

Mitsukuni Suenaga

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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111
papers

1,001
citations

430874

18
h-index

552781

26
g-index

116
all docs

116
docs citations

116
times ranked

1796
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Clinical impact of intratumoral HER2 heterogeneity on trastuzumab efficacy in patients with HER2-positive gastric cancer. <i>Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2018, 53, 1186-1195.	5.1	67
2	Changes in the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio during nivolumab monotherapy are associated with gastric cancer survival. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 85, 265-272.	2.3	47
3	Phase II study of reintroduction of oxaliplatin for advanced colorectal cancer in patients previously treated with oxaliplatin and irinotecan: RE-OPEN study. <i>Drug Design, Development and Therapy</i> , 2015, 9, 3099.	4.3	45
4	Clinical significance of intratumoral HER2 heterogeneity on trastuzumab efficacy using endoscopic biopsy specimens in patients with advanced HER2 positive gastric cancer. <i>Gastric Cancer</i> , 2019, 22, 518-525.	5.3	44
5	Serum VEGF-A and CCL5 levels as candidate biomarkers for efficacy and toxicity of regorafenib in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 34811-34823.	1.8	43
6	Angiotensin II type-1 receptor blockers enhance the effects of bevacizumab-based chemotherapy in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. <i>Molecular and Clinical Oncology</i> , 2015, 3, 1295-1300.	1.0	38
7	<i>RAS</i> mutation is a prognostic biomarker in colorectal cancer patients with metastasectomy. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2016, 139, 803-811.	5.1	38
8	Circulating endothelial cells predict for response to bevacizumab-based chemotherapy in metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 68, 763-768.	2.3	33
9	Phase II Trial of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy, Chemoradiotherapy, and Laparoscopic Surgery with Selective Lateral Node Dissection for Poor-Risk Low Rectal Cancer. <i>Annals of Surgical Oncology</i> , 2019, 26, 2507-2513.	1.5	32
10	Serum leucine-rich alpha-2-glycoprotein-1 with fucosylated triantennary N-glycan: a novel colorectal cancer marker. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2018, 18, 406.	2.6	29
11	Impact of sex, age, and ethnicity/race on the survival of patients with rectal cancer in the United States from 1988 to 2012. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 53668-53678.	1.8	26
12	Gene Polymorphisms in the CCL5/CCR5 Pathway as a Genetic Biomarker for Outcome and Handâ€œFoot Skin Reaction in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated With Regorafenib. <i>Clinical Colorectal Cancer</i> , 2018, 17, e395-e414.	2.3	25
13	Patients’ self-reported adherence to capecitabine on XELOX treatment in metastatic colorectal cancer: findings from a retrospective cohort analysis. <i>Patient Preference and Adherence</i> , 2015, 9, 561.	1.8	23
14	A Polymorphism within the Vitamin D Transporter Gene Predicts Outcome in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients Treated with FOLFIRI/Bevacizumab or FOLFIRI/Cetuximab. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 24, 784-793.	7.0	23
15	Potential role of polymorphisms in the transporter genes ENT1 and MATE1 / OCT2 in predicting TAS-102 efficacy and toxicity in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 86, 197-206.	2.8	22
16	Predictive value of <i>TLR7</i> polymorphism for cetuximab-based chemotherapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 141, 1222-1230.	5.1	21
17	Retrospective study of RAS/PIK3CA/BRAF tumor mutations as predictors of response to first-line chemotherapy with bevacizumab in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2017, 17, 38.	2.6	21
18	Autophagy-related polymorphisms predict hypertension in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer treated with FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Results from TRIBE and FIRE-3 trials. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 77, 13-20.	2.8	19

