

# Seo-Kyung Chung

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

50  
papers

2,740  
citations

172457

29  
h-index

233421

45  
g-index

51  
all docs

51  
docs citations

51  
times ranked

4330  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	De Novo Mutations in SLC1A2 and CACNA1A Are Important Causes of Epileptic Encephalopathies. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2016, 99, 287-298.	6.2	247
2	Ultra-Rare Genetic Variation in the Epilepsies: A Whole-Exome Sequencing Study of 17,606 Individuals. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2019, 105, 267-282.	6.2	237
3	Mutations in the gene encoding GlyT2 (SLC6A5) define a presynaptic component of human startle disease. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 801-806.	21.4	232
4	Ultra-rare genetic variation in common epilepsies: a case-control sequencing study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2017, 16, 135-143.	10.2	190
5	Overlapping cortical malformations and mutations in TUBB2B and TUBA1A. Brain, 2013, 136, 536-548.	7.6	133
6	Pathophysiological Mechanisms of Dominant and Recessive GLRA1 Mutations in Hyperekplexia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 9612-9620.	3.6	112
7	De Novo Mutations in the Beta-Tubulin Gene TUBB2A Cause Simplified Gyral Patterning and Infantile-Onset Epilepsy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2014, 94, 634-641.	6.2	99
8	Polygenic burden in focal and generalized epilepsies. Brain, 2019, 142, 3473-3481.	7.6	90
9	Mutations in the GlyT2 Gene (SLC6A5) Are a Second Major Cause of Startle Disease. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 28975-28985.	3.4	84
10	Identification of large gene deletions and duplications in KCNQ1 and KCNH2 in patients with long QT syndrome. Heart Rhythm, 2008, 5, 1275-1281.	0.7	79
11	Recognizable cerebellar dysplasia associated with mutations in multiple tubulin genes. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 5313-5325.	2.9	77
12	Genome-wide Polygenic Burden of Rare Deleterious Variants in Sudden Unexpected Death in Epilepsy. EBioMedicine, 2015, 2, 1063-1070.	6.1	74
13	Near-miss SIDS due to Brugada syndrome. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2005, 90, 528-529.	1.9	72
14	De novo mutations in GRIN1 cause extensive bilateral polymicrogyria. Brain, 2018, 141, 698-712.	7.6	72
15	Genotype-phenotype correlations in hyperekplexia: apnoeas, learning difficulties and speech delay. Brain, 2013, 136, 3085-3095.	7.6	66
16	Brugada Syndrome Masquerading as Febrile Seizures. Pediatrics, 2007, 119, e1206-e1211.	2.1	64
17	Posthumous diagnosis of long QT syndrome from neonatal screening cards. Heart Rhythm, 2010, 7, 481-486.	0.7	56
18	Novel missense mutations in the glycine receptor $\hat{1}2$ subunit gene (GLRB) in startle disease. Neurobiology of Disease, 2013, 52, 137-149.	4.4	54

