

Monika BrÄ¼ggemann

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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75
papers

10,704
citations

76294

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76872

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docs citations

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times ranked

8496
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#	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	A New View on Minimal Residual Disease Quantification in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia using Droplet Digital PCR. <i>Journal of Molecular Diagnostics</i> , 2022, 24, 856-866.	1.2	4
3	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
4	The impact of phenotypic heterogeneity of tumour cells on treatment and relapse dynamics. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2021, 17, e1008702.	1.5	11
5	Evaluation of a worldwide EQA scheme for complex clonality analysis of clinical lymphoproliferative cases demonstrates a learning effect. <i>Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin</i> , 2021, 479, 365-376.	1.4	2
6	Blinatumomab as first salvage versus second or later salvage in adults with relapsed/refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Results of a pooled analysis. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 2601-2610.	1.3	8
7	B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia treated with lenalidomide. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 137, 2267-2271.	0.6	10
8	Validation of the EuroClonality-NGS DNA capture panel as an integrated genomic tool for lymphoproliferative disorders. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2021, 5, 3188-3198.	2.5	2
9	Impact of Blinatumomab Treatment on Bone Marrow Function in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 5607.	1.7	3
10	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
11	Blinatumomab vs historic standard of care treatment for minimal residual disease in adults with B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2020, 104, 299-309.	1.1	17
12	Bispecific antibodies in acute lymphoblastic leukemia therapy. <i>Expert Review of Hematology</i> , 2020, 13, 1211-1233.	1.0	4
13	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
14	The hematopoietic stem cell marker VNN2 is associated with chemoresistance in pediatric B-cell precursor ALL. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2020, 4, 4052-4064.	2.5	5
15	Automation of Amplicon-Based Library Preparation for Next-Generation Sequencing by Centrifugal Microfluidics. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2020, 92, 12833-12841.	3.2	15
16	Curative outcomes following blinatumomab in adults with minimal residual disease B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2020, 61, 2665-2673.	0.6	44
17	Monitoring minimal residual/relapsing disease after allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>Bone Marrow Transplantation</i> , 2020, 55, 1410-1420.	1.3	7
18	Caution encouraged in next-generation sequencing immunogenetic analyses in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 1105-1107.	0.6	3

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19	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
20	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
21	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
22	A systematic literature review and meta-analysis of minimal residual disease as a prognostic indicator in adult B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2019, 104, 2028-2039.	1.7	68
23	PAX5 biallelic genomic alterations define a novel subgroup of B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2019, 33, 1895-1909.	3.3	46
24	MRD Detection in B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas Using Ig Gene Rearrangements and Chromosomal Translocations as Targets for Real-Time Quantitative PCR. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2019, 1956, 199-228.	0.4	22
25	Minimal residual disease level predicts outcome in adults with Ph-negative B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Hematology</i> , 2019, 24, 337-348.	0.7	48
26	Molecular response with blinatumomab in relapsed/refractory B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2019, 3, 3033-3037.	2.5	16
27	Prognostic value of MRD in CLL patients with comorbidities receiving chlorambucil plus obinutuzumab or rituximab. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 133, 494-497.	0.6	32
28	Blinatumomab for minimal residual disease in adults with B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 131, 1522-1531.	0.6	566
29	Testing for minimal residual disease in adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Europe: a clinician survey. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2018, 18, 1100.	1.1	12
30	ARResT/Interrogate: an interactive immunoprofiler for IG/TR NGS data. <i>Bioinformatics</i> , 2017, 33, 435-437.	1.8	85
31	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. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, e132-e135.	1.7	81
32	Blinatumomab versus Chemotherapy for Advanced Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2017, 376, 836-847.	13.9	1,443
33	Comprehensive translocation and clonality detection in lymphoproliferative disorders by next-generation sequencing. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, e57-e60.	1.7	35
34	High-Throughput Immunogenetics for Clinical and Research Applications in Immunohematology: Potential and Challenges. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2017, 198, 3765-3774.	0.4	61
35	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
36	Standardized flow cytometry for highly sensitive MRD measurements in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 129, 347-357.	0.6	323