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19	Predictors of the efficacy of FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab as second-line treatment in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. <i>Surgery Today</i> , 2011, 41, 1067-1074.	1.5	18
20	Cetuximab could be more effective without prior bevacizumab treatment in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2015, 8, 3329.	2.0	17
21	Non-BRAF mutations and EGFR signaling pathway in colorectal cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 145, 2488-2495.	5.1	17
22	Association of Hand-Foot Skin Reaction with Regorafenib Efficacy in the Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. <i>Oncology</i> , 2019, 96, 200-206.	1.9	17
23	Cetuximab treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer with KRAS p.G13D mutations improves progression-free survival. <i>Molecular and Clinical Oncology</i> , 2015, 3, 1053-1057.	1.0	15
24	Self-Reported Adherence to Trifluridine and Tipiracil Hydrochloride for Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: A Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Oncology</i> , 2016, 91, 224-230.	1.9	13
25	Role of CCL5 and CCR5 gene polymorphisms in epidermal growth factor receptor signalling blockade in metastatic colorectal cancer: analysis of the FIRE-3 trial. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 107, 100-114.	2.8	12
26	Retrospective analysis on the efficacy of bevacizumab with FOLFOX as a first-line treatment in Japanese patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2014, 10, 322-329.	1.1	10
27	Perioperative FOLFOX4 plus bevacizumab for initially unresectable advanced colorectal cancer (NAVIGATE-CRC-01). <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2015, 8, 1111.	2.0	10
28	Single nucleotide polymorphisms in the IGF1R pathway are associated with outcome in mCRC patients enrolled in the FIRE-3 trial. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2017, 141, 383-392.	5.1	10
29	Modified FOLFOX6 as a first-line treatment for patients with advanced gastric cancer with massive ascites or inadequate oral intake. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2018, Volume 11, 8301-8307.	2.0	10
30	<p></p>Factors Associated With Regorafenib Adherence With Metastatic Colorectal Cancer<p></p>. Patient Preference and Adherence, 2019, Volume 13, 1745-1750.	1.8	10
31	Management of venous thromboembolism in colorectal cancer patients treated with bevacizumab. <i>Medical Oncology</i> , 2010, 27, 807-814.	2.5	9
32	Clinical Significance of TLR1 I602S Polymorphism for Patients with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Treated with FOLFIRI plus Bevacizumab. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2016, 15, 1740-1745.	4.1	9
33	Retrospective comparison of S-1 plus cisplatin versus S-1 monotherapy for the treatment of advanced gastric cancer patients with positive peritoneal cytology but without gross peritoneal metastasis. <i>International Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2017, 22, 1060-1068.	2.2	9
34	Second-line FOLFIRI plus ramucirumab with or without prior bevacizumab for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 84, 307-313.	2.3	9
35	A polymorphism within the R-spondin 2 gene predicts outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with FOLFIRI/bevacizumab: data from FIRE-3 and TRIBE trials. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2020, 131, 89-97.	2.8	9
36	Tandem repeat variation near the HIC1 (hypermethylated in cancer 1) promoter predicts outcome of oxaliplatin-based chemotherapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Cancer</i> , 2017, 123, 4506-4514.	4.1	8

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37	Potential role of PIN1 genotypes in predicting benefit from oxaliplatin-based and irinotecan-based treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Pharmacogenomics Journal</i> , 2018, 18, 623-632.	2.0	8
38	Genetic variants in <i>CCL5</i> and <i>CCR5</i> genes and serum VEGFA levels predict efficacy of bevacizumab in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2019, 144, 2567-2577.	5.1	8
39	Epidermal growth factor receptor mRNA expression: A potential molecular escape mechanism from regorafenib. <i>Cancer Science</i> , 2020, 111, 441-450.	3.9	8
40	Associations among plasma concentrations of regorafenib and its metabolites, adverse events, and ABCG2 polymorphisms in patients with metastatic colorectal cancers. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 87, 767-777.	2.3	8
41	Comparison between three oxaliplatin-based regimens with bevacizumab in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2015, 8, 529.	2.0	7
42	A phase I/II study of biweekly capecitabine and irinotecan plus bevacizumab as second-line chemotherapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>Drug Design, Development and Therapy</i> , 2015, 9, 1653.	4.3	7
43	Phase II trial of biweekly cetuximab and irinotecan as third-line therapy for pretreated KRAS exon 2 wild-type colorectal cancer. <i>Cancer Science</i> , 2018, 109, 2567-2575.	3.9	7
44	Regorafenib-Induced Hand-Foot Skin Reaction Is More Severe on the Feet Than on the Hands. <i>Oncology Research</i> , 2019, 27, 551-556.	1.5	7
45	Investigation of Regorafenib-induced Hypothyroidism in Patients with Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2015, 35, 4059-62.	1.1	7
46	A phase I study to determine the maximum tolerated dose of trifluridine/tipiracil and oxaliplatin in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer: LUPIN study. <i>Investigational New Drugs</i> , 2020, 38, 111-119.	2.6	6
47	Managing a gastrointestinal oncology practice in Japan during the COVID-19 pandemic: single institutional experience in The Cancer Institute Hospital of Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research. <i>International Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2021, 26, 335-344.	2.2	6
48	A Feasibility Study of Capecitabine and Oxaliplatin for Patients with Stage III Colon Cancer "ACTOR Study". <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2018, 38, 1741-1747.	1.1	6
49	Treatment features of systemic chemotherapy in young adults with unresectable advanced or recurrent gastric cancer. <i>Cancer Management and Research</i> , 2018, Volume 10, 5283-5290.	1.9	5
50	NOS2 polymorphisms in prediction of benefit from first-line chemotherapy in metastatic colorectal cancer patients. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0193640.	2.5	5
51	A polymorphism in the cachexia-associated gene INHBA predicts efficacy of regorafenib in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0239439.	2.5	5
52	Does anti-p53 antibody status predict for clinical outcomes in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with fluoropyrimidine, oxaliplatin, plus bevacizumab as first-line chemotherapy?. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 760.	2.6	4
53	Chemotherapy is effective for stage I gastric cancer in patients with synchronous esophageal cancer. <i>Gastric Cancer</i> , 2016, 19, 625-630.	5.3	4
54	Two Cases of Long-Term Survival of Advanced Colorectal Cancer with Synchronous Lung Metastases Treated with mFOLFOX6/XELOX + Bevacizumab. <i>Case Reports in Oncology</i> , 2018, 11, 601-608.	0.7	4

