

Fuyuko Takata

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6583927/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

48
papers

2,220
citations

279798

23
h-index

233421

45
g-index

49
all docs

49
docs citations

49
times ranked

2902
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Brain pericytes contribute to the induction and up-regulation of blood-brain barrier functions through transforming growth factor- β^2 production. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1038, 208-215.	2.2	315
2	Detachment of Brain Pericytes from the Basal Lamina is Involved in Disruption of the Blood-Brain Barrier Caused by Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Sepsis in Mice. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2009, 29, 309-316.	3.3	156
3	Brain pericytes among cells constituting the blood-brain barrier are highly sensitive to tumor necrosis factor- α , releasing matrix metalloproteinase-9 and migrating in vitro. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2011, 8, 106.	7.2	150
4	Blood-Brain Barrier Dysfunction Amplifies the Development of Neuroinflammation: Understanding of Cellular Events in Brain Microvascular Endothelial Cells for Prevention and Treatment of BBB Dysfunction. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 661838.	3.7	147
5	Lipopolysaccharide-Activated Microglia Induce Dysfunction of the Blood-Brain Barrier in Rat Microvascular Endothelial Cells Co-Cultured with Microglia. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 30, 247-253.	3.3	139
6	Tumor Necrosis Factor- α Mediates the Blood-Brain Barrier Dysfunction Induced by Activated Microglia in Mouse Brain Microvascular Endothelial Cells. <i>Journal of Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2010, 112, 251-254.	2.5	138
7	Transforming Growth Factor- $\beta 1$ Upregulates the Tight Junction and P-glycoprotein of Brain Microvascular Endothelial Cells. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2004, 24, 491-497.	3.3	90
8	TNF- α -sensitive brain pericytes activate microglia by releasing IL-6 through cooperation between $\text{I}\beta\text{B-NF}\beta\text{B}$ and JAK-STAT3 pathways. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2018, 1692, 34-44.	2.2	72
9	Monomeric $\text{A}\beta$ -synuclein induces blood-brain barrier dysfunction through activated brain pericytes releasing inflammatory mediators in vitro. <i>Microvascular Research</i> , 2019, 124, 61-66.	2.5	71
10	Metformin induces up-regulation of blood-brain barrier functions by activating AMP-activated protein kinase in rat brain microvascular endothelial cells. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2013, 433, 586-590.	2.1	68
11	Brain pericytes are the most thrombin-sensitive matrix metalloproteinase-9-releasing cell type constituting the blood-brain barrier in vitro. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2015, 599, 109-114.	2.1	66
12	Tumor necrosis factor- α -stimulated brain pericytes possess a unique cytokine and chemokine release profile and enhance microglial activation. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2014, 578, 133-138.	2.1	64
13	Role of thrombin-PAR1-PKC β /JNK axis in brain pericytes in thrombin-induced MMP-9 production and blood-brain barrier dysfunction in vitro. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 350, 146-157.	2.3	57
14	In Vitro Blood-Brain Barrier Models Using Brain Capillary Endothelial Cells Isolated from Neonatal and Adult Rats Retain Age-Related Barrier Properties. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e55166.	2.5	53
15	Brain-transportable dipeptides across the blood-brain barrier in mice. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 5769.	3.3	44
16	Autocrine and paracrine up-regulation of blood-brain barrier function by plasminogen activator inhibitor-1. <i>Microvascular Research</i> , 2011, 81, 103-107.	2.5	36
17	Oncostatin M induces functional and structural impairment of blood-brain barriers comprised of rat brain capillary endothelial cells. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 441, 163-166.	2.1	35
18	Disruption of the blood-brain barrier in collagen-induced arthritic mice. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2010, 482, 208-211.	2.1	32

