

Holger N Lode

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

50
papers

1,859
citations

331670

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h-index

265206

42
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51
all docs

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docs citations

51
times ranked

2120
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Interleukin 2 with anti-GD2 antibody ch14.18/CHO (dinutuximab beta) in patients with high-risk neuroblastoma (HR-NBL1/SIOPEN): a multicentre, randomised, phase 3 trial. <i>Lancet Oncology</i> , The, 2018, 19, 1617-1629.	10.7	252
2	Natural Killer Cell-Mediated Eradication of Neuroblastoma Metastases to Bone Marrow by Targeted Interleukin-2 Therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 1998, 91, 1706-1715.	1.4	171
3	NK cells engineered to express a GD ₂ -specific antigen receptor display built-in ADCC-like activity against tumour cells of neuroectodermal origin. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 16, 569-581.	3.6	163
4	Anti-neuroblastoma effect of ch14.18 antibody produced in CHO cells is mediated by NK-cells in mice. <i>Molecular Immunology</i> , 2005, 42, 1311-1319.	2.2	99
5	Investigation of the Role of Dinutuximab Beta-Based Immunotherapy in the SIOPEN High-Risk Neuroblastoma 1 Trial (HR-NBL1). <i>Cancers</i> , 2020, 12, 309.	3.7	84
6	EZH2 Inhibition in Ewing Sarcoma Upregulates GD2 Expression for Targeting with Gene-Modified T Cells. <i>Molecular Therapy</i> , 2019, 27, 933-946.	8.2	69
7	Ch14.18 antibody produced in CHO cells in relapsed or refractory Stage 4 neuroblastoma patients. <i>MAbs</i> , 2013, 5, 801-809.	5.2	66
8	Characterization of GD2 Peptide Mimotope DNA Vaccines Effective against Spontaneous Neuroblastoma Metastases. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2006, 66, 10567-10575.	0.9	63
9	Survivin minigene DNA vaccination is effective against neuroblastoma. <i>International Journal of Cancer</i> , 2009, 125, 104-114.	5.1	63
10	Fractalkine (CX3CL1) and Interleukin-2 Enriched Neuroblastoma Microenvironment Induces Eradication of Metastases Mediated by T Cells and Natural Killer Cells. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2007, 67, 2331-2338.	0.9	62
11	Tolerability, response and outcome of high-risk neuroblastoma patients treated with long-term infusion of anti-GD ₂ antibody ch14.18/CHO. <i>MAbs</i> , 2018, 10, 55-61.	5.2	57
12	Salmonella SL7207 application is the most effective DNA vaccine delivery method for successful tumor eradication in a murine model for neuroblastoma. <i>Cancer Letters</i> , 2013, 331, 167-173.	7.2	53
13	PD-1 blockade augments anti-neuroblastoma immune response induced by anti-GD ₂ antibody ch14.18/CHO. <i>Oncolimmunology</i> , 2017, 6, e1343775.	4.6	53
14	Targeted Cytokines for Cancer Immunotherapy. <i>Immunologic Research</i> , 2000, 21, 279-288.	2.9	49
15	Vaccination with anti-idiotypic antibody ganglidiomab mediates a GD2-specific anti-neuroblastoma immune response. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2013, 62, 999-1010.	4.2	44
16	Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of ch14.18/CHO in relapsed/refractory high-risk neuroblastoma patients treated by long-term infusion in combination with IL-2. <i>MAbs</i> , 2016, 8, 604-616.	5.2	43
17	Neuroblastoma patients with high-affinity FCGR2A, -3A and stimulatory KIR 2DS2 treated by long-term infusion of anti-GD2 antibody ch14.18/CHO show higher ADCC levels and improved event-free survival. <i>Oncolimmunology</i> , 2016, 5, e1235108.	4.6	39
18	Disialoganglioside-specific human natural killer cells are effective against drug-resistant neuroblastoma. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2015, 64, 621-634.	4.2	38

