Michaela KotrovÃ¡

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

28 papers	1,207 citations	687220 13 h-index	552653 26 g-index
60 all docs	60 docs citations	60 times ranked	1999 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Standardized flow cytometry for highly sensitive MRD measurements in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2017, 129, 347-357.	0.6	323
2	Standardized next-generation sequencing of immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene recombinations for MRD marker identification in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; a EuroClonality-NGS validation study. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 2241-2253.	3.3	177
3	Next-generation sequencing of immunoglobulin gene rearrangements for clonality assessment: a technical feasibility study by EuroClonality-NGS. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 2227-2240.	3.3	92
4	Minimal residual disease in adult ALL: technical aspects and implications for correct clinical interpretation. Blood Advances, 2017, 1, 2456-2466.	2.5	84
5	The predictive strength of next-generation sequencing MRD detection for relapse compared with current methods in childhood ALL. Blood, 2015, 126, 1045-1047.	0.6	82
6	Quality control and quantification in IG/TR next-generation sequencing marker identification: protocols and bioinformatic functionalities by EuroClonality-NGS. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 2254-2265.	3.3	70
7	ETV6/RUNX1â€like acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A novel Bâ€cell precursor leukemia subtype associated with the CD27/CD44 immunophenotype. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2017, 56, 608-616.	1.5	63
8	Minimal residual disease in adult ALL: technical aspects and implications for correct clinical interpretation. Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program, 2017, 2017, 13-21.	0.9	59
9	Tumor and microenvironment response but no cytotoxic T-cell activation in classic Hodgkin lymphoma treated with anti-PD1. Blood, 2020, 136, 2851-2863.	0.6	47
10	Is Next-Generation Sequencing the way to go for Residual Disease Monitoring in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia?. Molecular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2017, 21, 481-492.	1.6	41
11	Polyclonal, newly derived T cells with low expression of inhibitory molecule PD-1 in tonsils define the phenotype of lymphocytes in children with Periodic Fever, Aphtous Stomatitis, Pharyngitis and Adenitis (PFAPA) syndrome. Molecular Immunology, 2015, 65, 139-147.	1.0	38
12	The TREC/KREC Assay for the Diagnosis and Monitoring of Patients with DiGeorge Syndrome. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e114514.	1.1	34
13	Automation of Amplicon-Based Library Preparation for Next-Generation Sequencing by Centrifugal Microfluidics. Analytical Chemistry, 2020, 92, 12833-12841.	3.2	15
14	Prognostic value of low-level MRD in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia detected by low- and high-throughput methods. Blood Advances, 2022, 6, 3006-3010.	2.5	13
15	Nextâ€generation amplicon TRB locus sequencing can overcome limitations of flowâ€cytometric Vβ2 expression analysis and confirms clonality in all Tâ€cell prolymphocytic leukemia cases. Cytometry Part A: the Journal of the International Society for Analytical Cytology, 2018, 93, 1118-1124.	1.1	12
16	Comparison of minimal residual disease levels in bone marrow and peripheral blood in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 1154-1157.	3.3	12
17	Immune Gene Rearrangements: Unique Signatures for Tracing Physiological Lymphocytes and Leukemic Cells. Genes, 2021, 12, 979.	1.0	10
18	UMIc: A Preprocessing Method for UMI Deduplication and Reads Correction. Frontiers in Genetics, 2021, 12, 660366.	1.1	9

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Thymic Hyperplasia with Lymphoepithelial Sialadenitis (LESA)-Like Features: Strong Association with Lymphomas and Non-Myasthenic Autoimmune Diseases. Cancers, 2021, 13, 315.	1.7	7
20	Next-Generation Sequencing Technology to Identify Minimal Residual Disease in Lymphoid Malignancies. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2021, 2185, 95-111.	0.4	6
21	Association of 17q24.2â€q24.3 deletions with recognizable phenotype and short telomeres. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2018, 176, 1438-1442.	0.7	5
22	The IG/TR Next Generation Marker Screening Developed within Euroclonality-NGS Consortium Is Successful in 94% of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Samples. Blood, 2018, 132, 2830-2830.	0.6	2
23	NGS-Based MRD Quantitation: An Alternative to qPCR Validated on a Large Consecutive Cohort of Children with ALL. Blood, 2021, 138, 1314-1314.	0.6	2
24	Library Preparation Is the Major Factor Affecting Differences in Results of Immunoglobulin Gene Rearrangements Detection on Two Major Next-Generation Sequencing Platforms. Blood, 2015, 126, 1411-1411.	0.6	1
25	NGS-Based Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) after Stem Cell Transplantation (SCT) Is More Specific for Relapse Prediction Than qPCR and Suggests the Possibility of False-Positive qPCR Results. Blood, 2016, 128, 3494-3494.	0.6	1
26	Next Generation Amplicon Sequencing of Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Gene Rearrangaments for Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Stratification in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL): A Comparison with Classical qPCR-Based Technique. Blood, 2014, 124, 2395-2395.	0.6	0
27	Monitoring of the Clonal Architecture of B-Cell Precursor ALL during Induction Chemoimmunotherapy. Blood, 2018, 132, 1555-1555.	0.6	0
28	Disease Kinetics Measured By Circulating Tumor DNA Correlates with Treatment Response after Tafasitamab in Combination with R-CHOP with or without Lenalidomide in First Line Treatment of DLBCL. Blood, 2021, 138, 3498-3498.	0.6	0