Dario Campana

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

107 papers	13,579 citations	28274 55 h-index	37204 96 g-index
108 all docs	108 docs citations	108 times ranked	11505 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Deletion of<i>IKZF1</i>and Prognosis in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 360, 470-480.	27.0	1,260
2	Treating Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia without Cranial Irradiation. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 360, 2730-2741.	27.0	1,059
3	Early T-cell precursor leukaemia: a subtype of very high-risk acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Lancet Oncology, The, 2009, 10, 147-156.	10.7	850
4	NK cells for cancer immunotherapy. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2020, 19, 200-218.	46.4	709
5	Genetic modification of primary natural killer cells overcomes inhibitory signals and induces specific killing of leukemic cells. Blood, 2005, 106, 376-383.	1.4	569
6	Expansion of Highly Cytotoxic Human Natural Killer Cells for Cancer Cell Therapy. Cancer Research, 2009, 69, 4010-4017.	0.9	526
7	Minimal residual disease-directed therapy for childhood acute myeloid leukaemia: results of the AML02 multicentre trial. Lancet Oncology, The, 2010, 11, 543-552.	10.7	514
8	Clinical importance of minimal residual disease in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2000, 96, 2691-2696.	1.4	406
9	Immunological detection of minimal residual disease in children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Lancet, The, 1998, 351, 550-554.	13.7	402
10	Deep-sequencing approach for minimal residual disease detection in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2012, 120, 5173-5180.	1.4	368
11	New markers for minimal residual disease detection in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2011, 117, 6267-6276.	1.4	273
12	A Chimeric Receptor with NKG2D Specificity Enhances Natural Killer Cell Activation and Killing of Tumor Cells. Cancer Research, 2013, 73, 1777-1786.	0.9	262
13	Prognostic importance of measuring early clearance of leukemic cells by flow cytometry in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2002, 100, 52-58.	1.4	240
14	Ancestry and pharmacogenomics of relapse in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Nature Genetics, 2011, 43, 237-241.	21.4	239
15	Blocking expression of inhibitory receptor NKG2A overcomes tumor resistance to NK cells. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 2094-2106.	8.2	225
16	Detection of minimal residual disease in acute leukemia by flow cytometry. Cytometry, 1999, 38, 139-152.	1.8	214
17	Cytotoxicity of Activated Natural Killer Cells against Pediatric Solid Tumors. Clinical Cancer Research, 2010, 16, 3901-3909.	7.0	204
18	Genome-wide Interrogation of Germline Genetic Variation Associated With Treatment Response in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 301, 393.	7.4	193

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19	Comparative Analysis of Different Approaches to Measure Treatment Response in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2012, 30, 3625-3632.	1.6	188
20	Clinical utility of sequential minimal residual disease measurements in the context of risk-based therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a prospective study. Lancet Oncology, The, 2015, 16, 465-474.	10.7	177
21	Detectable minimal residual disease before hematopoietic cell transplantation is prognostic but does not preclude cure for children with very-high-risk leukemia. Blood, 2012, 120, 468-472.	1.4	176
22	Use of peripheral blood instead of bone marrow to monitor residual disease in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2002, 100, 2399-2402.	1.4	171
23	2B4 (CD244) Signaling by Recombinant Antigen-specific Chimeric Receptors Costimulates Natural Killer Cell Activation to Leukemia and Neuroblastoma Cells. Clinical Cancer Research, 2009, 15, 4857-4866.	7.0	171
24	T Lymphocytes Expressing a CD16 Signaling Receptor Exert Antibody-Dependent Cancer Cell Killing. Cancer Research, 2014, 74, 93-103.	0.9	171
25	Large-scale ex vivo expansion and characterization of natural killer cells for clinical applications. Cytotherapy, 2012, 14, 1131-1143.	0.7	163
26	High success rate of hematopoietic cell transplantation regardless of donor source in children with very high-risk leukemia. Blood, 2011, 118, 223-230.	1.4	157
27	Ex Vivoâ€“expanded Natural Killer Cells Demonstrate Robust Proliferation In Vivo in High-risk Relapsed Multiple Myeloma Patients. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2015, 38, 24-36.	2.4	154
28	Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program, 2010, 2010, 7-12.	2.5	152
29	A clinically adaptable method to enhance the cytotoxicity of natural killer cells against B-cell malignancies. Cytotherapy, 2012, 14, 830-840.	0.7	149
30	Phase I Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Study of the Multikinase Inhibitor Sorafenib in Combination With Clofarabine and Cytarabine in Pediatric Relapsed/Refractory Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2011, 29, 3293-3300.	1.6	142
31	Determination of minimal residual disease in leukaemia patients. British Journal of Haematology, 2003, 121, 823-838.	2.5	133
32	Clinical significance of low levels of minimal residual disease at the end of remission induction therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2010, 115, 4657-4663.	1.4	132
33	Autonomous growth and increased cytotoxicity of natural killer cells expressing membrane-bound interleukin-15. Blood, 2014, 124, 1081-1088.	1.4	128
34	Clinical significance of residual disease during treatment in childhood acute myeloid leukaemia. British Journal of Haematology, 2003, 123, 243-252.	2.5	122
35	Blockade of CD7 expression in T cells for effective chimeric antigen receptor targeting of T-cell malignancies. Blood Advances, 2017, 1, 2348-2360.	5.2	117
36	Concurrent detection of minimal residual disease (MRD) in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia by flow cytometry and real-time PCR. British Journal of Haematology, 2005, 128, 774-782.	2.5	116

