Thorsten Schlomm

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

229	13,434	30047	26591
papers	citations	54 h-index	107 g-index

242	242	242	17794
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Molecular Taxonomy of Primary Prostate Cancer. Cell, 2015, 163, 1011-1025.	13.5	2,435
2	Circulating miRNAs are correlated with tumor progression in prostate cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2011, 128, 608-616.	2.3	520
3	MicroRNA in Prostate, Bladder, and Kidney Cancer: A Systematic Review. European Urology, 2011, 59, 671-681.	0.9	401
4	A Novel Gene Signature-Based Model Predicts Biochemical Recurrence-Free Survival in Prostate Cancer Patients after Radical Prostatectomy. Cancers, 2020, 12, 1.	1.7	300
5	Integrative Genomic Analyses Reveal an Androgen-Driven Somatic Alteration Landscape in Early-Onset Prostate Cancer. Cancer Cell, 2013, 23, 159-170.	7.7	292
6	Genomic Deletion of PTEN Is Associated with Tumor Progression and Early PSA Recurrence in ERG Fusion-Positive and Fusion-Negative Prostate Cancer. American Journal of Pathology, 2012, 181, 401-412.	1.9	278
7	Quantitative comparison of DNA methylation assays for biomarker development and clinical applications. Nature Biotechnology, 2016, 34, 726-737.	9.4	270
8	ERG Status Is Unrelated to PSA Recurrence in Radically Operated Prostate Cancer in the Absence of Antihormonal Therapy. Clinical Cancer Research, 2011, 17, 5878-5888.	3.2	232
9	High level PSMA expression is associated with early psa recurrence in surgically treated prostate cancer. Prostate, 2011, 71, 281-288.	1.2	224
10	Intratumor DNA Methylation Heterogeneity Reflects Clonal Evolution in Aggressive Prostate Cancer. Cell Reports, 2014, 8, 798-806.	2.9	219
11	Neurovascular Structure-adjacent Frozen-section Examination (NeuroSAFE) Increases Nerve-sparing Frequency and Reduces Positive Surgical Margins in Open and Robot-assisted Laparoscopic Radical Prostatectomy: Experience After 11 069 Consecutive Patients. European Urology, 2012, 62, 333-340.	0.9	213
12	Clinical Utility of Quantitative Gleason Grading in Prostate Biopsies and Prostatectomy Specimens. European Urology, 2016, 69, 592-598.	0.9	212
13	Full Functional-Length Urethral Sphincter Preservation During Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology, 2011, 60, 320-329.	0.9	199
14	Molecular Evolution of Early-Onset Prostate Cancer Identifies Molecular Risk Markers and Clinical Trajectories. Cancer Cell, 2018, 34, 996-1011.e8.	7.7	190
15	CHD1 Is a 5q21 Tumor Suppressor Required for ERG Rearrangement in Prostate Cancer. Cancer Research, 2013, 73, 2795-2805.	0.4	188
16	Clinical significance of p53 alterations in surgically treated prostate cancers. Modern Pathology, 2008, 21, 1371-1378.	2.9	180
17	Prognostic Utility of the Cell Cycle Progression Score Generated from Biopsy in Men Treated with Prostatectomy. Journal of Urology, 2014, 192, 409-414.	0.2	180
18	Genomic Predictors of Outcome in Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2015, 68, 1033-1044.	0.9	166

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19	Clinical Significance of Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Protein Overexpression and Gene Copy Number Gains in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2007, 13, 6579-6584.	3.2	144
20	BAZ2A (TIP5) is involved in epigenetic alterations in prostate cancer and its overexpression predicts disease recurrence. Nature Genetics, 2015, 47, 22-30.	9.4	141
21	Current Technique of Open Intrafascial Nerve-Sparing Retropubic Prostatectomy. European Urology, 2009, 56, 317-324.	0.9	129
22	Immunological microenvironment in prostate cancer: High mast cell densities are associated with favorable tumor characteristics and good prognosis. Prostate, 2009, 69, 976-981.	1.2	129
23	TMPRSS2-ERG -specific transcriptional modulation is associated with prostate cancer biomarkers and TGF-Î² signaling. BMC Cancer, 2011, 11, 507.	1.1	128
24	Genome-wide DNA Methylation Events in TMPRSS2â€“ERG Fusion-Negative Prostate Cancers Implicate an EZH2-Dependent Mechanism with miR-26a Hypermethylation. Cancer Discovery, 2012, 2, 1024-1035.	7.7	127
25	Genomic deletion of MAP3K7 at 6q12-22 is associated with early PSA recurrence in prostate cancer and absence of TMPRSS2:ERG fusions. Modern Pathology, 2013, 26, 975-983.	2.9	127
