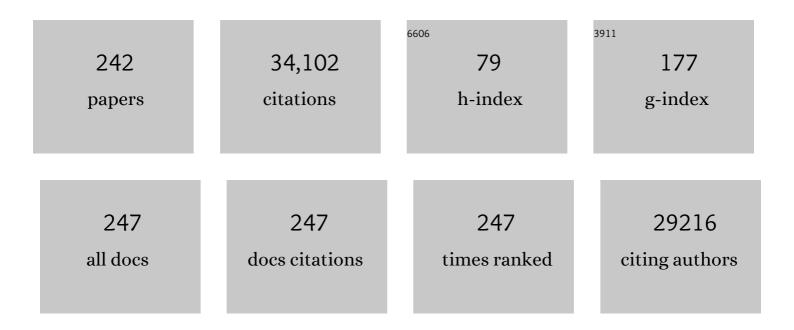
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	<i>IDH1</i> and <i>IDH2</i> Mutations in Gliomas. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 360, 765-773.	13.9	5,285
2	Updated Response Assessment Criteria for High-Grade Gliomas: Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology Working Group. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 1963-1972.	0.8	3,222
3	Bevacizumab Plus Irinotecan in Recurrent Glioblastoma Multiforme. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2007, 25, 4722-4729.	0.8	1,285
4	Phase II Trial of Bevacizumab and Irinotecan in Recurrent Malignant Glioma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2007, 13, 1253-1259.	3.2	1,005
5	Combined Nivolumab and Ipilimumab in Melanoma Metastatic to the Brain. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 379, 722-730.	13.9	983
6	Neoantigen vaccine generates intratumoral T cell responses in phase Ib glioblastoma trial. Nature, 2019, 565, 234-239.	13.7	956
7	Neoadjuvant anti-PD-1 immunotherapy promotes a survival benefit with intratumoral and systemic immune responses in recurrent glioblastoma. Nature Medicine, 2019, 25, 477-486.	15.2	932
8	Effect of Nivolumab vs Bevacizumab in Patients With Recurrent Glioblastoma. JAMA Oncology, 2020, 6, 1003.	3.4	805
9	Cilengitide combined with standard treatment for patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma with methylated MGMT promoter (CENTRIC EORTC 26071-22072 study): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2014, 15, 1100-1108.	5.1	800
10	Immunologic Escape After Prolonged Progression-Free Survival With Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Variant III Peptide Vaccination in Patients With Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 4722-4729.	0.8	702
11	Phase II Trial of Gefitinib in Recurrent Glioblastoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2004, 22, 133-142.	0.8	677
12	Immunotherapy response assessment in neuro-oncology: a report of the RANO working group. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, e534-e542.	5.1	582
13	Glioblastoma in adults: a Society for Neuro-Oncology (SNO) and European Society of Neuro-Oncology (EANO) consensus review on current management and future directions. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1073-1113.	0.6	543
14	Randomized Phase II Study of Cilengitide, an Integrin-Targeting Arginine-Glycine-Aspartic Acid Peptide, in Recurrent Glioblastoma Multiforme. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 26, 5610-5617.	0.8	448
15	Tetanus toxoid and CCL3 improve dendritic cell vaccines in mice and glioblastoma patients. Nature, 2015, 519, 366-369.	13.7	429
16	Molecular targeted therapy of glioblastoma. Cancer Treatment Reviews, 2019, 80, 101896.	3.4	386
17	Mechanisms and therapeutic implications of hypermutation in gliomas. Nature, 2020, 580, 517-523.	13.7	374
18	Nivolumab with or without ipilimumab in patients with recurrent glioblastoma: results from exploratory phase I cohorts of CheckMate 143. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 674-686.	0.6	364

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Glioblastoma Eradication Following Immune Checkpoint Blockade in an Orthotopic, Immunocompetent Model. Cancer Immunology Research, 2016, 4, 124-135.	1.6	339
20	A phase II, multicenter trial of rindopepimut (CDX-110) in newly diagnosed glioblastoma: the ACT III study. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 854-861.	0.6	335
21	Control of tumor-associated macrophages and T cells in glioblastoma via AHR and CD39. Nature Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 729-740.	7.1	327
22	Prospects of immune checkpoint modulators in the treatment of glioblastoma. Nature Reviews Neurology, 2015, 11, 504-514.	4.9	307
23	Greater chemotherapy-induced lymphopenia enhances tumor-specific immune responses that eliminate EGFRvIII-expressing tumor cells in patients with glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 324-333.	0.6	306
24	Molecularly targeted therapy for malignant glioma. Cancer, 2007, 110, 13-24.	2.0	292
