

# Jamshid S Khorashad

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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76  
papers

3,645  
citations

257450

24  
h-index

133252

59  
g-index

76  
all docs

76  
docs citations

76  
times ranked

3560  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	MS4A3 promotes differentiation in chronic myeloid leukemia by enhancing common Î²-chain cytokine receptor endocytosis. <i>Blood</i> , 2022, 139, 761-778.	1.4	7
2	Assessment of quantitative polymerase chain reaction for <i>BCR-ABL1</i> transcripts in chronic myeloid leukaemia: Are improved outcomes in patients with e14a2 transcripts an artefact of technology?. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2022, 197, 52-62.	2.5	7
3	Identification of genetic targets in acute myeloid leukaemia for designing targeted therapy. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2021, 192, 137-145.	2.5	6
4	Qualification of tumour mutational burden by targeted next-generation sequencing as a biomarker in hepatocellular carcinoma. <i>Liver International</i> , 2021, 41, 192-203.	3.9	32
5	Proteasome 26S subunit, non-ATPases 1 (PSMD1) and 3 (PSMD3), play an oncogenic role in chronic myeloid leukemia by stabilizing nuclear factor-kappa B. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2021, 40, 2697-2710.	5.9	20
6	SIRT5 Is a Druggable Metabolic Vulnerability in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood Cancer Discovery</i> , 2021, 2, 266-287.	5.0	37
7	Carfilzomib Enhances the Suppressive Effect of Ruxolitinib in Myelofibrosis. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 4863.	3.7	1
8	A Role for the Bone Marrow Microenvironment in Drug Resistance of Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 2833.	4.1	14
9	Genomic Abnormalities as Biomarkers and Therapeutic Targets in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Cancers</i> , 2021, 13, 5055.	3.7	4
10	TKI dose reduction can effectively maintain major molecular remission in patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2021, 193, 346-355.	2.5	18
11	Applicability of Routine Targeted Next-generation Sequencing to Estimate Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB) in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy. <i>Journal of Immunotherapy</i> , 2020, 43, 53-56.	2.4	2
12	The KDR (VEGFR-2) Genetic Polymorphism Q472H and c-KIT Polymorphism M541L Are Associated With More Aggressive Behaviour in Astrocytic Gliomas. <i>Cancer Genomics and Proteomics</i> , 2020, 17, 715-727.	2.0	10
13	A British Society for Haematology Guideline on the diagnosis and management of chronic myeloid leukaemia. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2020, 191, 171-193.	2.5	38
14	An ex vivo investigation of interactions between primary acute myeloid leukaemia and mesenchymal stromal cells yields novel therapeutic targets. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2020, 190, e236-e239.	2.5	0
15	Prolonged treatment-free remission in chronic myeloid leukemia patients with previous <i>BCR-ABL1</i> kinase domain mutations. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2020, 105, e225-e227.	3.5	7
16	Molecular Monitoring of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 2065, 153-173.	0.9	4
17	The influence of salivary amylase on total amylase elevation in CML patients treated with TKI therapy: a case series of 3 patients. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2019, 60, 3333-3334.	1.3	2
18	Blast crisis of chronic myeloid leukemia with plasmacytoid dendritic cell phenotype associated with a rare fusion transcript, e13a3 <i>BCR-ABL1</i> . <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2019, 60, 3090-3091.	1.3	1

