Zhenya Tang

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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41 papers	573 citations	687363 13 h-index	677142 22 g-index
42 all docs	42 docs citations	42 times ranked	890 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	P53 expression correlates with poorer survival and augments the negative prognostic effect of MYC rearrangement, expression or concurrent MYC/BCL2 expression in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. Modern Pathology, 2017, 30, 194-203.	5.5	72
2	Dual Expression of TCF4 and CD123 Is Highly Sensitive and Specific For Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. American Journal of Surgical Pathology, 2019, 43, 1429-1437.	3.7	59
3	Persistent IDH1/2 mutations in remission can predict relapse in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2019, 104, 305-311.	3.5	56
4	TP53 copy number and protein expression inform mutation status across risk categories in acute myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2022, 140, 58-72.	1.4	46
5	Predictors of outcomes in adults with acute myeloid leukemia and KMT2A rearrangements. Blood Cancer Journal, 2021, 11, 162.	6.2	32
6	Genomic aberrations involving 12p/ETV6 are highly prevalent in blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasms and might represent early clonal events. Leukemia Research, 2018, 73, 86-94.	0.8	29
7	Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH) for Detecting Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase (ALK) Rearrangement in Lung Cancer: Clinically Relevant Technical Aspects. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 3939.	4.1	27
8	Coexistent genetic alterations involving ALK, RET, ROS1 or MET in 15 cases of lung adenocarcinoma. Modern Pathology, 2018, 31, 307-312.	5.5	24
9	Simultaneous deletion of 3â€²ETV6 and 5â€²EWSR1 genes in blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm: case report and literature review. Molecular Cytogenetics, 2016, 9, 23.	0.9	21
10	Characterization of <scp>TP</scp>53 mutations in lowâ€grade myelodysplastic syndromes and myelodysplastic syndromes with a nonâ€complex karyotype. European Journal of Haematology, 2017, 99, 536-543.	2.2	20
11	t(3;8)(q26.2;q24) Often Leads to MECOM/MYC Rearrangement and Is Commonly Associated with Therapy-Related Myeloid Neoplasms and/or Disease Progression. Journal of Molecular Diagnostics, 2019, 21, 343-351.	2.8	16
12	Integrated Clinical Genotype-Phenotype Characteristics of Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. Cancers, 2021, 13, 5888.	3.7	15
13	Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and FLT3 rearrangement. Leukemia Research, 2020, 99, 106460.	0.8	14
14	T(6;14)(q25;q32) involves BCL11B and is highly associated with mixed-phenotype acute leukemia, T/myeloid. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 2509-2512.	7.2	14
15	Deciphering the complexities of MECOM rearrangement-driven chromosomal aberrations. Cancer Genetics, 2019, 233-234, 21-31.	0.4	13
16	PD1/PD-L1 Expression in Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. Cancers, 2019, 11, 695.	3.7	12
17	Homogeneously staining region (hsr) on chromosome 11 is highly specific for KMT2A amplification in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). Cancer Genetics, 2019, 238, 18-22.	0.4	10
18	MET Amplification (MET/CEP7 RatioÂâ‰¥ 1.8) Is an Independent Poor Prognostic Marker in Patients With Treatment-naive Nonâ€“Small-cell Lung Cancer. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2021, 22, e512-e518.	2.6	10

