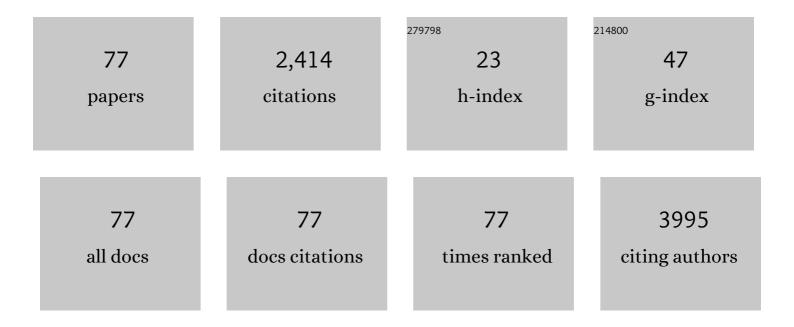
Hartwig Huland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Integrative Genomic Analyses Reveal an Androgen-Driven Somatic Alteration Landscape in Early-Onset Prostate Cancer. Cancer Cell, 2013, 23, 159-170.	16.8	292
2	Clinical Utility of Quantitative Gleason Grading in Prostate Biopsies and Prostatectomy Specimens. European Urology, 2016, 69, 592-598.	1.9	212
3	<i>CHD1</i> Is a 5q21 Tumor Suppressor Required for <i>ERG</i> Rearrangement in Prostate Cancer. Cancer Research, 2013, 73, 2795-2805.	0.9	188
4	Clinical significance of p53 alterations in surgically treated prostate cancers. Modern Pathology, 2008, 21, 1371-1378.	5.5	180
5	Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing in Urology: State-of-the-Art Automated Extraction of Detailed Pathologic Prostate Cancer Data From Narratively Written Electronic Health Records. JCO Clinical Cancer Informatics, 2018, 2, 1-9.	2.1	150
6	Recurrent deletion of 3p13 targets multiple tumour suppressor genes and defines a distinct subgroup of aggressive <i>ERG</i> fusion-positive prostate cancers. Journal of Pathology, 2013, 231, 130-141.	4.5	118
7	Up-regulation of Biglycan is Associated with Poor Prognosis and PTEN Deletion in Patients with Prostate Cancer. Neoplasia, 2017, 19, 707-715.	5.3	65
8	Marked Prognostic Impact of Minimal Lymphatic Tumor Spread in Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2018, 74, 376-386.	1.9	58
9	Functional Outcomes and Quality of Life After Radical Prostatectomy Only Versus a Combination of Prostatectomy with Radiation and Hormonal Therapy. European Urology, 2017, 71, 330-336.	1.9	57
10	TMPRSS2-ERG Fusions Are Strongly Linked to Young Patient Age in Low-grade Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2014, 66, 978-981.	1.9	54
11	High mitochondria content is associated with prostate cancer disease progression. Molecular Cancer, 2013, 12, 145.	19.2	50
12	βIII-Tubulin Overexpression Is an Independent Predictor of Prostate Cancer Progression Tightly Linked to ERG Fusion Status and PTEN Deletion. American Journal of Pathology, 2014, 184, 609-617.	3.8	48
13	Cytoplasmic Accumulation of Sequestosome 1 (p62) Is a Predictor of Biochemical Recurrence, Rapid Tumor Cell Proliferation, and Genomic Instability in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 3471-3479.	7.0	43
14	Integrating Tertiary Gleason 5 Patterns into Quantitative Gleason Grading in Prostate Biopsies and Prostatectomy Specimens. European Urology, 2018, 73, 674-683.	1.9	40
15	Concurrent deletion of 16q23 and PTEN is an independent prognostic feature in prostate cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2015, 137, 2354-2363.	5.1	39
16	Heterogeneity in D׳Amico classification–based low-risk prostate cancer: Differences in upgrading and upstaging according to active surveillance eligibility. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2015, 33, 329.e13-329.e19.	1.6	37
17	NUMERICAL CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS IN TRANSITION-ZONE CARCINOMAS OF THE PROSTATE. Journal of Urology, 1997, 158, 1594-1598.	0.4	32
18	The prognostic impact of high Nijmegen breakage syndrome (NBS1) gene expression in ERC-negative prostate cancers lacking PTEN deletion is driven by KPNA2 expression. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 1399-1407.	5.1	30

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19	High-Level Î ³ -Glutamyl-Hydrolase (GGH) Expression is Linked to Poor Prognosis in ERG Negative Prostate Cancer. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 286.	4.1	30
