Sadhak Sengupta

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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623734 888059 21 981 14 17 citations g-index h-index papers 21 21 21 1708 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Development of a Function-Blocking Antibody Against Fibulin-3 as a Targeted Reagent for Glioblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2018, 24, 821-833.	7.0	21
2	IMMU-39. FIRST-IN-KIND T CELLS CARRYING A CHIMERIC ANTIGEN RECEPTOR AGAINST AN EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX PROTEIN TARGET GLIOBLASTOMA CELLS AND SHOW ANTI-TUMOR EFFICACY. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi129-vi130.	1.2	0
3	EXTH-44. TARGETING GLIOMA STEM CELLS WITH CAR-T IMMUNOTHERAPY IN XENOGRAFT ANIMAL MODELS. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, vi94-vi94.	1.2	O
4	Glycogen synthase kinase 3 inhibition lowers PD-1 expression, promotes long-term survival and memory generation in antigen-specific CAR-T cells. Cancer Letters, 2018, 433, 131-139.	7.2	37
5	Updates On Chimeric Antigen Receptor-Mediated Glioblastoma Immunotherapy. Rhode Island Medical Journal (2013), 2017, 100, 39-42.	0.2	O
6	IMST-05. NOVEL CAR-T CELLS TARGETING THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX OF GLIOBLASTOMA INDUCE STRONG ANTI-TUMOR IMMUNE RESPONSE. Neuro-Oncology, 2016, 18, vi86-vi87.	1.2	0
7	Interleukin-13 Receptor Alpha 2-Targeted Glioblastoma Immunotherapy. BioMed Research International, 2014, 2014, 1-8.	1.9	40
8	Significance of interleukin-13 receptor alpha 2-targeted glioblastoma therapy. Neuro-Oncology, 2014, 16, 1304-1312.	1.2	131
9	Impact of Temozolomide on Immune Response during Malignant Glioma Chemotherapy. Clinical and Developmental Immunology, 2012, 2012, 1-7.	3.3	100
10	Suppression of Human Glioma Xenografts with Second-Generation IL13R-Specific Chimeric Antigen Receptor–Modified T Cells. Clinical Cancer Research, 2012, 18, 5949-5960.	7.0	124
11	Mechanisms of Immune Evasion by Gliomas. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2012, 746, 53-76.	1.6	93
12	Thymus-derived rather than tumor-induced regulatory T cells predominate in brain tumors. Neuro-Oncology, 2011, 13, 1308-1323.	1.2	106
13	Enhanced Transduction and Replication of RGD-Fiber Modified Adenovirus in Primary T Cells. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18091.	2.5	10
14	Mesenchymal Stem Cells Modified with a Single-Chain Antibody against EGFRvIII Successfully Inhibit the Growth of Human Xenograft Malignant Glioma. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e9750.	2.5	67
15	The Presence of IL-17A and T Helper 17 Cells in Experimental Mouse Brain Tumors and Human Glioma. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e15390.	2.5	51
16	Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells Loaded With an Oncolytic Adenovirus Suppress the Anti-adenoviral Immune Response in the Cotton Rat Model. Molecular Therapy, 2010, 18, 1846-1856.	8.2	70
17	Short Hairpin RNA-Mediated Fibronectin Knockdown Delays Tumor Growth in a Mouse Glioma Model. Neoplasia, 2010, 12, 837-847.	5.3	50
18	Challenges in Clinical Design of Immunotherapy Trials for Malignant Glioma. Neurosurgery Clinics of North America, 2010, 21, 201-214.	1.7	39

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Adjuvant Induced Glucose Uptake by Activated T Cells is not Correlated with Increased Survival. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2008, 614, 65-72.	1.6	5
20	Unrestrained Glycogen Synthase Kinase- $3\hat{l}^2$ Activity Leads to Activated T Cell Death and Can Be Inhibited by Natural Adjuvant. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 178, 6083-6091.	0.8	24
21	Adjuvant-induced survival signaling in clonally expanded T cells is associated with transient increases in pAkt levels and sustained uptake of glucose. Immunobiology, 2005, 210, 647-659.	1.9	13