Frederik Holst

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	<i>PIK3CA</i> Amplification Associates with Aggressive Phenotype but Not Markers of AKT-MTOR Signaling in Endometrial Carcinoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 334-345.	7.0	17
2	PIK3CA exon9 mutations associate with reduced survival, and are highly concordant between matching primary tumors and metastases in endometrial cancer. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 10240.	3.3	19
3	Clinicopathologic and molecular markers in cervical carcinoma: a prospective cohort study. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2017, 217, 432.e1-432.e17.	1.3	38
4	ESR1 -Amplification-Associated Estrogen Receptor $\hat{I}\pm$ Activity in Breast Cancer. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 27, 751-752.	7.1	8
5	Recurrent hormone-binding domain truncated ESR1 amplifications in primary endometrial cancers suggest their implication in hormone independent growth. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 25521.	3.3	13
6	The genomic landscape and evolution of endometrial carcinoma progression and abdominopelvic metastasis. Nature Genetics, 2016, 48, 848-855.	21.4	174
7	Estrogen receptor alpha gene amplification in breast cancer: 25 years of debate. World Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 7, 160.	2.3	21
8	Molecular profiling of endometrial carcinoma precursor, primary and metastatic lesions suggests different targets for treatment in obese compared to non-obese patients. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 1327-1339.	1.8	50
9	Endometrial Carcinoma Recurrence Score (ECARS) validates to identify aggressive disease and associates with markers of epithelial–mesenchymal transition and PI3K alterations. Gynecologic Oncology, 2014, 134, 599-606.	1.4	8
10	Prognostic relevance of AIB1 (NCoA3) amplification and overexpression in breast cancer. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 2013, 137, 745-753.	2.5	41
11	High Phospho-Stathmin(Serine38) Expression Identifies Aggressive Endometrial Cancer and Suggests an Association with PI3K Inhibition. Clinical Cancer Research, 2013, 19, 2331-2341.	7.0	35
12	Integrated Genomic Analysis of the 8q24 Amplification in Endometrial Cancers Identifies ATAD2 as Essential to MYC-Dependent Cancers. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54873.	2.5	70
13	ESR1 Amplification in Breast Cancer by Optimized RNase FISH: Frequent but Low-Level and Heterogeneous. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e84189.	2.5	14
14	KRAS gene amplification and overexpression but not mutation associates with aggressive and metastatic endometrial cancer. British Journal of Cancer, 2012, 107, 1997-2004.	6.4	68
15	Role of cyclin D1 amplification and expression in vulvar carcinomas. Human Pathology, 2012, 43, 1386-1393.	2.0	16
16	On the evidence for ESR1 amplification in breast cancer. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2012, 12, 149-149.	28.4	17
17	Estrogen receptor alpha (<i>ESR1</i>) gene amplification status and clinical outcome in tamoxifen-treated postmenopausal patients with endocrine-responsive early breast cancer: An analysis of the prospective ABCSC-6 trial Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 10501-10501.	1.6	3
18	<i>PPFIA1</i> and <i>CCND1</i> are frequently coamplified in breast cancer. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2010, 49, 1-8.	2.8	20

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Estrogen receptor gene amplification occurs rarely in ovarian cancer. Modern Pathology, 2009, 22, 191-196.	5.5	20
20	Oestrogen receptor gene (<i>ESR1</i>) amplification is frequent in endometrial carcinoma and its precursor lesions. Journal of Pathology, 2008, 216, 151-157.	4.5	35
21	Reply to "ESR1 gene amplification in breast cancer: a common phenomenon?― Nature Genetics, 2008, 40, 810-812.	21.4	47
22	Estrogen receptor alpha (ESR1) gene amplification is frequent in breast cancer. Nature Genetics, 2007, 39, 655-660.	21.4	351
23	Genetic Association of a Cystatin C Gene Polymorphism With Late-Onset Alzheimer Disease. Archives of Neurology, 2000, 57, 1579.	4.5	134