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	A homozygous ATAD1 mutation impairs postsynaptic AMPA receptor trafficking and causes a lethal encephalopathy. <i>Brain</i> , 2018, 141, 651-661.	7.6	52
20	GLRB is the third major gene of effect in hyperekplexia. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2013, 22, 927-940.	2.9	50
21	The glycinergic system in human startle disease: a genetic screening approach. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 3, 8.	2.9	47
22	Epilepsy subtype-specific copy number burden observed in a genome-wide study of 17,458 subjects. <i>Brain</i> , 2020, 143, 2106-2118.	7.6	47
23	Biophysical Properties of 9 <i>KCNQ1</i> Mutations Associated With Long-QT Syndrome. <i>Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology</i> , 2009, 2, 417-426.	4.8	43
24	Startle disease in Irish wolfhounds associated with a microdeletion in the glycine transporter GlyT2 gene. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2011, 43, 184-189.	4.4	43
25	A Novel Dominant Hyperekplexia Mutation Y705C Alters Trafficking and Biochemical Properties of the Presynaptic Glycine Transporter GlyT2. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 28986-29002.	3.4	42
26	Long QT and Brugada syndrome gene mutations in New Zealand. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2007, 4, 1306-1314.	0.7	41
27	A Novel GABRG2 mutation, p.R136*, in a family with GEFS+ and extended phenotypes. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2014, 64, 131-141.	4.4	39
28	A critical role for glycine transporters in hyperexcitability disorders. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 1, 1.	2.9	37
29	New Hyperekplexia Mutations Provide Insight into Glycine Receptor Assembly, Trafficking, and Activation Mechanisms. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 33745-33759.	3.4	35
30	Sub-genic intolerance, ClinVar, and the epilepsies: A whole-exome sequencing study of 29,165 individuals. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 108, 965-982.	6.2	35
31	Symptoms and Signs Associated with Syncope in Young People with Primary Cardiac Arrhythmias. <i>Heart Lung and Circulation</i> , 2011, 20, 593-598.	0.4	27
32	Elevated serum gastrin levels in Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome: A marker of severe KCNQ1 dysfunction?. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2011, 8, 551-554.	0.7	26
33	Pathogenic copy number variants and SCN1A mutations in patients with intellectual disability and childhood-onset epilepsy. <i>BMC Medical Genetics</i> , 2016, 17, 34.	2.1	23
34	Next Generation Sequencing Methodologies - An Overview. <i>Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology</i> , 2012, 89, 1-26.	2.3	21
35	Missense variants in the N-terminal domain of the A isoform of FHF2/FGF13 cause an X-linked developmental and epileptic encephalopathy. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2021, 108, 176-185.	6.2	20
36	Coinheritance of long QT syndrome and Kearns-Sayre syndrome. <i>Heart Rhythm</i> , 2007, 4, 1568-1572.	0.7	15

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37	Hyperekplexia: Report on phenotype and genotype of 16 Jordanian patients. <i>Brain and Development</i> , 2017, 39, 306-311.	1.1	11
38	Expanding the phenotype of TRAK1 mutations: hyperekplexia and refractory status epilepticus. <i>Brain</i> , 2018, 141, e55-e55.	7.6	11
39	Fine architecture and mutation mapping of human brain inhibitory system ligand gated ion channels by high-throughput homology modeling. <i>Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology</i> , 2010, 80, 117-152.	2.3	10
40	Ethnicity can predict GLRA1 genotypes in hyperekplexia. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 86, 341-343.	1.9	9
41	Translation of genetic findings to clinical practice in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2013, 26, 241-246.	1.7	6
42	Intestinal-Cell Kinase and Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 380, e24.	27.0	4
43	Evaluation for Retinal Therapy for RPE65 Variation Assessed in hiPSC Retinal Pigment Epithelial Cells. <i>Stem Cells International</i> , 2021, 2021, 1-12.	2.5	4
44	Neonatal hyperekplexia with homozygous p.R392H mutation in GLRA1. <i>Epileptic Disorders</i> , 2014, 16, 354-357.	1.3	2
45	Reply: ATAD1 encephalopathy and stiff baby syndrome: a recognizable clinical presentation. <i>Brain</i> , 2018, 141, e50-e50.	7.6	1
46	PATH42 Lineage, clinical, genetic, structural and cellular characterisation of a novel epilepsy mutation. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 81, e19-e19.	1.9	0
47	GLRB is the third major gene of effect in hyperekplexia. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2013, 22, 2552-2552.	2.9	0
48	TUBULINOPATHIES IN MALFORMATIONS OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 85, e4.139-e4.	1.9	0
49	MECHANISMS OF DISEASE IN THE HYPEREKPLEXIAS. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 85, e4.117-e4.	1.9	0
50	A NOVEL LGI1 VARIANT IN LATERAL TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY. <i>Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 86, e4.154-e4.	1.9	0