26	Significant upgrading affects a third of men diagnosed with prostate cancer: predictive nomogram and internal validation. BJU International, 2006, 98, 329-334.	1.3	126
27	Low Level Her2 Overexpression Is Associated with Rapid Tumor Cell Proliferation and Poor Prognosis in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2010, 16, 1553-1560.	3.2	125
28	Chromosome 8p Deletions and 8q Gains are Associated with Tumor Progression and Poor Prognosis in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2010, 16, 56-64.	3.2	119
29	Nerve-sparing Surgery Technique, Not the Preservation of the Neurovascular Bundles, Leads to Improved Long-term Continence Rates After Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology, 2016, 69, 584-589.	0.9	119
30	Recurrent deletion of 3p13 targets multiple tumour suppressor genes and defines a distinct subgroup of aggressive ERG fusion-positive prostate cancers. Journal of Pathology, 2013, 231, 130-141.	2.1	118
31	Inverse stage migration in patients undergoing radical prostatectomy: results of 8916 European patients treated within the last decade. BJU International, 2011, 108, 1256-1261.	1.3	104
32	High tissue density of FOXP3+ T cells is associated with clinical outcome in prostate cancer. European Journal of Cancer, 2013, 49, 1273-1279.	1.3	101
33	Mitochondrial mutations drive prostate cancer aggression. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 656.	5.8	100
34	Androgen Receptor Deregulation Drives Bromodomain-Mediated Chromatin Alterations in Prostate Cancer. Cell Reports, 2017, 19, 2045-2059.	2.9	99
35	Currently used criteria for active surveillance in men with lowâ€risk prostate cancer. Cancer, 2008, 113, 2068-2072.	2.0	96
36	Improved detection of circulating tumor cells in non-metastatic high-risk prostate cancer patients. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 39736.	1.6	96

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37	Clinical significance of different types ofp53gene alteration in surgically treated prostate cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 1369-1380.	2.3	95
38	A Feasible and Time-efficient Adaptation of NeuroSAFE for da Vinci Robot-assisted Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology, 2014, 66, 138-144.	0.9	94
39	Solid organ transplantation programs facing lack of empiric evidence in the COVID-19 pandemic: A By-proxy Society Recommendation Consensus approach. American Journal of Transplantation, 2020, 20, 1826-1836.	2.6	91
40	Random forest-based modelling to detect biomarkers for prostate cancer progression. Clinical Epigenetics, 2019, 11, 148.	1.8	89
41	Biochemical Recurrence After Radical Prostatectomy: Multiplicative Interaction Between Surgical Margin Status and Pathological Stage. Journal of Urology, 2010, 184, 1341-1346.	0.2	84
42	Longâ€term data on the survival of patients with prostate cancer treated with radical prostatectomy in the prostateâ€specific antigen era. BJU International, 2010, 106, 37-43.	1.3	79
43	Development and External Validation of an Extended Repeat Biopsy Nomogram. Journal of Urology, 2007, 177, 510-515.	0.2	75
44	Human Prostate Cancer in a Clinically Relevant Xenograft Mouse Model: Identification of Î²(1,6)-Branched Oligosaccharides as a Marker of Tumor Progression. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 1364-1373.	3.2	72
45	Does Cytoreductive Prostatectomy Really Have an Impact on Prognosis in Prostate Cancer Patients with Low-volume Bone Metastasis? Results from a Prospective Case-Control Study. European Urology Focus, 2017, 3, 646-649.	1.6	72
46	Head-to-Head Comparison of the Three Most Commonly Used Preoperative Models for Prediction of Biochemical Recurrence After Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology, 2010, 57, 562-568.	0.9	69
47	Heterogeneity and chronology of PTEN deletion and ERG fusion in prostate cancer. Modern Pathology, 2014, 27, 1612-1620.	2.9	69
48	Identification of Clinically Relevant Protein Targets in Prostate Cancer with 2D-DIGE Coupled Mass Spectrometry and Systems Biology Network Platform. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16833.	1.1	67
49	TMPRSS2:ERG fusion transcripts in urine from prostate cancer patients correlate with a less favorable prognosis. Apmis, 2009, 117, 575-582.	0.9	66