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19	Simplified molecular classification of lung adenocarcinomas based on EGFR, KRAS, and TP53 mutations. BMC Cancer, 2020, 20, 83.	2.6	10
20	iAMP21 in acute myeloid leukemia is associated with complex karyotype, TP53 mutation and dismal outcome. Modern Pathology, 2020, 33, 1389-1397.	5.5	8
21	Immunophenotypic and Molecular Features of Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Differentiation Are Distinct from Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. Cancers, 2022, 14, 3375.	3.7	8
22	Clinical implications of cytogenetic heterogeneity in Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) adult B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia following tyrosine kinase inhibitors and chemotherapy regimens. Leukemia Research, 2019, 84, 106176.	0.8	7
23	MET Expression Level in Lung Adenocarcinoma Loosely Correlates with MET Copy Number Gain/Amplification and Is a Poor Predictor of Patient Outcome. Cancers, 2022, 14, 2433.	3.7	7
24	3q26/ EVI1 rearrangement in myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms: An early event associated with a poor prognosis. Leukemia Research, 2018, 65, 25-28.	0.8	6
25	Myeloid neoplasms associated with t(3;12)(q26.2;p13) are clinically aggressive, show myelodysplasia, and frequently harbor chromosome 7 abnormalities. Modern Pathology, 2021, 34, 300-313.	5.5	6
26	Double inv(3)(q21q26.2) in acute myeloid leukemia is resulted from an acquired copy neutral loss of heterozygosity of chromosome 3q and associated with disease progression. Molecular Cytogenetics, 2015, 8, 68.	0.9	5
27	Low ALK FISH positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients have shorter progression-free survival after treatment with ALK inhibitors. Cancer Genetics, 2020, 241, 57-60.	0.4	4
28	Data on MECOM rearrangement-driven chromosomal aberrations in myeloid malignancies. Data in Brief, 2019, 24, 104025.	1.0	3
29	Acquired MET amplification in non-small cell lung cancer is highly associated with the exposure of EGFR inhibitors and may not affect patients' outcome. Experimental and Molecular Pathology, 2021, 118, 104572.	2.1	3
30	Incidental identification of inv(16)(p13.1q22)/CBFBâ€“MYH11 variant transcript in a patient with therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia by routine leukemia translocation panel screen: implications for diagnosis and therapy. Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management, 2021, 7, a006084.	1.2	3
31	CBFB Break-Apart FISH Testing: An Analysis of 1629 AML Cases with a Focus on Atypical Findings and Their Implications in Clinical Diagnosis and Management. Cancers, 2021, 13, 5354.	3.7	3
32	Chronic myeloid leukemia with insertion-derived BCRâ€“ABL1 fusion: redefining complex chromosomal abnormalities by correlation of FISH and karyotype predicts prognosis. Modern Pathology, 2020, 33, 2035-2045.	5.5	2
33	Quality Assurance/Quality Control of Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization Tests in Hematologic Malignancies. OBM Genetics, 2018, 2, 1-1.	0.4	2
34	Newly designed breakapart FISH probe helps to identify cases with true MECOM rearrangement in myeloid malignancies. Cancer Genetics, 2022, 262-263, 23-29.	0.4	2
35	3â€²CBFB deletion in CBFB-rearranged acute myeloid leukemia retains morphological features associated with inv(16), but patients have higher risk of relapse and may require stem cell transplant. Annals of Hematology, 2022, 101, 847-854.	1.8	2
36	7. Additional structural chromosomal abnormalities have a negative prognostic effect in patients with inv(16)/t(16;16) acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Cancer Genetics, 2019, 233-234, S3-S4.	0.4	1

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37	51. Clonal size of ALK rearrangements detected by FISH is associated with the duration of progression free survival in metastatic lung cancer treated with ALK inhibitors. Cancer Genetics, 2019, 233-234, S20.	0.4	1
38	Inconsistent Intersample ALK FISH Results in Patients with Lung Cancer: Analysis of Potential Causes. Cancers, 2020, 12, 1903.	3.7	0
39	Clinicopathologic Features of Myelodysplastic Syndromes Involving Lymph Nodes. American Journal of Surgical Pathology, 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, 930-938.	3.7	0
40	Myeloid neoplasms with 8q24/ <scp> MYC </scp> rearrangement are frequently associated with myelodysplasia, complex karyotype, <scp> TP53 </scp> alterations, and inferior survival. British Journal of Haematology, 0, , .	2.5	0
41	Expression pattern and diagnostic utility of BCL11B in mature T- and NK-cell neoplasms. Pathology, 2022, , .	0.6	0