

Kyung-Chul Choi, Dvm

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Potential Roles of Iridoid Glycosides and Their Underlying Mechanisms against Diverse Cancer Growth and Metastasis: Do They Have an Inhibitory Effect on Cancer Progression?. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 2974.	4.1	25
2	A promising therapeutic strategy for metastatic gestational trophoblastic disease: Engineered anticancer gene-expressing stem cells to selectively target choriocarcinoma (Review). <i>Oncology Letters</i> , 2019, 17, 2576-2582.	1.8	3
3	A Potential Therapy Using Engineered Stem Cells Prevented Malignant Melanoma in Cellular and Xenograft Mouse Models. <i>Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2019, 51, 797-811.	3.0	8
4	Phytochemical-induced reactive oxygen species and endoplasmic reticulum stress-mediated apoptosis and differentiation in malignant melanoma cells. <i>Phytomedicine</i> , 2018, 39, 100-110.	5.3	45
5	Cancer-Specific Inhibitory Effects of Genetically Engineered Stem Cells Expressing Cytosine Deaminase and Interferon- β Against Choriocarcinoma in Xenografted Metastatic Mouse Models. <i>Translational Oncology</i> , 2018, 11, 74-85.	3.7	7
6	3,3'-Diindolylmethane Suppressed Cyprodinil-Induced Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition and Metastatic-Related Behaviors of Human Endometrial Ishikawa Cells via an Estrogen Receptor-Dependent Pathway. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2018, 19, 189.	4.1	12
7	The growth of K562 human leukemia cells was inhibited by therapeutic neural stem cells in cellular and xenograft mouse models. <i>Cytotherapy</i> , 2018, 20, 1191-1201.	0.7	1
8	Resveratrol induced reactive oxygen species and endoplasmic reticulum stress-mediated apoptosis, and cell cycle arrest in the A375SM malignant melanoma cell line. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2018, 42, 1427-1435.	4.0	52
9	Treatment with Phytoestrogens Reversed Triclosan and Bisphenol A-Induced Anti-Apoptosis in Breast Cancer Cells. <i>Biomolecules and Therapeutics</i> , 2018, 26, 503-511.	2.4	33
10	Potential roles of reactive oxygen species derived from chemical substances involved in cancer development in the female reproductive system. <i>BMB Reports</i> , 2018, 51, 557-562.	2.4	14
11	Cigarette smoke extracts induced the colon cancer migration via regulating epithelial mesenchymal transition and metastatic genes in human colon cancer cells. <i>Environmental Toxicology</i> , 2017, 32, 690-704.	4.0	17
12	Effect of dioxin and 17 β -estradiol on the expression of cytochrome P450 1A1 gene via an estrogen receptor dependent pathway in cellular and xenografted models. <i>Environmental Toxicology</i> , 2017, 32, 2225-2233.	4.0	12
13	Diverse pathways of epithelial mesenchymal transition related with cancer progression and metastasis and potential effects of endocrine disrupting chemicals on epithelial mesenchymal transition process. <i>Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology</i> , 2017, 457, 103-113.	3.2	64
14	Inhibitory effects of 3,3'-diindolylmethane on epithelial-mesenchymal transition induced by endocrine disrupting chemicals in cellular and xenograft mouse models of breast cancer. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2017, 109, 284-295.	3.6	28
15	Effects of cigarette smoke extracts on cell cycle, cell migration and endocrine activity in human placental cells. <i>Reproductive Toxicology</i> , 2017, 73, 8-19.	2.9	21
16	Fludioxonil induced the cancer growth and metastasis via altering epithelial-mesenchymal transition via an estrogen receptor-dependent pathway in cellular and xenografted breast cancer models. <i>Environmental Toxicology</i> , 2017, 32, 1439-1454.	4.0	19
17	Kaempferol, a phytoestrogen, suppressed triclosan-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition and metastatic-related behaviors of MCF-7 breast cancer cells. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 49, 48-57.	4.0	94
18	Effects of bisphenol compounds on the growth and epithelial mesenchymal transition of MCF-7 CV human breast cancer cells. <i>Journal of Biomedical Research</i> , 2017, 31, 358.	1.6	56

