Monika BrÃ¼ggemann

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

75 papers	10,704 citations	76294 40 h-index	76872 74 g-index
77 all docs	77 docs citations	77 times ranked	8496 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Blinatumomab versus Chemotherapy for Advanced Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 376, 836-847.	13.9	1,443
2	Safety and activity of blinatumomab for adult patients with relapsed or refractory B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, 57-66.	5.1	1,031
3	Targeted Therapy With the T-Cellâ€“Engaging Antibody Blinatumomab of Chemotherapy-Refractory Minimal Residual Disease in B-Lineage Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Patients Results in High Response Rate and Prolonged Leukemia-Free Survival. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 2493-2498.	0.8	819
4	Phase II Trial of the Anti-CD19 Bispecific T Cellâ€“Engager Blinatumomab Shows Hematologic and Molecular Remissions in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory B-Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, 4134-4140.	0.8	577
5	Blinatumomab for minimal residual disease in adults with B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2018, 131, 1522-1531.	0.6	566
6	Clinical significance of minimal residual disease quantification in adult patients with standard-risk acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2006, 107, 1116-1123.	0.6	488
7	Long-term follow-up of hematologic relapse-free survival in a phase 2 study of blinatumomab in patients with MRD in B-lineage ALL. Blood, 2012, 120, 5185-5187.	0.6	435
8	Immunopharmacologic response of patients with B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia to continuous infusion of T cellâ€“engaging CD19/CD3-bispecific BiTE antibody blinatumomab. Blood, 2012, 119, 6226-6233.	0.6	410
9	Minimal residual disease diagnostics in acute lymphoblastic leukemia: need for sensitive, fast, and standardized technologies. Blood, 2015, 125, 3996-4009.	0.6	410
10	Adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and molecular failure display a poor prognosis and are candidates for stem cell transplantation and targeted therapies. Blood, 2012, 120, 1868-1876.	0.6	405
11	Standardized flow cytometry for highly sensitive MRD measurements in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2017, 129, 347-357.	0.6	323
12	Standardized MRD quantification in European ALL trials: Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on MRD assessment in Kiel, Germany, 18â€“20 September 2008. Leukemia, 2010, 24, 521-535.	3.3	302
13	Molecular relapse in adult standard-risk ALL patients detected by prospective MRD monitoring during and after maintenance treatment: data from the GMALL 06/99 and 07/03 trials. Blood, 2007, 109, 910-915.	0.6	226
14	Five members of the CEBP transcription factor family are targeted by recurrent IGH translocations in B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (BCP-ALL). Blood, 2007, 109, 3451-3461.	0.6	188
15	Whole-exome sequencing in adult ETP-ALL reveals a high rate of DNMT3A mutations. Blood, 2013, 121, 4749-4752.	0.6	181
16	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
17	High single-drug activity of nelarabine in relapsed T-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma offers curative option with subsequent stem cell transplantation. Blood, 2011, 118, 3504-3511.	0.6	158
18	Graft-versus-leukemia activity may overcome therapeutic resistance of chronic lymphocytic leukemia with unmutated immunoglobulin variable heavy-chain gene status: implications of minimal residual disease measurement with quantitative PCR. Blood, 2004, 104, 2600-2602.	0.6	157

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19	Quantitative assessment of molecular remission after high-dose therapy with autologous stem cell transplantation predicts long-term remission in mantle cell lymphoma. Blood, 2006, 107, 2271-2278.	0.6	157
20	Long-term survival and T-cell kinetics in relapsed/refractory ALL patients who achieved MRD response after blinatumomab treatment. Blood, 2015, 126, 2578-2584.	0.6	136
21	Adults with Philadelphia chromosomeâ€“like acute lymphoblastic leukemia frequently have IGH-CRLF2 and JAK2 mutations, persistence of minimal residual disease and poor prognosis. Haematologica, 2017, 102, 130-138.	1.7	136
22	Has MRD monitoring superseded other prognostic factors in adult ALL?. Blood, 2012, 120, 4470-4481.	0.6	135
23	A Comprehensive Microarray-Based DNA Methylation Study of 367 Hematological Neoplasms. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e6986.	1.1	115
24	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
25	Rearranged T-cell receptor beta genes represent powerful targets for quantification of minimal residual disease in childhood and adult T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2004, 18, 709-719.	3.3	88
26	ARResT/Interrogate: an interactive immunoprofiler for IG/TR NGS data. Bioinformatics, 2017, 33, 435-437.	1.8	85
27	Minimal residual disease in adult ALL: technical aspects and implications for correct clinical interpretation. Blood Advances, 2017, 1, 2456-2466.	2.5	84
28	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
29	Long-term relapse-free survival in a phase 2 study of blinatumomab for the treatment of patients with minimal residual disease in B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2017, 102, e132-e135.	1.7	81
30	Hematopoietic stem cell involvement in BCR-ABL1â€“positive ALL as a potential mechanism of resistance to blinatumomab therapy. Blood, 2017, 130, 2027-2031.	0.6	72
31	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
32	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Monitoring Minimal Residual Disease as a Therapeutic Principle. Seminars in Oncology, 2012, 39, 47-57.	0.8	68
33	A systematic literature review and meta-analysis of minimal residual disease as a prognostic indicator in adult B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2019, 104, 2028-2039.	1.7	68
34	High-Throughput Immunogenetics for Clinical and Research Applications in Immunohematology: Potential and Challenges. Journal of Immunology, 2017, 198, 3765-3774.	0.4	61
35	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
36	Comparison of Chimerism and Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring for Relapse Prediction after Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation for Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2014, 20, 1522-1529.	2.0	57

