Chady H Hakim

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

35 papers	2,354 citations	471509 17 h-index	377865 34 g-index
35 all docs	35 docs citations	35 times ranked	3485 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	In vivo genome editing improves muscle function in a mouse model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Science, 2016, 351, 403-407.	12.6	957
2	Animal models of Duchenne muscular dystrophy: from basic mechanisms to gene therapy. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2015, 8, 195-213.	2.4	376
3	Microdystrophin Ameliorates Muscular Dystrophy in the Canine Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Molecular Therapy, 2013, 21, 750-757.	8.2	114
4	Safe and bodywide muscle transduction in young adult Duchenne muscular dystrophy dogs with adeno-associated virus. Human Molecular Genetics, 2015, 24, 5880-5890.	2.9	104
5	AAV CRISPR editing rescues cardiac and muscle function for 18 months in dystrophic mice. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	5.0	79
6	A Five-Repeat Micro-Dystrophin Gene Ameliorated Dystrophic Phenotype in the Severe DBA/2J-mdx Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2017, 6, 216-230.	4.1	78
7	Cas9-specific immune responses compromise local and systemic AAV CRISPR therapy in multiple dystrophic canine models. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 6769.	12.8	73
8	The passive mechanical properties of the extensor digitorum longus muscle are compromised in 2- to 20-mo-old mdx mice. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 110, 1656-1663.	2.5	60
9	Evaluation of Muscle Function of the Extensor Digitorum Longus Muscle Ex vivo and Tibialis Anterior Muscle In situ in Mice. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2013, , .	0.3	57
10	Dual AAV Gene Therapy for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy with a 7-kb Mini-Dystrophin Gene in the Canine Model. Human Gene Therapy, 2018, 29, 299-311.	2.7	55
11	AAV9 Edits Muscle Stem Cells in Normal and Dystrophic Adult Mice. Molecular Therapy, 2019, 27, 1568-1585.	8.2	54
12	Monitoring Murine Skeletal Muscle Function for Muscle Gene Therapy. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2011, 709, 75-89.	0.9	52
13	Dystrophin contains multiple independent membrane-binding domains. Human Molecular Genetics, 2016, 25, 3647-3653.	2.9	44
14	Gender differences in contractile and passive properties of mdx extensor digitorum longus muscle. Muscle and Nerve, 2012, 45, 250-256.	2.2	29
15	Systemic gene transfer reveals distinctive muscle transduction profile of tyrosine mutant AAV-1, -6, and -9 in neonatal dogs. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2014, 1, 14002.	4.1	25
16	Dystrophin Deficiency Compromises Force Production of the Extensor Carpi Ulnaris Muscle in the Canine Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e44438.	2.5	25
17	High prevalence of plasma lipid abnormalities in human and canine Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophies depicts a new type of primary genetic dyslipidemia. Journal of Clinical Lipidology, 2020, 14, 459-469.e0.	1.5	18
18	Automatic characterization of stride parameters in canines with a single wearable inertial sensor. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0198893.	2.5	14

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	An improved method for studying mouse diaphragm function. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 19453.	3.3	14
20	Truncated dystrophins reduce muscle stiffness in the extensor digitorum longus muscle of mdx mice. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 482-489.	2.5	12
21	Non-invasive evaluation of muscle disease in the canine model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy by electrical impedance myography. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0173557.	2.5	12
22	Questions Answered and Unanswered by the First CRISPR Editing Study in a Canine Model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy. Human Gene Therapy, 2019, 30, 535-543.	2.7	12
23	Alpha 7 integrin preserves the function of the extensor digitorum longus muscle in dystrophin-null mice. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 1388-1392.	2.5	11
24	RNAi-mediated Gene Silencing of Mutant Myotilin Improves Myopathy in LGMD1A Mice. Molecular Therapy - Nucleic Acids, 2014, 3, e160.	5.1	11
25	Nitric oxideâ€dependent attenuation of noradrenalineâ€induced vasoconstriction is impaired in the canine model of Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Journal of Physiology, 2018, 596, 5199-5216.	2.9	11
26	A marginal level of dystrophin partially ameliorates hindlimb muscle passive mechanical properties in dystrophinâ€null mice. Muscle and Nerve, 2012, 46, 943-947.	2.2	10
27	Micro-dystrophin AAV Vectors Made by Transient Transfection and Herpesvirus System Are Equally Potent in Treating mdx Mouse Muscle Disease. Molecular Therapy - Methods and Clinical Development, 2020, 18, 664-678.	4.1	10
28	The FVB Background Does Not Dramatically Alter the Dystrophic Phenotype of Mdx Mice. PLOS Currents, 2015, 7, .	1.4	7
29	Four-limb wireless IMU sensor system for automatic gait detection in canines. Scientific Reports, 2022, 12, 4788.	3.3	7
30	Early loss of ambulation is not a representative clinical feature in Duchenne muscular dystrophy dogs: remarks on the article of BarthÃ©lÃ©my et al.. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2015, 8, 193-194.	2.4	6
31	Extensor carpi ulnaris muscle shows unexpected slow-to-fast fiber type switch in Duchenne muscular dystrophy dogs. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2021, , .	2.4	6
32	Night Activity Reduction is a Signature Physiological Biomarker for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy Dogs. Journal of Neuromuscular Diseases, 2015, 2, 397-407.	2.6	5
33	Systemic Delivery of Adeno-Associated Viral Vectors in Mice and Dogs. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2019, 1937, 281-294.	0.9	5
34	Widespread severe myodegeneration in a compound heterozygote female dog with dystrophin deficiency. Veterinary Medicine and Science, 2021, 7, 654-659.	1.6	1
35	Cover Image, Volume 10, Issue 2. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Nanomedicine and Nanobiotechnology, 2018, 10, e1514.	6.1	0