

Tom Mikkelsen

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10716306/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

98
papers

26,195
citations

47006

47
h-index

38395

95
g-index

103
all docs

103
docs citations

103
times ranked

26524
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Somatic Genomic Landscape of Glioblastoma. <i>Cell</i> , 2013, 155, 462-477.	28.9	3,979
2	Updated Response Assessment Criteria for High-Grade Gliomas: Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology Working Group. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 1963-1972.	1.6	3,222
3	Comprehensive, Integrative Genomic Analysis of Diffuse Lower-Grade Gliomas. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015, 372, 2481-2498.	27.0	2,582
4	Bevacizumab Alone and in Combination With Irinotecan in Recurrent Glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2009, 27, 4733-4740.	1.6	2,219
5	Molecular Profiling Reveals Biologically Discrete Subsets and Pathways of Progression in Diffuse Glioma. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 164, 550-563.	28.9	1,695
6	Hotspot Mutations in H3F3A and IDH1 Define Distinct Epigenetic and Biological Subgroups of Glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2012, 22, 425-437.	16.8	1,551
7	Tumor Evolution of Glioma-Intrinsic Gene Expression Subtypes Associates with Immunological Changes in the Microenvironment. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2017, 32, 42-56.e6.	16.8	1,282
8	Transforming Fusions of <i>FGFR</i> and <i>TACC</i> Genes in Human Glioblastoma. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 337, 1231-1235.	12.6	716
9	New Brain Tumor Entities Emerge from Molecular Classification of CNS-PNETs. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 164, 1060-1072.	28.9	702
10	Clonal expansion of p53 mutant cells is associated with brain tumour progression. <i>Nature</i> , 1992, 355, 846-847.	27.8	628
11	The integrated landscape of driver genomic alterations in glioblastoma. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2013, 45, 1141-1149.	21.4	524
12	Phase III Randomized Trial Comparing the Efficacy of Cediranib As Monotherapy, and in Combination With Lomustine, Versus Lomustine Alone in Patients With Recurrent Glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2013, 31, 3212-3218.	1.6	489
13	Intratumoral heterogeneity of receptor tyrosine kinases EGFR and PDGFRA amplification in glioblastoma defines subpopulations with distinct growth factor response. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 3041-3046.	7.1	459
14	The role of stereotactic radiosurgery in the management of patients with newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 96, 45-68.	2.9	446
15	First results on survival from a large Phase 3 clinical trial of an autologous dendritic cell vaccine in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Translational Medicine</i> , 2018, 16, 142.	4.4	376
16	The role of surgical resection in the management of newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 96, 33-43.	2.9	361
17	Whole-genome and multisector exome sequencing of primary and post-treatment glioblastoma reveals patterns of tumor evolution. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2015, 25, 316-327.	5.5	343
18	The role of whole brain radiation therapy in the management of newly diagnosed brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 96, 17-32.	2.9	277

