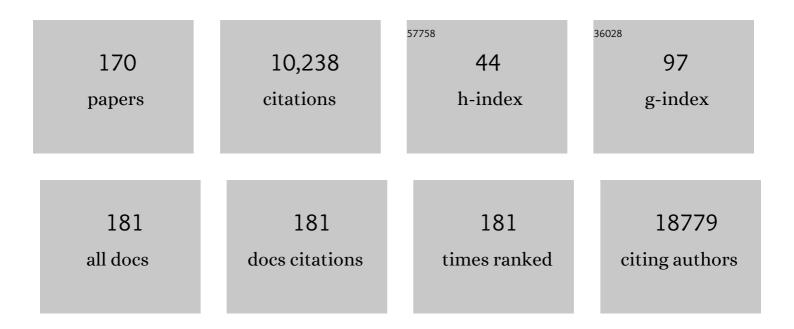
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy. Autophagy, 2012, 8, 445-544.	9.1	3,122
2	A Mass Spectrometric-Derived Cell Surface Protein Atlas. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121314.	2.5	356
3	Mutations of JAK2 in acute lymphoblastic leukaemias associated with Down's syndrome. Lancet, The, 2008, 372, 1484-1492.	13.7	318
4	Down syndrome acute lymphoblastic leukemia, a highly heterogeneous disease in which aberrant expression of CRLF2 is associated with mutated JAK2: a report from the International BFM Study Group. Blood, 2010, 115, 1006-1017.	1.4	305
5	Induction of autophagy-dependent necroptosis is required for childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells to overcome glucocorticoid resistance. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2010, 120, 1310-1323.	8.2	287
6	Transcriptional Repression by RING Finger Protein TIF1Â That Interacts with the KRAB Repressor Domain of KOX1. Nucleic Acids Research, 1996, 24, 4859-4867.	14.5	269
7	Ex vivo drug response profiling detects recurrent sensitivity patterns in drug-resistant acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2017, 129, e26-e37.	1.4	195
8	<i>IKZF1</i> ^{plus} Defines a New Minimal Residual Disease–Dependent Very-Poor Prognostic Profile in Pediatric B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 1240-1249.	1.6	194
9	Prognostic Impact of Specific Chromosomal Aberrations in a Large Group of Pediatric Patients With Acute Myeloid Leukemia Treated Uniformly According to Trial AML-BFM 98. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010, 28, 2682-2689.	1.6	190
10	Genomics and drug profiling of fatal TCF3-HLFâ ^{^,} positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia identifies recurrent mutation patterns and therapeutic options. Nature Genetics, 2015, 47, 1020-1029.	21.4	190
11	An international study of intrachromosomal amplification of chromosome 21 (iAMP21): cytogenetic characterization and outcome. Leukemia, 2014, 28, 1015-1021.	7.2	175
12	Identification of distinct molecular phenotypes in acute megakaryoblastic leukemia by gene expression profiling. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 3339-3344.	7.1	173
13	Efficient apoptosis requires feedback amplification of upstream apoptotic signals by effector caspase-3 or -7. Science Advances, 2019, 5, eaau9433.	10.3	172
14	SAF-B protein couples transcription and pre-mRNA splicing to SAR/MAR elements. Nucleic Acids Research, 1998, 26, 3542-3549.	14.5	161
15	Inotuzumab ozogamicin in pediatric patients with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 884-892.	7.2	158
16	Successes and challenges in the treatment of pediatric acute myeloid leukemia: a retrospective analysis of the AML-BFM trials from 1987 to 2012. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 2167-2177.	7.2	155
17	Flash survey on severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 infections in paediatric patients on anticancer treatment. European Journal of Cancer, 2020, 132, 11-16.	2.8	155
18	Randomized trial comparing liposomal daunorubicin with idarubicin as induction for pediatric acute myeloid leukemia: results from Study AML-BFM 2004. Blood, 2013, 122, 37-43.	1.4	151

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Activating mutations in human acute megakaryoblastic leukemia. Blood, 2008, 112, 4220-4226.	1.4	141
20	IKZF1 deletion is an independent predictor of outcome in pediatric acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated according to the ALL-BFM 2000 protocol. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 428-432.	3.5	139
21	The activating STAT5B N642H mutation is a common abnormality in pediatric T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and confers a higher risk of relapse. Haematologica, 2014, 99, e188-e192.	3.5	114
22	Histone deacetylase inhibitors induce apoptosis in myeloid leukemia by suppressing autophagy. Leukemia, 2014, 28, 577-588.	7.2	112
