W K Alfred Yung

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

193 papers	20,507 citations	12330 69 h-index	10734 138 g-index
196 all docs	196 docs citations	196 times ranked	23527 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Comprehensive, Integrative Genomic Analysis of Diffuse Lower-Grade Gliomas. New England Journal of Medicine, 2015, 372, 2481-2498.	27.0	2,582
2	Bevacizumab Alone and in Combination With Irinotecan in Recurrent Glioblastoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2009, 27, 4733-4740.	1.6	2,219
3	Molecular Profiling Reveals Biologically Discrete Subsets and Pathways of Progression in Diffuse Glioma. Cell, 2016, 164, 550-563.	28.9	1,695
4	A mutant oncolytic adenovirus targeting the Rb pathway produces anti-glioma effect in vivo. Oncogene, 2000, 19, 2-12.	5.9	679
5	PKM2 Phosphorylates Histone H3 and Promotes Gene Transcription and Tumorigenesis. Cell, 2012, 150, 685-696.	28.9	635
6	Phase I Study of DNX-2401 (Delta-24-RGD) Oncolytic Adenovirus: Replication and Immunotherapeutic Effects in Recurrent Malignant Glioma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 1419-1427.	1.6	477
7	Phase I/II Study of Imatinib Mesylate for Recurrent Malignant Gliomas: North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study 99-08. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 4899-4907.	7.0	404
8	Phase I Trial of Adenovirus-Mediated p53 Gene Therapy for Recurrent Glioma: Biological and Clinical Results. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2003, 21, 2508-2518.	1.6	364
9	Progression-free survival: An important end point in evaluating therapy for recurrent high-grade gliomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 162-170.	1.2	362
10	Longitudinal molecular trajectories of diffuse glioma in adults. Nature, 2019, 576, 112-120.	27.8	320
11	Preclinical Characterization of the Antiglioma Activity of a Tropism-Enhanced Adenovirus Targeted to the Retinoblastoma Pathway. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2003, 95, 652-660.	6.3	314
12	Differential Sensitivity of Glioma- versus Lung Cancerâ€“Specific EGFR Mutations to EGFR Kinase Inhibitors. Cancer Discovery, 2012, 2, 458-471.	9.4	304
13	Integrated Array-Comparative Genomic Hybridization and Expression Array Profiles Identify Clinically Relevant Molecular Subtypes of Glioblastoma. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 1678-1686.	0.9	296
14	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Variant III Status Defines Clinically Distinct Subtypes of Glioblastoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 2288-2294.	1.6	260
15	A phase II trial of erlotinib in patients with recurrent malignant gliomas and nonprogressive glioblastoma multiforme postradiation therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 95-103.	1.2	252
16	NVP-BEZ235, a novel dual phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitor, elicits multifaceted antitumor activities in human gliomas. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2009, 8, 2204-2210.	4.1	232
17	Src Family Protein-tyrosine Kinases Alter the Function of PTEN to Regulate Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase/AKT Cascades. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 40057-40066.	3.4	218
18	Inhibition of both focal adhesion kinase and insulin-like growth factor-I receptor kinase suppresses glioma proliferation in vitro and in vivo. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2007, 6, 1357-1367.	4.1	207

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Phase II Study of Aflibercept in Recurrent Malignant Glioma: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 2689-2695.	1.6	204
20	Phase II Trial of Temozolomide Plus the Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitor, Marimastat, in Recurrent and Progressive Glioblastoma Multiforme. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2002, 20, 1383-1388.	1.6	184
21	Prognostic Associations of Activated Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase and Akt Pathways in Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 3935-3941.	7.0	172
22	Phase II trials of erlotinib or gefitinib in patients with recurrent meningioma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 96, 211-217.	2.9	163
23	Polymorphisms of DNA Repair Genes and Risk of Glioma. Cancer Research, 2004, 64, 5560-5563.	0.9	155
