

W K Alfred Yung

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

193
papers

20,507
citations

12330

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10734

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all docs

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docs citations

196
times ranked

23527
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Hypothetical generalized framework for a new imaging endpoint of therapeutic activity in early phase clinical trials in brain tumors. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2022, 24, 1219-1229.	1.2	9
2	EGFR suppresses p53 function by promoting p53 binding to DNA-PKcs: a noncanonical regulatory axis between EGFR and wild-type p53 in glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2022, 24, 1712-1725.	1.2	8
3	GBM AGILE: A global, phase 2/3 adaptive platform trial to evaluate multiple regimens in newly diagnosed and recurrent glioblastoma.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, TPS2078-TPS2078.	1.6	3
4	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.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 2006-2006.	1.6	3
5	Radiographic read paradigms and the roles of the central imaging laboratory in neuro-oncology clinical trials. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, 189-198.	1.2	11
6	PARP-mediated PARylation of MGMT is critical to promote repair of temozolomide-induced O6-methylguanine DNA damage in glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, 920-931.	1.2	58
7	Integrated analysis of telomerase enzymatic activity unravels an association with cancer stemness and proliferation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 139.	12.8	39
8	The promise of DNA damage response inhibitors for the treatment of glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology Advances</i> , 2021, 3, vdab015.	0.7	16
9	Report of National Brain Tumor Society roundtable workshop on innovating brain tumor clinical trials: building on lessons learned from COVID-19 experience. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2021, 23, 1252-1260.	1.2	11
10	Molecular Mechanisms of Treatment Resistance in Glioblastoma. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 351.	4.1	106
11	Results of a phase I trial to assess the safety of macitentan in combination with temozolomide for the treatment of recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology Advances</i> , 2021, 3, vdab141.	0.7	3
12	Window-of-opportunity clinical trial of pembrolizumab in patients with recurrent glioblastoma reveals predominance of immune-suppressive macrophages. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 22, 539-549.	1.2	98
13	A Phase Ib/II, open-label, multicenter study of INC280 (capmatinib) alone and in combination with buparlisib (BKM120) in adult patients with recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 146, 79-89.	2.9	26
14	<i>EGFR</i> Amplification Induces Increased DNA Damage Response and Renders Selective Sensitivity to Talazoparib (PARP Inhibitor) in Glioblastoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2020, 26, 1395-1407.	7.0	26
15	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. <i>Neuro-Oncology Advances</i> , 2020, 2, vdaa124.	0.7	5
16	A Bayesian adaptive randomized phase II multicenter trial of bevacizumab with or without vorinostat in adults with recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 22, 1505-1515.	1.2	27
17	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).. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, 2511-2511.	1.6	7
18	GBM AGILE: A global, phase II/III adaptive platform trial to evaluate multiple regimens in newly diagnosed and recurrent glioblastoma.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2020, 38, TPS2579-TPS2579.	1.6	5

