## Daniela Gasparotto

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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42 papers

2,160 citations

257450 24 h-index 302126 39 g-index

43 all docs 43 docs citations

times ranked

43

2253 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Novel Kindred with Familial Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors Caused by a Rare KIT Germline Mutation (N655K): Clinico-Pathological Presentation and TKI Sensitivity. Journal of Personalized Medicine, 2020, 10, 234.	2.5	13
2	Tumor genotype, location, and malignant potential shape the immunogenicity of primary untreated gastrointestinal stromal tumors. JCI Insight, 2020, 5, .	5.0	12
3	Neurofibromin C terminus-specific antibody (clone NFC) is a valuable tool for the identification of NF1-inactivated GISTs. Modern Pathology, 2018, 31, 160-168.	5.5	4
4	Quadruple-Negative GIST Is a Sentinel for Unrecognized Neurofibromatosis Type 1 Syndrome. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 273-282.	7.0	66
5	Transcriptome sequencing identifies <i>ETV6–NTRK3</i> as a gene fusion involved in GIST. Journal of Pathology, 2016, 238, 543-549.	4.5	156
6	lmatinib-Sensitizing <i>KIT</i> Mutation in a Carney-Stratakis–Associated GI Stromal Tumor. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, e99-e103.	1.6	12
7	Morphologic shift associated with aberrant cytokeratin expression in a GIST patient after tyrosine kinase inhibitors therapy. A case report with a brief review of the literature. Pathology Research and Practice, 2016, 212, 63-67.	2.3	9
8	Concomitant KIT/BRAF and PDGFRA/BRAF mutations are rare events in gastrointestinal stromal tumors. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 30109-30118.	1.8	25
9	KIT, PDGFRA, and BRAF Mutational Spectrum Impacts on the Natural History of Imatinib-naive Localized GIST. American Journal of Surgical Pathology, 2015, 39, 922-930.	3.7	63
10	Improved outcome with multimodal treatment and imatinib rechallenge in advanced GIST. International Journal of Colorectal Disease, 2014, 29, 639-640.	2.2	5
11	IGKV3 Proteins as Candidate "Off-the-Shelf―Vaccines for Kappa-Light Chain–Restricted B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 4080-4091.	7.0	14
12	Overexpression of TWIST2 correlates with poor prognosis in Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinomas. Oncotarget, 2011, 2, 1165-1175.	1.8	54
13	Molecular and Clinicopathologic Characterization of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs) of Small Size. American Journal of Surgical Pathology, 2010, 34, 1480-1491.	3.7	114
14	Multiple Primary Sporadic Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors in the Adult: An Underestimated Entity. Clinical Cancer Research, 2008, 14, 5715-5721.	7.0	61
15	A spindle cell variant of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma possesses genotypic and phenotypic markers characteristic of a germinal center B-cell origin. Modern Pathology, 2006, 19, 299-306.	5 <b>.</b> 5	44
16	HCV-NS3 and IgG-Fc crossreactive IgM in patients with type II mixed cryoglobulinemia and B-cell clonal proliferations. Leukemia, 2006, 20, 1145-1154.	7.2	72
17	Type II mixed cryoglobulinaemia as an oligo rather than a mono B-cell disorder: evidence from GeneScan and MALDI-TOF analyses. Rheumatology, 2006, 45, 685-693.	1.9	32
18	Analysis of aberrant somatic hypermutation (SHM) in non-Hodgkin's lymphomas of patients with chronic HCV infection. Journal of Pathology, 2005, 206, 87-91.	<b>4.</b> 5	29