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37	A simplified flow cytometric assay identifies children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who have a superior clinical outcome. Blood, 2006, 108, 97-102.	1.4	114
38	Minimal residual diseaseâ€“guided therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2017, 129, 1913-1918.	1.4	106
39	A set of genes that regulate cell proliferation predicts treatment outcome in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2007, 110, 1271-1277.	1.4	104
40	Genes contributing to minimal residual disease in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: prognostic significance of CASP8AP2. Blood, 2006, 108, 1050-1057.	1.4	98
41	Highly activated and expanded natural killer cells for multiple myeloma immunotherapy. Haematologica, 2012, 97, 1348-1356.	3.5	97
42	Role of Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring in Adult and Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America, 2009, 23, 1083-1098.	2.2	94
43	Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Seminars in Hematology, 2009, 46, 100-106.	3.4	87
44	Minimal residual disease monitoring in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Current Opinion in Hematology, 2012, 19, 313-318.	2.5	84
45	Replicative potential of human natural killer cells. British Journal of Haematology, 2009, 145, 606-613.	2.5	83
46	Clinical significance of minimal residual disease in patients with acute leukaemia undergoing haematopoietic stem cell transplantation. British Journal of Haematology, 2013, 162, 147-161.	2.5	80
47	Minimal Residual Disease Studies by Flow Cytometry in Acute Leukemia. Acta Haematologica, 2004, 112, 8-15.	1.4	77
48	Advances in the immunological monitoring of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology, 2002, 15, 1-19.	1.7	76
49	Outcome of children with hypodiploid ALL treated with risk-directed therapy based on MRD levels. Blood, 2015, 126, 2896-2899.	1.4	76
50	Expanded and Activated Natural Killer Cells for Immunotherapy of Hepatocellular Carcinoma. Cancer Immunology Research, 2016, 4, 574-581.	3.4	76
51	Improved outcomes for myeloid leukemia of Down syndrome: a report from the Childrenâ€™s Oncology Group AAML0431 trial. Blood, 2017, 129, 3304-3313.	1.4	71
52	Clinical Significance of Novel Subtypes of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in the Context of Minimal Residual Diseaseâ€“Directed Therapy. Blood Cancer Discovery, 2021, 2, 326-337.	5.0	71
53	Expanded and armed natural killer cells for cancer treatment. Cytotherapy, 2016, 18, 1422-1434.	0.7	63
54	A novel anti-GD2/4-1BB chimeric antigen receptor triggers neuroblastoma cell killing. Oncotarget, 2015, 6, 24884-24894.	1.8	61