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19	The Promise of Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase (PARP) Inhibitors in Gliomas. <i>Journal of Immunotherapy and Precision Oncology</i> , 2020, 3, 157-164.	1.4	2
20	Tie2-FGFR1 Interaction Induces Adaptive PI3K Inhibitor Resistance by Upregulating Aurora A/PLK1/CDK1 Signaling in Glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 79, 5088-5101.	0.9	17
21	Buparlisib in Patients With Recurrent Glioblastoma Harboring Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase Pathway Activation: An Open-Label, Multicenter, Multi-Arm, Phase II Trial. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 741-750.	1.6	103
22	Prospective Clinical Sequencing of Adult Glioma. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2019, 18, 991-1000.	4.1	15
23	Clinical trial participation of patients with glioblastoma at The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 112, 83-93.	2.8	15
24	Longitudinal molecular trajectories of diffuse glioma in adults. <i>Nature</i> , 2019, 576, 112-120.	27.8	320
25	Phase 1 lead-in to a phase 2 factorial study of temozolomide plus memantine, mefloquine, and metformin as postradiation adjuvant therapy for newly diagnosed glioblastoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2019, 125, 424-433.	4.1	46
26	EGFR amplification predicted selective sensitivity to PARP inhibitors with high PARP-DNA trapping potential in human GBM. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 2047-2047.	1.6	1
27	Wild-type defined gamma-secretase inhibitor sensitivity and synergistic activity with doxorubicin in GSCs. <i>American Journal of Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 9, 1734-1745.	1.4	3
28	Glioma through the looking GLASS: molecular evolution of diffuse gliomas and the Glioma Longitudinal Analysis Consortium. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 873-884.	1.2	119
29	Activation of WEE1 confers resistance to PI3K inhibition in glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 78-91.	1.2	24
30	Phase I study of sorafenib and tipifarnib for recurrent glioblastoma: NABTC 05-02. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 136, 79-86.	2.9	21
31	Adaptive Global Innovative Learning Environment for Glioblastoma: GBM AGILE. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 24, 737-743.	7.0	154
32	DDIS-03. EGFR AMPLIFICATION INDUCED INCREASED DNA DAMAGE RESPONSE AND PREDICTED SELECTIVE SENSITIVITY TO TALAZOPARIB (PARP INHIBITOR) IN GLIOBLASTOMA STEM-LIKE CELLS. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi69-vi69.	1.2	0
33	Phase I Study of DNX-2401 (Delta-24-RGD) Oncolytic Adenovirus: Replication and Immunotherapeutic Effects in Recurrent Malignant Glioma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 36, 1419-1427.	1.6	477
34	ACTR-13. A BAYESIAN ADAPTIVE RANDOMIZED PHASE II TRIAL OF BEVACIZUMAB VERSUS BEVACIZUMAB PLUS VORINOSTAT IN ADULTS WITH RECURRENT GLIOBLASTOMA FINAL RESULTS. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi13-vi13.	1.2	1
35	EXTH-11. GLIOBLASTOMA STEM CELL GROWTH DEPENDENCE ON NUTRIENTS: MORE THAN BASAL METABOLIC ACTIVITIES. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi87-vi87.	1.2	0
36	INNV-15. ANALYSIS OF CHALLENGES TO ACCRUAL IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR NEWLY DIAGNOSED GLIOBLASTOMA. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi141-vi141.	1.2	0

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37	ATIM-10. A PHASE I/II CLINICAL TRIAL OF AUTOLOGOUS CMV-SPECIFIC CYTOTOXIC T CELLS (CMV-TC) FOR GLIOBLASTOMA: DOSE ESCALATION AND CORRELATIVE RESULTS. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi2-vi3.	1.2	4
38	DRES-05. MOLECULAR EVOLUTION OF DIFFUSE GLIOMAS AND THE GLIOMA LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS CONSORTIUM. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, vi76-vi76.	1.2	0
39	The natural course of hypermutator gliomas.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 36, 2014-2014.	1.6	5
40	Phase I factorial study of temozolomide plus memantine, mefloquine, and metformin as post-radiation adjuvant therapy for newly diagnosed glioblastoma.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 36, 2044-2044.	1.6	14
41	A phase I/II clinical trial of autologous CMV-specific cytotoxic T cells (CMV-TC) for glioblastoma: Dose escalation results.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 36, 2035-2035.	1.6	6
42	Preclinical therapeutic efficacy of a novel blood-brain barrier-penetrant dual PI3K/mTOR inhibitor with preferential response in PI3K/PTEN mutant glioma. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 21741-21753.	1.8	16
43	APOBEC3G acts as a therapeutic target in mesenchymal gliomas by sensitizing cells to radiation-induced cell death. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 54285-54296.	1.8	15
44	MSK1-Mediated β -Catenin Phosphorylation Confers Resistance to PI3K/mTOR Inhibitors in Glioblastoma. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2016, 15, 1656-1668.	4.1	25
45	A randomized phase II trial of standard dose bevacizumab versus low dose bevacizumab plus lomustine (CCNU) in adults with recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2016, 129, 487-494.	2.9	52
46	Prioritization schema for immunotherapy clinical trials in glioblastoma. <i>Oncolmmunology</i> , 2016, 5, e1145332.	4.6	13
47	Molecular Profiling Reveals Biologically Discrete Subsets and Pathways of Progression in Diffuse Glioma. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 164, 550-563.	28.9	1,695
48	ATPS-46PRECLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF A NOVEL BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER-PENETRANT DUAL PI3K/MTOR INHIBITOR WITH PREFERENTIAL RESPONSE IN PI3K/PTEN MUTANT GLIOMA. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, v28.2-v28.	1.2	0
49	Supratentorial extraventricular anaplastic ependymoma with extracranial metastasis. <i>Journal of Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 22, 605-607.	1.5	14
50	Randomized phase II adjuvant factorial study of dose-dense temozolomide alone and in combination with isotretinoin, celecoxib, and/or thalidomide for glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 266-273.	1.2	61
51	Comprehensive, Integrative Genomic Analysis of Diffuse Lower-Grade Gliomas. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015, 372, 2481-2498.	27.0	2,582
52	Genomically amplified Akt3 activates DNA repair pathway and promotes glioma progression. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, 3421-3426.	7.1	104
53	Macitentan, a Dual Endothelin Receptor Antagonist, in Combination with Temozolomide Leads to Glioblastoma Regression and Long-term Survival in Mice. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2015, 21, 4630-4641.	7.0	56
54	Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular landscapes of multifocal and multicentric glioblastoma. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2015, 130, 587-597.	7.7	68