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19	Treatment of Human Placental Choriocarcinoma Cells with Formaldehyde and Benzene Induced Growth and Epithelial Mesenchymal Transition via Induction of an Antioxidant Effect. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2017, 14, 854.	2.6	5
20	Altered expression of epithelial mesenchymal transition and pluripotent associated markers by sex steroid hormones in human embryonic stem cells. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2017, 16, 828-836.	2.4	7
21	Anti-proliferative Effect of Engineered Neural Stem Cells Expressing Cytosine Deaminase and Interferon- β against Lymph Node-Derived Metastatic Colorectal Adenocarcinoma in Cellular and Xenograft Mouse Models. <i>Cancer Research and Treatment</i> , 2017, 49, 79-91.	3.0	15
22	Roles of Dietary Phytoestrogens on the Regulation of Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition in Diverse Cancer Metastasis. <i>Toxins</i> , 2016, 8, 162.	3.4	45
23	Current treatments for advanced melanoma and introduction of a promising novel gene therapy for melanoma (Review). <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2016, 36, 1779-1786.	2.6	14
24	Effect of Ethanol Extract of <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> on Endurance Swimming Capacity in Mice. <i>Journal of Medicinal Food</i> , 2016, 19, 990-993.	1.5	4
25	Anti-metastatic potential of resveratrol and its metabolites by the inhibition of epithelial-mesenchymal transition, migration, and invasion of malignant cancer cells. <i>Phytomedicine</i> , 2016, 23, 1787-1796.	5.3	47
26	Soy milk digestion extract inhibits progression of prostate cancer cell growth via regulation of prostate cancer-specific antigen and cell cycle-regulatory genes in human LNCaP cancer cells. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2016, 14, 1809-1816.	2.4	12
27	Three components of cigarette smoke altered the growth and apoptosis of metastatic colon cancer cells via inducing the synthesis of reactive oxygen species and endoplasmic reticulum stress. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 45, 80-89.	4.0	17
28	Effect of benzophenone-1 and octylphenol on the regulation of epithelial-mesenchymal transition via an estrogen receptor-dependent pathway in estrogen receptor expressing ovarian cancer cells. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2016, 93, 58-65.	3.6	20
29	Influence of hexabromocyclododecane and 4-nonylphenol on the regulation of cell growth, apoptosis and migration in prostatic cancer cells. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2016, 32, 240-247.	2.4	28
30	Treatment with kaempferol suppresses breast cancer cell growth caused by estrogen and triclosan in cellular and xenograft breast cancer models. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 28, 70-82.	4.2	129
31	Effect of steroid hormones, estrogen and progesterone, on epithelial mesenchymal transition in ovarian cancer development. <i>Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 2016, 158, 1-8.	2.5	80
32	Synergistic effect of therapeutic stem cells expressing cytosine deaminase and interferon-beta via apoptotic pathway in the metastatic mouse model of breast cancer. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2016, 7, 5985-5999.	1.8	20
33	Effects of microalgal polyunsaturated fatty acid oil on body weight and lipid accumulation in the liver of C57BL/6 mice fed a high fat diet. <i>Journal of Biomedical Research</i> , 2016, 30, 234.	1.6	27
34	Treatment of BG-1 Ovarian Cancer Cells Expressing Estrogen Receptors with Lambda-cyhalothrin and Cypermethrin Caused a Partial Estrogenicity Via an Estrogen Receptor-dependent Pathway. <i>Toxicological Research</i> , 2015, 31, 331-337.	2.1	15
35	Anticarcinogenic Effects of Dietary Phytoestrogens and Their Chemopreventive Mechanisms. <i>Nutrition and Cancer</i> , 2015, 67, 796-803.	2.0	45
36	Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals with Estrogenicity Posing the Risk of Cancer Progression in Estrogen-Responsive Organs. <i>Advances in Molecular Toxicology</i> , 2015, 9, 1-33.	0.4	7

