Martin Stanulla

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

216 papers	12,056 citations	28274 55 h-index	28297 105 g-index
221 all docs	221 docs citations	221 times ranked	16726 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	LEF-1 is crucial for neutrophil granulocytopoiesis and its expression is severely reduced in congenital neutropenia. Nature Medicine, 2006, 12, 1191-1197.	30.7	1,015
2	Molecular response to treatment redefines all prognostic factors in children and adolescents with B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results in 3184 patients of the AIEOP-BFM ALL 2000 study. Blood, 2010, 115, 3206-3214.	1.4	685
3	Risk-adjusted therapy of acute lymphoblastic leukemia can decrease treatment burden and improve survival: treatment results of 2169 unselected pediatric and adolescent patients enrolled in the trial ALL-BFM 95. Blood, 2008, 111, 4477-4489.	1.4	511
4	Mutations of JAK2 in acute lymphoblastic leukaemias associated with Down's syndrome. Lancet, The, 2008, 372, 1484-1492.	13.7	318
5	Gain-of-function mutations in interleukin-7 receptor-Î± (IL7R) in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemias. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2011, 208, 901-908.	8.5	307
6	Down syndrome acute lymphoblastic leukemia, a highly heterogeneous disease in which aberrant expression of CRLF2 is associated with mutated JAK2: a report from the International BFM Study Group. Blood, 2010, 115, 1006-1017.	1.4	305
7	Induction of autophagy-dependent necroptosis is required for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells to overcome glucocorticoid resistance. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2010, 120, 1310-1323.	8.2	287
8	Activating NOTCH1 mutations predict favorable early treatment response and long-term outcome in childhood precursor T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2006, 108, 1151-1157.	1.4	262
9	Thiopurine Methyltransferase (<EMPH TYPE="ITAL">TPMT</EMPH>) Genotype and Early Treatment Response to Mercaptopurine in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 293, 1485.	7.4	248
10	Variation in CDKN2A at 9p21.3 influences childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia risk. Nature Genetics, 2010, 42, 492-494.	21.4	248
11	Estrogen Metabolism and Risk of Breast Cancer: A Prospective Study of the 2:16Î±-Hydroxyestrone Ratio in Premenopausal and Postmenopausal Women. Epidemiology, 2000, 11, 635-640.	2.7	239
12	Presence of the P2RY8-CRLF2 rearrangement is associated with a poor prognosis in nonâ€“high-risk precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia in children treated according to the ALL-BFM 2000 protocol. Blood, 2010, 115, 5393-5397.	1.4	212
13	Dexamethasone vs prednisone in induction treatment of pediatric ALL: results of the randomized trial AIEOP-BFM ALL 2000. Blood, 2016, 127, 2101-2112.	1.4	208
14	Childhood cancer predisposition syndromesâ€”A concise review and recommendations by the Cancer Predisposition Working Group of the Society for Pediatric Oncology and Hematology. American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A, 2017, 173, 1017-1037.	1.2	200
15	NAMPT is essential for the G-CSFâ€“induced myeloid differentiation via a NAD+â€“sirtuin-1â€“dependent pathway. Nature Medicine, 2009, 15, 151-158.	30.7	195
16	Ex vivo drug response profiling detects recurrent sensitivity patterns in drug-resistant acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2017, 129, e26-e37.	1.4	195
17	IKZF1^{plus} Defines a New Minimal Residual Diseaseâ€“Dependent Very-Poor Prognostic Profile in Pediatric B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 1240-1249.	1.6	194
18	Molecular allelokaryotyping of pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemias by high-resolution single nucleotide polymorphism oligonucleotide genomic microarray. Blood, 2008, 111, 776-784.	1.4	191

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19	Genomics and drug profiling of fatal TCF3-HLFâ˜positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia identifies recurrent mutation patterns and therapeutic options. Nature Genetics, 2015, 47, 1020-1029.	21.4	190
20	LEF-1 is crucial for neutrophil granulocytopoiesis and its expression is severely reduced in congenital neutropenia. Nature Medicine, 2006, 12, 1191-1197.	30.7	182
21	Polymorphisms within glutathione S-transferase genes (GSTM1, GSTT1, GSTP1) and risk of relapse in childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a case-control study. Blood, 2000, 95, 1222-1228.	1.4	176
22	Flash survey on severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 infections in paediatric patients on anticancer treatment. European Journal of Cancer, 2020, 132, 11-16.	2.8	155
23	Treatment of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Seminars in Hematology, 2009, 46, 52-63.	3.4	148
24	Variation at 10p12.2 and 10p14 influences risk of childhood B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and phenotype. Blood, 2013, 122, 3298-3307.	1.4	147