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55	Brain Malignancy Steering Committee clinical trials planning workshop: Report from the Targeted Therapies Working Group. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 180-188.	1.2	28
56	Phase I/II study of erlotinib and temsirolimus for patients with recurrent malignant gliomas: North American Brain Tumor Consortium trial 04-02. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, 567-578.	1.2	140
57	Introduction. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, vii1-vii1.	1.2	1
58	A High Notch Pathway Activation Predicts Response to $\hat{\text{I}}^3$ Secretase Inhibitors in Proneural Subtype of Glioma Tumor-Initiating Cells. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2014, 32, 301-312.	3.2	117
59	Role of AKT signaling in DNA repair and clinical response to cancer therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, 1313-1323.	1.2	110
60	Survival outcome of early versus delayed bevacizumab treatment in patients with recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 119, 135-140.	2.9	29
61	Tissue-specific isoform switch and DNA hypomethylation of the pyruvate kinase PKM gene in human cancers. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 8202-8210.	1.8	127
62	Identification of prognostic gene signatures of glioblastoma: a study based on TCGA data analysis. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 15, 829-839.	1.2	87
63	A phase II study of conventional radiation therapy and thalidomide for supratentorial, newly-diagnosed glioblastoma (RTOG 9806). <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 111, 33-39.	2.9	15
64	Year brings higher impact factor, more submissions for <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> . <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 15, 1-3.	1.2	54
65	Phase 1/1b study of lonafarnib and temozolomide in patients with recurrent or temozolomide refractory glioblastoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2013, 119, 2747-2753.	4.1	31
66	Novel HSP90 Inhibitor NVP-HSP990 Targets Cell-Cycle Regulators to Ablate Olig2-Positive Glioma Tumor-Initiating Cells. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 73, 3062-3074.	0.9	21
67	A survey of intragenic breakpoints in glioblastoma identifies a distinct subset associated with poor survival. <i>Genes and Development</i> , 2013, 27, 1462-1472.	5.9	74
68	Gene therapy. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2012, 104, 331-338.	1.8	5
69	Current clinical development of PI3K pathway inhibitors in glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 819-829.	1.2	117
70	Phase I/II study of sorafenib in combination with temsirolimus for recurrent glioblastoma or gliosarcoma: North American Brain Tumor Consortium study 05-02. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 1511-1518.	1.2	95
71	Differential Sensitivity of Glioma- versus Lung Cancer-Specific EGFR Mutations to EGFR Kinase Inhibitors. <i>Cancer Discovery</i> , 2012, 2, 458-471.	9.4	304
72	PKM2 Phosphorylates Histone H3 and Promotes Gene Transcription and Tumorigenesis. <i>Cell</i> , 2012, 150, 685-696.	28.9	635