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19	Somatic variants in epigenetic modifiers can predict failure of response to imatinib but not to second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2019, 104, 2400-2409.	3.5	37
20	MR4 sustained for 12 months is associated with stable deep molecular responses in chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2019, 104, 2206-2214.	3.5	10
21	The transcriptome of CMML monocytes is highly inflammatory and reflects leukemia-specific and age-related alterations. <i>Blood Advances</i> , 2019, 3, 2949-2961.	5.2	29
22	Nuclearâ€œCytoplasmic Transport Is a Therapeutic Target in Myelofibrosis. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i> , 2019, 25, 2323-2335.	7.0	24
23	Introducing a Predictive Score for Successful Treatment Free Remission in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML). <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 26-26.	1.4	8
24	NF- $\kappa$ B-Dependent Activation of the Proteasome Components, PSMD1 and PSMD3, As a Mechanism of Resistance to Imatinib. <i>Blood</i> , 2019, 134, 2923-2923.	1.4	1
25	Alginate foam-based three-dimensional culture to investigate drug sensitivity in primary leukaemia cells. <i>Journal of the Royal Society Interface</i> , 2018, 15, 20170928.	3.4	11
26	Ongoing clonal evolution in chronic myelomonocytic leukemia on hypomethylating agents: a computational perspective. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2018, 32, 2049-2054.	7.2	4
27	Development of artificial bone marrow fibre scaffolds to study resistance to anti-leukaemia agents. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2018, 182, 924-927.	2.5	6
28	SIRT5 As a Therapeutic Target in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 907-907.	1.4	2
29	Dose Reduction of First and Second Generation TKIs Is Effective in the Maintenance of Major Molecular Response and May Predict Successful Tfr in CML Patients. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 3007-3007.	1.4	4
30	DNA-Based Digital PCR for the Quantification of Residual Disease in CML â€” Sensitivity or Specificity?. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 1738-1738.	1.4	0
31	"Function First" Screen of Primary AML Cells Identifies Common and Personalised Therapeutic Targets. <i>Blood</i> , 2018, 132, 1517-1517.	1.4	0
32	E14a2 <i>BCR-ABL1</i> transcript is associated with a higher rate of treatment-free remission in individuals with chronic myeloid leukemia after stopping tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2017, 102, e297-e299.	3.5	42
33	Cognitive dysfunction after withdrawal of tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy in chronic myeloid leukaemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2016, 91, E480-E481.	4.1	7
34	A phase II study of the efficacy, safety, and determinants of response to 5-azacitidine (Vidaza <sup>®</sup> ) in patients with chronic myelomonocytic leukemia. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2016, 57, 2441-2444.	1.3	20
35	shRNA library screening identifies nucleocytoplasmic transport as a mediator of BCR-ABL1 kinase-independent resistance. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 125, 1772-1781.	1.4	41
36	Combined STAT3 and BCR-ABL1 inhibition induces synthetic lethality in therapy-resistant chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>Leukemia</i> , 2015, 29, 586-597.	7.2	111

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37	MS4A3 Improves Imatinib Response and Survival in BCR-ABL1 Primary TKI Resistance and in Blastic Transformation of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2015, 126, 14-14.	1.4	2
38	BCR-ABL1 Compound Mutations Combining Key Kinase Domain Positions Confer Clinical Resistance to Ponatinib in Ph Chromosome-Positive Leukemia. <i>Cancer Cell</i> , 2014, 26, 428-442.	16.8	292
39	BCR-ABL1 compound mutations in tyrosine kinase inhibitor-resistant CML: frequency and clonal relationships. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 121, 489-498.	1.4	187
40	KIT Signaling Governs Differential Sensitivity of Mature and Primitive CML Progenitors to Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors. <i>Cancer Research</i> , 2013, 73, 5775-5786.	0.9	22
41	What challenges remain in chronic myeloid leukemia research?. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2013, 98, 1168-1172.	3.5	13
42	An Unbiased shRNA Library Screen Identifies Nucleocytoplasmic Transport As a Potential Target For Treatment Of Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 2707-2707.	1.4	1
43	New concepts for CML clonality. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2013, 4, 7-8.	1.8	4
44	BP5-087, a Novel STAT3 Inhibitor, Combines With BCR-ABL1 Inhibition To Overcome Kinase-Independent Resistance In Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2013, 122, 854-854.	1.4	0
45	BCR-ABL1 kinase domain mutations: Methodology and clinical evaluation. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2012, 87, 298-304.	4.1	50
46	Selection of Therapy: Rational Decisions Based on Molecular Events. <i>Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America</i> , 2011, 25, 1009-1023.	2.2	5
47	Poor adherence is the main reason for loss of CCyR and imatinib failure for chronic myeloid leukemia patients on long-term therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 117, 3733-3736.	1.4	292
48	Duplex quantitative PCR for molecular monitoring of BCR-ABL1-associated hematological malignancies. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2011, 86, 313-315.	4.1	10
49	Partially or Fully BCR-ABL Independent Mechanisms of in Vitro Resistance to Ponatinib. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 2481-2481.	1.4	1
50	The Natural History of RTQ-PCR Levels After the Achievement of Complete Molecular Remission (CMR): Implications for 'Stopping' Studies. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 605-605.	1.4	6
51	Frequency and Clonality of BCR-ABL Compound Mutations in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia,. <i>Blood</i> , 2011, 118, 3744-3744.	1.4	0
52	EVI-1 oncogene expression predicts survival in chronic-phase CML patients resistant to imatinib treated with second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 6014-6017.	1.4	29
53	Efficacy of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) as third-line therapy in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia in chronic phase who have failed 2 prior lines of TKI therapy. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 5497-5500.	1.4	65
54	Early prediction of success or failure of treatment with second-generation tyrosine kinase inhibitors in patients with chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2010, 95, 224-231.	3.5	112