24	Adaptive Global Innovative Learning Environment for Glioblastoma: GBM AGILE. Clinical Cancer Research, 2018, 24, 737-743.	7.0	154
25	Phase II Evaluation of Temozolomide and 13-cis-Retinoic Acid for the Treatment of Recurrent and Progressive Malignant Glioma: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2003, 21, 2305-2311.	1.6	151
26	Phase II Trial of Tipifarnib in Patients With Recurrent Malignant Glioma Either Receiving or Not Receiving Enzyme-Inducing Antiepileptic Drugs: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 24, 3651-3656.	1.6	151
27	Antitumor Activity of NVP-BKM120â€"A Selective Pan Class I PI3 Kinase Inhibitor Showed Differential Forms of Cell Death Based on p53 Status of Glioma Cells. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 184-195.	7.0	148
28	The expression of PAX6, PTEN, vascular endothelial growth factor, and epidermal growth factor receptor in gliomas: relationship to tumor grade and survival. Clinical Cancer Research, 2003, 9, 3369-75.	7.0	145
29	Phase I/II study of erlotinib and temsirolimus for patients with recurrent malignant gliomas: North American Brain Tumor Consortium trial 04-02. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 567-578.	1.2	140
30	Adenovirus-Based Strategies Overcome Temozolomide Resistance by Silencing the O6-Methylguanine-DNA Methyltransferase Promoter. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 11499-11504.	0.9	130
31	Phase II study of imatinib mesylate for recurrent meningiomas (North American Brain Tumor) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10	1.2	130
32	Tissue-specific isoform switch and DNA hypomethylation of the pyruvate kinase PKM gene in human cancers. Oncotarget, 2014, 5, 8202-8210.	1.8	127
33	Characterization of p53 and p21 Functional Interactions in Glioma Cells en Route to Apoptosis. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 1997, 89, 1036-1044.	6.3	124
34	Glioma through the looking GLASS: molecular evolution of diffuse gliomas and the Glioma Longitudinal Analysis Consortium. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 873-884.	1.2	119
35	Current clinical development of PI3K pathway inhibitors in glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 819-829.	1.2	117
36	A High Notch Pathway Activation Predicts Response to Î³ Secretase Inhibitors in Proneural Subtype of Glioma Tumor-Initiating Cells. Stem Cells, 2014, 32, 301-312.	3.2	117

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Safety and efficacy of erlotinib in first-relapse glioblastoma: a phase II open-label study. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 1061-1070.	1.2	112
38	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of marimastat in glioblastoma multiforme patients following surgery and irradiationâ˜…. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2006, 78, 295-302.	2.9	111
39	Role of AKT signaling in DNA repair and clinical response to cancer therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 1313-1323.	1.2	110
40	Suppression of matrix metalloproteinase-2 gene expression and invasion in human glioma cells by MMAC/PTEN. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 6669-6678.	5.9	107
41	Molecular Mechanisms of Treatment Resistance in Glioblastoma. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 351.	4.1	106
42	Genomically amplified Akt3 activates DNA repair pathway and promotes glioma progression. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 3421-3426.	7.1	104
43	Buparlisib in Patients With Recurrent Glioblastoma Harboring Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase Pathway Activation: An Open-Label, Multicenter, Multi-Arm, Phase II Trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 741-750.	1.6	103
44	Use of [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in patients with primary malignant brain tumors. Annals of Neurology, 1993, 33, 540-548.	5.3	102
45	Cellular and in vivo activity of a novel PI3K inhibitor, PX-866, against human glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 559-569.	1.2	100
46	Is surgery at progression a prognostic marker for improved 6-month progression-free survival or overall survival for patients with recurrent glioblastoma?. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 1118-1124.	1.2	100
47	A phase I/II trial of the histone deacetylase inhibitor romidepsin for adults with recurrent malignant glioma: North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study 03-03. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 509-516.	1.2	100
