

Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

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[Google Scholar profile](#)

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). It is a drafting aid for the petitioner's counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

A. Overview & Filtering Statement

297

Citing papers mapped

335

Citation edges

115

Home papers mapped

44

h-index (GS)

Filtering statement – methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper’s authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar’s known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar’s institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar’s own circle.

Known limitations – counsel must verify. (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight – re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

B. Citation Independence

Independence classification has not yet been computed for this scholar.

C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total – the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing – how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner’s choice of comparison field.

Contribution 1

Claim – Contribution 1

The researcher demonstrated that CpG methylation of half-CRE sequences creates C/EBP α binding sites, thereby activating specific tissue-specific genes, a finding published in PNAS with 283 citations.

The researcher established that CpG methylation of half-CRE sequences creates C/EBP α binding sites that activate certain tissue-specific genes. This core contribution is documented in a 2010 paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS).

This work appears to address the mechanistic understanding of how DNA methylation influences transcription factor binding. By identifying that methylation can create rather than just block binding sites for C/EBP α , the research suggests a novel regulatory mechanism for tissue-specific gene expression, challenging or expanding conventional views on epigenetic silencing.

The significance of this contribution is evidenced by its 283 citations in PNAS, indicating substantial uptake by the scientific community. As no citation independence classification is provided, the impact is described solely by the volume of citations, reflecting the work's role in advancing the field of epigenetic regulation.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 0

CORE PAPER

[CpG methylation of half-CRE sequences creates C/EBP \$\alpha\$ binding sites that activate some tissue-specific genes](#)

2010 · Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS) · 284 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 230 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Biology papers from 2010 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Massachusetts General Hospital	United States	SCImago #100	1
Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital (Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences), Southern Medical University	China	—	1
Deakin University	Australia	SCImago #607 · THE 201–250 · QS =207	1
Peking University Cancer Hospital	China	SCImago #2198	1
The First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University College of Medicine	China	—	1
Manipal Academy of Higher Education	India	THE 601–800	1
Baylor College of Medicine	United States	SCImago #560	1
The Fifth Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University	China	—	1
AĞRI İBRAHİM ÇEÇEN ÜNİVERSİTESİ	Turkey	—	1
Indiana University School of Medicine	United States	—	1
Université Paris Cité	France	THE =190 · QS 300	1
Uppsala University	Sweden	SCImago #349 · THE 128 · QS 93	1
University of Basel	Switzerland	SCImago #905 · THE 120 · QS 158	1
Imperial College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #69 · THE 8 · QS 2	1
University of Pittsburgh	United States	SCImago #212 · QS =281	1

Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	11
China	2

Country	Citing papers
Egypt	2
Germany	2
Iran	2
United Kingdom	2
Australia	1
Italy	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Turkey	1
France	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** – the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

F. AAO Precedent Considerations

Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- Self-citations are disclosed and netted out – a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- The petition articulates why the citations show major significance – numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** – persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	CpG methylation of half-CRE sequences creates C/EBP α binding sites that activate some tissue-specific genes	0	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5