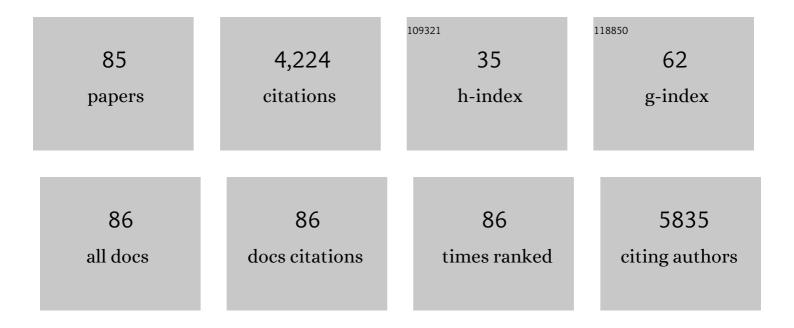
## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Tumor Microenvironment: A Milieu Hindering and Obstructing Antitumor Immune Responses. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 940.	4.8	423
2	CAR/FoxP3-engineered T regulatory cells target the CNS and suppress EAE upon intranasal delivery. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 112.	7.2	243
3	Addition of the CD28 signaling domain to chimeric T-cell receptors enhances chimeric T-cell resistance to T regulatory cells. Leukemia, 2006, 20, 1819-1828.	7.2	179
4	A Phase I/IIa Trial Using CD19-Targeted Third-Generation CAR T Cells for Lymphoma and Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2018, 24, 6185-6194.	7.0	177
5	Enhanced Tumor Eradication by Combining CTLA-4 or PD-1 Blockade With CpG Therapy. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2010, 33, 225-235.	2.4	171
6	Gemcitabine reduces MDSCs, tregs and TGFβ-1 while restoring the teff/treg ratio in patients with pancreatic cancer. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2016, 14, 282.	4.4	152
7	VEGF suppresses T″ymphocyte infiltration in the tumor microenvironment through inhibition of NFâ€îºBâ€induced endothelial activation. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 227-238.	0.5	147
8	Immune Response Is an Important Aspect of the Antitumor Effect Produced by a CD40L-Encoding Oncolytic Adenovirus. Cancer Research, 2012, 72, 2327-2338.	0.9	144
9	Targeted cancer immunotherapy with oncolytic adenovirus coding for a fully human monoclonal antibody specific for CTLA-4. Gene Therapy, 2012, 19, 988-998.	4.5	132
10	Shaping the Tumor Stroma and Sparking Immune Activation by CD40 and 4-1BB Signaling Induced by an Armed Oncolytic Virus. Clinical Cancer Research, 2017, 23, 5846-5857.	7.0	108
11	Increased Level of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells, Programmed Death Receptor Ligand 1/Programmed Death Receptor 1, and Soluble CD25 in Sokal High Risk Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55818.	2.5	102
12	Human Bladder Carcinoma is Dominated by T-Regulatory Cells and Th1 Inhibitory Cytokines. Journal of Urology, 2007, 177, 353-358.	0.4	97
13	Evaluation of Intracellular Signaling Downstream Chimeric Antigen Receptors. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0144787.	2.5	92
14	<i>AdCD40L</i> Immunogene Therapy for Bladder Carcinoma—The First Phase I/IIa Trial. Clinical Cancer Research, 2010, 16, 3279-3287.	7.0	89
15	Low interleukin-2 concentration favors generation of early memory T cells over effector phenotypes during chimeric antigen receptor T-cell expansion. Cytotherapy, 2017, 19, 689-702.	0.7	80
16	Differences in Expansion Potential of Naive Chimeric Antigen Receptor T Cells from Healthy Donors and Untreated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia Patients. Frontiers in Immunology, 2017, 8, 1956.	4.8	79
17	Adenovirus CD40 Ligand Gene Therapy Counteracts Immune Escape Mechanisms in the Tumor Microenvironment. Journal of Immunology, 2004, 172, 7200-7205.	0.8	72
18	The Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Imatinib and Dasatinib Reduce Myeloid Suppressor Cells and Release Effector Lymphocyte Responses. Molecular Cancer Therapeutics, 2015, 14, 1181-1191.	4.1	71

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19	Local CTLA4 blockade effectively restrains experimental pancreatic adenocarcinoma growth in vivo. Oncolmmunology, 2014, 3, e27614.	4.6	70
20	T regulatory cells control Tâ€cell proliferation partly by the release of soluble CD25 in patients with Bâ€cell malignancies. Immunology, 2010, 131, 371-376.	4.4	60
