

# Dorien Peters

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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151  
papers

11,579  
citations

36303

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102  
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153  
docs citations

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times ranked

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Monoallelic IFT140 pathogenic variants are an important cause of the autosomal dominant polycystic kidney-spectrum phenotype. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2022, 109, 136-156.	6.2	62
2	Loss of Function of Kidney-specific GLUT2 Blunts Hyperglycemia by Elevating Glycosuria in a Mouse Model of Diabetes. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, .	0.5	0
3	In vitro 3D phenotypic drug screen identifies celastrol as an effective <i>in vivo</i> inhibitor of polycystic kidney disease. <i>Journal of Molecular Cell Biology</i> , 2020, 12, 644-653.	3.3	9
4	Somatostatin in renal physiology and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2020, 35, 1306-1316.	0.7	10
5	Prioritization of novel ADPKD drug candidates from disease-stage specific gene expression profiles. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2020, 51, 102585.	6.1	16
6	Polycystic Kidney Disease Caused by Bilineal Inheritance of Truncating PKD1 as Well as PKD2 Mutations. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2020, 5, 1828-1832.	0.8	0
7	Salt, but not protein intake, is associated with accelerated disease progression in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2020, 98, 989-998.	5.2	36
8	Pannexin-1 mediates fluid shear stress-sensitive purinergic signaling and cyst growth in polycystic kidney disease. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 6382-6398.	0.5	15
9	The positive effect of selective prostaglandin E2 receptor EP2 and EP4 blockade on cystogenesis <i>in vitro</i> is counteracted by increased kidney inflammation <i>in vivo</i> . <i>Kidney International</i> , 2020, 98, 404-419.	5.2	25
10	Cystic renal epithelial derived induced pluripotent stem cells from polycystic kidney disease patients. <i>Stem Cells Translational Medicine</i> , 2020, 9, 478-490.	3.3	10
11	Sensing of tubular flow and renal electrolyte transport. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2020, 16, 337-351.	9.6	41
12	Reducing YAP expression in <i>Pkd1</i> mutant mice does not improve the cystic phenotype. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2020, 24, 8876-8882.	3.6	5
13	Presence of a 34-gene signature is a favorable prognostic marker in squamous non-small cell lung carcinoma. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2020, 18, 271.	4.4	8
14	Renal cyst growth is attenuated by a combination treatment of tolvaptan and pioglitazone, while pioglitazone treatment alone is not effective. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 1672.	3.3	17
15	Molecular pathways involved in injury-repair and ADPKD progression. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2020, 72, 109648.	3.6	22
16	Urinary metabolites associate with the rate of kidney function decline in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0233213.	2.5	16
17	Lanreotide Reduces Liver Growth In Patients With Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Liver and Kidney Disease. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2019, 157, 481-491.e7.	1.3	42
18	Rapid Progression of Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: Urinary Biomarkers as Predictors. <i>American Journal of Nephrology</i> , 2019, 50, 375-385.	3.1	24

