Fredrik J Swartling

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	BET Bromodomain Inhibition of <i>MYC</i> -Amplified Medulloblastoma. Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 20, 912-925.	7.0	296
2	Non-Stem Cell Origin for Oligodendroglioma. Cancer Cell, 2010, 18, 669-682.	16.8	211
3	Distinct Neural Stem Cell Populations Give Rise to Disparate Brain Tumors in Response to N-MYC. Cancer Cell, 2012, 21, 601-613.	16.8	177
4	Combined MYC and P53 Defects Emerge at Medulloblastoma Relapse and Define Rapidly Progressive, Therapeutically Targetable Disease. Cancer Cell, 2015, 27, 72-84.	16.8	165
5	Medulloblastomics revisited: biological and clinical insights from thousands of patients. Nature Reviews Cancer, 2020, 20, 42-56.	28.4	147
6	Pleiotropic role for <i>MYCN</i> in medulloblastoma. Genes and Development, 2010, 24, 1059-1072.	5.9	146
7	Identification of candidate cancer-causing genes in mouse brain tumors by retroviral tagging. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 11334-11337.	7.1	111
8	Cell Type-Specific Tumor Suppression by Ink4a and Arf in Kras-Induced Mouse Gliomagenesis. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 2065-2069.	0.9	91
9	Cyclic GMP-dependent protein kinase II inhibits cell proliferation, Sox9 expression and Akt phosphorylation in human glioma cell lines. Oncogene, 2009, 28, 3121-3131.	5.9	87
10	Combined BET bromodomain and CDK2 inhibition in MYC-driven medulloblastoma. Oncogene, 2018, 37, 2850-2862.	5.9	71
11	Expression analysis of genes involved in brain tumor progression driven by retroviral insertional mutagenesis in mice. Oncogene, 2005, 24, 3896-3905.	5.9	67
12	FBW7 suppression leads to SOX9 stabilization and increased malignancy in medulloblastoma. EMBO Journal, 2016, 35, 2192-2212.	7.8	58
13	Engineering Genetic Predisposition in Human Neuroepithelial Stem Cells Recapitulates Medulloblastoma Tumorigenesis. Cell Stem Cell, 2019, 25, 433-446.e7.	11.1	56
14	Utilizing the Dog Genome in the Search for Novel Candidate Genes Involved in Glioma Development—Genome Wide Association Mapping followed by Targeted Massive Parallel Sequencing Identifies a Strongly Associated Locus. PLoS Genetics, 2016, 12, e1006000.	3.5	54
15	Serglycin as a potential biomarker for glioma: association of serglycin expression, extent of mast cell recruitment and glioblastoma progression. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 24815-24827.	1.8	42
16	Deep immune profiling reveals targetable mechanisms of immune evasion in immune checkpoint inhibitor-refractory glioblastoma. , 2021, 9, e002181.		42
17	miRNA-21 is developmentally regulated in mouse brain and is co-expressed with SOX2 in glioma. BMC Cancer, 2012, 12, 378.	2.6	41
18	A Patient-Derived Cell Atlas Informs Precision Targeting of Glioblastoma. Cell Reports, 2020, 32, 107897.	6.4	41