48	Corticosteroid Use in Patients with Glioblastoma at First or Second Relapse Treated with Bevacizumab in the BRAIN Study. Oncologist, 2010, 15, 1329-1334.	3.7	98
49	Window-of-opportunity clinical trial of pembrolizumab in patients with recurrent glioblastoma reveals predominance of immune-suppressive macrophages. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 539-549.	1.2	98
50	The Treatment of Anaplastic Oligodendrogliomas and Mixed Gliomas. Neurosurgery, 1993, 32, 365-371.	1.1	97
51	Nuclear PTEN-Mediated Growth Suppression Is Independent of Akt Down-Regulation. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2005, 25, 6211-6224.	2.3	95
52	Phase I/II study of sorafenib in combination with temsirolimus for recurrent glioblastoma or gliosarcoma: North American Brain Tumor Consortium study 05-02. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 1511-1518.	1.2	95
53	Neurocognitive function in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 660-668.	1.2	94
54	Â-Radiation Sensitivity and Risk of Glioma. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2001, 93, 1553-1557.	6.3	92

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	VEGF Trap induces antiglioma effect at different stages of disease. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 940-945.	1.2	91
56	Mitogen-activated Protein Kinase Kinase-4 Promotes Cell Survival by Decreasing PTEN Expression through an NFÎºB-dependent Pathway. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2007, 282, 3507-3519.	3.4	87
57	Identification of prognostic gene signatures of glioblastoma: a study based on TCGA data analysis. Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 15, 829-839.	1.2	87
58	PAX6 Suppresses the Invasiveness of Glioblastoma Cells and the Expression of the Matrix Metalloproteinase-2 Gene. Cancer Research, 2006, 66, 9809-9817.	0.9	84
59	Tumor Suppressor MMAC/PTEN Inhibits Cytokine-induced NFÎºB Activation without Interfering with the IÎºB Degradation Pathway. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 11402-11408.	3.4	81
60	Mechanisms underlying PTEN regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor and angiogenesis. Annals of Neurology, 2003, 53, 109-117.	5.3	81
61	The Excitatory Amino Acid Transporter-2 Induces Apoptosis and Decreases Glioma Growth In vitro and In vivo. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 1934-1940.	0.9	80
62	Phase II Study of Fenretinide (NSC 374551) in Adults With Recurrent Malignant Gliomas: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2004, 22, 4282-4289.	1.6	79
63	PAX6 suppresses growth of human glioblastoma cells. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2005, 71, 223-229.	2.9	79
64	Biomarkers of disease: cerebrospinal fluid vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and stromal cell derived factor (SDF)-1 levels in patients with neoplastic meningitis (NM) due to breast cancer, lung cancer and melanoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2009, 94, 229-234.	2.9	78
65	Knockdown of GluR1 expression by RNA interference inhibits glioma proliferation. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 88, 121-133.	2.9	77
66	Two tumor suppressive loci on chromosome 10 involved in human glioblastomas. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1995, 12, 255-261.	2.8	76
67	A survey of intragenic breakpoints in glioblastoma identifies a distinct subset associated with poor survival. Genes and Development, 2013, 27, 1462-1472.	5.9	74
68	Anaplastic Oligodendrogliomas: Prognostic Factors for Tumor Recurrence and Survival. Oncology, 2003, 65, 259-266.	1.9	72
69	Enhancement of radiosensitivity of wild-type p53 human glioma cells by adenovirus-mediated delivery of the p53 gene. Journal of Neurosurgery, 1998, 89, 125-132.	1.6	70
70	Response as a predictor of survival in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 143-151.	1.2	69
71	Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular landscapes of multifocal and multicentric glioblastoma. Acta Neuropathologica, 2015, 130, 587-597.	7.7	68
72	c-Jun Downregulation by HDAC3-Dependent Transcriptional Repression Promotes Osmotic Stress-Induced Cell Apoptosis. Molecular Cell, 2007, 25, 219-232.	9.7	67

