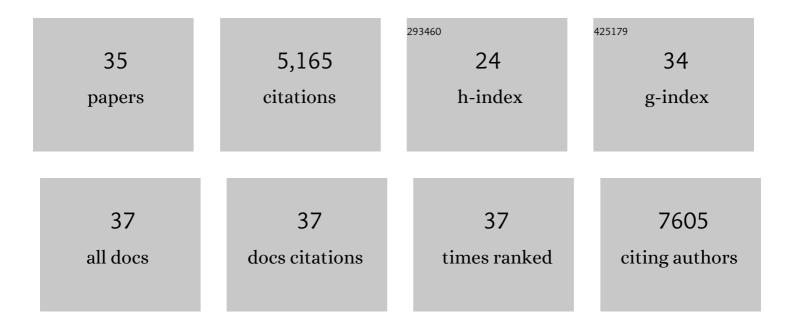
Chang-Qi Zhu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Снамс-Ог7ни

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Tumor-Associated Regulatory T Cell Expression of LAIR2 Is Prognostic in Lung Adenocarcinoma. Cancers, 2022, 14, 205.	1.7	10
2	Rho guanine nucleotide exchange factor ARHGEF10 is a putative tumor suppressor in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. Oncogene, 2020, 39, 308-321.	2.6	15
3	Somatic Alteration Burden Involving Non-Cancer Genes Predicts Prognosis in Early-Stage Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Cancers, 2019, 11, 1009.	1.7	2
4	Characterization of Distinct Populations of Carcinoma-Associated Fibroblasts from Non–Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Reveals a Role for ST8SIA2 in Cancer Cell Invasion. Neoplasia, 2019, 21, 482-493.	2.3	30
5	Differentially expressed microRNAs in lung adenocarcinoma invert effects of copy number aberrations of prognostic genes. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 9137-9155.	0.8	13
6	Genome-wide copy number analyses of samples from LACE-Bio project identify novel prognostic and predictive markers in early stage non-small cell lung cancer. Translational Lung Cancer Research, 2018, 7, 416-427.	1.3	11
7	Putative cancer stem cells may be the key target to inhibit cancer cell repopulation between the intervals of chemoradiation in murine mesothelioma. BMC Cancer, 2018, 18, 471.	1.1	19
8	TRIM14 is a Putative Tumor Suppressor and Regulator of Innate Immune Response in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 39692.	1.6	35
9	Role for High-Affinity IgE Receptor in Prognosis of Lung Adenocarcinoma Patients. Cancer Immunology Research, 2017, 5, 821-829.	1.6	14
10	Molecular heterogeneity of non-small cell lung carcinoma patient-derived xenografts closely reflect their primary tumors. International Journal of Cancer, 2017, 140, 662-673.	2.3	67
11	Senescent Carcinoma-Associated Fibroblasts Upregulate IL8 to Enhance Prometastatic Phenotypes. Molecular Cancer Research, 2017, 15, 3-14.	1.5	98
12	Clinical Utility of Patient-Derived Xenografts to Determine Biomarkers of Prognosis and Map Resistance Pathways in <i>EGFR</i> -Mutant Lung Adenocarcinoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2015, 33, 2472-2480.	0.8	94
13	NRF2 Pathway Activation and Adjuvant Chemotherapy Benefit in Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 2499-2505.	3.2	48
14	A Pleiotropic RNA-Binding Protein Controls Distinct Cell Cycle Checkpoints to Drive Resistance of p53 -Defective Tumors to Chemotherapy. Cancer Cell, 2015, 28, 623-637.	7.7	68
15	Predicting Prognosis of Early-Stage Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Using the GeneFx® Lung Signature. PLOS Currents, 2015, 7, .	1.4	3
16	p120RasGAP Is a Mediator of Rho Pathway Activation and Tumorigenicity in the DLD1 Colorectal Cancer Cell Line. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e86103.	1.1	15
17	Integrated Omic analysis of lung cancer reveals metabolism proteome signatures with prognostic impact. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 5469.	5.8	93
18	Validation of a Histology-Independent Prognostic Gene Signature for Early-Stage, Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer Including Stage IA Patients. Journal of Thoracic Oncology, 2014, 9, 59-64.	0.5	243

Chang-Qi Zhu

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19	Prognostic markers in lung cancer: is it ready for prime time?. Translational Lung Cancer Research, 2014, 3, 149-58.	1.3	42
20	Genomic Pathology of Lung Cancer. , 2013, , 1-46.		1
21	Loss of Canonical Smad4 Signaling Promotes KRAS Driven Malignant Transformation of Human Pancreatic Duct Epithelial Cells and Metastasis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e84366.	1.1	30
22	Prognostic and predictive effects of a gene expression signature for NRF2 pathway activation in lung squamous cell carcinoma (SqCC) Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2013, 31, 7517-7517.	0.8	0
23	L1 Cell Adhesion Molecule Promotes Tumorigenicity and Metastatic Potential in Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 1914-1924.	3.2	48
24	Lipocalin2 Promotes Invasion, Tumorigenicity and Gemcitabine Resistance in Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46677.	1.1	64
25	Prognostic gene-expression signature of carcinoma-associated fibroblasts in non-small cell lung cancer. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 7160-7165.	3.3	317
26	Prognostic and Predictive Gene Signature for Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Resected Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 4417-4424.	0.8	405
27	Integrative Genomic Analyses Identify BRF2 as a Novel Lineage-Specific Oncogene in Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma. PLoS Medicine, 2010, 7, e1000315.	3.9	87
28	Prognostic Gene Expression Signature for Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Lung. Clinical Cancer Research, 2010, 16, 5038-5047.	3.2	31
29	Understanding Prognostic Gene Expression Signatures in Lung Cancer. Clinical Lung Cancer, 2009, 10, 331-340.	1.1	59
30	Role of <i>KRAS</i> and <i>EGFR</i> As Biomarkers of Response to Erlotinib in National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group Study BR.21. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 4268-4275.	0.8	674
31	Genomic markers for malignant progression in pulmonary adenocarcinoma with bronchioloalveolar features. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2008, 105, 10155-10160.	3.3	64
32	Prognostic and Predictive Importance of p53 and RAS for Adjuvant Chemotherapy in Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 5240-5247.	0.8	304
33	Integrin Â11 regulates IGF2 expression in fibroblasts to enhance tumorigenicity of human non-small-cell lung cancer cells. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 11754-11759.	3.3	141
34	Three-Gene Prognostic Classifier for Early-Stage Non–Small-Cell Lung Cancer. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 5562-5569.	0.8	226
35	Erlotinib in Lung Cancer — Molecular and Clinical Predictors of Outcome. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 353, 133-144.	13.9	1,787