Keith W Pratz

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Azacitidine and Venetoclax in Previously Untreated Acute Myeloid Leukemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 383, 617-629.	27.0	1,407
2	Venetoclax combined with decitabine or azacitidine in treatment-naive, elderly patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2019, 133, 7-17.	1.4	1,254
3	Safety and preliminary efficacy of venetoclax with decitabine or azacitidine in elderly patients with previously untreated acute myeloid leukaemia: a non-randomised, open-label, phase 1b study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2018, 19, 216-228.	10.7	551
4	AC220 is a uniquely potent and selective inhibitor of FLT3 for the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Blood, 2009, 114, 2984-2992.	1.4	521
5	Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Version 3.2017, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2017, 15, 926-957.	4.9	451
6	Phase I/II Study of Combination Therapy With Sorafenib, Idarubicin, and Cytarabine in Younger Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 1856-1862.	1.6	347
7	Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Version 3.2019, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2019, 17, 721-749.	4.9	314
8	Risk-stratified outcomes of nonmyeloablative HLA-haploidentical BMT with high-dose posttransplantation cyclophosphamide. Blood, 2015, 125, 3024-3031.	1.4	259
9	Outcomes of Nonmyeloablative HLA-Haploidentical Blood or Marrow Transplantation With High-Dose Post-Transplantation Cyclophosphamide in Older Adults. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 3152-3161.	1.6	215
10	FLT3-mutant allelic burden and clinical status are predictive of response to FLT3 inhibitors in AML. Blood, 2010, 115, 1425-1432.	1.4	212
11	Single-agent GVHD prophylaxis with posttransplantation cyclophosphamide after myeloablative, HLA-matched BMT for AML, ALL, and MDS. Blood, 2014, 124, 3817-3827.	1.4	165
12	A pharmacodynamic study of the FLT3 inhibitor KW-2449 yields insight into the basis for clinical response. Blood, 2009, 113, 3938-3946.	1.4	159
13	Comparable composite endpoints after HLA-matched and HLA-haploidentical transplantation with post-transplantation cyclophosphamide. Haematologica, 2017, 102, 391-400.	3.5	152
14	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia, Version 2.2021, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2020, 18, 1385-1415.	4.9	147
15	Ivosidenib or enasidenib combined with intensive chemotherapy in patients with newly diagnosed AML: a phase 1 study. Blood, 2021, 137, 1792-1803.	1.4	123
16	HLA-Haploidentical Donor Lymphocyte Infusions for Patients with Relapsed Hematologic Malignancies after Related HLA-Haploidentical Bone Marrow Transplantation. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2014, 20, 314-318.	2.0	103
17	Phase I and Pharmacologic Trial of Cytosine Arabinoside with the Selective Checkpoint 1 Inhibitor Sch 900776 in Refractory Acute Leukemias. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 6723-6731.	7.0	100
18	Venetoclax with azacitidine or decitabine in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia: Long term followâ€up from a phase 1b study. American Journal of Hematology, 2021, 96, 208-217.	4.1	95

