Sho-Ichi Yamagishi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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		6613	10445
379	23,881	79	139
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

379	379	379	20070
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Normalizing mitochondrial superoxide production blocks three pathways of hyperglycaemic damage. Nature, 2000, 404, 787-790.	27.8	3,895
2	Leptin Induces Mitochondrial Superoxide Production and Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 Expression in Aortic Endothelial Cells by Increasing Fatty Acid Oxidation via Protein Kinase A. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2001, 276, 25096-25100.	3.4	530
3	Diabetic Vascular Complications: Pathophysiology, Biochemical Basis and Potential Therapeutic Strategy. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2005, 11, 2279-2299.	1.9	432
4	Development and prevention of advanced diabetic nephropathy in RAGE-overexpressing mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2001, 108, 261-268.	8.2	430
5	The Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Is Induced by the Glycation Products Themselves and Tumor Necrosis Factor-Î± through Nuclear Factor-Î°B, and by 17Î²-Estradiol through Sp-1 in Human Vascular Endothelial Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2000, 275, 25781-25790.	3.4	383
6	Advanced Glycation end Products, Oxidative Stress and Diabetic Nephropathy. Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2010, 3, 101-108.	4.0	298
7	Advanced Glycation End Product-induced Apoptosis and Overexpression of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor and Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 in Human-cultured Mesangial Cells. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 20309-20315.	3.4	275
8	Possible Participation of Autocrine and Paracrine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors in Hypoxia-induced Proliferation of Endothelial Cells and Pericytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 28316-28324.	3.4	259
9	Advanced Glycation End Products-driven Angiogenesis in Vitro. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1997, 272, 8723-8730.	3.4	253
10	Angiogenesis induced by advanced glycation end products and its prevention by cerivastatin. FASEB Journal, 2002, 16, 1928-1930.	0.5	247
11	Advanced Glycation End-Products Attenuate Human Mesenchymal Stem Cells and Prevent Cognate Differentiation Into Adipose Tissue, Cartilage, and Bone. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2005, 20, 1647-1658.	2.8	245
12	Role of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and receptor for AGEs (RAGE) in vascular damage in diabetes. Experimental Gerontology, 2011, 46, 217-224.	2.8	231
13	Vascular Inflammation Evaluated by [18F]-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Is Associated With the Metabolic Syndrome. Journal of the American College of Cardiology, 2007, 49, 1533-1539.	2.8	226
14	Role of advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and oxidative stress in vascular complications in diabetes. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2012, 1820, 663-671.	2.4	226
15	Advanced Glycation End Products-Induced Apoptosis and Overexpression of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor in Bovine Retinal Pericytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 290, 973-978.	2.1	204
16	Possible Involvement of Advanced Glycation End-Products (AGEs) in the Pathogenesis of Alzheimers Disease. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 973-978.	1.9	200
17	Hyperglycemia Potentiates Collagen-Induced Platelet Activation Through Mitochondrial Superoxide Overproduction. Diabetes, 2001, 50, 1491-1494.	0.6	199
18	AGEs activate mesangial TGF-Î²â€“Smad signaling via an angiotensin II type I receptor interaction. Kidney International, 2004, 66, 2137-2147.	5.2	198

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19	Pigment Epithelium-derived Factor Inhibits Advanced Glycation End Product-induced Retinal Vascular Hyperpermeability by Blocking Reactive Oxygen Species-mediated Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Expression. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 20213-20220.	3.4	194
20	Elevated Serum Levels of Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor in the Metabolic Syndrome. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 2447-2450.	3.6	182