23	<scp>AIEOP</scp> â€ <scp>BFM</scp> Consensus Guidelines 2016 for Flow Cytometric Immunophenotyping of Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cytometry Part B - Clinical Cytometry, 2018, 94, 82-93.	1.5	96
24	Activation of concurrent apoptosis and necroptosis by SMAC mimetics for the treatment of refractory and relapsed ALL. Science Translational Medicine, 2016, 8, 339ra70.	12.4	92
25	Plasma cell tollâ€like receptor (TLR) expression differs from that of B cells, and plasma cell TLR triggering enhances immunoglobulin production. Immunology, 2009, 128, 573-579.	4.4	90
26	Characterization of novel genomic alterations and therapeutic approaches using acute megakaryoblastic leukemia xenograft models. Journal of Experimental Medicine, 2012, 209, 2017-2031.	8.5	87
27	A serine/arginine-rich nuclear matrix cyclophilin interacts with the C- terminal domain of RNA polymerase II. Nucleic Acids Research, 1997, 25, 2055-2061.	14.5	85
28	The OTT-MAL fusion oncogene activates RBPJ-mediated transcription and induces acute megakaryoblastic leukemia in a knockin mouse model. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2009, 119, 852-64.	8.2	80
29	Complementary activities of DOT1L and Menin inhibitors in MLL-rearranged leukemia. Leukemia, 2017, 31, 1269-1277.	7.2	76
30	Xenografts of highly resistant leukemia recapitulate the clonal composition of the leukemogenic compartment. Blood, 2011, 118, 1854-1864.	1.4	73
31	Cell and Molecular Determinants of <i>In Vivo</i> Efficacy of the BH3 Mimetic ABT-263 against Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Xenografts. Clinical Cancer Research, 2014, 20, 4520-4531.	7.0	67
32	New Approaches to the Management of Adult Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2018, 36, 3504-3519.	1.6	67
33	USP7 Cooperates with NOTCH1 to Drive the Oncogenic Transcriptional Program in T-Cell Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2019, 25, 222-239.	7.0	66
34	Blinatumomab in pediatric patients with relapsed/refractory acute lymphoblastic leukemia: results of the RIALTO trial, an expanded access study. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 77.	6.2	65
35	Pharmacological disruption of the Notch transcription factor complex. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 16292-16301.	7.1	64
36	Leukemia surfaceome analysis reveals new disease-associated features. Blood, 2013, 121, e149-e159.	1.4	63

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37	Favorable outcome in infants with AML after intensive first- and second-line treatment: an AML-BFM study group report. Leukemia, 2012, 26, 654-661.	7.2	60
38	Monitoring minimal residual disease in children with high-risk relapses of acute lymphoblastic leukemia: prognostic relevance of early and late assessment. Leukemia, 2015, 29, 1648-1655.	7.2	59
39	Single-cell analysis of structural variations and complex rearrangements with tri-channel processing. Nature Biotechnology, 2020, 38, 343-354.	17.5	59
40	Second induction with high-dose cytarabine and mitoxantrone: different impact on pediatric AML patients with t(8;21) and with inv(16). Blood, 2011, 118, 5409-5415.	1.4	56
41	Two versatile eukaryotic expression vectors permitting epitope tagging, radiolabelling and nuclear localisation of expressed proteins. Gene, 1996, 168, 165-167.	2.2	53
42	Low-dose arsenic trioxide sensitizes glucocorticoid-resistant acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells to dexamethasone via an Akt-dependent pathway. Blood, 2007, 110, 2084-2091.	1.4	53
43	Favourable outcome of patients with childhood acute promyelocytic leukaemia after treatment with reduced cumulative anthracycline doses. British Journal of Haematology, 2010, 149, 399-409.	2.5	52
44	Targeting BET proteins improves the therapeutic efficacy of BCL-2 inhibition in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2017, 31, 2037-2047.	7.2	52
45	Durable remissions in <i>TCF3-HLF</i> positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia with blinatumomab and stem cell transplantation. Haematologica, 2019, 104, e244-e247.	3.5	52