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Î”24-hyCD adenovirus suppresses glioma growth in vivo by combining oncolysis and chemosensitization. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2005, 12, 284-294.	4.6	62
74	A North American brain tumor consortium (NABTC 99-04) phase II trial of temozolomide plus thalidomide for recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2007, 81, 271-277.	2.9	61
75	Randomized phase II adjuvant factorial study of dose-dense temozolomide alone and in combination with isotretinoin, celecoxib, and/or thalidomide for glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 266-273.	1.2	61
76	A novel E1Aâ€“E1B mutant adenovirus induces glioma regression in vivo. Oncogene, 2004, 23, 1821-1828.	5.9	60
77	Phase I study of AEE788, a novel multitarget inhibitor of ErbB- and VEGF-receptor-family tyrosine kinases, in recurrent glioblastoma patients. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 69, 1507-1518.	2.3	59
78	PARP-mediated PARylation of MGMT is critical to promote repair of temozolomide-induced O6-methylguanine DNA damage in glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 920-931.	1.2	58
79	Phase 2 study of BCNU and temozolomide for recurrent glioblastoma multiforme: North American Brain Tumor Consortium study. Neuro-Oncology, 2004, 6, 33-37.	1.2	57
80	Expression of Transcription Factor E2F1 and Telomerase in Glioblastomas: Mechanistic Linkage and Prognostic Significance. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 2005, 97, 1589-1600.	6.3	57
81	Macitentan, a Dual Endothelin Receptor Antagonist, in Combination with Temozolomide Leads to Glioblastoma Regression and Long-term Survival in Mice. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 4630-4641.	7.0	56
82	Motif analysis of the tumor suppressor gene MMAC/PTEN identifies tyrosines critical for tumor suppression and lipid phosphatase activity. Oncogene, 2002, 21, 2357-2364.	5.9	54
83	Modeling prognosis for patients with malignant astrocytic gliomas: Quantifying the expression of multiple genetic markers and clinical variables. Neuro-Oncology, 2005, 7, 485-494.	1.2	54
84	Year brings higher impact factor, more submissions for Neuro-Oncology. Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 15, 1-3.	1.2	54
85	Phase II trial of temozolomide plus marimastat for recurrent anaplastic gliomas: A relationship among efficacy, joint toxicity and anticonvulsant status. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2006, 80, 83-90.	2.9	53
86	Phase II trial of irinotecan and thalidomide in adults with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 216-222.	1.2	52
87	A randomized phase II trial of standard dose bevacizumab versus low dose bevacizumab plus lomustine (CCNU) in adults with recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 129, 487-494.	2.9	52
88	Phase II Radiation Therapy Oncology Group trial of conventional radiation therapy followed by treatment with recombinant interferon-Î² for supratentorial glioblastoma: Results of RTOG 9710. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2006, 66, 818-824.	0.8	51
89	Delta-24 Increases the Expression and Activity of Topoisomerase I and Enhances the Antiglioma Effect of Irinotecan. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 556-562.	7.0	51
90	Phase II study of neoadjuvant 1, 3-bis (2-chloroethyl)-1-nitrosourea and temozolomide for newly diagnosed anaplastic glioma. Cancer, 2004, 100, 1712-1716.	4.1	49

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	A phase I trial of erlotinib in patients with nonprogressive glioblastoma multiforme postradiation therapy, and recurrent malignant gliomas and meningiomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 87-94.	1.2	46
92	Phase 1 leadâ€in to a phase 2 factorial study of temozolomide plus memantine, mefloquine, and metformin as postradiation adjuvant therapy for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Cancer, 2019, 125, 424-433.	4.1	46
93	Cell Cycleâ€"Dependent Nuclear Export of Phosphatase and Tensin Homologue Tumor Suppressor Is Regulated by the Phosphoinositide-3-Kinase Signaling Cascade. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 11054-11063.	0.9	45
94	Two phase II trials of temozolomide with interferon-Î±2b (pegylated and non-pegylated) in patients with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. British Journal of Cancer, 2009, 101, 615-620.	6.4	43
95	Toward better early-phase brain tumor clinical trials: A reappraisal of current methods and proposals for future strategies. Neuro-Oncology, 2002, 4, 268-277.	1.2	41
