

Shmuel Yaccoby

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Epigenomic translocation of H3K4me3 broad domains over oncogenes following hijacking of super-enhancers. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2022, 32, 1343-1354.	2.4	8
2	PHF19 inhibition as a therapeutic target in multiple myeloma. <i>Current Research in Translational Medicine</i> , 2021, 69, 103290.	1.2	5
3	Microhomology-mediated end joining drives complex rearrangements and overexpression of <i>MYC</i> and <i>PVT1</i> in multiple myeloma. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2020, 105, 1055-1066.	1.7	42
4	CST6 Is a Small Autocrine Molecule That Targets Myeloma Growth and Bone Destruction. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 136, 21-21.	0.6	0
5	Mesenchymal stem cells gene signature in high-risk myeloma bone marrow linked to suppression of distinct IGFBP2-expressing small adipocytes. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2019, 184, 578-593.	1.2	18
6	The Pattern of Mesenchymal Stem Cell Expression Is an Independent Marker of Outcome in Multiple Myeloma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2018, 24, 2913-2919.	3.2	30
7	Two States of Myeloma Stem Cells. <i>Clinical Lymphoma, Myeloma and Leukemia</i> , 2018, 18, 38-43.	0.2	12
8	Mesenchymal Stem Cells Gene Signature in High-Risk Myeloma Bone Marrow Linked to Suppression of Distinct IGFBP2-Expressing Small Adipocytes. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 4448-4448.	0.6	0
9	Proliferation and Molecular Risk Score of Low Risk Myeloma Cells Are Increased in High Risk Microenvironment Via Augmented Bioavailability of Growth Factors. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 1929-1929.	0.6	0
10	Extensive Remineralization of Large Pelvic Lytic Lesions Following Total Therapy Treatment in Patients With Multiple Myeloma. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2017, 32, 1261-1266.	3.1	9
11	The prognostic value of the depth of response in multiple myeloma depends on the time of assessment, risk status and molecular subtype. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, e313-e316.	1.7	26
12	The level of deletion 17p and bi-allelic inactivation of <i>TP53</i> has a significant impact on clinical outcome in multiple myeloma. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, e364-e367.	1.7	57
13	Adverse Metaphase Cytogenetics Can Be Overcome by Adding Bortezomib and Thalidomide to Fractionated Melphalan Transplants. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 23, 2665-2672.	3.2	13
14	Monoclonal antibody therapy in multiple myeloma: where do we stand and where are we going?. <i>Immunotherapy</i> , 2016, 8, 367-384.	1.0	6
15	A Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor, Dinaciclib, Impairs Homologous Recombination and Sensitizes Multiple Myeloma Cells to PARP Inhibition. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2016, 15, 241-250.	1.9	58
16	Signatures of Mesenchymal Cell Lineages and Microenvironment Factors Are Dysregulated in High Risk Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 2065-2065.	0.6	1
17	Myeloma Exosomes Prime the Microenvironment to Support Survival and Growth of Myeloma Cells. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 2067-2067.	0.6	2
18	Extensive Regional Intra-Clonal Heterogeneity in Multiple Myeloma - Implications for Diagnostics, Risk Stratification and Targeted Treatment. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 3278-3278.	0.6	2