25	Recent Advances in the Treatment of Malignant Astrocytoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 24, 1253-1265.	0.8	285
26	An epidermal growth factor receptor variant Ill–targeted vaccine is safe and immunogenic in patients with glioblastoma multiforme. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2009, 8, 2773-2779.	1.9	262
27	Phase II Trial of Murine ¹³¹ I-Labeled Antitenascin Monoclonal Antibody 81C6 Administered Into Surgically Created Resection Cavities of Patients With Newly Diagnosed Malignant Gliomas. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2002, 20, 1389-1397.	0.8	227
28	Oncogenic PI3K mutations are as common as <i>AKT1</i> and <i>SMO</i> mutations in meningioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, 649-655.	0.6	221
29	Multimodal MRI features predict isocitrate dehydrogenase genotype in high-grade gliomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 109-117.	0.6	211
30	Inhibitory CD161 receptor identified in glioma-infiltrating TÂcells by single-cell analysis. Cell, 2021, 184, 1281-1298.e26.	13.5	210
31	Phase 2 trial of erlotinib plus sirolimus in adults with recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 96, 219-230.	1.4	208
32	Phase II trial of bevacizumab and erlotinib in patients with recurrent malignant glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 1300-1310.	0.6	207
33	Therapeutic Advances in the Treatment of Glioblastoma: Rationale and Potential Role of Targeted Agents. Oncologist, 2006, 11, 152-164.	1.9	206
34	Salvage Radioimmunotherapy With Murine Iodine-131–Labeled Antitenascin Monoclonal Antibody 81C6 for Patients With Recurrent Primary and Metastatic Malignant Brain Tumors: Phase II Study Results. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2006, 24, 115-122.	0.8	186
35	Combination therapy of inhibitors of epidermal growth factor receptor/vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (AEE788) and the mammalian target of rapamycin (RAD001) offers improved glioblastoma tumor growth inhibition. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2005, 4, 101-12.	1.9	176
36	Cilengitide: an integrin-targeting arginine–glycine–aspartic acid peptide with promising activity for glioblastoma multiforme. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2008, 17, 1225-1235.	1.9	174

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37	Bevacizumab therapy for adults with recurrent/progressive meningioma: a retrospective series. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 109, 63-70.	1.4	172
38	Regulatable interleukin-12 gene therapy in patients with recurrent high-grade glioma: Results of a phase 1 trial. Science Translational Medicine, 2019, 11, .	5.8	170
39	Bevacizumab Plus Irinotecan in Recurrent WHO Grade 3 Malignant Gliomas. Clinical Cancer Research, 2008, 14, 7068-7073.	3.2	166
40	A Randomized Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Phase II Trial of Dendritic Cell Vaccine ICT-107 in Newly Diagnosed Patients with Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 5799-5807.	3.2	166
41	Immunotherapy advances for glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 1441-1458.	0.6	164
42	Radiation therapy for glioblastoma: Executive summary of an American Society for Radiation Oncology Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guideline. Practical Radiation Oncology, 2016, 6, 217-225.	1.1	162
43	Does Valproic Acid or Levetiracetam Improve Survival in Glioblastoma? A Pooled Analysis of Prospective Clinical Trials in Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 34, 731-739.	0.8	159
44	Radiotherapy combined with nivolumab or temozolomide for newly diagnosed glioblastoma with unmethylated <i>MGMT</i> promoter: An international randomized phase III trial. Neuro-Oncology, 2023, 25, 123-134.	0.6	150
45	Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Extracellular Domain Mutations in Glioblastoma Present Opportunities for Clinical Imaging and Therapeutic Development. Cancer Cell, 2018, 34, 163-177.e7.	7.7	145
46	Extent of resection and overall survival for patients with atypical and malignant meningioma. Cancer, 2015, 121, 4376-4381.	2.0	144
