

# Marie-Louise Ricketts

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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17  
papers

593  
citations

858243

12  
h-index

1051228

16  
g-index

17  
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17  
docs citations

17  
times ranked

1012  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Polyphenols: Novel Signaling Pathways. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2018, 24, 158-170.	0.9	16
2	An extract from date palm fruit ( <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> ) acts as a co-agonist ligand for the nuclear receptor FXR and differentially modulates FXR target-gene expression in vitro. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0190210.	1.1	20
3	Mechanistic insight into nuclear receptor-mediated regulation of bile acid metabolism and lipid homeostasis by grape seed procyanidin extract (GSPE). <i>Cell Biochemistry and Function</i> , 2017, 35, 12-32.	1.4	21
4	A grape seed procyanidin extract inhibits HDAC activity leading to increased Ppar $\alpha$ phosphorylation and target-gene expression. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2017, 61, 1600347.	1.5	24
5	Determination of the Bioactive Components in a Grape Seed Procyanidin Extract Responsible for Enhanced Farnesoid X Receptor Transactivation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2017, 31, .	0.2	3
6	Gene Expression Patterns Are Altered in Athymic Mice and Metabolic Syndrome Factors Are Reduced in C57BL/6J Mice Fed High-Fat Diets Supplemented with Soy Isoflavones. <i>Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry</i> , 2016, 64, 7492-7501.	2.4	13
7	Dietary procyanidins selectively modulate intestinal farnesoid X receptor-regulated gene expression to alter enterohepatic bile acid recirculation: elucidation of a novel mechanism to reduce triglyceridemia. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2016, 60, 727-736.	1.5	30
8	Grape Seed Procyanidins and Cholestyramine Differentially Alter Bile Acid and Cholesterol Homeostatic Gene Expression in Mouse Intestine and Liver. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0154305.	1.1	21
9	Dietary procyanidins lower serum triglyceride levels via up-regulation in Ppar $\alpha$ and its downstream target gene expression. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2016, 30, 691.9.	0.2	0
10	A Grape Seed Procyanidin Extract Ameliorates Fructose-Induced Hypertriglyceridemia in Rats via Enhanced Fecal Bile Acid and Cholesterol Excretion and Inhibition of Hepatic Lipogenesis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0140267.	1.1	30
11	A grape seed procyanidin extract lowers serum triglyceride levels via selective modulation of intestinal FXR-target gene expression and inhibition of enterohepatic bile acid recirculation (1045.35). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 1045.35.	0.2	1
12	Dietary modification of metabolic pathways via nuclear hormone receptors. <i>Cell Biochemistry and Function</i> , 2012, 30, 531-551.	1.4	14
13	Human CYP3A4 and Murine Cyp3A11 Are Regulated by Equol and Genistein via the Pregnane X Receptor in a Species-Specific Manner. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2009, 139, 898-904.	1.3	67
14	Dietary procyanidins enhance transcriptional activity of bile acid-activated FXR <i>in vitro</i> and reduce triglyceridemia <i>in vivo</i> in a FXR-dependent manner. <i>Molecular Nutrition and Food Research</i> , 2009, 53, 805-814.	1.5	85
15	The Cholesterol-Raising Factor from Coffee Beans, Cafestol, as an Agonist Ligand for the Farnesoid and Pregnane X Receptors. <i>Molecular Endocrinology</i> , 2007, 21, 1603-1616.	3.7	107
16	Does Coffee Raise Cholesterol?. <i>Future Lipidology</i> , 2007, 2, 373-377.	0.5	4
17	Molecular mechanisms of action of the soy isoflavones includes activation of promiscuous nuclear receptors. A review. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2005, 16, 321-330.	1.9	137