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Discordant inheritance of chromosomal and extrachromosomal DNA elements contributes to dynamic disease evolution in glioblastoma. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2018, 50, 708-717.	21.4	212
20	Outcome Prediction in Patients with Glioblastoma by Using Imaging, Clinical, and Genomic Biomarkers: Focus on the Nonenhancing Component of the Tumor. <i>Radiology</i> , 2014, 272, 484-493.	7.3	196
21	Two cilengitide regimens in combination with standard treatment for patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma and unmethylated MGMT gene promoter: results of the open-label, controlled, randomized phase II CORE study. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 708-717.	1.2	191
22	Phase 1 trial of vocimagene amiretrorepvec and 5-fluorocytosine for recurrent high-grade glioma. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2016, 8, 341ra75.	12.4	158
23	Apparent diffusion coefficient histogram analysis stratifies progression-free and overall survival in patients with recurrent GBM treated with bevacizumab: a multi-center study. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 108, 491-498.	2.9	149
24	Phase I Study of GRN1005 in Recurrent Malignant Glioma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 19, 1567-1576.	7.0	143
25	A Distinct DNA Methylation Shift in a Subset of Glioma CpG Island Methylator Phenotypes during Tumor Recurrence. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 23, 637-651.	6.4	137
26	Durable complete responses in some recurrent high-grade glioma patients treated with Toca 511 + Toca FC. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 1383-1392.	1.2	135
27	Sox2 Promotes Malignancy in Glioblastoma by Regulating Plasticity and Astrocytic Differentiation. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2014, 16, 193-206.e25.	5.3	132
28	Mechanisms of Glioma Formation: Iterative Perivascular Glioma Growth and Invasion Leads to Tumor Progression, VEGF-Independent Vascularization, and Resistance to Antiangiogenic Therapy. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2014, 16, 543-561.	5.3	131
29	The role of prophylactic anticonvulsants in the management of brain metastases: a systematic review and evidence-based clinical practice guideline. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 96, 97-102.	2.9	126
30	Radiation sensitization of glioblastoma by cilengitide has unanticipated scheduleâ€dependency. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 124, 2719-2727.	5.1	120
31	A Phase I/II Trial of Pazopanib in Combination with Lapatinib in Adult Patients with Relapsed Malignant Glioma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 19, 900-908.	7.0	112
32	Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multicenter Phase II Study of Onartuzumab Plus Bevacizumab Versus Placebo Plus Bevacizumab in Patients With Recurrent Glioblastoma: Efficacy, Safety, and Hepatocyte Growth Factor and O ⁶ -Methylguanineâ€DNA Methyltransferase Biomarker Analyses. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 35, 343-351.	1.6	110
33	Efficacy of depatuxizumab mafodotin (ABT-414) monotherapy in patients with EGFR-amplified, recurrent glioblastoma: results from a multi-center, international study. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 80, 1209-1217.	2.3	108
34	Clinical course and progression-free survival of adult intracranial and spinal ependymoma patients. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 440-447.	1.2	102
35	Corticosteroid Use in Patients with Glioblastoma at First or Second Relapse Treated with Bevacizumab in the BRAIN Study. <i>Oncologist</i> , 2010, 15, 1329-1334.	3.7	98
36	Cathepsin B and glioma invasion. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 17, 483-494.	1.6	97

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Neurocognitive function in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 660-668.	1.2	94
38	Double Minute Chromosomes in Glioblastoma Multiforme Are Revealed by Precise Reconstruction of Oncogenic Amplicons. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 73, 6036-6045.	0.9	94
39	Safety and efficacy of deparutuzumab mafodotin + temozolomide in patients with EGFR-amplified, recurrent glioblastoma: results from an international phase I multicenter trial. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2019, 21, 106-114.	1.2	84
40	NABTT 0502: a phase II and pharmacokinetic study of erlotinib and sorafenib for patients with progressive or recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 15, 490-496.	1.2	79
41	A Multicenter, Phase II, Randomized, Noncomparative Clinical Trial of Radiation and Temozolomide with or without Vandetanib in Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma Patients. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2015, 21, 3610-3618.	7.0	79
42	Phase II study of cabozantinib in patients with progressive glioblastoma: subset analysis of patients naive to antiangiogenic therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 249-258.	1.2	78
43	Repurposing phenformin for the targeting of glioma stem cells and the treatment of glioblastoma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 56456-56470.	1.8	75
44	CXCR4 increases <i>in-vivo</i> glioma perivascular invasion, and reduces radiation induced apoptosis: A genetic knockdown study. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 83701-83719.	1.8	75
45	Response as a predictor of survival in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 143-151.	1.2	69
46	–First-In-Human Phase I Study Of A Dual mTOR Kinase And DNA-PK Inhibitor (CC-115) In Advanced Malignancy–. <i>Cancer Management and Research</i> , 2019, Volume 11, 10463-10476.	1.9	56
47	NRG oncology RTOG 0625: a randomized phase II trial of bevacizumab with either irinotecan or dose-dense temozolomide in recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2017, 131, 193-199.	2.9	55
48	A serum-based DNA methylation assay provides accurate detection of glioma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, 1494-1508.	1.2	53
49	A phase I study of cediranib in combination with cilengitide in patients with recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 1386-1392.	1.2	50
50	Phase 2 study of CT-322, a targeted biologic inhibitor of VEGFR-2 based on a domain of human fibronectin, in recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Investigational New Drugs</i> , 2015, 33, 247-253.	2.6	45
51	Phase II study of cabozantinib in patients with progressive glioblastoma: subset analysis of patients with prior antiangiogenic therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 259-267.	1.2	41
52	Cerebral tumor volume calculations using planimetric and eigenimage analysis. <i>Medical Physics</i> , 1996, 23, 2035-2042.	3.0	40
53	Inhibitory effects of CAI in glioblastoma growth and invasion. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1997, 32, 93-101.	2.9	35
54	The Cyclin-like Protein Spy1 Regulates Growth and Division Characteristics of the CD133+ Population in Human Glioma. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2014, 25, 64-76.	16.8	35