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55	<p>Safety and efficacy of amrubicin monotherapy in patients with platinum-refractory metastatic neuroendocrine carcinoma of the gastrointestinal tract: a single cancer center retrospective study</p>. Cancer Management and Research, 2019, Volume 11, 5757-5764.	1.9	4
56	Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms in MiRNA Binding Sites of Nucleotide Excision Repair-Related Genes Predict Clinical Benefit of Oxaliplatin in FOLFOXIRI Plus Bevacizumab: Analysis of the TRIBE Trial. Cancers, 2020, 12, 1742.	3.7	4
57	Clinical utility of polyethylene glycol conjugated granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (PEG-G-CSF) for preventing severe neutropenia in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with FOLFOXIRI plus bevacizumab: a single-center retrospective study. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 358.	2.6	4
58	Potential Molecular Cross Talk Among CCR5 Pathway Predicts Regorafenib Responsiveness in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer Patients. Cancer Genomics and Proteomics, 2021, 18, 317-324.	2.0	4
59	Molecular profiling of EGFR pathway according to location of colorectal cancer (CRC): Analysis of 1,001 patients in single institute.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, 3597-3597.	1.6	4
60	Prognostic impact of primary tumor location in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) at the salvage lines.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 741-741.	1.6	4
61	Genetic variations within the CD40L immune stimulating gene predict outcome for mCRC patients treated with first-line FOLFIRI/bevacizumab: Data from FIRE-3 and TRIBE.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 558-558.	1.6	4
62	Associations between deepness of response and clinical outcomes among Japanese patients with metastatic colorectal cancer treated with second-line FOLFIRI plus cetuximab. OncoTargets and Therapy, 2015, 8, 2005.	2.0	3
63	Serum IL-8 level as a candidate prognostic marker of response to anti-angiogenic therapy for metastatic colorectal cancer. International Journal of Colorectal Disease, 2021, 36, 131-139.	2.2	3
64	Clinical significance of enterocyte-specific gene polymorphisms as candidate markers of oxaliplatin-based treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer. Pharmacogenomics Journal, 2021, 21, 285-295.	2.0	3
65	Circulating tumor cells as a surrogate marker for determining response to chemotherapy in Japanese patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 486-486.	1.6	3
66	Genetic variants of ATM and XRCC3 to predict efficacy of TAS-102 in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3579-3579.	1.6	3
67	Polymorphisms in toll-like receptor (TLR) genes in the prediction of outcome for cetuximab-based treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3588-3588.	1.6	3
68	Change in clinical outcomes during the transition of adjuvant chemotherapy for stage III colorectal cancer. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176745.	2.5	3
69	Modified irinotecan plus bolus 5-fluorouracil/L-leucovorin for metastatic colorectal cancer at a single institution in Japan. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2008, 43, 842-848.	5.1	2
70	Multicenter phase II study of FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab after discontinuation of oxaliplatin-based regimen for advanced or recurrent colorectal cancer (CR0802). BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 176.	2.6	2
71	Single-institute comparison of the efficacy of systemic chemotherapy for oesophagogastric junction adenocarcinoma and stomach adenocarcinoma in a metastatic setting. ESMO Open, 2020, 5, e000595.	4.5	2
72	Addition of bevacizumab to first-line FOLFOX4 and overall survival in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 610-610.	1.6	2

