Rolf Marschalek

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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| # | Article | IF | CITATIONS |
|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 1 | The MLL recombinome of acute leukemias in 2017. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 273-284. | 7.2 | 527 |
| 2 | The MLL recombinome of acute leukemias in 2013. Leukemia, 2013, 27, 2165-2176. | 7.2 | 393 |
| 3 | New insights to the MLL recombinome of acute leukemias. Leukemia, 2009, 23, 1490-1499. | 7.2 | 363 |
| 4 | Optimized Sleeping Beauty transposons rapidly generate stable transgenic cell lines. Biotechnology Journal, 2015, 10, 647-653. | 3.5 | 352 |
| 5 | Oncogenic FAM131B–BRAF fusion resulting from 7q34 deletion comprises an alternative mechanism of MAPK pathway activation in pilocytic astrocytoma. Acta Neuropathologica, 2011, 121, 763-774. | 7.7 | 211 |
| 6 | The MLL recombinome of acute leukemias. Leukemia, 2006, 20, 777-784. | 7.2 | 196 |
| 7 | Long chain ceramides and very long chain ceramides have opposite effects on human breast and colon cancer cell growth. International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology, 2012, 44, 620-628. | 2.8 | 178 |
| 8 | Diagnostic tool for the identification of <i>MLL</i> rearrangements including unknown partner genes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 449-454. | 7.1 | 175 |
| 9 | Mechanisms of leukemogenesis by MLL fusion proteins. British Journal of Haematology, 2011, 152, 141-154. | 2.5 | 158 |
| 10 | Prognostic significance of minimal residual disease in infants with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated within the Interfant-99 protocol. Leukemia, 2009, 23, 1073-1079. | 7.2 | 137 |
| 11 | The AF4·MLL fusion protein is capable of inducing ALL in mice without requirement of MLL·AF4. Blood, 2010, 115, 3570-3579. | 1.4 | 133 |
| 12 | Exon/intron structure of the human ALLâ€4 (MLL) gene involved in translocations to chromosomal region 11q23 and acute leukaemias. British Journal of Haematology, 1996, 93, 966-972. | 2.5 | 119 |
| 13 | The acute lymphoblastic leukaemia cell line SEM with t(4;11) chromosomal rearrangement is biphenotypic and responsive to interleukin-7. British Journal of Haematology, 1994, 86, 275-283. | 2.5 | 106 |
| 14 | A DNA damage repair mechanism is involved in the origin of chromosomal translocations t(4;11) in primary leukemic cells. Oncogene, 1999, 18, 4663-4671. | 5.9 | 106 |
| 15 | Immunobiological diversity in infant acute lymphoblastic leukemia is related to the occurrence and type of MLL gene rearrangement. Leukemia, 2007, 21, 633-641. | 7.2 | 102 |
| 16 | Anti–platelet factor 4 antibodies causing VITT do not cross-react with SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. Blood, 2021, 138, 1269-1277. | 1.4 | 102 |
| 17 | Glycosylation sites identified by detection of glycosylated amino acids released from Edman degradation: The identification of Xaa-Pro-Xaa-Xaa as a motif for Thr-O-glycosylation. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1991, 178, 1194-1201. | 2.1 | 101 |
| 18 | Revisiting the biology of infant t(4;11)/MLL-AF4+ B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2015, 126, 2676-2685. | 1.4 | 100 |

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|----|---|------|-----------|
| 19 | Evaluation of gene expression signatures predictive of cytogenetic and molecular subtypes of pediatric acute myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2011, 96, 221-230. | 3.5 | 98 |
| 20 | Fine structure of translocation breakpoints in leukemic blasts with chromosomal translocation t(4;11): the DNA damage-repair model of translocation. Oncogene, 1998, 17, 3035-3044. | 5.9 | 90 |
| 21 | Exon/intron structure of the human AFâ€4 gene, a member of the AF â€4/ LAF â€4/ FMR â€2 gene family coding for a nuclear protein with structural alterations in acute leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 1997, 98, 157-169. | 2.5 | 86 |