50	Up-regulation of Biglycan is Associated with Poor Prognosis and PTEN Deletion in Patients with Prostate Cancer. Neoplasia, 2017, 19, 707-715.	2.3	65
51	Distinct Subcellular Expression Patterns of Neutral Endopeptidase (CD10) in Prostate Cancer Predict Diverging Clinical Courses in Surgically Treated Patients. Clinical Cancer Research, 2008, 14, 7838-7842.	3.2	62
52	Marked heterogeneity of ERG expression in large primary prostate cancers. Modern Pathology, 2013, 26, 106-116.	2.9	62
53	Limited prognostic value of preoperative circulating tumor cells for early biochemical recurrence in patients with localized prostate cancer. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2016, 34, 235.e11-235.e16.	0.8	62
54	Marked Prognostic Impact of Minimal Lymphatic Tumor Spread in Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2018, 74, 376-386.	0.9	58

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55	Functional Outcomes and Quality of Life After Radical Prostatectomy Only Versus a Combination of Prostatectomy with Radiation and Hormonal Therapy. European Urology, 2017, 71, 330-336.	0.9	57
56	PTEN loss detection in prostate cancer: comparison of PTEN immunohistochemistry and PTEN FISH in a large retrospective prostatectomy cohort. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 65566-65576.	0.8	56
57	TMPRSS2-ERG Fusions Are Strongly Linked to Young Patient Age in Low-grade Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2014, 66, 978-981.	0.9	54
58	Up-regulation of mismatch repair genes MSH6, PMS2 and MLH1 parallels development of genetic instability and is linked to tumor aggressiveness and early PSA recurrence in prostate cancer. Carcinogenesis, 2017, 38, 19-27.	1.3	51
59	High mitochondria content is associated with prostate cancer disease progression. Molecular Cancer, 2013, 12, 145.	7.9	50
60	External Validation of the CAPRA-S Score to Predict Biochemical Recurrence, Metastasis and Mortality after Radical Prostatectomy in a European Cohort. Journal of Urology, 2015, 193, 1970-1975.	0.2	50
61	Î²III-Tubulin Overexpression Is an Independent Predictor of Prostate Cancer Progression Tightly Linked to ERG Fusion Status and PTEN Deletion. American Journal of Pathology, 2014, 184, 609-617.	1.9	48
62	Patterns of TPD52 overexpression in multiple human solid tumor types analyzed by quantitative PCR. International Journal of Oncology, 2014, 44, 609-615.	1.4	48
63	Overexpression of enhancer of zeste homolog 2 (EZH2) characterizes an aggressive subset of prostate cancers and predicts patient prognosis independently from pre- and postoperatively assessed clinicopathological parameters. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, 1333-1340.	1.3	48
64	Prognostic utility of biopsyâ€derived cell cycle progression score in patients with National Comprehensive Cancer Network lowâ€risk prostate cancer undergoing radical prostatectomy: implications for treatment guidance. BJU International, 2017, 120, 808-814.	1.3	48
65	High lysophosphatidylcholine acyltransferase 1 expression independently predicts high risk for biochemical recurrence in prostate cancers. Molecular Oncology, 2013, 7, 1001-1011.	2.1	47
66	Peroxiredoxins 3 and 4 Are Overexpressed in Prostate Cancer Tissue and Affect the Proliferation of Prostate Cancer Cells in Vitro. Journal of Proteome Research, 2012, 11, 2452-2466.	1.8	46
67	Use of Phosphodiesterase Type 5 Inhibitors May Adversely Impact Biochemical Recurrence after Radical Prostatectomy. Journal of Urology, 2015, 193, 479-483.	0.2	46
68	The 2002 AJCC pT2 Substages Confer No Prognostic Information on the Rate of Biochemical Recurrence After Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology, 2006, 49, 273-279.	0.9	45
69	Overexpression of thymidylate synthase (TYMS) is associated with aggressive tumor features and early PSA recurrence in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 8377-8387.	0.8	44
70	Cytoplasmic Accumulation of Sequestosome 1 (p62) Is a Predictor of Biochemical Recurrence, Rapid Tumor Cell Proliferation, and Genomic Instability in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 3471-3479.	3.2	43
71	Salvage radical prostatectomy for recurrent prostate cancer: verification of European Association of Urology guideline criteria. BJU International, 2016, 117, 55-61.	1.3	43
72	Molecular staging of prostate cancer in the year 2007. World Journal of Urology, 2007, 25, 19-30.	1.2	41