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19	Measurable Residual Disease Response and Prognosis in Treatment-NaÃ ⁻ ve Acute Myeloid Leukemia With Venetoclax and Azacitidine. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 40, 855-865.	1.6	86
20	Preliminary Results from a Phase 1 Study of Gilteritinib in Combination with Induction and Consolidation Chemotherapy in Subjects with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Blood, 2017, 130, 722-722.	1.4	84
21	Phase 1 study of quizartinib in combination with induction and consolidation chemotherapy in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. American Journal of Hematology, 2018, 93, 213-221.	4.1	81
22	How I treat FLT3-mutated AML. Blood, 2017, 129, 565-571.	1.4	66
23	Randomized phase II study of two schedules of flavopiridol given as timed sequential therapy with cytosine arabinoside and mitoxantrone for adults with newly diagnosed, poor-risk acute myelogenous leukemia. Haematologica, 2012, 97, 1736-1742.	3.5	65
24	Acute myeloid leukemia in the elderly: therapeutic options and choice. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2018, 59, 274-287.	1.3	59
25	A Phase 1 Study of the PARP Inhibitor Veliparib in Combination with Temozolomide in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 697-706.	7.0	56
26	Special considerations in the management of adult patients with acute leukaemias and myeloid neoplasms in the COVID-19 era: recommendations from a panel of international experts. Lancet Haematology,the, 2020, 7, e601-e612.	4.6	56
27	Ivosidenib or Enasidenib Combined with Induction and Consolidation Chemotherapy in Patients with Newly Diagnosed AML with an IDH1 or IDH2 Mutation Is Safe, Effective, and Leads to MRD-Negative Complete Remissions. Blood, 2018, 132, 560-560.	1.4	51
28	4EBP1/c-MYC/PUMA and NF-κB/EGR1/BIM pathways underlie cytotoxicity of mTOR dual inhibitors in malignant lymphoid cells. Blood, 2016, 127, 2711-2722.	1.4	49
29	A phase II trial of sequential ribonucleotide reductase inhibition in aggressive myeloproliferative neoplasms. Haematologica, 2014, 99, 672-678.	3.5	48
30	Two novel germline DDX41 mutations in a family with inherited myelodysplasia/acute myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2016, 101, e228-e231.	3.5	47
31	Quantitation of sorafenib and its active metabolite sorafenib N-oxide in human plasma by liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences, 2010, 878, 3033-3038.	2.3	46
32	Incorporating FLT3 inhibitors into acute myeloid leukemia treatment regimens. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2008, 49, 852-863.	1.3	44
33	Plasma protein binding of sorafenib, a multi kinase inhibitor: in vitro and in cancer patients. Investigational New Drugs, 2012, 30, 2096-2102.	2.6	42
34	Updated Results from a Phase 1 Study of Gilteritinib in Combination with Induction and Consolidation Chemotherapy in Subjects with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Blood, 2018, 132, 564-564.	1.4	41
35	A Phase I Study of Topotecan, Carboplatin and the PARP Inhibitor Veliparib in Acute Leukemias, Aggressive Myeloproliferative Neoplasms, and Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 899-907.	7.0	37
36	A Phase 1b Study of Venetoclax (ABT-199/GDC-0199) in Combination with Decitabine or Azacitidine in Treatment-Naive Patients with Acute Myelogenous Leukemia Who Are ≥ to 65 Years and Not Eligible for Standard Induction Therapy. Blood, 2015, 126, 327-327.	1.4	37

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37	Adaptation to TKI Treatment Reactivates ERK Signaling in Tyrosine Kinase–Driven Leukemias and Other Malignancies. Cancer Research, 2017, 77, 5554-5563.	0.9	36
38	A Prospective Study of Peritransplant Sorafenib for Patients with FLT3-ITD Acute Myeloid Leukemia Undergoing Allogeneic Transplantation. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2020, 26, 300-306.	2.0	36
39	Sorafenib is tolerable and improves clinical outcomes in patients with FLT3â€ITD acute myeloid leukemia prior to stem cell transplant and after relapse postâ€transplant. American Journal of Hematology, 2014, 89, 936-938.	4.1	35
40	Venetoclax in Combination with Gilteritinib in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Phase 1b Study. Blood, 2019, 134, 3910-3910.	1.4	34
41	Bench to Bedside Targeting of FLT3 in Acute Leukemia. Current Drug Targets, 2010, 11, 781-789.	2.1	33
42	Improved FLT3 Internal Tandem Duplication PCR Assay Predicts Outcome after Allogeneic Transplant for Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Biology of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, 2014, 20, 1989-1995.	2.0	31
43	Venetoclax in Combination with Hypomethylating Agents Induces Rapid, Deep, and Durable Responses in Patients with AML Ineligible for Intensive Therapy. Blood, 2018, 132, 285-285.	1.4	29
44	North American Leukemia, Intergroup Phase III Randomized Trial of Single Agent Clofarabine As Induction and Post-Remission Therapy, and Decitabine As Maintenance Therapy in Newly-Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia in Older Adults (Age ≥60 Years): A Trial of the ECOG-ACRIN Cancer Research Group (E2906). Blood, 2015, 126, 217-217.	1.4	28
45	Will FLT3 inhibitors fulfill their promise in acute meyloid leukemia?. Current Opinion in Hematology, 2014, 21, 72-78.	2.5	25
46	Prospective Study of Peri-Transplant Use of Sorafenib As Remission Maintenance for FLT3-ITD Patients Undergoing Allogeneic Transplantation. Blood, 2015, 126, 3164-3164.	1.4	24
47	Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase Inhibitor Hypersensitivity in Aggressive Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 3894-3902.	7.0	23
48	Allogeneic transplantation for Ph+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia with posttransplantation cyclophosphamide. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 5078-5088.	5.2	23
49	A randomized trial of three novel regimens for recurrent acute myeloid leukemia demonstrates the continuing challenge of treating this difficult disease. American Journal of Hematology, 2019, 94, 111-117.	4.1	21
50	Outcomes after Stem Cell Transplant in Older Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia Treated with Venetoclax-Based Therapies. Blood, 2019, 134, 264-264.	1.4	21
51	Ivosidenib or Enasidenib Combined with Standard Induction Chemotherapy Is Well Tolerated and Active in Patients with Newly Diagnosed AML with an IDH1 or IDH2 Mutation: Initial Results from a Phase 1 Trial. Blood, 2017, 130, 726-726.	1.4	20
52	Maintenance Decitabine (DAC) Improves Disease-Free (DFS) and Overall Survival (OS) after Intensive Therapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) in Older Adults, Particularly in FLT3-ITD-Negative Patients: ECOG-ACRIN (E-A) E2906 Randomized Study. Blood, 2019, 134, 115-115.	1.4	19
53	Immunomodulation with pomalidomide at early lymphocyte recovery after induction chemotherapy in newly diagnosed AML and high-risk MDS. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 1563-1576.	7.2	17
54	Outcomes in Patients with Poor-Risk Cytogenetics with or without <i>TP53</i> Mutations Treated with Venetoclax Combined with Hypomethylating Agents. Blood, 2021, 138, 224-224.	1.4	16