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19	A rationally designed tyrosine hydroxylase DNA vaccine induces specific antineuroblastoma immunity. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2008, 7, 2241-2251.	4.1	35
20	Nivolumab and dinutuximab beta in two patients with refractory neuroblastoma. , 2020, 8, e000540.		33
21	Anti-GD2-ch14.18/CHO coated nanoparticles mediate glioblastoma (GBM)-specific delivery of the aromatase inhibitor, Letrozole, reducing proliferation, migration and chemoresistance in patient-derived GBM tumor cells. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 16605-16620.	1.8	30
22	Functional Bioassays for Immune Monitoring of High-Risk Neuroblastoma Patients Treated with ch14.18/CHO Anti-GD2 Antibody. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e107692.	2.5	25
23	Xenogeneic immunization with human tyrosine hydroxylase DNA vaccines suppresses growth of established neuroblastoma. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2009, 8, 2392-2401.	4.1	23
24	GMP-Compliant Manufacturing of TRUCKs: CAR T Cells targeting GD2 and Releasing Inducible IL-18. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2022, 13, 839783.	4.8	20
25	Randomization of dose-reduced subcutaneous interleukin-2 (scIL2) in maintenance immunotherapy (IT) with anti-GD2 antibody dinutuximab beta (DB) long-term infusion (LTI) in front-line high-risk neuroblastoma patients: Early results from the HR-NBL1/SIOPEN trial.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 10013-10013.	1.6	19
26	GD2 targeting by dinutuximab beta is a promising immunotherapeutic approach against malignant glioma. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2020, 147, 577-585.	2.9	18
27	Targeting of MYCN by means of DNA vaccination is effective against neuroblastoma in mice. <i>Cancer Immunology, Immunotherapy</i> , 2015, 64, 1215-1227.	4.2	17
28	Inflammatory response and treatment tolerance of long-term infusion of the anti-GD2 antibody ch14.18/CHO in combination with interleukin-2 in patients with high-risk neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2018, 65, e26967.	1.5	15
29	Low CD4 ⁺ /CD25 ⁺ /CD127 ⁺ regulatory T cell- and high INF- γ levels are associated with improved survival of neuroblastoma patients treated with long-term infusion of ch14.18/CHO combined with interleukin-2. <i>Onc Immunology</i> , 2019, 8, 1661194.	4.6	14
30	Randomized use of anti-GD2 antibody dinutuximab beta (DB) long-term infusion with and without subcutaneous interleukin-2 (scIL-2) in high-risk neuroblastoma patients with relapsed and refractory disease: Results from the SIOPEN LTI-trial.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 37, 10014-10014.	1.6	14
31	Validated detection of human anti-chimeric immune responses in serum of neuroblastoma patients treated with ch14.18/CHO. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2014, 407, 108-115.	1.4	13
32	Impact of HACA on Immunomodulation and Treatment Toxicity Following ch14.18/CHO Long-Term Infusion with Interleukin-2: Results from a SIOPEN Phase 2 Trial. <i>Cancers</i> , 2018, 10, 387.	3.7	13
33	Validated detection of anti-GD2 antibody ch14.18/CHO in serum of neuroblastoma patients using anti-idiotypic antibody ganglidiomab. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 2013, 398-399, 51-59.	1.4	12
34	Generation and Characterization of a Human/Mouse Chimeric GD2-Mimicking Anti-Idiotypic Antibody Ganglidiomab for Active Immunotherapy against Neuroblastoma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0150479.	2.5	12
35	DNA Minigene Vaccination for Adjuvant Neuroblastoma Therapy. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1028, 113-121.	3.8	11
36	GD2-directed bispecific trifunctional antibody outperforms dinutuximab beta in a murine model for aggressive metastasized neuroblastoma. , 2021, 9, e002923.		11

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37	Immunomonitoring of Stage IV Relapsed Neuroblastoma Patients Undergoing Haploidentical Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation and Subsequent GD2 (ch14.18/CHO) Antibody Treatment. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2021, 12, 690467.	4.8	10
38	Nutrient mixture including vitamin C, L-lysine, L-proline, and epigallocatechin is ineffective against tumor growth and metastasis in a syngeneic neuroblastoma model. <i>Pediatric Blood and Cancer</i> , 2008, 50, 284-288.	1.5	7
39	Reduction of CD11b ⁺ myeloid suppressive cells augments anti-neuroblastoma immune response induced by the anti-GD2 antibody ch14.18/CHO. <i>Oncolmunology</i> , 2020, 9, 1836768.	4.6	6
40	Immunotherapy with anti-GD2 antibody ch14.18/CHO±IL2 within the HR-NBL1/SIOPEN trial to improve outcome of high-risk neuroblastoma patients compared to historical controls.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2018, 36, 10539-10539.	1.6	6
41	Impact of IL-2 on Treatment Tolerance in Patients With High-Risk Neuroblastoma Treated With Dinutuximab Beta-Based Immunotherapy. <i>Frontiers in Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 8, 582820.	1.9	6
42	Clinical Phenotype and Management of Severe Neurotoxicity Observed in Patients with Neuroblastoma Treated with Dinutuximab Beta in Clinical Trials. <i>Cancers</i> , 2022, 14, 1919.	3.7	6
43	Co-expression of IL-15 enhances anti-neuroblastoma effectivity of a tyrosine hydroxylase-directed DNA vaccination in mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0207320.	2.5	5
44	MYCN-targeting vaccines and immunotherapeutics. <i>Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics</i> , 2016, 12, 2257-2258.	3.3	4
45	First-line Anti-GD2 Therapy Combined With Consolidation Chemotherapy in 3 Patients With Newly Diagnosed Metastatic Ewing Sarcoma or Ewing-like Sarcoma. <i>Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology</i> , 2022, 44, e948-e953.	0.6	4
46	Neuroblastoma with intracerebral metastases and the need for neurosurgery: a single-center experience. <i>Journal of Neurosurgery: Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 25, 51-56.	1.3	2
47	Approaches to Passive and Active Vaccination against Neuroblastoma. <i>Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine</i> , 0, , 150-162.	0.4	0
48	Neuroblastom. <i>Springer Reference Medizin</i> , 2021, , 1-14.	0.0	0
49	MDR-1 Recognition by Cytotoxic T Cells.. <i>Blood</i> , 2004, 104, 1346-1346.	1.4	0
50	Effective Induction of Apoptosis by Mistletoe Plant Extracts in an Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Model.. <i>Blood</i> , 2006, 108, 1880-1880.	1.4	0