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73	Integrating Tertiary Gleason 5 Patterns into Quantitative Gleason Grading in Prostate Biopsies and Prostatectomy Specimens. European Urology, 2018, 73, 674-683.	0.9	40
74	Concurrent deletion of 16q23 and PTEN is an independent prognostic feature in prostate cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 137, 2354-2363.	2.3	39
75	Adjuvant radiation therapy is associated with better oncological outcome compared with salvage radiation therapy in patients with <scp>pN</scp>1 prostate cancer treated with radical prostatectomy. BJU International, 2017, 119, 717-723.	1.3	39
76	SPINK1 expression is tightly linked to 6q15- and 5q21-deleted ERG-fusion negative prostate cancers but unrelated to PSA recurrence. Prostate, 2013, 73, 1690-1698.	1.2	38
77	Loss of p^{Ser2448}â€mTOR expression is linked to adverse prognosis and tumor progression in ERGâ€fusionâ€positive cancers. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 1333-1340.	2.3	37
78	Heterogeneity in D×³Amico classificationâ€“based low-risk prostate cancer: Differences in upgrading and upstaging according to active surveillance eligibility. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2015, 33, 329.e13-329.e19.	0.8	37
79	Cysteine-rich secretory protein 3 overexpression is linked to a subset of PTEN-deleted ERG fusion-positive prostate cancers with early biochemical recurrence. Modern Pathology, 2013, 26, 733-742.	2.9	36
80	Oncologic and Functional Outcomes after Radical Prostatectomy for High or Very High Risk Prostate Cancer: European Validation of the Current NCCNÂ® Guideline. Journal of Urology, 2017, 198, 354-361.	0.2	36
81	Response to olaparib in a PALB2 germline mutated prostate cancer and genetic events associated with resistance. Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management, 2019, 5, a003657.	0.5	36
82	Deletion of 8p is an independent prognostic parameter in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 379-392.	0.8	36
83	Prevalence of a Tertiary Gleason Grade and Its Impact on Adverse Histopathologic Parameters in a Contemporary Radical Prostatectomy Series. European Urology, 2009, 55, 394-403.	0.9	35
84	13q deletion is linked to an adverse phenotype and poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2018, 57, 504-512.	1.5	35
85	High RNA-binding motif protein 3 expression is an independent prognostic marker in operated prostate cancer and tightly linked to ERG activation and PTEN deletions. European Journal of Cancer, 2014, 50, 852-861.	1.3	34
86	HOXB13 overexpression is an independent predictor of early PSA recurrence in prostate cancer treated by radical prostatectomy. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 12822-12834.	0.8	34
87	Incidence, Risk Factors, Management, and Complications of Rectal Injuries During Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology Focus, 2018, 4, 554-557.	1.6	34
88	PSMA Expression is Highly Homogenous in Primary Prostate Cancer. Applied Immunohistochemistry and Molecular Morphology, 2015, 23, 449-455.	0.6	33
89	A Visual-Interactive System for Prostate Cancer Cohort Analysis. IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications, 2015, 35, 44-55.	1.0	31
90	Strong expression of the neuronal transcription factor FOXP2 is linked to an increased risk of early PSA recurrence in ERG fusion-negative cancers. Journal of Clinical Pathology, 2013, 66, 563-568.	1.0	30

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91	The prognostic impact of high Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS1) gene expression in ERG-negative prostate cancers lacking PTEN deletion is driven by KPNA2 expression. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 1399-1407.	2.3	30
92	The prognostic value of SUMO1/Sentrin specific peptidase 1 (SENP1) in prostate cancer is limited to ERG-fusion positive tumors lacking PTEN deletion. BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 538.	1.1	30
93	Reduced <scp>AZGP1</scp> expression is an independent predictor of early <scp>PSA</scp> recurrence and associated with ERGâ€fusion positive and <scp>PTEN</scp> deleted prostate cancers. International Journal of Cancer, 2016, 138, 1199-1206.	2.3	30
