

Barbara Buldini

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

64
papers

2,481
citations

236612

25
h-index

205818

48
g-index

64
all docs

64
docs citations

64
times ranked

3700
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	SF3B1 homeostasis is critical for survival and therapeutic response in T cell leukemia. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2022, 8, eabj8357.	4.7	16
2	<i>NUP214</i> – <i>ABL1</i> fusion in childhood ALL. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2022, 69, e29643.	0.8	4
3	mTOR inhibition downregulates glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and induces ROS-dependent death in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2022, 51, 102268.	3.9	14
4	FLT3-ITD in Children with Early T-cell Precursor (ETP) Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Incidence and Potential Target for Monitoring Minimal Residual Disease (MRD). <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 2475.	1.7	3
5	Childhood cancer in Italy: background, goals, and achievements of the Italian Paediatric Hematology Oncology Association (AIEOP). <i>Tumori</i> , 2021, 107, 370-375.	0.6	11
6	<i>CD56</i> , <i>HLA-DR</i> and <i>CD45</i> recognize a subtype of childhood AML harboring <i>CBFA2T3-GLIS2</i> fusion transcript. <i>Cytometry Part A: the Journal of the International Society for Analytical Cytology</i> , 2021, 99, 844-850.	1.1	10
7	Targeting mesenchymal stromal cells plasticity to reroute acute myeloid leukemia course. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 557-570.	0.6	26
8	Prognostic Role of Minimal Disseminated Disease and NOTCH1/FBXW7 Mutational Status in Children with Lymphoblastic Lymphoma: The AIEOP Experience. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 1594.	1.3	4
9	An Extensive Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QC/QA) Program Significantly Improves Inter-Laboratory Concordance Rates of Flow-Cytometric Minimal Residual Disease Assessment in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: An I-BFM-FLOW-Network Report. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 6148.	1.7	24
10	Relapses and treatment-related events contributed equally to poor prognosis in children with ABL-class fusion positive B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated according to AIEOP-BFM protocols. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2020, 105, 1887-1894.	1.7	33
11	Next-generation sequencing of PTEN mutations for monitoring minimal residual disease in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2020, 67, e28025.	0.8	3
12	The hematopoietic stem cell marker VNN2 is associated with chemoresistance in pediatric B-cell precursor ALL. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2020, 4, 4052-4064.	2.5	5
13	Prognostic value of minimal residual disease measured by flow-cytometry in two cohorts of infants with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated according to either MLL-Baby or Interfant protocols. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2020, 34, 3042-3046.	3.3	13
14	Health technology assessment-based approach to flow cytometric immunophenotyping of acute leukemias: a literature classification. <i>Tumori</i> , 2020, 106, 249-256.	0.6	0
15	Minimal residual disease analysis in childhood mature B-cell leukaemia/lymphoma treated with AIEOP LNH97 protocol with/without anti-CD20 administration. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2020, 189, e108-e111.	1.2	8
16	Flash survey on severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 infections in paediatric patients on anticancer treatment. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 132, 11-16.	1.3	155
17	Outcome of (Novel) Subgroups in 1257 Pediatric Patients with KMT2A-Rearranged Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and the Significance of Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Status: A Retrospective Study by the I-BFM-SG. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 26-27.	0.6	1
18	Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for isolated extramedullary relapse of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in children. <i>Bone Marrow Transplantation</i> , 2019, 54, 275-283.	1.3	12

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19	Flow-Cytometric Monitoring of Minimal Residual Disease in Pediatric Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Recent Advances and Future Strategies. <i>Frontiers in Pediatrics</i> , 2019, 7, 412.	0.9	27
20	CD371 cell surface expression: a unique feature of <i>DUX4</i> -rearranged acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2019, 104, e352-e355.	1.7	42
21	Cerebrospinal fluid analysis by 8-color flow cytometry in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2019, 60, 2825-2828.	0.6	8
22	Flow-cytometric minimal residual disease monitoring in blood predicts relapse risk in pediatric B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia in trial AIEOP-BFM ALL 2000. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2019, 66, e27590.	0.8	18
23	Epigenetic heterogeneity affects the risk of relapse in children with t(8;21)RUNX1-RUNX1T1-rearranged AML. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2018, 32, 1124-1134.	3.3	17
24	Pre- and post-transplant minimal residual disease predicts relapse occurrence in children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2018, 180, 680-693.	1.2	44
25	International cooperative study identifies treatment strategy in childhood ambiguous lineage leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 264-276.	0.6	70
26	AIEOP-BFM Consensus Guidelines 2016 for Flow Cytometric Immunophenotyping of Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Cytometry Part B - Clinical Cytometry</i> , 2018, 94, 82-93.	0.7	96
27	DNA variants in <i>DHFR</i> gene and response to treatment in children with childhood B ALL: revisited in AIEOP-BFM protocol. <i>Pharmacogenomics</i> , 2018, 19, 105-112.	0.6	11
28	Unrelated donor vs HLA-haploidentical $\hat{1}\pm/\hat{1}^2$ T-cell and B-cell-depleted HSCT in children with acute leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 2594-2607.	0.6	101
29	A Novel t(8;14)(q24;q11) Rearranged Human Cell Line as a Model for Mechanistic and Drug Discovery Studies of NOTCH1-Independent Human T-Cell Leukemia. <i>Cells</i> , 2018, 7, 160.	1.8	9
30	The genetic basis and cell of origin of mixed phenotype acute leukaemia. <i>Nature</i> , 2018, 562, 373-379.	13.7	236
31	Genetic risk factors for VIPN in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients identified using whole-exome sequencing. <i>Pharmacogenomics</i> , 2018, 19, 1181-1193.	0.6	27
32	The presence of mutated and deleted <i>PTEN</i> is associated with an increased risk of relapse in childhood T cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia treated with AIEOP-BFM ALL protocols. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2018, 182, 705-711.	1.2	30
33	Characterization of children with FLT3-ITD acute myeloid leukemia: a report from the AIEOP AML-2002 study group. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2017, 31, 18-25.	3.3	29
34	Phosphoproteomic analysis reveals hyperactivation of mTOR/STAT3 and LCK/Calcineurin axes in pediatric early T-cell precursor ALL. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2017, 31, 1007-1011.	3.3	27
35	Prognostic significance of flow-cytometry evaluation of minimal residual disease in children with acute myeloid leukaemia treated according to the AIEOP-AML 2002/01 study protocol. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2017, 177, 116-126.	1.2	54
36	A Case of T-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Relapsed As Myeloid Acute Leukemia. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2016, 63, 1660-1663.	0.8	10