47	The Neurologic Assessment in Neuro-Oncology (NANO) scale: a tool to assess neurologic function for integration into the Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology (RANO) criteria. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 625-635.	0.6	137
48	Antiangiogenic Therapy for Glioblastoma: Current Status and Future Prospects. Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 20, 5612-5619.	3.2	129
49	Randomized Phase II and Biomarker Study of Pembrolizumab plus Bevacizumab versus Pembrolizumab Alone for Patients with Recurrent Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 1048-1057.	3.2	129
50	Long-term outcomes of patients with active melanoma brain metastases treated with combination nivolumab plus ipilimumab (CheckMate 204): final results of an open-label, multicentre, phase 2 study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2021, 22, 1692-1704.	5.1	129
51	Increased expression of the immune modulatory molecule PD-L1 (CD274) in anaplastic meningioma. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 4704-4716.	0.8	127
52	Vaccine-based immunotherapeutic approaches to gliomas and beyond. Nature Reviews Neurology, 2017, 13, 363-374.	4.9	125
53	Phase II study of carboplatin, irinotecan, and bevacizumab for bevacizumab naÃ ⁻ ve, recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 107, 155-164.	1.4	123
54	Effect of CYP3A-inducing anti-epileptics on sorafenib exposure: results of a phase II study of sorafenib plus daily temozolomide in adults with recurrent glioblastoma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 101, 57-66.	1.4	118

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55	Phase II trial of irinotecan plus celecoxib in adults with recurrent malignant glioma. Cancer, 2005, 103, 329-338.	2.0	116
56	Medical management of brain tumors and the sequelae of treatment. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 488-504.	0.6	114
57	Proposed response assessment and endpoints for meningioma clinical trials: report from the Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology Working Group. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, 26-36.	0.6	114
58	A Review of VEGF/VEGFR-Targeted Therapeutics for Recurrent Glioblastoma. Journal of the National Comprehensive Cancer Network: JNCCN, 2011, 9, 414-427.	2.3	113
59	Safety and efficacy of erlotinib in first-relapse glioblastoma: a phase II open-label study. Neuro-Oncology, 2010, 12, 1061-1070.	0.6	112
60	A Phase I/II Trial of Pazopanib in Combination with Lapatinib in Adult Patients with Relapsed Malignant Glioma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2013, 19, 900-908.	3.2	112
61	Phase II study of panobinostat in combination with bevacizumab for recurrent glioblastoma and anaplastic glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 862-867.	0.6	111
62	Clinical trial end points for high-grade glioma: the evolving landscape. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 353-361.	0.6	105
63	Monoclonal antibody blockade of IL-2 receptor α during lymphopenia selectively depletes regulatory T cells in mice and humans. Blood, 2011, 118, 3003-3012.	0.6	104
64	Increased expression of programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) in human pituitary tumors. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 76565-76576.	0.8	100
65	Concurrent Dexamethasone Limits the Clinical Benefit of Immune Checkpoint Blockade in Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2021, 27, 276-287.	3.2	100
66	Germline and somatic BAP1 mutations in high-grade rhabdoid meningiomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, now235.	0.6	99
67	Cilengitide: an RGD pentapeptide ανβ3 and ανβ5 integrin inhibitor in development for glioblastoma and oth malignancies. Future Oncology, 2011, 7, 339-354.	er 1.1	98
68	A Pilot Study of IL-2Rα Blockade during Lymphopenia Depletes Regulatory T-cells and Correlates with Enhanced Immunity in Patients with Glioblastoma. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31046.	1.1	98
69	A pilot study: 1311-Antitenascin monoclonal antibody 81c6 to deliver a 44-Gy resection cavity boost. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 182-189.	0.6	95