96	The functional role of tumor suppressor genes in gliomas. Neurology, 1998, 51, 1250-1255.	1.1	40
97	Genetically modified adenoviruses against gliomas. Neurology, 2004, 63, 418-426.	1.1	40
98	Age as an independent prognostic factor in patients with glioblastoma: a radiation therapy oncology group and American College of Surgeons National Cancer Data Base comparison. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 104, 351-356.	2.9	40
99	Integrated analysis of telomerase enzymatic activity unravels an association with cancer stemness and proliferation. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 139.	12.8	39
100	Sustained Angiopoietin-2 Expression Disrupts Vessel Formation and Inhibits Glioma Growth. Neoplasia, 2006, 8, 419-428.	5.3	38
101	Promoter Analysis of Tumor Suppressor Gene PTEN: Identification of Minimum Promoter Region. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 292, 422-426.	2.1	37
102	PTEN enhances TNF-induced apoptosis through modulation of nuclear factor-ÎºB signaling pathway in human glioma cells. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2006, 350, 463-471.	2.1	36
103	Differential Amplification of the TGF-Î± Gene in Human Gliomas. European Journal of Implant and Refractive Surgery, 1990, 2, 201-205.	0.3	36
104	Comparative Effect of Oncolytic Adenoviruses with E1 A or E113-55 kDa Deletions in Malignant Gliomas. Neoplasia, 2005, 7, 48-56.	5.3	35
105	Response and progression in recurrent malignant glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 1999, 1, 282-288.	1.2	34
106	Exploratory Analysis of the Copy Number Alterations in Glioblastoma Multiforme. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e4076.	2.5	34
107	PTEN down regulates AP-1 and targets c-fos in human glioma cells Via PI3-kinase/Akt pathway. Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry, 2007, 300, 77-87.	3.1	31
108	Phase 1/1b study of lonafarnib and temozolomide in patients with recurrent or temozolomide refractory glioblastoma. Cancer, 2013, 119, 2747-2753.	4.1	31

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	Delayed neurotoxicity of intraventricular interleukin-2: A case report. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 1993, 15, 265-267.	2.9	29
110	Transgenic E2F1 Expression in the Mouse Brain Induces a Human-Like Bimodal Pattern of Tumors. Cancer Research, 2007, 67, 4005-4009.	0.9	29
111	Survival outcome of early versus delayed bevacizumab treatment in patients with recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 119, 135-140.	2.9	29
112	In vitro chemosensitivity testing and its clinical application in human gliomas. Neurosurgical Review, 1989, 12, 197-203.	2.4	28
113	Altered actin cytoskeleton and inhibition of matrix metalloproteinase expression by vanadate and phenylarsine oxide, inhibitors of phosphotyrosine phosphatases: Modulation of migration and invasion of human malignant glioma cells. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 1999, 26, 274-285.	2.7	28
114	A phase I factorial design study of dose-dense temozolomide alone and in combination with thalidomide, isotretinoin, and/or celecoxib as postchemoradiation adjuvant therapy for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 1167-1172.	1.2	28
115	Brain Malignancy Steering Committee clinical trials planning workshop: Report from the Targeted Therapies Working Group. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 180-188.	1.2	28
116	Neurooncology clinical trial design for targeted therapies: Lessons learned from the North American Brain Tumor Consortium. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 631-642.	1.2	27
117	Identification of novel synergistic targets for rational drug combinations with PI3 kinase inhibitors using siRNA synthetic lethality screening against GBM. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 367-375.	1.2	27
118	A Bayesian adaptive randomized phase II multicenter trial of bevacizumab with or without vorinostat in adults with recurrent glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1505-1515.	1.2	27
119	Growth inhibitory effect of recombinant ? and ? interferon on human glioma cells. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 1987, 5, 323-330.	2.9	26
120	Combination of 6-thioguanine, capecitabine, and celecoxib with temozolomide or lomustine for recurrent high-grade glioma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 102, 273-280.	2.9	26