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37	Adults with Philadelphia chromosome-like acute lymphoblastic leukemia frequently have <i>IGH-CRLF2</i> and <i>JAK2</i> mutations, persistence of minimal residual disease and poor prognosis. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, 130-138.	1.7	136
38	Hematopoietic stem cell involvement in BCR-ABL1-positive ALL as a potential mechanism of resistance to blinatumomab therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 130, 2027-2031.	0.6	72
39	Loss-of-function but not dominant-negative intragenic <i>IKZF1</i> deletions are associated with an adverse prognosis in adult BCR-ABL1-negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, 1739-1747.	1.7	24
40	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
41	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
42	Long-term survival and T-cell kinetics in relapsed/refractory ALL patients who achieved MRD response after blinatumomab treatment. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 2578-2584.	0.6	136
43	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
44	Minimal residual disease diagnostics in acute lymphoblastic leukemia: need for sensitive, fast, and standardized technologies. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 125, 3996-4009.	0.6	410
45	Safety and activity of blinatumomab for adult patients with relapsed or refractory B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a multicentre, single-arm, phase 2 study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2015, 16, 57-66.	5.1	1,031
46	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
47	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). <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 680-680.	0.6	46
48	Phase II Trial of the Anti-CD19 Bispecific T Cell-Engager Blinatumomab Shows Hematologic and Molecular Remissions in Patients With Relapsed or Refractory B-Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2014, 32, 4134-4140.	0.8	577
49	Comparison of Chimerism and Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring for Relapse Prediction after Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation for Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation</i> , 2014, 20, 1522-1529.	2.0	57
50	Germline variants in <i>IKZF1</i> , <i>ARID5B</i> , and <i>CEBPE</i> as risk factors for adult-onset acute lymphoblastic leukemia: an analysis from the GMALL study group. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2014, 99, e23-e25.	1.7	21
51	MRD Detection in B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas Using Ig Gene Rearrangements and Chromosomal Translocations as Targets for Real-Time Quantitative PCR. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 971, 175-200.	0.4	48
52	Whole-exome sequencing in adult ETP-ALL reveals a high rate of <i>DNMT3A</i> mutations. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 121, 4749-4752.	0.6	181
53	Adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and molecular failure display a poor prognosis and are candidates for stem cell transplantation and targeted therapies. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 1868-1876.	0.6	405
54	Immunopharmacologic response of patients with B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia to continuous infusion of T cell-engaging CD19/CD3-bispecific BiTE antibody blinatumomab. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 119, 6226-6233.	0.6	410

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55	Long-term follow-up of hematologic relapse-free survival in a phase 2 study of blinatumomab in patients with MRD in B-lineage ALL. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 5185-5187.	0.6	435
56	Intrathecal large granular lymphocytes as an unusual presentation of a small cell T cell lymphoma. <i>Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery</i> , 2012, 114, 1102-1103.	0.6	0
57	Has MRD monitoring superseded other prognostic factors in adult ALL?. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 4470-4481.	0.6	135
58	Partial versus Productive Immunoglobulin Heavy Locus Rearrangements in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Implications for B-Cell Receptor Stereotypy. <i>Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 18, 138-145.	1.9	11
59	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Monitoring Minimal Residual Disease as a Therapeutic Principle. <i>Seminars in Oncology</i> , 2012, 39, 47-57.	0.8	68
60	High single-drug activity of nelarabine in relapsed T-lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma offers curative option with subsequent stem cell transplantation. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3504-3511.	0.6	158
61	Targeted Therapy With the T-Cell-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. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 2493-2498.	0.8	819
62	Standardized MRD quantification in European ALL trials: Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on MRD assessment in Kiel, Germany, 18-20 September 2008. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2010, 24, 521-535.	3.3	302
63	A Comprehensive Microarray-Based DNA Methylation Study of 367 Hematological Neoplasms. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e6986.	1.1	115
64	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. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2009, 94, 224-229.	1.7	36
65	Multidrug resistance-associated protein 4 (MRP4) gene polymorphisms and treatment response in adult acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 5400-5401.	0.6	13
66	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. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 109, 910-915.	0.6	226
67	Five members of the CEBP transcription factor family are targeted by recurrent IGH translocations in B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia (BCP-ALL). <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 109, 3451-3461.	0.6	188
68	Clinical significance of minimal residual disease quantification in adult patients with standard-risk acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 107, 1116-1123.	0.6	488
69	Quantitative assessment of molecular remission after high-dose therapy with autologous stem cell transplantation predicts long-term remission in mantle cell lymphoma. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 107, 2271-2278.	0.6	157
70	Blastoid variant of mantle cell lymphoma: late progression from classical mantle cell lymphoma and quantitation of minimal residual disease. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2005, 74, 353-358.	1.1	18
71	Flow cytometric assay for determination of FcγRIIIA-158 V/F polymorphism. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2005, 306, 128-136.	0.6	31
72	Significance of Minimal Residual Disease in Lymphoid Malignancies. <i>Acta Haematologica</i> , 2004, 112, 111-119.	0.7	22

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73	Rearranged T-cell receptor beta genes represent powerful targets for quantification of minimal residual disease in childhood and adult T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2004, 18, 709-719.	3.3	88
74	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. <i>Blood</i> , 2004, 104, 2600-2602.	0.6	157
75	Risk-adapted treatment according to minimal residual disease in adult ALL. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology</i> , 2002, 15, 639-652.	0.7	26