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19	Mesenchymal Stem Cells Preconditioned with Myeloma Cells from High-Risk Patients Support the Growth of Myeloma Cells from Low-Risk Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 3304-3304.	0.6	3
20	The Clinical Impact of Macrofocal Disease in Multiple Myeloma Differs Between Presentation and Relapse. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 4431-4431.	0.6	8
21	The Metabolic Phenotype of Myeloma Plasma Cells Differs Between Active and Residual Disease States. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 4438-4438.	0.6	0
22	Four genes predict high risk of progression from smoldering to symptomatic multiple myeloma (SWOG S0120). <i>Haematologica</i> , 2015, 100, 1214-1221.	1.7	44
23	Primary myeloma interaction and growth in coculture with healthy donor hematopoietic bone marrow. <i>BMC Cancer</i> , 2015, 15, 864.	1.1	11
24	A peptide nucleic acid targeting nuclear <i>RAD51</i> sensitizes multiple myeloma cells to melphalan treatment. <i>Cancer Biology and Therapy</i> , 2015, 16, 976-986.	1.5	14
25	The Composition and Clinical Impact of Focal Lesions and Their Impact on the Microenvironment in Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1806-1806.	0.6	2
26	Melphalan Affects Genes Critical for Myeloma Survival, Homing, and Response to Cytokines and Chemokines. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1808-1808.	0.6	2
27	Upfront 28-Day Metronomic Therapy for High-Risk Multiple Myeloma (HRMM). <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1843-1843.	0.6	1
28	High Risk Multiple Myeloma Demonstrates Marked Spatial Genomic Heterogeneity Between Focal Lesions and Random Bone Marrow; Implications for Targeted Therapy and Treatment Resistance. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 20-20.	0.6	7
29	The Impact of Combination Chemotherapy and Tandem Stem Cell Transplant on Clonal Substructure and Mutational Pattern at Relapse of MM. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 372-372.	0.6	1
30	Stem Cell-like Characteristics of MM Plasma Cells Vary By ROS Levels: Implications for Targeted Therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1820-1820.	0.6	1
31	Molecular Subtyping and Risk Stratification for the Classification of Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 4173-4173.	0.6	0
32	Extending Metronomic Therapy to 28 Days (metro28) for Relapsed Refractory Multiple Myeloma (RRMM). <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 5395-5395.	0.6	0
33	CYR61/CCN1 overexpression in the myeloma microenvironment is associated with superior survival and reduced bone disease. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2051-2060.	0.6	26
34	Curing Multiple Myeloma (MM) with Total Therapy (TT). <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 195-195.	0.6	3
35	Higher Expressions of PTH Receptor Type 1 and/or 2 in Bone Marrow Is Associated to Longer Survival in Newly Diagnosed Myeloma Patients Enrolled in Total Therapy 3. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3409-3409.	0.6	5
36	A Peptide Nucleic Acid Targeting Nuclear Rad51 Sensitizes Myeloma Cells to Melphalan Chemotoxicity Both in Vitro and in Vivo. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3529-3529.	0.6	5

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37	Sustained Growth of Primary Myeloma Cells in Coculture with Whole Donor Bone Marrow Is Associated with Induced Secretion of the Microenvironmental Mediator of Cytokinesis, Hemicentin-1. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3403-3403.	0.6	0
38	Dinaciclib, a CDK Inhibitor, Impairs Homologous Recombination and Sensitizes Multiple Myeloma Cells to PARP Inhibition. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 479-479.	0.6	5
39	Identifying a Gene Expression (GEP)-Based Model Predicting for Progression from AMM to Cmm Requiring Therapy in S0120 Patients Treated at Mirt. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2078-2078.	0.6	0
40	ATRA Upregulates Cell Surface CD1D on Myeloma Cells and Sensitizes Them to iNKT Cell-Mediated Lysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2102-2102.	0.6	1
41	Low BCL11A Expression in the Myeloma Microenvironment at Diagnosis Is Associated with Early Development of MDS Cytogenetic Abnormalities and Poor Overall Survival. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 2012-2012.	0.6	0
42	NAMPT/PBEF1 enzymatic activity is indispensable for myeloma cell growth and osteoclast activity. <i>Experimental Hematology</i> , 2013, 41, 547-557.e2.	0.2	39
43	Role of Bruton's tyrosine kinase in myeloma cell migration and induction of bone disease. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2013, 88, 463-471.	2.0	53
44	Standard and novel imaging methods for multiple myeloma: correlates with prognostic laboratory variables including gene expression profiling data. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2013, 98, 71-78.	1.7	80
45	Characterization of the Molecular Mechanism of the Bone-Anabolic Activity of Carfilzomib in Multiple Myeloma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e74191.	1.1	39
46	MAF Protein Elicits Innate Resistance To Bortezomib In Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 281-281.	0.6	1
47	Healthy Donor Whole Bone Marrow Cells Preconditioned With Myeloma Patient Serum Support Long-Term Survival Of Primary Myeloma and Reveal Altered Microenvironmental Pathways. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 3118-3118.	0.6	0
48	Inhibition Of BTK Activity In Myeloma Cells Within a Supportive Microenvironment Promotes Their Growth But Suppresses Metastasis. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 4432-4432.	0.6	0
49	Macrophages Activation By ICAM1 Antibody Combined With Lenalidomide Has Enhanced Anti-Myeloma Activity In a Supportive Microenvironment In Vivo and In Vitro. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 1926-1926.	0.6	1
50	Highly activated and expanded natural killer cells for multiple myeloma immunotherapy. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2012, 97, 1348-1356.	1.7	97
51	Therapeutic effects of intrabone and systemic mesenchymal stem cell cytotherapy on myeloma bone disease and tumor growth. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2012, 27, 1635-1648.	3.1	34
52	A prospective evaluation of the biochemical, metabolic, hormonal and structural bone changes associated with bortezomib response in multiple myeloma patients. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2011, 96, 333-336.	1.7	52
53	Human Placenta-Derived Adherent Cells Prevent Bone loss, Stimulate Bone formation, and Suppress Growth of Multiple Myeloma in Bone. <i>Stem Cells</i> , 2011, 29, 263-273.	1.4	71
54	Secreted Frizzled-Related Protein-3 (sFRP3) Is Produced by Myeloma Cells and Augments Wnt3a-Induced Differentiation of Mesenchymal Stem Cells and OPG Production in Osteoblasts. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 808-808.	0.6	1

