Joanne K Tobacman

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Increase in Chondroitin Sulfate and Decline in Arylsulfatase B May Contribute to Pathophysiology of COVID-19 Respiratory Failure. Pathobiology, 2022, 89, 81-91.	3.8	8
2	Carrageenan-Free Diet Shows Improved Glucose Tolerance and Insulin Signaling in Prediabetes: A Randomized, Pilot Clinical Trial. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2020, 2020, 1-16.	2.3	13
3	Increased CHST15 follows decline in arylsulfatase B (ARSB) and disinhibition of non-canonical WNT signaling: potential impact on epithelial and mesenchymal identity. Oncotarget, 2020, 11, 2327-2344.	1.8	12
4	Reply to critique of "A randomized trial of the effects of the no-carrageenan diet on ulcerative colitis disease activity― Nutrition and Healthy Aging, 2019, 5, 159-163.	1.1	1
5	Distinct Effects of Carrageenan and High-Fat Consumption on the Mechanisms of Insulin Resistance in Nonobese and Obese Models of Type 2 Diabetes. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2019, 2019, 1-14.	2.3	16
6	Dihydrotestosterone inhibits arylsulfatase B and Dickkopf Wnt signaling pathway inhibitor (DKK)â€3 leading to enhanced Wnt signaling in prostate epithelium in response to stromal Wnt3A. Prostate, 2019, 79, 689-700.	2.3	6
7	Increased GPNMB, phospho-ERK1/2, and MMP-9 in cystic fibrosis in association with reduced arylsulfatase B. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2018, 124, 168-175.	1.1	11
8	Decline in arylsulfatase B expression increases EGFR expression by inhibiting the protein-tyrosine phosphatase SHP2 and activating JNK in prostate cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2018, 293, 11076-11087.	3.4	21
9	A randomized trial of the effects of the no-carrageenan diet on ulcerative colitis disease activity. Nutrition and Healthy Aging, 2017, 4, 181-192.	1.1	72
10	Reply to comments regarding "The Carrageenan Controversy― Journal of Applied Phycology, 2017, 29, 2209-2211.	2.8	3
11	Arylsulfatase B is reduced in prostate cancer recurrences. Cancer Biomarkers, 2017, 21, 229-234.	1.7	6
12	Decline in arylsulfatase B leads to increased invasiveness of melanoma cells. Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 4169-4180.	1.8	20
13	Chondroitin sulfatases differentially regulate Wnt signaling in prostate stem cells through effects on SHP2, phospho-ERK1/2, and Dickkopf Wnt signaling pathway inhibitor (DKK3). Oncotarget, 2017, 8, 100242-100260.	1.8	21
14	Restriction of Aerobic Metabolism by Acquired or Innate Arylsulfatase B Deficiency: A New Approach to the Warburg Effect. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 32885.	3.3	13
15	Mo1792 Effects of the No Carrageenan Diet on Ulcerative Colitis Disease Activity: A Pilot and Feasibility Study. Gastroenterology, 2016, 150, S777.	1.3	1
16	Effect of CFTR modifiers on arylsulfatase B activity in cystic fibrosis and normal human bronchial epithelial cells. Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2016, 36, 22-30.	2.6	6
17	Inhibition of Phosphatase Activity Follows Decline in Sulfatase Activity and Leads to Transcriptional Effects through Sustained Phosphorylation of Transcription Factor MITF. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0153463.	2.5	21
18	Decline in arylsulfatase B and Increase in chondroitin 4â€sulfotransferase combine to increase chondroitin 4â€sulfate in traumatic brain injury. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2015, 134, 728-739.	3.9	21