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73	The value of cell line validation. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 675-675.	1.2	4
74	Antitumor Activity of NVP-BKM120 A Selective Pan Class I PI3 Kinase Inhibitor Showed Differential Forms of Cell Death Based on p53 Status of Glioma Cells. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 18, 184-195.	7.0	148
75	Phase 2 trial of irinotecan and thalidomide in adults with recurrent anaplastic glioma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2012, 118, 3599-3606.	4.1	13
76	Phase I study of AEE788, a novel multitarget inhibitor of ErbB- and VEGF-receptor-family tyrosine kinases, in recurrent glioblastoma patients. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 69, 1507-1518.	2.3	59
77	Pharmacokinetic drug interaction between AEE788 and RAD001 causing thrombocytopenia in patients with glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 69, 281-287.	2.3	11
78	Neurocognitive function in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 660-668.	1.2	94
79	Advances in Translational Research in Neuro-oncology. <i>Archives of Neurology</i> , 2011, 68, 303-8.	4.5	4
80	Combination of 6-thioguanine, capecitabine, and celecoxib with temozolomide or lomustine for recurrent high-grade glioma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 102, 273-280.	2.9	26
81	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. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 104, 351-356.	2.9	40
82	Combined action of the dinuclear platinum compound BBR3610 with the PI3K inhibitor PX866 in glioblastoma. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2011, 128, 787-796.	5.1	21
83	Phase II Study of Aflibercept in Recurrent Malignant Glioma: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 2689-2695.	1.6	204
84	Is surgery at progression a prognostic marker for improved 6-month progression-free survival or overall survival for patients with recurrent glioblastoma?. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 1118-1124.	1.2	100
85	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
86	Establishment and characterization of clinically relevant models of ependymoma: a true challenge for targeted therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 748-758.	1.2	21
87	Identification of novel synergistic targets for rational drug combinations with PI3 kinase inhibitors using siRNA synthetic lethality screening against GBM. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 367-375.	1.2	27
88	AMPK/TSC2/mTOR-signaling intermediates are not necessary for LKB1-mediated nuclear retention of PTEN tumor suppressor. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 184-194.	1.2	9
89	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. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 509-516.	1.2	100
90	It Is Time to Include Patients With Brain Tumors in Phase I Trials in Oncology. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 3211-3213.	1.6	21

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91	Phase II trials of erlotinib or gefitinib in patients with recurrent meningioma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 96, 211-217.	2.9	163
92	Review of the complexities of the PI3K/mTOR pathway presages similar handling of other critical topics. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 763-764.	1.2	2
93	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
94	A phase I trial of erlotinib in patients with nonprogressive glioblastoma multiforme postradiation therapy, and recurrent malignant gliomas and meningiomas. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 87-94.	1.2	46
95	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. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 1167-1172.	1.2	28
96	Cellular and in vivo activity of a novel PI3K inhibitor, PX-866, against human glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 559-569.	1.2	100
97	A phase II trial of erlotinib in patients with recurrent malignant gliomas and nonprogressive glioblastoma multiforme postradiation therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 95-103.	1.2	252
98	Safety and efficacy of erlotinib in first-relapse glioblastoma: a phase II open-label study. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 1061-1070.	1.2	112
99	Bevacizumab Alone and in Combination With Irinotecan in Recurrent Glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2009, 27, 4733-4740.	1.6	2,219
100	Two phase II trials of temozolomide with interferon- β (pegylated and non-pegylated) in patients with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 101, 615-620.	6.4	43
101	NVP-BEZ235, a novel dual phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitor, elicits multifaceted antitumor activities in human gliomas. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2009, 8, 2204-2210.	4.1	232
102	Phase II study of imatinib mesylate for recurrent meningiomas (North American Brain Tumor) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 302	1.2	130
103	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. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2009, 94, 229-234.	2.9	78
104	Inhibiting PI-3-K for glioma therapy. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2009, 8, 335-337.	2.6	5
105	Knockdown of GluR1 expression by RNA interference inhibits glioma proliferation. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 88, 121-133.	2.9	77
106	VEGF Trap induces antiglioma effect at different stages of disease. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 940-945.	1.2	91
107	Bevacizumab – News from the Fast Lane?. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 647-647.	1.2	4
108	Phase II trial of irinotecan and thalidomide in adults with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 216-222.	1.2	52