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55	Inducible Heme Oxygenase 1 (HMOX1) Promotes Osteoblastogenesis, and Inhibits Osteoclastogenesis and Myeloma-Induced Bone Disease. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 627-627.	0.6	3
56	Deregulated Cellular Iron Metabolism Factors Mediate Iron Overload in Myeloma Cells and Osteoclasts, and Promote Myeloma Growth and Bone Disease,. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3941-3941.	0.6	0
57	Cell Surface CXCR4 and BTK Expression Are Associated in Myeloma Cells and Osteoclast Precursors and Mediate Myeloma Cell Homing and Clonogenicity, and Osteoclastogenesis. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 884-884.	0.6	6
58	Autologous Expanded Natural Killer Cells As a New Therapeutic Option for High-Risk Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2918-2918.	0.6	8
59	Identification of early growth response protein 1 (EGR-1) as a novel target for JUN-induced apoptosis in multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 115, 61-70.	0.6	79
60	Advances in the understanding of myeloma bone disease and tumour growth. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2010, 149, 311-321.	1.2	82
61	Osteoblastogenesis and tumor growth in myeloma. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2010, 51, 213-220.	0.6	48
62	The role of the proteasome in bone formation and osteoclastogenesis. <i>IBMS BoneKEy</i> , 2010, 7, 147-155.	0.1	2
63	Repression of Multiple Myeloma Growth and Preservation of Bone with Combined Radiotherapy and Anti-angiogenic Agent. <i>Radiation Research</i> , 2010, 173, 809-817.	0.7	13
64	Consequences of Daily Administered Parathyroid Hormone on Myeloma Growth, Bone Disease, and Molecular Profiling of Whole Myelomatous Bone. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e15233.	1.1	38
65	Inhibitor of DASH proteases affects expression of adhesion molecules in osteoclasts and reduces myeloma growth and bone disease. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2009, 145, 775-787.	1.2	25
66	Fenretinide inhibits myeloma cell growth, osteoclastogenesis and osteoclast viability. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2009, 284, 175-181.	3.2	17
67	The proteasome inhibitor, bortezomib suppresses primary myeloma and stimulates bone formation in myelomatous and nonmyelomatous bones in vivo. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2009, 84, 6-14.	2.0	132
68	The ephrinB2/EphB4 axis is dysregulated in osteoprogenitors from myeloma patients and its activation affects myeloma bone disease and tumor growth. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 1803-1812.	0.6	94
69	Role of decorin in the antimyeloma effects of osteoblasts. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 159-168.	0.6	102
70	Wnt3a signaling within bone inhibits multiple myeloma bone disease and tumor growth. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 374-382.	0.6	87
71	Changes in the Expression of Proteasome Genes in Tumor Cells Following Short-Term Proteasome Inhibitor Therapy Predicts Survival in Multiple Myeloma Treated with Bortezomib-Containing Multi-Agent Chemotherapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 733-733.	0.6	10
72	Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Multiple Myeloma: Diagnostic and Clinical Implications. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2007, 25, 1121-1128.	0.8	369