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55	A gene expression signature of primary resistance to imatinib in chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>Leukemia Research</i> , 2010, 34, 254-257.	0.8	35
56	Adherence Is the Critical Factor for Achieving Molecular Responses in Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Who Achieve Complete Cytogenetic Responses on Imatinib. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2010, 28, 2381-2388.	1.6	802
57	Variant Isoforms of BCR-ABL1 in Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia Reflect Alternative Splicing of ABL1 in Normal Tissue – Letter. <i>Molecular Cancer Therapeutics</i> , 2010, 9, 2152-2152.	4.1	6
58	Response to Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor Therapy In Patients Undergoing Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation for Advanced Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 3515-3515.	1.4	0
59	Analysis of BCR-ABL1 Tyrosine Kinase Domain Mutations In Primitive Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Cells Identifies a Unique Mutator Phenotype.. <i>Blood</i> , 2010, 116, 3397-3397.	1.4	0
60	The level of BCR-ABL1 kinase activity before treatment does not identify chronic myeloid leukemia patients who fail to achieve a complete cytogenetic response on imatinib. <i>Haematologica</i> , 2009, 94, 861-864.	3.5	12
61	Technical aspects and clinical applications of measuring <i>BCR-ABL1</i> transcripts number in chronic myeloid leukemia. <i>American Journal of Hematology</i> , 2009, 84, 517-522.	4.1	40
62	Does a rise in the <i>BCR-ABL1</i> transcript level identify chronic phase CML patients responding to imatinib who have a high risk of cytogenetic relapse?. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2009, 145, 373-375.	2.5	27
63	Long Term Adherence to Imatinib Therapy Is the Critical Factor for Achieving Molecular Responses in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Patients.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 3290-3290.	1.4	10
64	BCR-ABL1 Oncogene Down-regulates the Expression of OCT1 in CML.. <i>Blood</i> , 2009, 114, 3248-3248.	1.4	0
65	Pleural effusions in patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia treated with dasatinib may have an immune-mediated pathogenesis. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 2008, 141, 745-747.	2.5	132
66	Imatinib for Newly Diagnosed Patients With Chronic Myeloid Leukemia: Incidence of Sustained Responses in an Intention-to-Treat Analysis. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2008, 26, 3358-3363.	1.6	524
67	Finding of Kinase Domain Mutations in Patients With Chronic Phase Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Responding to Imatinib May Identify Those at High Risk of Disease Progression. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2008, 26, 4806-4813.	1.6	171
68	In vivo kinetics of kinase domain mutations in CML patients treated with dasatinib after failing imatinib. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 111, 2378-2381.	1.4	85
69	Common Submicroscopic Genomic Imbalances Accompany the Ph Chromosome at Diagnosis in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia. <i>Blood</i> , 2008, 112, 3113-3113.	1.4	0
70	Long Term Durability of Major Molecular Responses for Patients Treated with Imatinib after Failure of Interferon-Alfa Is Equivalent to That of Patients Achieving Major Molecular Responses to Imatinib as Primary Therapy.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 1037-1037.	1.4	2
71	Outcome, Prognostic Factors and Long-Term Follow-Up in 207 Chronic Phase CML Patients Receiving Front-Line Imatinib 400 mg at a Single Institution.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 1045-1045.	1.4	1
72	Pleural Effusions Associated with Use of Dasatinib in Chronic Myeloid Leukemia May Have an Auto-Immune Pathogenesis.. <i>Blood</i> , 2007, 110, 2945-2945.	1.4	3

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73	For CML Patients in Chronic Phase Who Achieve a Cytogenetic Response to Imatinib the Finding of a BCR-ABL Mutation Predicts for Progression to Advanced Phase but It Has No Such Significance in Primary Resistance.. Blood, 2007, 110, 323-323.	1.4	6
74	Serial measurement of BCR-ABL transcripts in the peripheral blood after allogeneic stem cell transplantation for chronic myeloid leukemia: an attempt to define patients who may not require further therapy. Blood, 2006, 107, 4171-4176.	1.4	119
75	Abnormally Small BCR-ABL Transcripts in CML Patients before and during Imatinib Treatment.. Blood, 2006, 108, 2153-2153.	1.4	2
76	Imatinib preceding allogeneic stem cell transplantation in chronic myeloid leukemia. Haematologica, 2006, 91, 1145-6.	3.5	10