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	The role of protein kinase C δ in U α 87 glioma invasion. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 1999, 17, 447-461.	1.6	33
56	MRI-Tracked Tumor Vascular Changes in the Hours after Single-Fraction Irradiation. Radiation Research, 2015, 183, 713.	1.5	33
57	Phase II clinical and pharmacologic study of radiation therapy and carboxyamido-triazole (CAI) in adults with newly diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme. Investigational New Drugs, 2007, 25, 259-263.	2.6	31
58	Morphologic MRI features, diffusion tensor imaging and radiation dosimetric analysis to differentiate pseudo-progression from early tumor progression. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 112, 413-420.	2.9	31
59	High-Throughput Screening of Patient-Derived Cultures Reveals Potential for Precision Medicine in Glioblastoma. ACS Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 2015, 6, 948-952.	2.8	30
60	RTVP-1 promotes mesenchymal transformation of glioma via a STAT-3/IL-6-dependent positive feedback loop. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 22680-22697.	1.8	29
61	Brain Malignancy Steering Committee clinical trials planning workshop: Report from the Targeted Therapies Working Group. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 180-188.	1.2	28
62	A phase II study of dose-dense temozolomide and lapatinib for recurrent low-grade and anaplastic supratentorial, infratentorial, and spinal cord ependymoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 468-477.	1.2	28
63	Direct contact with perivascular tumor cells enhances integrin β ^v α ³ signaling and migration of endothelial cells. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 43852-43867.	1.8	28
64	DW-MRI as a Biomarker to Compare Therapeutic Outcomes in Radiotherapy Regimens Incorporating Temozolomide or Gemcitabine in Glioblastoma. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e35857.	2.5	27
65	Brain tumor segmentation and characterization by pattern analysis of multispectral NMR images. , 1998, 11, 201-208.		24
66	Presenting signs and symptoms in brain tumors. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2016, 134, 19-26.	1.8	24
67	Volumetric response quantified using T1 subtraction predicts long-term survival benefit from cabozantinib monotherapy in recurrent glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1411-1418.	1.2	24
68	Phase II trial of sunitinib as adjuvant therapy after stereotactic radiosurgery in patients with ≥ 3 newly diagnosed brain metastases. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 124, 485-491.	2.9	23
69	Radiomics for precision medicine in glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 156, 217-231.	2.9	22
70	Peritumoral tissue compression is predictive of exudate flux in a rat model of cerebral tumor: an MRI study in an embedded tumor. NMR in Biomedicine, 2015, 28, 1557-1569.	2.8	21
71	Exploring Predictors of Response to Dacomitinib in <i>EGFR</i> -Amplified Recurrent Glioblastoma. JCO Precision Oncology, 2020, 4, 593-613.	3.0	21
72	Adults with newly diagnosed high-grade gliomas. Current Treatment Options in Oncology, 2001, 2, 507-515.	3.0	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Recurrent high-grade glioma: a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. <i>Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2011, 11, 509-518.	2.8	20
74	Role of MRI in Primary Brain Tumor Evaluation. <i>Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN</i> , 2014, 12, 1561-1568.	4.9	20
75	Optimization of Glioblastoma Mouse Orthotopic Xenograft Models for Translational Research. <i>Comparative Medicine</i> , 2017, 67, 300-314.	1.0	18
76	Feature space analysis of MRI. <i>Magnetic Resonance in Medicine</i> , 1998, 40, 443-453.	3.0	16
77	Cytostatic Agents in the Management of Malignant Gliomas. <i>Cancer Control</i> , 1998, 5, 150-162.	1.8	16
78	DCE-MRI prediction of survival time for patients with glioblastoma multiforme: using an adaptive neuro-fuzzy-based model and nested model selection technique. <i>NMR in Biomedicine</i> , 2017, 30, e3739.	2.8	16
79	A Phase II and Pharmacodynamic Trial of RO4929097 for Patients With Recurrent/Progressive Glioblastoma. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 2021, 88, 246-251.	1.1	16
80	Randomized prospective trial of fractionated stereotactic radiosurgery with chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for bevacizumab-resistant high-grade glioma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 148, 353-361.	2.9	16
81	Patient-derived glioblastoma cultures as a tool for small-molecule drug discovery. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2020, 11, 443-451.	1.8	16
82	A parametric model of the brain vascular system for estimation of the arterial input function (AIF) at the tissue level. <i>NMR in Biomedicine</i> , 2017, 30, e3695.	2.8	15
83	Cilengitide-Induced Temporal Variations in Transvascular Transfer Parameters of Tumor Vasculature in a Rat Glioma Model: Identifying Potential MRI Biomarkers of Acute Effects. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e84493.	2.5	14
84	Predictors of Venous Thromboembolism in Patients with Glioblastoma. <i>Pathology and Oncology Research</i> , 2016, 22, 311-316.	1.9	10
85	Reply to W. Wick et al. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, e190-e192.	1.6	9
86	Related to testes-specific, vespid and pathogenesis protein-1 is regulated by methylation in glioblastoma. <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2014, 7, 1209-1212.	1.8	9
87	SCA 17 phenotype with intermediate triplet repeat number. <i>Journal of the Neurological Sciences</i> , 2014, 345, 269-270.	0.6	9
88	Detection of tumor-specific DNA methylation markers in the blood of patients with pituitary neuroendocrine tumors. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2022, 24, 1126-1139.	1.2	9
89	Phase I study of iniparib concurrent with monthly or continuous temozolomide dosing schedules in patients with newly diagnosed malignant gliomas. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 125, 123-131.	2.9	8
90	Reproducibility and relative stability in magnetic resonance imaging indices of tumor vascular physiology over a period of 24 h in a rat 9L gliosarcoma model. <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</i> , 2017, 44, 131-139.	1.8	7