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19	Exposure to Common Food Additive Carrageenan Alone Leads to Fasting Hyperglycemia and in Combination with High Fat Diet Exacerbates Glucose Intolerance and Hyperlipidemia without Effect on Weight. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2015, 2015, 1-13.	2.3	27
20	The common food additive carrageenan and the alpha-gal epitope. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2015, 136, 1708-1709.	2.9	14
21	Regulation of chondroitin-4-sulfotransferase (CHST11) expression by opposing effects of arylsulfatase B on BMP4 and Wnt9A. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms, 2015, 1849, 342-352.	1.9	16
22	Carrageenan Inhibits Insulin Signaling through GRB10-mediated Decrease in Tyr(P)-IRS1 and through Inflammation-induced Increase in Ser(P)307-IRS1. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2015, 290, 10764-10774.	3.4	36
23	Defining the Role of Arylsulfatase B (Nâ€Acetylgalactosamine 4â€Sulfatase) in Cellular Metabolism. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 725.16.	0.5	1
24	Increased Expression of Colonic Wnt9A through Sp1-mediated Transcriptional Effects involving Arylsulfatase B, Chondroitin 4-Sulfate, and Galectin-3. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2014, 289, 17564-17575.	3.4	26
25	Arylsulfatase B modulates neurite outgrowth via astrocyte chondroitinâ€4â€sulfate: Dysregulation by ethanol. Glia, 2014, 62, 259-271.	4.9	54
26	Common Food Additive Carrageenan Stimulates Wnt/ β-Catenin Signaling in Colonic Epithelium by Inhibition of Nucleoredoxin Reduction. Nutrition and Cancer, 2014, 66, 117-127.	2.0	16
27	Differential effects of estrogen exposure on arylsulfatase B, galactose-6-sulfatase, and steroid sulfatase in rat prostate development. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2014, 143, 105-114.	2.5	6
28	Reduced Arylsulfatase B activity in leukocytes from cystic fibrosis patients. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2013, 48, 236-244.	2.0	14
29	Impact of salt exposure on N-acetylgalactosamine-4-sulfatase (arylsulfatase B) activity, glycosaminoglycans, kininogen, and bradykinin. Clycoconjugate Journal, 2013, 30, 667-676.	2.7	11
30	Carrageenan-Induced Colonic Inflammation Is Reduced in Bcl10 Null Mice and Increased in IL-10-Deficient Mice. Mediators of Inflammation, 2013, 2013, 1-13.	3.0	46
31	Lactobacillus acidophilus Alleviates Platelet-Activating Factor-Induced Inflammatory Responses in Human Intestinal Epithelial Cells. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e75664.	2.5	41
32	Prolongation of carrageenan-induced inflammation in human colonic epithelial cells by activation of an NFκBâ€BCL10 loop. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2012, 1822, 1300-1307.	3.8	51
33	Exposure to common food additive carrageenan leads to reduced sulfatase activity and increase in sulfated glycosaminoglycans in human epithelial cells. Biochimie, 2012, 94, 1309-1316.	2.6	24
34	Molecular signature of kappa-carrageenan mimics chondroitin-4-sulfate and dermatan sulfate and enables interaction with arylsulfatase B. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2012, 23, 1058-1063.	4.2	11
35	Hypoxia Reduces Arylsulfatase B Activity and Silencing Arylsulfatase B Replicates and Mediates the Effects of Hypoxia. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33250.	2.5	41
36	Exposure to the common food additive carrageenan leads to glucose intolerance, insulin resistance and inhibition of insulin signalling in HepG2 cells and C57BL/6J mice. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 194-203.	6.3	61

