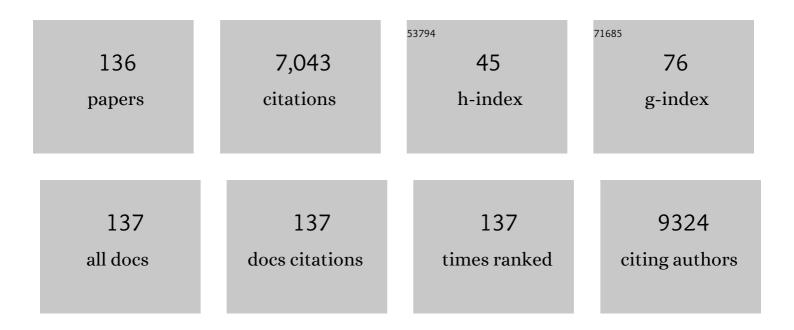
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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MADELDEES

#	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	The GDP-GTP Exchange Factor Collybistin: An Essential Determinant of Neuronal Gephyrin Clustering. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 5816-5826.	3.6	239
3	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
4	Mutations in the gene encoding GlyT2 (SLC6A5) define a presynaptic component of human startle disease. Nature Genetics, 2006, 38, 801-806.	21.4	232
5	Ultra-rare genetic variation in common epilepsies: a case-control sequencing study. Lancet Neurology, The, 2017, 16, 135-143.	10.2	190
6	The genetics of hyperekplexia: more than startle!. Trends in Genetics, 2008, 24, 439-447.	6.7	187
7	TUBA1A mutations cause wide spectrum lissencephaly (smooth brain) and suggest that multiple neuronal migration pathways converge on alpha tubulins. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 2817-2827.	2.9	176
8	Additional support for schizophrenia linkage on chromosomes 6 and 8: A multicenter study. , 1996, 67, 580-594.		166
9	An ovine transgenic Huntington's disease model. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 1873-1882.	2.9	166
10	Immunohistochemical staining of post-mortem adult human brain sections. Nature Protocols, 2006, 1, 2719-2732.	12.0	155
11	Dynamic changes in myelin aberrations and oligodendrocyte generation in chronic amyloidosis in mice and men. Glia, 2013, 61, 273-286.	4.9	155
12	Evidence for recessive as well as dominant forms of startle disease (hyperekplexia) caused by mutations in the α1 subunit of the inhibitory glycine receptor. Human Molecular Genetics, 1994, 3, 2175-2179.	2.9	151
13	Hyperekplexia associated with compound heterozygote mutations in the beta-subunit of the human inhibitory glycine receptor (GLRB). Human Molecular Genetics, 2002, 11, 853-860.	2.9	151
14	Association studies of bipolar disorder at the human serotonin transporter gene (hSERT; 5HTT). Molecular Psychiatry, 1997, 2, 398-402.	7.9	145
15	A Two-Stage Genome Scan for Schizophrenia Susceptibility Genes in 196 Affected Sibling Pairs. Human Molecular Genetics, 1999, 8, 1729-1739.	2.9	136
16	Overlapping cortical malformations and mutations in TUBB2B and TUBA1A. Brain, 2013, 136, 536-548.	7.6	133
17	Functional variants of antioxidant genes in smokers with COPD and in those with normal lung function. Thorax, 2006, 61, 394-399.	5.6	120
18	lsoform Heterogeneity of the Human Gephyrin Gene (GPHN), Binding Domains to the Glycine Receptor, and Mutation Analysis in Hyperekplexia. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 24688-24696.	3.4	113

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19	Pathophysiological Mechanisms of Dominant and Recessive GLRA1 Mutations in Hyperekplexia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 9612-9620.	3.6	112
20	Misdiagnosis of Long QT Syndrome as Epilepsy at First Presentation. Annals of Emergency Medicine, 2009, 54, 26-32.	0.6	103
21	Complement is activated in progressive multiple sclerosis cortical grey matter lesions. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 161.	7.2	101
22	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
23	Meningeal inflammation and cortical demyelination in acute multiple sclerosis. Annals of Neurology, 2018, 84, 829-842.	5.3	96
24	How did the domestication of Fertile Crescent grain crops increase their yields?. Functional Ecology, 2017, 31, 387-397.	3.6	93
25	Tubulin genes and malformations of cortical development. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2018, 61, 744-754.	1.3	93
26	Polygenic burden in focal and generalized epilepsies. Brain, 2019, 142, 3473-3481.	7.6	90
27	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
28	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
29	Recognizable cerebellar dysplasia associated with mutations in multiple tubulin genes. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 5313-5325.	2.9	77
30	Genome-wide Polygenic Burden of Rare Deleterious Variants in Sudden Unexpected Death in Epilepsy. EBioMedicine, 2015, 2, 1063-1070.	6.1	74
