

W K Alfred Yung

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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193
papers

20,507
citations

15001

68
h-index

12272

138
g-index

196
all docs

196
docs citations

196
times ranked

25562
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Comprehensive, Integrative Genomic Analysis of Diffuse Lower-Grade Gliomas. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2015, 372, 2481-2498.	13.9	2,582
2	Bevacizumab Alone and in Combination With Irinotecan in Recurrent Glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2009, 27, 4733-4740.	0.8	2,219
3	Molecular Profiling Reveals Biologically Discrete Subsets and Pathways of Progression in Diffuse Glioma. <i>Cell</i> , 2016, 164, 550-563.	13.5	1,695
4	A mutant oncolytic adenovirus targeting the Rb pathway produces anti-glioma effect in vivo. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2000, 19, 2-12.	2.6	679
5	PKM2 Phosphorylates Histone H3 and Promotes Gene Transcription and Tumorigenesis. <i>Cell</i> , 2012, 150, 685-696.	13.5	635
6	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.	0.8	477
7	Phase I/II Study of Imatinib Mesylate for Recurrent Malignant Gliomas: North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study 99-08. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 12, 4899-4907.	3.2	404
8	Phase I Trial of Adenovirus-Mediated p53 Gene Therapy for Recurrent Glioma: Biological and Clinical Results. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2003, 21, 2508-2518.	0.8	364
9	Progression-free survival: An important end point in evaluating therapy for recurrent high-grade gliomas. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 162-170.	0.6	362
10	Longitudinal molecular trajectories of diffuse glioma in adults. <i>Nature</i> , 2019, 576, 112-120.	13.7	320
11	Preclinical Characterization of the Antiglioma Activity of a Tropism-Enhanced Adenovirus Targeted to the Retinoblastoma Pathway. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2003, 95, 652-660.	3.0	314
12	Differential Sensitivity of Glioma- versus Lung Cancer-Specific EGFR Mutations to EGFR Kinase Inhibitors. <i>Cancer Discovery</i> , 2012, 2, 458-471.	7.7	304
13	Integrated Array-Comparative Genomic Hybridization and Expression Array Profiles Identify Clinically Relevant Molecular Subtypes of Glioblastoma. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 65, 1678-1686.	0.4	296
14	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Variant III Status Defines Clinically Distinct Subtypes of Glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2007, 25, 2288-2294.	0.8	260
15	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.	0.6	252
16	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.	1.9	232
17	Src Family Protein-tyrosine Kinases Alter the Function of PTEN to Regulate Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase/AKT Cascades. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2003, 278, 40057-40066.	1.6	218
18	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.	1.9	207

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19	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.	0.8	204
20	Phase II Trial of Temozolomide Plus the Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitor, Marimastat, in Recurrent and Progressive Glioblastoma Multiforme. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2002, 20, 1383-1388.	0.8	184
21	Prognostic Associations of Activated Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase and Akt Pathways in Glioblastoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 12, 3935-3941.	3.2	172
22	Phase II trials of erlotinib or gefitinib in patients with recurrent meningioma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 96, 211-217.	1.4	163
23	Polymorphisms of DNA Repair Genes and Risk of Glioma. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2004, 64, 5560-5563.	0.4	155
24	Adaptive Global Innovative Learning Environment for Glioblastoma: GBM AGILE. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 24, 737-743.	3.2	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. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2003, 21, 2305-2311.	0.8	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. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2006, 24, 3651-3656.	0.8	151
27	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.	3.2	148
28	The expression of PAX6, PTEN, vascular endothelial growth factor, and epidermal growth factor receptor in gliomas: relationship to tumor grade and survival. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2003, 9, 3369-75.	3.2	145
29	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.	0.6	140
30	Adenovirus-Based Strategies Overcome Temozolomide Resistance by Silencing the O6-Methylguanine-DNA Methyltransferase Promoter. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 11499-11504.	0.4	130
31	Phase II study of imatinib mesylate for recurrent meningiomas (North American Brain Tumor) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10	0.56	130
32	Tissue-specific isoform switch and DNA hypomethylation of the pyruvate kinase PKM gene in human cancers. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 8202-8210.	0.8	127
33	Characterization of p53 and p21 Functional Interactions in Glioma Cells en Route to Apoptosis. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 1997, 89, 1036-1044.	3.0	124
34	Glioma through the looking GLASS: molecular evolution of diffuse gliomas and the Glioma Longitudinal Analysis Consortium. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 873-884.	0.6	119
35	Current clinical development of PI3K pathway inhibitors in glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 819-829.	0.6	117
36	A High Notch Pathway Activation Predicts Response to β Secretase Inhibitors in Proneural Subtype of Glioma Tumor-Initiating Cells. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2014, 32, 301-312.	1.4	117