70	Multimodal imaging patterns predict survival in recurrent glioblastoma patients treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, 1680-1687.	0.6	94
71	Phase II study of monthly pasireotide LAR (SOM230C) for recurrent or progressive meningioma. Neurology, 2015, 84, 280-286.	1.5	92
72	Antibody–drug conjugates in glioblastoma therapy: the right drugs to the right cells. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2017, 14, 695-707.	12.5	90

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73	Unravelling tumour heterogeneity—implications for therapy. Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology, 2015, 12, 69-70.	12.5	89
74	Arming an Oncolytic Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 with a Single-chain Fragment Variable Antibody against PD-1 for Experimental Glioblastoma Therapy. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 290-299.	3.2	88
75	Consensus disease definitions for neurologic immune-related adverse events of immune checkpoint inhibitors. , 2021, 9, e002890.		87
76	Targeted molecular therapies against epidermal growth factor receptor: Past experiences and challenges. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, viii7-viii13.	0.6	85
77	Quantitative imaging biomarkers for risk stratification of patients with recurrent glioblastoma treated with bevacizumab. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, 1688-1697.	0.6	84
78	Safety and efficacy of depatuxizumab mafodotin + temozolomide in patients with <i>EGFR</i> -amplified, recurrent glioblastoma: results from an international phase I multicenter trial. Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 21, 106-114.	0.6	84
79	Phase II study of metronomic chemotherapy with bevacizumab for recurrent glioblastoma after progression on bevacizumab therapy. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 103, 371-379.	1.4	83
80	Glial and myeloid heterogeneity in the brain tumour microenvironment. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2021, 21, 786-802.	12.8	83
81	A molecularly integrated grade for meningioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 796-808.	0.6	83
82	Phase 2 study of carboplatin, irinotecan, and bevacizumab for recurrent glioblastoma after progression on bevacizumab therapy. Cancer, 2011, 117, 5351-5358.	2.0	80
83	Adjuvant radiation therapy, local recurrence, and the need for salvage therapy in atypical meningioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 1547-1553.	0.6	80
84	Efficacy and safety results of ABT-414 in combination with radiation and temozolomide in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2017, 19, now257.	0.6	80
85	Phase I pharmacokinetic study of the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor vatalanib (PTK787) plus imatinib and hydroxyurea for malignant glioma. Cancer, 2009, 115, 2188-2198.	2.0	79
86	Phase II study of Gleevec® plus hydroxyurea (HU) in adults with progressive or recurrent meningioma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 106, 409-415.	1.4	78
87	Phase II study of cabozantinib in patients with progressive glioblastoma: subset analysis of patients naive to antiangiogenic therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 249-258.	0.6	78
88	Acoustic feedback enables safe and reliable carboplatin delivery across the blood-brain barrier with a clinical focused ultrasound system and improves survival in a rat glioma model. Theranostics, 2019, 9, 6284-6299.	4.6	78
89	Phase I trial of irinotecan plus temozolomide in adults with recurrent malignant glioma. Cancer, 2005, 104, 1478-1486.	2.0	76
90	An Online Calculator for the Prediction of Survival in Glioblastoma Patients Using Classical Statistics and Machine Learning. Neurosurgery, 2020, 86, E184-E192.	0.6	75

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91	Glioblastoma multiforme: an emerging paradigm of anti-VEGF therapy. Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy, 2008, 8, 541-553.	1.4	73
92	Deepâ€Learning Detection of Cancer Metastases to the Brain on MRI. Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2020, 52, 1227-1236.	1.9	71