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55	Large Cell Carcinoma With Calcitonin and Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide–Associated Verner-Morrison Syndrome. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2005, 80, 116-120.	3.0	15
56	Results Of a Phase 1 Study Of Quizartinib (AC220, ASP2689) In Combination With Induction and Consolidation Chemotherapy In Younger Patients With Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Blood, 2013, 122, 623-623.	1.4	14
57	a Phase 1b/2 Study of TAK-659, an Investigational Dual SYK and FLT-3 Inhibitor, in Patients (Pts) with Relapsed or Refractory Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (R/R AML). Blood, 2016, 128, 2834-2834.	1.4	13
58	Timed sequential therapy for acute myelogenous leukemia: Results of a retrospective study of 301 patients and review of the literature. Leukemia Research, 2017, 61, 25-32.	0.8	12
59	Venetoclax combinations delay the time to deterioration of HRQoL in unfit patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Blood Cancer Journal, 2022, 12, 71.	6.2	12
60	Differentiation therapy in poor risk myeloid malignancies: Results of companion phase II studies. Leukemia Research, 2016, 49, 90-97.	0.8	11
61	<i>BRCA1</i> Promoter Methylation Is Linked to Defective Homologous Recombination Repair and Elevated <i>miR-155</i> to Disrupt Myeloid Differentiation in Myeloid Malignancies. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 2513-2522.	7.0	11
62	Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation with post-transplant cyclophosphamide for patients with HIV and haematological malignancies: a feasibility study. Lancet HIV,the, 2020, 7, e602-e610.	4.7	11
63	Deletions in FLT-3 juxtamembrane domain define a new class of pathogenic mutations: case report and systematic analysis. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 2285-2293.	5.2	11
64	A Phase I Dose Escalation Study of KW-2449, An Oral Multi-Kinase Inhibitor against FLT3, Abl, FGFR1 and Aurora in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory AML, ALL and MDS or Resistant/Intolerant CML. Blood, 2008, 112, 2967-2967.	1.4	11
65	Venetoclax plus azacitidine in Japanese patients with untreated acute myeloid leukemia ineligible for intensive chemotherapy. Japanese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2022, 52, 29-38.	1.3	10
66	Real-Life Experience of a Brief Arsenic Trioxide-Based Consolidation Chemotherapy in the Management of Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia: Favorable Outcomes With Limited Anthracycline Exposure and Shorter Consolidation Therapy. Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia, 2015, 15, 292-297.	0.4	9
67	Phase II Randomized Trial of Gilteritinib Vs Midostaurin in Newly Diagnosed FLT3 Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML). Blood, 2019, 134, 1309-1309.	1.4	9
68	Final Report of Combination of Sorafenib, Idarubicin, and Cytarabine for Initial Therapy in Younger Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Blood, 2012, 120, 1516-1516.	1.4	9
69	A Novel Tandem Duplication Assay to Detect Minimal Residual Disease in FLT3/ITD AML. Molecular Diagnosis and Therapy, 2015, 19, 409-417.	3.8	8
70	A Single Center Survey of Health-Related Quality of Life among Acute Myeloid Leukemia Survivors in First Complete Remission. Journal of Palliative Medicine, 2017, 20, 1267-1273.	1.1	8
71	Fibrinogen consumption and use of heparin are risk factors for delayed bleeding during acute promyelocytic leukemia induction. Leukemia Research, 2019, 83, 106174.	0.8	8
72	Venous thromboembolism following pegaspargase in adults receiving antithrombin supplementation. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2020, 61, 2200-2207.	1.3	8

