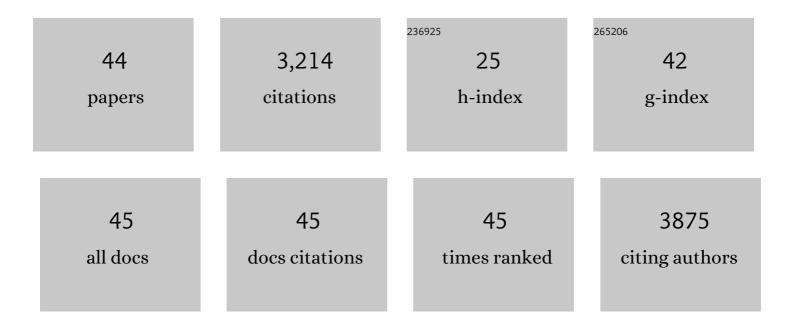
## Bengt Hallberg

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8154067/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sustained Response to Entrectinib in an Infant With a Germline ALKAL2 Variant and Refractory Metastatic Neuroblastoma With Chromosomal 2p Gain and Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase and Tropomyosin Receptor Kinase Activation. JCO Precision Oncology, 2022, 6, e2100271.	3.0	8
2	ALK ligand ALKAL2 potentiates MYCNâ€driven neuroblastoma in the absence of <i>ALK</i> mutation. EMBO Journal, 2021, 40, e105784.	7.8	35
3	Loss of RET Promotes Mesenchymal Identity in Neuroblastoma Cells. Cancers, 2021, 13, 1909.	3.7	6
4	Extracellular domain shedding of the ALK receptor mediates neuroblastoma cell migration. Cell Reports, 2021, 36, 109363.	6.4	9
5	Neuroblastoma xenograft models demonstrate the therapeutic potential of 177Lu-octreotate. BMC Cancer, 2021, 21, 950.	2.6	4
6	BioID-Screening Identifies PEAK1 and SHP2 as Components of the ALK Proximitome in Neuroblastoma Cells. Journal of Molecular Biology, 2021, 433, 167158.	4.2	9
7	Chromosome Imbalances in Neuroblastoma—Recent Molecular Insight into Chromosome 1p-deletion, 2p-gain, and 11q-deletion Identifies New Friends and Foes for the Future. Cancers, 2021, 13, 5897.	3.7	13
8	ATR inhibition enables complete tumour regression in ALK-driven NB mouse models. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 6813.	12.8	21
9	Analysis of <i>ALK</i> , <i>MYCN</i> , and the ALK ligand <i>ALKAL2</i> ( <i>FAM150B/AUGα</i> ) in neuroblastoma patient samples with chromosome arm 2p rearrangements. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2020, 59, 50-57.	2.8	18
10	11q Deletion or ALK Activity Curbs DLG2 Expression to Maintain an Undifferentiated State in Neuroblastoma. Cell Reports, 2020, 32, 108171.	6.4	25
11	The ETS transcription factor ETV5 is a target of activated ALK in neuroblastoma contributing to increased tumour aggressiveness. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 218.	3.3	20
12	Alectinib, an Anaplastic Lymphoma Kinase Inhibitor, Abolishes ALK Activity and Growth in ALK-Positive Neuroblastoma Cells. Frontiers in Oncology, 2019, 9, 579.	2.8	24
13	Targeting anaplastic lymphoma kinase in neuroblastoma. Apmis, 2019, 127, 288-302.	2.0	53
14	Repotrectinib (TPX-0005), effectively reduces growth of ALK driven neuroblastoma cells. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 19353.	3.3	19
15	Phosphoproteome and gene expression profiling of ALK inhibition in neuroblastoma cell lines reveals conserved oncogenic pathways. Science Signaling, 2018, 11, .	3.6	36
16	Clinical response of the novel activating ALK-11171T mutation in neuroblastoma to the ALK inhibitor ceritinib. Journal of Physical Education and Sports Management, 2018, 4, a002550.	1.2	47
17	MEK inhibitor trametinib does not prevent the growth of anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)–addicted neuroblastomas. Science Signaling, 2017, 10, .	3.6	41
18	Novel Mechanisms of ALK Activation Revealed by Analysis of the Y1278S Neuroblastoma Mutation. Cancers, 2017, 9, 149.	3.7	17