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37	Gene therapy strategies using engineered stem cells for treating gynecologic and breast cancer patients (Review). <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2015, 33, 2107-2112.	2.6	7
38	Growth and migration of LNCaP prostate cancer cells are promoted by triclosan and benzophenone-1 via an androgen receptor signaling pathway. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 39, 568-576.	4.0	37
39	Bisphenol A and Nonylphenol Have the Potential to Stimulate the Migration of Ovarian Cancer Cells by Inducing Epithelialâ€“Mesenchymal Transition via an Estrogen Receptor Dependent Pathway. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2015, 28, 662-671.	3.3	69
40	Benzophenone-1 and Nonylphenol Stimulated MCF-7 Breast Cancer Growth by Regulating Cell Cycle and Metastasis-Related Genes Via an Estrogen Receptor Î±-Dependent Pathway. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2015, 78, 492-505.	2.3	47
41	Genistein suppressed epithelialâ€“mesenchymal transition and migration efficacies of BG-1 ovarian cancer cells activated by estrogenic chemicals via estrogen receptor pathway and downregulation of TGF-Î² signaling pathway. <i>Phytomedicine</i> , 2015, 22, 993-999.	5.3	55
42	Effect of fenhexamid and cyprodinil on the expression of cell cycle- and metastasis-related genes via an estrogen receptor-dependent pathway in cellular and xenografted ovarian cancer models. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 289, 48-57.	2.8	21
43	Cytochrome P450 1 family and cancers. <i>Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</i> , 2015, 147, 24-30.	2.5	143
44	Chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic effects of genistein, a soy isoflavone, upon cancer development and progression in preclinical animal models. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2014, 30, 143.	2.5	53
45	Role of the epithelialâ€“mesenchymal transition and its effects on embryonic stem cells. <i>Experimental and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2014, 46, e108-e108.	7.7	99
46	Effects of 4-Nonylphenol and Bisphenol A on Stimulation of Cell Growth via Disruption of the Transforming Growth Factor-Î² Signaling Pathway in Ovarian Cancer Models. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2014, 27, 119-128.	3.3	40
47	Effects of octylphenol on the expression of cell cycle-related genes and the growth of mesenchymal stem cells derived from human umbilical cord blood. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2014, 33, 221-226.	4.0	7
48	Methoxychlor and triclosan stimulates ovarian cancer growth by regulating cell cycle- and apoptosis-related genes via an estrogen receptor-dependent pathway. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 37, 1264-1274.	4.0	54
49	Selective antitumor effect of neural stem cells expressing cytosine deaminase and interferon-beta against ductal breast cancer cells in cellular and xenograft models. <i>Stem Cell Research</i> , 2014, 12, 36-48.	0.7	35
50	Progression of Breast Cancer Cells Was Enhanced by Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals, Triclosan and Octylphenol, via an Estrogen Receptor-Dependent Signaling Pathway in Cellular and Mouse Xenograft Models. <i>Chemical Research in Toxicology</i> , 2014, 27, 834-842.	3.3	91
51	The estrogen receptor signaling pathway activated by phthalates is linked with transforming growth factor-Î² in the progression of LNCaP prostate cancer models. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2014, 45, 595-602.	3.3	34
52	Co-treatment with therapeutic neural stem cells expressing carboxyl esterase and CPT-11 inhibit growth of primary and metastatic lung cancers in mice. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2014, 5, 12835-12848.	1.8	29
53	Suppression of the growth of human colorectal cancer cells by therapeutic stem cells expressing cytosine deaminase and interferon-Î² via their tumor-tropic effect in cellular and xenograft mouse models. <i>Molecular Oncology</i> , 2013, 7, 543-554.	4.6	27