JOANNE K TOBACMAN

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37	Extra-Lysosomal Localization of Arylsulfatase B in Human Colonic Epithelium. Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 2011, 59, 328-335.	2.5	23
38	Specific effects of BCL10 Serine mutations on phosphorylations in canonical and noncanonical pathways of NF.κB activation following carrageenan. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2011, 301, G475-G486.	3.4	26
39	Carrageenan-induced innate immune response is modified by enzymes that hydrolyze distinct galactosidic bonds. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2010, 21, 906-913.	4.2	96
40	Lipopolysaccharide-induced activation of NF-κB non-canonical pathway requires BCL10 serine 138 and NIK phosphorylations. Experimental Cell Research, 2010, 316, 3317-3327.	2.6	36
41	Platelet-activating factor-induced NF-lºB activation and IL-8 production in intestinal epithelial cells are Bcl10-dependent. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2010, 16, 593-603.	1.9	42
42	B-cell CLL/Lymphoma 10 (BCL10) Is Required for NF-κB Production by Both Canonical and Noncanonical Pathways and for NF-κB-inducing Kinase (NIK) Phosphorylation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 522-530.	3.4	35
43	Tumor Necrosis Factor α-induced Inflammation Is Increased but Apoptosis Is Inhibited by Common Food Additive Carrageenan. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285, 39511-39522.	3.4	40
44	Cell-Bound IL-8 Increases in Bronchial Epithelial Cells after Arylsulfatase B Silencing due to Sequestration with Chondroitin-4-Sulfate. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2010, 42, 51-61.	2.9	33
45	Arylsulfatase B regulates interaction of chondroitin-4-sulfate and kininogen in renal epithelial cells. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease, 2010, 1802, 472-477.	3.8	14
46	ROS, Hsp27, and IKKβ mediate dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) activation of IκBa, NFκB, and IL-8. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2009, 15, 673-683.	1.9	62
47	Arylsulfatase B regulates colonic epithelial cell migration by effects on MMP9 expression and RhoA activation. Clinical and Experimental Metastasis, 2009, 26, 535-545.	3.3	34
48	Chloroquine reduces arylsulphatase B activity and increases chondroitin-4-sulphate: implications for mechanisms of action and resistance. Malaria Journal, 2009, 8, 303.	2.3	20
49	Carrageenan-induced NFκB activation depends on distinct pathways mediated by reactive oxygen species and Hsp27 or by Bcl10. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2008, 1780, 973-982.	2.4	89
50	The Carrageenan Diet: Not Recommended. Science, 2008, 321, 1040-1041.	12.6	16
51	Distinct Effects of N-Acetylgalactosamine-4-sulfatase and Galactose-6-sulfatase Expression on Chondroitin Sulfates. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 9523-9530.	3.4	34
52	Toll-like Receptor 4 Mediates Induction of the Bcl10-NFκB-Interleukin-8 Inflammatory Pathway by Carrageenan in Human Intestinal Epithelial Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2008, 283, 10550-10558.	3.4	136
53	Lipopolysaccharide activates NF-κB by TLR4-Bcl10-dependent and independent pathways in colonic epithelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 295, G784-G790.	3.4	40
54	Carrageenan Induces Cell Cycle Arrest in Human Intestinal Epithelial Cells in Vitro3. Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 138, 469-475.	2.9	57

4

JOANNE K TOBACMAN

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55	Carrageenan induces interleukin-8 production through distinct Bcl10 pathway in normal human colonic epithelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2007, 292, C829-G838.	3.4	124
56	Bcl10 mediates LPS-induced activation of NF-κB and IL-8 in human intestinal epithelial cells. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2007, 293, G429-G437.	3.4	40
57	Development, Evaluation, and Application of a Highly Sensitive Microtiter Plate ELISA for Human Bcl10 Protein. Journal of Immunoassay and Immunochemistry, 2007, 28, 173-188.	1.1	15
58	Increased arylsulfatase B activity in cystic fibrosis cells following correction of CFTR. Clinica Chimica Acta, 2007, 380, 122-127.	1.1	27
59	Steroid sulfatase, arylsulfatases A and B, galactose-6-sulfatase, and iduronate sulfatase in mammary cells and effects of sulfated and non-sulfated estrogens on sulfatase activity. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2007, 103, 20-34.	2.5	41
60	Carrageenan Reduces Bone Morphogenetic Protein-4 (BMP4) and Activates the Wnt/β-Catenin Pathway in Normal Human Colonocytes. Digestive Diseases and Sciences, 2007, 52, 2766-2774.	2.3	21
61	Visual Acuity following Cataract Surgeries in Relation to Preoperative Appropriateness Ratings. Medical Decision Making, 2003, 23, 122-130.	2.4	28
62	Does Deficiency of Arylsulfatase B Have a Role in Cystic Fibrosis?a. Chest, 2003, 123, 2130-2139.	0.8	18
63	Toxic considerations related to ingestion of carrageenan. Reviews in Food and Nutrition Toxicity, 2003, , 204-229.	0.0	7
64	Steroid sulfatase activity and expression in mammary myoepithelial cells. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2002, 81, 65-68.	2.5	20
65	Structural studies on κ-carrageenan derived oligosaccharides. Carbohydrate Research, 2002, 337, 433-440.	2.3	99
66	Utilization of a personal health record in a general medicine clinic. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 1996, 11, 370-372.	2.6	8
67	INCREASED FREQUENCY OF POSTTRANSPLANT LYMPHOMAS IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH CYCLOSPORINE, AZATHIOPRINE, AND PREDNISONE. Transplantation, 1989, 47, 293-296.	1.0	156