Andrew Chase

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

54 papers	3,482 citations	186265 28 h-index	197818 49 g-index
54 all docs	54 docs citations	54 times ranked	4254 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Response to Imatinib Mesylate in Patients with Chronic Myeloproliferative Diseases with Rearrangements of the Platelet-Derived Growth Factor Receptor Beta. New England Journal of Medicine, 2002, 347, 481-487.	27.0	623
2	Aberrations of EZH2 in Cancer. Clinical Cancer Research, 2011, 17, 2613-2618.	7.0	503
3	The t(8;9)(p22;p24) Is a Recurrent Abnormality in Chronic and Acute Leukemia that Fuses PCM1 to JAK2. Cancer Research, 2005, 65, 2662-2667.	0.9	269
4	Consistent Fusion of ZNF198 to the Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor-1 in the t(8;13)(p11;q12) Myeloproliferative Syndrome. Blood, 1998, 92, 1735-1742.	1.4	162
5	Inactivation of polycomb repressive complex 2 components in myeloproliferative and myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms. Blood, 2012, 119, 1208-1213.	1.4	162
6	Durable responses to imatinib in patients with PDGFRB fusion geneâ€“positive and BCR-ABLâ€“negative chronic myeloproliferative disorders. Blood, 2007, 109, 61-64.	1.4	156
7	Genetic variation at MECOM, TERT, JAK2 and HBS1L-MYB predisposes to myeloproliferative neoplasms. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 6691.	12.8	145
8	Abnormalities of Chromosome Band 8p11 in Leukemia: Two Clinical Syndromes Can Be Distinguished on the Basis of MOZ Involvement. Blood, 1997, 90, 3130-3135.	1.4	92
9	Identification of four new translocations involving FGFR1 in myeloid disorders. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2001, 32, 155-163.	2.8	91
10	Activity of TKI258 against primary cells and cell lines with FGFR1 fusion genes associated with the 8p11 myeloproliferative syndrome. Blood, 2007, 110, 3729-3734.	1.4	91
11	Limited duration of complete remission on ruxolitinib in myeloid neoplasms with PCM1-JAK2 and BCR-JAK2 fusion genes. Annals of Hematology, 2015, 94, 233-238.	1.8	74
12	Heterogeneous prognostic impact of derivative chromosome 9 deletions in chronic myelogenous leukemia. Blood, 2007, 110, 1283-1290.	1.4	72
13	Factors affecting duration of survival after onset of blastic transformation of chronic myeloid leukemia. Blood, 2002, 99, 2304-2309.	1.4	71
14	Factors influencing the false positive and negative rates ofBCR-ABL fluorescence in situ hybridization. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1997, 18, 246-253.	2.8	70
15	Ponatinib as targeted therapy for FGFR1 fusions associated with the 8p11 myeloproliferative syndrome. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 103-106.	3.5	70
16	Cytogenetic and Molecular Monitoring of Residual Disease in Chronic Myeloid Leukaemia. Acta Haematologica, 2002, 107, 64-75.	1.4	69
17	Transcription factor mutations in myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms. Haematologica, 2010, 95, 1473-1480.	3.5	67
18	Recurrent activating STAT5B N642H mutation in myeloid neoplasms with eosinophilia. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 415-425.	7.2	65

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19	TFG, a target of chromosome translocations in lymphoma and soft tissue tumors, fuses to GPR128 in healthy individuals. Haematologica, 2010, 95, 20-26.	3.5	63
20	Bone marrow transplantation for chronic myeloid leukaemia: the effects of differing criteria for defining chronic phase on probabilities of survival and relapse. British Journal of Haematology, 1997, 99, 30-35.	2.5	56
21	The t(1;9)(p34;q34) and t(8;12)(p11;q15) fuse preâ€mRNA processing proteins SFPQ (PSF) and CPSF6 to ABL and FGFR1. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 2008, 47, 379-385.	2.8	55
22	Evaluation of methods to detect CALR mutations in myeloproliferative neoplasms. Leukemia Research, 2015, 39, 82-87.	0.8	55
23	A constitutively active SPTBN1-FLT3 fusion in atypical chronic myeloid leukemia is sensitive to tyrosine kinase inhibitors and immunotherapy. Experimental Hematology, 2007, 35, 1723-1727.	0.4	44
24	EZH2 in Myeloid Malignancies. Cells, 2020, 9, 1639.	4.1	37
25	Cytogenetics of chronic myeloid leukaemia. Best Practice and Research in Clinical Haematology, 2001, 14, 553-571.	1.7	36
26	Two cases of inv(8)(p11q13) in AML with erythrophagocytosis: a new cytogenetic variant. British Journal of Haematology, 1998, 100, 561-563.	2.5	35
27	Ruxolitinib as potential targeted therapy for patients with JAK2 rearrangements. Haematologica, 2013, 98, 404-408.	3.5	35
28	A polymorphism associated with STAT3 expression and response of chronic myeloid leukemia to interferon Â. Haematologica, 2010, 95, 148-152.	3.5	29
29	Correlation between the proportion of Philadelphia chromosome-positive metaphase cells and levels ofBCR-ABL mRNA in chronic myeloid leukaemia. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1995, 13, 110-114.	2.8	22
30	Cloning and Characterization ofRNF6,a Novel RING Finger Gene Mapping to 13q12. Genomics, 1999, 58, 94-97.	2.9	20
31	Fusion of PDGFRB to two distinct loci at 3p21 and a third at 12q13 in imatinibâ€responsive myeloproliferative neoplasms. British Journal of Haematology, 2010, 148, 268-273.	2.5	17
32	Imatinib sensitivity as a consequence of a CSF1R-Y571D mutation and CSF1/CSF1R signaling abnormalities in the cell line GDM1. Leukemia, 2009, 23, 358-364.	7.2	13
33	PRR14L mutations are associated with chromosome 22 acquired uniparental disomy, age-related clonal hematopoiesis and myeloid neoplasia. Leukemia, 2019, 33, 1184-1194.	7.2	11
34	Origin and function of adherent lymphokine activated killer cells in patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia who relapse following bone marrow transplantation. British Journal of Haematology, 1991, 77, 60-65.	2.5	10
35	Assignment of the Steroid Receptor Coactivator-1 (SRC-1) Gene to Human Chromosome Band 2p23. Genomics, 1998, 52, 242-244.	2.9	10
36	Non-random involvement of chromosome 13 in patients with persistent or relapsed disease after bone-marrow transplantation for chronic myeloid leukemia. , 2000, 27, 278-284.		10