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73	Phase 1 doseâ€escalation trial of clofarabine followed by escalating dose of fractionated cyclophosphamide in adults with relapsed or refractory acute leukaemias. British Journal of Haematology, 2012, 158, 198-207.	2.5	7
74	Poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor CEP-8983 synergizes with bendamustine in chronic lymphocytic leukemia cells in vitro. Leukemia Research, 2014, 38, 411-417.	0.8	7
75	Population pharmacokinetics and site of action exposures of veliparib with topotecan plus carboplatin in patients with haematological malignancies. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2017, 83, 1688-1700.	2.4	7
76	Importance of Achieving Complete Remission (CR) after Intensive Therapy for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) in Older Adults Age ≥60 Years: Analysis of Risk Factors for Early Mortality and Re-Induction, and Impact of Quality of Response on Overall Survival (OS) in the ECOG-ACRIN E2906 Randomized Trial. Blood, 2016, 128, 339-339.	1.4	7
77	Real World Survival Outcomes of CPX-351 Versus Venetoclax and Azacitadine for Initial Therapy in Adult Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Blood, 2021, 138, 795-795.	1.4	7
78	CART22-65s Co-Administered with huCART19 in Adult Patients with Relapsed or Refractory ALL. Blood, 2021, 138, 469-469.	1.4	7
79	Role of Alternative Donor Allogeneic Transplants in the Therapy of Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2017, 15, 959-966.	4.9	6
80	Clinical Pharmacokinetics and FLT3 Phosphorylation of AC220, a Highly Potent and Selective Inhibitor of FLT3. Blood, 2008, 112, 2637-2637.	1.4	6
81	Phase I Trial of the Oral Poly (ADP-ribose) Polymerase (PARP) Inhibitor Veliparib (ABT-888, V) Combined Wtih Topoecan (T) and Carboplatin (C) for Adults with Relapsed and Refractory Acute Leukemias,. Blood, 2011, 118, 3634-3634.	1.4	6
82	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Venetoclax in Combination with Azacitidine Versus Azacitidine Monotherapy in Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia Who are Ineligible for Intensive Chemotherapy: From a US Third Party Payer Perspective. Pharmacoeconomics, 2022, 40, 777-790.	3.3	6
83	CDK2-Mediated Upregulation of TNFÎ \pm as a Mechanism of Selective Cytotoxicity in Acute Leukemia. Cancer Research, 2021, 81, 2666-2678.	0.9	5
84	Phase 1 study of the histone deacetylase inhibitor entinostat plus clofarabine for poor-risk Philadelphia chromosome-negative (newly diagnosed older adults or adults with relapsed refractory) Tj ETQq0 0	0 r g Ba⊺ /O∖	verbock 10 Tf
85	Management of Neutropenia during Venetoclax-Based Combination Treatment in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Blood, 2019, 134, 3897-3897.	1.4	5
86	Genetic and Epigenetic Defects in DNA Repair Lead to Synthetic Lethality of Poly (ADP-Ribose) Polymerase (PARP) Inhibitors in Aggressive Myeloproliferative Disorders. Blood, 2011, 118, 400-400.	1.4	5
87	A Randomized Phase II Trial of Three Novel Regimens for Relapsed/ Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Demonstrates Encouraging Results with a Flavopiridol-Based Regimen: Results of Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) Trial E1906. Blood, 2014, 124, 3742-3742.	1.4	5
88	A Phase 1 Study of XmAb18968, a CD3-CD38 Bispecific Antibody for the Treatment of Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Acute Leukemia and T Cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma. Blood, 2021, 138, 4401-4401.	1.4	5
89	Timing of response with venetoclax combination treatment in patients with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia. American Journal of Hematology, 2022, 97, .	4.1	5
90	Exposure–Response of Veliparib to Inform Phase II Trial Design in Refractory or Relapsed Patients with Hematological Malignancies. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 6421-6429.	7.0	4