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37	Safety and efficacy of erlotinib in first-relapse glioblastoma: a phase II open-label study. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 1061-1070.	0.6	112
38	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of marimastat in glioblastoma multiforme patients following surgery and irradiation~.... <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2006, 78, 295-302.	1.4	111
39	Role of AKT signaling in DNA repair and clinical response to cancer therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 16, 1313-1323.	0.6	110
40	Suppression of matrix metalloproteinase-2 gene expression and invasion in human glioma cells by MMAC/PTEN. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2001, 20, 6669-6678.	2.6	107
41	Molecular Mechanisms of Treatment Resistance in Glioblastoma. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 351.	1.8	106
42	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.	3.3	104
43	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.	0.8	103
44	Use of [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in patients with primary malignant brain tumors. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 1993, 33, 540-548.	2.8	102
45	Cellular and in vivo activity of a novel PI3K inhibitor, PX-866, against human glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 559-569.	0.6	100
46	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.	0.6	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. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 509-516.	0.6	100
48	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.	1.9	98
49	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.	0.6	98
50	The Treatment of Anaplastic Oligodendrogliomas and Mixed Gliomas. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 1993, 32, 365-371.	0.6	97
51	Nuclear PTEN-Mediated Growth Suppression Is Independent of Akt Down-Regulation. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2005, 25, 6211-6224.	1.1	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. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2012, 14, 1511-1518.	0.6	95
53	Neurocognitive function in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 660-668.	0.6	94
54	Â-Radiation Sensitivity and Risk of Glioma. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2001, 93, 1553-1557.	3.0	92

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55	VEGF Trap induces antiglioma effect at different stages of disease. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 940-945.	0.6	91
56	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.	1.6	87
57	Identification of prognostic gene signatures of glioblastoma: a study based on TCGA data analysis. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 15, 829-839.	0.6	87
58	PAX6 Suppresses the Invasiveness of Glioblastoma Cells and the Expression of the Matrix Metalloproteinase-2 Gene. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 66, 9809-9817.	0.4	84
59	Tumor Suppressor MMAC/PTEN Inhibits Cytokine-induced NF κ B Activation without Interfering with the I κ B Degradation Pathway. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2001, 276, 11402-11408.	1.6	81
60	Mechanisms underlying PTEN regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor and angiogenesis. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2003, 53, 109-117.	2.8	81
61	The Excitatory Amino Acid Transporter-2 Induces Apoptosis and Decreases Glioma Growth In vitro and In vivo. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 65, 1934-1940.	0.4	80
62	Phase II Study of Fenretinide (NSC 374551) in Adults With Recurrent Malignant Gliomas: A North American Brain Tumor Consortium Study. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2004, 22, 4282-4289.	0.8	79
63	PAX6 suppresses growth of human glioblastoma cells. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2005, 71, 223-229.	1.4	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. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2009, 94, 229-234.	1.4	78
65	Knockdown of GluR1 expression by RNA interference inhibits glioma proliferation. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 88, 121-133.	1.4	77
66	Two tumor suppressive loci on chromosome 10 involved in human glioblastomas. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 1995, 12, 255-261.	1.5	76
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.	2.7	74
68	Anaplastic Oligodendrogliomas: Prognostic Factors for Tumor Recurrence and Survival. <i>Oncology</i> , 2003, 65, 259-266.	0.9	72
69	Enhancement of radiosensitivity of wild-type p53 human glioma cells by adenovirus-mediated delivery of the p53 gene. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery</i> , 1998, 89, 125-132.	0.9	70
70	Response as a predictor of survival in patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 143-151.	0.6	69
71	Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular landscapes of multifocal and multicentric glioblastoma. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2015, 130, 587-597.	3.9	68
72	c-Jun Downregulation by HDAC3-Dependent Transcriptional Repression Promotes Osmotic Stress-Induced Cell Apoptosis. <i>Molecular Cell</i> , 2007, 25, 219-232.	4.5	67