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19	Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and lymphoproliferative disorders. Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark, 2005, 10, 2460.	3.0	25
20	Aggressive forms of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in two patients bearing coinfection of Epstein-Barr and hepatitis C viruses. International Journal of Oncology, 2005, 26, 945.	<b>3.</b> 3	3
21	Extrasalivary lymphoma development in Sjögren's syndrome: Clonal evolution from parotid gland lymphoproliferation and role of local triggering. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2003, 48, 3181-3186.	6.7	43
22	Low frequency of bcl-2 rearrangement in HCV-associated non-Hodgkin's lymphoma tissue. Leukemia, 2003, 17, 1433-1436.	7.2	22
23	Hepatitis C Virus, B-cell Proliferation and Lymphomas. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2002, 43, 747-751.	1.3	43
24	Lack of Hcv Infection in Malignant, Cells Refutes the Hypothesis of a Direct Transforming Action of the Virus in the Pathogenesis of Hcv-Associated B-Cell Nhls. Tumori, 2002, 88, 400-406.	1.1	21
25	Salivary gland B cell lymphoproliferative disorders in Sjögren's syndrome present a restricted use of antigen receptor gene segments similar to those used by hepatitis C virus-associated non-Hodgkins's lymphomas. European Journal of Immunology, 2002, 32, 903.	2.9	104
26	Differentiation between non-Hodgkin's lymphoma recurrence and second primary lymphoma by VDJ rearrangement analysis. British Journal of Haematology, 2002, 118, 809-812.	2.5	14
27	Pre-malignant and malignant lymphoproliferations in an HCV-infected type II mixed cryoglobulinemic patient are sequential phases of an antigen-driven pathological process. International Journal of Cancer, 2000, 87, 211-216.	5.1	125
28	Oligoclonal non-neoplastic B cell expansion is the key feature of type II mixed cryoglobulinemia: Clinical and molecular findings do not support a bone marrow pathologic diagnosis of indolent B cell lymphoma. Arthritis and Rheumatism, 2000, 43, 94-102.	6.7	142
29	Gastric mucosa as an additional extrahepatic localization of hepatitis C virus: Viral detection in gastric low-grade lymphoma associated with autoimmune disease and in chronic gastritis. Hepatology, 2000, 31, 182-189.	7.3	83
30	Sequence analysis of the immunoglobulin antigen receptor of hepatitis C virus–associated non-Hodgkin lymphomas suggests that the malignant cells are derived from the rheumatoid factor–producing cells that occur mainly in type II cryoglobulinemia. Blood, 2000, 96, 3578-3584.	1.4	205
31	Sequence analysis of the immunoglobulin antigen receptor of hepatitis C virus–associated non-Hodgkin lymphomas suggests that the malignant cells are derived from the rheumatoid factor–producing cells that occur mainly in type II cryoglobulinemia. Blood, 2000, 96, 3578-3584.	1.4	8
32	Loss of heterozygosity at 10q in tumors of the upper respiratory tract is associated with poor prognosis., 1999, 84, 432-436.		28
33	Microsatellite instability in squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck related to field cancerization phenomena. British Journal of Cancer, 1998, 78, 1147-1151.	6.4	49
34	Human Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas Overexpress a Wild-Type Form of p53 Which Is a Functional Transcriptional Activator of the Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor p21. Blood, 1997, 89, 2523-2528.	1.4	32
35	Rarity of microsatellite genomic instability in Bâ€cell nonâ€Hodgkin's lymphomas in hepatitis C virusâ€infected patients. British Journal of Haematology, 1997, 97, 463-465.	2.5	6
36	p16/CDKN2 andCDK4 gene mutations in sporadic melanoma development and progression. International Journal of Cancer, 1997, 74, 26-30.	5.1	74

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37	Recurrences and second primary tumours in the head and neck region: Differentiation by p53 mutation analysis. Annals of Oncology, 1995, 6, 933-939.	1.2	20
38	Spontaneous Mutation of Cell Oncogenes Plays a Minor Role in Neoplastic Transformation of Virus-Induced Murine T-Cell Lymphomas. Tumori, 1995, 81, 268-272.	1.1	0
39	p53 protein over-expression and p53 gene abnormalities in HIV-1-related non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. International Journal of Cancer, 1994, 56, 662-667.	5.1	18
40	p53 over-expression is an early event in the development of human squamous-cell carcinoma of the larynx: Genetic and prognostic implications. International Journal of Cancer, 1992, 52, 178-182.	5.1	143
41	Triple helix formation by oligopurine-oligopyrimidine DNA fragments. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1990, 213, 833-843.	4.2	165
42	Molecular approaches to the staging of head and neck carcinomas (Review). International Journal of Oncology, 0, , .	3.3	2