21	Pigment epithelium-derived factor protects cultured retinal pericytes from advanced glycation end product-induced injury through its antioxidative properties. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 296, 877-882.	2.1	178
22	Hyperglycemia induces oxidative and nitrosative stress and increases renal functional impairment in Nrf2â€deficient mice. Genes To Cells, 2008, 13, 1159-1170.	1.2	175
23	TAGE (Toxic AGEs) Theory in Diabetic Complications. Current Molecular Medicine, 2006, 6, 351-358.	1.3	174
24	Elevated levels of serum advanced glycation end products in patients with nonâ€alcoholic steatohepatitis. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia), 2007, 22, 1112-1119.	2.8	164
25	Molecular Mechanism for Elevation of Asymmetric Dimethylarginine and Its Role for Hypertension in Chronic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2006, 17, 2176-2183.	6.1	153
26	AGE-RAGE System and Carcinogenesis. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 940-945.	1.9	149
27	Role of AGEs-RAGE System in Cardiovascular Disease. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2014, 20, 2395-2402.	1.9	143
28	Advanced Glycation End Products and Insulin Resistance. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 987-989.	1.9	142
29	Advanced glycation end products evoke endothelial cell damage by stimulating soluble dipeptidyl peptidase-4 production and its interaction with mannose 6-phosphate/insulin-like growth factor II receptor. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2013, 12, 125.	6.8	142
30	Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) and Diabetic Vascular Complications. Current Diabetes Reviews, 2005, 1, 93-106.	1.3	141
31	Atorvastatin decreases serum levels of advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) patients with dyslipidemia: clinical usefulness of AGEs as a biomarker for the attenuation of NASH. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2010, 45, 750-757.	5.1	141
32	Advanced glycation end products inhibit de novo protein synthesis and induce TGF-Î² overexpression in proximal tubular cells. Kidney International, 2003, 63, 464-473.	5.2	140
33	Positive association between serum levels of advanced glycation end products and the soluble form of receptor for advanced glycation end products in nondiabetic subjects. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2006, 55, 1227-1231.	3.4	137
34	Molecular Mechanisms of Diabetic Nephropathy and Its Therapeutic Intervention. Current Drug Targets, 2007, 8, 952-959.	2.1	137
35	Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) inhibits advanced glycation end product (AGE)-induced up-regulation of VCAM-1 mRNA levels in endothelial cells by suppressing AGE receptor (RAGE) expression. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2010, 391, 1405-1408.	2.1	136
36	Advanced glycation end products attenuate cellular insulin sensitivity by increasing the generation of intracellular reactive oxygen species in adipocytes. Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice, 2007, 76, 236-244.	2.8	135

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37	Regulation of Human Melanoma Growth and Metastasis by AGEâ€“AGE Receptor Interactions. Journal of Investigative Dermatology, 2004, 122, 461-467.	0.7	130
38	Pigment epithelium-derived factor inhibits TNF-Î±-induced interleukin-6 expression in endothelial cells by suppressing NADPH oxidase-mediated reactive oxygen species generation. Journal of Molecular and Cellular Cardiology, 2004, 37, 497-506.	1.9	128
39	Role of AGEs in Diabetic Nephropathy. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 946-952.	1.9	127
40	Role of Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) in Osteoporosis in Diabetes. Current Drug Targets, 2011, 12, 2096-2102.	2.1	127
41	Pioglitazone Attenuates Atherosclerotic Plaque Inflammation in Patients With Impaired Glucose Tolerance or Diabetes. JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging, 2011, 4, 1110-1118.	5.3	126
42	Advanced Glycation End Products: A Molecular Target for Vascular Complications in Diabetes. Molecular Medicine, 2015, 21, S32-S40.	4.4	126
43	Serum levels of non-carboxymethyllysine advanced glycation endproducts are correlated to severity of microvascular complications in patients with Type 1 diabetes. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2003, 17, 16-21.	2.3	125