31	Compound heterozygosity and nonsense mutations in the α1-subunit of the inhibitory glycine receptor in hyperekplexia. Human Genetics, 2001, 109, 267-270.	3.8	72
32	Near-miss SIDS due to Brugada syndrome. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2005, 90, 528-529.	1.9	72
33	De novo mutations in GRIN1 cause extensive bilateral polymicrogyria. Brain, 2018, 141, 698-712.	7.6	72
34	Further evidence of autosomal dominant congenital zonular pulverulent cataracts linked to 13q11 (CZP3) and a novel mutation in connexin 46 (GJA 3). Human Genetics, 2000, 106, 206-209.	3.8	68
35	Genotype-phenotype correlations in hyperekplexia: apnoeas, learning difficulties and speech delay. Brain, 2013, 136, 3085-3095.	7.6	66
36	Phospho‧TAT5 and phosphoâ€Akt expression in chronic myeloproliferative neoplasms. British Journal of Haematology, 2009, 147, 495-506.	2.5	65

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37	No evidence for allelic association between bipolar disorder and monoamine oxidase a gene polymorphisms. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 1995, 60, 322-324.	2.4	64
38	Brugada Syndrome Masquerading as Febrile Seizures. Pediatrics, 2007, 119, e1206-e1211.	2.1	64
39	A genomewide linkage study of age at onset in schizophrenia. American Journal of Medical Genetics Part A, 2001, 105, 439-445.	2.4	63
40	Posthumous diagnosis of long QT syndrome from neonatal screening cards. Heart Rhythm, 2010, 7, 481-486.	0.7	56
41	Localisation of glycine receptors in the human forebrain, brainstem, and cervical spinal cord: an immunohistochemical review. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2009, 2, 25.	2.9	54
42	Not All hERG Pore Domain Mutations Have a Severe Phenotype: G584S Has an Inactivation Gating Defect with Mild Phenotype Compared to G572S, Which Has a Dominant Negative Trafficking Defect and a Severe Phenotype. Journal of Cardiovascular Electrophysiology, 2009, 20, 923-930.	1.7	54
43	Novel missense mutations in the glycine receptor Î ² subunit gene (GLRB) in startle disease. Neurobiology of Disease, 2013, 52, 137-149.	4.4	54
44	A homozygous ATAD1 mutation impairs postsynaptic AMPA receptor trafficking and causes a lethal encephalopathy. Brain, 2018, 141, 651-661.	7.6	52
45	GLRB is the third major gene of effect in hyperekplexia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 927-940.	2.9	50
46	Differential localization of γâ€eminobutyric acid type a and glycine receptor subunits and gephyrin in the human pons, medulla oblongata and uppermost cervical segment of the spinal cord: An immunohistochemical study. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2010, 518, 305-328.	1.6	48
47	Weight change associated with antiepileptic drugs. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2013, 84, 796-799.	1.9	48
48	Validating epilepsy diagnoses in routinely collected data. Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association, 2017, 52, 195-198.	2.0	48
49	The glycinergic system in human startle disease: a genetic screening approach. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2010, 3, 8.	2.9	47
50	Epilepsy subtype-specific copy number burden observed in a genome-wide study of 17 458 subjects. Brain, 2020, 143, 2106-2118.	7.6	47
51	Epilepsy and deprivation, a data linkage study. Epilepsia, 2015, 56, 585-591.	5.1	45
52	Trends in the first antiepileptic drug prescribed for epilepsy between 2000 and 2010. Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association, 2014, 23, 77-80.	2.0	44
53	Biophysical Properties of 9 <i>KCNQ1</i> Mutations Associated With Long-QT Syndrome. Circulation: Arrhythmia and Electrophysiology, 2009, 2, 417-426.	4.8	43
54	Startle disease in Irish wolfhounds associated with a microdeletion in the glycine transporter GlyT2 gene. Neurobiology of Disease, 2011, 43, 184-189.	4.4	43

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55	Clinical spectrum of <i>STX1B</i> -related epileptic disorders. Neurology, 2019, 92, e1238-e1249.	1.1	43
56	A Novel Dominant Hyperekplexia Mutation Y705C Alters Trafficking and Biochemical Properties of the Presynaptic Glycine Transporter GlyT2. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 28986-29002.	3.4	42