46	Cooperative Enhancer Activation by TLX1 and STAT5 Drives Development of NUP214-ABL1/TLX1-Positive T Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancer Cell, 2018, 34, 271-285.e7.	16.8	48
47	Accelerating drug development in pediatric cancer: a novel Phase I study design of venetoclax in relapsed/refractory malignancies. Future Oncology, 2018, 14, 2115-2129.	2.4	47
48	DYRK1A regulates B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia through phosphorylation of FOXO1 and STAT3. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2021, 131, .	8.2	47
49	From class waivers to precision medicine in paediatric oncology. Lancet Oncology, The, 2017, 18, e394-e404.	10.7	45
50	CD2-positive B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia with an early switch to the monocytic lineage. Leukemia, 2014, 28, 609-620.	7.2	43
51	Vy-PER: eliminating false positive detection of virus integration events in next generation sequencing data. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 11534.	3.3	42
52	CD371 cell surface expression: a unique feature of <i>DUX4</i> -rearranged acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2019, 104, e352-e355.	3.5	42
53	Conservative Management of Acute Appendicitis in Children With Hematologic Malignancies During Chemotherapy-induced Neutropenia. Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, 2008, 30, 464-467.	0.6	39
54	<scp>PDX</scp> models recapitulate the genetic and epigenetic landscape of pediatric Tâ€cell leukemia. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2018, 10, .	6.9	38

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55	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin in children with relapsed or refractory acute myeloid leukemia: a report by Berlin-Frankfurt-MA¼nster study group. Haematologica, 2019, 104, 120-127.	3.5	38
56	Image-based RNA interference screening reveals an individual dependence of acute lymphoblastic leukemia on stromal cysteine support. Oncotarget, 2014, 5, 11501-11512.	1.8	37
57	CD70 reverse signaling enhances NK cell function and immunosurveillance in CD27-expressing B-cell malignancies. Blood, 2017, 130, 297-309.	1.4	37
58	The Leukemogenic TCF3-HLF Complex Rewires Enhancers Driving Cellular Identity and Self-Renewal Conferring EP300 Vulnerability. Cancer Cell, 2019, 36, 630-644.e9.	16.8	35
59	Aggressive Chemotherapy (CHOEP-14) and Rituximab or High-Dose Therapy (MegaCHOEP) and Rituximab for Young, High-Risk Patients with Aggressive B-Cell Lymphoma: Results of the MegaCHOEP Trial of the German High — Grade Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Study Group (DSHNHL) Blood, 2009, 114, 404-404.	1.4	33
60	Total Body Irradiation (TBI) in Pediatric Patients. Strahlentherapie Und Onkologie, 2010, 186, 614-620.	2.0	32
61	Survival Following Relapse in Children with Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Report from AML-BFM and COG. Cancers, 2021, 13, 2336.	3.7	30
62	Fine tuning of surface CRLF2 expression and its associated signaling profile in childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2015, 100, e229-e232.	3.5	29
63	Prediction of venetoclax activity in precursor B-ALL by functional assessment of apoptosis signaling. Cell Death and Disease, 2019, 10, 571.	6.3	29
64	Constitutive Activation of RAS/MAPK Pathway Cooperates with Trisomy 21 and Is Therapeutically Exploitable in Down Syndrome B-cell Leukemia. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26, 3307-3318.	7.0	28
65	MAPK-ERK is a central pathway in T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia that drives steroid resistance. Leukemia, 2021, 35, 3394-3405.	7.2	28
66	Risk factors and outcomes in children with high-risk B-cell precursor and T-cell relapsed acute lymphoblastic leukaemia: combined analysis of ALLR3 and ALL-REZ BFM 2002 clinical trials. European Journal of Cancer, 2021, 151, 175-189.	2.8	27
67	CNS irradiation in pediatric acute myleoid leukemia: Equal results by 12 or 18 Gy in studies AMLâ€BFM98 and 2004. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2011, 57, 986-992.	1.5	25