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19	Salsalate, but not metformin or canagliflozin, slows kidney cyst growth in an adult-onset mouse model of polycystic kidney disease. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2019, 47, 436-445.	6.1	50
20	Sheathless CE-MS based metabolic profiling of kidney tissue section samples from a mouse model of Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 806.	3.3	24
21	Absence of PD-L1 expression on tumor cells in the context of an activated immune infiltrate may indicate impaired IFN $\gamma$ signaling in non-small cell lung cancer. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0216864.	2.5	11
22	Drug prioritization using the semantic properties of a knowledge graph. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 6281.	3.3	33
23	Four-weekly knock-out delays renal failure in an ADPKD model with kidney injury. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2019, 249, 114-125.	4.5	6
24	Action to protect the independence and integrity of global health research. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2019, 4, e001746.	4.7	26
25	Association of Timing of Plasma Transfusion With Adverse Maternal Outcomes in Women With Persistent Postpartum Hemorrhage. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2019, 2, e1915628.	5.9	18
26	Characterisation of transcription factor profiles in polycystic kidney disease (PKD): identification and validation of STAT3 and RUNX1 in the injury/repair response and PKD progression. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2019, 97, 1643-1656.	3.9	9
27	Tubular flow activates magnesium transport in the distal convoluted tubule. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 5034-5044.	0.5	12
28	Folate-dactolisib conjugates for targeting tubular cells in polycystic kidneys. <i>Journal of Controlled Release</i> , 2019, 293, 113-125.	9.9	19
29	European ADPKD Forum multidisciplinary position statement on autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease care. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2018, 33, 563-573.	0.7	28
30	Comprehensive transcriptome analysis of fluid shear stress altered gene expression in renal epithelial cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2018, 233, 3615-3628.	4.1	42
31	Urinary Biomarkers to Identify Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease Patients With a High Likelihood of Disease Progression. <i>Kidney International Reports</i> , 2018, 3, 291-301.	0.8	26
32	Association of plasma somatostatin with disease severity and progression in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>BMC Nephrology</i> , 2018, 19, 368.	1.8	6
33	Polycystic kidney disease. <i>Nature Reviews Disease Primers</i> , 2018, 4, 50.	30.5	435
34	Comparative transcriptomics of shear stress treated Pkd1 $^{-/-}$ cells and pre-cystic kidneys reveals pathways involved in early polycystic kidney disease. <i>Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2018, 108, 1123-1134.	5.6	17
35	The expression of somatostatin receptor 2 decreases during cyst growth in mice with polycystic kidney disease. <i>Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> , 2018, 243, 1092-1098.	2.4	3
36	Effect of Lanreotide on Kidney Function in Patients With Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2018, 320, 2010.	7.4	78

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37	HIF-1 $\alpha$ promotes cyst progression in a mouse model of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2018, 94, 887-899.	5.2	63
38	Targeted deletion of the AAA-ATPase Ruvbl1 in mice disrupts ciliary integrity and causes renal disease and hydrocephalus. <i>Experimental and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2018, 50, 1-17.	7.7	22
39	Polycystin-1 dysfunction impairs electrolyte and water handling in a renal precystic mouse model for ADPKD. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, F537-F546.	2.7	17
40	STAT5 drives abnormal proliferation in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2017, 91, 575-586.	5.2	41
41	Meta-analysis of polycystic kidney disease expression profiles defines strong involvement of injury repair processes. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, F806-F817.	2.7	26
42	Hepatic Cyst Infection During Use of the Somatostatin Analog Lanreotide in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: An Interim Analysis of the Randomized Open-Label Multicenter DIPAK-1 Study. <i>Drug Safety</i> , 2017, 40, 153-167.	3.2	16
43	Fluid shear stress-induced TGF- $\beta$ /ALK5 signaling in renal epithelial cells is modulated by MEK1/2. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2017, 74, 2283-2298.	5.4	27
44	MYC activation cooperates with Vhl and Ink4a/Arf loss to induce clear cell renal cell carcinoma. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 15770.	12.8	64
45	Parallel microarray profiling identifies ErbB4 as a determinant of cyst growth in ADPKD and a prognostic biomarker for disease progression. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2017, 312, F577-F588.	2.7	26
46	Detecting PKD1 variants in polycystic kidney disease patients by single-molecule long-read sequencing. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2017, 38, 870-879.	2.5	44
47	A cross-platform metabolomics workflow for volume-restricted tissue samples: application to an animal model for polycystic kidney disease. <i>Molecular BioSystems</i> , 2017, 13, 1940-1945.	2.9	2
48	The Association of Combined Total Kidney and Liver Volume with Pain and Gastrointestinal Symptoms in Patients with Later Stage Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>American Journal of Nephrology</i> , 2017, 46, 239-248.	3.1	15
49	High-Throughput Phenotypic Screening of Kinase Inhibitors to Identify Drug Targets for Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>SLAS Discovery</i> , 2017, 22, 974-984.	2.7	40
50	Modelling TFE renal cell carcinoma in mice reveals a critical role of WNT signaling. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, .	6.0	71
51	CREBBP mutations in individuals without Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome phenotype. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2016, 170, 2681-2693.	1.2	43
52	Inhibition of Activin Signaling Slows Progression of Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 3589-3599.	6.1	42
53	Analysis of mutations within the intron20 splice donor site of CREBBP in patients with and without classical RSTS. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2016, 24, 1639-1643.	2.8	4
54	Stat3 Controls Tubulointerstitial Communication during CKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 3690-3705.	6.1	75

