

Zhenya Tang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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573
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687363

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Newly designed breakapart FISH probe helps to identify cases with true MECOM rearrangement in myeloid malignancies. <i>Cancer Genetics</i> , 2022, 262-263, 23-29.	0.4	2
2	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. <i>Annals of Hematology</i> , 2022, 101, 847-854.	1.8	2
3	<i>TP53</i> copy number and protein expression inform mutation status across risk categories in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2022, 140, 58-72.	1.4	46
4	MET Expression Level in Lung Adenocarcinoma Loosely Correlates with MET Copy Number Gain/Amplification and Is a Poor Predictor of Patient Outcome. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 2433.	3.7	7
5	Expression pattern and diagnostic utility of BCL11B in mature T- and NK-cell neoplasms. <i>Pathology</i> , 2022, , .	0.6	0
6	Immunophenotypic and Molecular Features of Acute Myeloid Leukemia with Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Differentiation Are Distinct from Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 3375.	3.7	8
7	MET Amplification (MET/CEP7 RatioÂ¥ 1.8) Is an Independent Poor Prognostic Marker in Patients With Treatment-naï“Small-cell Lung Cancer. <i>Clinical Lung Cancer</i> , 2021, 22, e512-e518.	2.6	10
8	Acquired MET amplification in non-small cell lung cancer is highly associated with the exposure of EGFR inhibitors and may not affect patients' outcome. <i>Experimental and Molecular Pathology</i> , 2021, 118, 104572.	2.1	3
9	Myeloid neoplasms associated with t(3;12)(q26.2;p13) are clinically aggressive, show myelodysplasia, and frequently harbor chromosome 7 abnormalities. <i>Modern Pathology</i> , 2021, 34, 300-313.	5.5	6
10	Clinicopathologic Features of Myelodysplastic Syndromes Involving Lymph Nodes. <i>American Journal of Surgical Pathology</i> , 2021, Publish Ahead of Print, 930-938.	3.7	0
11	Incidental identification of inv(16)(p13.1q22)/<i>CBFB</i>â€“<i>MYH11</i> variant transcript in a patient with therapy-related acute myeloid leukemia by routine leukemia translocation panel screen: implications for diagnosis and therapy. <i>Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management</i> , 2021, 7, a006084.	1.2	3
12	Predictors of outcomes in adults with acute myeloid leukemia and KMT2A rearrangements. <i>Blood Cancer Journal</i> , 2021, 11, 162.	6.2	32
13	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. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 5354.	3.7	3
14	Integrated Clinical Genotype-Phenotype Characteristics of Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 5888.	3.7	15
15	Low ALK FISH positive metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients have shorter progression-free survival after treatment with ALK inhibitors. <i>Cancer Genetics</i> , 2020, 241, 57-60.	0.4	4
16	Inconsistent Intersample ALK FISH Results in Patients with Lung Cancer: Analysis of Potential Causes. <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 1903.	3.7	0
17	Myeloid/lymphoid neoplasms with eosinophilia and FLT3 rearrangement. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2020, 99, 106460.	0.8	14
18	Chronic myeloid leukemia with insertion-derived BCRâ€“ABL1 fusion: redefining complex chromosomal abnormalities by correlation of FISH and karyotype predicts prognosis. <i>Modern Pathology</i> , 2020, 33, 2035-2045.	5.5	2

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19	iAMP21 in acute myeloid leukemia is associated with complex karyotype, TP53 mutation and dismal outcome. <i>Modern Pathology</i> , 2020, 33, 1389-1397.	5.5	8
20	T(6;14)(q25;q32) involves BCL11B and is highly associated with mixed-phenotype acute leukemia, T/myeloid. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2020, 34, 2509-2512.	7.2	14
21	Simplified molecular classification of lung adenocarcinomas based on EGFR, KRAS, and TP53 mutations. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2020, 20, 83.	2.6	10
22	Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization (FISH) for Detecting Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase (ALK) Rearrangement in Lung Cancer: Clinically Relevant Technical Aspects. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2019, 20, 3939.	4.1	27
23	7. Additional structural chromosomal abnormalities have a negative prognostic effect in patients with inv(16)/t(16;16) acute myeloid leukemia (AML). <i>Cancer Genetics</i> , 2019, 233-234, S3-S4.	0.4	1
24	Homogeneously staining region (hsr) on chromosome 11 is highly specific for KMT2A amplification in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS). <i>Cancer Genetics</i> , 2019, 238, 18-22.	0.4	10
25	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. <i>Cancer Genetics</i> , 2019, 233-234, S20.	0.4	1
26	Clinical implications of cytogenetic heterogeneity in Philadelphia chromosome positive (Ph+) adult B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia following tyrosine kinase inhibitors and chemotherapy regimens. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2019, 84, 106176.	0.8	7
27	Data on MECOM rearrangement-driven chromosomal aberrations in myeloid malignancies. <i>Data in Brief</i> , 2019, 24, 104025.	1.0	3
28	PD1/PD-L1 Expression in Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. <i>Cancers</i> , 2019, 11, 695.	3.7	12
29	Deciphering the complexities of MECOM rearrangement-driven chromosomal aberrations. <i>Cancer Genetics</i> , 2019, 233-234, 21-31.	0.4	13
30	Dual Expression of TCF4 and CD123 Is Highly Sensitive and Specific For Blastic Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cell Neoplasm. <i>American Journal of Surgical Pathology</i> , 2019, 43, 1429-1437.	3.7	59
31	Persistent <i>IDH1/2</i> mutations in remission can predict relapse in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2019, 104, 305-311.	3.5	56
32	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. <i>Journal of Molecular Diagnostics</i> , 2019, 21, 343-351.	2.8	16
33	3q26/ EVI1 rearrangement in myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms: An early event associated with a poor prognosis. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2018, 65, 25-28.	0.8	6
34	Coexistent genetic alterations involving ALK, RET, ROS1 or MET in 15 cases of lung adenocarcinoma. <i>Modern Pathology</i> , 2018, 31, 307-312.	5.5	24
35	Genomic aberrations involving 12p/ETV6 are highly prevalent in blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasms and might represent early clonal events. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2018, 73, 86-94.	0.8	29
36	Quality Assurance/Quality Control of Fluorescence in Situ Hybridization Tests in Hematologic Malignancies. <i>OBM Genetics</i> , 2018, 2, 1-1.	0.4	2

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37	Characterization of <i>TP53</i> mutations in low-grade myelodysplastic syndromes and myelodysplastic syndromes with a non-complex karyotype. <i>European Journal of Haematology</i> , 2017, 99, 536-543.	2.2	20
38	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. <i>Modern Pathology</i> , 2017, 30, 194-203.	5.5	72
39	Simultaneous deletion of <i>ETV6</i> and <i>EWSR1</i> genes in blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm: case report and literature review. <i>Molecular Cytogenetics</i> , 2016, 9, 23.	0.9	21
40	Double <i>inv(3)(q21q26.2)</i> in acute myeloid leukemia is resulted from an acquired copy neutral loss of heterozygosity of chromosome 3q and associated with disease progression. <i>Molecular Cytogenetics</i> , 2015, 8, 68.	0.9	5
41	Myeloid neoplasms with <i>8q24/ MYC</i> rearrangement are frequently associated with myelodysplasia, complex karyotype, <i>TP53</i> alterations, and inferior survival. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 0, , .	2.5	0