Joachim Spranger

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Multi-layered epigenetic regulation of IRS2 expression in the liver of obese individuals with type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 2182-2193.	6.3	32
2	T cell phenotypes associated with insulin resistance: results from the Berlin Aging Study II. Immunity and Ageing, 2020, 17, 40.	4.2	11
3	Association between Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue Inflammation, Insulin Resistance, and Calorie Restriction in Obese Females. Journal of Immunology, 2020, 205, 45-55.	0.8	11
4	Long-term effects of a food pattern on cardiovascular risk factors and age-related changes of muscular and cognitive function. Medicine (United States), 2020, 99, e22381.	1.0	2
5	Variations in hypertension awareness, treatment, and control among Ghanaian migrants living in Amsterdam, Berlin, London, and nonmigrant Ghanaians living in rural and urban Ghana – the RODAM study. Journal of Hypertension, 2018, 36, 169-177.	0.5	47
6	Distinct Housing Conditions Reveal a Major Impact of Adaptive Immunity on the Course of Obesity-Induced Type 2 Diabetes. Frontiers in Immunology, 2018, 9, 1069.	4.8	12
7	Impact of Type 2 Diabetes Susceptibility Variants on Quantitative Glycemic Traits Reveals Mechanistic Heterogeneity. Diabetes, 2014, 63, 2158-2171.	0.6	297
8	Fibroblast Growth Factor 21 Predicts the Metabolic Syndrome and Type 2 Diabetes in Caucasians. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 145-149.	8.6	114
9	Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Reduces Fat-Specific Expression and Activity of 11β-Hydroxysteroid Dehydrogenase Type 1 and Inhibits Release of Free Fatty Acids. Diabetes, 2012, 61, 292-300.	0.6	47
10	Attachment style contributes to the outcome of a multimodal lifestyle intervention. BioPsychoSocial Medicine, 2012, 6, 3.	2.1	20
11	A distinct metabolic signature predicts development of fasting plasma glucose. Journal of Clinical Bioinformatics, 2012, 2, 3.	1.2	6
12	A Polymorphism Within the Connective Tissue Growth Factor (CTGF) Gene has No Effect on Non-Invasive Markers of Beta-Cell Area and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes. Disease Markers, 2011, 31, 241-246.	1.3	6
13	Relation between fibroblast growth factor–21, adiposity, metabolism, and weight reduction. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2011, 60, 306-311.	3.4	53
14	Androgen receptor CAG repeat length polymorphism modifies the impact of testosterone on insulin sensitivity in men. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2011, 164, 1013-1018.	3.7	23
15	A high normal TSH is associated with the metabolic syndrome. Clinical Endocrinology, 2010, 72, 696-701.	2.4	178
16	Decision trees as a simple-to-use and reliable tool to identify individuals with impaired glucose metabolism or type 2 diabetes mellitus. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2010, 163, 565-571.	3.7	14
17	New genetic loci implicated in fasting glucose homeostasis and their impact on type 2 diabetes risk. Nature Genetics, 2010, 42, 105-116.	21.4	1,982
18	Polymorphisms within insulin-degrading enzyme (IDE) gene determine insulin metabolism and risk of type 2 diabetes. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2009, 87, 1145-1151.	3.9	58

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19	Acute hyperinsulinaemia and hyperlipidaemia modify circulating adiponectin and its oligomers. Clinical Endocrinology, 2009, 71, 507-511.	2.4	9
20	Factors that influence retinol-binding protein 4–transthyretin interaction are not altered in overweight subjects and overweight subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2009, 58, 1386-1392.	3.4	20
21	Retinol-binding protein 4 is associated with insulin resistance, but appears unsuited for metabolic screening in women with polycystic ovary syndrome European Journal of Endocrinology, 2008, 158, 517-523.	3.7	27
22	KCNJ11 E23K Affects Diabetes Risk and Is Associated With the Disposition Index: Results of two independent German cohorts. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31, 87-89.	8.6	20
23	Evidence That Kidney Function but Not Type 2 Diabetes Determines Retinol-Binding Protein 4 Serum Levels. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 3323-3326.	0.6	98
24	Association of Prostaglandin E Synthase 2 (PTGES2) Arg298His Polymorphism with Type 2 Diabetes in Two German Study Populations. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 92, 3183-3188.	3.6	21
25	L-FABP T94A is associated with fasting triglycerides and LDL-cholesterol in women. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2007, 91, 278-284.	1.1	50
26	An Accurate Risk Score Based on Anthropometric, Dietary, and Lifestyle Factors to Predict the Development of Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 510-515.	8.6	341
27	Effects of Pronounced Weight Loss on Adiponectin Oligomer Composition and Metabolic Parameters. Obesity, 2007, 15, 1172-1178.	3.0	43
28	Oligomeric Composition of Adiponectin and Obesity. Oxidative Stress and Disease, 2007, , 167-176.	0.3	0
29	Interleukinâ€6 g.â~'174G>C Promoter Polymorphism Is Associated with Obesity in the EPICâ€Potsdam Study. Obesity, 2006, 14, 14-18.	3.0	36
30	Acetylsalicylic Acid Improves Lipid-Induced Insulin Resistance in Healthy Men. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006, 91, 964-967.	3.6	36
31	Cereal Fiber Improves Whole-Body Insulin Sensitivity in Overweight and Obese Women. Diabetes Care, 2006, 29, 775-780.	8.6	258
32	Changes of Adiponectin Oligomer Composition by Moderate Weight Reduction. Diabetes, 2005, 54, 2712-2719.	0.6	249
33	Body Mass Index and C-174G Interleukin-6 Promoter Polymorphism Interact in Predicting Type 2 Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 1885-1890.	3.6	72
34	The polycystic ovary syndrome per se is not associated with increased chronic inflammation. European Journal of Endocrinology, 2004, 150, 525-532.	3.7	147
35	Adiponectin is independently associated with insulin sensitivity in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. Clinical Endocrinology, 2004, 61, 738-746.	2.4	114
36	Adiponectin and protection against type 2 diabetes mellitus. Lancet, The, 2003, 361, 226-228.	13.7	1,004

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	Inflammatory Cytokines and the Risk to Develop Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes, 2003, 52, 812-817.	0.6	1,282