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55	Variable Cyst Development in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: The Biologic Context. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 3530-3538.	6.1	34
56	P2Y2R is a direct target of HIF-1 $\alpha$ and mediates secretion-dependent cyst growth of renal cyst-forming epithelial cells. <i>Purinergic Signalling</i> , 2016, 12, 687-695.	2.2	25
57	Phenotype and genotype in 52 patients with Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by EP300 mutations. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2016, 170, 3069-3082.	1.2	91
58	Dose-Titrated Vasopressin V2 Receptor Antagonist Improves Renoprotection in a Mouse Model for Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>American Journal of Nephrology</i> , 2016, 44, 194-203.	3.1	7
59	Glucose promotes secretion-dependent renal cyst growth. <i>Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2016, 94, 107-117.	3.9	16
60	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor C for Polycystic Kidney Diseases. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 69-77.	6.1	48
61	Therapeutic NOTCH3 cysteine correction in CADASIL using exon skipping: <i>in vitro</i> proof of concept. <i>Brain</i> , 2016, 139, 1123-1135.	7.6	43
62	Proteomics of Urinary Vesicles Links Plakins and Complement to Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2016, 27, 3079-3092.	6.1	58
63	LRP5 variants may contribute to ADPKD. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2016, 24, 237-242.	2.8	28
64	Therapeutic targeting of BET bromodomain protein, Brd4, delays cyst growth in ADPKD. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2015, 24, 3982-3993.	2.9	51
65	Urine Fetuin-A is a biomarker of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease progression. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2015, 13, 103.	4.4	17
66	Estimation of Total Kidney Volume in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2015, 66, 792-801.	1.9	36
67	Scattered Deletion of PKD1 in Kidneys Causes a Cystic Snowball Effect and Recapitulates Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2015, 26, 1322-1333.	6.1	60
68	Macrophage migration inhibitory factor promotes cyst growth in polycystic kidney disease. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2015, 125, 2399-2412.	8.2	107
69	Keloids in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: a clinical study. <i>British Journal of Dermatology</i> , 2014, 171, 615-621.	1.5	30
70	Translational research in ADPKD: lessons from animal models. <i>Nature Reviews Nephrology</i> , 2014, 10, 587-601.	9.6	78
71	Rationale and Design of the DIPAK 1 Study: A Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial Assessing the Efficacy of Lanreotide to Halt Disease Progression in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2014, 63, 446-455.	1.9	59
72	Cyst expansion and regression in a mouse model of polycystic kidney disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2013, 83, 1099-1108.	5.2	27