25	Distinct gene expression profiles determine molecular treatment response in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2005, 105, 821-826.	1.4	142
26	Verification of the susceptibility loci on 7p12.2, 10q21.2, and 14q11.2 in precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia of childhood. Blood, 2010, 115, 1765-1767.	1.4	142
27	Germline Genetic IKZF1 Variation and Predisposition to Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancer Cell, 2018, 33, 937-948.e8.	16.8	142
28	IKZF1 deletion is an independent predictor of outcome in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated according to the ALL-BFM 2000 protocol. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 428-432.	3.5	139
29	GATA2 zinc finger 1 mutations associated with biallelic CEBPA mutations define a unique genetic entity of acute myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2012, 120, 395-403.	1.4	137
30	Cooperativity of RUNX1 and CSF3R mutations in severe congenital neutropenia: a unique pathway in myeloid leukemogenesis. Blood, 2014, 123, 2229-2237.	1.4	135
31	S100-alarmin-induced innate immune programming protects newborn infants from sepsis. Nature Immunology, 2017, 18, 622-632.	14.5	131
32	Germline genetic variations in methotrexate candidate genes are associated with pharmacokinetics, toxicity, and outcome in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2013, 121, 5145-5153.	1.4	130
33	IKZF1 status as a prognostic feature in BCR-ABL1â€“positive childhood ALL. Blood, 2014, 123, 1691-1698.	1.4	129
34	Second Malignant Neoplasms After Treatment of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 2469-2476.	1.6	120
35	The activating STAT5B N642H mutation is a common abnormality in pediatric T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and confers a higher risk of relapse. Haematologica, 2014, 99, e188-e192.	3.5	114
36	Polymorphisms within glutathione S-transferase genes and initial response to glucocorticoids in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, 2000, 10, 715-726.	5.7	109

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37	Detection of prognostically relevant genetic abnormalities in childhood Bâ€cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: recommendations from the Biology and Diagnosis Committee of the International Berlinâ€FrankfÃ¼rtâ€MÃ¼nster study group. British Journal of Haematology, 2010, 151, 132-142.	2.5	108
38	High-resolution genomic profiling of childhood T-ALL reveals frequent copy-number alterations affecting the TGF-Î² and PI3K-AKT pathways and deletions at 6q15-16.1 as a genomic marker for unfavorable early treatment response. Blood, 2009, 114, 1053-1062.	1.4	105
39	Activation of concurrent apoptosis and necroptosis by SMAC mimetics for the treatment of refractory and relapsed ALL. Science Translational Medicine, 2016, 8, 339ra70.	12.4	92
40	High Interleukin-15 Expression Characterizes Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia With Involvement of the CNS. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 4813-4820.	1.6	91
41	Gene expression patterns associated with recurrent chromosomal translocations in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2004, 103, 1043-1049.	1.4	87
42	Asparaginase-associated pancreatitis in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: an observational Ponte di Legno Toxicity Working Group study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2017, 18, 1238-1248.	10.7	87
43	NOTCH1 activation clinically antagonizes the unfavorable effect of PTEN inactivation in BFM-treated children with precursor T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 928-936.	3.5	81
44	Acute B lymphoblastic leukaemiaâ€propagating cells are present at high frequency in diverse lymphoblast populations. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2013, 5, 38-51.	6.9	80
45	IKZF1 deletions in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia: still a poor prognostic marker?. Blood, 2020, 135, 252-260.	1.4	77
46	Five percent of healthy newborns have an ETV6-RUNX1 fusion as revealed by DNA-based GIPFEL screening. Blood, 2018, 131, 821-826.	1.4	74
47	Xenografts of highly resistant leukemia recapitulate the clonal composition of the leukemogenic compartment. Blood, 2011, 118, 1854-1864.	1.4	73
48	Impact of NUDT15 genetics on severe thiopurine-related hematotoxicity in patients with European ancestry. Genetics in Medicine, 2019, 21, 2145-2150.	2.4	72
49	Analysis of t(9;11) chromosomal breakpoint sequences in childhood acute leukemia: Almost identicalMLL breakpoints in therapy-related AML after treatment without etoposides. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2003, 36, 393-401.	2.8	70
50	Synthetic Lethality of Wnt Pathway Activation and Asparaginase in Drug-Resistant Acute Leukemias. Cancer Cell, 2019, 35, 664-676.e7.	16.8	70
51	Characterization of leukemias with ETV6-ABL1 fusion. Haematologica, 2016, 101, 1082-1093.	3.5	66