54	4-tert-Octylphenol stimulates the expression of cathepsins in human breast cancer cells and xenografted breast tumors of a mouse model via an estrogen receptor-mediated signaling pathway. <i>Toxicology</i> , 2013, 304, 13-20.	4.2	30

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55	Expression and Regulation of Sodium/Calcium Exchangers, NCX and NCKX, in Reproductive Tissues: Do They Play a Critical Role in Calcium Transport for Reproduction and Development?. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 2013, 961, 109-121.	1.6	4
56	Benzophenone-1 stimulated the growth of BG-1 ovarian cancer cells by cell cycle regulation via an estrogen receptor alpha-mediated signaling pathway in cellular and xenograft mouse models. <i>Toxicology</i> , 2013, 305, 41-48.	4.2	47
57	Anticancer effect of genistein on BG-1 ovarian cancer growth induced by 17 β -estradiol or bisphenol A via the suppression of the crosstalk between estrogen receptor alpha and insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor signaling pathways. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 272, 637-646.	2.8	75
58	Molecular mechanism(s) of endocrine-disrupting chemicals and their potent oestrogenicity in diverse cells and tissues that express oestrogen receptors. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2013, 17, 1-11.	3.6	110
59	Resveratrol regulates the cell viability promoted by 17 β -estradiol or bisphenol A via down-regulation of the cross-talk between estrogen receptor α and insulin growth factor-1 receptor in BG-1 ovarian cancer cells. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2013, 59, 373-379.	3.6	53
60	Anticancer Effects of the Engineered Stem Cells Transduced with Therapeutic Genes via a Selective Tumor Tropism Caused by Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Toward HeLa Cervical Cancer Cells. <i>Molecules and Cells</i> , 2013, 36, 347-354.	2.6	8
61	Change of Genes in Calcium Transport Channels Caused by Hypoxic Stress in the Placenta, Duodenum, and Kidney of Pregnant Rats I. <i>Biology of Reproduction</i> , 2013, 88, 30.	2.7	16
62	Genistein, a soy phytoestrogen, prevents the growth of BG-1 ovarian cancer cells induced by 17 β -estradiol or bisphenol A via the inhibition of cell cycle progression. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2013, 42, 733-740.	3.3	53
63	Development and application of neural stem cells for treating various human neurological diseases in animal models. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2013, 29, 131.	2.5	23
64	Anti-cancer Effect and Underlying Mechanism(s) of Kaempferol, a Phytoestrogen, on the Regulation of Apoptosis in Diverse Cancer Cell Models. <i>Toxicological Research</i> , 2013, 29, 229-234.	2.1	132
65	Potential role(s) of cysteine cathepsins in cancer progression and metastasis. <i>Journal of Biomedical Research</i> , 2013, 14, 1-7.	0.1	6
66	Effects of Genetically Engineered Stem Cells Expressing Cytosine Deaminase and Interferon-Beta or Carboxyl Esterase on the Growth of LNCaP Prostate Cancer Cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2012, 13, 12519-12532.	4.1	14
67	Treatment with bisphenol A and methoxychlor results in the growth of human breast cancer cells and alteration of the expression of cell cycle-related genes, cyclin D1 and p21, via an estrogen receptor-dependent signaling pathway. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2012, 29, 883-90.	4.0	80
68	Stem cells with fused gene expression of cytosine deaminase and interferon- β migrate to human gastric cancer cells and result in synergistic growth inhibition for potential therapeutic use. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2012, 40, 1097-1104.	3.3	37
69	Antitumor effects of genetically engineered stem cells expressing yeast cytosine deaminase in lung cancer brain metastases via their tumor-tropic properties. <i>Oncology Reports</i> , 2012, 27, 1823-8.	2.6	34
70	Induced growth of BG-1 ovarian cancer cells by 17 β -estradiol or various endocrine disrupting chemicals was reversed by resveratrol via downregulation of cell cycle progression. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2012, 6, 151-6.	2.4	33