94	High-Level Î³-Glutamyl-Hydrolase (GGH) Expression is Linked to Poor Prognosis in ERG Negative Prostate Cancer. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 286.	1.8	30
95	Evolution of Targeted Prostate Biopsy by Adding Micro-Ultrasound to the Magnetic Resonance Imaging Pathway. European Urology Focus, 2021, 7, 1292-1299.	1.6	30
96	Genomic deletion of chromosome 12p is an independent prognostic marker in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 27966-27979.	0.8	30
97	Prostate cancer-associated autoantibodies in serum against tumor-associated antigens as potential new biomarkers. Journal of Proteomics, 2015, 119, 218-229.	1.2	29
98	Aberrant Presentation of HPA-Reactive Carbohydrates Implies Selectin-Independent Metastasis Formation in Human Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 20, 1791-1802.	3.2	28
99	Up regulation of Rho-associated coiled-coil containing kinase1 (ROCK1) is associated with genetic instability and poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Aging, 2019, 11, 7859-7879.	1.4	28
100	MALDI imaging on tissue microarrays identifies molecular features associated with renal cell cancer phenotype. Anticancer Research, 2014, 34, 2255-61.	0.5	28
101	Cytoplasmic accumulation of ELAVL1 is an independent predictor of biochemical recurrence associated with genomic instability in prostate cancer. Prostate, 2016, 76, 259-272.	1.2	27
102	Up regulation and nuclear translocation of Y-box binding protein 1 (YB-1) is linked to poor prognosis in ERG-negative prostate cancer. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 2056.	1.6	27
103	EGFR as a stable marker of prostate cancer dissemination to bones. British Journal of Cancer, 2020, 123, 1767-1774.	2.9	27
104	Loss of SOX9 Expression Is Associated with PSA Recurrence in ERG-Positive and PTEN Deleted Prostate Cancers. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0128525.	1.1	26
105	HDAC1 overexpression independently predicts biochemical recurrence and is associated with rapid tumor cell proliferation and genomic instability in prostate cancer. Experimental and Molecular Pathology, 2015, 98, 419-426.	0.9	26
106	Immunohistochemically detected IDH1R132H mutation is rare and mostly heterogeneous in prostate cancer. World Journal of Urology, 2018, 36, 877-882.	1.2	26
107	Analysis of the prognostic utility of the cell cycle progression (CCP) score generated from needle biopsy in men treated with definitive therapy. Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases, 2020, 23, 102-107.	2.0	26
108	Deletion lengthening at chromosomes 6q and 16q targets multiple tumor suppressor genes and is associated with an increasingly poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 108923-108935.	0.8	26

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109	High nuclear karyopherin Î± 2 expression is a strong and independent predictor of biochemical recurrence in prostate cancer patients treated by radical prostatectomy. Modern Pathology, 2014, 27, 96-106.	2.9	25
110	Contemporary Prostate Cancer Prevalence among T1c Biopsy-Referred Men with a Prostate-Specific Antigen Level â‰¤ 4.0ng per Milliliter. European Urology, 2008, 53, 750-757.	0.9	24
111	Heterogeneity of ERG expression in prostate cancer: a large section mapping study of entire prostatectomy specimens from 125 patients. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16, 641.	1.1	24
112	Aberrant expression of the microtubule-associated protein tau is an independent prognostic feature in prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2019, 19, 193.	1.1	24
113	Deletion of 18q is a strong and independent prognostic feature in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 86339-86349.	0.8	24
114	Molecular Cancer Phenotype in Normal Prostate Tissue. European Urology, 2009, 55, 885-891.	0.9	23
115	Longâ€term cancer control outcomes in patients with biochemical recurrence and the impact of time from radical prostatectomy to biochemical recurrence. Prostate, 2018, 78, 676-681.	1.2	23
116	Development and Characterization of a Spontaneously Metastatic Patient-Derived Xenograft Model of Human Prostate Cancer. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 17535.	1.6	23
117	The impact of the number of cores on tissue microarray studies investigating prostate cancer biomarkers. International Journal of Oncology, 2011, 40, 261-8.	1.4	22