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55	Status of minimal residual disease testing in childhood haematological malignancies. British Journal of Haematology, 2008, 143, 481-489.	2.5	60
56	Universal monitoring of minimal residual disease in acute myeloid leukemia. JCI Insight, 2018, 3, .	5.0	60
57	A novel method to generate T-cell receptorâ€"deficient chimeric antigen receptor T cells. Blood Advances, 2018, 2, 517-528.	5.2	56
58	4-1BB Chimeric Antigen Receptors. Cancer Journal (Sudbury, Mass), 2014, 20, 134-140.	2.0	48
59	Progress of Minimal Residual Disease Studies in Childhood Acute Leukemia. Current Hematologic Malignancy Reports, 2010, 5, 169-176.	2.3	46
60	Therapeutic potential of highly cytotoxic natural killer cells for gastric cancer. International Journal of Cancer, 2014, 135, 1390-1398.	5.1	44
61	Minimal Residual Disease Quantitation in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Clinical Lymphoma and Myeloma, 2009, 9, S281-S285.	1.4	42
62	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin can reduce minimal residual disease in patients with childhood acute myeloid leukemia. Cancer, 2013, 119, 4036-4043.	4.1	41
63	Reducedâ€"dose intensity therapy for pediatric lymphoblastic leukemia: long-term results of the Recife RELLA05 pilot study. Blood, 2020, 135, 1458-1466.	1.4	39
64	Phase I Trial of Expanded, Activated Autologous NK-cell Infusions with Trastuzumab in Patients with HER2-positive Cancers. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26, 4494-4502.	7.0	38
65	Molecular Determinants of Treatment Response in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program, 2008, 2008, 366-373.	2.5	33
66	Chimeric antigen receptorâ€"T cells with cytokine neutralizing capacity. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 1419-1431.	5.2	27
67	Fas activates NF-Î°B and induces apoptosis in T-cell lines by signaling pathways distinct from those induced by TNF-Î±. Cell Death and Differentiation, 1997, 4, 130-139.	11.2	24
68	Natural Killer Cell Reprogramming with Chimeric Immune Receptors. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2013, 969, 203-220.	0.9	23
69	Should Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia be Standard of Care?. Current Hematologic Malignancy Reports, 2012, 7, 170-177.	2.3	20
70	Human NK cells maintain licensing status and are subject to killer immunoglobulin-like receptor (KIR) and KIR-ligand inhibition following ex vivo expansion. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2016, 65, 1047-1059.	4.2	20
71	Measurements of treatment response in childhood acute leukemia. The Korean Journal of Hematology, 2012, 47, 245.	0.7	19
72	Acquisition, Preparation, and Functional Assessment of Human NK Cells for Adoptive Immunotherapy. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2010, 651, 61-77.	0.9	18