| 22 | The MLL recombinome of adult CD10-negative B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results from the GMALL study group. Blood, 2009, 113, 4011-4015. | 1.4 | 85 |
| 23 | ETV6/RUNX1-positive relapses evolve from an ancestral clone and frequently acquire deletions of genes implicated in glucocorticoid signaling. Blood, 2011, 117, 2658-2667. | 1.4 | 83 |
| 24 | Biased distribution of chromosomal breakpoints involving the MLL gene in infants versus children and adults with t(4;11) ALL. Oncogene, 2001, 20, 2900-2907. | 5.9 | 76 |
| 25 | The leukemogenic AF4–MLL fusion protein causes P-TEFb kinase activation and altered epigenetic signatures. Leukemia, 2011, 25, 135-144. | 7.2 | 73 |
| 26 | Interaction of AF4 wild-type and AF4·MLL fusion protein with SIAH proteins: indication for t(4;11) pathobiology?. Oncogene, 2004, 23, 6237-6249. | 5.9 | 68 |
| 27 | Transfer RNA Genes: Landmarks for Integration of Mobile Genetic Elements in <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> . Science, 1989, 244, 1493-1496. | 12.6 | 67 |
| 28 | Genetically engineered CAR NK cells display selective cytotoxicity against FLT3â€positive Bâ€ALL and inhibit <i>in vivo</i> leukemia growth. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 145, 1935-1945. | 5.1 | 60 |
| 29 | FISH-negative cryptic PML–RARA rearrangement detected by long-distance polymerase chain reaction and sequencing analyses: a case study and review of the literature. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2010, 203, 278-283. | 1.0 | 59 |
| 30 | Monitoring minimal residual disease by quantification of genomic chromosomal breakpoint sequences in acute leukemias with MLL aberrations. Leukemia, 2006, 20, 451-457. | 7.2 | 57 |
| 31 | Systematic Classification of Mixed-Lineage Leukemia Fusion Partners Predicts Additional Cancer Pathways. Annals of Laboratory Medicine, 2016, 36, 85-100. | 2.5 | 57 |
| 32 | Mixed lineage leukemia: roles in human malignancies and potential therapy. FEBS Journal, 2010, 277, 1822-1831. | 4.7 | 55 |
| 33 | Transcriptional properties of human NANOG1 and NANOG2 in acute leukemic cells. Nucleic Acids Research, 2010, 38, 5384-5395. | 14.5 | 55 |
| 34 | Combined effects of the two reciprocal t(4;11) fusion proteins MLL·AF4 and AF4·MLL confer resistance to apoptosis, cell cycling capacity and growth transformation. Oncogene, 2007, 26, 3352-3363. | 5.9 | 51 |
| 35 | Two independent gene signatures in pediatric t(4;11) acute lymphoblastic leukemia patients. European Journal of Haematology, 2009, 83, 406-419. | 2.2 | 51 |
| 36 | Transcription linked to recombination: a gene-internal promoter coincides with the recombination hot spot II of the human MLL gene. Oncogene, 2007, 26, 1361-1371. | 5.9 | 49 |

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|----|--|------|-----------|
| 37 | Childhood Secondary ALL after ALL Treatment Blood, 2005, 106, 852-852. | 1.4 | 49 |
| 38 | The distribution of <i><scp>MLL</scp></i> breakpoints correlates with outcome in infant acute leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2013, 161, 224-236. | 2.5 | 46 |
| 39 | Transfer RNA genes from Dictyostelium discoideum are frequently associated with repetitive elements and contain consensus boxes in their 5′ and 3′-flanking regions. Journal of Molecular Biology, 1991, 222, 537-552. | 4.2 | 45 |
| 40 | Cell-based Analysis of Structure-Function Activity of Threonine Aspartase 1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2011, 286, 3007-3017. | 3.4 | 45 |
| 41 | Effective Targeting of the P53–MDM2 Axis in Preclinical Models of Infant <i>MLL</i> -Rearranged Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 21, 1395-1405. | 7.0 | 43 |
| 42 | A highly specific and sensitive fluorescence in situ hybridization assay for the detection of t(4;11)(q21;q23) and concurrent submicroscopic deletions in acute leukaemias. British Journal of Haematology, 2002, 116, 758-764. | 2.5 | 42 |
