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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

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	Prognostic value of low-level MRD in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia detected by low- and high-throughput methods. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2022, 6, 3006-3010.	2.5	13
2	Next-Generation Sequencing Technology to Identify Minimal Residual Disease in Lymphoid Malignancies. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2021, 2185, 95-111.	0.4	6
3	Thymic Hyperplasia with Lymphoepithelial Sialadenitis (LESA)-Like Features: Strong Association with Lymphomas and Non-Myasthenic Autoimmune Diseases. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 315.	1.7	7
4	UMIc: A Preprocessing Method for UMI Deduplication and Reads Correction. <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2021, 12, 660366.	1.1	9
5	Immune Gene Rearrangements: Unique Signatures for Tracing Physiological Lymphocytes and Leukemic Cells. <i>Genes</i> , 2021, 12, 979.	1.0	10
6	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. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 3498-3498.	0.6	0
7	NGS-Based MRD Quantitation: An Alternative to qPCR Validated on a Large Consecutive Cohort of Children with ALL. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 1314-1314.	0.6	2
8	Comparison of minimal residual disease levels in bone marrow and peripheral blood in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2020, 34, 1154-1157.	3.3	12
9	Tumor and microenvironment response but no cytotoxic T-cell activation in classic Hodgkin lymphoma treated with anti-PD1. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 2851-2863.	0.6	47
10	Automation of Amplicon-Based Library Preparation for Next-Generation Sequencing by Centrifugal Microfluidics. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2020, 92, 12833-12841.	3.2	15
11	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. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2019, 33, 2241-2253.	3.3	177
12	Quality control and quantification in IG/TR next-generation sequencing marker identification: protocols and bioinformatic functionalities by EuroClonality-NGS. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2019, 33, 2254-2265.	3.3	70
13	Next-generation sequencing of immunoglobulin gene rearrangements for clonality assessment: a technical feasibility study by EuroClonality-NGS. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2019, 33, 2227-2240.	3.3	92
14	Association of 17q24.2–q24.3 deletions with recognizable phenotype and short telomeres. <i>American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A</i> , 2018, 176, 1438-1442.	0.7	5
15	Next–generation amplicon <i>TRB</i> locus sequencing can overcome limitations of flow–cytometric V⁼ expression analysis and confirms clonality in all T–cell prolymphocytic leukemia cases. <i>Cytometry Part A: the Journal of the International Society for Analytical Cytology</i> , 2018, 93, 1118-1124.	1.1	12
16	Monitoring of the Clonal Architecture of B-Cell Precursor ALL during Induction Chemoimmunotherapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 1555-1555.	0.6	0
17	The IG/TR Next Generation Marker Screening Developed within Euroclonality-NGS Consortium Is Successful in 94% of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Samples. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 2830-2830.	0.6	2
18	<i>ETV6/RUNX1</i>–like acute lymphoblastic leukemia: A novel B–cell precursor leukemia subtype associated with the CD27/CD44 immunophenotype. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 2017, 56, 608-616.	1.5	63

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19	Is Next-Generation Sequencing the way to go for Residual Disease Monitoring in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia?. <i>Molecular Diagnosis and Therapy</i> , 2017, 21, 481-492.	1.6	41
20	Standardized flow cytometry for highly sensitive MRD measurements in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 129, 347-357.	0.6	323
21	Minimal residual disease in adult ALL: technical aspects and implications for correct clinical interpretation. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2017, 1, 2456-2466.	2.5	84
22	Minimal residual disease in adult ALL: technical aspects and implications for correct clinical interpretation. <i>Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program</i> , 2017, 2017, 13-21.	0.9	59
23	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. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 3494-3494.	0.6	1
24	The predictive strength of next-generation sequencing MRD detection for relapse compared with current methods in childhood ALL. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1045-1047.	0.6	82
25	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, Aphthous Stomatitis, Pharyngitis and Adenitis (PFAPA) syndrome. <i>Molecular Immunology</i> , 2015, 65, 139-147.	1.0	38
26	Library Preparation Is the Major Factor Affecting Differences in Results of Immunoglobulin Gene Rearrangements Detection on Two Major Next-Generation Sequencing Platforms. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1411-1411.	0.6	1
27	The TREC/KREC Assay for the Diagnosis and Monitoring of Patients with DiGeorge Syndrome. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e114514.	1.1	34
28	Next Generation Amplicon Sequencing of Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Gene Rearrangements for Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Stratification in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL): A Comparison with Classical qPCR-Based Technique. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2395-2395.	0.6	0