

Ann Marie Schmidt

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

146
papers

21,131
citations

28274

55
h-index

12597

132
g-index

148
all docs

148
docs citations

148
times ranked

17289
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Neuronal-glial communication perturbations in murine SOD1G93A spinal cord. <i>Communications Biology</i> , 2022, 5, 177.	4.4	8
2	Soluble Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (sRAGE) Isoforms Predict Changes in Resting Energy Expenditure in Adults with Obesity during Weight Loss. <i>Current Developments in Nutrition</i> , 2022, 6, nzac046.	0.3	5
3	The RAGE/DIAPH1 Signaling Axis & Implications for the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Complications. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 4579.	4.1	12
4	<i>ATVB</i> : Entering the Next Era. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2022, 42, 809-810.	2.4	0
5	The association between mediators of the receptor for advanced glycation end product (RAGE) axis and immune checkpoint inhibitor (ICI)-induced colitis in patients with melanoma.. <i>Journal of Clinical Oncology</i> , 2022, 40, 9587-9587.	1.6	0
6	Journey to a Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Connection in Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2021, 41, 614-627.	2.4	24
7	Inflammation Meets Metabolism Roles: for the Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Axis in Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Immunometabolism</i> , 2021, 3, .	1.6	12
8	Aldose Reductase: An Emerging Target for Development of Interventions for Diabetic Cardiovascular Complications. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 12, 636267.	3.5	47
9	MicroRNA-33 Inhibits Adaptive Thermogenesis and Adipose Tissue Beiging. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2021, 41, 1360-1373.	2.4	11
10	Microglia RAGE exacerbates the progression of neurodegeneration within the SOD1G93A murine model of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in a sex-dependent manner. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2021, 18, 139.	7.2	16
11	Diabetes and Cardiovascular Complications: The Epidemics Continue. <i>Current Cardiology Reports</i> , 2021, 23, 74.	2.9	6
12	AGE/RAGE/DIAPH1 axis is associated with immunometabolic markers and risk of insulin resistance in subcutaneous but not omental adipose tissue in human obesity. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2021, 45, 2083-2094.	3.4	15
13	Macrophage-adipocyte communication and cardiac remodeling. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2021, 218, .	8.5	3
14	Microbial signatures in the lower airways of mechanically ventilated COVID-19 patients associated with poor clinical outcome. <i>Nature Microbiology</i> , 2021, 6, 1245-1258.	13.3	101
15	Silencing Myeloid Netrin-1 Induces Inflammation Resolution and Plaque Regression. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2021, 129, 530-546.	4.5	25
16	Small-molecule antagonism of the interaction of the RAGE cytoplasmic domain with DIAPH1 reduces diabetic complications in mice. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2021, 13, eabf7084.	12.4	28
17	Advanced Glycation End Products: Building on the Concept of the "Common Soil" in Metabolic Disease. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2020, 161, .	2.8	104
18	Annual Report on Sex in Preclinical Studies. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2020, 40, e1-e9.	2.4	8

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19	RAGE Mediates Cholesterol Efflux Impairment in Macrophages Caused by Human Advanced Glycated Albumin. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 7265.	4.1	11
20	Chronic low-dose rapamycin treatment fine tunes cardioprotective signalling in ischaemia-reperfused diabetic hearts. <i>Cardiovascular Research</i> , 2020, 116, 2038-2039.	3.8	0
21	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products is Involved in Platelet Hyperactivation and Arterial Thrombosis during Chronic Kidney Disease. <i>Thrombosis and Haemostasis</i> , 2020, 120, 1300-1312.	3.4	5
22	Multiomics of World Trade Center Particulate Matter-induced Persistent Airway Hyperreactivity. Role of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products. <i>American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology</i> , 2020, 63, 219-233.	2.9	9
23	An Eclectic Cast of Cellular Actors Orchestrates Innate Immune Responses in the Mechanisms Driving Obesity and Metabolic Perturbation. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2020, 126, 1565-1589.	4.5	13
24	Leukocyte Heterogeneity in Adipose Tissue, Including in Obesity. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2020, 126, 1590-1612.	4.5	44
25	S100A9-RAGE Axis Accelerates Formation of Macrophage-Mediated Extracellular Vesicle Microcalcification in Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2020, 40, 1838-1853.	2.4	52
26	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) and Mechanisms and Therapeutic Opportunities in Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease: Insights From Human Subjects and Animal Models. <i>Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine</i> , 2020, 7, 37.	2.4	134
27	RAGE impairs murine diabetic atherosclerosis regression and implicates IRF7 in macrophage inflammation and cholesterol metabolism. <i>JCI Insight</i> , 2020, 5, .	5.0	38
28	Abstract 17023: Adipose Tissue Specific Temporal Deletion of Ager Induces Weight Loss in Diet Induced Obese Mice and Improves Glucose Homeostasis. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 142, .	1.6	0
29	Abstract 17025: Myeloid Rage Protects From Insulin Resistance in Mice Fed High Fat Diet. <i>Circulation</i> , 2020, 142, .	1.6	0
30	Incense Burning is Associated with Human Oral Microbiota Composition. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 10039.	3.3	12
31	A Receptor of the Immunoglobulin Superfamily Regulates Adaptive Thermogenesis. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2019, 28, 773-791.e7.	6.4	35
32	Metabolism, Obesity, and Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2019, 39, e166-e174.	2.4	15
33	Metabolic dysfunction in Emirati subjects in Abu Dhabi: Relationship to levels of soluble RAGEs. <i>Journal of Clinical and Translational Endocrinology</i> , 2019, 16, 100192.	1.4	2
34	The Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) and DIAPH1: Implications for vascular and neuroinflammatory dysfunction in disorders of the central nervous system. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2019, 126, 154-164.	3.8	44
35	The rationale and design of the personal diet study, a randomized clinical trial evaluating a personalized approach to weight loss in individuals with pre-diabetes and early-stage type 2 diabetes. <i>Contemporary Clinical Trials</i> , 2019, 79, 80-88.	1.8	18
36	Diabetes Mellitus and Cardiovascular Disease. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2019, 39, 558-568.	2.4	98