68	Targeted inhibitors and antibody immunotherapies: Novel therapies for paediatric leukaemia and lymphoma. European Journal of Cancer, 2022, 164, 1-17.	2.8	24
69	An Extensive Quality Control and Quality Assurance (QC/QA) Program Significantly Improves Inter-Laboratory Concordance Rates of Flow-Cytometric Minimal Residual Disease Assessment in Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: An I-BFM-FLOW-Network Report. Cancers, 2021, 13, 6148.	3.7	24
70	Blinatumomab in pediatric relapsed/refractory B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia: RIALTO expanded access study final analysis. Blood Advances, 2022, 6, 1004-1014.	5.2	22
71	A Novel SR-Related Protein Specifically Interacts with the Carboxy-Terminal Domain (CTD) of RNA Polymerase through a Conserved Interaction Domain. Biological Chemistry, 1997, 378, 565-71.	2.5	21
72	Favorable outcome of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation for relapsed or refractory acute promyelocytic leukemia in childhood. Bone Marrow Transplantation, 2004, 34, 795-798.	2.4	21

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73	Infection as a cause of childhood leukemia: virus detection employing whole genome sequencing. Haematologica, 2017, 102, e179-e183.	3.5	20
74	Î ³ -Catenin-Dependent Signals Maintain BCR-ABL1+ B Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Cancer Cell, 2019, 35, 649-663.e10.	16.8	20
75	14q32 rearrangements deregulating <i>BCL11B </i> mark a distinct subgroup of T and myeloid immature acute leukemia. Blood, 2021, 138, 773-784.	1.4	19
76	Use of the Two-Hybrid System and Random Sonicated DNA to Identify the Interaction Domain of a Protein. BioTechniques, 1996, 21, 430-432.	1.8	18
77	Pre-clinical evaluation of second generation PIM inhibitors for the treatment of T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia and lymphoma. Haematologica, 2019, 104, e17-e20.	3.5	18
78	Improving Stratification for Children With Late Bone Marrow B-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Relapses With Refined Response Classification and Integration of Genetics. Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2019, 37, 3493-3506.	1.6	18
79	Venetoclax and Bortezomib in Relapsed/Refractory Early T-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. JCO Precision Oncology, 2019, 3, 1-6.	3.0	18
80	Long Non-Stop Reading Frames on the Antisense Strand of Heat Shock Protein 70 Genes and Prion Protein (PrP) Genes Are Conserved between Species. Biological Chemistry, 1997, 378, 1521-30.	2.5	16
81	Genotype-outcome correlations in pediatric AML: the impact of a monosomal karyotype in trial AML-BFM 2004. Leukemia, 2017, 31, 2807-2814.	7.2	15
82	RNA interference efficiently targets human leukemia driven by a fusion oncogene in vivo. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 224-226.	7.2	15
83	Characteristics and outcome in patients with central nervous system involvement treated in European pediatric acute myeloid leukemia study groups. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2017, 64, e26664.	1.5	14
84	Frequent and sex-biased deletion of SLX4IP by illegitimate V(D)J-mediated recombination in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Human Molecular Genetics, 2014, 23, 590-601.	2.9	13
85	Chromatin accessibility landscape of pediatric T″ymphoblastic leukemia and human Tâ€cell precursors. EMBO Molecular Medicine, 2020, 12, e12104.	6.9	13
86	BTK inhibition sensitizes acute lymphoblastic leukemia to asparaginase by suppressing the amino acid response pathway. Blood, 2021, 138, 2383-2395.	1.4	13
87	Study AML-BFM 2004: Improved Survival In Childhood Acute Myeloid Leukemia without Increased Toxicity. Blood, 2010, 116, 181-181.	1.4	13
88	Successful Salvage Chemotherapy with FOLFIRINOX for Recurrent Mixed Acinar Cell Carcinoma and Ductal Adenocarcinoma of the Pancreas in an Adolescent Patient. Case Reports in Oncology, 2013, 6, 497-503.	0.7	12