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73	Genetic variants of <i>hENT-1</i> to predict efficacy of TAS-102 in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3580-3580.	1.6	2
74	Role of genetic polymorphisms in CCL5/CCR5 axis to predict efficacy of regorafenib in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 596-596.	1.6	2
75	Concordance of HER2 and its related molecules between primary and paired liver metastatic sites in gastric cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 4108-4108.	1.6	2
76	Genetic variants in immune response genes to predict clinical outcome in mCRC patients treated with FOLFIRI/cetuximab (FIRE-3) or with first line cetuximab-based chemotherapy (JACCRO CC-05/06 AR).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3595-3595.	1.6	2
77	Role of enterocyte-specific gene polymorphisms in response to adjuvant treatment for stage III colorectal cancer. Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, 2021, 31, 10-16.	1.5	2
78	How do we apply adjuvant FOLFOX to Japanese patients with curatively resected colorectal cancer?. Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 7, 129-135.	1.1	1
79	Anticoagulant therapy for venous thromboembolism detected by Doppler ultrasound in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer receiving bevacizumab. OncoTargets and Therapy, 2015, 8, 243.	2.0	1
80	Females versus males: Clinical features and outcome differences in large molecularly selected cohort of mCRC patients.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3540-3540.	1.6	1
81	Genetic variations associated with cancer cachexia pathways to predict survival in metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC): Results from FIRE-3 and TRIBE.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3590-3590.	1.6	1
82	Association of TLR9 polymorphism with overall survival in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab enrolled in FIRE3.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 498-498.	1.6	1
83	Genetic variations within the vitamin C transporter genes to predict outcome in metastatic colorectal cancer patients treated with first-line FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Data from FIRE-3 trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 11507-11507.	1.6	1
84	Genetic variants of genes in CCL5/CCR5 pathway to predict regorafenib-induced hand-foot skin reaction in patients with refractory metastatic colorectal cancer: A report of ethnic difference.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 615-615.	1.6	1
85	Self-reported adherence to regorafenib for metastatic colorectal cancer: A retrospective cohort study.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 783-783.	1.6	1
86	Effect of polymorphisms of genes encoding regulatory proteins in the coagulation cascade on outcome for mCRC patients treated with FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Data from FIRE-3 trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 601-601.	1.6	1
87	Association of genetic variations in genes implicated in the axis with outcome in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) treated with cetuximab plus chemotherapy.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 3585-3585.	1.6	1
88	What are the limiting factors related to discontinuance of chemotherapy after failure of first-line S-1 plus CDDP in Japanese patients with advanced gastric cancer?. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 149-149.	1.6	0
89	A phase I/II study of biweekly XELIRI plus bevacizumab for patients with metastatic colorectal cancer as second-line chemotherapy (BIXER study): Reports of phase I part and interim analysis of phase II part.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 643-643.	1.6	0
90	Survival analysis of linitis plastica advanced gastric cancer patients receiving S-1 plus cisplatin.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, e15105-e15105.	1.6	0

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91	The efficacy of oxaliplatin-based adjuvant chemotherapy for stage IV colorectal cancer after R0 resection.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2014, 32, 638-638.	1.6	0
92	ACEIs/ARBs to improve survival in advanced gastric cancer patients receiving S-1 plus cisplatin.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 174-174.	1.6	0
93	A phase II study of oxaliplatin reintroduction in patients pretreated with oxaliplatin and irinotecan for advanced colorectal cancer (RE-OPEN study).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 758-758.	1.6	0
94	Phenotypic differences among RAS mutational variations in colorectal cancer (CRC): Analysis of 1,001 patients in single institute.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 649-649.	1.6	0
95	Clinical features and outcome of advanced or metastatic gastric cancer in young adult, analysis of 97 cases.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, e15022-e15022.	1.6	0
96	Outcome of marked tumor marker increase in patients with advanced gastric cancer during chemotherapy without progression.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, e15034-e15034.	1.6	0
97	Serum amyloid $\hat{\pm}$ (SAA-1) SNP rs12218 to predict outcome for mCRC patients treated with FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Data from FIRE-3 trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 586-586.	1.6	0
98	Polymorphisms of genes encoding for vitamin D binding protein and Wnt5a to predict outcome for mCRC patients treated with first-line FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Data from FIRE-3 trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3581-3581.	1.6	0
99	Genetic variants of <i>Pin1</i> to predict benefit from irinotecan and oxaliplatin based treatment in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC).. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 11589-11589.	1.6	0
100	Identifying predictive SNPs in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) using Random Survival Forests.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 3606-3606.	1.6	0
101	NOS2 polymorphisms in the prediction of benefit from FOLFIRI plus bevacizumab in mCRC patients enrolled in TRIBE trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 11597-11597.	1.6	0
102	MKNK1 SNP rs8602 to predict outcome for mCRC patients treated with first-line FOLFIRI and bevacizumab: Data from FIRE-3 trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 11588-11588.	1.6	0
103	Epidermal growth factor receptor mRNA expression in circulating tumor cells as a potential mechanism of molecular escape from regorafenib therapy.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 11517-11517.	1.6	0
104	IRS1 and IRS2 polymorphisms and outcome in mCRC patients enrolled in the FIRE-3 trial.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 11600-11600.	1.6	0
105	Polymorphisms in adipokine-related genes to predict treatment outcomes in patients (pts) with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) treated with bevacizumab-based chemotherapy.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 600-600.	1.6	0
106	Analysis of predictive factors of ramucirumab plus paclitaxel for advanced gastric cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2017, 35, 185-185.	1.6	0
107	Association of genetic variations within the T-cell costimulatory LIGHT gene with outcome in stage II and III colon cancer.. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 2633-2633.	1.6	0
108	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0239439.		0

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109	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0239439.		0
110	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0239439.		0
111	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0239439.		0