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37	Expression of the immunoglobulin superfamily cell membrane adhesion molecule Cd146 in acute leukemia. <i>Cytometry Part B - Clinical Cytometry</i> , 2016, 90, 247-256.	0.7	5
38	Early T-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in children treated in AIEOP centres with AIEOP-BFM protocols: a retrospective analysis. <i>Lancet Haematology</i> , 2016, 3, e80-e86.	2.2	95
39	CRLF2 over-expression is a poor prognostic marker in children with high risk T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 59260-59272.	0.8	24
40	Fine tuning of surface CRLF2 expression and its associated signaling profile in childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2015, 100, e229-e232.	1.7	29
41	Detection and role of minimal disseminated disease in children with lymphoblastic lymphoma: The AIEOP experience. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2015, 62, 1906-1913.	0.8	32
42	Leukemia blast cell identification. <i>Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery</i> , 2015, 5, 74-85.	4.6	0
43	Minimal residual disease monitored after induction therapy by RQ-PCR can contribute to tailor treatment of patients with t(8;21) RUNX1-RUNX1T1 rearrangement. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2015, 100, e99-e101.	1.7	35
44	Minimal residual disease analysis by eight-color flow cytometry in relapsed childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2015, 100, 935-944.	1.7	64
45	Flow diagnostics essential code: A simple and brief format for the summary of leukemia phenotyping. , 2014, 86, 288-291.		10
46	Outcome of Early T-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in AIEOP Patients Treated with the AIEOP-BFM ALL 2000 Study. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3780-3780.	0.6	1
47	Low PKC ζ expression within the MRD-HR stratum defines a new subgroup of childhood T-ALL with very poor outcome. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 5234-5245.	0.8	20
48	Detection of PICALM-MLLT10 (CALM-AF10) and outcome in children with T-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2013, 27, 2419-2421.	3.3	25
49	Flow diagnostics essential (FDE) code: A simple and brief format for the summary of leukemia phenotyping. , 2013, , n/a-n/a.		5
50	Time point-dependent concordance of flow cytometry and real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction for minimal residual disease detection in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2012, 97, 1582-1593.	1.7	95
51	Trisomy 7 and Deletion of the 9p21 Locus As Novel Acquired Abnormalities in a Case Of Pediatric Biphenotypic Acute Leukemia. <i>Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology</i> , 2012, 34, e126-e129.	0.3	2
52	Late MRD response determines relapse risk overall and in subsets of childhood T-cell ALL: results of the AIEOP-BFM-ALL 2000 study. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2077-2084.	0.6	370
53	MLL partner genes drive distinct gene expression profiles and genomic alterations in pediatric acute myeloid leukemia: an AIEOP study. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2011, 25, 560-563.	3.3	31
54	Identification of immunophenotypic signatures by clustering analysis in pediatric patients with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2010, 85, 138-141.	2.0	8

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55	Risk of Relapse of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Is Predicted By Flow Cytometric Measurement of Residual Disease on Day 15 Bone Marrow. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2009, 27, 5168-5174.	0.8	247
56	Advanced pediatric myelodysplastic syndromes: Can immunophenotypic characterization of blast cells be a diagnostic and prognostic tool?. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2009, 52, 357-363.	0.8	30
57	Time Point-Dependent Concordance of Flow Cytometry and RQ-PCR in the MRD Detection in Childhood ALL: The Experience of the AIEOP-BFM- ALL MRD Study Group. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 700-700.	0.6	3
58	Safety and efficacy of a caspofungin-based combination therapy for treatment of proven or probable aspergillosis in pediatric hematological patients. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007, 7, 28.	1.3	60
59	Immunophenotype signature as a tool to define prognostic subgroups in childhood acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2006, 20, 888-891.	3.3	5
60	Spinal cord injury without radiographic abnormalities. <i>European Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2006, 165, 108-111.	1.3	35
61	Donor multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells may engraft in pediatric patients given either cord blood or bone marrow transplantation. <i>Experimental Hematology</i> , 2006, 34, 934-942.	0.2	42
62	Symmetrical thalamic calcifications in a monozygotic twin: case report and literature review. <i>Brain and Development</i> , 2005, 27, 66-69.	0.6	7
63	Acute Lymphoid Leukaemias (ALL) and Minimal Residual Disease in ALL. , 0, , 89-104.		1
64	Phosphoproteomic Analysis Reveals a Different Proteomic Profile in Pediatric Patients With T-Cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma or T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Frontiers in Oncology</i> , 0, 12, .	1.3	2