57	Incidence, Prevalence, and Health Care Outcomes in Idiopathic Intracranial Hypertension. Neurology, 2021, 96, .	1.1	42
58	Bipolar disorder and the serotonin transporter gene: a family-based association study. Psychological Medicine, 1999, 29, 1249-1254.	4.5	41
59	Long QT and Brugada syndrome gene mutations in New Zealand. Heart Rhythm, 2007, 4, 1306-1314.	0.7	41
60	Ghrelin inhibits LPS-induced release of IL-6 from mouse dopaminergic neurones. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2013, 10, 40.	7.2	41
61	Functional Traits Differ between Cereal Crop Progenitors and Other Wild Grasses Gathered in the Neolithic Fertile Crescent. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87586.	2.5	41
62	Glycine receptors in the striatum, globus pallidus, and substantia nigra of the human brain: An immunohistochemical study. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2007, 502, 1012-1029.	1.6	40
63	A Novel GABRG2 mutation, p.R136*, in a family with GEFS+ and extended phenotypes. Neurobiology of Disease, 2014, 64, 131-141.	4.4	39
64	Using natural language processing to extract structured epilepsy data from unstructured clinic letters: development and validation of the ExECT (extraction of epilepsy clinical text) system. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e023232.	1.9	39
65	QT interval prolongation associated with sibutramine treatment. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2006, 61, 464-469.	2.4	38
66	A critical role for glycine transporters in hyperexcitability disorders. Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience, 2008, 1, 1.	2.9	37
67	Characterisation, mutation detection, and association analysis of alternative promoters and 5′ UTRs of the human dopamine D3 receptor gene in schizophrenia. Molecular Psychiatry, 2002, 7, 493-502.	7.9	35
68	New Hyperekplexia Mutations Provide Insight into Glycine Receptor Assembly, Trafficking, and Activation Mechanisms. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 33745-33759.	3.4	35
69	Sub-genic intolerance, ClinVar, and the epilepsies: A whole-exome sequencing study of 29,165 individuals. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2021, 108, 965-982.	6.2	35
70	Association of gephyrin and glycine receptors in the human brainstem and spinal cord: an immunohistochemical analysis. Neuroscience, 2003, 122, 773-784.	2.3	33
71	Sox-2 is expressed by glial and progenitor cells and Pax-6 is expressed by neuroblasts in the human subventricular zone. Experimental Neurology, 2007, 204, 828-831.	4.1	33
72	PICK1 interacts with α7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors and controls their clustering. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2007, 35, 339-355.	2.2	32

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73	Molecular investigation of TBP allele length:. Neurobiology of Disease, 2003, 13, 37-45.	4.4	31
74	Differential localization of GABA _A receptor subunits within the substantia nigra of the human brain: An immunohistochemical study. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2008, 506, 912-929.	1.6	31
75	A comprehensive neuropsychological description of cognition in drug-refractory juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2014, 36, 124-129.	1.7	31
76	The genetics of epilepsy—The past, the present and future. Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association, 2010, 19, 680-683.	2.0	30
77	Optimized sample preparation for highâ€resolution AFM characterization of fixed human cells. Journal of Microscopy, 2010, 240, 111-121.	1.8	29
78	Executive functions and psychiatric symptoms in drug-refractory juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2014, 35, 72-77.	1.7	29
79	Symptoms and Signs Associated with Syncope in Young People with Primary Cardiac Arrhythmias. Heart Lung and Circulation, 2011, 20, 593-598.	0.4	27
80	Epilepsy, antiepileptic drugs, and the risk of major cardiovascular events. Epilepsia, 2021, 62, 1604-1616.	5.1	27
81	Elevated serum gastrin levels in Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome: A marker of severe KCNQ1 dysfunction?. Heart Rhythm, 2011, 8, 551-554.	0.7	26