93	Antitenascin-C monoclonal antibody radioimmunotherapy for malignant glioma patients. Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy, 2007, 7, 675-687.	1.1	68
94	Rapid Intraoperative Molecular Characterization of Glioma. JAMA Oncology, 2015, 1, 662.	3.4	68
95	Multiplexed immunofluorescence reveals potential PD-1/PD-L1 pathway vulnerabilities in craniopharyngioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1101-1112.	0.6	67
96	Glioblastoma Clinical Trials: Current Landscape and Opportunities for Improvement. Clinical Cancer Research, 2022, 28, 594-602.	3.2	67
97	Safety and efficacy of the combination of nivolumab plus ipilimumab in patients with melanoma and asymptomatic or symptomatic brain metastases (CheckMate 204). Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 1961-1973.	0.6	66
98	Validation of postoperative residual contrast-enhancing tumor volume as an independent prognostic factor for overall survival in newly diagnosed glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1240-1250.	0.6	64
99	PD-1 inhibition has only limited clinical benefit in patients with recurrent high-grade glioma. Neurology, 2018, 91, e1355-e1359.	1.5	64
100	Cilengitide: A Prototypic Integrin Inhibitor for the Treatment of Glioblastoma and Other Malignancies. Genes and Cancer, 2011, 2, 1159-1165.	0.6	63
101	Phase I study of sunitinib and irinotecan for patients with recurrent malignant glioma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 105, 621-627.	1.4	62
102	The Impact of T2/FLAIR Evaluation per RANO Criteria on Response Assessment of Recurrent Glioblastoma Patients Treated with Bevacizumab. Clinical Cancer Research, 2016, 22, 575-581.	3.2	62
103	Preclinical investigation of combined gene-mediated cytotoxic immunotherapy and immune checkpoint blockade in glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 225-235.	0.6	61
104	An update on vaccine therapy and other immunotherapeutic approaches for glioblastoma. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2013, 12, 597-615.	2.0	60
105	Safety, pharmacokinetics, and antitumor response of depatuxizumab mafodotin as monotherapy or in combination with temozolomide in patients with glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 838-847.	0.6	60
106	Improved Risk-Adjusted Survival for Melanoma Brain Metastases in the Era of Checkpoint Blockade Immunotherapies: Results from a National Cohort. Cancer Immunology Research, 2018, 6, 1039-1045.	1.6	60
107	Phase I study of AEE788, a novel multitarget inhibitor of ErbB- and VEGF-receptor-family tyrosine kinases, in recurrent glioblastoma patients. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2012, 69, 1507-1518.	1.1	59
108	Unique challenges for glioblastoma immunotherapy—discussions across neuro-oncology and non-neuro-oncology experts in cancer immunology. Meeting Report from the 2019 SNO Immuno-Oncology Think Tank. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 356-375.	0.6	59

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109	Advanced MRI assessment to predict benefit of anti-programmed cell death 1 protein immunotherapy response in patients with recurrent glioblastoma. Neuroradiology, 2017, 59, 135-145.	1.1	57
110	Treatment with pembrolizumab in programmed death ligand 1–positive recurrent glioblastoma: Results from the multicohort phase 1 KEYNOTEâ€028 trial. Cancer, 2021, 127, 1620-1629.	2.0	56
111	Clinical multiplexed exome sequencing distinguishes adult oligodendroglial neoplasms from astrocytic and mixed lineage gliomas. Oncotarget, 2014, 5, 8083-8092.	0.8	55
112	Phase II trial of temozolomide (TMZ) plus irinotecan (CPT-11) in adults with newly diagnosed glioblastoma multiforme before radiotherapy. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2009, 95, 393-400.	1.4	53
113	Phase I/II trial of vorinostat, bevacizumab, and daily temozolomide for recurrent malignant gliomas. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 137, 349-356.	1.4	49
114	High-grade Gliomas. CONTINUUM Lifelong Learning in Neurology, 2017, 23, 1548-1563.	0.4	49
115	Tinzaparin prophylaxis against venous thromboembolic complications in brain tumor patients. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2009, 95, 129-134.	1.4	47