118	Tumor volume in insignificant prostate cancer: Increasing threshold gains increasing risk. Prostate, 2015, 75, 45-49.	1.2	22
119	Phosphodiesterase Type 5 Inhibitor Use and Disease Recurrence After Prostate Cancer Treatment. European Urology, 2016, 70, 824-828.	0.9	22
120	Prognostic and diagnostic role of PSA immunohistochemistry: A tissue microarray study on 21,000 normal and cancerous tissues. Oncotarget, 2019, 10, 5439-5453.	0.8	22
121	Overexpression of the chromatin remodeler death-domainâ€“associated protein in prostate cancer is an independent predictor of early prostate-specific antigen recurrence. Human Pathology, 2013, 44, 1789-1796.	1.1	21
122	Loss of CDKN1B/p27Kip1 expression is associated with ERG fusion-negative prostate cancer, but is unrelated to patient prognosis. Oncology Letters, 2013, 6, 1245-1252.	0.8	21
123	Identification of pathologically favorable disease in intermediate-risk prostate cancer patients: Implications for active surveillance candidates selection. Prostate, 2015, 75, 1484-1491.	1.2	21
124	The Combination of DNA Ploidy Status and PTEN/6q15 Deletions Provides Strong and Independent Prognostic Information in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 2802-2811.	3.2	21
125	Tumor-Associated Release of Prostatic Cells into the Blood after Transrectal Ultrasound-Guided Biopsy in Patients with Histologically Confirmed Prostate Cancer. Clinical Chemistry, 2020, 66, 161-168.	1.5	21
126	Loss of Somatostatin Receptor Subtype 2 in Prostate Cancer Is Linked to an Aggressive Cancer Phenotype, High Tumor Cell Proliferation and Predicts Early Metastatic and Biochemical Relapse. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e100469.	1.1	20

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127	p16 upregulation is linked to poor prognosis in ERG negative prostate cancer. Tumor Biology, 2016, 37, 12655-12663.	0.8	20
128	The presence of prostate cancer on saturation biopsy can be accurately predicted. BJU International, 2010, 105, 636-641.	1.3	19
129	Apurinic/apyrimidinic endonuclease 1 (APE1/Refâ€1) overexpression is an independent prognostic marker in prostate cancer without TMPRSS2:ERG fusion. Molecular Carcinogenesis, 2017, 56, 2135-2145.	1.3	19
130	PSCA expression is associated with favorable tumor features and reduced PSA recurrence in operated prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 612.	1.1	19
131	Expression of CCCTCâ€binding factor (CTCF) is linked to poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Molecular Oncology, 2020, 14, 129-138.	2.1	19
132	Predictive Value of Prostate-specific Antigen Expression in Prostate Cancer: A Tissue Microarray Study. Urology, 2009, 74, 1169-1173.	0.5	18
133	Aquaporin 5 expression is frequent in prostate cancer and shows a dichotomous correlation with tumor phenotype and PSA recurrence. Human Pathology, 2016, 48, 102-110.	1.1	18
134	A functional ex vivo assay to detect PARP1â€EJ repair and radiosensitization by PARPâ€inhibitor in prostate cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 144, 1685-1696.	2.3	18
135	Subcellular Compartmentalization of Survivin is Associated with Biological Aggressiveness and Prognosis in Prostate Cancer. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 3250.	1.6	18
136	Upregulation of centromere protein F is linked to aggressive prostate cancers. Cancer Management and Research, 2018, Volume 10, 5491-5504.	0.9	17
137	High-Level HOOK3 Expression Is an Independent Predictor of Poor Prognosis Associated with Genomic Instability in Prostate Cancer. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0134614.	1.1	16
138	Overexpression of the A Disintegrin and Metalloproteinase ADAM15 is linked to a Small but Highly Aggressive Subset of Prostate Cancers. Neoplasia, 2017, 19, 279-287.	2.3	16
139	Highâ€Level Glyoxalase 1 (GLO1) expression is linked to poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Prostate, 2017, 77, 1528-1538.	1.2	16
140	High BCAR1 expression is associated with early PSA recurrence in ERG negative prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 37.	1.1	16
141	Analysis of the Effects of Day-Time vs. Night-Time Surgery on Renal Transplant Patient Outcomes. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 1051.	1.0	16
142	High B7â€H3 expression is linked to increased risk of prostate cancer progression. Pathology International, 2020, 70, 733-742.	0.6	16