89	Outcome of children relapsing after first allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation for acute myeloid leukaemia: a retrospective Iâ€BFM analysis of 333 children. British Journal of Haematology, 2020, 189, 745-750.	2.5	12
90	Safety, Efficacy, and PK of the BCL2 Inhibitor Venetoclax in Combination with Chemotherapy in Pediatric and Young Adult Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia: Phase 1 Study. Blood, 2019, 134, 2649-2649.	1.4	12

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91	Opportunities and challenges in the immunological therapy of pediatric malignancy: a concise snapshot. European Journal of Pediatrics, 2017, 176, 1163-1172.	2.7	11
92	FATAL DISSEMINATED CANDIDA LUSITANIAE INFECTION IN AN INFANT WITH CHRONIC GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2002, 21, 262-264.	2.0	11
93	Flow diagnostics essential code: A simple and brief format for the summary of leukemia phenotyping. , 2014, 86, 288-291.		10
94	Second Relapse of Pediatric Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia: A Report on Current Treatment Strategies and Outcome of the AML-BFM Study Group. Cancers, 2021, 13, 789.	3.7	10
95	COVIDâ€19 – Impact on Childhood Haematology Patients. HemaSphere, 2020, 4, e465.	2.7	9
96	Frequency and prognostic impact of ZEB2 H1038 and Q1072 mutations in childhood B-other acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2021, 106, 886-890.	3.5	9
97	Clonal dynamics in pediatric Bâ€cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia with very early relapse. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2022, 69, e29361.	1.5	9
98	Treatment of an Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia Relapse Using Arsenic Trioxide and All-Trans-Retinoic in a 6-Year-Old Child. Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, 2014, 31, 143-148.	0.8	8
99	Targeting the 5T4 oncofetal glycoprotein with an antibody drug conjugate (A1mcMMAF) improves survival in patient-derived xenograft models of acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Haematologica, 2017, 102, 1075-1084.	3.5	8
100	CRISPR/Cas9-edited NSG mice as PDX models of human leukemia to address the role of niche-derived SPARC. Leukemia, 2018, 32, 1048-1051.	7.2	8
101	TNFR2 is required for RIP1-dependent cell death in human leukemia. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 4823-4833.	5.2	8
102	Where can biology of childhood ALL be attacked by new compounds?. Cancer Treatment Reviews, 2010, 36, 298-306.	7.7	7
103	Blinatumomab in Pediatric Patients with Relapsed/Refractory B-Cell Precursor and Molecularly Resistant Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (R/R ALL): Updated Analysis of 110 Patients Treated in an Expanded Access Study (RIALTO). Blood, 2019, 134, 1294-1294.	1.4	7
104	<scp>CXCR4</scp> mediates leukemic cell migration and survival in the testicular microenvironment. Journal of Pathology, 2022, 258, 12-25.	4.5	7
105	Non-classical karyotypic features in relapsed childhood B-cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics, 2009, 189, 29-36.	1.0	5
106	The hematopoietic stem cell marker VNN2 is associated with chemoresistance in pediatric B-cell precursor ALL. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 4052-4064.	5.2	5
107	Targeting the oncogenic activity of TCF3-HLF in leukemia. Molecular and Cellular Oncology, 2020, 7, 1709391.	0.7	5
108	Conventional Reinduction/Consolidation-Type Therapy Versus Short Course High Intensity Combination Chemotherapy As Post-Induction Treatment for Children with Relapsed Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Early Results of Study ALL-REZ BFM 2002. Blood, 2011, 118, 871-871.	1.4	5

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109	Humanised mouse models for haematopoiesis and infectious diseases. Swiss Medical Weekly, 2017, 147, w14516.	1.6	5
110	The BH3-Mimetic Obatoclax Restores the Response to Dexamethasone in Glucocorticoid-Resistant ALL through Induction of Autophagy Blood, 2007, 110, 806-806.	1.4	5
