

# Saif Zaman

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6853804/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

20  
papers

380  
citations

840776

11  
h-index

839539

18  
g-index

20  
all docs

20  
docs citations

20  
times ranked

300  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Specific HLA alleles, paired with TCR V- and J-gene segment usage, link to distinct multiple myeloma survival rates. <i>Leukemia and Lymphoma</i> , 2021, 62, 1711-1720.	1.3	5
2	Systemic Adaptive Immune Parameters Associated with Neuroblastoma Outcomes: the Significance of Gamma-Delta T Cells. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 71, 2393-2404.	2.3	8
3	Chemical complementarity between immune receptors and cancer mutants, independent of antigen presentation protein binding, is associated with increased survival rates. <i>Translational Oncology</i> , 2021, 14, 101069.	3.7	15
4	High-throughput, sliding-window algorithm for assessing chemical complementarity between immune receptor CDR3 domains and cancer mutant peptides: TRG-PIK3CA interactions and breast cancer. <i>Molecular Immunology</i> , 2021, 135, 247-253.	2.2	22
5	Chemical complementarity between immune receptor CDR3s and IDH1 mutants correlates with increased survival for lower grade glioma. <i>Oncogene</i> , 2020, 39, 1773-1783.	5.9	29
6	A scoring system for the electrostatic complementarities of T cell receptors and cancer mutant amino acids: multi-cancer analyses of associated survival rates. <i>Immunology</i> , 2020, 159, 373-383.	4.4	23
7	Immunogenomics of colorectal adenocarcinoma: Survival distinctions represented by immune receptor, CDR3 chemical features and high expression of BTN gene family members. <i>Cancer Treatment and Research Communications</i> , 2020, 24, 100196.	1.7	4
8	TRBV and TRBJ usage, when paired with specific HLA alleles, associates with distinct head and neck cancer survival rates. <i>Human Immunology</i> , 2020, 81, 692-696.	2.4	4
9	Antiviral T Cell Receptor Complementarity Determining Region-3 Sequences Are Associated with a Worse Cancer Outcome: A Pancancer Analysis. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2020, 33, 404-412.	1.3	5
10	MAPT (Tau) expression is a biomarker for an increased rate of survival for low-grade glioma. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2019, 41, 1359-1366.	2.6	21
11	A brief report of toxicity end points of HER2 vaccines for the treatment of patients with HER2 <sup>+</sup> breast cancer. <i>Drug Design, Development and Therapy</i> , 2019, Volume 13, 309-316.	4.3	15
12	Potential MMP2-mediated availability of HLA binding, mutant ECM peptides reflects better melanoma survival rates and greater T-cell infiltrates. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2019, 99, 1287-1295.	3.7	5
13	Targeting Trop-2 in solid tumors: future prospects. <i>OncoTargets and Therapy</i> , 2019, Volume 12, 1781-1790.	2.0	95
14	An age-based, RNA expression paradigm for survival biomarker identification for pediatric neuroblastoma and acute lymphoblastic leukemia. <i>Cancer Cell International</i> , 2019, 19, 73.	4.1	5
15	Immune receptor recombinations from breast cancer exome files, independently and in combination with specific HLA alleles, correlate with better survival rates. <i>Breast Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2019, 173, 167-177.	2.5	18
16	MMP7 sensitivity of mutant ECM proteins: An indicator of melanoma survival rates and T-cell infiltration. <i>Clinical Biochemistry</i> , 2019, 63, 85-91.	1.9	5
17	T-cell receptor CDR3 domain chemical features correlate with survival rates in bladder cancer. <i>Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology</i> , 2019, 145, 615-623.	2.5	32
18	MAPT (Tau) expression is a biomarker for an increased rate of survival in pediatric neuroblastoma. <i>Cell Cycle</i> , 2018, 17, 2474-2483.	2.6	19

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19	Recovery of T-cell receptor V(D)J recombination reads from lower grade glioma exome files correlates with reduced survival and advanced cancer grade. <i>Journal of Neuro-Oncology</i> , 2018, 140, 697-704.	2.9	41
20	Mutant cytoskeletal and ECM peptides sensitive to the ST14 protease are associated with a worse outcome for glioblastoma multiforme. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2018, 503, 2218-2225.	2.1	9