20	Up regulation of Rho-associated coiled-coil containing kinase1 (ROCK1) is associated with genetic instability and poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Aging, 2019, 11, 7859-7879.	3.1	28
21	Cytoplasmic accumulation of ELAVL1 is an independent predictor of biochemical recurrence associated with genomic instability in prostate cancer. Prostate, 2016, 76, 259-272.	2.3	27
22	HDAC1 overexpression independently predicts biochemical recurrence and is associated with rapid tumor cell proliferation and genomic instability in prostate cancer. Experimental and Molecular Pathology, 2015, 98, 419-426.	2.1	26
23	Deletion lengthening at chromosomes 6q and 16q targets multiple tumor suppressor genes and is associated with an increasingly poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 108923-108935.	1.8	26
24	Heterogeneity of ERG expression in prostate cancer: a large section mapping study of entire prostatectomy specimens from 125 patients. BMC Cancer, 2016, 16, 641.	2.6	24
25	Aberrant expression of the microtubule-associated protein tau is an independent prognostic feature in prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2019, 19, 193.	2.6	24
26	Development and Characterization of a Spontaneously Metastatic Patient-Derived Xenograft Model of Human Prostate Cancer. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 17535.	3.3	23
27	The impact of the number of cores on tissue microarray studies investigating prostate cancer biomarkers. International Journal of Oncology, 2011, 40, 261-8.	3.3	22
28	Prognostic and diagnostic role of PSA immunohistochemistry: A tissue microarray study on 21,000 normal and cancerous tissues. Oncotarget, 2019, 10, 5439-5453.	1.8	22
29	The Combination of DNA Ploidy Status and PTEN/6q15 Deletions Provides Strong and Independent Prognostic Information in Prostate Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 2802-2811.	7.0	21
30	Loss of Somatostatin Receptor Subtype 2 in Prostate Cancer Is Linked to an Aggressive Cancer Phenotype, High Tumor Cell Proliferation and Predicts Early Metastatic and Biochemical Relapse. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e100469.	2.5	20
31	Tumor volume improves the long-term prediction of biochemical recurrence-free survival after radical prostatectomy for localized prostate cancer with positive surgical margins. World Journal of Urology, 2017, 35, 199-206.	2.2	19
32	Defining biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy and timing of early salvage radiotherapy. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2017, 193, 692-699.	2.0	19
33	Comparison of Perioperative Outcomes Between Cytoreductive Radical Prostatectomy and Radical Prostatectomy for Nonmetastatic Prostate Cancer. European Urology, 2018, 74, 693-696.	1.9	19
34	PSCA expression is associated with favorable tumor features and reduced PSA recurrence in operated prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 612.	2.6	19
35	Expression of CCCTCâ€binding factor (CTCF) is linked to poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Molecular Oncology, 2020, 14, 129-138.	4.6	19
36	Aquaporin 5 expression is frequent in prostate cancer and shows a dichotomous correlation with tumor phenotype and PSA recurrence. Human Pathology, 2016, 48, 102-110.	2.0	18

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37	Obesity paradox in prostate cancer: increased body mass index was associated with decreased risk of metastases after surgery in 13,667 patients. World Journal of Urology, 2018, 36, 1067-1072.	2.2	18
38	Subcellular Compartmentalization of Survivin is Associated with Biological Aggressiveness and Prognosis in Prostate Cancer. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 3250.	3.3	18