52	Polymorphisms of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) and susceptibility to pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia in a German study population. BMC Medical Genetics, 2005, 6, 23.	2.1	65
53	Pediatric T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia evolves into relapse by clonal selection, acquisition of mutations and promoter hypomethylation. Haematologica, 2015, 100, 1442-1450.	3.5	65
54	Leukemia surfaceome analysis reveals new disease-associated features. Blood, 2013, 121, e149-e159.	1.4	63

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55	Cloning of genes involved in chromosomal translocations by high-resolution single nucleotide polymorphism genomic microarray. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 11921-11926.	7.1	62
56	Suppressors and activators of JAK-STAT signaling at diagnosis and relapse of acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Down syndrome. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2017, 114, E4030-E4039.	7.1	62
57	Genome-wide association study identifies susceptibility loci for B-cell childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 1340.	12.8	58
58	Identification of four novel associations for B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukaemia risk. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 5348.	12.8	58
59	Prediction of outcome by early bone marrow response in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated in the ALL-BFM 95 trial: differential effects in precursor B-cell and T-cell leukemia. Haematologica, 2012, 97, 1048-1056.	3.5	57
60	MTHFR 677 (Câ†'T) polymorphism is not relevant for prognosis or therapy-associated toxicity in pediatric NHL: results from 484 patients of multicenter trial NHL-BFM 95. Annals of Hematology, 2006, 85, 291-300.	1.8	55
61	Durable remissions in TCF3-HLF positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia with blinatumomab and stem cell transplantation. Haematologica, 2019, 104, e244-e247.	3.5	52
62	Tumor Necrosis Factor and Lymphotoxin Alfa Genetic Polymorphisms and Outcome in Pediatric Patients With Non-Hodgkinâ€™s Lymphoma: Results From Berlin-Frankfurt-MÃ¼nster Trial NHL-BFM 95. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2005, 23, 8414-8421.	1.6	50
63	Small sizes and indolent evolutionary dynamics challenge the potential role of P2RY8-CRLF2â€“harboring clones as main relapse-driving force in childhood ALL. Blood, 2012, 120, 5134-5142.	1.4	49
64	Mer tyrosine kinase promotes the survival of t(1;19)-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) in the central nervous system (CNS). Blood, 2015, 125, 820-830.	1.4	49
65	GSTP1 and MDR1 Genotypes and Central Nervous System Relapse in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. International Journal of Hematology, 2005, 81, 39-44.	1.6	47
66	A cross-sectional study of self-reported chemical-related sensitivity is associated with gene variants of drug-metabolizing enzymes. Environmental Health, 2007, 6, 6.	4.0	45
67	A variant at 9p21.3 functionally implicates CDKN2B in paediatric B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukaemia aetiology. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 10635.	12.8	44
68	Thiopurine methyltransferase genetics is not a major risk factor for secondary malignant neoplasms after treatment of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia on Berlin-Frankfurt-MÃ¼nster protocols. Blood, 2009, 114, 1314-1318.	1.4	42
69	Vy-PER: eliminating false positive detection of virus integration events in next generation sequencing data. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 11534.	3.3	42
70	Gene expression profile of the infective murine model for biliary atresia. Pediatric Surgery International, 2006, 22, 84-89.	1.4	41
71	Treatment outcome of CRLF2-rearranged childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a comparative analysis of the AIEOP-BFM and UK NCRI-CCLG study groups. British Journal of Haematology, 2012, 158, 772-777.	2.5	39
72	Markers of insulin resistance and sex steroid hormone activity in relation to breast cancer risk: a prospective analysis of abdominal adiposity, sebum production, and hirsutism (Italy). Cancer Causes and Control, 2000, 11, 721-730.	1.8	38

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73	<scp>PDX</scp> models recapitulate the genetic and epigenetic landscape of pediatric Tâ€cell leukemia. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2018, 10, .	6.9	38
74	Exploiting the Therapeutic Interaction of WNT Pathway Activation and Asparaginase for Colorectal Cancer Therapy. Cancer Discovery, 2020, 10, 1690-1705.	9.4	38
75	Central nervous system acute lymphoblastic leukemia: role of natural killer cells. Blood, 2015, 125, 3420-3431.	1.4	37
76	The Clinical Utility of Optical Genome Mapping for the Assessment of Genomic Aberrations in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancers, 2021, 13, 4388.	3.7	37
77	Rationale for an international consortium to study inherited genetic susceptibility to childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2011, 96, 1049-1054.	3.5	36