21	Phase 1 study of the protein deubiquitinase inhibitor VLX1570 in patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma. Investigational New Drugs, 2020, 38, 1448-1453.	2.6	58
22	Treatment Efficacy and Immune Stimulation by AdCD40L Gene Therapy of Spontaneous Canine Malignant Melanoma. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2013, 36, 350-358.	2.4	56
23	CAR T-Cell Therapy: The Role of Physical Barriers and Immunosuppression in Lymphoma. Human Gene Therapy, 2015, 26, 498-505.	2.7	56
24	Activation of myeloid and endothelial cells by CD40L gene therapy supports T-cell expansion and migration into the tumor microenvironment. Gene Therapy, 2017, 24, 92-103.	4.5	56
25	The Janus faces of CD40 in cancer. Seminars in Immunology, 2009, 21, 301-307.	5.6	53
26	AdCD40L Gene Therapy Counteracts T Regulatory Cells and Cures Aggressive Tumors in an Orthotopic Bladder Cancer Model. Clinical Cancer Research, 2005, 11, 8816-8821.	7.0	52
27	CD40L - A Multipotent Molecule for Tumor Therapy. Endocrine, Metabolic and Immune Disorders - Drug Targets, 2007, 7, 23-28.	1.2	50
28	Efficient Adenovector CD40 Ligand Immunotherapy of Canine Malignant Melanoma. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2008, 31, 377-384.	2.4	46
29	CpG Therapy is Superior to BCG in an Orthotopic Bladder Cancer Model and Generates CD4+ T-cell Immunity. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2008, 31, 34-42.	2.4	45
30	Genetically engineered T cells for the treatment of cancer. Journal of Internal Medicine, 2013, 273, 166-181.	6.0	45
31	POTENT ANTITUMOR EFFECTS OF CD154 TRANSDUCED TUMOR CELLS IN EXPERIMENTAL BLADDER CANCER. Journal of Urology, 2001, 166, 1093-1097.	0.4	41
32	Immunostimulatory AdCD40L gene therapy combined with low-dose cyclophosphamide in metastatic melanoma patients. British Journal of Cancer, 2016, 114, 872-880.	6.4	41
33	Both CD4 <sup>+</sup> â€fFoxP3 <sup>+</sup> and CD4 <sup>+</sup> â€fFoxP3 <sup>â^'</sup> T cells from patients with Bâ€cell malignancy express cytolytic markers and kill autologous leukaemic B cells <i>in vitro</i> . Immunology, 2011, 133, 296-306.	4.4	40
34	Optimization of the MB49 mouse bladder cancer model for adenoviral gene therapy. Laboratory Animals, 2005, 39, 384-393.	1.0	38
35	Complement Activation by CpG in a Human Whole Blood Loop System: Mechanisms and Immunomodulatory Effects. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 183, 6724-6732.	0.8	37
36	Adenovirus-mediated CD40L gene transfer increases Teffector/Tregulatory cell ratio and upregulates death receptors in metastatic melanoma patients. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2017, 15, 79.	4.4	37

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37	Adenovirus-mediated CD40 ligand therapy induces tumor cell apoptosis and systemic immunity in the TRAMP-C2 mouse prostate cancer model. Prostate, 2006, 66, 831-838.	2.3	36
38	Midgut carcinoid patients display increased numbers of regulatory T cells in peripheral blood with infiltration into tumor tissue. Acta OncolÃ <sup>3</sup> gica, 2009, 48, 391-400.	1.8	36
39	The Tâ€cell pool is anergized in patients with multiple sclerosis in remission. Immunology, 2009, 126, 92-101.	4.4	34
40	Adenovirus delivery of human CD40 ligand gene confers direct therapeutic effects on carcinomas. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2009, 16, 848-860.	4.6	32
41	Tâ€cell responses after haematopoietic stem cell transplantation for aggressive relapsing–remitting multiple sclerosis. Immunology, 2013, 140, 211-219.	4.4	32
42	CpG Oligonucleotide Therapy Cures Subcutaneous and Orthotopic Tumors and Evokes Protective Immunity in Murine Bladder Cancer. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2005, 28, 20-27.	2.4	30
43	T regulatory cells lacking CD25 are increased in MS during relapse. Autoimmunity, 2010, 43, 590-597.	2.6	30