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73	Hyperphosphorylation of polycystin-2 at a critical residue in disease reveals an essential role for polycystin-1-regulated dephosphorylation. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2013, 22, 1924-1939.	2.9	47
74	Mechanoprotection by Polycystins Against Apoptosis is Mediated Through the Opening of Stretch-Activated K2P Channels. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 912.2.	0.5	0
75	Neonatal onset autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) in a patient homozygous for a <i>PKD2</i> missense mutation due to uniparental disomy. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2012, 49, 37-40.	3.2	40
76	Dose-Dependent Effects of Sirolimus on mTOR Signaling and Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2012, 23, 842-853.	6.1	84
77	Copeptin, a surrogate marker for vasopressin, is associated with kidney function decline in subjects with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2012, 27, 4131-4137.	0.7	72
78	Mechanoprotection by Polycystins against Apoptosis Is Mediated through the Opening of Stretch-Activated K2P Channels. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2012, 1, 241-250.	6.4	54
79	Exploring the Transcriptome of Ciliated Cells Using In Silico Dissection of Human Tissues. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e35618.	2.5	73
80	Polycystic kidney disease: The complexity of planar cell polarity and signaling during tissue regeneration and cyst formation. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2011, 1812, 1249-1255.	3.8	33
81	Mutations in genes encoding subunits of RNA polymerases I and III cause Treacher Collins syndrome. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2011, 43, 20-22.	21.4	308
82	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (CREBBP, EP300). <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2011, 19, 3-3.	2.8	23
83	Pkd1-inactivation in vascular smooth muscle cells and adaptation to hypertension. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2011, 91, 24-32.	3.7	30
84	Altered Hippo signalling in polycystic kidney disease. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2011, 224, 133-142.	4.5	104
85	In silico discovery and experimental validation of new protein-protein interactions. <i>Proteomics</i> , 2011, 11, 843-853.	2.2	20
86	Therapeutic potential of vasopressin V2 receptor antagonist in a mouse model for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: optimal timing and dosing of the drug. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2011, 26, 2445-2453.	0.7	68
87	Curcumin inhibits cystogenesis by simultaneous interference of multiple signaling pathways: in vivo evidence from a <i>Pkd1</i> -deletion model. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2011, 300, F1193-F1202.	2.7	112
88	Association of Urinary Biomarkers With Disease Severity in Patients With Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease: A Cross-sectional Analysis. <i>American Journal of Kidney Diseases</i> , 2010, 56, 883-895.	1.9	89
89	A complex chromosome 7q rearrangement identified in a patient with mental retardation, anxiety disorder, and autistic features. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2010, 152A, 427-433.	1.2	7
90	Elevated TGF $\beta$ signaling in experimental <i>Pkd1</i> models and human patients with polycystic kidney disease. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2010, 222, 21-31.	4.5	89

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91	Genetic Variation of DKK3 May Modify Renal Disease Severity in ADPKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2010, 21, 1510-1520.	6.1	59
92	Toxic tubular injury in kidneys from Pkd1-deletion mice accelerates cystogenesis accompanied by dysregulated planar cell polarity and canonical Wnt signaling pathways. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2009, 18, 2532-2542.	2.9	134
93	Unified Criteria for Ultrasonographic Diagnosis of ADPKD. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2009, 20, 205-212.	6.1	590
94	Two adults with Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome with mild mental retardation, glaucoma, normal growth and skull circumference, and camptodactyly of third fingers. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2009, 149A, 2849-2854.	1.2	16
95	Polycystin-1 and -2 Dosage Regulates Pressure Sensing. <i>Cell</i> , 2009, 139, 587-596.	28.9	299
96	Quantification of Cre-mediated recombination by a novel strategy reveals a stable extra-chromosomal deletion-circle in mice. <i>BMC Biotechnology</i> , 2008, 8, 18.	3.3	14
97	Tight junction composition is altered in the epithelium of polycystic kidneys. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2008, 216, 120-128.	4.5	29
98	Genomic organization and mutation screening of the human ortholog of Pkdr1 associated with polycystic kidney disease in the rat. <i>European Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2008, 51, 325-331.	1.3	3
99	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> as a model for lysosomal storage disorders. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2008, 1782, 433-446.	3.8	40
100	Innate immunity as a driving force in renal disease. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2008, 73, 7-8.	5.2	12
101	Genetic heterogeneity in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: delineation of the phenotype of the first patients carrying mutations in EP300. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2007, 44, 327-333.	3.2	97
102	Kidney-specific inactivation of the Pkd1 gene induces rapid cyst formation in developing kidneys and a slow onset of disease in adult mice. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2007, 16, 3188-3196.	2.9	183
103	Pathogenic Sequence for Dissecting Aneurysm Formation in a Hypomorphic Polycystic Kidney Disease 1 Mouse Model. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 2177-2183.	2.4	70
104	A t(4;6)(q12;p23) translocation disrupts a membrane-associated O-acetyl transferase gene (MBOAT1) in a patient with a novel brachydactyly-syndactyly syndrome. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2007, 15, 743-751.	2.8	25
105	An XX male with the sex-determining region Y gene inserted in the long arm of chromosome 16. <i>Fertility and Sterility</i> , 2006, 86, 463.e1-463.e5.	1.0	38
106	Teaching molecular genetics: Chapter 2 Transgenesis and gene targeting: mouse models to study gene function and expression. <i>Pediatric Nephrology</i> , 2006, 21, 318-323.	1.7	4
107	Cardiovascular Polycystins: Insights From Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease and Transgenic Animal Models. <i>Trends in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2006, 16, 292-298.	4.9	42
108	Transgenic mice expressing tamoxifen-inducible Cre for somatic gene modification in renal epithelial cells. <i>Genesis</i> , 2006, 44, 225-232.	1.6	61