| 43 | Human MLL/KMT2A gene exhibits a second breakpoint cluster region for recurrent MLL–USP2 fusions. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 2306-2340. | 7.2 | 41 |
| 44 | Clinical Implications of Minimal Residual Disease Detection in Infants With <i>KMT2A</i> -Rearranged Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Treated on the Interfant-06 Protocol. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2021, 39, 652-662. | 1.6 | 41 |
| 45 | Vaccine-induced COVID-19 mimicry syndrome. ELife, 2022, 11, . | 6.0 | 41 |
| 46 | A specific deletion in the breakpoint cluster region of the ALL-1 gene is associated with acute lymphoblastic T-cell leukemias. Cancer Research, 1996, 56, 2171-7. | 0.9 | 41 |
| 47 | Mixed Lineage Leukemia–Rearranged Childhood Pro-B and CD10-Negative Pre-B Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Constitute a Distinct Clinical Entity. Clinical Cancer Research, 2006, 12, 2988-2994. | 7.0 | 40 |
| 48 | Complex MLL rearrangements in t(4;11) leukemia patients with absent AF4 · MLL fusion allele. Leukemia, 2007, 21, 1232-1238. | 7.2 | 40 |
| 49 | A common 253â€kb deletion involving VWF and TMEM16B in German and Italian patients with severe von Willebrand disease type 3. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2007, 5, 722-728. | 3.8 | 37 |
| 50 | Ceramide synthases CerS4 and CerS5 are upregulated by 17β-estradiol and GPER1 via AP-1 in human breast cancer cells. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2014, 92, 577-589. | 4.4 | 37 |
| 51 | Activated <i>KRAS</i> Cooperates with MLL-AF4 to Promote Extramedullary Engraftment and Migration of Cord Blood CD34+ HSPC But Is Insufficient to Initiate Leukemia. Cancer Research, 2016, 76, 2478-2489. | 0.9 | 37 |
| 52 | Identification of a protein factor binding to the 5′-flanking region of a tRNA gene and being involved in modulation of tRNA gene transcriptionin vivoinSaccharomyces cerevisiae. Nucleic Acids Research, 1988, 16, 6737-6752. | 14.5 | 36 |
| 53 | Formation of autocrine loops in human cerebral meningioma tissue by leukemia inhibitor factor, interleukin-6, and oncostatin M: inhibition of meningioma cell growth in vitro by recombinant oncostatin M. Journal of Neurosurgery, 1998, 88, 541-548. | 1.6 | 36 |
| 54 | Acute leukemias with <i>ETV6/ABL1</i> (<i>TEL/ABL</i>) fusion: Poor prognosis and prenatal origin. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2010, 49, 873-884. | 2.8 | 36 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 55 | RNA polymerase III catalysed transcription can be regulated in Saccharomyces cerevisiae by the bacterial tetracycline repressor-operator system. EMBO Journal, 1992, 11, 1487-92. | 7.8 | 35 |
| 56 | Functional characterisation of different MLL fusion proteins by using inducible Sleeping Beauty vectors. Cancer Letters, 2014, 352, 196-202. | 7.2 | 34 |
| 57 | Molecular dissection of t(11;17) in acute myeloid leukemia reveals a variety of gene fusions with heterogeneous fusion transcripts and multiple splice variants. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2006, 45, 1041-1049. | 2.8 | 33 |
| 58 | Hypoxia Causes Downregulation of Dicer in Hepatocellular Carcinoma, Which Is Required for Upregulation of Hypoxia-Inducible Factor 1α and Epithelial–Mesenchymal Transition. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 3896-3905. | 7.0 | 33 |
| 59 | The Structure of the Human ALL-1/MLL/HRX Gene. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 1997, 27, 417-428. | 1.3 | 32 |
| 60 | Spliced MLL fusions: a novel mechanism to generate functional chimeric MLL-MLLT1 transcripts in t(11;19)(q23;p13.3) leukemia. Leukemia, 2007, 21, 588-590. | 7.2 | 32 |
| 61 | The heterodimerization domains of MLL—FYRN and FYRC—are potential target structures in t(4;11) leukemia. Leukemia, 2011, 25, 663-670. | 7.2 | 31 |