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73	Concordance of two approaches in monitoring of minimal residual disease in B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Fusion transcripts and leukemia-associated immunophenotypes. Journal of the Formosan Medical Association, 2017, 116, 774-781.	1.7	17
74	Detection of Residual Leukemia with Immunologic Methods: Technical Developments and Clinical Implications. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 1994, 13, 31-34.	1.3	16
75	Combination chemotherapy with clofarabine, cyclophosphamide, and etoposide in children with refractory or relapsed haematological malignancies. British Journal of Haematology, 2012, 156, 275-279.	2.5	16
76	Karyotype and T-cell receptor expression in t-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1992, 4, 41-45.	2.8	14
77	Minimal Residual Disease Studies in Acute Leukemia. Pathology Patterns Reviews, 2004, 122, S47-S57.	0.4	12
78	Growth Requirements of Normal and Leukemic Human B Cell Progenitors. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 1994, 13, 359-371.	1.3	11
79	Monitoring minimal residual disease in acute leukemia: expectations, possibilities and initial clinical results. International Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Research, 1994, 24, 132-138.	1.0	11
80	Phase I study of expanded natural killer cells in combination with cetuximab for recurrent/metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy, 2022, 71, 2277-2286.	4.2	11
81	Autologous Expanded Natural Killer Cells As a New Therapeutic Option for High-Risk Myeloma. Blood, 2011, 118, 2918-2918.	1.4	8
82	A novel Î» integrase-mediated seamless vector transgenesis platform for therapeutic protein expression. Nucleic Acids Research, 2018, 46, e99-e99.	14.5	7
83	Specific stimulation of T lymphocytes with erythropoietin for adoptive immunotherapy. Blood, 2020, 135, 668-679.	1.4	7
84	Engineering of Natural Killer Cells for Clinical Application. Methods in Molecular Biology, 2020, 2097, 91-105.	0.9	6
85	Minimal residual disease in pediatric ALL. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 78251-78252.	1.8	5
86	Therapeutic Targeting of the Hypoxic Microenvironment in Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia.. Blood, 2009, 114, 2040-2040.	1.4	4
87	Highly Sensitive Detection of Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Using Next-Generation Sequencing of Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Variable Region. Blood, 2011, 118, 2540-2540.	1.4	4
88	Role of minimal residual disease evaluation in leukemia therapy. Current Hematologic Malignancy Reports, 2008, 3, 155-160.	2.3	3
89	Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukemia (AMKL) in Children without Down Syndrome.. Blood, 2009, 114, 482-482.	1.4	3
90	Clinical Activity, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of Sorafenib In Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia.. Blood, 2010, 116, 1073-1073.	1.4	3

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91	Gene Expression Patterns Associated with Cytarabine Pharmacology and Outcome in Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia.. Blood, 2009, 114, 114-114.	1.4	3
92	Minimal residual disease. , 2006, , 679-706.		1
93	Overcoming Chemotherapy Resistance in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia by Targeting Ion Channels.. Blood, 2009, 114, 3085-3085.	1.4	1
94	Adoptively Transferred Expanded Natural Killer Cells Inhibit Myeloma Tumor Growth In Vivo.. Blood, 2009, 114, 953-953.	1.4	1
95	Excellent Outcome for ETV6/RUNX1-Positive Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) with Contemporary Therapy. Blood, 2010, 116, 495-495.	1.4	1
96	Clofarabine-Based Chemotherapy for KMT2Ar Infantile Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2021, 138, 3406-3406.	1.4	1
97	Monitoring minimal residual disease in pediatric hematologic malignancies. Clinical Advances in Hematology and Oncology, 2007, 5, 876-7, 915.	0.3	1
98	Increasing the antineoplastic potential of natural killer cells with a chimeric receptor activated by NKG2D ligands. OncoImmunology, 2013, 2, e24899.	4.6	0
99	Inhibition of Class I PI3K Isoforms Restores the Sensitivity of Acute Myelogenous Leukemia Cells to Multi-Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in the Bone Marrow Microenvironment.. Blood, 2009, 114, 1734-1734.	1.4	0
100	Minimal Residual Diseaseâ€"Directed Therapy for Childhood Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Results of the AML02 Multicenter Trial.. Blood, 2009, 114, 16-16.	1.4	0
101	Improved Prognosis for Older Adolescents with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2010, 116, 498-498.	1.4	0
102	Targeting the Leukemia-Associated Hypoxic Microenvironment with Hypoxia-Activated Prodrug PR-104. Blood, 2010, 116, 868-868.	1.4	0
103	Systemic Exposure to Dexamethasone and Asparaginase Affects Risk of Relapse in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2011, 118, 2550-2550.	1.4	0
104	Discovery of Novel Recurrent Mutations in Childhood Early T-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia by Whole Genome Sequencing - a Report From the St Jude Children's Research Hospital - Washington University Pediatric Cancer Genome Project. Blood, 2011, 118, 68-68.	1.4	0
105	Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Germline Polymorphisms Associated with Relapse of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2012, 120, 878-878.	1.4	0
106	Autologous Activated and Expanded Natural Killer Cells Are Safe and Clinically Actives in Multiple Myeloma. Blood, 2015, 126, 1856-1856.	1.4	0
107	ZAP-70 tyrosine kinase is constitutively expressed and phosphorylated in B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells. Haematologica, 2005, 90, 867.	3.5	0