44	Serum Levels of sRAGE, the Soluble Form of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products, Are Associated with Inflammatory Markers in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. Molecular Medicine, 2007, 13, 185-189.	4.4	125
45	Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonist Inhibits Asymmetric Dimethylarginine Generation in the Kidney of Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetic Rats by Blocking Advanced Glycation End Productâ€“Induced Protein Arginine Methyltranferase-1 Expression. American Journal of Pathology, 2013, 182, 132-141.	3.8	125
46	Elevation of soluble form of receptor for advanced glycation end products (sRAGE) in diabetic subjects with coronary artery disease. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2007, 23, 368-371.	4.0	124
47	Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) and their Involvement in Liver Disease. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 969-972.	1.9	123
48	Agents that block advanced glycation end product (AGE)-RAGE (receptor for AGEs)-oxidative stress system: a novel therapeutic strategy for diabetic vascular complications. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2008, 17, 983-996.	4.1	121
49	Overexpression of Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor Decreases Angiogenesis and Inhibits the Growth of Human Malignant Melanoma Cells in Vivo. American Journal of Pathology, 2004, 164, 1225-1232.	3.8	119
50	Involvement of Advanced Glycation End-products (AGEs) in Alzheimers Disease. Current Alzheimer Research, 2004, 1, 39-46.	1.4	116
51	Toxic Advanced Glycation End Products (TAGE) Theory in Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias, 2006, 21, 197-208.	1.9	115
52	Food-Derived Advanced Glycation end Products (AGEs): A Novel Therapeutic Target for Various Disorders. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2007, 13, 2832-2836.	1.9	114
53	Soluble form of a receptor for advanced glycation end products sRAGE as a biomarker. Frontiers in Bioscience - Elite, 2010, E2, 1184-1195.	1.8	114
54	Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) blocks angiotensin II signaling in endothelial cells via suppression of NADPH oxidase: a novel anti-oxidative mechanism of PEDF. Cell and Tissue Research, 2005, 320, 437-445.	2.9	108

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55	Telmisartan inhibits expression of a receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) in angiotensin-II-exposed endothelial cells and decreases serum levels of soluble RAGE in patients with essential hypertension. Microvascular Research, 2005, 70, 137-141.	2.5	107
56	Dimethylarginine Dimethylaminohydrolase Prevents Progression of Renal Dysfunction by Inhibiting Loss of Peritubular Capillaries and Tubulointerstitial Fibrosis in a Rat Model of Chronic Kidney Disease. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2007, 18, 1525-1533.	6.1	106
57	Involvement of Toxic AGEs (TAGE) in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Vascular Complications and Alzheimer's Disease. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2009, 16, 845-858.	2.6	104
58	Advanced Glycation Endproducts Accelerate Calcification in Microvascular Pericytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1999, 258, 353-357.	2.1	103
59	Protective role of pigment epitheliumâ€derived factor (PEDF) in early phase of experimental diabetic retinopathy. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2009, 25, 678-686.	4.0	103
60	Deficient cotinine formation from nicotine is attributed to the whole deletion of the CYP2A6 gene in humans. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2000, 67, 57-69.	4.7	101
61	Nitric oxide, a janus-faced therapeutic target for diabetic microangiopathyâ€"Friend or foe?. Pharmacological Research, 2011, 64, 187-194.	7.1	100
62	Advanced glycation end products (AGE) and their receptor (RAGE) in the brain of patients with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease with prion plaques.. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 326, 117-120.	2.1	97
63	Pigment epithelium-derived factor inhibits leptin-induced angiogenesis by suppressing vascular endothelial growth factor gene expression through anti-oxidative properties. Microvascular Research, 2003, 65, 186-190.	2.5	97
64	Serum Levels of Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) are Independent Correlates of Insulin Resistance in Nondiabetic Subjects. Cardiovascular Therapeutics, 2012, 30, 42-48.	2.5	96