| 62 | Rapid isolation of chromosomal breakpoints from patients with t(4;11) acute lymphoblastic leukemia: implications for basic and clinical research. Cancer Research, 1999, 59, 3357-62. | 0.9 | 31 |
| 63 | Cryptic t(4;11) encoding MLL-AF4 due to insertion of 5′ MLL sequences in chromosome 4. Leukemia, 2001, 15, 595-600. | 7.2 | 29 |
| 64 | MLL Leukemia and Future Treatment Strategies. Archiv Der Pharmazie, 2015, 348, 221-228. | 4.1 | 29 |
| 65 | MLL-mediated transcriptional gene regulation investigated by gene expression profiling. Oncogene, 2003, 22, 3655-3668. | 5.9 | 28 |
| 66 | An Aluâ€mediated novel large deletion is the most frequent cause of typeÂ3 von Willebrand disease in Hungary. Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis, 2008, 6, 1729-1735. | 3.8 | 28 |
| 67 | High BRE expression in pediatric MLL-rearranged AML is associated with favorable outcome. Leukemia, 2010, 24, 2048-2055. | 7.2 | 27 |
| 68 | Complex and cryptic chromosomal rearrangements involving the MLL gene in acute leukemia: A study of 7 patients and review of the literature. Blood Cells, Molecules, and Diseases, 2010, 44, 268-274. | 1.4 | 27 |
| 69 | Ligand-independent FLT3 activation does not cooperate with MLL-AF4 to immortalize/transform cord blood CD34+ cells. Leukemia, 2014, 28, 666-674. | 7.2 | 27 |
| 70 | Targeted Next-Generation Sequencing for Detecting <i>MLL</i> Gene Fusions in Leukemia. Molecular Cancer Research, 2018, 16, 279-285. | 3.4 | 27 |
| 71 | Generation of a Sleeping Beauty Transposon-Based Cellular System for Rapid and Sensitive Screening for Compounds and Cellular Factors Limiting SARS-CoV-2 Replication. Frontiers in Microbiology, 2021, 12, 701198. | 3.5 | 27 |
| 72 | NQO1 C609T polymorphism in distinct entities of pediatric hematologic neoplasms. Haematologica, 2004, 89, 1492-7. | 3.5 | 27 |

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|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 73 | Childhood secondary ALL after ALL treatment. Leukemia, 2007, 21, 1431-1435. | 7.2 | 26 |
| 74 | Secondary mutations in t(4;11) leukemia patients. Leukemia, 2013, 27, 1425-1427. | 7.2 | 26 |
| 75 | Epigenetic regulator genes direct lineage switching inÂ <i>MLL/AF4</i> leukemia. Blood, 2022, 140, 1875-1890. | 1.4 | 26 |
| 76 | Bioassays to Monitor Taspase1 Function for the Identification of Pharmacogenetic Inhibitors. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18253. | 2.5 | 25 |
| 77 | From a Multipotent Stilbene to Soluble Epoxide Hydrolase Inhibitors with Antiproliferative Properties. ChemMedChem, 2013, 8, 919-923. | 3.2 | 25 |
| 78 | Structure of DRE, a Retrotransposable Element Which Integrates with Position Specificity Upstream of <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> tRNA Genes. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1992, 12, 229-239. | 2.3 | 25 |
| 79 | Presence of N regions in the clonotypic DJ rearrangements of the immunoglobulin heavy-chain genes indicates an exquisitely short latency in t(4;11)-positive infant acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2001, 98, 2272-2274. | 1.4 | 24 |
| 80 | Breakpoints of t(4;11) translocations in the humanMLL andAF4 genes in ALL patients are preferentially clustered outside of high-affinity matrix attachment regions. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2001, 82, 299-309. | 2.6 | 24 |
| 81 | Low frequency of clonotypic Ig and T-cell receptor gene rearrangements in t(4;11) infant acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and its implication for the detection of minimal residual disease. British Journal of Haematology, 2002, 117, 315-321. | 2.5 | 24 |
| 82 | Inv(11)(q21q23) fuses MLL to the Notch co-activator mastermind-like 2 in secondary T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2008, 22, 1807-1811. | 7.2 | 23 |
| 83 | Functional analysis of the two reciprocal fusion genes MLL-NEBL and NEBL-MLL reveal their oncogenic potential. Cancer Letters, 2013, 332, 30-34. | 7.2 | 23 |