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Lipopolysaccharide-activated microglia lower P-glycoprotein function in brain microvascular endothelial cells. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2012, 524, 45-48.	2.1	31
20	Edaravone Protects against Methylglyoxal-Induced Barrier Damage in Human Brain Endothelial Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e100152.	2.5	31
21	Contribution of thrombin-reactive brain pericytes to blood-brain barrier dysfunction in an in vivo mouse model of obesity-associated diabetes and an in vitro rat model. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0177447.	2.5	30
22	Inhibition of Transforming Growth Factor- β Production in Brain Pericytes Contributes to Cyclosporin A-Induced Dysfunction of the Blood-Brain Barrier. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 27, 317-328.	3.3	28
23	Nitric oxide mediates cyclosporine-induced impairment of the blood-brain barrier in cocultures of mouse brain endothelial cells and rat astrocytes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 505, 51-59.	3.5	25
24	Cyclosporin A induces hyperpermeability of the blood-brain barrier by inhibiting autocrine adrenomedullin-mediated up-regulation of endothelial barrier function. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 644, 5-9.	3.5	25
25	Adverse Effect of Cyclosporin A on Barrier Functions of Cerebral Microvascular Endothelial Cells After Hypoxia-reoxygenation Damage In Vitro. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 27, 889-899.	3.3	24
26	Activation of the α 7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor upregulates blood-brain barrier function through increased claudin-5 and occludin expression in rat brain endothelial cells. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2019, 694, 9-13.	2.1	24
27	Oligodendrocytes upregulate blood-brain barrier function through mechanisms other than the PDGF-BB/PDGFR β pathway in the barrier-tightening effect of oligodendrocyte progenitor cells. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2020, 715, 134594.	2.1	24
28	Brain-transportable soy dipeptide, Tyr-Pro, attenuates amyloid β peptide ₂₅₋₃₅ -induced memory impairment in mice. <i>Npj Science of Food</i> , 2020, 4, 7.	5.5	24
29	The Neuroinflammatory Role of Pericytes in Epilepsy. <i>Biomedicines</i> , 2021, 9, 759.	3.2	24
30	Adrenomedullin-induced relaxation of rat brain pericytes is related to the reduced phosphorylation of myosin light chain through the cAMP/PKA signaling pathway. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2009, 449, 71-75.	2.1	23
31	Links between Immune Cells from the Periphery and the Brain in the Pathogenesis of Epilepsy: A Narrative Review. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 4395.	4.1	23
32	Protective Action of Indapamide, a Thiazide-Like Diuretic, on Ischemia-Induced Injury and Barrier Dysfunction in Mouse Brain Microvascular Endothelial Cells. <i>Journal of Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2007, 103, 323-327.	2.5	19
33	Oncostatin M-induced blood-brain barrier impairment is due to prolonged activation of STAT3 signaling in vitro. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2018, 119, 9055-9063.	2.6	18
34	Serum amyloid A-induced blood-brain barrier dysfunction associated with decreased claudin-5 expression in rat brain endothelial cells and its inhibition by high-density lipoprotein in vitro. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2020, 738, 135352.	2.1	16
35	Oncostatin-M-Reactive Pericytes Aggravate Blood-Brain Barrier Dysfunction by Activating JAK/STAT3 Signaling In Vitro. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 422, 12-20.	2.3	15
36	Interleukin- β in peripheral monocytes is associated with seizure frequency in pediatric drug-resistant epilepsy. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2021, 352, 577475.	2.3	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Brain pericyte-derived soluble factors enhance insulin sensitivity in GT1-7 hypothalamic neurons. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2015, 457, 532-537.	2.1	13
38	Analysis of Catecholamine and Their Metabolites in Mice Brain by Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Using Sulfonated Mixed-mode Copolymer Column. <i>Analytical Sciences</i> , 2019, 35, 433-439.	1.6	12
39	Reactive pericytes in early phase are involved in glial activation and late-onset hypersusceptibility to pilocarpine-induced seizures in traumatic brain injury model mice. <i>Journal of Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2021, 145, 155-165.	2.5	11
40	Elevated permeability of the blood-brain barrier in mice intratracheally administered porcine pancreatic elastase. <i>Journal of Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2015, 129, 78-81.	2.5	9
41	Feeding-produced subchronic high plasma levels of uric acid improve behavioral dysfunction in 6-hydroxydopamine-induced mouse model of Parkinson's disease. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 30, 89-94.	1.7	6
42	Partial hepatectomy aggravates cyclosporin A-induced neurotoxicity by lowering the function of the blood-brain barrier in mice. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2011, 88, 529-534.	4.3	5
43	Increased Plasma VEGF Levels in Patients with Cerebral Large Artery Disease Are Associated with Cerebral Microbleeds. <i>Cerebrovascular Diseases Extra</i> , 2019, 9, 25-30.	1.5	1
44	Dysregulation of the CNS supporting vascular and glial cells induces the late posttraumatic epilepsy in mice with mild traumatic brain injury. <i>Proceedings for Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society</i> , 2018, WCP2018, PO3-1-87.	0.0	1
45	Inflammatory Mediators Released by Brain Pericytes as Sensors and Effectors in Blood-Brain Barrier Dysfunction. <i>Pancreatic Islet Biology</i> , 2021, , 145-164.	0.3	0
46	Oncostatin M downregulates the brain endothelial barrier integrity through long-lasting activation of JAK/STAT3 pathway. <i>Proceedings for Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society</i> , 2018, WCP2018, PO4-1-43.	0.0	0
47	In response to monomeric α -synuclein, brain pericytes release inflammatory cytokines to impair brain endothelial barrier. <i>Proceedings for Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society</i> , 2018, WCP2018, PO1-1-28.	0.0	0
48	Effect of the heat-not-burn tobacco-extracted substances on the brain endothelial barrier function in vitro. <i>Proceedings for Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society</i> , 2018, WCP2018, PO3-13-5.	0.0	0