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73	Î²24-hyCD adenovirus suppresses glioma growth in vivo by combining oncolysis and chemosensitization. <i>Cancer Gene Therapy</i> , 2005, 12, 284-294.	2.2	62
74	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.	1.4	61
75	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.	0.6	61
76	A novel E1A/E1B mutant adenovirus induces glioma regression in vivo. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2004, 23, 1821-1828.	2.6	60
77	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.	1.1	59
78	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.	0.6	58
79	Phase 2 study of BCNU and temozolomide for recurrent glioblastoma multiforme: North American Brain Tumor Consortium study. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2004, 6, 33-37.	0.6	57
80	Expression of Transcription Factor E2F1 and Telomerase in Glioblastomas: Mechanistic Linkage and Prognostic Significance. <i>Journal of the National Cancer Institute</i> , 2005, 97, 1589-1600.	3.0	57
81	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.	3.2	56
82	Motif analysis of the tumor suppressor gene MMAC/PTEN identifies tyrosines critical for tumor suppression and lipid phosphatase activity. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2002, 21, 2357-2364.	2.6	54
83	Modeling prognosis for patients with malignant astrocytic gliomas: Quantifying the expression of multiple genetic markers and clinical variables. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2005, 7, 485-494.	0.6	54
84	Year brings higher impact factor, more submissions for Neuro-Oncology. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2013, 15, 1-3.	0.6	54
85	Phase II trial of temozolomide plus marimastat for recurrent anaplastic gliomas: A relationship among efficacy, joint toxicity and anticonvulsant status. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2006, 80, 83-90.	1.4	53
86	Phase II trial of irinotecan and thalidomide in adults with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 216-222.	0.6	52
87	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.	1.4	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. <i>International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics</i> , 2006, 66, 818-824.	0.4	51
89	Delta-24 Increases the Expression and Activity of Topoisomerase I and Enhances the Antiglioma Effect of Irinotecan. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 12, 556-562.	3.2	51
90	Phase II study of neoadjuvant 1, 3-bis (2-chloroethyl)-1-nitrosourea and temozolomide for newly diagnosed anaplastic glioma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2004, 100, 1712-1716.	2.0	49

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91	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.	0.6	46
92	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.	2.0	46
93	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.	0.4	45
94	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.	2.9	43
95	Toward better early-phase brain tumor clinical trials: A reappraisal of current methods and proposals for future strategies. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2002, 4, 268-277.	0.6	41
96	The functional role of tumor suppressor genes in gliomas. <i>Neurology</i> , 1998, 51, 1250-1255.	1.5	40
97	Genetically modified adenoviruses against gliomas. <i>Neurology</i> , 2004, 63, 418-426.	1.5	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. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 104, 351-356.	1.4	40
99	Integrated analysis of telomerase enzymatic activity unravels an association with cancer stemness and proliferation. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 139.	5.8	39
100	Sustained Angiopoietin-2 Expression Disrupts Vessel Formation and Inhibits Glioma Growth. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2006, 8, 419-428.	2.3	38
101	Promoter Analysis of Tumor Suppressor Gene PTEN: Identification of Minimum Promoter Region. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2002, 292, 422-426.	1.0	37
102	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.	1.0	36
103	Differential Amplification of the TGF- β Gene in Human Gliomas. <i>European Journal of Implant and Refractive Surgery</i> , 1990, 2, 201-205.	0.4	36
104	Comparative Effect of Oncolytic Adenoviruses with E1 A or E113-55 kDa Deletions in Malignant Gliomas. <i>Neoplasia</i> , 2005, 7, 48-56.	2.3	35
105	Response and progression in recurrent malignant glioma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1999, 1, 282-288.	0.6	34
106	Exploratory Analysis of the Copy Number Alterations in Glioblastoma Multiforme. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e4076.	1.1	34
107	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.	1.4	31
108	Phase 1/1b study of lonafarnib and temozolomide in patients with recurrent or temozolomide refractory glioblastoma. <i>Cancer</i> , 2013, 119, 2747-2753.	2.0	31