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37	MRD Detection in B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas Using Ig Gene Rearrangements and Chromosomal Translocations as Targets for Real-Time Quantitative PCR. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2013, 971, 175-200.	0.4	48
38	Minimal residual disease level predicts outcome in adults with Ph-negative B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Hematology, 2019, 24, 337-348.	0.7	48
39	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
40	PAX5 biallelic genomic alterations define a novel subgroup of B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 1895-1909.	3.3	46
41	Long-Term Outcomes after Blinatumomab Treatment: Follow-up of a Phase 2 Study in Patients (Pts) with Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) Positive B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL). Blood, 2015, 126, 680-680.	0.6	46
42	Curative outcomes following blinatumomab in adults with minimal residual disease B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2020, 61, 2665-2673.	0.6	44
43	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
44	CD56 expression in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia is associated with non-thymic phenotype and resistance to induction therapy but no inferior survival after risk-adapted therapy. Haematologica, 2009, 94, 224-229.	1.7	36
45	Comprehensive translocation and clonality detection in lymphoproliferative disorders by next-generation sequencing. Haematologica, 2017, 102, e57-e60.	1.7	35
46	Prognostic value of MRD in CLL patients with comorbidities receiving chlorambucil plus obinutuzumab or rituximab. Blood, 2019, 133, 494-497.	0.6	32
47	Flow cytometric assay for determination of FcÎ³RIIIA-158 V/F polymorphism. Journal of Immunological Methods, 2005, 306, 128-136.	0.6	31
48	Risk-adapted treatment according to minimal residual disease in adult ALL. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology, 2002, 15, 639-652.	0.7	26
49	Loss-of-function but not dominant-negative intragenic IKZF1 deletions are associated with an adverse prognosis in adult BCR-ABL -negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2017, 102, 1739-1747.	1.7	24
50	Significance of Minimal Residual Disease in Lymphoid Malignancies. Acta Haematologica, 2004, 112, 111-119.	0.7	22
51	MRD Detection in B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas Using Ig Gene Rearrangements and Chromosomal Translocations as Targets for Real-Time Quantitative PCR. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2019, 1956, 199-228.	0.4	22
52	Germline variants in IKZF1, ARID5B, and CEBPE as risk factors for adult-onset acute lymphoblastic leukemia: an analysis from the GMALL study group. Haematologica, 2014, 99, e23-e25.	1.7	21
53	Blastoid variant of mantle cell lymphoma: late progression from classical mantle cell lymphoma and quantitation of minimal residual disease. European Journal of Haematology, 2005, 74, 353-358.	1.1	18
54	Blinatumomab vs historic standardâ€ofâ€care treatment for minimal residual disease in adults with Bâ€cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. European Journal of Haematology, 2020, 104, 299-309.	1.1	17

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55	Molecular response with blinatumomab in relapsed/refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood Advances, 2019, 3, 3033-3037.	2.5	16
56	Automation of Amplicon-Based Library Preparation for Next-Generation Sequencing by Centrifugal Microfluidics. Analytical Chemistry, 2020, 92, 12833-12841.	3.2	15
57	Multidrug resistanceâ€“associated protein 4 (MRP4) gene polymorphisms and treatment response in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2009, 114, 5400-5401.	0.6	13
58	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
59	Testing for minimal residual disease in adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Europe: a clinician survey. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 1100.	1.1	12
60	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
61	Partial versus Productive Immunoglobulin Heavy Locus Rearrangements in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Implications for B-Cell Receptor Stereotypy. Molecular Medicine, 2012, 18, 138-145.	1.9	11
62	The impact of phenotypic heterogeneity of tumour cells on treatment and relapse dynamics. PLoS Computational Biology, 2021, 17, e1008702.	1.5	11
63	B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia treated with lenalidomide. Blood, 2021, 137, 2267-2271.	0.6	10
64	Blinatumomab as first salvage versus second or later salvage in adults with relapsed/refractory Bâ€cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Results of a pooled analysis. Cancer Medicine, 2021, 10, 2601-2610.	1.3	8
65	Monitoring minimal residual/relapsing disease after allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Bone Marrow Transplantation, 2020, 55, 1410-1420.	1.3	7
66	Next-Generation Sequencing Technology to Identify Minimal Residual Disease in Lymphoid Malignancies. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2021, 2185, 95-111.	0.4	6
67	The hematopoietic stem cell marker VNN2 is associated with chemoresistance in pediatric B-cell precursor ALL. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 4052-4064.	2.5	5
68	Bispecific antibodies in acute lymphoblastic leukemia therapy. Expert Review of Hematology, 2020, 13, 1211-1233.	1.0	4
69	A New View on Minimal Residual Disease Quantification in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia using Droplet Digital PCR. Journal of Molecular Diagnostics, 2022, 24, 856-866.	1.2	4
70	Caution encouraged in next-generation sequencing immunogenetic analyses in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2020, 136, 1105-1107.	0.6	3
71	Impact of Blinatumomab Treatment on Bone Marrow Function in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancers, 2021, 13, 5607.	1.7	3
72	Evaluation of a worldwide EQA scheme for complex clonality analysis of clinical lymphoproliferative cases demonstrates a learning effect. Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin, 2021, 479, 365-376.	1.4	2

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73	Validation of the EuroClonality-NGS DNA capture panel as an integrated genomic tool for lymphoproliferative disorders. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 3188-3198.	2.5	2
74	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
75	Intrathecal large granular lymphocytes as an unusual presentation of a small cell T cell lymphoma. Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 2012, 114, 1102-1103.	0.6	0