Monica Vaccari

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	lF	CITATIONS
1	Assessing the carcinogenic potential of low-dose exposures to chemical mixtures in the environment: the challenge ahead. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S254-S296.	2.8	239
2	Environmental immune disruptors, inflammation and cancer risk. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S232-S253.	2.8	168
3	Causes of genome instability: the effect of low dose chemical exposures in modern society. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S61-S88.	2.8	149
4	E-cigarettes induce toxicological effects that can raise the cancer risk. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 2028.	3.3	130
5	The effect of environmental chemicals on the tumor microenvironment. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S160-S183.	2.8	97
6	Metabolic reprogramming and dysregulated metabolism: cause, consequence and/or enabler of environmental carcinogenesis?. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S203-S231.	2.8	93
7	Chemical carcinogen safety testing: OECD expert group international consensus on the development of an integrated approach for the testing and assessment of chemical non-genotoxic carcinogens. Archives of Toxicology, 2020, 94, 2899-2923.	4.2	72
8	Mechanisms of environmental chemicals that enable the cancer hallmark of evasion of growth suppression. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S2-S18.	2.8	55
9	Progress towards an OECD reporting framework for transcriptomics and metabolomics in regulatory toxicology. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, 2021, 125, 105020.	2.7	46
10	Chemical compounds from anthropogenic environment and immune evasion mechanisms: potential interactions. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S111-S127.	2.8	43
11	Assessing the carcinogenic potential of low-dose exposures to chemical mixtures in the environment: focus on the cancer hallmark of tumor angiogenesis. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S184-S202.	2.8	41
12	The impact of low-dose carcinogens and environmental disruptors on tissue invasion and metastasis. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S128-S159.	2.8	40
13	Disruptive environmental chemicals and cellular mechanisms that confer resistance to cell death. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S89-S110.	2.8	33
14	Cancer-related genes transcriptionally induced by the fungicide penconazole. Toxicology in Vitro, 2014, 28, 125-130.	2.4	32
15	Disruptive chemicals, senescence and immortality. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S19-S37.	2.8	32
16	The potential for chemical mixtures from the environment to enable the cancer hallmark of sustained proliferative signalling. Carcinogenesis, 2015, 36, S38-S60.	2.8	32
17	BALB/c 3T3 cell transformation assay for the prediction of carcinogenic potential of chemicals and environmental mixtures. Toxicology in Vitro, 2010, 24, 1292-1300.	2.4	27
18	The transformics assay: first steps for the development of an integrated approach to investigate the malignant cell transformation in vitro. Carcinogenesis, 2018, 39, 955-967.	2.8	27

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19	Gene Expression Changes in Medical Workers Exposed to Radiation. Radiation Research, 2009, 172, 500.	1.5	26
20	Gene expression time-series analysis of Camptothecin effects in U87-MG and DBTRG-05 glioblastoma cell lines. Molecular Cancer, 2008, 7, 66.	19.2	22
21	Identification of pathway-based toxicity in the BALB/c 3T3 cell model. Toxicology in Vitro, 2015, 29, 1240-1253.	2.4	20
22	A cDNA-microarray analysis of camptothecin resistance in glioblastoma cell lines. Cancer Letters, 2006, 231, 74-86.	7.2	18
23	The Secretive Liaison of Particulate Matter and SARS-CoV-2. A Hypothesis and Theory Investigation. Frontiers in Genetics, 2020, 11, 579964.	2.3	13
24	In vitroTransformation of BALB/c 3T3 Cells by 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane. Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, 1990, 81, 786-792.	1.7	12
25	Different sensitivity of BALB/c 3T3 cell clones in the response to carcinogens. Toxicology in Vitro, 2011, 25, 1183-1190.	2.4	11
26	Enhancement of BALB/c 3T3 cells transformation by 1,2-dibromoethane promoting effect. Carcinogenesis, 1996, 17, 225-231.	2.8	10
27	Alternative Testing Methods for Predicting Health Risk from Environmental Exposures. Sustainability, 2014, 6, 5265-5283.	3.2	10
28	Initiating activity of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane in two-stage BALBc 3T3 cell transformation. Cancer Letters, 1992, 64, 145-153.	7.2	6
29	An improved classification of foci for carcinogenicity testing by statistical descriptors. Toxicology in Vitro, 2015, 29, 1839-1850.	2.4	6
30	1,2-Dibromoethane as an Initiating Agent for Cell Transformation. Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, 1995, 86, 168-173.	1.7	5
31	The use of omics-based approaches in regulatory toxicology: an alternative approach to assess the no observed transcriptional effect level. Microchemical Journal, 2018, 136, 143-148.	4.5	5
32	Hazard assessment of air pollutants: The transforming ability of complex pollutant mixtures in the Bhas 42 cell model. ALTEX: Alternatives To Animal Experimentation, 2019, 36, 623-633.	1.5	4
33	Mechanistic Interrogation of Cell Transformation In Vitro: The Transformics Assay as an Exemplar of Oncotransformation. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 7603.	4.1	2
34	Environmental pollution and COVID-19: the molecular terms and predominant disease outcomes of their sweetheart agreement. Epidemiologia E Prevenzione, 2020, 44, 169-182.	1.1	1
35	Assessment of polychlorinated biphenyls: Prospects for a global approach. Toxicology Letters, 2009, 189, S193-S194.	0.8	0
36	Cell cycle-related genes transcriptionally induced by the mycotoxin Zearalenone. Toxicology Letters, 2013, 221, S142-S143.	0.8	0

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	GENE-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION: THE IMPORTANCE OF OMICS IN UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECT OF LOW-DOSE EXPOSURE. , 2009, , .		0

Children's and Adult Involuntary and Occupational Exposures and Cancer., 0, , 259-316.

4