

Dario Campana

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

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	Phase I study of expanded natural killer cells in combination with cetuximab for recurrent/metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2022, 71, 2277-2286.	4.2	11
2	Clinical Significance of Novel Subtypes of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in the Context of Minimal Residual Disease—Directed Therapy. <i>Blood Cancer Discovery</i> , 2021, 2, 326-337.	5.0	71
3	Clofarabine-Based Chemotherapy for KMT2Ar Infantile Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2021, 138, 3406-3406.	1.4	1
4	NK cells for cancer immunotherapy. <i>Nature Reviews Drug Discovery</i> , 2020, 19, 200-218.	46.4	709
5	Reduced dose intensity therapy for pediatric lymphoblastic leukemia: long-term results of the Recife RELLAO5 pilot study. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 135, 1458-1466.	1.4	39
6	Phase I Trial of Expanded, Activated Autologous NK-cell Infusions with Trastuzumab in Patients with HER2-positive Cancers. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2020, 26, 4494-4502.	7.0	38
7	Specific stimulation of T lymphocytes with erythropoietin for adoptive immunotherapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2020, 135, 668-679.	1.4	7
8	Chimeric antigen receptor—T cells with cytokine neutralizing capacity. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2020, 4, 1419-1431.	5.2	27
9	Engineering of Natural Killer Cells for Clinical Application. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 2097, 91-105.	0.9	6
10	Blocking expression of inhibitory receptor NKG2A overcomes tumor resistance to NK cells. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2019, 129, 2094-2106.	8.2	225
11	Universal monitoring of minimal residual disease in acute myeloid leukemia. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2018, 3, .	5.0	60
12	A novel λ integrase-mediated seamless vector transgenesis platform for therapeutic protein expression. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 2018, 46, e99-e99.	14.5	7
13	A novel method to generate T-cell receptor—deficient chimeric antigen receptor T cells. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2018, 2, 517-528.	5.2	56
14	Minimal residual disease—guided therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 129, 1913-1918.	1.4	106
15	Concordance of two approaches in monitoring of minimal residual disease in B-precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia: Fusion transcripts and leukemia-associated immunophenotypes. <i>Journal of the Formosan Medical Association</i> , 2017, 116, 774-781.	1.7	17
16	Improved outcomes for myeloid leukemia of Down syndrome: a report from the Children's Oncology Group AAML0431 trial. <i>Blood</i> , 2017, 129, 3304-3313.	1.4	71
17	Blockade of CD7 expression in T cells for effective chimeric antigen receptor targeting of T-cell malignancies. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2017, 1, 2348-2360.	5.2	117
18	Minimal residual disease in pediatric ALL. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 78251-78252.	1.8	5

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19	Expanded and armed natural killer cells for cancer treatment. <i>Cytotherapy</i> , 2016, 18, 1422-1434.	0.7	63
20	Human NK cells maintain licensing status and are subject to killer immunoglobulin-like receptor (KIR) and KIR-ligand inhibition following ex vivo expansion. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2016, 65, 1047-1059.	4.2	20
21	Expanded and Activated Natural Killer Cells for Immunotherapy of Hepatocellular Carcinoma. <i>Cancer Immunology Research</i> , 2016, 4, 574-581.	3.4	76
22	Outcome of children with hypodiploid ALL treated with risk-directed therapy based on MRD levels. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 2896-2899.	1.4	76
23	Ex Vivo "expanded Natural Killer Cells Demonstrate Robust Proliferation In Vivo in High-risk Relapsed Multiple Myeloma Patients. <i>Journal of Immunotherapy</i> , 2015, 38, 24-36.	2.4	154
24	Clinical utility of sequential minimal residual disease measurements in the context of risk-based therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: a prospective study. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2015, 16, 465-474.	10.7	177
25	A novel anti-GD2/4-1BB chimeric antigen receptor triggers neuroblastoma cell killing. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2015, 6, 24884-24894.	1.8	61
26	Autologous Activated and Expanded Natural Killer Cells Are Safe and Clinically Actives in Multiple Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 1856-1856.	1.4	0
27	4-1BB Chimeric Antigen Receptors. <i>Cancer Journal (Sudbury, Mass)</i> , 2014, 20, 134-140.	2.0	48
28	Therapeutic potential of highly cytotoxic natural killer cells for gastric cancer. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2014, 135, 1390-1398.	5.1	44
29	Autonomous growth and increased cytotoxicity of natural killer cells expressing membrane-bound interleukin-15. <i>Blood</i> , 2014, 124, 1081-1088.	1.4	128
30	T Lymphocytes Expressing a CD16 Signaling Receptor Exert Antibody-Dependent Cancer Cell Killing. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2014, 74, 93-103.	0.9	171
31	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin can reduce minimal residual disease in patients with childhood acute myeloid leukemia. <i>Cancer</i> , 2013, 119, 4036-4043.	4.1	41
32	A Chimeric Receptor with NKG2D Specificity Enhances Natural Killer Cell Activation and Killing of Tumor Cells. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 73, 1777-1786.	0.9	262
33	Natural Killer Cell Reprogramming with Chimeric Immune Receptors. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2013, 969, 203-220.	0.9	23
34	Clinical significance of minimal residual disease in patients with acute leukaemia undergoing haematopoietic stem cell transplantation. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2013, 162, 147-161.	2.5	80
35	Increasing the antineoplastic potential of natural killer cells with a chimeric receptor activated by NKG2D ligands. <i>Oncimmunology</i> , 2013, 2, e24899.	4.6	0
36	Minimal residual disease monitoring in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Current Opinion in Hematology</i> , 2012, 19, 313-318.	2.5	84