| 84 | Subclonality and prenatal origin of <i><scp>RAS</scp></i> mutations in <i><scp>KMT</scp>2A (<scp>MLL</scp>)</i> â€rearranged infant acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2015, 170, 268-271. | 2.5 | 23 |
| 85 | How to effectively treat acute leukemia patients bearing MLL-rearrangements ?. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2018, 147, 183-190. | 4.4 | 23 |
| 86 | Inhibition of class I HDACs abrogates the dominant effect of MLL-AF4 by activation of wild-type MLL. Oncogenesis, 2014, 3, e127-e127. | 4.9 | 22 |
| 87 | Evidence-based RT-PCR methods for the detection of the 8 most common MLL aberrations in acute leukemias. Leukemia Research, 2015, 39, 242-247. | 0.8 | 22 |
| 88 | The IRX1/HOXA connection: insights into a novel t(4;11)- specific cancer mechanism. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 35341-35352. | 1.8 | 22 |
| 89 | A family of non-allelic tRNAGUUVal genes from the cellular slime mold Dictyostelium discoideum. Gene, 1988, 73, 373-384. | 2.2 | 21 |
| 90 | Molecular analysis of the chromosomal breakpoint and fusion transcripts in the acute lymphoblastic SEM cell line with chromosomal translocation t(4;ll). British Journal of Haematology, 1995, 90, 308-320. | 2.5 | 21 |

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|-----|--|------|-----------|
| 91 | Genomic DNA of leukemic patients: Target for clinical diagnosis ofMLL rearrangements. Biotechnology Journal, 2006, 1, 656-663. | 3.5 | 21 |
| 92 | KIAA1524: A novel MLL translocation partner in acute myeloid leukemia. Leukemia Research, 2011, 35, 133-135. | 0.8 | 21 |
| 93 | Evolution of AF6-RAS association and its implications in mixed-lineage leukemia. Nature Communications, 2017, 8, 1099. | 12.8 | 21 |
| 94 | Clonal expansion of a new MLL rearrangement in the absence of leukemia. Blood, 2005, 105, 4151-4152. | 1.4 | 20 |
| 95 | Establishment of a System for Conditional Gene Expression Using an Inducible tRNA Suppressor Gene. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1992, 12, 4038-4045. | 2.3 | 20 |
| 96 | Genetic and clinical characterization of 45 acute leukemia patients with <i>MLL</i> gene rearrangements from a single institution. Molecular Oncology, 2012, 6, 553-564. | 4.6 | 19 |
| 97 | Expression of MLL-AF4 or AF4-MLL fusions does not impact the efficiency of DNA damage repair. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 30440-30452. | 1.8 | 19 |
| 98 | Image-Based Annotation of Chemogenomic Libraries for Phenotypic Screening. Molecules, 2022, 27, 1439. | 3.8 | 19 |
| 99 | tRNA ^{Glu} (GAA) Genes from the Cellular Slime Mold <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> . DNA and Cell Biology, 1989, 8, 193-204. | 5.2 | 18 |
| 100 | Recombination at chromosomal sequences involved in leukaemogenic rearrangements is differentially regulated by p53. Carcinogenesis, 2004, 25, 1305-1313. | 2.8 | 18 |
| 101 | Internally Located and Oppositely Oriented Polymerase II Promoters Direct Convergent Transcription of a LINE-Like Retroelement, the <i>Dictyostelium</i> Repetitive Element, from <i>Dictyostelium discoideum</i> . Molecular and Cellular Biology, 1994, 14, 3074-3084. | 2.3 | 18 |
| 102 | Premature transcript termination, trans-splicing and DNA repair: a vicious path to cancer. American Journal of Blood Research, 2011, 1, 1-12. | 0.6 | 18 |
| 103 | The human ALL-1/MLL/HRX antigen is predominantly localized in the nucleus of resting and proliferating peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Cancer Research, 1997, 57, 2035-41. | 0.9 | 18 |
| 104 | Presence of clone-specific antigen receptor gene rearrangements at birth indicates an in utero origin of diverse types of early childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2000, 95, 2722-4. | 1.4 | 18 |
