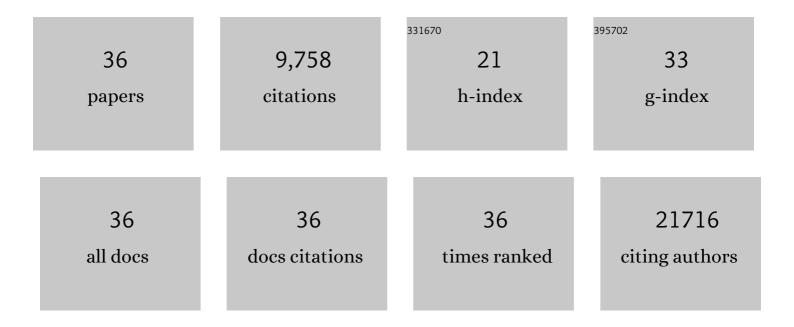
## Hong-Ming Hu

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Peritumoral administration of DRibbles-pulsed antigen-presenting cells enhances the antitumor efficacy of anti-GITR and anti-PD-1 antibodies via an antigen presenting independent mechanism. , 2019, 7, 311.		11
2	Activating the Nucleic Acid-Sensing Machinery for Anticancer Immunity. International Review of Cell and Molecular Biology, 2019, 344, 173-214.	3.2	31
3	Vx3-Functionalized Alumina Nanoparticles Assisted Enrichment of Ubiquitinated Proteins from Cancer Cells for Enhanced Cancer Immunotherapy. Bioconjugate Chemistry, 2018, 29, 786-794.	3.6	13
4	Tumor cell-released autophagosomes (TRAPs) promote immunosuppression through induction of M2-like macrophages with increased expression of PD-L1. , 2018, 6, 151.		110
5	Glatiramer Acetate Enhances Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cell Function via Recognition of Paired Ig-like Receptor B. Journal of Immunology, 2018, 201, 1727-1734.	0.8	13
6	Blocking immunoinhibitory receptor LILRB2 reprograms tumor-associated myeloid cells and promotes antitumor immunity. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2018, 128, 5647-5662.	8.2	143
7	Tumor-released autophagosomes induce IL-10-producing B cells with suppressive activity on T lymphocytes via TLR2-MyD88-NF-κB signal pathway. Oncolmmunology, 2016, 5, e1180485.	4.6	38
8	Combinational Immunotherapy with Allo-DRibble Vaccines and Anti-OX40 Co-Stimulation Leads to Generation of Cross-Reactive Effector T Cells and Tumor Regression. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 37558.	3.3	28
9	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
10	Ubiquitinated proteins enriched from tumor cells by a ubiquitin binding protein Vx3(A7) as a potent cancer vaccine. Journal of Experimental and Clinical Cancer Research, 2015, 34, 34.	8.6	6
11	Macrophages enhance tumor-derived autophagosomes (DRibbles)-induced B cells activation by TLR4/MyD88 and CD40/CD40L. Experimental Cell Research, 2015, 331, 320-330.	2.6	13
12	An autophagosome-based therapeutic vaccine for HBV infection: a preclinical evaluation. Journal of Translational Medicine, 2014, 12, 361.	4.4	10
13	Tumor-Derived Autophagosomes (DRibbles) Induce B Cell Activation in a TLR2-MyD88 Dependent Manner. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e53564.	2.5	17
14	Autophagy-assisted antigen cross-presentation. Oncolmmunology, 2012, 1, 976-978.	4.6	48
15	Increased Frequency of Suppressive Regulatory T Cells and T Cell-Mediated Antigen Loss Results in Murine Melanoma Recurrence. Journal of Immunology, 2012, 189, 767-776.	0.8	28
16	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 445-544.	9.1	3,122
17	Alpha-alumina nanoparticles induce efficient autophagy-dependent cross-presentation and potent antitumour response. Nature Nanotechnology, 2011, 6, 645-650.	31.5	308
18	Multiple Vaccinations. Cancer Journal (Sudbury, Mass ), 2011, 17, 379-396.	2.0	13

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Tumor-Derived Autophagosome Vaccine: Induction of Cross-Protective Immune Responses against Short-lived Proteins through a p62-Dependent Mechanism. Clinical Cancer Research, 2011, 17, 6467-6481.	7.0	81
20	Tumor-Derived Autophagosome Vaccine: Mechanism of Cross-Presentation and Therapeutic Efficacy. Clinical Cancer Research, 2011, 17, 7047-7057.	7.0	119
21	CD122 <sup>+</sup> CD8 <sup>+</sup> Treg suppress vaccineâ€induced antitumor immune responses in lymphodepleted mice. European Journal of Immunology, 2010, 40, 1375-1385.	2.9	35
22	Cross-presentation of tumor associated antigens through tumor-derived autophagosomes. Autophagy, 2009, 5, 576-577.	9.1	56
23	Cancer Immunotherapy: The Role Regulatory T Cells Play and What Can be Done to Overcome their Inhibitory Effects. Current Molecular Medicine, 2009, 9, 673-682.	1.3	26
24	Efficient Cross-presentation Depends on Autophagy in Tumor Cells. Cancer Research, 2008, 68, 6889-6895.	0.9	264
25	Induction of Circulating Tumor-reactive CD8+ T Cells After Vaccination of Melanoma Patients With the gp100209-2M Peptide. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2007, 30, 533-543.	2.4	21
26	Efficacy of GM-CSF-producing Tumor Vaccine after Docetaxel Chemotherapy in Mice Bearing Established Lewis Lung Carcinoma. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2006, 29, 367-380.	2.4	69
27	Immunotherapy for melanoma: The good, the bad, and the future. Current Oncology Reports, 2005, 7, 383-392.	4.0	8
28	Interleukin-7-Dependent Expansion and Persistence of Melanoma-Specific T Cells in Lymphodepleted Mice Lead to Tumor Regression and Editing. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 10569-10577.	0.9	81
29	Undefined-Antigen Vaccines. , 2005, 123, 207-225.		1
30	Reduced L-selectin (CD62LLow) expression identifies tumor-specific type 1 T cells from lymph nodes draining an autologous tumor cell vaccine. Cellular Immunology, 2004, 227, 93-102.	3.0	11
31	Regression of bone metastases following adoptive transfer of anti-CD3-activated and IL-2-expanded tumor vaccine draining lymph node cells. Clinical and Experimental Metastasis, 2004, 21, 305-312.	3.3	5
32	Immunological Monitoring of Patients with Melanoma After Peptide Vaccination Using Soluble Peptide/HLA-A2 Dimer Complexes. Journal of Immunotherapy, 2004, 27, 48-59.	2.4	9
33	Anti-tumor T cell response and protective immunity in mice that received sublethal irradiation and immune reconstitution. European Journal of Immunology, 2003, 33, 2123-2132.	2.9	72
34	Tumourâ€induced polarization of tumour vaccineâ€draining lymph node T cells to a type 1 cytokine profile predicts inherent strong immunogenicity of the tumour and correlates with therapeutic efficacy in adoptive transfer studies. Immunology, 2003, 108, 409-419.	4.4	33
35	Development of antitumor immune responses in reconstituted lymphopenic hosts. Cancer Research, 2002, 62, 3914-9.	0.9	113
36	Divergent Roles for CD4+ T Cells in the Priming and Effector/Memory Phases of Adoptive Immunotherapy. Journal of Immunology, 2000, 165, 4246-4253.	0.8	101