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91	Minimal Residual Disease (MRD) at Time of Complete Remission Is Commonly Detected in Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) Patients Age ≥60 Years and Significantly Impacts Outcome Based on Post-Remission Treatment Strategies: Prospective Analysis of ECOG-ACRIN (E-A) E2906 Phase III Trial. Blood, 2018, 132, 437-437.	1.4	4
92	Fried Frailty Phenotype Predicts Mortality for Newly Diagnosed Older Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia or High Risk Myelodysplastic Syndrome. Blood, 2019, 134, 2209-2209.	1.4	4
93	FLT3-ITD Mutations Are Prevalent and Significantly Impact Outcome after Intensive Therapy in Elderly Adults with Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML): Analysis of the North American Intergroup E2906 Phase III Trial in Patients Age ≥60 Years. Blood, 2018, 132, 3995-3995.	1.4	3
94	Final Results From a Phase II Trial of Triapine® Plus Fludarabine for Adults with Aggressive Myeloproliferative Disorders. Blood, 2011, 118, 1755-1755.	1.4	3
95	Structural Chromosomal Changes Are Common Manifestation of FLT3 ITD Relapse and Presence of Chromosomal Progression Is Independent of Normal Karyotype at Diagnosis. Blood, 2016, 128, 2868-2868.	1.4	3
96	Signaling Adaptation to TKI Treatment Reactivates ERK Signaling in FLT3/ITD Leukemia. Blood, 2016, 128, 33-33.	1.4	3
97	Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Venetoclax Plus Azacitidine Versus Azacitidine in Newly Diagnosed Adult Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia Who Are Ineligible for Intensive Chemotherapy from a United States Payer Perspective. Blood, 2021, 138, 112-112.	1.4	3
98	Incorporation of FLT3 Inhibitors Into the Treatment Regimens for FLT3 Mutated Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Cancer Journal (Sudbury, Mass), 2022, 28, 14-20.	2.0	3
99	Bone Marrow Findings in Patients With Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia Treated With Arsenic Trioxide. American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 2019, 152, 675-685.	0.7	2
100	Phase I Dose-Escalation Study of SCH 900776 in Combination with Cytarabine (Ara-C) in Patients with Acute Leukemia. Blood, 2011, 118, 1531-1531.	1.4	2
101	Tandem Duplication PCR (TD-PCR) Is a Novel Method of Detecting Minimal Residual Disease in FLT3/ITD AML and Is Highly Predictive of Relapse Risk Following Allogeneic Transplant Blood, 2012, 120, 2479-2479.	1.4	2
102	A Phase 1 Study of the PARP Inhibitor Veliparib in Combination with Temozolomide in Acute Leukemias. Blood, 2015, 126, 1361-1361.	1.4	2
103	Liberal Vs. Restrictive Transfusion Thresholds in Leukemia Patients: A Feasibility Pilot Study. Blood, 2015, 126, 771-771.	1.4	2
104	Epigenetic Silencing of BRCA1 Is Linked to Homologous Recombination Repair Defects and Elevated Mir-155 Expression in Myeloid Neoplasms. Blood, 2014, 124, 3525-3525.	1.4	1
105	Topoisomerase I-DNA Covalent Complexes in Myeloid Malignancies: A Potential Biomarker for Topoisomerase I Inhibitor Sensitivity. Blood, 2018, 132, 5146-5146.	1.4	1
106	Coagulopathy, Hypoxemia, and Mortality Outcomes in Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Hyperleukocytosis Treated with Large Volume Leukapheresis. Blood, 2019, 134, 3841-3841.	1.4	1
107	FLT3 Mutant to Wild Type Allelic Ratio and Clinical Status Are Predictive of Response to FLT3 Inhibitors in AML Blood, 2009, 114, 1716-1716.	1.4	0
108	Phase I Trial of the Oral Poly (ADP-ribose) Polymerase (PARP) Inhibitor Veliparib (ABT-888, V) Combined Wtih Topoecan (T) and Carboplatin (C) for Adults with Relapsed and Refractory Acute Leukemias. Blood, 2010, 116, 3276-3276.	1.4	0

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109	Preliminary Clinical, Pharmacokinetic (PK) and Pharmacodynamic (PD) Results of the Safety Run In Part of a Phase II Trial of the Orally Available MEK-Inhibitor MSC1936369 In Patients with Advanced Hematological Malignancies. Blood, 2010, 116, 3296-3296.	1.4	0
	A Phase I Study Of The History Descetulace Inhibitor Entinestat Plus Cloferabine For Philadelphia		

A Phase I Study Of The Histone Deacetylase Inhibitor Entinostat Plus Clofarabine For Philadelphia Chromosome Negative, Poor Risk (Newly Diagnosed Older Adults or Adults with Relapsed and) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 70 110 1427-1427.

111	Phase 1 Study of Pomalidomide Given at the Time of Early Lymphocyte Recovery after Induction Timed Sequential Chemotherapy in Newly Diagnosed Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and High-Risk Myelodysplastic Syndrome (HR-MDS). Blood, 2016, 128, 2820-2820.	1.4	0
112	Effective Immunomodulation with Pomalidomide Beginning at Early Lymphocyte Recovery during Induction Timed Sequential Therapy (TST) for Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and High-Risk Myelodysplasia (HR-MDS). Blood, 2018, 132, 335-335.	1.4	0