78	Aberrant ZNF423 impedes B cell differentiation and is linked to adverse outcome of ETV6-RUNX1 negative B precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2013, 210, 2289-2304.	8.5	36
79	Trypsin-encoding PRSS1-PRSS2 variations influence the risk of asparaginase-associated pancreatitis in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a Ponte di Legno toxicity working group report. Haematologica, 2019, 104, 556-563.	3.5	36
80	The Leukemogenic TCF3-HLF Complex Rewires Enhancers Driving Cellular Identity and Self-Renewal Conferring EP300 Vulnerability. Cancer Cell, 2019, 36, 630-644.e9.	16.8	35
81	Molecular role of the <scp>PAX</scp> 5â€•<scp>ETV</scp> 6 oncoprotein in promoting Bâ€cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. EMBO Journal, 2017, 36, 718-735.	7.8	34
82	Relapses and treatment-related events contributed equally to poor prognosis in children with ABL-class fusion positive B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated according to AIEOP-BFM protocols. Haematologica, 2020, 105, 1887-1894.	3.5	33
83	Lmo2 expression defines tumor cell identity during Tâ€cell leukemogenesis. EMBO Journal, 2018, 37, .	7.8	32
84	Quantification of free total plasma DNA and minimal residual disease detection in the plasma of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Annals of Hematology, 2009, 88, 897-905.	1.8	31
85	No evidence for a major role of heterozygous deletion 657del5 within the NBS1 gene in the pathogenesis of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of childhood and adolescence. British Journal of Haematology, 2000, 109, 117-120.	2.5	30
86	High CD45 surface expression determines relapse risk in children with precursor B-cell and T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated according to the ALL-BFM 2000 protocol. Haematologica, 2014, 99, 103-110.	3.5	30
87	NQO1 C609T polymorphism in distinct entities of pediatric hematologic neoplasms. Haematologica, 2004, 89, 1492-7.	3.5	27
88	Integrating molecular information into treatment of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemiaâ€"A perspective from the BFM Study Group. Blood Cells, Molecules, and Diseases, 2007, 39, 160-163.	1.4	26
89	CD11b is a therapy resistanceâ€“ and minimal residual diseaseâ€“specific marker in precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2010, 115, 3763-3771.	1.4	26
90	Molecular characterization of acute lymphoblastic leukemia with high CRLF2 gene expression in childhood. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2017, 64, e26539.	1.5	26

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91	Intragenic amplification of PAX5: a novel subgroup in B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia?. Blood Advances, 2017, 1, 1473-1477.	5.2	25
92	Ikaros (IKZF1) alterations and minimal residual disease at day 15 assessed by flow cytometry predict prognosis of childhood BCR/ABLâ€negative acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2013, 60, 420-427.	1.5	24
93	The 9p21.3 risk of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia is explained by a rare high-impact variant in CDKN2A. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 15065.	3.3	24
94	Childhood cancer incidence patterns by race, sex and age for 2000â€“2006: A report from the <scp>S</scp>outh <scp>A</scp>frican <scp>N</scp>ational <scp>C</scp>ancer <scp>R</scp>egistry. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 136, 2628-2639.	5.1	24
95	CRLF2 over-expression is a poor prognostic marker in children with high risk T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 59260-59272.	1.8	24
96	Initial leukemic gene expression profiles of patients with poor in vivo prednisone response are similar to those of blasts persisting under prednisone treatment in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Annals of Hematology, 2008, 87, 709-716.	1.8	23
97	Genetic predisposition to acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Overview on behalf of the I-BFM ALL Host Genetic Variation Working Group. European Journal of Medical Genetics, 2016, 59, 111-115.	1.3	23
98	Implementation of RNA sequencing and array CGH in the diagnostic workflow of the AIEOP-BFM ALL 2017 trial on acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Annals of Hematology, 2020, 99, 809-818.	1.8	23
99	Environmental Risk Factors for Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: An Umbrella Review. Cancers, 2022, 14, 382.	3.7	23
100	Low platelet counts after induction therapy for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia are strongly associated with poor early response to treatment as measured by minimal residual disease and are prognostic for treatment outcome. Haematologica, 2012, 97, 402-409.	3.5	22
101	Copy number alterations in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia and their association with minimal residual disease. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2008, 47, 471-480.	2.8	21