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73	Antibody-based inhibition of DKK1 suppresses tumor-induced bone resorption and multiple myeloma growth in vivo. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 109, 2106-2111.	0.6	414
74	The oxidative stress response regulates DKK1 expression through the JNK signaling cascade in multiple myeloma plasma cells. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 109, 4470-4477.	0.6	80
75	Predictive value of alkaline phosphatase for response and time to progression in bortezomib-treated multiple myeloma patients. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2007, 82, 831-833.	2.0	34
76	Establishment and exploitation of hyperdiploid and non-hyperdiploid human myeloma cell lines. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2007, 138, 802-811.	1.2	27
77	Exploitation of Novel Hyperdiploid and Nonhyperdiploid Myeloma Cell Lines for Studying Innovative Interventions for Myeloma and Its Associated Bone Disease.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 548-548.	0.6	2
78	Inhibitors of Fibroblast Activation Protein (FAP) Inhibit Primary Myeloma Growth and Osteoclastogenesis Ex Vivo and In Vivo.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 813-813.	0.6	1
79	Small Leucine-Rich Proteoglycans (SLRPs) Are Involved in the Anti-Myeloma Response of Osteoblasts.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 815-815.	0.6	8
80	The molecular classification of multiple myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 2020-2028.	0.6	997
81	Response to Bortezomib and Activation of Osteoblasts in Multiple Myeloma. <i>Clinical Lymphoma and Myeloma</i> , 2006, 7, 109-114.	1.4	46
82	Fibroblast activation protein (FAP) is upregulated in myelomatous bone and supports myeloma cell survival. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2006, 133, 83-92.	1.2	51
83	Targeting Î2-microglobulin for induction of tumor apoptosis in human hematological malignancies. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2006, 10, 295-307.	7.7	92
84	Fenretinide (4HPR) Inhibits Growth of Myeloma Cells in Their Microenvironment and Is a Potent Inhibitor of Angiogenesis and Osteoclastogenesis.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 3480-3480.	0.6	0
85	JNK Regulates DKK1 Expression in Multiple Myeloma Cells.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 3411-3411.	0.6	0
86	Inhibitory effects of osteoblasts and increased bone formation on myeloma in novel culture systems and a myelomatous mouse model. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2006, 91, 192-9.	1.7	127
87	Response to bortezomib is associated to osteoblastic activation in patients with multiple myeloma. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2005, 131, 71-73.	1.2	180
88	The Phenotypic Plasticity of Myeloma Plasma Cells as Expressed by Dedifferentiation into an Immature, Resilient, and Apoptosis-Resistant Phenotype. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2005, 11, 7599-7606.	3.2	78
89	The Anti-Myeloma Effect of Bortezomib Is Associated with Osteoblastic Activity.. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 510-510.	0.6	2
90	Anti-Myeloma Response to Bortezomib Is Associated with Increased Osteoblast Activity and Bone Formation in Primary Myelomatous SCID-rab Mice.. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 3450-3450.	0.6	1

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91	Cancer and the Microenvironment. Cancer Research, 2004, 64, 2016-2023.	0.4	175
92	Consequences of interactions between the bone marrow stroma and myeloma. The Hematology Journal, 2003, 4, 310-314.	2.0	32
93	Antimyeloma efficacy of thalidomide in the SCID-hu model. Blood, 2002, 100, 4162-4168.	0.6	63
94	Myeloma interacts with the bone marrow microenvironment to induce osteoclastogenesis and is dependent on osteoclast activity. British Journal of Haematology, 2002, 116, 278-290.	1.2	271
95	Syndecan-1 is targeted to the uropods of polarized myeloma cells where it promotes adhesion and sequesters heparin-binding proteins. Blood, 2000, 96, 2528-2536.	0.6	103
96	The Proliferative Potential of Myeloma Plasma Cells Manifest in the SCID-hu Host. Blood, 1999, 94, 3576-3582.	0.6	155
97	Primary Myeloma Cells Growing in SCID-hu Mice: A Model for Studying the Biology and Treatment of Myeloma and Its Manifestations. Blood, 1998, 92, 2908-2913.	0.6	238
98	Primary Myeloma Cells Growing in SCID-hu Mice: A Model for Studying the Biology and Treatment of Myeloma and Its Manifestations. Blood, 1998, 92, 2908-2913.	0.6	6