44	IL-6 Signaling Blockade during CD40-Mediated Immune Activation Favors Antitumor Factors by Reducing TGF-β, Collagen Type I, and PD-L1/PD-1. Journal of Immunology, 2019, 202, 787-798.	0.8	30
45	Immunostimulatory oncolytic virotherapy for multiple myeloma targeting 4-1BB and/or CD40. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2020, 27, 948-959.	4.6	28
46	Boosting CAR T-cell responses in lymphoma by simultaneous targeting of CD40/4-1BB using oncolytic viral gene therapy. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2021, 70, 2851-2865.	4.2	28
47	T regulatory cells in Bâ€cell malignancy – tumour support or kiss of death?. Immunology, 2012, 135, 255-260.	4.4	24
48	Immunostimulatory Gene Therapy Using Oncolytic Viruses as Vehicles. Viruses, 2015, 7, 5780-5791.	3.3	24
49	Preclinical Evaluation of AdVince, an Oncolytic Adenovirus Adapted for Treatment of Liver Metastases from Neuroendocrine Cancer. Neuroendocrinology, 2017, 105, 54-66.	2.5	24
50	The anticancer effect of mebendazole may be due to M1 monocyte/macrophage activation via ERK1/2 and TLR8-dependent inflammasome activation. Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology, 2017, 39, 199-210.	2.4	23
51	An anergic immune signature in the tumor microenvironment of classical Hodgkin lymphoma is associated with inferior outcome. European Journal of Haematology, 2018, 100, 88-97.	2.2	22
52	Systemic immunity upon local oncolytic virotherapy armed with immunostimulatory genes may be supported by tumor-derived exosomes. Molecular Therapy - Oncolytics, 2021, 20, 508-518.	4.4	21
53	Dendritic cells engineered to express CD40L continuously produce IL12 and resist negative signals from Tr1/Th3 dominated tumors. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2006, 55, 588-597.	4.2	20
54	CD40L gene therapy tilts the myeloid cell profile and promotes infiltration of activated T lymphocytes. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2014, 21, 95-102.	4.6	20

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55	Plasma proteomics in CML patients before and after initiation of tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy reveals induced Th1 immunity and loss of angiogenic stimuli. Leukemia Research, 2016, 50, 95-103.	0.8	20
56	In vitro activation of cancer patient–derived dendritic cells by tumor cells genetically modified to express CD154. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2002, 9, 846-853.	4.6	19
57	Human urinary bladder carcinomas express adenovirus attachment and internalization receptors. Gene Therapy, 2002, 9, 547-553.	4.5	19
58	Local AdCD40L Gene Therapy is Effective for Disseminated Murine Experimental Cancer by Breaking T-cell Tolerance and Inducing Tumor Cell Growth Inhibition. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2009, 32, 785-792.	2.4	19
59	A phase 2a clinical study on the safety and efficacy of individualized dosed mebendazole in patients with advanced gastrointestinal cancer. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 8981.	3.3	18
60	AdCD40L—Crossing the Valley of Death?. International Reviews of Immunology, 2012, 31, 289-298.	3.3	17
61	Insertion of exogenous epitopes in the E3-19K of oncolytic adenoviruses to enhance TAP-independent presentation and immunogenicity. Gene Therapy, 2015, 22, 596-601.	4.5	17
62	Altered profile of immune regulatory cells in the peripheral blood of lymphoma patients. BMC Cancer, 2019, 19, 316.	2.6	16
63	Mebendazole stimulates CD14+ myeloid cells to enhance T-cell activation and tumour cell killing. Oncotarget, 2018, 9, 30805-30813.	1.8	16
64	The immunotherapy of prostate and bladder cancer. BJU International, 2005, 96, 728-735.	2.5	15