121	A Phase Ib/II, open-label, multicenter study of INC280 (capmatinib) alone and in combination with buparlisib (BKM120) in adult patients with recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 146, 79-89.	2.9	26
122	EGFRAmplification Induces Increased DNA Damage Response and Renders Selective Sensitivity to Talazoparib (PARP Inhibitor) in Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26, 1395-1407.	7.0	26
123	Expression of epidermal growth factor receptor and associated glycoprotein on cultured human brain tumor cells. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1986, 32, 1-10.	2.6	25
124	MSK1-Mediated Î²-Catenin Phosphorylation Confers Resistance to PI3K/mTOR Inhibitors in Glioblastoma. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2016, 15, 1656-1668.	4.1	25
125	Inhibition of epidermal growth factor receptor activity by retinoic acid in glioma cells. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 1990, 42, 83-94.	2.6	24
126	Neurologic complications of cancer therapy. Current Treatment Options in Neurology, 1999, 1, 428-437.	1.8	24

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Activation of WEE1 confers resistance to PI3K inhibition in glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 78-91.	1.2	24
128	Phase I Study of Temozolomide and Irinotecan for Recurrent Malignant Gliomas in Patients Receiving Enzyme-Inducing Antiepileptic Drugs: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. Clinical Cancer Research, 2007, 13, 7133-7138.	7.0	23
129	The modulation of astrocytic differentiation in cells derived from a medulloblastoma surgical specimen. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 1989, 7, 329-338.	2.9	22
130	Adjuvant chemotherapy with carmustine and cisplatin for patients with malignant gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 1992, 12, 131-5.	2.9	22
131	E2F1 and Telomerase: Alliance in the Dark Side. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 930-935.	2.6	22
132	Combined action of the dinuclear platinum compound BBR3610 with the PI3â€K inhibitor PXâ€866 in glioblastoma. International Journal of Cancer, 2011, 128, 787-796.	5.1	21
133	Establishment and characterization of clinically relevant models of ependymoma: a true challenge for targeted therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 748-758.	1.2	21
134	It Is Time to Include Patients With Brain Tumors in Phase I Trials in Oncology. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 3211-3213.	1.6	21
135	Novel HSP90 Inhibitor NVP-HSP990 Targets Cell-Cycle Regulators to Ablate Olig2-Positive Glioma Tumorâ€"Initiating Cells. Cancer Research, 2013, 73, 3062-3074.	0.9	21
136	Phase I study of sorafenib and tipifarnib for recurrent glioblastoma: NABTC 05-02. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 136, 79-86.	2.9	21
137	A pilot study of recombinant interferon beta (IFN-Î²ser) in patients with recurrent glioma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 1990, 9, 29-34.	2.9	19
138	Tie2â€"FGFR1 Interaction Induces Adaptive PI3K Inhibitor Resistance by Upregulating Aurora A/PLK1/CDK1 Signaling in Glioblastoma. Cancer Research, 2019, 79, 5088-5101.	0.9	17
139	Preclinical therapeutic efficacy of a novel blood-brain barrier-penetrant dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor with preferential response in PI3K/PTEN mutant glioma. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 21741-21753.	1.8	16
140	The promise of DNA damage response inhibitors for the treatment of glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab015.	0.7	16
141	A phase II study of conventional radiation therapy and thalidomide for supratentorial, newly-diagnosed glioblastoma (RTOG 9806). Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2013, 111, 33-39.	2.9	15
142	Prospective Clinical Sequencing of Adult Glioma. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2019, 18, 991-1000.	4.1	15
143	Clinical trial participation of patients with glioblastoma at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. European Journal of Cancer, 2019, 112, 83-93.	2.8	15
144	APOBEC3G acts as a therapeutic target in mesenchymal gliomas by sensitizing cells to radiation-induced cell death. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 54285-54296.	1.8	15