65	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE): A Novel Therapeutic Target for Diabetic Vascular Complication. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 487-495.	1.9	95
66	Ratio of Serum Levels of AGEs to Soluble Form of RAGE Is a Predictor of Endothelial Function. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 119-125.	8.6	95
67	Crosstalk between advanced glycation end products (AGEs)-receptor RAGE axis and dipeptidyl peptidase-4-incretin system in diabetic vascular complications. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2015, 14, 2.	6.8	95
68	Advanced glycation end products enhance the proliferation and activation of hepatic stellate cells. Journal of Gastroenterology, 2008, 43, 298-304.	5.1	93
69	Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF)-induced apoptosis and inhibition of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) expression in MG63 human osteosarcoma cells. Life Sciences, 2005, 77, 3231-3241.	4.3	91
70	RAGE-Aptamer Blocks the Development and Progression of Experimental Diabetic Nephropathy. Diabetes, 2017, 66, 1683-1695.	0.6	91
71	Role of Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) and Oxidative Stress in Diabetic Retinopathy. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2008, 14, 962-968.	1.9	89
72	Vildagliptin blocks vascular injury in thoracic aorta of diabetic rats by suppressing advanced glycation end productâ€"receptor axis. Pharmacological Research, 2011, 63, 383-388.	7.1	88

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73	Serum levels of soluble form of receptor for advanced glycation end products (sRAGE) are positively associated with circulating AGEs and soluble form of VCAM-1 in patients with type 2 diabetes. Microvascular Research, 2008, 76, 52-56.	2.5	87
74	Glyceraldehyde-derived pyridinium (GLAP) evokes oxidative stress and inflammatory and thrombogenic reactions in endothelial cells via the interaction with RAGE. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2015, 14, 1.	6.8	87
75	Glucagon-like peptideâ€“1 suppresses advanced glycation end productâ€“induced monocyte chemoattractant proteinâ€“1 expression in mesangial cells by reducing advanced glycation end product receptor level. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2011, 60, 1271-1277.	3.4	86
76	Immunological Detection of a Novel Advanced Glycation End-Product. Molecular Medicine, 2001, 7, 783-791.	4.4	85
77	Evaluation of tissue accumulation levels of advanced glycation end products by skin autofluorescence: A novel marker of vascular complications in high-risk patients for cardiovascular disease. International Journal of Cardiology, 2015, 185, 263-268.	1.7	85
78	Minodronate, a Newly Developed Nitrogen-Containing Bisphosphonate, Suppresses Melanoma Growth and Improves Survival in Nude Mice by Blocking Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Signaling. American Journal of Pathology, 2004, 165, 1865-1874.	3.8	82
79	Involvement of the Toxic AGEs (TAGE)-RAGE System in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Vascular Complications: A Novel Therapeutic Strategy. Current Drug Targets, 2010, 11, 1468-1482.	2.1	81
80	Circulating advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and soluble form of receptor for AGEs (sRAGE) are independent determinants of serum monocyte chemoattractant proteinâ€1 (MCPâ€1) levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2008, 24, 109-114.	4.0	80
81	Positive Association Between Serum Level of Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End Products and Vascular Inflammation Evaluated by [18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography. Diabetes Care, 2012, 35, 2618-2625.	8.6	78
82	Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) prevents diabetes- or advanced glycation end products (AGE)-elicited retinal leukostasis. Microvascular Research, 2006, 72, 86-90.	2.5	77
83	Pigment epithelium-derived factor inhibits oxidative stress-induced apoptosis and dysfunction of cultured retinal pericytes. Microvascular Research, 2005, 69, 45-55.	2.5	75
84	Role of Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) in Thrombogenic Abnormalities in Diabetes. Current Neurovascular Research, 2006, 3, 73-77.	1.1	74
85	Sodiumâ€glucose cotransporter 2â€mediated oxidative stress augments advanced glycation end productsâ€induced tubular cell apoptosis. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2013, 29, 406-412.	4.0	73