65	Enhanced therapeutic anti-tumor immunity induced by co-administration of 5-fluorouracil and adenovirus expressing CD40 ligand. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2014, 63, 273-282.	4.2	14
66	Mebendazole-induced M1 polarisation of THP-1 macrophages may involve DYRK1B inhibition. BMC Research Notes, 2019, 12, 234.	1.4	12
67	Potent antitumor effects of CD154 transduced tumor cells in experimental bladder cancer. Journal of Urology, 2001, 166, 1093-7.	0.4	10
68	Mebendazole is unique among tubulin-active drugs in activating the MEK–ERK pathway. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 13124.	3.3	9
69	Third Generation CD19-CAR T Cells for Relapsed and Refractory Lymphoma and Leukemia Report from the Swedish Phase I/IIa Trial. Blood, 2015, 126, 1534-1534.	1.4	9
70	Immune priming using DC- and TÂcell-targeting gene therapy sensitizes both treated and distant B16 tumors to checkpoint inhibition. Molecular Therapy - Oncolytics, 2022, 24, 429-442.	4.4	9
71	Evaluation of Diffusion-Weighted MRI and FDG-PET/CT to Assess Response to AdCD40L treatment in Metastatic Melanoma Patients. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 18069.	3.3	7
72	αBâ€Crystallin regulates expansion of CD11b <sup>+</sup> Grâ€1 <sup>+</sup> immature myeloid cells during tumor progression. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 151-162.	0.5	5

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73	Adenoviral CD40 Ligand Immunotherapy in 32 Canine Malignant Melanomas–Long-Term Follow Up. Frontiers in Veterinary Science, 2021, 8, 695222.	2.2	5
74	Local irradiation does not enhance the effect of immunostimulatory AdCD40L gene therapy combined with low dose cyclophosphamide in melanoma patients. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 78573-78587.	1.8	5
75	POTENT ANTITUMOR EFFECTS OF CD154 TRANSDUCED TUMOR CELLS IN EXPERIMENTAL BLADDER CANCER. Journal of Urology, 2001, , 1093-1097.	0.4	4
76	Intratumoral immunostimulatory AdCD40L gene therapy in patients with advanced solid tumors. Cancer Gene Therapy, 2020, 28, 1188-1197.	4.6	3
77	Reply to â€~Enhanced CD28 signaling may be a common mechanism underlying resistance to regulation' by E Wohlfert and Clark RB. Leukemia, 2007, 21, 175-175.	7.2	1
78	Increased TACE (Tumor necrosis factor-alpha±-converting enzyme; ADAM17) Activity Associates with Decreased CD62L Expression, Increased Soluble CD62L Plasma Levels and Predicts Molecular Response to Nilotinib Therapy in Patients with Early Chronic Phase Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML-CP): Results from an ENEST1st Substudy. Blood, 2015, 126, 4033-4033.	1.4	1
79	Adenovector gene transfer in bladder cancer: expression of receptors for viral attachment and internalization. European Journal of Cancer, 2001, 37, S87.	2.8	0
80	Genetic Engineering - A New Era for Cancer Immunotherapy?. Current Cancer Therapy Reviews, 2007, 3, 194-198.	0.3	0
81	Soluble IL2R (CD25), IL10 and PDL1 May Control T Cell Activation in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Blood, 2009, 114, 4252-4252.	1.4	0
82	ABT-737 Sensitizes B Cell Tumors for Killing by CD19-Retargeted T Cells,. Blood, 2011, 118, 4032-4032.	1.4	0
83	Increased Levels of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells (MDSCs) in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia and the Effect of Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors on MDSCs in Vitro. Blood, 2011, 118, 2744-2744.	1.4	0
84	Immune Monitoring In Patients With Early Chronic Phase Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML-CP) Treated With Frontline Nilotinib. Blood, 2013, 122, 2731-2731.	1.4	0
85	Marked Impact of Different Cytokines on Phenotype and Cytotoxic Activity of CD19-Specific CAR T Cells. Blood, 2016, 128, 3509-3509.	1.4	0