111	Other (Non-CNS/Testicular) Extramedullary Localizations of Childhood Relapsed Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Lymphoblastic Lymphoma—A Report from the ALL-REZ Study Group. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 5292.	2.4	5
112	A precision medicine approach to haematological malignancies. Lancet Haematology,the, 2017, 4, e567-e568.	4.6	4
113	Pediatric ALL relapses after allo-SCT show high individuality, clonal dynamics, selective pressure, and druggable targets. Blood Advances, 2019, 3, 3143-3156.	5.2	4
114	Rapid Generation of Leukemogenic Chromosomal Translocations in Vivo Using CRISPR/Cas9. HemaSphere, 2020, 4, e456.	2.7	4
115	SARS-CoV-2 Infection During Induction Chemotherapy in a Child With High-risk T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Journal of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology, 2021, 43, e804-e807.	0.6	4
116	The Strong Prognostic Effect of Concurrent Deletions of IKZF1 and PAX5, CDKN2A, CDKN2B or PAR1 in the Absence of ERG Deletions (IKZF1plus) in Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Strongly Depends on Minimal Residual Disease Burden after Induction Treatment. Blood, 2014, 124, 131-131.	1.4	4
117	Pediatric T-ALL type-1 and type-2 relapses develop along distinct pathways of clonal evolution. Leukemia, 2022, 36, 1759-1768.	7.2	4
118	Alternative technique for intrafemoral injection and bone marrow sampling in mouse transplant models. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2011, 52, 1806-1808.	1.3	3
119	Reprogramming of B cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells: Do we need to shoot a moving target?. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, E3455.	7.1	3
120	Pharmacological activity of CB-103: An oral pan-NOTCH inhibitor with a novel mode of action. Annals of Oncology, 2017, 28, v137.	1.2	3
121	Repurposing anthelmintic agents to eradicate resistant leukemia. Blood Cancer Journal, 2020, 10, 72.	6.2	3
122	High Molecular Remission Rate in Pediatric Patients (pts) with Relapsed/Refractory B-Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (r/r ALL) Treated with Blinatumomab: Rialto an Open-Label, Multicenter, Expanded Access Study. Blood, 2018, 132, 1375-1375.	1.4	3
123	High Frequency of GATA1 Mutations in Childhood Non-Down Syndrome Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2012, 120, 888-888.	1.4	3
124	Characterization of high-hyperdiploidy in childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia with gain of a single chromosome 21. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 2007, 48, 2457-2460.	1.3	2
125	Have chemosensitizing strategies for multidrug-resistant childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia come of age?. Expert Review of Hematology, 2010, 3, 369-372.	2.2	2
126	Randomised Introduction of 2-CDA as Intensification during Consolidation for Children with High-risk AML – Results from Study AML-BFM 2004. Klinische Padiatrie, 2015, 227, 116-122.	0.6	2

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127	Pharmacological activity of CB-103: An oral pan-NOTCH inhibitor targeting the NOTCH transcription complex. Annals of Oncology, 2018, 29, iii14.	1.2	2
128	Treatment of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Cambodia. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2021, 68, e29184.	1.5	2
129	Collaboration between Activating Mutations in JAK2 and Trisomy 21 in the Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemias of Down Syndrome (DS) Blood, 2007, 110, LB6-LB6.	1.4	2
130	Early Diagnosis and Molecular-Based Treatment of Very Highly Resistant Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in Childhood. Blood, 2008, 112, 754-754.	1.4	2
131	DOWN'S Syndrome Acute Lymphoblastic LEUKEMIA: A HIGHLY Heterogeneous DISEASE DRIVEN by an Aberrant CRLF2/JAK2 Cooperation – A REPORT FROM the lbfm-STUDY GROUP Blood, 2009, 114, 11-11.	1.4	2
132	Leukemia-Initiating Cells Are Frequent in Very High Risk Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia and Give Rise to Relatively Stable Phenotypes in Immunodeficient Mice Blood, 2009, 114, 86-86.	1.4	2