86	Potential Utility of Telmisartan, an Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blocker with Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-Î³ (PPAR-Î³)-Modulating Activity for the Treatment of Cardiometabolic Disorders. Current Molecular Medicine, 2007, 7, 463-469.	1.3	72
87	Activation of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Induces Osteogenic Differentiation of Vascular Smooth Muscle Cells. Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis, 2011, 18, 670-683.	2.0	72
88	DNA Aptamer Raised Against AGEs Blocks the Progression of Experimental Diabetic Nephropathy. Diabetes, 2013, 62, 3241-3250.	0.6	72
89	Palmitate-Induced Apoptosis of Microvascular Endothelial Cells and Pericytes. Molecular Medicine, 2002, 8, 179-184.	4.4	71
90	Kinetics, Role and Therapeutic Implications of Endogenous Soluble form of Receptor for Advanced Glycation end Products (sRAGE) in Diabetes. Current Drug Targets, 2007, 8, 1138-1143.	2.1	71

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91	Increased levels of soluble receptor for advanced glycation end products (sRAGE) and high mobility group boxÂ1 (HMGB1) are associated with death in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. Clinical Biochemistry, 2011, 44, 601-604.	1.9	70
92	Azelnidipine, A Newly Developed Long-Acting Calcium Antagonist, Inhibits Tumor Necrosis Factor-Î±-Induced Interleukin-8 Expression in Endothelial Cells through its Anti-Oxidative Properties. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2004, 43, 724-730.	1.9	68
93	Glycation and cardiovascular disease in diabetes: A perspective on the concept of metabolic memory. Journal of Diabetes, 2017, 9, 141-148.	1.8	68
94	Regulation of advanced glycation end product (AGE)-receptor (RAGE) system by PPAR-gamma agonists and its implication in cardiovascular disease. Pharmacological Research, 2009, 60, 174-178.	7.1	67
95	Angiotensin II augments advanced glycation end productâ€induced pericyte apoptosis through RAGE overexpression. FEBS Letters, 2005, 579, 4265-4270.	2.8	66
96	Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor Inhibits Neointimal Hyperplasia after Vascular Injury by Blocking NADPH Oxidase-Mediated Reactive Oxygen Species Generation. American Journal of Pathology, 2007, 170, 2159-2170.	3.8	66
97	Pravastatin inhibits advanced glycation end products (AGEs)-induced proximal tubular cell apoptosis and injury by reducing receptor for AGEs (RAGE) level. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2012, 61, 1067-1072.	3.4	66
98	Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs), Oxidative Stress and Diabetic Retinopathy. Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, 2011, 12, 362-368.	1.6	66
99	Fluvastatin Alters Platelet Aggregability in Patients With Hypercholesterolemia. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2007, 27, 1471-1477.	2.4	65
100	Oral L-Carnitine Supplementation Increases Trimethylamine-N-oxide but Reduces Markers of Vascular Injury in Hemodialysis Patients. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2015, 65, 289-295.	1.9	65
101	Assessment of the Concentrations of Various Advanced Glycation End-Products in Beverages and Foods That Are Commonly Consumed in Japan. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0118652.	2.5	64
102	Upregulation of Retinal Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor mRNAs in Spontaneously Diabetic Rats without Ophthalmoscopic Retinopathy. Ophthalmic Research, 1998, 30, 333-339.	1.9	63
103	Irbesartan inhibits advanced glycation end product (AGE)-induced proximal tubular cell injury in vitro by suppressing receptor for AGEs (RAGE) expression. Pharmacological Research, 2010, 61, 34-39.	7.1	62
104	Insulin Stimulates the Growth and Tube Formation of Human Microvascular Endothelial Cells through Autocrine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor. Microvascular Research, 1999, 57, 329-339.	2.5	61
105	Asymmetric dimethylarginine may be a missing link between cardiovascular disease and chronic kidney disease (Review Article). Nephrology, 2007, 12, 582-590.	1.6	61
106	Serum levels of pigment epitheliumâ€derived factor (PEDF) are positively associated with visceral adiposity in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2009, 25, 52-56.	4.0	61
107	Role of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) and Its Ligands in Cancer Risk. Rejuvenation Research, 2015, 18, 48-56.	1.8	60
108	Olmesartan Blocks Inflammatory Reactions in Endothelial Cells Evoked by Advanced Glycation End Products by Suppressing Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species. Ophthalmic Research, 2008, 40, 10-15.	1.9	59