82	Were Fertile Crescent crop progenitors higher yielding than other wild species that were never domesticated?. New Phytologist, 2015, 207, 905-913.	7.3	26
83	Harris syndrome - a geographic perspective. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2005, 3, 2581-2582.	3.8	24
84	Pathogenic copy number variants and SCN1A mutations in patients with intellectual disability and childhood-onset epilepsy. BMC Medical Genetics, 2016, 17, 34.	2.1	23
85	Phenotypic analysis of 303 multiplex families with common epilepsies. Brain, 2017, 140, 2144-2156.	7.6	23
86	Distribution of gephyrin in the human brain: an immunohistochemical analysis. Neuroscience, 2003, 116, 145-156.	2.3	22
87	Identifying and prioritising epilepsy treatment uncertainties. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2010, 81, 918-921.	1.9	22
88	TBP, a polyglutamine tract containing protein, accumulates in Alzheimer's disease. Molecular Brain Research, 2004, 125, 120-128.	2.3	21
89	Next Generation Sequencing Methodologies - An Overview. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2012, 89, 1-26.	2.3	21
90	Next Generation Sequencing in the Clinical Domain: Clinical Advantages, Practical, and Ethical Challenges. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2012, 89, 27-63.	2.3	21

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91	Trait impulsivity in Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy. Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology, 2021, 8, 138-152.	3.7	21
92	Autosome search for schizophrenia susceptibility genes in multiply affected families. Molecular Psychiatry, 1999, 4, 353-359.	7.9	20
93	Missense variants in the N-terminal domain of the A isoform of FHF2/FGF13 cause an X-linked developmental and epileptic encephalopathy. American Journal of Human Genetics, 2021, 108, 176-185.	6.2	20
94	Structural Modelling Pipelines in Next Generation Sequencing Projects. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2012, 89, 117-167.	2.3	19
95	Sex-specific disease modifiers in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 2785.	3.3	19
96	GABAA receptor subunit and gephyrin protein changes differ in the globus pallidus in Huntington's diseased brain. Brain Research, 2003, 994, 265-270.	2.2	18
97	Coinheritance of long QT syndrome and Kearns-Sayre syndrome. Heart Rhythm, 2007, 4, 1568-1572.	0.7	15
98	Flowâ€induced ATP release in patientâ€specific arterial geometries – a comparative study of computational models. International Journal for Numerical Methods in Biomedical Engineering, 2013, 29, 1038-1056.	2.1	13
99	Chromosome 2 interstitial deletion (del(2)(q14.1q21)) associated with connective tissue laxity and an attention deficit disorder. Journal of Medical Genetics, 2001, 38, 493-496.	3.2	13
100	Red cell dimorphism in a young man with a constitutional chromosomal translocation t(11;22)(p15.5;q11.21). British Journal of Haematology, 1994, 87, 386-395.	2.5	11
101	Hyperekplexia: Report on phenotype and genotype of 16 Jordanian patients. Brain and Development, 2017, 39, 306-311.	1.1	11
102	Cereal progenitors differ in stand harvest characteristics from related wild grasses. Journal of Ecology, 2018, 106, 1286-1297.	4.0	11
103	Educational attainment of children born to mothers with epilepsy. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2018, 89, 736-740.	1.9	11
104	Expanding the phenotype of TRAK1 mutations: hyperekplexia and refractory status epilepticus. Brain, 2018, 141, e55-e55.	7.6	11
105	Epilepsy in families: Age at onset is a familial trait, independent of syndrome. Annals of Neurology, 2019, 86, 91-98.	5.3	11
106	Fine architecture and mutation mapping of human brain inhibitory system ligand gated ion channels by high-throughput homology modeling. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2010, 80, 117-152.	2.3	10
107	Development of a cardiac inherited disease service and clinical registry: A 15-year perspective. American Heart Journal, 2019, 209, 126-130.	2.7	10
108	Opportunities and Challenges for Genome Sequencing in the Clinic. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2012, 89, 65-83.	2.3	9

