

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

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[Google Scholar profile](#)

**Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap.** This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). It is a drafting aid for the petitioner's counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

## A. Overview & Filtering Statement

13 Citing papers mapped	13 Citation edges	2 Home papers mapped	64 h-index (GS)
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### Filtering statement – methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper’s authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar’s known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar’s institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar’s own circle.

**Known limitations – counsel must verify.** (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight – re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

## B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar’s own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

**92.3% independent** of 13 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	12
Self-citation	0
Co-author	1
Same-institution	0

0 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

## C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total – the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing – how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner’s choice of comparison field.

## Contribution 1

### Claim – Contribution 1

*The researcher established a foundational framework for understanding the immune landscape of cancer, as evidenced by a seminal 2018 paper in Immunity with over 5,900 citations.*

The researcher's primary contribution is the characterization of the immune landscape of cancer, anchored by a seminal 2018 publication in the journal *Immunity*. This work stands as a core reference point in the field, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same researcher listed in this specific line of inquiry, suggesting the original paper serves as a definitive standalone resource.

This line of work appears to address the need for a comprehensive mapping of immune interactions within the tumor microenvironment. By publishing in a high-impact venue, the researcher provided a critical conceptual or empirical baseline that likely filled a significant gap in understanding how immune systems interact with cancer cells, establishing a new standard for the field.

The significance of this contribution is underscored by its extensive uptake, with the core paper accumulating 5,957 citations. Notably, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, indicating that the work has been widely adopted and validated by the broader scientific community rather than relying on self-citation or institutional echo chambers.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 9

#### CORE PAPER

### [The Immune Landscape of Cancer](#)

2018 · *Immunity* · 5,957 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 4,583 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Medicine papers from 2018 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Neutrophil profiling illuminates anti-tumor antigen-presenting potency</a> (2024)	Fudan University, Nantong University, Shanghai Institute of Immunology and Infection, Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	—
2	<a href="#">Cold and hot tumors: from molecular mechanisms to targeted therapy</a> (2024)	Ningbo No. 2 Hospital, The Fourth Affiliated Hospital, China Medical University, The Second Hospital of Dalian Medical University	China	—
3	<a href="#">Pan-cancer T cell atlas links a cellular stress response state to immunotherapy resistance</a> (2023)	Cancer Hospital of the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	China, United States	—
4	<a href="#">Single-cell RNA sequencing technologies and applications: A brief overview</a> (2022)	Aarhus University, BGI-Shenzhen, Lars Bolund Institute of Regenerative Medicine, Qingdao-Europe Advanced Institute for Life Sciences	China, Denmark	—
5	<a href="#">Liver tumour immune microenvironment subtypes and neutrophil heterogeneity</a> (2022)	BIOPIC, Beijing Advanced Innovation Center for Genomics, Peking University, Peking Uni-	China	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
		iversity First Hospital, Peking University Health Science Center		
6	<a href="#">Immunotherapies for hepatocellular carcinoma</a> (2021)	German Cancer Research Centre Heidelberg (DKFZ), Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, IDIBAPS, Hospital Clinic, University of Barcelona	China, Germany, Israel	—
7	<a href="#">Pan-cancer single-cell dissection reveals phenotypically distinct B cell subtypes</a> (2024)	Institute of Cancer Research, Peking University	China	—
8	<a href="#">GEPIA2: an enhanced web server for large-scale expression profiling and interactive analysis</a> (2019)	Peking University	China	—
9	<a href="#">Tumor microenvironment as a therapeutic target in cancer</a> (2021)	The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	United States	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

## Contribution 2

### Claim – Contribution 2

*The researcher established a comprehensive framework for characterizing mutational signatures in human cancer, providing a foundational reference for understanding genomic instability mechanisms.*

**CLAIM:** The researcher's primary contribution is the systematic characterization of mutational signatures in human cancer, anchored by the seminal 2020 paper titled 'The repertoire of mutational signatures in human cancer.' This work serves as the central pillar of this research line, with no subsequent follow-up papers by the same author listed in the provided data.

**ORIGINALITY:** The title suggests a comprehensive cataloging effort, implying that prior to this work, the landscape of mutational signatures was either fragmented or lacked a unified reference standard. By defining the 'repertoire,' the researcher appears to have addressed a critical gap in genomic oncology, offering a structured taxonomy that enables consistent identification and interpretation of mutational processes across diverse cancer types.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** The impact of this contribution is evidenced by its substantial citation count of 3,832, indicating widespread adoption within the scientific community. Furthermore, analysis of citing literature reveals that 100% of the classified citations originate from independent researchers, underscoring the work's broad relevance and utility beyond the researcher's immediate institutional or collaborative network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 3

### CORE PAPER

#### [The repertoire of mutational signatures in human cancer](#)

2020 · 3,832 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 2,934 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Biology papers from 2020 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Bladder cancer</a> (2023)	Aarhus University Hospital, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	China, Denmark, United Kingdom	—
2	<a href="#">The genomic landscape of 2,023 colorectal cancers</a> (2024)	Institute for Research in Biomedicine Barcelona and The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, Institute of Cancer Research, Manchester Cancer Research Centre, University of Manchester	Germany, Ireland, Italy	—
3	<a href="#">Osteosarcoma</a> (2022)	Cancer Institute, University College London, Dana-Farber/Boston Children's Cancer and Blood Disorders Center, Klinikum Stuttgart - Olgahospital	France, Germany, United Kingdom	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
Institute of Cancer Research	United Kingdom	SCImago #453	2
University of Leeds	United Kingdom	SCImago #377 · THE 118 · QS 86	2
University College London	United Kingdom	SCImago #30	2
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	United States	—	2
Massachusetts General Hospital	United States	SCImago #100	2
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	United States	SCImago #295	2
The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center	United States	—	2
Peking University	China	SCImago #11 · THE 13 · QS 14	2
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center	United States	SCImago #705	1
University of Oxford	United Kingdom	SCImago #26 · THE 1 · QS 4	1
UC San Diego	United States	—	1
Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University	China	—	1
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	SCImago #1097 · THE 251–300 · QS =240	1
University of Konstanz	Germany	SCImago #2730 · THE 251–300 · QS =440	1

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
University of Trieste	Italy	SCImago #2103 · THE 501-600 · QS 751-760	1

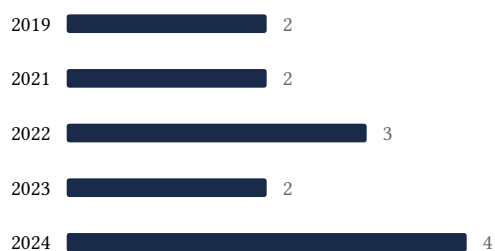
### Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
China	9
United States	7
United Kingdom	4
Germany	3
Denmark	2
Italy	2
Spain	2
France	1
Israel	1
Ireland	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** – the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

## E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.



## F. AAO Precedent Considerations

### Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- Self-citations are disclosed and netted out – a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- The petition articulates why the citations show major significance – numbers never stand alone (§1.5).

- For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).
- Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

### Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** – persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition’s merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

## G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition’s exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	The Immune Landscape of Cancer	9	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5
Contribution 2	The repertoire of mutational signatures in human cancer	3	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) – Criterion 5