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109	Efficacy of alogliptin, a dipeptidyl peptidaseâ€4 inhibitor, on glucose parameters, the activity of the advanced glycation end product (AGE) â€“ receptor for AGE (RAGE) axis and albuminuria in Japanese type 2 diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2013, 29, 624-630.	4.0	59
110	Insulin stimulates SGLT2-mediated tubular glucose absorption via oxidative stress generation. Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome, 2015, 7, 48.	2.7	58
111	Potential Clinical Utility of Advanced Glycation End Product Cross-Link Breakers in Age- and Diabetes-Associated Disorders. Rejuvenation Research, 2012, 15, 564-572.	1.8	57
112	Sorbitol dehydrogenase overexpression potentiates glucose toxicity to cultured retinal pericytes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 299, 183-188.	2.1	56
113	Olmesartan blocks advanced glycation end products (AGEs)-induced angiogenesis in vitro by suppressing receptor for AGEs (RAGE) expression. Microvascular Research, 2008, 75, 130-134.	2.5	56
114	Incadronate disodium inhibits advanced glycation end products-induced angiogenesis in vitro. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 297, 419-424.	2.1	55
115	Relationship between Advanced Glycation End Products and Plaque Progression in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome: The JAPAN-ACS Sub-study. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2013, 12, 5.	6.8	55
116	Involvement of advanced glycation end product-induced asymmetric dimethylarginine generation in endothelial dysfunction. Diabetes and Vascular Disease Research, 2013, 10, 436-441.	2.0	55
117	Oral Adsorbent AST-120 Decreases Serum Levels of AGEs in Patients with Chronic Renal Failure. Molecular Medicine, 2006, 12, 180-184.	4.4	54
118	Pathologic role of dietary advanced glycation end products in cardiometabolic disorders, and therapeutic intervention. Nutrition, 2016, 32, 157-165.	2.4	54
119	Pigment-Epithelium-Derived Factor Suppresses Expression of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products in the Eye of Diabetic Rats. Ophthalmic Research, 2007, 39, 92-97.	1.9	53
120	Pitavastatin inhibits lysophosphatidic acid-induced proliferation and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 expression in aortic smooth muscle cells by suppressing Rac-1-mediated reactive oxygen species generation. Vascular Pharmacology, 2007, 46, 286-292.	2.1	53
121	Advanced Glycation End Products and Receptorâ€“Oxidative Stress System in Diabetic Vascular Complications. Therapeutic Apheresis and Dialysis, 2009, 13, 534-539.	0.9	53
122	Beraprost Sodium, a Prostaglandin I2 Analogue, Protects Against Advanced Glycation End Products-induced Injury in Cultured Retinal Pericytes. Molecular Medicine, 2002, 8, 546-550.	4.4	52
123	Asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) is a novel emerging risk factor for cardiovascular disease and the development of renal injury in chronic kidney disease. Clinical and Experimental Nephrology, 2007, 11, 115-121.	1.6	51
124	Cancer Malignancy Is Enhanced by Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End-Products. Journal of Oncology, 2010, 2010, 1-8.	1.3	51
125	Pigment epithelium-derived factor inhibits advanced glycation end product-elicited mesangial cell damage by blocking NF-Î¹B activation. Microvascular Research, 2010, 80, 227-232.	2.5	51
126	Role of Oxidative Stress in the Development of Vascular Injury and its Therapeutic Intervention by Nifedipine. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 2008, 15, 172-177.	2.4	50

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127	Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) inhibits proximal tubular cell injury in early diabetic nephropathy by suppressing advanced glycation end products (AGEs)-receptor (RAGE) axis. Pharmacological Research, 2011, 63, 241-248.	7.1	50
128	Atorvastatin improves disease activity of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis partly through its tumour necrosis factor-Î±-lowering property. Digestive and Liver Disease, 2012, 44, 492-496.	0.9	50
129	Advanced glycation end products potentiate citrated plasma-evoked oxidative and inflammatory reactions in endothelial cells by up-regulating protease-activated receptor-1 expression. Cardiovascular Diabetology, 2014, 13, 60.	6.8	50