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109	Delayed neurotoxicity of intraventricular interleukin-2: A case report. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1993, 15, 265-267.	1.4	29
110	Transgenic E2F1 Expression in the Mouse Brain Induces a Human-Like Bimodal Pattern of Tumors. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 4005-4009.	0.4	29
111	Survival outcome of early versus delayed bevacizumab treatment in patients with recurrent glioblastoma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2014, 119, 135-140.	1.4	29
112	In vitro chemosensitivity testing and its clinical application in human gliomas. <i>Neurosurgical Review</i> , 1989, 12, 197-203.	1.2	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. <i>Molecular Carcinogenesis</i> , 1999, 26, 274-285.	1.3	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. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2010, 12, 1167-1172.	0.6	28
115	Brain Malignancy Steering Committee clinical trials planning workshop: Report from the Targeted Therapies Working Group. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2015, 17, 180-188.	0.6	28
116	Neurooncology clinical trial design for targeted therapies: Lessons learned from the North American Brain Tumor Consortium. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2008, 10, 631-642.	0.6	27
117	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.	0.6	27
118	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.	0.6	27
119	Growth inhibitory effect of recombinant γ and β interferon on human glioma cells. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1987, 5, 323-330.	1.4	26
120	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.	1.4	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. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 146, 79-89.	1.4	26
122	EGFR 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.	3.2	26
123	Expression of epidermal growth factor receptor and associated glycoprotein on cultured human brain tumor cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 1986, 32, 1-10.	1.2	25
124	MSK1-Mediated β -Catenin Phosphorylation Confers Resistance to PI3K/mTOR Inhibitors in Glioblastoma. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2016, 15, 1656-1668.	1.9	25
125	Inhibition of epidermal growth factor receptor activity by retinoic acid in glioma cells. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 1990, 42, 83-94.	1.2	24
126	Neurologic complications of cancer therapy. <i>Current Treatment Options in Neurology</i> , 1999, 1, 428-437.	0.7	24

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127	Activation of WEE1 confers resistance to PI3K inhibition in glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 20, 78-91.	0.6	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. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 13, 7133-7138.	3.2	23
129	The modulation of astrocytic differentiation in cells derived from a medulloblastoma surgical specimen. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1989, 7, 329-338.	1.4	22
130	Adjuvant chemotherapy with carmustine and cisplatin for patients with malignant gliomas. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1992, 12, 131-5.	1.4	22
131	E2F1 and Telomerase: Alliance in the Dark Side. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2006, 5, 930-935.	1.3	22
132	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.	2.3	21
133	Establishment and characterization of clinically relevant models of ependymoma: a true challenge for targeted therapy. <i>Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2011, 13, 748-758.	0.6	21
134	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.	0.8	21
135	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.	0.4	21
136	Phase I study of sorafenib and tipifarnib for recurrent glioblastoma: NABTC 05-02. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 136, 79-86.	1.4	21
137	A pilot study of recombinant interferon beta (IFN- β 2ser) in patients with recurrent glioma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 1990, 9, 29-34.	1.4	19
138	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.	0.4	17
139	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.	0.8	16
140	The promise of DNA damage response inhibitors for the treatment of glioblastoma. <i>Neuro-Oncology Advances</i> , 2021, 3, vdab015.	0.4	16
141	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.	1.4	15
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