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109	Moving Toward the Next Steps in Angiogenesis Therapy?. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 939-939.	1.2	3
110	Progression-free survival: An important end point in evaluating therapy for recurrent high-grade gliomas. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 162-170.	1.2	362
111	Neurooncology clinical trial design for targeted therapies: Lessons learned from the North American Brain Tumor Consortium. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 631-642.	1.2	27
112	Exploratory Analysis of the Copy Number Alterations in Glioblastoma Multiforme. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e4076.	2.5	34
113	Inhibition of both focal adhesion kinase and insulin-like growth factor-I receptor kinase suppresses glioma proliferation in vitro and in vivo. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2007, 6, 1357-1367.	4.1	207
114	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Variant III Status Defines Clinically Distinct Subtypes of Glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2007, 25, 2288-2294.	1.6	260
115	Mitogen-activated Protein Kinase Kinase-4 Promotes Cell Survival by Decreasing PTEN Expression through an NF- κ B-dependent Pathway. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2007, 282, 3507-3519.	3.4	87
116	Cell Cycle-Dependent Nuclear Export of Phosphatase and Tensin Homologue Tumor Suppressor Is Regulated by the Phosphoinositide-3-Kinase Signaling Cascade. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 11054-11063.	0.9	45
117	Transgenic E2F1 Expression in the Mouse Brain Induces a Human-Like Bimodal Pattern of Tumors. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 4005-4009.	0.9	29
118	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. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 13, 7133-7138.	7.0	23
119	Adenovirus-Based Strategies Overcome Temozolomide Resistance by Silencing the O6-Methylguanine-DNA Methyltransferase Promoter. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 11499-11504.	0.9	130
120	c-Jun Downregulation by HDAC3-Dependent Transcriptional Repression Promotes Osmotic Stress-Induced Cell Apoptosis. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2007, 25, 219-232.	9.7	67
121	PTEN down regulates AP-1 and targets c-fos in human glioma cells Via PI3-kinase/Akt pathway. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2007, 300, 77-87.	3.1	31
122	A North American brain tumor consortium (NABTC 99-04) phase II trial of temozolomide plus thalidomide for recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2007, 81, 271-277.	2.9	61
123	Primary Neurological Tumors. , 2007, , 1053-1080.		1
124	Sustained Angiopoietin-2 Expression Disrupts Vessel Formation and Inhibits Glioma Growth. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2006, 8, 419-428.	5.3	38
125	PTEN enhances TNF-induced apoptosis through modulation of nuclear factor- κ B signaling pathway in human glioma cells. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2006, 350, 463-471.	2.1	36
126	Phase II Radiation Therapy Oncology Group trial of conventional radiation therapy followed by treatment with recombinant interferon- β for supratentorial glioblastoma: Results of RTOG 9710. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2006, 66, 818-824.	0.8	51

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127	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of marimastat in glioblastoma multiforme patients following surgery and irradiation~.... Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2006, 78, 295-302.	2.9	111
128	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
129	E2F1 and Telomerase: Alliance in the Dark Side. Cell Cycle, 2006, 5, 930-935.	2.6	22
130	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
131	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
132	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
133	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
134	Prognostic Associations of Activated Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase and Akt Pathways in Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 3935-3941.	7.0	172
135	A novel CRM1â€dependent nuclear export signal in adenoviral E1A protein regulated by phosphorylation. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, 2603-2605.	0.5	10
136	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
137	Î”24-hyCD adenovirus suppresses glioma growth in vivo by combining oncolysis and chemosensitization. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2005, 12, 284-294.	4.6	62
138	PAX6 suppresses growth of human glioblastoma cells. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2005, 71, 223-229.	2.9	79
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