116	Hypofractionated Versus Standard Radiation Therapy With or Without Temozolomide for Older Glioblastoma Patients. International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics, 2015, 92, 384-389.	0.4	46
117	A randomized, placebo-controlled pilot trial of armodafinil for fatigue in patients with gliomas undergoing radiotherapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, 849-854.	0.6	45
118	An Update on the Role of Immunotherapy and Vaccine Strategies for Primary Brain Tumors. Current Treatment Options in Oncology, 2015, 16, 54.	1.3	44
119	Combined immunotherapy with controlled interleukin-12 gene therapy and immune checkpoint blockade in recurrent glioblastoma: An open-label, multi-institutional phase I trial. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 951-963.	0.6	44
120	Tumor Interferon Signaling Is Regulated by a IncRNA INCR1 Transcribed from the PD-L1 Locus. Molecular Cell, 2020, 78, 1207-1223.e8.	4.5	43
121	Phase 2 trial of BCNU plus irinotecan in adults with malignant glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2004, 6, 134-144.	0.6	42
122	The development of dendritic cell vaccine-based immunotherapies for glioblastoma. Seminars in Immunopathology, 2017, 39, 225-239.	2.8	42
123	The Misclassification of Diffuse Gliomas: Rates and Outcomes. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 2656-2663.	3.2	42
124	Safety and pharmacokinetics of dose-intensive imatinib mesylate plus temozolomide: Phase 1 trial in adults with malignant glioma. Neuro-Oncology, 2008, 10, 330-340.	0.6	41
125	Phase 1 trial of dasatinib plus erlotinib in adults with recurrent malignant glioma. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 108, 499-506.	1.4	41
126	Report of the Jumpstarting Brain Tumor Drug Development Coalition and FDA clinical trials neuroimaging endpoint workshop (January 30, 2014, Bethesda MD). Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii36-vii47.	0.6	41

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127	Phase II study of cabozantinib in patients with progressive glioblastoma: subset analysis of patients with prior antiangiogenic therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 259-267.	0.6	41
128	Corticosteroid use endpoints in neuro-oncology: Response Assessment in Neuro-Oncology Working Group. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 897-906.	0.6	41
129	Systematic review of combinations of targeted or immunotherapy in advanced solid tumors. , 2021, 9, e002459.		41
130	Clinical implementation of integrated whole-genome copy number and mutation profiling for glioblastoma. Neuro-Oncology, 2015, 17, 1344-1355.	0.6	40
131	Toxicity and Efficacy of a Novel GADD34-expressing Oncolytic HSV-1 for the Treatment of Experimental Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2018, 24, 2574-2584.	3.2	40
132	Targeting multiple kinases in glioblastoma multiforme. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2009, 18, 277-292.	1.9	39
133	Brain metastases: A Society for Neuro-Oncology (SNO) consensus review on current management and future directions. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 1613-1646.	0.6	39
134	Phase 2 and biomarker study of trebananib, an angiopoietinâ€blocking peptibody, with and without bevacizumab for patients with recurrent glioblastoma. Cancer, 2018, 124, 1438-1448.	2.0	38
135	Safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of anti-EGFRvIII antibody–drug conjugate AMG 595 in patients with recurrent malignant glioma expressing EGFRvIII. Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology, 2019, 84, 327-336.	1.1	38
136	A phase 1 study of PF-06840003, an oral indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1 (IDO1) inhibitor in patients with recurrent malignant glioma. Investigational New Drugs, 2020, 38, 1784-1795.	1.2	38
137	Phase 0 and window of opportunity clinical trial design in neuro-oncology: a RANO review. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1568-1579.	0.6	38
138	Activity of PD-1 blockade with nivolumab among patients with recurrent atypical/anaplastic meningioma: phase II trial results. Neuro-Oncology, 2022, 24, 101-113.	0.6	38