39	Upregulation of centromere protein F is linked to aggressive prostate cancers. Cancer Management and Research, 2018, Volume 10, 5491-5504.	1.9	17
40	High BCAR1 expression is associated with early PSA recurrence in ERG negative prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 37.	2.6	16
41	Predictors of short and long term urinary incontinence after radical prostatectomy in prostate MRI: Significance and reliability of standardized measurements. European Journal of Radiology, 2019, 120, 108668.	2.6	13
42	Reduced anoctamin 7 (ANO7) expression is a strong and independent predictor of poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Cancer Biology and Medicine, 2021, 18, 245-255.	3.0	13
43	Expression of DNA ligase IV is linked to poor prognosis and characterizes a subset of prostate cancers harboring TMPRSS2:ERG fusion and PTEN deletion. Oncology Reports, 2015, 34, 1211-1220.	2.6	12
44	Epithelial splicing regulatory protein 1 and 2 (ESRP1 and ESRP2) upregulation predicts poor prognosis in prostate cancer. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 1220.	2.6	12
45	Radical prostatectomy neutralizes obesity-driven risk of prostate cancer progression. Urologic Oncology: Seminars and Original Investigations, 2017, 35, 243-249.	1.6	11
46	Second-Generation Antiandrogen Therapy Radiosensitizes Prostate Cancer Regardless of Castration State through Inhibition of DNA Double Strand Break Repair. Cancers, 2020, 12, 2467.	3.7	11
47	NY-ESO-1 expression is tightly linked to TMPRSS2-ERG fusion in prostate cancer. Prostate, 2014, 74, 1012-1022.	2.3	10
48	Saccharomyces cerevisiae–like 1 overexpression is frequent in prostate cancer and has markedly different effects in Ets-related gene fusion–positive and fusion-negative cancers. Human Pathology, 2015, 46, 514-523.	2.0	10
49	Claudin-1 upregulation is associated with favorable tumor features and a reduced risk for biochemical recurrence in ERG-positive prostate cancer. World Journal of Urology, 2020, 38, 2185-2196.	2.2	10
50	Reduced KLK2 expression is a strong and independent predictor of poor prognosis in ERGâ€negative prostate cancer. Prostate, 2020, 80, 1097-1107.	2.3	10
51	The independent prognostic impact of the GATA2 pioneering factor is restricted to ERG-negative prostate cancer. Tumor Biology, 2019, 41, 101042831882481.	1.8	9
52	A pre-specified model based on four kallikrein markers in blood improves predictions of adverse pathology and biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy. British Journal of Cancer, 2020, 123, 604-609.	6.4	9
53	Upregulation of SPDEF is associated with poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Oncology Letters, 2019, 18, 5107-5118.	1.8	9
54	Upregulation of PTTG1 is associated with poor prognosis in prostate cancer. Pathology International, 2020, 70, 441-451.	1.3	8

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55	SNW1 is a prognostic biomarker in prostate cancer. Diagnostic Pathology, 2019, 14, 33.	2.0	7
56	Secreted Frizzled-Related Protein 4 (SFRP4) Is an Independent Prognostic Marker in Prostate Cancers Lacking TMPRSS2: ERG Fusions. Pathology and Oncology Research, 2020, 26, 2709-2722.	1.9	7
57	Increased Cytoplasmic CD138 Expression Is Associated with Aggressive Characteristics in Prostate Cancer and Is an Independent Predictor for Biochemical Recurrence. BioMed Research International, 2020, 2020, 1-13.	1.9	7
58	Perioperative management of direct oral anticoagulants in patients undergoing radical prostatectomy: results of a prospective assessment. World Journal of Urology, 2019, 37, 2657-2662.	2.2	6