71	Therapeutic potential of stem cells expressing suicide genes that selectively target human breast cancer cells: Evidence that they exert tumoricidal effects via tumor tropism. <i>International Journal of Oncology</i> , 2012, 41, 798-804.	3.3	30
72	Potential estrogenic activity of triclosan in the uterus of immature rats and rat pituitary GH3 cells. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2012, 208, 142-148.	0.8	87

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73	Functions and physiological roles of two types of estrogen receptors, ER α and ER β , identified by estrogen receptor knockout mouse. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2012, 28, 71.	2.5	166
74	Modulation of lipid metabolism by mixtures of protamine and chitoooligosaccharide through pancreatic lipase inhibitory activity in a rat model. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2012, 28, 31.	2.5	35
75	Biomarker Genes for Detecting Estrogenic Activity of Endocrine Disruptors via Estrogen Receptors. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2012, 9, 698-711.	2.6	21
76	Calcium transport genes are differently regulated in maternal and fetal placenta in the knockout mice of calbindin α 28k and β 28k. <i>Molecular Reproduction and Development</i> , 2012, 79, 346-355.	2.0	30
77	Parabens inhibit the early phase of folliculogenesis and steroidogenesis in the ovaries of neonatal rats. <i>Molecular Reproduction and Development</i> , 2012, 79, 626-636.	2.0	64
78	Apoptosis and endoplasmic reticulum stress related genes were regulated by estrogen and progesterone in the uteri of calbindin α 28k and β 28k knockout mice. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2012, 113, 194-203.	2.6	20
79	Parathyroid hormone-related protein and glucocorticoid receptor beta are regulated by cortisol in the kidney of male mice. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2011, 89, 615-620.	4.3	6
80	Estrogen receptor α is involved in the induction of Calbindin-D9k and progesterone receptor by parabens in GH3 cells: A biomarker gene for screening xenoestrogens. <i>Steroids</i> , 2011, 76, 675-681.	1.8	38
81	Gene Alterations of Ovarian Cancer Cells Expressing Estrogen Receptors by Estrogen and Bisphenol A Using Microarray Analysis. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2011, 27, 99.	2.5	47
82	Diverse animal models to examine potential role(s) and mechanism of endocrine disrupting chemicals on the tumor progression and prevention: Do they have tumorigenic or anti-tumorigenic property?. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2011, 27, 265.	2.5	32
83	Synergistic effects of octylphenol and isobutyl paraben on the expression of calbindin-D9k in GH3 rat pituitary cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Medicine</i> , 2011, 29, 294-302.	4.0	11
84	Cell growth of BG-1 ovarian cancer cells is promoted by di-n-butyl phthalate and hexabromocyclododecane via upregulation of the cyclin D and cyclin-dependent kinase-4 genes. <i>Molecular Medicine Reports</i> , 2011, 5, 761-6.	2.4	60
85	Tissue-Specific Expression of the Calcium Transporter Genes TRPV5, TRPV6, NCX1, and PMCA1b in the Duodenum, Kidney and Heart of Equus caballus. <i>Journal of Veterinary Medical Science</i> , 2011, 73, 1437-1444.	0.9	14
86	Duodenal and Renal Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid 6 Is Regulated by Sex Steroid Hormones, Estrogen and Progesterone, in Immature Rats. <i>Journal of Veterinary Medical Science</i> , 2011, 73, 711-716.	0.9	11
87	Coexpression and estrogen mediated regulation of TRPV6 and PMCA1 in the human endometrium during the menstrual cycle. <i>Molecular Reproduction and Development</i> , 2011, 78, 274-282.	2.0	39
88	Expression of calbindin-D28k and its regulation by estrogen in the human endometrium during the menstrual cycle. <i>Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology</i> , 2011, 9, 28.	3.3	5
89	Distinct Expression of the Calcium Exchangers, NCKX3 and NCX1, and Their Regulation by Steroid in the Human Endometrium During the Menstrual Cycle. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2011, 18, 577-585.	2.5	22
