

Abul Kalam Azad

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

39
papers

1,254
citations

516710

16
h-index

361022

35
g-index

40
all docs

40
docs citations

40
times ranked

2549
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Ameloblastoma with adenoid features: Case report with cytohistopathologic correlation and molecular findings. <i>Diagnostic Cytopathology</i> , 2022, 50, .	1.0	3
2	A Splice Site Mutation Associated with Congenital CD59 Deficiency. <i>Hematology Reports</i> , 2022, 14, 172-178.	0.8	0
3	Enhanced Carrier Screening for Spinal Muscular Atrophy: Detection of Silent (SMN1: 2 + 0) Carriers Utilizing a Novel TaqMan Genotyping Method. <i>Laboratory Medicine</i> , 2020, 51, 408-415.	1.2	4
4	De novo mosaic and partial monosomy of chromosome 21 in a case with superior vena cava duplication. <i>Molecular Cytogenetics</i> , 2020, 13, 45.	0.9	0
5	Enzalutamide and CXCR7 inhibitor combination treatment suppresses cell growth and angiogenic signaling in castration-resistant prostate cancer models. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2018, 142, 2163-2174.	5.1	39
6	Targeting the MYCN-PARP-DNA Damage Response Pathway in Neuroendocrine Prostate Cancer. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 24, 696-707.	7.0	80
7	Validation of microRNA pathway polymorphisms in esophageal adenocarcinoma survival. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2017, 6, 361-373.	2.8	11
8	Androgen receptor inhibitor-induced BRCAness and PARP inhibition are synthetically lethal for castration-resistant prostate cancer. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2017, 10, .	3.6	200
9	BRM Promoter Polymorphisms and Survival of Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients in the Princess Margaret Cohort and CCTG BR.24 Trial. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 23, 2460-2470.	7.0	8
10	Association of BRM promoter polymorphisms and esophageal adenocarcinoma outcome. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 28093-28100.	1.8	5
11	ABCC2 polymorphisms and survival in the Princess Margaret cohort study and the NCIC clinical trials group BR.24 trial of platinum-treated advanced stage non-small cell lung cancer patients. <i>Cancer Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 41, 50-56.	1.9	7
12	A genome-wide association study of non-HPV-related head and neck squamous cell carcinoma identifies prognostic genetic sequence variants in the MAP-kinase and hormone pathways. <i>Cancer Epidemiology</i> , 2016, 42, 173-180.	1.9	4
13	Poly (ADP) ribose polymerase inhibition: A potential treatment of malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2016, 17, 129-138.	3.4	9
14	AXL is a potential therapeutic target in dedifferentiated and pleomorphic liposarcomas. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 901.	2.6	22
15	Discovery and validation of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) pathway polymorphisms in esophageal adenocarcinoma outcome. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2015, 36, 956-962.	2.8	7
16	Two BRM promoter insertion polymorphisms increase the risk of early-stage upper aerodigestive tract cancers. <i>Cancer Medicine</i> , 2014, 3, 426-433.	2.8	16
17	Cancer patients' acceptance, understanding, and willingness-to-pay for pharmacogenomic testing. <i>Pharmacogenetics and Genomics</i> , 2014, 24, 348-355.	1.5	29
18	A genetic sequence variant (GSV) at susceptibility loci of 5p15.33 (TERT-CLPTM1L) is associated with survival outcome in locally advanced and metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). <i>Lung Cancer</i> , 2014, 84, 289-294.	2.0	11

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19	Association of two BRM promoter polymorphisms with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma risk. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2013, 34, 1012-1017.	2.8	29
20	Genetic sequence variants in vitamin D metabolism pathway genes, serum vitamin D level and outcome in head and neck cancer patients. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2013, 132, 2520-2527.	5.1	16
21	MicroRNA polymorphisms and esophageal cancer outcome.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2013, 31, 32-32.	1.6	1
22	Promoter polymorphisms of the SWI/SNF chromatin remodeling complex molecule, BRM, and esophageal adenocarcinoma outcome.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2013, 31, 4077-4077.	1.6	1
23	Effect of BRM promoter variants on survival outcomes of stage III-IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2013, 31, 11057-11057.	1.6	1
24	Validation of Genetic Sequence Variants as Prognostic Factors in Early-Stage Head and Neck Squamous Cell Cancer Survival. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 18, 196-206.	7.0	39
25	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Pathway Polymorphisms as Prognostic and Pharmacogenetic Factors in Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2012, 18, 4526-4537.	7.0	48
26	Genetic sequence variants and the development of secondary primary cancers in patients with head and neck cancers. <i>Cancer</i> , 2012, 118, 1554-1565.	4.1	15
27	Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the platinum pharmacogenetic and VEGF pathways: Association with survival of platinum-treated stage IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2012, 30, 7586-7586.	1.6	0
28	The effect of two BRM promoter variants on the risk of stage I/II upper aerodigestive tract cancers.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2012, 30, 10522-10522.	1.6	3
29	Genetic sequence variant (GSV) in TERT-CLPTM1L (5p15.33 locus) and survival in platinum-treated stage-IV non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2012, 30, 1535-1535.	1.6	0
30	Cancer patient acceptance, understanding, and willingness to pay for pharmacogenetic testing (PGT).. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2012, 30, 6005-6005.	1.6	1
31	Cancer patients' and physicians' preferences for decision making regarding pharmacogenomic testing (PGT).. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2012, 30, 13-13.	1.6	1
32	Pharmacogenetic and Germline Prognostic Markers of Lung Cancer. <i>Journal of Thoracic Oncology</i> , 2011, 6, 296-304.	1.1	35
33	Two novel BRM insertion promoter sequence variants are associated with loss of BRM expression and lung cancer risk. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2011, 30, 3295-3304.	5.9	51
34	HLA-B*07 is a high risk allele for familial cervical cancer. <i>Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention</i> , 2011, 12, 2597-600.	1.2	8
35	A mutation of the epithelial sodium channel associated with atypical cystic fibrosis increases channel open probability and reduces Na ⁺ self inhibition. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2010, 588, 1211-1225.	2.9	83
36	Functional Characterization of a Partial Loss-of-Function Mutation of the Epithelial Sodium Channel (ENaC) Associated with Atypical Cystic Fibrosis. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2010, 25, 145-158.	1.6	27

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37	Mutations in the amiloride-sensitive epithelial sodium channel in patients with cystic fibrosis-like disease. <i>Human Mutation</i> , 2009, 30, 1093-1103.	2.5	82
38	Genetic Analysis of Rwandan Patients With Cystic Fibrosis-Like Symptoms. <i>Chest</i> , 2009, 135, 1233-1242.	0.8	31
39	Chitosan membrane as a wound-healing dressing: Characterization and clinical application. <i>Journal of Biomedical Materials Research Part B</i> , 2004, 69B, 216-222.	3.1	327