| 105 | High IGSF4 expression in pediatric M5 acute myeloid leukemia with t(9;11)(p22;q23). Blood, 2011, 117, 928-935. | 1.4 | 17 |
| 106 | Genomic breakpoints and clinical features of MLL-TET1 rearrangement in acute leukemias. Haematologica, 2013, 98, e55-e57. | 3.5 | 17 |
| 107 | Inhibition of PIM1 blocks the autophagic flux to sensitize glioblastoma cells to ABT-737-induced apoptosis. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Cell Research, 2019, 1866, 175-189. | 4.1 | 17 |
| 108 | DDX6 transfers P-TEFb kinase to the AF4/AF4N (AFF1) super elongation complex. American Journal of Blood Research, 2016, 6, 28-45. | 0.6 | 17 |

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|-----|--|------|-----------|
| 109 | Outcomes for Australian children with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukaemia treated with blinatumomab. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2021, 68, e28922. | 1.5 | 16 |
| 110 | Refinement of IKZF1 recombination hotspots in pediatric BCP-ALL patients. American Journal of Blood Research, 2013, 3, 165-73. | 0.6 | 16 |
| 111 | Genomic organization of the transposable element Tdd-3 from Dictyostelium discoideum. Nucleic Acids Research, 1990, 18, 5751-5757. | 14.5 | 15 |
| 112 | C/EBPÎ ² suppression by interruption of CUGBP1 resulting from a complex rearrangement of MLL. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2007, 177, 108-114. | 1.0 | 15 |
| 113 | A novel PML-ADAMTS17-RARA gene rearrangement in a patient with pregnancy-related acute promyelocytic leukemia. Leukemia Research, 2011, 35, e106-e110. | 0.8 | 15 |
| 114 | Diagnostic Usefulness of Genomic Breakpoint Analysis of Various Gene Rearrangements in Acute Leukemias: A Perspective of Long Distance– or Long Distance Inverse-PCR–based Approaches. Annals of Laboratory Medicine, 2012, 32, 316-318. | 2.5 | 15 |
| 115 | Enhanced hemato-endothelial specification during human embryonic differentiation through developmental cooperation between <i>AF4-MLL</i> and <i>MLL-AF4</i> fusions. Haematologica, 2019, 104, 1189-1201. | 3.5 | 15 |
| 116 | An alternative splice process renders MLL either into an transcriptional activator or repressor. Klinische Padiatrie, 2013, 225, 601-7. | 0.6 | 15 |
| 117 | Two distinct subforms of the retrotransposable DRE element in NC4 strains ofDictyostelium discoideum. Nucleic Acids Research, 1992, 20, 6247-6252. | 14.5 | 14 |
| 118 | An Interstitial Deletion at 3p21.3 Results in the Genetic Fusion of <i>MLH1</i> and <i>ITGA9</i> in a Lynch Syndrome Family. Clinical Cancer Research, 2009, 15, 762-769. | 7.0 | 14 |
| 119 | Covert preleukemia driven by <i>MLL</i> gene fusion. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2009, 48, 98-107. | 2.8 | 14 |
| 120 | A three-way translocation of MLL, MLLT11, and the novel reciprocal partner gene MYO18A in a child with acute myeloid leukemia. Cancer Genetics, 2012, 205, 261-265. | 0.4 | 14 |
| 121 | Involvement of the <i>MLL</i> gene in adult Tâ€lymphoblastic leukemia. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2012, 51, 1114-1124. | 2.8 | 14 |
| 122 | The Dictyostelium discoideum 5S rDNA Is Organized in the Same Transcriptional Orientation as the Other rDNAs. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1993, 191, 558-564. | 2.1 | 13 |
| 123 | Three-way translocation involving MLL, MLLT1, and a novel third partner, NRXN1, in a patient with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and t(2;19;11) (p12;p13.3;q23). Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2010, 197, 32-38. | 1.0 | 13 |
| 124 | The AF4-MLL fusion transiently augments multilineage hematopoietic engraftment but is not sufficient to initiate leukemia in cord blood CD34+ cells. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 81936-81941. | 1.8 | 13 |
| 125 | Multidimensional gas chromatography–mass spectrometry for tracer studies of fatty acid metabolism via stable isotopes in cultured human trophoblast cells. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences, 2003, 791, 235-244. | 2.3 | 12 |
