3	7
110	Retrospective Natural History Study of RPGR-Related Cone- and Cone-Rod Dystrophies While Expanding the Mutation Spectrum of the Disease. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 7189.	4.1	7
111	Next Generation Sequencing Identifies Five Novel Mutations in Lebanese Patients with Bardetâ€“Biedl and Usher Syndromes. Genes, 2019, 10, 1047.	2.4	6
112	AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT VITREORETINOCHOROIDOPATHY. Retina, 2019, 39, 867-878.	1.7	6
113	Optic Atrophy and Inner Retinal Thinning in CACNA1F-Related Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. Genes, 2021, 12, 330.	2.4	6
114	Generation of an induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) line from a patient with autosomal dominant retinitis pigmentosa due to a mutation in the NR2E3 gene. Stem Cell Research, 2017, 24, 1-4.	0.7	5
115	Arrayed Primer Extension Microarray for the Analysis of Genes Associated with Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2013, 963, 319-326.	0.9	4
116	Retinal findings in a patient of French ancestry with CABP4-related retinal disease. Documenta Ophthalmologica, 2018, 136, 135-143.	2.2	4
117	Generation of human induced pluripotent stem cell lines from a patient with ITM2B-related retinal dystrophy and a non mutated brother. Stem Cell Research, 2019, 41, 101625.	0.7	4
118	Peripapillary Sparing With Near Infrared Autofluorescence Correlates With Electroretinographic Findings in Patients With Stargardt Disease. , 2019, 60, 4951.		4
119	Large Benefit from Simple Things: High-Dose Vitamin A Improves RBP4-Related Retinal Dystrophy. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 6590.	4.1	4
120	A New Mouse Model for Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness Due to Gpr179 Deficiency. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 4424.	4.1	3
121	Management of a case of Enhanced S-cone syndrome with massive foveoschisis treated with pars plana vitrectomy with silicone oil tamponade. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2021, 42, 615-618.	1.2	3
122	Mutated CCDC51 Coding for a Mitochondrial Protein, MITOK Is a Candidate Gene Defect for Autosomal Recessive Rod-Cone Dystrophy. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 7875.	4.1	3
123	First identification of ITM2B interactome in the human retina. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 17210.	3.3	3
124	Mutation profile of glaucoma candidate genes in Mauritanian families with primary congenital glaucoma. Molecular Vision, 2019, 25, 373-381.	1.1	3
125	Macular sensitivity in patients with congenital stationary night-blindness. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 2019, 103, 1507-1510.	3.9	2
126	Identification of a novelGRM6mutation in a previously described consanguineous family with complete congenital stationary night blindness. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2019, 40, 182-184.	1.2	2

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127	Disinhibition of intrinsic photosensitive retinal ganglion cells in patients with X-linked congenital stationary night blindness. Graefe's Archive for Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology, 2019, 257, 1207-1215.	1.9	2
128	DEEP PHENOTYPING AND FURTHER INSIGHTS INTO ITM2B-RELATED RETINAL DYSTROPHY. Retina, 2021, 41, 872-881.	1.7	2
129	The research output of rod-cone dystrophy genetics. Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases, 2022, 17, 175.	2.7	2
130	Congenital Stationary Night Blindness (CSNB): An Inherited Retinal Disorder Where Clear Correlations Can Be Made. Essentials in Ophthalmology, 2021, , 139-152.	0.1	1
131	Congenital stationary night blindness in a patient with mild learning disability due to a compound heterozygous microdeletion of 15q13 and a missense mutation in TRPM1. Ophthalmic Genetics, 2021, 42, 296-299.	1.2	1
132	Challenges of Phenotype-Genotype Correlations in Rare Diseasesâ€"Reply. JAMA Ophthalmology, 2021, 139, 1323.	2.5	1
133	Whole-Exome Sequencing Identifies Mutations in GPR179 Leading to Autosomal-Recessive Complete Congenital Stationary Night Blindness. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2012, 91, 209.	6.2	0
134	A cone-rod dystrophy patient with a homozygous RP1L1 mutation. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2013, 91, 0-0.	1.1	0
135	Gene therapy for Stargardt disease. Acta Ophthalmologica, 2014, 92, 0-0.	1.1	0
136	Retinal Phenotype of Patients with CLRN1-Associated Usher 3A Syndrome in French Light4Deaf Cohort. , 2022, 63, 25.		0