139	Emerging immunotherapies for malignant glioma: from immunogenomics to cell therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2020, 22, 1425-1438.	0.6	37
140	Adult brainstem gliomas. Cancer, 2016, 122, 2799-2809.	2.0	35
141	Mismatch Repair Deficiency in High-Grade Meningioma: A Rare but Recurrent Event Associated With Dramatic Immune Activation and Clinical Response to PD-1 Blockade. JCO Precision Oncology, 2018, 2018, 1-12.	1.5	35
142	Survival and prognostic factors in surgically treated brain metastases. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2019, 143, 359-367.	1.4	35
143	Phase 1 dose escalation trial of the safety and pharmacokinetics of cabozantinib concurrent with temozolomide and radiotherapy or temozolomide after radiotherapy in newly diagnosed patients with highâ€grade gliomas. Cancer, 2016, 122, 582-587.	2.0	33
144	The Emerging Role of Anti-Angiogenic Therapy for Malignant Gliomaâ€. Current Treatment Options in Oncology, 2008, 9, 1-22.	1.3	32

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145	Impact of imaging measurements on response assessment in glioblastoma clinical trials. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, vii24-vii35.	0.6	32
146	Phase II Trial of Upfront Bevacizumab, Irinotecan, and Temozolomide for Unresectable Glioblastoma. Oncologist, 2015, 20, 727-728.	1.9	32
147	Bevacizumab biosimilars: scientific justification for extrapolation of indications. Future Oncology, 2018, 14, 2507-2520.	1.1	32
148	Novel human IgG2b/murine chimeric antitenascin monoclonal antibody construct radiolabeled with 1311 and administered into the surgically created resection cavity of patients with malignant glioma: phase I trial results. Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 2006, 47, 912-8.	2.8	32
149	Diagnostic accuracy of 2-hydroxyglutarate magnetic resonance spectroscopy in newly diagnosed brain mass and suspected recurrent gliomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, 1262-1271.	0.6	31
150	Immunotherapy for glioblastoma: on the sidelines or in the game?. Discovery Medicine, 2017, 24, 201-208.	0.5	31
151	Glioblastoma as an age-related neurological disorder in adults. Neuro-Oncology Advances, 2021, 3, vdab125.	0.4	30
152	Update on bevacizumab and other angiogenesis inhibitors for brain cancer. Expert Opinion on Emerging Drugs, 2013, 18, 137-153.	1.0	29
153	Angiogenesis inhibitors in tackling recurrent glioblastoma. Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy, 2017, 17, 507-515.	1.1	28
154	Glioblastoma infiltration of both tumor- and virus-antigen specific cytotoxic T cells correlates with experimental virotherapy responses. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 5095.	1.6	28
155	The combined use of steroids and immune checkpoint inhibitors in brain metastasis patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Neuro-Oncology, 2021, 23, 1261-1272.	0.6	28
156	Adult Atypical Teratoid/Rhabdoid Tumors. World Neurosurgery, 2016, 85, 197-204.	0.7	27
157	MAPK activation and <i>HRAS</i> mutation identified in pituitary spindle cell oncocytoma. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 37054-37063.	0.8	27
158	Phase II study of Gleevec plus hydroxyurea in adults with progressive or recurrent lowâ€grade glioma. Cancer, 2012, 118, 4759-4767.	2.0	26
159	Concepts for Immunotherapies in Gliomas. Seminars in Neurology, 2018, 38, 062-072.	0.5	26
160	Immunotherapy for glioblastoma: going viral. Nature Medicine, 2018, 24, 1094-1096.	15.2	25
161	NRG/RTOG 1122: A phase 2, doubleâ€blinded, placeboâ€controlled study of bevacizumab with and without trebananib in patients with recurrent glioblastoma or gliosarcoma. Cancer, 2020, 126, 2821-2828.	2.0	25
162	Temporal Muscle Thickness as a Prognostic Marker in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Glioblastoma: Translational Imaging Analysis of the CENTRIC EORTC 26071–22072 and CORE Trials. Clinical Cancer Research, 2022, 28, 129-136.	3.2	25

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163	Outcome after bevacizumab clinical trial therapy among recurrent grade III malignant glioma patients. Journal of Neuro-Oncology, 2012, 107, 213-221.	1.4	24
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