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37	Highly activated and expanded natural killer cells for multiple myeloma immunotherapy. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2012, 97, 1348-1356.	3.5	97
38	Deep-sequencing approach for minimal residual disease detection in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 5173-5180.	1.4	368
39	Detectable minimal residual disease before hematopoietic cell transplantation is prognostic but does not preclude cure for children with very-high-risk leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 468-472.	1.4	176
40	Comparative Analysis of Different Approaches to Measure Treatment Response in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2012, 30, 3625-3632.	1.6	188
41	Large-scale ex vivo expansion and characterization of natural killer cells for clinical applications. <i>Cytotherapy</i> , 2012, 14, 1131-1143.	0.7	163
42	A clinically adaptable method to enhance the cytotoxicity of natural killer cells against B-cell malignancies. <i>Cytotherapy</i> , 2012, 14, 830-840.	0.7	149
43	Measurements of treatment response in childhood acute leukemia. <i>The Korean Journal of Hematology</i> , 2012, 47, 245.	0.7	19
44	Should Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia be Standard of Care?. <i>Current Hematologic Malignancy Reports</i> , 2012, 7, 170-177.	2.3	20
45	Combination chemotherapy with clofarabine, cyclophosphamide, and etoposide in children with refractory or relapsed haematological malignancies. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2012, 156, 275-279.	2.5	16
46	Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies Germline Polymorphisms Associated with Relapse of Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2012, 120, 878-878.	1.4	0
47	New markers for minimal residual disease detection in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 117, 6267-6276.	1.4	273
48	High success rate of hematopoietic cell transplantation regardless of donor source in children with very high-risk leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 223-230.	1.4	157
49	Ancestry and pharmacogenomics of relapse in acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2011, 43, 237-241.	21.4	239
50	Phase I Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Study of the Multikinase Inhibitor Sorafenib in Combination With Clofarabine and Cytarabine in Pediatric Relapsed/Refractory Leukemia. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2011, 29, 3293-3300.	1.6	142
51	Highly Sensitive Detection of Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Using Next-Generation Sequencing of Immunoglobulin Heavy Chain Variable Region. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2540-2540.	1.4	4
52	Autologous Expanded Natural Killer Cells As a New Therapeutic Option for High-Risk Myeloma. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2918-2918.	1.4	8
53	Systemic Exposure to Dexamethasone and Asparaginase Affects Risk of Relapse in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2550-2550.	1.4	0
54	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. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 68-68.	1.4	0

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55	Clinical significance of low levels of minimal residual disease at the end of remission induction therapy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 115, 4657-4663.	1.4	132
56	Progress of Minimal Residual Disease Studies in Childhood Acute Leukemia. <i>Current Hematologic Malignancy Reports</i> , 2010, 5, 169-176.	2.3	46
57	Cytotoxicity of Activated Natural Killer Cells against Pediatric Solid Tumors. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2010, 16, 3901-3909.	7.0	204
58	Minimal residual disease-directed therapy for childhood acute myeloid leukaemia: results of the AML02 multicentre trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , 2010, 11, 543-552.	10.7	514
59	Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program</i> , 2010, 2010, 7-12.	2.5	152
60	Acquisition, Preparation, and Functional Assessment of Human NK Cells for Adoptive Immunotherapy. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2010, 651, 61-77.	0.9	18
61	Clinical Activity, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of Sorafenib In Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 1073-1073.	1.4	3
62	Improved Prognosis for Older Adolescents with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 498-498.	1.4	0
63	Targeting the Leukemia-Associated Hypoxic Microenvironment with Hypoxia-Activated Prodrug PR-104. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 868-868.	1.4	0
64	Excellent Outcome for ETV6/RUNX1-Positive Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) with Contemporary Therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 495-495.	1.4	1
65	Genome-wide Interrogation of Germline Genetic Variation Associated With Treatment Response in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2009, 301, 393.	7.4	193
66	2B4 (CD244) Signaling by Recombinant Antigen-specific Chimeric Receptors Costimulates Natural Killer Cell Activation to Leukemia and Neuroblastoma Cells. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2009, 15, 4857-4866.	7.0	171
67	Replicative potential of human natural killer cells. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2009, 145, 606-613.	2.5	83
68	Deletion of <i>IKZF1</i> and Prognosis in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2009, 360, 470-480.	27.0	1,260
69	Minimal Residual Disease in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Seminars in Hematology</i> , 2009, 46, 100-106.	3.4	87
70	Minimal Residual Disease Quantitation in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Clinical Lymphoma and Myeloma</i> , 2009, 9, S281-S285.	1.4	42
71	Treating Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia without Cranial Irradiation. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2009, 360, 2730-2741.	27.0	1,059
72	Expansion of Highly Cytotoxic Human Natural Killer Cells for Cancer Cell Therapy. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2009, 69, 4010-4017.	0.9	526