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109	Ethnicity can predict GLRA1 genotypes in hyperekplexia. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2015, 86, 341-343.	1.9	9
110	Antiepileptic Drug Teratogenicity and De Novo Genetic Variation Load. Annals of Neurology, 2020, 87, 897-906.	5.3	9
111	Genetic epilepsy with febrile seizures plus: definite and borderline phenotypes. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2012, 83, 336-338.	1.9	8
112	Association of ultraâ€rare coding variants with genetic generalized epilepsy: A case–control whole exome sequencing study. Epilepsia, 2022, 63, 723-735.	5.1	8
113	An unusual case of hyperekplexia. European Journal of Paediatric Neurology, 2000, 4, 77-80.	1.6	7
114	Implications for families of advances in understanding the genetic basis of epilepsy. Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association, 2010, 19, 675-679.	2.0	7
115	Fertile Crescent crop progenitors gained a competitive advantage from large seedlings. Ecology and Evolution, 2021, 11, 3300-3312.	1.9	7
116	Epilepsy mortality in Wales during COVID-19. Seizure: the Journal of the British Epilepsy Association, 2022, 94, 39-42.	2.0	7
117	Translation of genetic findings to clinical practice in juvenile myoclonic epilepsy. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2013, 26, 241-246.	1.7	6
118	The phenotype of bilateral hippocampal sclerosis and its management in "real life―clinical settings. Epilepsia, 2018, 59, 1410-1420.	5.1	6
119	Epilepsy genetics: clinical beginnings and social consequences. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2009, 102, 497-499.	0.5	4
120	Intestinal-Cell Kinase and Juvenile Myoclonic Epilepsy. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 380, e24.	27.0	4
121	Linkage analysis in an autosomal dominant â€ [~] zonular nuclear pulverulent' congenital cataract, mapped to chromosome 13q11-13. Eye, 2000, 14, 172-175.	2.1	3
122	The conundrum of complexity in epilepsy. Lancet Neurology, The, 2007, 6, 943-944.	10.2	3
123	Substantial subpial cortical demyelination in progressive multiple sclerosis: have we underestimated the extent of cortical pathology?. Neuroimmunology and Neuroinflammation, 2020, , .	1.4	3
124	Polymorphisms in Neuropsychiatric and Neuroinflammatory Disorders and the Role of Next Generation Sequencing in Early Diagnosis and Treatment. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2012, 89, 85-116.	2.3	2
125	Neonatal hyperekplexia with homozygous p.R392H mutation in GLRA1. Epileptic Disorders, 2014, 16, 354-357.	1.3	2
126	The "maternal effect―on epilepsy risk: Analysis of familial epilepsies and reassessment of prior evidence. Annals of Neurology, 2020, 87, 132-138.	5.3	2

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127	Reply: ATAD1 encephalopathy and stiff baby syndrome: a recognizable clinical presentation. Brain, 2018, 141, e50-e50.	7.6	1
128	Long-term outcomes after epilepsy surgery, a retrospective cohort study linking patient-reported outcomes and routine healthcare data. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2020, 111, 107196.	1.7	1
129	Preface. Advances in Protein Chemistry and Structural Biology, 2012, 89, vii-ix.	2.3	0
130	GLRB is the third major gene of effect in hyperekplexia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 2552-2552.	2.9	0
131	TUBULINOPATHIES IN MALFORMATIONS OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2014, 85, e4.139-e4.	1.9	0
132	MECHANISMS OF DISEASE IN THE HYPEREKPLEXIAS. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2014, 85, e4.117-e4.	1.9	0
133	Hyperekplexia: Stiffness, startle and syncope. Journal of Pediatric Neurology, 2015, 08, 011-014.	0.2	0
134	Quantitative analysis of phenotypic elements augments traditional electroclinical classification of common familial epilepsies. Epilepsia, 2019, 60, 2194-2203.	5.1	0
135	The Cellular Localisation of GABAA and Glycine Receptors in the Human Basal Ganglia. Advances in Behavioral Biology, 2009, , 225-237.	0.2	0
136	204†Idiopathic intracranial hypertension in Wales: population characterisation, epidemiological trends and healthcare utilisation. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry, 2022, 93, A72.1-A72.	1.9	0