133	Efficient Generation of Multi-gene Knockout Cell Lines and Patient-derived Xenografts Using Multi-colored Lenti-CRISPR-Cas9. Bio-protocol, 2017, 7, e2222.	0.4	2
134	High Immunoproteasome Activity and sXBP1 in Pediatric Precursor B-ALL Predicts Sensitivity towards Proteasome Inhibitors. Cells, 2021, 10, 2853.	4.1	2
135	Distribution and Outcome According to Cytogenetics in 502 Paediatric AML Patients Treated in Study AML-BFM 98 Blood, 2008, 112, 1510-1510.	1.4	2
136	Image-Based RNA Interference Screening Identifies Microenvironmental Signals Supporting Primary Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Cell Survival Blood, 2012, 120, 2348-2348.	1.4	2
137	A 14-month-old boy with cardiomegaly and heart failure. European Journal of Pediatrics, 1998, 157, 81-82.	2.7	1
138	The CALM–AF10 fusion is a rare event in acute megakaryoblastic leukemia. Leukemia, 2007, 21, 2568-2569.	7.2	1
139	The clinical path to integrated genomics in ALL. Blood, 2014, 124, 1380-1381.	1.4	1
140	A Hopeful Leap Forward by Multicentric Cooperation for Precision-Based Therapy for Very Resistant, Relapsed, or Refractory Childhood Leukemia. Cancer Discovery, 2021, 11, 1322-1323.	9.4	1
141	Preventive CNS Irradiation with 12 Gy Compared to 18 Gy: Results of Studies AML-BFM 98 and 2004 Blood, 2009, 114, 483-483.	1.4	1
142	C20orf94 deletion Is Strongly Associated with TEL/AML1 Rearrangement and Links Illegitimate V(D)J Recombination with Gender Bias In Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2010, 116, 1718-1718.	1.4	1
143	The Chromosome 21 Kinase DYRK1A and Its Substrate FOXO1 Constitute a Novel Therapeutic Pathway in B-ALL. Blood, 2018, 132, 548-548.	1.4	1
144	Failures and Successes in Pediatric Patients with Acute Myeloid Leukemia with First Relapse: A Large International Report on Current Treatment Strategies and Outcome. Blood, 2020, 136, 6-7.	1.4	1

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145	The Central Role of MAPK-ERK Signaling in IL7-Dependent and IL7-Independent Steroid Resistance Reveals a Broad Application of MEK-Inhibitors Compared to JAK1/2-Inhibition in T-ALL. Blood, 2020, 136, 20-20.	1.4	1
146	IGF signaling as a therapeutic target in pediatric solid tumors of the central and peripheral nervous system. Expert Review of Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 2, 677-688.	2.4	0
147	Additional treatment with 2-Chloro-2-Deoxyadenosine during consolidation in children with high-risk acute myeloid leukemia does not improve survival. Leukemia, 2015, 29, 2260-2263.	7.2	0
148	Chromosome 21 Encoded RUNX1 and ETS-2 Overexpression in Regenerating Hematopoiesis in Children with Down Syndrome - Implications for Leukemiogenesis? Blood, 2005, 106, 4373-4373.	1.4	0
149	Arsenic Trioxide Sensitizes Glucocorticoid-Resistant T-Cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia to Dexamethasone through Inactivation of AKT and Downregulation of XIAP Blood, 2006, 108, 2598-2598.	1.4	0
150	OTT-MAL Activates the Notch Signaling Transcription Factor RBPJ and Cooperates with Mutant MPL to Induce Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukemia. Blood, 2008, 112, 508-508.	1.4	0
151	Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukemia. , 2011, , 26-29.		0
152	High CD45 (PTPRC) Expression Is Associated with An Overall Poor Outcome in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Treated on the ALL-BFM 2000 Protocol and Exerts An Especially Pronounced Effect in Intermediate Risk Patients. Blood, 2011, 118, 742-742.	1.4	0
153	Proteomic Exploration of the Cell Surface Landscape Reveals New Leukemia Associated Features Blood, 2012, 120, 2506-2506.	1.4	0
154	Epigenetic Changes in CEBPα Gene and Xenotransplantation Model of B Cell Precursor Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Switching to Monocytoid Lineage During the Early Phase of the Treatment. Blood, 2012, 120, 876-876.	1.4	0
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156	Acute Megakaryoblastic Leukemia. , 2014, , 43-46.		0
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