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	MMAC/PTEN tumor suppressor gene regulates vascular endothelial growth factor-mediated angiogenesis in prostate cancer. International Journal of Oncology, 2002, 21, 469-75.	3.3	15
146	Supratentorial extraventricular anaplastic ependymoma with extracranial metastasis. Journal of Clinical Neuroscience, 2015, 22, 605-607.	1.5	14
147	Phase I factorial study of temozolomide plus memantine, mefloquine, and metformin as post-radiation adjuvant therapy for newly diagnosed glioblastoma.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 2044-2044.	1.6	14
148	Downmodulation of El A Protein Expression as a Novel Strategy to Design Cancer-Selective Adenoviruses. Neoplasia, 2005, 7, 723-729.	5.3	13
149	Phase 2 trial of irinotecan and thalidomide in adults with recurrent anaplastic glioma. Cancer, 2012, 118, 3599-3606.	4.1	13
150	Prioritization schema for immunotherapy clinical trials in glioblastoma. OncoImmunology, 2016, 5, e1145332.	4.6	13
151	Modulation of Serine Proteinases and Metalloproteinases During Morphogenic Glialâ€Endothelial Interactions. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1996, 66, 1657-1664.	3.9	11
152	Pharmacokinetic drug interaction between AEE788 and RAD001 causing thrombocytopenia in patients with glioblastoma. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 69, 281-287.	2.3	11
153	Radiographic read paradigms and the roles of the central imaging laboratory in neuro-oncology clinical trials. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 189-198.	1.2	11
154	Report of National Brain Tumor Society roundtable workshop on innovating brain tumor clinical trials: building on lessons learned from COVID-19 experience. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 1252-1260.	1.2	11
155	A novel CRM1â€dependent nuclear export signal in adenoviral E1A protein regulated by phosphorylation. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, 2603-2605.	0.5	10
156	AMPK/TSC2/mTOR-signaling intermediates are not necessary for LKB1-mediated nuclear retention of PTEN tumor suppressor. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 184-194.	1.2	9
157	Hypothetical generalized framework for a new imaging endpoint of therapeutic activity in early phase clinical trials in brain tumors. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 1219-1229.	1.2	9
158	EGFR suppresses p53 function by promoting p53 binding to DNA-PKcs: a noncanonical regulatory axis between EGFR and wild-type p53 in glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 1712-1725.	1.2	8
159	Phase I/II study to evaluate the safety and clinical efficacy of atezolizumab (atezo; aPDL1) in combination with temozolomide (TMZ) and radiation in patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma (GBM).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, 2511-2511.	1.6	7
160	Suppression of transformed phenotype and tumorigenicity after transfer of chromosome 4 into U251 human glioma cells. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1997, 20, 260-267.	2.8	6
161	A phase I/II clinical trial of autologous CMV-specific cytotoxic T cells (CMV-TC) for glioblastoma: Dose escalation results.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 2035-2035.	1.6	6
162	A phase II trial of thymidine and carboplatin for recurrent malignant glioma: a North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. Neuro-Oncology, 2002, 4, 109-14.	1.2	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	Inhibiting PI-3-K for glioma therapy. Cell Cycle, 2009, 8, 335-337.	2.6	5
164	Gene therapy. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2012, 104, 331-338.	1.8	5
165	Phase I/II study of sorafenib in combination with erlotinib for recurrent glioblastoma as part of a 3-arm sequential accrual clinical trial: NABTC 05-02. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2020, 2, vdaa124.	0.7	5
166	The natural course of hypermutator gliomas.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 2014-2014.	1.6	5
167	GBM AGILE: A global, phase II/III adaptive platform trial to evaluate multiple regimens in newly diagnosed and recurrent glioblastoma.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2020, 38, TPS2579-TPS2579.	1.6	5
168	Differential activation of the Fas/CD95 pathway by Ad-p53 in human gliomas. International Journal of Oncology, 2004, 24, 409-17.	3.3	5
169	Bevacizumab -- News from the Fast Lane?. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 647-647.	1.2	4
