

# Edor Kabashi

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9153009/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

70  
papers

5,826  
citations

117571

34  
h-index

95218

68  
g-index

73  
all docs

73  
docs citations

73  
times ranked

8124  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Novel genome-editing-based approaches to treat motor neuron diseases: Promises and challenges. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2022, 30, 47-53.	3.7	13
2	Autophagy and ALS: mechanistic insights and therapeutic implications. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2022, 18, 254-282.	4.3	66
3	Functional characterisation of the amyotrophic lateral sclerosis risk locus GPX3/TNIP1. <i>Genome Medicine</i> , 2022, 14, 7.	3.6	12
4	TDP-43 Regulation of AChE Expression Can Mediate ALS-Like Phenotype in Zebrafish. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 221.	1.8	16
5	Synaptic disruption and CREB-regulated transcription are restored by K <sup>+</sup> channel blockers in ALS. <i>EMBO Molecular Medicine</i> , 2021, 13, e13131.	3.3	22
6	Deep phenotyping unstructured data mining in an extensive pediatric database to unravel a common KCNA2 variant in neurodevelopmental syndromes. <i>Genetics in Medicine</i> , 2021, 23, 968-971.	1.1	9
7	Behavioral And Physiological Analysis In A Zebrafish Model Of Epilepsy. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2021, , .	0.2	1
8	Expanding the genetic and phenotypic relevance of <i>KCNB1</i> variants in developmental and epileptic encephalopathies: 27 new patients and overview of the literature. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2020, 41, 69-80.	1.1	33
9	Freezing activity brief data from a new FUS mutant zebrafish line. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2020, 31, 105921.	0.5	2
10	Developmental and epilepsy spectrum of <i>KCNB1</i> encephalopathy with long-term outcome. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2020, 61, 2461-2473.	2.6	17
11	Functional Characterization of Neurofilament Light Splicing and Misbalance in Zebrafish. <i>Cells</i> , 2020, 9, 1238.	1.8	3
12	Functional characterization of a FUS mutant zebrafish line as a novel genetic model for ALS. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2020, 142, 104935.	2.1	18
13	Diagnostic Challenge and Neuromuscular Junction Contribution to ALS Pathogenesis. <i>Frontiers in Neurology</i> , 2019, 10, 68.	1.1	27
14	Association of Rare Genetic Variants in Opioid Receptors with Tourette Syndrome. <i>Tremor and Other Hyperkinetic Movements</i> , 2019, 9, .	1.1	13
15	Depdc5 knockdown causes mTOR-dependent motor hyperactivity in zebrafish. <i>Annals of Clinical and Translational Neurology</i> , 2018, 5, 510-523.	1.7	32
16	Transcriptomic Analysis of Zebrafish TDP-43 Transgenic Lines. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 11, 463.	1.4	17
17	ATXN2 trinucleotide repeat length correlates with risk of ALS. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2017, 51, 178.e1-178.e9.	1.5	86
18	Neuroleptics as therapeutic compounds stabilizing neuromuscular transmission in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2017, 2, .	2.3	83

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Neuromuscular Junction Impairment in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Reassessing the Role of Acetylcholinesterase. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 9, 160.	1.4	49
20	ALSUntangled No. 35: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy*. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2016, 17, 622-624.	1.1	0
21	The most prevalent genetic cause of ALS-FTD, C9orf72 synergizes the toxicity of ATXN2 intermediate polyglutamine repeats through the autophagy pathway. <i>Autophagy</i> , 2016, 12, 1406-1408.	4.3	35
22	Loss of C9 <sc>ORF</sc> 72 impairs autophagy and synergizes with polyQ Ataxinâ€2 to induce motor neuron dysfunction and cell death. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2016, 35, 1276-1297.	3.5	343
23	Loss of VPS13C Function in Autosomal-Recessive Parkinsonism Causes Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Increases PINK1/Parkin-Dependent Mitophagy. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2016, 98, 500-513.	2.6	333
24	Deciphering spreading mechanisms in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Current Opinion in Neurology</i> , 2015, 28, 455-461.	1.8	17
25	ALSUntangled No. 30: Methylcobalamin. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2015, 16, 536-539.	1.1	7
26	ALSUntangled No. 28: Acupuncture. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2015, 16, 286-289.	1.1	1
27	ALSUntangled No. 27: Precision Stem Cell. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2015, 16, 282-285.	1.1	2
28	ALSUntangled No. 29: MitoQ. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2015, 16, 427-429.	1.1	1
29	Defining the genetic connection linking amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) with frontotemporal dementia (FTD). <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2015, 31, 263-273.	2.9	106
30	Abnormal splicing switch of DMDâ€™s penultimate exon compromises muscle fibre maintenance in myotonic dystrophy. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7205.	5.8	76
31	Two novel COLVI long chains in zebrafish that are essential for muscle development. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 6624-6639.	1.4	18
32	Sqstm1 knock-down causes a locomotor phenotype ameliorated by rapamycin in a zebrafish model of ALS/FTLD. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 1682-1690.	1.4	69
33	Fishing for causes and cures of motor neuron disorders. <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2014, 7, 799-809.	1.2	60
34	ALSUntangled No. 26: Lunasin. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2014, 15, 622-626.	1.1	7
35	Contribution of <i>ATXN2</i> intermediary polyQ expansions in a spectrum of neurodegenerative disorders. <i>Neurology</i> , 2014, 83, 990-995.	1.5	70
36	Defining the association of TMEM106B variants among frontotemporal lobar degeneration patients with GRN mutations and C9orf72 repeat expansions. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2014, 35, 2658.e1-2658.e5.	1.5	33

