

Lu Liu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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papers

938
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567281

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477307

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1904
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Genome-Wide Analysis of Copy Number Variants in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: The Role of Rare Variants and Duplications at 15q13.3. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 169, 195-204.	7.2	242
2	Polygenic transmission and complex neuro developmental network for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: Genome-wide association study of both common and rare variants. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2013, 162, 419-430.	1.7	157
3	Disrupted functional brain connectivity networks in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: evidence from resting-state functional near-infrared spectroscopy. <i>Neurophotonics</i> , 2020, 7, 1.	3.3	41
4	Association analyses of <i>MAOA</i> in Chinese Han subjects with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Family-based association test, case-control study, and quantitative traits of impulsivity. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2011, 156, 737-748.	1.7	35
5	Sex-specific association of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) Val66Met polymorphism and plasma BDNF with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in a drug-naïve Han Chinese sample. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 217, 191-197.	3.3	31
6	Synaptosome-related (SNARE) genes and their interactions contribute to the susceptibility and working memory of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in males. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 57, 132-139.	4.8	29
7	Transcriptomic analysis of postmortem brain identifies dysregulated splicing events in novel candidate genes for schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2012, 142, 188-199.	2.0	28
8	Integrity of Amygdala Subregion-Based Functional Networks and Emotional Lability in Drug-Naïve Boys With ADHD. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2020, 24, 1661-1673.	2.6	28
9	Shared and distinct resting functional connectivity in children and adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 10, 65.	4.8	28
10	BAIAP2 exhibits association to childhood ADHD especially predominantly inattentive subtype in Chinese Han subjects. <i>Behavioral and Brain Functions</i> , 2013, 9, 48.	3.3	26
11	Adult ADHD, executive function, depressive/anxiety symptoms, and quality of life: A serial two-mediator model. <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i> , 2021, 293, 97-108.	4.1	25
12	Adrenergic neurotransmitter system transporter and receptor genes associated with atomoxetine response in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder children. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2013, 120, 1127-1133.	2.8	24
13	Is Emotional Lability Distinct From "Angry/Irritable Mood," "Negative Affect," or Other Subdimensions of Oppositional Defiant Disorder in Children With ADHD?. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2019, 23, 859-868.	2.6	23
14	The neural correlations of spatial attention and working memory deficits in adults with ADHD. <i>NeuroImage: Clinical</i> , 2019, 22, 101728.	2.7	21
15	Gene-Gene Interaction Between COMT and MAOA Potentially Predicts the Intelligence of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Boys in China. <i>Behavior Genetics</i> , 2010, 40, 357-365.	2.1	19
16	Dopamine β -hydroxylase gene associates with stroop color-word task performance in Han Chinese children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2011, 156, 730-736.	1.7	16
17	Disrupted signal variability of spontaneous neural activity in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>Biomedical Optics Express</i> , 2021, 12, 3037.	2.9	16
18	The divergent impact of <i>COMT</i> <i>Val158Met</i> on executive function in children with and without attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2016, 15, 271-279.	2.2	15

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19	Association between SYP with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in Chinese Han subjects: Differences among subtypes and genders. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2013, 210, 308-314.	3.3	14
20	The possible involvement of genetic variants of <i>NET1</i> in the etiology of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder comorbid with oppositional defiant disorder. <i>Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines</i> , 2015, 56, 58-66.	5.2	14
21	Deficiency of Sustained Attention in ADHD and Its Potential Genetic Contributor MAOA. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2018, 22, 878-885.	2.6	13
22	Neural Correlates of Working Memory Deficits in Different Adult Outcomes of ADHD: An Event-Related Potential Study. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 11, 348.	2.6	13
23	The Implicated Roles of Cell Adhesion Molecule 1 (CADM1) Gene and Altered Prefrontal Neuronal Activity in Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: A "Gene-Brain-Behavior Relationship". <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2019, 10, 882.	2.3	12
24	The SNP-set based association study identifies ITGA1 as a susceptibility gene of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in Han Chinese. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 7, e1201-e1201.	4.8	11
25	Deep learning model reveals potential risk genes for ADHD, especially Ephrin receptor gene EPHA5. <i>Briefings in Bioinformatics</i> , 2021, 22, .	6.5	11
26	Advances in molecular genetic studies of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in China. <i>Shanghai Archives of Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 26, 194-206.	0.7	8
27	Interactions between <i>MAOA</i> and <i>SYP</i> polymorphisms were associated with symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in Chinese Han subjects. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics Part B: Neuropsychiatric Genetics</i> , 2015, 168, 45-53.	1.7	5
28	The Characteristics and Age Effects of Emotional Lability in ADHD Children With and Without Oppositional Defiant Disorder. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2020, 24, 2042-2053.	2.6	5
29	A potential association of RNF219-AS1 with ADHD: Evidence from categorical analysis of clinical phenotypes and from quantitative exploration of executive function and white matter microstructure endophenotypes. <i>CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics</i> , 2021, 27, 603-616.	3.9	5
30	Association between GUC2C and ADHD: Evidence from both categorical and quantitative traits. <i>Psychiatry Research</i> , 2014, 220, 708-710.	3.3	4
31	Potential Role of ADRA2A Genetic Variants in the Etiology of ADHD Comorbid With Tic Disorders. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2021, 25, 33-43.	2.6	3
32	Cortical Morphometric Abnormality and Its Association with Working Memory in Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. <i>Psychiatry Investigation</i> , 2021, 18, 679-687.	1.6	3
33	The potential shared brain functional alterations between adults with ADHD and children with ADHD co-occurred with disruptive behaviors. <i>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health</i> , 2022, 16, .	2.5	3
34	Assessing Fine-Granularity Structural and Functional Connectivity in Children With Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 594830.	2.0	2
35	Monoaminergic Genetic Variants, Prefrontal Cortex-Amygdala Circuit, and Emotional Symptoms in Children With ADHD: Exploration Based on the Gene-Brain-Behavior Relationship. <i>Journal of Attention Disorders</i> , 2021, 25, 1272-1283.	2.6	2
36	Inhibition-directed multimodal imaging fusion patterns in adults with ADHD and its potential underlying gene-brain-cognition-relationship. <i>CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics</i> , 2021, 27, 664-673.	3.9	2