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109	Common regulatory elements in the polycystic kidney disease 1 and 2 promoter regions. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2005, 13, 649-659.	2.8	33
110	Analysis of missense variants in the PKHD1-gene in patients with autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD). <i>Human Genetics</i> , 2005, 118, 185-206.	3.8	51
111	Deletion of the <i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i> homologues of the CLN3 gene, involved in human juvenile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis, causes a mild progeric phenotype. <i>Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease</i> , 2005, 28, 1065-1080.	3.6	15
112	Increased Activity of Activator Protein-1 Transcription Factor Components ATF2, c-Jun, and c-Fos in Human and Mouse Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2005, 16, 2724-2731.	6.1	50
113	Genetic Heterogeneity in Rubinstein-Taybi Syndrome: Mutations in Both the CBP and EP300 Genes Cause Disease. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2005, 76, 572-580.	6.2	416
114	Pericentrin forms a complex with intraflagellar transport proteins and polycystin-2 and is required for primary cilia assembly. <i>Journal of Cell Biology</i> , 2004, 166, 637-643.	5.2	175
115	Deficiency of polycystin-2 reduces Ca <sup>2+</sup> channel activity and cell proliferation in ADPKD lymphoblastoid cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2004, 18, 884-886.	0.5	63
116	Aberrant Polycystin-1 Expression Results in Modification of Activator Protein-1 Activity, whereas Wnt Signaling Remains Unaffected. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2004, 279, 27472-27481.	3.4	40
117	Lowering of Pkd1 expression is sufficient to cause polycystic kidney disease. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2004, 13, 3069-3077.	2.9	289
118	Altered distribution and co-localization of polycystin-2 with polycystin-1 in MDCK cells after wounding stress. <i>Experimental Cell Research</i> , 2004, 292, 219-230.	2.6	17
119	Loss of CBP acetyltransferase activity by PHD finger mutations in Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2003, 12, 441-450.	2.9	115
120	Genotype-Renal Function Correlation in Type 2 Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2003, 14, 1164-1174.	6.1	129
121	Heterozygous truncating mutation in the human homeobox gene GSH2 has no discernable phenotypic effect. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2002, 39, 686-688.	3.2	1
122	Distinct subcellular expression of endogenous polycystin-2 in the plasma membrane and Golgi apparatus of MDCK cells. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2002, 11, 59-67.	2.9	89
123	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: modification of disease progression. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2001, 358, 1439-1444.	13.7	77
124	Mutation detection for exons 2 to 10 of the Polycystic Kidney Disease 1 (PKD1)-gene by DGGE. <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 2001, 9, 957-960.	2.8	7
125	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by a de novo reciprocal translocation t(2;16)(q36.3;p13.3)., 2000, 92, 47-52.		38
126	Location of mutations within the PKD2 gene influences clinical outcome. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2000, 57, 1444-1451.	5.2	70