90	Cell Growth of BG-1 Ovarian Cancer Cells was Promoted by 4-Tert-octylphenol and 4-Nonylphenol via Downregulation of TGF- β 2 Receptor 2 and Upregulation of c-myc. <i>Toxicological Research</i> , 2011, 27, 253-259.	2.1	14

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91	Antitumor therapeutic effects of cytosine deaminase and interferon- β against endometrial cancer cells using genetically engineered stem cells in vitro. <i>Anticancer Research</i> , 2011, 31, 2853-61.	1.1	18
92	Silk Amino Acids Improve Physical Stamina and Male Reproductive Function of Mice. <i>Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin</i> , 2010, 33, 273-278.	1.4	27
93	Uterine expression of sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger 3 and its regulation by sex steroid hormones during the estrous cycle of rats. <i>Molecular Reproduction and Development</i> , 2010, 77, 971-977.	2.0	19
94	Potential estrogenic effect(s) of parabens at the prepubertal stage of a postnatal female rat model. <i>Reproductive Toxicology</i> , 2010, 29, 306-316.	2.9	194
95	The essential oils of <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> promote hair growth through the induction of vascular endothelial growth factor gene. <i>Fytotherapy Research</i> , 2010, 81, 17-24.	2.2	50
96	Influence of the prodrugs 5-fluorocytosine and CPT-11 on ovarian cancer cells using genetically engineered stem cells: tumor-tropic potential and inhibition of ovarian cancer cell growth. <i>Cancer Science</i> , 2010, 101, 955-962.	3.9	35
97	Gene Mutations in Animal Models: Do Tumor Suppressor Genes, <i>brca1</i> and <i>brca2</i> , Play a Role in Ovarian Carcinogenesis?. <i>Laboratory Animal Research</i> , 2010, 26, 323.	2.5	0
98	Conditional knockout of <i>brca1/2</i> and <i>p53</i> in mouse ovarian surface epithelium: Do they play a role in ovarian carcinogenesis?. <i>Journal of Veterinary Science</i> , 2010, 11, 291.	1.3	3
99	Toxicological Mechanism of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals: Is Estrogen Receptor Involved?. <i>Toxicological Research</i> , 2010, 26, 237-243.	2.1	8
100	Transcriptional and translational expression of calbindin-D9k in the duodenum, kidney and uterus of a female canine model. <i>Journal of Veterinary Science</i> , 2010, 11, 15.	1.3	3
101	Effects of essential oil from <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> on the development of atopic dermatitis-like skin lesions and the suppression of Th cytokines. <i>Journal of Dermatological Science</i> , 2010, 60, 122-125.	1.9	34
102	Membrane-impermeable estrogen is involved in regulation of calbindin-D9k expression via non-genomic pathways in a rat pituitary cell line, GH3 cells. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2010, 24, 1229-1236.	2.4	7
103	Effects of 17 β -estradiol and xenoestrogens on mouse embryonic stem cells. <i>Toxicology in Vitro</i> , 2010, 24, 1538-1545.	2.4	32
104	Estrogen Receptors are Involved in Xenoestrogen Induction of Growth Hormone in the Rat Pituitary Gland. <i>Journal of Reproduction and Development</i> , 2009, 55, 206-213.	1.4	23
105	K ⁺ -dependent Na ⁺ /Ca ²⁺ exchanger 3 is involved in renal active calcium transport and is differentially expressed in the mouse kidney. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2009, 297, F371-F379.	2.7	11
106	Compensatory induction of the TRPV6 channel in a calbindin-D9k knockout mouse: Its regulation by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D ₃ . <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2009, 108, 1175-1183.	2.6	13
107	Dietary calcium and vitamin D2 supplementation with enhanced <i>Lentinula edodes</i> improves osteoporosis-like symptoms and induces duodenal and renal active calcium transport gene expression in mice. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2009, 48, 75-83.	3.9	28
108	Dexamethasone differentially regulates renal and duodenal calcium-processing genes in <i>calbindin-D9k</i> and <i>calbindin-D28k</i> knockout mice. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2009, 94, 138-151.	2.0	25