170	Advances in Translational Research in Neuro-oncology. Archives of Neurology, 2011, 68, 303-8.	4.5	4
171	The value of cell line validation. Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 14, 675-675.	1.2	4
172	ATIM-10. A PHASE I/II CLINICAL TRIAL OF AUTOLOGOUS CMV-SPECIFIC CYTOTOXIC T CELLS (CMV-TC) FOR GLIOBLASTOMA: DOSE ESCALATION AND CORRELATIVE RESULTS. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi2-vi3.	1.2	4
173	Moving Toward the Next Steps in Angiogenesis Therapy?. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 939-939.	1.2	3
174	Results of a phase I trial to assess the safety of macitentan in combination with temozolomide for the treatment of recurrent glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab141.	0.7	3
175	Wild-type defined gamma-secretase inhibitor sensitivity and synergistic activity with doxorubicin in GSCs. American Journal of Cancer Research, 2019, 9, 1734-1745.	1.4	3
176	GBM AGILE: A global, phase 2/3 adaptive platform trial to evaluate multiple regimens in newly diagnosed and recurrent glioblastoma.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, TPS2078-TPS2078.	1.6	3
177	Baseline tumor genomic and gut microbiota association with clinical outcomes in newly diagnosed glioblastoma (GBM) treated with atezolizumab in combination with temozolomide (TMZ) and radiation.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 2006-2006.	1.6	3
178	Review of the complexities of the PI3K/mTOR pathway presages similar handling of other critical topics. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 763-764.	1.2	2
179	Phase II study of the combination of thalidomide and irinotecan in patients with recurrent anaplastic gliomas not on enzyme inducing anticonvulsants. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 24, 1564-1564.	1.6	2
180	The Promise of Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase (PARP) Inhibitors in Gliomas. Journal of Immunotherapy and Precision Oncology, 2020, 3, 157-164.	1.4	2

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Introduction. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii1-vii1.	1.2	1
182	ACTR-13. A BAYESIAN ADAPTIVE RANDOMIZED PHASE II TRIAL OF BEVACIZUMAB VERSUS BEVACIZUMAB PLUS VORINOSTAT IN ADULTS WITH RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA FINAL RESULTS. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi13-vi13.	1.2	1
183	Altered actin cytoskeleton and inhibition of matrix metalloproteinase expression by vanadate and phenylarsine oxide, inhibitors of phosphotyrosine phosphatases: Modulation of migration and invasion of human malignant glioma cells. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 1999, 26, 274-285.	2.7	1
184	Primary Neurological Tumors. , 2007, , 1053-1080.		1
185	EGFR amplification predicted selective sensitivity to PARP inhibitors with high PARP-DNA trapping potential in human GBM.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 2047-2047.	1.6	1
186	Biological Response Modifiers in the Treatment of Malignant Brain Tumours. CNS Drugs, 1998, 10, 11-24.	5.9	0
187	ATPS-46PRECLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF A NOVEL BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER-PENETRANT DUAL PI3K/MTOR INHIBITOR WITH PREFERENTIAL RESPONSE IN PI3K/PTEN MUTANT GLIOMA. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, v28.2-v28.	1.2	0
188	DDIS-03. EGFR AMPLIFICATION INDUCED INCREASED DNA DAMAGE RESPONSE AND PREDICTED SELECTIVE SENSITIVITY TO TALAZOPARIB (PARP INHIBITOR) IN GLIOBLASTOMA STEM-LIKE CELLS. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi69-vi69.	1.2	0
189	EXTH-11. GLIOBLASTOMA STEM CELL GROWTH DEPENDENCE ON NUTRIENTS: MORE THAN BASAL METABOLIC ACTIVITIES. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi87-vi87.	1.2	0
190	INNV-15. ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES TO ACCRUAL IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR NEWLY DIAGNOSED GLIOBLASTOMA. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi141-vi141.	1.2	0
191	DRES-05. MOLECULAR EVOLUTION OF DIFFUSE GLIOMAS AND THE GLIOMA LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS CONSORTIUM. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi76-vi76.	1.2	0
192	Tumor Suppressor Gene Therapy for Brain Tumors. , 1998, , 205-229.		0
193	Current therapies for glioblastoma. Clinical Advances in Hematology and Oncology, 2004, 2, 572-3.	0.3	0