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	RTHP-06. RANDOMIZED PROSPECTIVE TRIAL OF STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY VERSUS CHEMOTHERAPY FOR RECURRENT MALIGNANT GLIOMA AFTER SECOND-LINE CHEMOTHERAPY. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi226-vi226.	1.2	3
92	Genetics of Astrocytic Tumor Progression. , 1993, 3, 69-94.		3
93	Studying the heterogeneity of brain tumors using medium throughput LOH analysis. <i>Cytometry</i> , 2002, 47, 52-55.	1.8	2
94	RARE-24. OBJECTIVE RESPONSE AND CLINICAL BENEFIT IN RECURRENT EPENDYMOMA IN ADULTS: FINAL REPORT OF CERN 08-02: A PHASE II STUDY OF DOSE-DENSE TEMOZOLOMIDE AND LAPATINIB. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi241-vi241.	1.2	2
95	ATIM-05. COMPLEMENTARY CLINICAL AND ANCILLARY DATA FROM 123 PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT HIGH GRADE GLIOMA FROM THREE PHASE 1 TRIALS OF TOCA 511 AND TOCA FC: UPDATE AND JUSTIFICATION FOR A PHASE 2/3 TRIAL. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 18, vi18-vi18.	1.2	1
96	ATIM-26. IMMUNOLOGIC TRENDS ASSOCIATED WITH PATIENT OUTCOMES IN A PHASE 1 CLINICAL TRIAL OF TOCA 511 AND TOCA FC IN RECURRENT HIGH GRADE GLIOMA. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi6-vi7.	1.2	1
97	CBIO-10. REVERSIBILITY OF GLIOMA STEM CELLS' SPHERE FORMATION EXPLAINS THEIR IN VITRO BEHAVIOR AND IN VIVO TUMORIGENESIS POTENTIAL. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 18, vi37-vi37.	1.2	0
98	TMOD-36. GENE EXPRESSION ANALYSIS OF SHORT AND LONG SURVIVAL GROUPS OF GLIOBLASTOMA PATIENT-DERIVED ORTHOTOPIC XENOGRAFTS. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 18, vi214-vi214.	1.2	0