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109	Effect of dietary calcium and 1,25-(OH) ₂ D ₃ on the expression of calcium transport genes in calbindin-D _{9k} and -D _{28k} double knockout mice. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2009, 379, 227-232.	2.1	28
110	Sodium/potassium/calcium exchanger 3 is regulated by the steroid hormones estrogen and progesterone in the uterus of mice during the estrous cycle. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2009, 385, 279-283.	2.1	18
111	In vitro exposure to xenoestrogens induces growth hormone transcription and release via estrogen receptor-dependent pathways in rat pituitary GH3 cells. <i>Steroids</i> , 2009, 74, 707-714.	1.8	34
112	The negative effect of dexamethasone on calcium-processing gene expressions is associated with a glucocorticoid-induced calcium-absorbing disorder. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2009, 85, 146-152.	4.3	32
113	Uterine and placental expression of TRPV6 gene is regulated via progesterone receptor- or estrogen receptor-mediated pathways during pregnancy in rodents. <i>Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology</i> , 2009, 7, 49.	3.3	27
114	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)-I and GnRH-II induce cell growth inhibition in human endometrial cancer cells: Involvement of integrin beta3 and focal adhesion kinase. <i>Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology</i> , 2009, 7, 81.	3.3	15
115	Cell Growth of Ovarian Cancer Cells is Stimulated by Xenoestrogens through an Estrogen-Dependent Pathway, but Their Stimulation of Cell Growth Appears not to be Involved in the Activation of the Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases ERK-1 and p38. <i>Journal of Reproduction and Development</i> , 2009, 55, 23-29.	1.4	60
116	Calcium Homeostasis and Regulation of Calbindin-D _{9k} by Glucocorticoids and Vitamin D as Bioactive Molecules. <i>Biomolecules and Therapeutics</i> , 2009, 17, 125-132.	2.4	1
117	Molecular mechanism of regulation of the calcium-binding protein calbindin _{9k} , and its physiological role(s) in mammals: a review of current research. <i>Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine</i> , 2008, 12, 409-420.	3.6	57
118	Estrogen regulates the localization and expression of calbindin-D _{9k} in the pituitary gland of immature male rats via the ER α -pathway. <i>Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 285, 26-33.	3.2	19
119	Implantation-Related Expression of Epidermal Growth Factor Family Molecules and Their Regulation by Progesterone in the Pregnant Rat. <i>Reproductive Sciences</i> , 2008, 15, 678-689.	2.5	9
120	Tetrabromodiphenyl Ether (BDE 47) Evokes Estrogenicity and Calbindin-D _{9k} Expression through an Estrogen Receptor-Mediated Pathway in the Uterus of Immature Rats. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2007, 97, 504-511.	3.1	39
121	Induction of Uterine Calbindin-D _{9k} Through an Estrogen Receptor-Dependent Pathway Following Single Injection with Xenobiotic Agents in Immature Rats. <i>Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues</i> , 2007, 70, 171-182.	2.3	12
122	A Calcium-Binding Protein, Calbindin-D _{9k} , Is Regulated through an Estrogen-Receptor Mediated Mechanism following Xenoestrogen Exposure in the GH3 Cell Line. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2007, 98, 408-415.	3.1	26
123	The classical and a non-classical pathways associated with NF- κ B are involved in estrogen-mediated regulation of Calbindin-D _{9k} gene in rat pituitary cells. <i>Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology</i> , 2007, 277, 42-50.	3.2	21
124	Analysis of gene expression profiles in the offspring of rats following maternal exposure to xenoestrogens. <i>Reproductive Toxicology</i> , 2007, 23, 42-54.	2.9	18
125	Phenotype of a Calbindin-D _{9k} Gene Knockout Is Compensated for by the Induction of Other Calcium Transporter Genes in a Mouse Model. <i>Journal of Bone and Mineral Research</i> , 2007, 22, 1968-1978.	2.8	92
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