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19	Anaplastic lymphoma kinase L1198F and G1201E mutations identified in anaplastic thyroid cancer patients are not ligand-independent. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 11566-11578.	1.8	16
20	The ALK inhibitor PF-06463922 is effective as a single agent in neuroblastoma driven by expression of ALK and MYCN. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2016, 9, 941-52.	2.4	62
21	Brigatinib, an anaplastic lymphoma kinase inhibitor, abrogates activity and growth in ALK-positive neuroblastoma cells, <i>Drosophila</i> and mice. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 29011-29022.	1.8	51
22	Targeted Disruption of ALK Reveals a Potential Role in Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0123542.	2.5	24
23	FAM150A and FAM150B are activating ligands for anaplastic lymphoma kinase. ELife, 2015, 4, e09811.	6.0	123
24	The ALK Receptor Family. , 2015, , 1-51.		0
25	Intragenic anaplastic lymphoma kinase ( <i>ALK</i> ) rearrangements: Translocations as a novel mechanism of <i>ALK</i> activation in neuroblastoma tumors. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2015, 54, 99-109.	2.8	45
26	The kinase ALK stimulates the kinase ERK5 to promote the expression of the oncogene MYCN in neuroblastoma. Science Signaling, 2014, 7, ra102.	3.6	80
27	Phosphoproteomic analysis of anaplastic lymphoma kinase ( <scp>ALK</scp> ) downstream signaling pathways identifies signal transducer and activator of transcriptionÂ3 as a functional target of activated <scp>ALK</scp> in neuroblastoma cells. FEBS Journal, 2013, 280, 5269-5282.	4.7	35
28	Mechanistic insight into ALK receptor tyrosine kinase in human cancer biology. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2013, 13, 685-700.	28.4	538
29	Cell culture and <i>Drosophila</i> model systems define three classes of anaplastic lymphoma kinase mutations in neuroblastoma. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2013, 6, 373-82.	2.4	59
30	The ALKF1174L Mutation Potentiates the Oncogenic Activity of MYCN in Neuroblastoma. Cancer Cell, 2012, 22, 117-130.	16.8	270
31	Internalization and Down-Regulation of the ALK Receptor in Neuroblastoma Cell Lines upon Monoclonal Antibodies Treatment. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33581.	2.5	27
32	Appearance of the Novel Activating F1174S ALK Mutation in Neuroblastoma Correlates with Aggressive Tumor Progression and Unresponsiveness to Therapy. Cancer Research, 2011, 71, 98-105.	0.9	80
33	Activating ALK mutations found in neuroblastoma are inhibited by Crizotinib and NVP-TAE684. Biochemical Journal, 2011, 440, 405-414.	3.7	77
34	ALK and NSCLC: Targeted therapy with ALK inhibitors. F1000 Medicine Reports, 2011, 3, 21.	2.9	23
35	Anaplastic lymphoma kinase: signalling in development and disease. Biochemical Journal, 2009, 420, 345-361.	3.7	375
36	The ligand Jelly Belly (Jeb) activates theDrosophilaAlk RTK to drive PC12 cell differentiation, but is unable to activate theMouseALK RTK. Journal of Experimental Zoology Part B: Molecular and Developmental Evolution, 2007, 308B, 269-282.	1.3	32

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37	Characterization of the expression of the ALK receptor tyrosine kinase in mice. Gene Expression Patterns, 2006, 6, 448-461.	0.8	142
38	Jeb signals through the Alk receptor tyrosine kinase to drive visceral muscle fusion. Nature, 2003, 425, 512-516.	27.8	151
39	Exoenzyme T of Pseudomonas aeruginosa elicits cytotoxicity without interfering with Ras signal transduction. Cellular Microbiology, 2001, 3, 237-246.	2.1	49
40	14-3-3 proteins are required for the inhibition of Ras by exoenzyme S. Biochemical Journal, 2000, 349, 697-701.	3.7	30
41	Nerve growth factor induced stimulation of Ras requires Trk interaction with Shc but does not involve phosphoinositide 3-OH kinase. Oncogene, 1998, 17, 691-697.	5.9	48
42	Calcium/calmodulin inhibition of basic-helix-loop-helix transcription factor domains. Nature, 1994, 368, 760-764.	27.8	165
43	The activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase by Ras. Current Biology, 1994, 4, 798-806.	3.9	303
44	11q Deletion or ALK Activity Curbs DLG2 Expression to Maintain an Undifferentiated State in Neuroblastoma. SSRN Electronic Journal, 0, , .	0.4	0