59	Upregulation of the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein hnRNPA1 is an independent predictor of early biochemical recurrence in TMPRSS2:ERG fusion-negative prostate cancers. Virchows Archiv Fur Pathologische Anatomie Und Physiologie Und Fur Klinische Medizin, 2020, 477, 625-636.	2.8	6
60	Loss of cytoplasmic survivin expression is an independent predictor of poor prognosis in radically operated prostate cancer patients. Cancer Medicine, 2020, 9, 1409-1418.	2.8	5
61	Upregulation of the transcription factor TFAP2D is associated with aggressive tumor phenotype in prostate cancer lacking the TMPRSS2:ERG fusion. Molecular Medicine, 2020, 26, 24.	4.4	5
62	High CHK2 protein expression is a strong and independent prognostic feature in ERG negative prostate cancer. Pathology, 2020, 52, 421-430.	0.6	5
63	Opposing prognostic relevance of junction plakoglobin in distinct prostate cancer patient subsets. Molecular Oncology, 2021, 15, 1956-1969.	4.6	5
64	Nuclear ELAC2 overexpression is associated with increased hazard for relapse after radical prostatectomy. Oncotarget, 2019, 10, 4973-4986.	1.8	5
65	VEGFR-1 Overexpression Identifies a Small Subgroup of Aggressive Prostate Cancers in Patients Treated by Prostatectomy. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2015, 16, 8591-8606.	4.1	4
66	Detailed Quantification of High-grade Cancer Allows Precise Prediction of Prostate Cancer Prognosis. European Urology, 2016, 69, 436-437.	1.9	4
67	Loss of CCAATâ€enhancerâ€binding protein alpha (CEBPA) is linked to poor prognosis in PTEN deleted and TMPRSS2:ERG fusion type prostate cancers. Prostate, 2019, 79, 302-311.	2.3	4
68	Upregulation of Phosphatase 1 Nuclear-Targeting Subunit (PNUTS) Is an Independent Predictor of Poor Prognosis in Prostate Cancer. Disease Markers, 2020, 2020, 1-10.	1.3	4
69	Loss of the adhesion molecule CEACAM1 is associated with early biochemical recurrence in TMPRSS2:ERG fusionâ€positive prostate cancers. International Journal of Cancer, 2020, 147, 575-583.	5.1	4
70	Re: Paolo Afonso de Carvalho, JoÄo A.B.A. Barbosa, Giuliano B. Guglielmetti, et al. Retrograde Release of the Neurovascular Bundle with Preservation of Dorsal Venous Complex During Robot-assisted Radical Prostatectomy: Optimizing Functional Outcomes. Eur Urol 2020;77:628–35. European Urology, 2021, 79, e44-e46.	1.9	4
71	Nuclear up regulation of the BRCA1-associated ubiquitinase BAP1 is associated with tumor aggressiveness in prostate cancers lacking the TMPRSS2:ERG fusion. Oncotarget, 2019, 10, 7096-7111.	1.8	4
72	Deletion of 3p13 is a late event linked to progression of TMPRSS2:ERG fusion prostate cancer. Cancer Management and Research, 2018, Volume 10, 5909-5917.	1.9	3

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73	High concordance of TMPRSS‑ERG fusion between primary prostate cancer and its lymph node metastases. Oncology Letters, 2018, 16, 6238-6244.	1.8	3
74	CHD1 loss negatively influences metastasis-free survival in R0-resected prostate cancer patients and promotes spontaneous metastasis in vivo. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2022, 29, 49-61.	4.6	3
75	Loss of PSP94 expression is associated with early PSA recurrence and deteriorates outcome of <i>PTEN</i> deleted prostate cancers. Cancer Biology and Medicine, 2019, 16, 319.	3.0	2
76	A nuclear shift of CSK3β protein is an independent prognostic factor in prostate cancer. Oncotarget, 2019, 10, 1729-1744.	1.8	2
77	Toxicity in a multimodality approach of radical prostatectomy with radiation and hormonal therapy Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 107-107.	1.6	0