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	hnRNPA2B1 and hnRNPA1 mutations are rare in patients with "multisystem proteinopathy" and frontotemporal lobar degeneration phenotypes. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2014, 35, 934.e5-934.e6.	1.5	47
38	Homozygous TREM2 mutation in a family with atypical frontotemporal dementia. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2014, 35, 2419.e23-2419.e25.	1.5	84
39	Loss of Function of Glucocerebrosidase GBA2 Is Responsible for Motor Neuron Defects in Hereditary Spastic Paraplegia. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2013, 92, 238-244.	2.6	154
40	TARDBP and FUS Mutations Associated with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis: Summary and Update. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2013, 34, 812-826.	1.1	216
41	Pharmacological reduction of ER stress protects against TDP-43 neuronal toxicity in vivo. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2013, 55, 64-75.	2.1	113
42	Mutations in the PFN1 gene are not a common cause in patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and frontotemporal lobar degeneration in France. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2013, 34, 1709.e1-1709.e2.	1.5	21
43	Screening UBQLN-2 in French frontotemporal lobar degeneration and frontotemporal lobar degeneration "amyotrophic lateral sclerosis patients. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2013, 34, 2078.e5-2078.e6.	1.5	6
44	TREM2 mutations are rare in a French cohort of patients with frontotemporal dementia. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2013, 34, 2443.e1-2443.e2.	1.5	35
45	Loss of function of C9orf72 causes motor deficits in a zebrafish model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2013, 74, 180-187.	2.8	284
46	ALS Untangled No. 21: Fecal transplants. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2013, 14, 482-485.	1.1	5
47	ALS Untangled No. 20: The Deanna Protocol. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Frontotemporal Degeneration</i> , 2013, 14, 319-323.	1.1	19
48	SQSTM1 Mutations in French Patients With Frontotemporal Dementia or Frontotemporal Dementia With Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>JAMA Neurology</i> , 2013, 70, 1403-10.	4.5	153
49	Investigating the contribution of VAPB/ALS8 loss of function in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2013, 22, 2350-2360.	1.4	75
50	ALS Untangled No. 17: "When ALS Is Lyme" Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Other Motor Neuron Disorders, 2012, 13, 487-491.	2.3	6
51	Spatacsin and spastizin act in the same pathway required for proper spinal motor neuron axon outgrowth in zebrafish. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2012, 48, 299-308.	2.1	42
52	Impaired proteasome function in sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Other Motor Neuron Disorders</i> , 2012, 13, 367-371.	2.3	54
53	Methylene Blue Protects against TDP-43 and FUS Neuronal Toxicity in <i>C. elegans</i> and <i>D. rerio</i> . <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e42117.	1.1	88
54	Zebrafish models for the functional genomics of neurogenetic disorders. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2011, 1812, 335-345.	1.8	95

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	FUS and TARDBP but Not SOD1 Interact in Genetic Models of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2011, 7, e1002214.	1.5	167
56	In the swim of things: recent insights to neurogenetic disorders from zebrafish. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2010, 26, 373-381.	2.9	45
57	Gain and loss of function of ALS-related mutations of TARDBP (TDP-43) cause motor deficits in vivo. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2010, 19, 671-683.	1.4	350
58	No TARDBP Mutations in a French Canadian Population of Patients With Parkinson Disease. <i>Archives of Neurology</i> , 2009, 66, 281-2.	4.9	12
59	TARDBP mutations in individuals with sporadic and familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2008, 40, 572-574.	9.4	1,371
60	ALS predisposition modifiers: Knock NOX, who's there? SOD1 mice still are. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2008, 16, 140-142.	1.4	11
61	Proteasomes remain intact, but show early focal alteration in their composition in a mouse model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2008, 105, 2353-2366.	2.1	31
62	Contribution of TARDBP mutations to sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2008, 46, 112-114.	1.5	162
63	Als2 mRNA splicing variants detected in KO mice rescue severe motor dysfunction phenotype in Als2 knock-down zebrafish. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2008, 17, 2691-2702.	1.4	48
64	Tryptophan 32 Potentiates Aggregation and Cytotoxicity of a Copper/Zinc Superoxide Dismutase Mutant Associated with Familial Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 282, 16329-16335.	1.6	67
65	G.P.18.11 Functional characterization of strumpellin, mutated in hereditary spastic paraplegia. <i>Neuromuscular Disorders</i> , 2007, 17, 893.	0.3	0
66	Oxidized/misfolded superoxide dismutase $\alpha$ 1: the cause of all amyotrophic lateral sclerosis?. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2007, 62, 553-559.	2.8	137
67	Failure of protein quality control in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2006, 1762, 1038-1050.	1.8	78
68	Motor Neuron Disease. , 2006, , 247-264.		0
69	Proteasome activity or expression is not altered by activation of the heat shock transcription factor Hsf1 in cultured fibroblasts or myoblasts. <i>Cell Stress and Chaperones</i> , 2005, 10, 230.	1.2	10
70	Focal dysfunction of the proteasome: a pathogenic factor in a mouse model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 89, 1325-1335.	2.1	141