102	Heterogeneous expression pattern of pro- and anti-apoptotic factors in myeloid progenitor cells of patients with severe congenital neutropenia treated with granulocyte colony-stimulating factor. British Journal of Haematology, 2005, 129, 275-278.	2.5	19
103	The NQO1 C609T polymorphism is associated with risk of secondary malignant neoplasms after treatment for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a matched-pair analysis from the ALL-BFM study group. Haematologica, 2007, 92, 1581-1582.	3.5	18
104	Genetic alterations in glucocorticoid signaling pathway components are associated with adverse prognosis in children with relapsedETV6/RUNX1-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2016, 57, 1163-1173.	1.3	18
105	Misconceptions, Challenges, Uncertainty, and Progress in Guideline Recommendations. Seminars in Hematology, 2008, 45, 167-175.	3.4	17
106	Clinical and genetic characteristics of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and Liâ€“Fraumeni syndrome. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 1475-1479.	7.2	17
107	Frequency and prognostic impact of <scp>PAX5</scp> p.<scp>P80R</scp> in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients treated on an <scp>AIEOPâ€BFM</scp> acute lymphoblastic leukemia protocol. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2020, 59, 667-671.	2.8	16
108	Tâ€cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia in infants has distinct genetic and epigenetic features compared to childhood cases. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2017, 56, 159-167.	2.8	15

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109	Genetic association with B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia in allogeneic transplant patients differs by age and sex. Blood Advances, 2017, 1, 1717-1728.	5.2	15
110	Anemia and survival in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2008, 93, 1652-1657.	3.5	14
111	Metastatic triple-negative breast cancer patient with TP53 tumor mutation experienced 11 months progression-free survival on bortezomib monotherapy without adverse events after ending standard treatments with grade 3 adverse events. Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management, 2017, 3, a001677.	1.2	14
112	Frequent and sex-biased deletion of SLX4IP by illegitimate V(D)J-mediated recombination in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 590-601.	2.9	13
113	Chromatin accessibility landscape of pediatric Tâ€lymphoblastic leukemia and human Tâ€cell precursors. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2020, 12, e12104.	6.9	13
114	Hepatic sinusoidal obstruction syndrome and short-term application of 6-thioguanine in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 2650-2657.	7.2	13
115	The role of constitutive activation of FMS-related tyrosine kinase-3 and NRas/KRas mutational status in infants with KMT2A -rearranged acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2017, 102, e438-e442.	3.5	12
116	Genomic Inverse PCR for Exploration of Ligated Breakpoints (GIPFEL), a New Method to Detect Translocations in Leukemia. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e104419.	2.5	12
117	Tumor necrosis factor and lymphotoxin-alpha genetic polymorphisms and risk of relapse in childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: a case-control study of patients treated with BFM therapy. BMC Hematology, 2001, 1, 2.	2.6	11
118	Emergence of translocation t(9;11)-positive leukemia during treatment of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2004, 41, 291-296.	2.8	11
119	MAP3K7 is recurrently deleted in pediatric T-lymphoblastic leukemia and affects cell proliferation independently of NF-ºB. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 663.	2.6	11
120	Short-term Storage of Blood Samples and DNA Isolation in Serum Separator Tubes for Application in Epidemiological Studies and Clinical Research. Annals of Epidemiology, 2000, 10, 538-544.	1.9	10
121	Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) 677C>T polymorphism and risk of pediatric non-Hodgkin lymphoma in a German study population. Blood, 2005, 105, 906-907.	1.4	10
122	Thioguanine versus mercaptopurine in childhood ALL. Lancet, The, 2006, 368, 1304-1306.	13.7	10
123	Genetic polymorphisms of the lymphotoxin alpha gene are associated with increased risk for lethal infections during induction therapy for childhood acute leukemia: a case-control study. International Journal of Hematology, 2009, 89, 584-591.	1.6	10
124	NGS-based methylation profiling differentiates TCF3-HLF and TCF3-PBX1 positive B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Epigenomics, 2018, 10, 133-147.	2.1	10
125	Model-Based Simulation of Maintenance Therapy of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Frontiers in Physiology, 2020, 11, 217.	2.8	10
126	Transcriptional and Mutational Profiling of B-Other Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia for Improved Diagnostics. Cancers, 2021, 13, 5653.	3.7	10