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19	Microglia Induce PDGFRB Expression in Glioma Cells to Enhance Their Migratory Capacity. IScience, 2018, 9, 71-83.	4.1	38
20	Humanized Stem Cell Models of Pediatric Medulloblastoma Reveal an Oct4/mTOR Axis that Promotes Malignancy. Cell Stem Cell, 2019, 25, 855-870.e11.	11.1	38
21	Notch1 regulates the initiation of metastasis and self-renewal of Group 3 medulloblastoma. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 4121.	12.8	36
22	Batch-normalization of cerebellar and medulloblastoma gene expression datasets utilizing empirically defined negative control genes. Bioinformatics, 2019, 35, 3357-3364.	4.1	34
23	Myc proteins in brain tumor development and maintenance. Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences, 2012, 117, 122-131.	0.9	31
24	Deregulated proliferation and differentiation in brain tumors. Cell and Tissue Research, 2015, 359, 225-254.	2.9	28
25	BET and Aurora Kinase A inhibitors synergize against MYCN-positive human glioblastoma cells. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 881.	6.3	26
26	Medulloblastoma: experimental models and reality. Acta Neuropathologica, 2017, 134, 679-689.	7.7	25
27	The Irradiated Brain Microenvironment Supports Glioma Stemness and Survival via Astrocyte-Derived Transglutaminase 2. Cancer Research, 2021, 81, 2101-2115.	0.9	25
28	Modeling SHH-driven medulloblastoma with patient iPS cell-derived neural stem cells. Proceedings of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 20127-20138.	7.1	23
29	Modeling and Targeting MYC Genes in Childhood Brain Tumors. Genes, 2017, 8, 107.	2.4	22
30	Metastatic group 3 medulloblastoma is driven by PRUNE1 targeting NME1–TGF-β–OTX2–SNAIL via PTEN inhibition. Brain, 2018, 141, 1300-1319.	7.6	22
31	LGR5 promotes tumorigenicity and invasion of glioblastoma stemâ€like cells and is a potential therapeutic target for a subset of glioblastoma patients. Journal of Pathology, 2019, 247, 228-240.	4.5	19
32	Targeting MYCN in Molecularly Defined Malignant Brain Tumors. Frontiers in Oncology, 2020, 10, 626751.	2.8	18
33	What underlies the diversity of brain tumors?. Cancer and Metastasis Reviews, 2013, 32, 5-24.	5.9	16
34	Profiling chromatin accessibility in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded samples. Genome Research, 2022, 32, 150-161.	5.5	16
35	Signals that regulate the oncogenic fate of neural stem cells and progenitors. Experimental Neurology, 2014, 260, 56-68.	4.1	15
36	Oncoprotein stabilization in brain tumors. Oncogene, 2014, 33, 4709-4721.	5.9	15

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37	Mouse Models of Pediatric Supratentorial High-grade Glioma Reveal How Cell-of-Origin Influences Tumor Development and Phenotype. Cancer Research, 2017, 77, 802-812.	0.9	15
38	Mast Cell Infiltration in Human Brain Metastases Modulates the Microenvironment and Contributes to the Metastatic Potential. Frontiers in Oncology, 2017, 7, 115.	2.8	10
39	Targeting SOX9 for degradation to inhibit chemoresistance, metastatic spread, and recurrence. Molecular and Cellular Oncology, 2017, 4, e1252871.	0.7	6
40	Nuclear Receptor Binding Protein 2 Is Downregulated in Medulloblastoma, and Reduces Tumor Cell Survival upon Overexpression. Cancers, 2020, 12, 1483.	3.7	6
41	SOX9 Defines Distinct Populations of Cells in SHH Medulloblastoma but Is Not Required for Math1-Driven Tumor Formation. Molecular Cancer Research, 2021, 19, 1831-1839.	3.4	5
42	Perturbation-based gene regulatory network inference to unravel oncogenic mechanisms. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 14149.	3.3	4
43	Basal cell carcinomas acquire secondary mutations to overcome dormancy and progress from microscopic to macroscopic disease. Cell Reports, 2022, 39, 110779.	6.4	4
44	Indolylbenzothiadiazoles as highly tunable fluorophores for imaging lipid droplet accumulation in astrocytes and glioblastoma cells. RSC Advances, 2021, 11, 23960-23967.	3.6	3
45	Photophysical characterization and fluorescence cell imaging applications of 4- <i>N</i> -substituted benzothiadiazoles. RSC Advances, 2022, 12, 14544-14550.	3.6	3
46	Novel cancer gene discovery using a forward genetic screen in RCAS-PDGFB-driven gliomas. Neuro-Oncology, 2023, 25, 97-107.	1.2	3
47	Comparing the landcapes of common retroviral insertion sites across tumor models. AIP Conference Proceedings, 2017, , .	0.4	2
48	Iron Chelator VLX600 Inhibits Mitochondrial Respiration and Promotes Sensitization of Neuroblastoma Cells in Nutrition-Restricted Conditions. Cancers, 2022, 14, 3225.	3.7	2
49	Loss of Conservation of Graph Centralities in Reverse-engineered Transcriptional Regulatory Networks. Methodology and Computing in Applied Probability, 2017, 19, 1089-1105.	1.2	1
50	MBRS-42. GMYC: A NOVEL INDUCIBLE TRANSGENIC MODEL OF GROUP 3 MEDULLOBLASTOMA. Neuro-Oncology, 2018, 20, i137-i137.	1.2	1