

Edward M Newman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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papers

946
citations

516710
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1342
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Phase II Study of Vorinostat for Treatment of Relapsed or Refractory Indolent Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma and Mantle Cell Lymphoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 1198-1203.	1.6	195
2	CD30 Downregulation, MMAE Resistance, and <i>MDR1</i> Upregulation Are All Associated with Resistance to Brentuximab Vedotin. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2015, 14, 1376-1384.	4.1	153
3	Pharmacokinetics and toxicity of high-dose intravenous methotrexate in the treatment of leptomeningeal carcinomatosis. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 46, 19-26.	2.3	93
4	Concentrations of the DNA methyltransferase inhibitor 5-fluoro-2-deoxycytidine (FdCyd) and its cytotoxic metabolites in plasma of patients treated with FdCyd and tetrahydrouridine (THU). <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 62, 363-368.	2.3	67
5	A phase I, pharmacokinetic, and pharmacodynamic evaluation of the DNA methyltransferase inhibitor 5-fluoro-2-deoxycytidine, administered with tetrahydrouridine. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 75, 537-546.	2.3	50
6	Inhibition of MDR1 Overcomes Resistance to Brentuximab Vedotin in Hodgkin Lymphoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2020, 26, 1034-1044.	7.0	48
7	Phase 1 Trial of MLN0128 (Sapanisertib) and CB-839 HCl (Telaglenastat) in Patients With Advanced NSCLC (NCI 10327): Rationale and Study Design. <i>Clinical Lung Cancer</i> , 2021, 22, 67-70.	2.6	33
8	A Phase I Study of the Combination of Rituximab and Ipilimumab in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory B-Cell Lymphoma. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 25, 7004-7013.	7.0	32
9	Continuous Intratumoral Infusion of Methotrexate for Recurrent Glioblastoma: A Pilot Study. <i>Neurosurgery</i> , 1991, 28, 752-761.	1.1	30
10	Pharmacokinetics of high-dose etoposide. <i>Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 1988, 43, 561-564.	4.7	28
11	Effect of Cisplatin and Gemcitabine With or Without Berzosertib in Patients With Advanced Urothelial Carcinoma. <i>JAMA Oncology</i> , 2021, 7, 1536.	7.1	28
12	Pharmacodynamics (PD) and pharmacokinetics (PK) of E7389 (eribulin, halichondrin B analog) during a phase I trial in patients with advanced solid tumors: a California Cancer Consortium trial. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 76, 897-907.	2.3	27
13	Phase I Study of Fenretinide Delivered Intravenously in Patients with Relapsed or Refractory Hematologic Malignancies: A California Cancer Consortium Trial. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2017, 23, 4550-4555.	7.0	23
14	Blinatumomab/Lenalidomide in Relapsed/Refractory Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma: A Phase I California Cancer Consortium Study of Safety, Efficacy and Immune Correlative Analysis. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 760-760.	1.4	23
15	Phase 1 study of the Aurora kinase A inhibitor alisertib (MLN8237) combined with the histone deacetylase inhibitor vorinostat in lymphoid malignancies. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2020, 61, 309-317.	1.3	22
16	BCL2 Inhibition by Venetoclax: Targeting the Achilles' Heel of the Acute Myeloid Leukemia Stem Cell?. <i>Cancer Discovery</i> , 2016, 6, 1082-1083.	9.4	20
17	Oral and intravenous pharmacokinetics of 5-fluoro-2-deoxycytidine and THU in cynomolgus monkeys and humans. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 76, 803-811.	2.3	16
18	Intravenous 5-fluoro-2-deoxycytidine administered with tetrahydrouridine increases the proportion of p16-expressing circulating tumor cells in patients with advanced solid tumors. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 85, 979-993.	2.3	13

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19	Phase I trial of belinostat in combination with 13-cis-retinoic acid in advanced solid tumor malignancies: a California Cancer Consortium NCI/CTEP sponsored trial. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 84, 1201-1208.	2.3	11
20	Model of a Queuing Approach for Patient Accrual in Phase 1 Oncology Studies. <i>JAMA Network Open</i> , 2020, 3, e204787.	5.9	8
21	Inhibition of MDR1 Overcomes Brentuximab Vedotin Resistance in Hodgkin Lymphoma Cell Line Model and Is Synergistic with Brentuximab Vedotin in Mouse Xenograft Model. <i>Blood</i> , 2016, 128, 752-752.	1.4	6
22	A Phase 2 Study of Vorinostat (Suberoylanilide Hydroxamic Acid, SAHA) in Relapsed or Refractory Indolent Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. A California Cancer Consortium Study.. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 1564-1564.	1.4	5
23	Phase I study of 5-day continuous infusion fluorodeoxyuridine and high-dose folinic acid with oral hydroxyurea. <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 35, 161-164.	2.3	4
24	A phase II study of vascular endothelial growth factor trap (Aflibercept, NSC 724770) in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome: a California Cancer Consortium Study. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2018, 180, 445-448.	2.5	4
25	Untenable dosing: A common pitfall of modern DLT-targeting Phase I designs in oncology. <i>Current Problems in Cancer</i> , 2020, 44, 100583.	2.0	4
26	Selection For Brentuximab Vedotin Resistant Lymphoma Cell Lines Leads To Downregulation Of Surface CD30 Expression. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 1280-1280.	1.4	1
27	Phase 1 Study of MLN8237, an Aurora KinaseA (AURKA) Inhibitor, Combined with Vorinostat, a Histone Deacetylase (HDAC) Inhibitor, in Lymphoid Malignancies. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 4483-4483.	1.4	1
28	Downregulation of CD30, Resistance to MMAE, and Upregulation of MDR1 Are All Associated with Resistance to Brentuximab Vedotin. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 3643-3643.	1.4	1