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127	Childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia-associated risk-lociIKZF1, ARID5BandCEBPEand risk of pediatric non-Hodgkin lymphoma: a report from the Berlinâ€“Frankfurtâ€“MÃ¼nster Study Group. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2015, 56, 814-816.	1.3	9
128	Evaluation of a pediatric liquid formulation to improve 6-mercaptopurine therapy in children. European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2016, 83, 1-7.	4.0	9
129	A mathematical model of white blood cell dynamics during maintenance therapy of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Mathematical Medicine and Biology, 2019, 36, 471-488.	1.2	9
130	Frequency and prognostic impact of ZEB2 H1038 and Q1072 mutations in childhood B-other acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2021, 106, 886-890.	3.5	9
131	TNFR2 is required for RIP1-dependent cell death in human leukemia. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 4823-4833.	5.2	8
132	Bridging the gap between the north and south of the world: the case of treatment response in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2009, 94, 748-752.	3.5	7
133	Thiopurine Methyltransferase Genotype Modulates Early Treatment Response to 6-Mercaptopurine as Measured by Minimal Residual Disease in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.. Blood, 2004, 104, 321-321.	1.4	7
134	Gain-of-function mutations in interleukin-7 receptor-Î± (IL7R) in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemias. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2011, 208, 1333-1333.	8.5	6
135	TP53, ETV6 and RUNX1 germline variants in a case series of patients developing secondary neoplasms after treatment for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2019, 104, e402-e405.	3.5	6
136	The hematopoietic stem cell marker VNN2 is associated with chemoresistance in pediatric B-cell precursor ALL. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 4052-4064.	5.2	5
137	ecancermedicalscience. Ecancermedicalscience, 2014, 8, 401.	1.1	4
138	No association between the presence of killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor genes and susceptibility to childhood ALL. Blood, 2015, 125, 3355-3357.	1.4	4
139	Multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification validates LOH6q analyses and enhances insight into chromosome 6q aberrations in pediatric T-cell lymphoblastic leukemia and lymphoma. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2015, 56, 1884-1887.	1.3	4
140	A study on the predictability of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia response to treatment using a hybrid oncosimulator. Interface Focus, 2018, 8, 20160163.	3.0	4
141	Pediatric ALL relapses after allo-SCT show high individuality, clonal dynamics, selective pressure, and druggable targets. Blood Advances, 2019, 3, 3143-3156.	5.2	4
142	Can Machine Learning Models Predict Asparaginase-associated Pancreatitis in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, 2022, 44, e628-e636.	0.6	4
143	The Strong Prognostic Effect of Concurrent Deletions of IKZF1 and PAX5, CDKN2A, CDKN2B or PAR1 in the Absence of ERG Deletions (IKZF1plus) in Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Strongly Depends on Minimal Residual Disease Burden after Induction Treatment. Blood, 2014, 124, 131-131.	1.4	4
144	Poor Prognosis in Children with ABL-Class Fusion Positive B-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Treated According to AIEOP-BFM Protocols. Blood, 2019, 134, 1351-1351.	1.4	4

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145	Pediatric T-ALL type-1 and type-2 relapses develop along distinct pathways of clonal evolution. Leukemia, 2022, 36, 1759-1768.	7.2	4
146	Repurposing anthelmintic agents to eradicate resistant leukemia. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 72.	6.2	3
147	Thiopurine methyltransferase Genotype Is Not a Risk Factor for Secondary Malignant Neoplasias after Treatment for Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia on Berlin-Frankfurt-Muenster Protocols.. Blood, 2006, 108, 150-150.	1.4	3
148	Prospective Evaluation of MRD-Kinetics in 274 Children with High-Risk ALL Treated in Trial ALL-BFM 2000: Insights into Development of Resistance and Impact on Further Refinement of Treatment Stratification Strategies.. Blood, 2007, 110, 585-585.	1.4	3
149	Prognostic Value of Rare IKZF1 deletions in Childhood B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: An International Collaborative Study. Blood, 2014, 124, 368-368.	1.4	3
150	Germline Genetic Variation in IKZF1 and Predisposition to Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2016, 128, LBA-2-LBA-2.	1.4	3
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152	TNF and Lymphotoxin-Î± Polymorphisms in Patients With Severe Chronic Neutropenia. International Journal of Hematology, 2001, 74, 477-478.	1.6	2
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