130	Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) administration inhibits occlusive thrombus formation in rats: A possible participation of reduced intraplatelet PEDF in thrombosis of acute coronary syndromes. Atherosclerosis, 2008, 197, 25-33.	0.8	49
131	Immunological detection of fructose-derived advanced glycation end-products. Laboratory Investigation, 2010, 90, 1117-1127.	3.7	49
132	Role of receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) in liver disease. European Journal of Medical Research, 2015, 20, 15.	2.2	49
133	Advanced glycosylation end products stimulate the growth but inhibit the prostacyclin-producing ability of endothelial cells through interactions with their receptors. FEBS Letters, 1996, 384, 103-106.	2.8	48
134	Involvement of asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) in tubulointerstitial ischaemia in the early phase of diabetic nephropathy. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, 2008, 24, 1162-1169.	0.7	48
135	Nifedipine, a calcium channel blocker, inhibits advanced glycation end product (AGE)-elicited mesangial cell damage by suppressing AGE receptor (RAGE) expression via peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-gamma activation. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2009, 385, 269-272.	2.1	48
136	Positive association of serum levels of advanced glycation end products and high mobility group boxâ€“1 with asymmetric dimethylarginine in nondiabetic chronic kidney disease patients. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2009, 58, 1624-1628.	3.4	48
137	Serum level of pigment epithelium-derived factor is a marker of atherosclerosis in humans. Atherosclerosis, 2011, 219, 311-315.	0.8	48
138	PEDF inhibits AGE-induced podocyte apoptosis via PPAR-gamma activation. Microvascular Research, 2013, 85, 54-58.	2.5	48
139	Role of Hyperglycemia-Induced Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE) Accumulation in Atherosclerosis. Annals of Vascular Diseases, 2018, 11, 253-258.	0.5	48
140	Atheroprotective Properties of Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor (PEDF) in Cardiometabolic Disorders. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2009, 15, 1027-1033.	1.9	47
141	Advanced Glycation Endproductsâ€“Receptor Interactions Stimulate the Growth of Human Pancreatic Cancer Cells through the Induction of Platelet-Derived Growth Factor-B. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1996, 222, 700-705.	2.1	46
142	Pyridoxamine, an Inhibitor of Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE) Formation Ameliorates Insulin Resistance in Obese, Type 2 Diabetic Mice. Protein and Peptide Letters, 2010, 17, 1177-1181.	0.9	45
143	Ezetimibe decreases serum levels of asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA) and ameliorates renal injury in non-diabetic chronic kidney disease patients in a cholesterol-independent manner. Pharmacological Research, 2009, 60, 525-528.	7.1	44
144	Oral adsorbent AST-120 ameliorates tubular injury in chronic renal failure patients by reducing proteinuria and oxidative stress generation. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2011, 60, 260-264.	3.4	44

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145	Telmisartan Inhibits Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs)-Elicited Endothelial Cell Injury by Suppressing AGE Receptor (RAGE) Expression Via Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor-γ Activation. Protein and Peptide Letters, 2008, 15, 850-853.	0.9	43
146	Factors associated with serum high mobility group box 1 (HMGB1) levels in a general population. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2009, 58, 1688-1693.	3.4	43
147	Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 deficiency protects against experimental diabetic nephropathy partly by blocking the advanced glycation end products-receptor axis. Laboratory Investigation, 2015, 95, 525-533.	3.7	43
148	Co-administration of ezetimibe enhances proteinuria-lowering effects of pitavastatin in chronic kidney disease patients partly via a cholesterol-independent manner. Pharmacological Research, 2010, 61, 58-61.	7.1	42
149	Serum Levels of Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) are Inversely Associated with the Number and Migratory Activity of Circulating Endothelial Progenitor Cells in Apparently Healthy Subjects. Cardiovascular Therapeutics, 2012, 30, 249-254.	2.5	42
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