| 126 | NRIP3: a novel translocation partner of MLL detected in a pediatric acute myeloid leukemia with complex chromosome 11 rearrangements. Haematologica, 2009, 94, 1033-1033. | 3.5 | 12 |

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|-----|---|------|-----------|
| 127 | LDI-PCR: Identification of Known and Unknown Gene Fusions of the Human MLL Gene. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2009, 538, 71-83. | 0.9 | 12 |
| 128 | Do Non-Genomically Encoded Fusion Transcripts Cause Recurrent Chromosomal Translocations?. Cancers, 2012, 4, 1036-1049. | 3.7 | 12 |
| 129 | Submicroscopic Deletion of <i>FGFR1</i> Gene Is Recurrently Detected in Myeloid and Lymphoid Neoplasms Associated with <i>ZMYM2-FGFR1</i> Rearrangements: A Case Study. Acta Haematologica, 2012, 127, 119-123. | 1.4 | 12 |
| 130 | The reciprocal world of MLL fusions: A personal view. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2020, 1863, 194547. | 1.9 | 12 |
| 131 | Different organization of the tRNA-gene-associated repetitive element, DRE, in NC4-derived strains and in other wild-type Dictyostelium discoideum strains. FEBS Journal, 1993, 217, 627-631. | 0.2 | 11 |
| 132 | Nebulette is the second member of the nebulin family fused to the MLL gene in infant leukemia. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2010, 198, 151-154. | 1.0 | 11 |
| 133 | De novo Acute Myeloid Leukemia Associated with t(11;17)(q23;q25) and <i>MLL</i> - <i>SEPT9 </i> Rearrangement in an Elderly Patient: A Case Study and Review of the Literature. Acta Haematologica, 2011, 126, 195-198. | 1.4 | 11 |
| 134 | Epigenetics and blood disorders. British Journal of Haematology, 2012, 158, 307-322. | 2.5 | 11 |
| 135 | Complex Three-Way Translocation Involving <i>MLL</i> , <i>ELL</i> , <i>RREB1</i> , and <i>CMAHP </i> Genes in an Infant with Acute Myeloid Leukemia and t(6:19:11)(p22.2:p13.1:q23.3). Cvtogenetic and Genome Research. 2013. 141. 7-15. | 1.1 | 11 |
| 136 | AF4 and AF4-MLL mediate transcriptional elongation of 5-lipoxygenase mRNA by 1, 25-dihydroxyvitamin D3. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 25784-25800. | 1.8 | 11 |
| 137 | CASP8AP2 is a novel partner gene of MLL rearrangement with t(6;11)(q15;q23) in acute myeloid leukemia. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2009, 195, 94-95. | 1.0 | 10 |
| 138 | <i>FLNA</i> , a new partner gene fused to <i>MLL</i> in a patient with acute myelomonoblastic leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2009, 146, 693-695. | 2.5 | 10 |
| 139 | Acute monocytic leukaemia originating from <i>MLLâ€MLLT3</i> â€positive preâ€B cells. British Journal of Haematology, 2010, 150, 621-623. | 2.5 | 10 |
| 140 | A complex MLL rearrangement identified five years after initial MDS diagnosis results in out-of-frame fusions without progression to acute leukemia. Cancer Genetics, 2011, 204, 557-562. | 0.4 | 10 |
| 141 | <i>MLL-SEPT5</i> fusion transcript in infant acute myeloid leukemia with t(11;22)(q23;q11). Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2014, 55, 662-667. | 1.3 | 10 |
| 142 | In vivo inducible reverse genetics in patients' tumors to identify individual therapeutic targets. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 5655. | 12.8 | 10 |
| 143 | CMER, an RNA encoded by human cytomegalovirus is most likely transcribed by RNA polymerise III. Nucleic Acids Research, 1989, 17, 631-643. | 14.5 | 9 |
| 144 | Rapid isolation of chromosomal breakpoints from patients with t(4;11) acute lymphoblastic leukemia: implications for basic and clinical research. Leukemia, 2001, 15, 286-288. | 7.2 | 9 |

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|-----|--|-----|-----------|
| 145 | Infant acute bilineal leukemia. Leukemia Research, 2009, 33, 1005-1008. | 0.8 | 9 |
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