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73	Early T-cell precursor leukaemia: a subtype of very high-risk acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2009, 10, 147-156.	10.7	850
74	Role of Minimal Residual Disease Monitoring in Adult and Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America</i> , 2009, 23, 1083-1098.	2.2	94
75	Therapeutic Targeting of the Hypoxic Microenvironment in Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 2040-2040.	1.4	4
76	Overcoming Chemotherapy Resistance in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia by Targeting Ion Channels.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 3085-3085.	1.4	1
77	Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukemia (AMKL) in Children without Down Syndrome.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 482-482.	1.4	3
78	Gene Expression Patterns Associated with Cytarabine Pharmacology and Outcome in Pediatric Acute Myeloid Leukemia.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 114-114.	1.4	3
79	Inhibition of Class I PI3K Isoforms Restores the Sensitivity of Acute Myelogenous Leukemia Cells to Multi-Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors in the Bone Marrow Microenvironment.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 1734-1734.	1.4	0
80	Minimal Residual Diseaseâ€œDirected Therapy for Childhood Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Results of the AML02 Multicenter Trial.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 16-16.	1.4	0
81	Adoptively Transferred Expanded Natural Killer Cells Inhibit Myeloma Tumor Growth In Vivo.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 953-953.	1.4	1
82	Role of minimal residual disease evaluation in leukemia therapy. <i>Current Hematologic Malignancy Reports</i> , 2008, 3, 155-160.	2.3	3
83	Status of minimal residual disease testing in childhood haematological malignancies. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2008, 143, 481-489.	2.5	60
84	Molecular Determinants of Treatment Response in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. <i>Hematology American Society of Hematology Education Program</i> , 2008, 2008, 366-373.	2.5	33
85	A set of genes that regulate cell proliferation predicts treatment outcome in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 1271-1277.	1.4	104
86	Monitoring minimal residual disease in pediatric hematologic malignancies. <i>Clinical Advances in Hematology and Oncology</i> , 2007, 5, 876-7, 915.	0.3	1
87	Genes contributing to minimal residual disease in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia: prognostic significance of CASP8AP2. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 1050-1057.	1.4	98
88	A simplified flow cytometric assay identifies children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who have a superior clinical outcome. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 97-102.	1.4	114
89	Minimal residual disease. , 2006, , 679-706.		1
90	Genetic modification of primary natural killer cells overcomes inhibitory signals and induces specific killing of leukemic cells. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 376-383.	1.4	569

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91	Concurrent detection of minimal residual disease (MRD) in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia by flow cytometry and real-time PCR. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2005, 128, 774-782.	2.5	116
92	ZAP-70 tyrosine kinase is constitutively expressed and phosphorylated in B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2005, 90, 867.	3.5	0
93	Minimal Residual Disease Studies by Flow Cytometry in Acute Leukemia. <i>Acta Haematologica</i> , 2004, 112, 8-15.	1.4	77
94	Minimal Residual Disease Studies in Acute Leukemia. <i>Pathology Patterns Reviews</i> , 2004, 122, S47-S57.	0.4	12
95	Determination of minimal residual disease in leukaemia patients. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2003, 121, 823-838.	2.5	133
96	Clinical significance of residual disease during treatment in childhood acute myeloid leukaemia. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2003, 123, 243-252.	2.5	122
97	Prognostic importance of measuring early clearance of leukemic cells by flow cytometry in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2002, 100, 52-58.	1.4	240
98	Advances in the immunological monitoring of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology</i> , 2002, 15, 1-19.	1.7	76
99	Use of peripheral blood instead of bone marrow to monitor residual disease in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2002, 100, 2399-2402.	1.4	171
100	Clinical importance of minimal residual disease in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2000, 96, 2691-2696.	1.4	406
101	Detection of minimal residual disease in acute leukemia by flow cytometry. <i>Cytometry</i> , 1999, 38, 139-152.	1.8	214
102	Immunological detection of minimal residual disease in children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 1998, 351, 550-554.	13.7	402
103	Fas activates NF- κ B and induces apoptosis in T-cell lines by signaling pathways distinct from those induced by TNF- α . <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 1997, 4, 130-139.	11.2	24
104	Growth Requirements of Normal and Leukemic Human B Cell Progenitors. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 1994, 13, 359-371.	1.3	11
105	Detection of Residual Leukemia with Immunologic Methods: Technical Developments and Clinical Implications. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 1994, 13, 31-34.	1.3	16
106	Monitoring minimal residual disease in acute leukemia: expectations, possibilities and initial clinical results. <i>International Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Research</i> , 1994, 24, 132-138.	1.0	11
107	Karyotype and T-cell receptor expression in t-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Genes Chromosomes and Cancer</i> , 1992, 4, 41-45.	2.8	14