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37	Signal transduction therapy in haematological malignancies: identification and targeting of tyrosine kinases. Clinical Science, 2006, 111, 233-249.	4.3	10
38	BCRâ€ABLâ€positive lymphoblastoid cells display limited proliferative capacity under in vitro culture conditions. British Journal of Haematology, 1996, 94, 654-658.	2.5	9
39	Mutational mechanisms of EZH2 inactivation in myeloid neoplasms. Leukemia, 2020, 34, 3206-3214.	7.2	8
40	A case of myelofibrosis with a t(4;13)(q25;q12): evidence for involvement of a second 13q12 locus in chronic myeloproliferative disorders. British Journal of Haematology, 1999, 105, 771-774.	2.5	7
41	Pathogenic variants causing ABL1 malformation syndrome cluster in a myristoyl-binding pocket and increase tyrosine kinase activity. European Journal of Human Genetics, 2021, 29, 593-603.	2.8	7
42	Fusion of ETV6 to the Caudal-Related Homeobox Gene CDX2 in Acute Myeloid Leukemia With the t(12;13)(p13;q12). Blood, 1999, 93, 1025-1031.	1.4	7
43	A Novel PCM1-PDGFRB Fusion in a Patient with a Chronic Myeloproliferative Neoplasm and an ins(8;5). Acta Haematologica, 2017, 138, 198-200.	1.4	5
44	Consistent Fusion of ZNF198 to the Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor-1 in the t(8;13)(p11;q12) Myeloproliferative Syndrome. Blood, 1998, 92, 1735-1742.	1.4	5
45	Characterization of a t(10;12)(q24;p13) in a case of CML in transformation. , 1997, 20, 408-411.		4
46	Factors influencing the false positive and negative rates of BCRABL fluorescence in situ hybridization. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1997, 18, 246-253.	2.8	3
47	Phenotypic Characterization of Normal and CML CD34â€“Positive Cells: Only the Most Primitive CML Progenitors Include Ph-neg Cells. Leukemia and Lymphoma, 1993, 11, 51-61.	1.3	2
48	The JAK2 46/1 Haplotype Predisposes to Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Characterized by Diverse Mutations.. Blood, 2009, 114, 433-433.	1.4	2
49	Characterization of a t(10;12)(q24;p13) in a case of CML in transformation. Genes Chromosomes and Cancer, 1997, 20, 408-411.	2.8	1
50	Frequent CBL Mutations Associated with 11q Acquired Uniparental Disomy in Myeloproliferative Neoplasms. Blood, 2008, 112, 174-174.	1.4	1
51	Frequent Inactivating Mutations of TET2 and CBL Are Associated with Acquired Uniparental Disomy in Atypical Chronic Myeloid Leukemia and Related Disorders.. Blood, 2009, 114, 3258-3258.	1.4	1
52	SPTBN1-FLT3 in Atypical Chronic Myeloid Leukemia Transforms Ba/F3 Cells to IL-3 Independence and Is Sensitive to Both Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors and Immunotherapy.. Blood, 2005, 106, 2009-2009.	1.4	0
53	Development of V617F JAK2 Associated Myeloproliferative Neoplasms Is a Non-Random Event That Is Strongly Dependent on JAK2 Haplotype. Blood, 2008, 112, 173-173.	1.4	0
54	Cytogenetically Cryptic Tyrosine Kinase Fusion Genes Are Rare in Atypical Myeloproliferative Neoplasms: An Analysis by Targeted Array Comparative Genomic Hybridization. Blood, 2008, 112, 2791-2791.	1.4	0