143	FOXA1 expression is a strong independent predictor of early PSA recurrence in ERG negative prostate cancers treated by radical prostatectomy. Carcinogenesis, 2017, 38, 1180-1187.	1.3	15
144	Robot-Assisted versus Laparoscopic Donor Nephrectomy: A Comparison of 250 Cases. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2020, 9, 1610.	1.0	15

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145	Î²III-tubulin overexpression is linked to aggressive tumor features and shortened survival in clear cell renal cell carcinoma. World Journal of Urology, 2015, 33, 1561-1569.	1.2	14
146	A Clinician's Guide to Avoiding and Managing Common Complications During and After Robot-assisted Laparoscopic Radical Prostatectomy. European Urology Focus, 2016, 2, 30-48.	1.6	14
147	Up regulation of the Hippo signalling effector YAP1 is linked to early biochemical recurrence in prostate cancers. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 8916.	1.6	14
148	A nonâ€inferiority comparative analysis of microâ€ultrasonography and MRIâ€targeted biopsy in men at risk of prostate cancer. BJU International, 2022, 129, 648-654.	1.3	14
149	Assessment of Biochemical Recurrence Rate in Patients With Pathologically Confirmed Insignificant Prostate Cancer. Urology, 2008, 72, 1208-1211.	0.5	13
150	Reduced CD147 expression is linked to ERG fusion-positive prostate cancers but lacks substantial impact on PSA recurrence in patients treated by radical prostatectomy. Experimental and Molecular Pathology, 2013, 95, 227-234.	0.9	13
151	High c-MET expression is frequent but not associated with early PSA recurrence in prostate cancer. Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine, 2013, 5, 102-106.	0.8	13
152	CD57 Expression in Incidental, Clinically Manifest, and Metastatic Carcinoma of the Prostate. BioMed Research International, 2014, 2014, 1-9.	0.9	13
153	Prevalence of chromosomal rearrangements involving non-ETS genes in prostate cancer. International Journal of Oncology, 2015, 46, 1637-1642.	1.4	13
154	Reduced anoctamin 7 (ANO7) expression is a strong and independent predictor of poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Cancer Biology and Medicine, 2021, 18, 245-255.	1.4	13
155	Risk assessment of metastatic recurrence in patients with prostate cancer by using the Cancer of the Prostate Risk Assessment score: results from 2937 European patients. BJU International, 2012, 110, 1714-1720.	1.3	12
156	Expression of DNA ligase IV is linked to poor prognosis and characterizes a subset of prostate cancers harboring TMPRSS2:ERG fusion and PTEN deletion. Oncology Reports, 2015, 34, 1211-1220.	1.2	12
157	Validation of Cyclic Adenosine Monophosphate Phosphodiesterase-4D7 for its Independent Contribution to Risk Stratification in a Prostate Cancer Patient Cohort with Longitudinal Biological Outcomes. European Urology Focus, 2018, 4, 376-384.	1.6	12
158	Epithelial splicing regulatory protein 1 and 2 (ESRP1 and ESRP2) upregulation predicts poor prognosis in prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 1220.	1.1	12
159	Contemporary approach to predict early biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy: update of the Walz nomogram. Prostate Cancer and Prostatic Diseases, 2018, 21, 386-393.	2.0	11
160	Native Nephrectomy before and after Renal Transplantation in Patients with Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD). Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2019, 8, 1622.	1.0	11
161	The impact of longâ€term androgen deprivation therapy on cognitive function and socioeconomic decision making in prostate cancer patients. Psycho-Oncology, 2020, 29, 1338-1346.	1.0	11
162	NY-ESO-1 expression is tightly linked to TMPRSS2-ERG fusion in prostate cancer. Prostate, 2014, 74, 1012-1022.	1.2	10

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163	Saccharomyces cerevisiaeâ€“like 1 overexpression is frequent in prostate cancer and has markedly different effects in Ets-related gene fusionâ€“positive and fusion-negative cancers. Human Pathology, 2015, 46, 514-523.	1.1	10
164	Comparison of 11 Active Surveillance Protocols in Contemporary European Men Treated With Radical Prostatectomy. Clinical Genitourinary Cancer, 2018, 16, e141-e149.	0.9	10
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