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127	Polycystin-1, the product of the polycystic kidney disease 1 gene, co-localizes with desmosomes in MDCK cells. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2000, 9, 2743-2750.	2.9	122
128	Diagnostic analysis of the Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome: five cosmids should be used for microdeletion detection and low number of protein truncating mutations. <i>Journal of Medical Genetics</i> , 2000, 37, 168-176.	3.2	95
129	The ACE insertion/deletion polymorphism has no influence on progression of renal function loss in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 2000, 15, 836-839.	0.7	24
130	Genes homologous to the autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease genes (PKD1 and PKD2). <i>European Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1999, 7, 860-872.	2.8	77
131	Cellular localization and tissue distribution of polycystin-1. , 1999, 188, 439-446.		76
132	Aberrant Splicing in the PKD2 Gene as a Cause of Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 1999, 10, 2342-2351.	6.1	77
133	The Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Genotype and Microalbuminuria in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 1999, 10, 1916-1920.	6.1	18
134	Conjunction dysfunction: CBP/p300 in human disease. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 1998, 14, 178-183.	6.7	404
135	Construction of a 1.2-Mb Contig Surrounding, and Molecular Analysis of, the Human CREB-Binding Protein (CBP/CREBBP) Gene on Chromosome 16p13.3. <i>Genomics</i> , 1997, 42, 96-114.	2.9	79
136	Mutation Detection in the Repeated Part of the PKD1 Gene. <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1997, 61, 1044-1052.	6.2	40
137	A Spectrum of Mutations in the Second Gene for Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD2). <i>American Journal of Human Genetics</i> , 1997, 61, 547-555.	6.2	92
138	<b><i>PKD2</i></b> , a Gene for Polycystic Kidney Disease That Encodes an Integral Membrane Protein. <i>Science</i> , 1996, 272, 1339-1342.	12.6	1,303
139	Analysis of a large family with the second type of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 1996, 11, 13-17.	0.7	8
140	Isolated polycystic liver disease as a distinct genetic disease, unlinked to polycystic kidney disease 1 and polycystic kidney disease 2. <i>Hepatology</i> , 1996, 23, 249-252.	7.3	78
141	Detection of translation terminating mutations in the PKD1 gene. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 1996, 11, 5-9.	0.7	14
142	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease: evidence for the existence of a third locus in a Portuguese family. <i>Human Genetics</i> , 1995, 96, 83-88.	3.8	115
143	Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome caused by mutations in the transcriptional co-activator CBP. <i>Nature</i> , 1995, 376, 348-351.	27.8	1,140
144	Intracranial aneurysms in polycystic kidney disease linked to chromosome 4.. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 1995, 6, 1670-1673.	6.1	49

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	Chromosome 4 localization of a second gene for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 1993, 5, 359-362.	21.4	272
146	Lithium, an inhibitor of cAMP-induced inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate accumulation in <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> , inhibits activation of guanine-nucleotide-binding regulatory proteins, reduces activation of adenylyl cyclase, but potentiates activation of guanylyl cyclase by cAMP. <i>FEBS Journal</i> , 1992, 209, 299-304.	0.2	11
147	Control of cAMP-induced gene expression by divergent signal transduction pathways. <i>Genesis</i> , 1991, 12, 25-34.	2.1	30
148	Selective induction of gene expression and second-messenger accumulation in <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> by the partial chemotactic antagonist 8-p-chlorophenylthioadenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1991, 88, 9219-9223.	7.1	15
149	Signal transduction, chemotaxis, and cell aggregation in <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> cells without myosin heavy chain. <i>Developmental Biology</i> , 1988, 128, 158-163.	2.0	52
150	Biochemical analyses of the crustacean hyperglycemic hormone of the crayfish <i>Astacus leptodactylus</i> . <i>General and Comparative Endocrinology</i> , 1986, 61, 248-259.	1.8	14
151	Monoclonal Antibody Against Human Ovarian Tumor-Associated Antigens. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 1986, , .	6.3	35