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37	The receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) and DIAPH1: unique mechanisms and healing the wounded vascular system. <i>Expert Review of Proteomics</i> , 2019, 16, 471-474.	3.0	6
38	Netrin-1 Alters Adipose Tissue Macrophage Fate and Function in Obesity. <i>Immunometabolism</i> , 2019, 1, .	1.6	41
39	Imaging VEGF Receptors and β_3 Integrins in a Mouse Hindlimb Ischemia Model of Peripheral Arterial Disease. <i>Molecular Imaging and Biology</i> , 2018, 20, 963-972.	2.6	2
40	The receptor for advanced glycation endproducts is a mediator of toxicity by IAPP and other proteotoxic aggregates: Establishing and exploiting common ground for novel amyloidosis therapies. <i>Protein Science</i> , 2018, 27, 1166-1180.	7.6	19
41	Highlighting Diabetes Mellitus. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2018, 38, e1-e8.	2.4	179
42	Analysis of the Role of the Conserved Disulfide in Amyloid Formation by Human Islet Amyloid Polypeptide in Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Environments. <i>Biochemistry</i> , 2018, 57, 3065-3074.	2.5	17
43	Myeloid ATG16L1 does not affect adipose tissue inflammation or body mass in mice fed high fat diet. <i>Obesity Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2018, 12, 174-186.	1.8	7
44	The Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts (RAGE) and Mediation of Inflammatory Neurodegeneration. , 2018, 08, .		41
45	Reporting Sex and Sex Differences in Preclinical Studies. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2018, 38, e171-e184.	2.4	13
46	Response by Daugherty et al to Letter Regarding Article, "Consideration of Sex Differences in Design and Reporting of Experimental Arterial Pathology Studies: A Statement From the Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology Council" • <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2018, 38, e101-e102.	2.4	3
47	Types of tobacco consumption and the oral microbiome in the United Arab Emirates Healthy Future (UAEHFS) Pilot Study. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 11327.	3.3	51
48	The UAE healthy future study: a pilot for a prospective cohort study of 20,000 United Arab Emirates nationals. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 101.	2.9	32
49	Amyloidogenicity, Cytotoxicity, and Receptor Activity of Bovine Amylin: Implications for Xenobiotic Transplantation and the Design of Nontoxic Amylin Variants. <i>ACS Chemical Biology</i> , 2018, 13, 2747-2757.	3.4	17
50	Temporal reliability of serum soluble and endogenous secretory receptors for advanced glycation end-products (sRAGE and esRAGE) in healthy women. <i>Cancer Causes and Control</i> , 2018, 29, 901-905.	1.8	5
51	Deletion of the formin <i>Diaph1</i> protects from structural and functional abnormalities in the murine diabetic kidney. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, F1601-F1612.	2.7	18
52	Patterns of tobacco use in the United Arab Emirates Healthy Future (UAEHFS) pilot study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0198119.	2.5	32
53	RAGE binds preamyloid IAPP intermediates and mediates pancreatic β^2 cell proteotoxicity. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2018, 128, 682-698.	8.2	58
54	Small Molecule Antagonists of RAGEâ€”DIAPH1: Novel Therapeutic Opportunities in Metabolic and Chronic Disease. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 603.4.	0.5	0

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55	RAGE-Mediated Suppression of Interleukin-10 Results in Enhanced Mortality in a Murine Model of <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> Sepsis. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2017, 85, .	2.2	30
56	2016 <i>ATVB</i> Plenary Lecture. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2017, 37, 613-621.	2.4	38
57	Evolutionary Adaptation and Amyloid Formation: Does the Reduced Amyloidogenicity and Cytotoxicity of Ursine Amylin Contribute to the Metabolic Adaptation of Bears and Polar Bears?. <i>Israel Journal of Chemistry</i> , 2017, 57, 750-761.	2.3	13
58	<i>Ager</i> Deletion Enhances Ischemic Muscle Inflammation, Angiogenesis, and Blood Flow Recovery in Diabetic Mice. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2017, 37, 1536-1547.	2.4	31
59	Glycation & the RAGE axis: targeting signal transduction through DIAPH1. <i>Expert Review of Proteomics</i> , 2017, 14, 147-156.	3.0	25
60	The AGE-RAGE axis in an Arab population: The United Arab Emirates Healthy Futures (UAEHFS) pilot study. <i>Journal of Clinical and Translational Endocrinology</i> , 2017, 10, 1-8.	1.4	5
61	Diabetes Exacerbates Infection via Hyperinflammation by Signaling through TLR4 and RAGE. <i>MBio</i> , 2017, 8, .	4.1	52
62	Advanced glycation end products receptor RAGE controls myocardial dysfunction and oxidative stress in high-fat fed mice by sustaining mitochondrial dynamics and autophagy-lysosome pathway. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2017, 112, 397-410.	2.9	52
63	The Formin, DIAPH1, is a Key Modulator of Myocardial Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2017, 26, 165-174.	6.1	25
64	[O1â€“14â€“04]: RAGE AND DIAPHâ€“1 REGULATE CRITICAL PHENOTYPES OF MICROGLIA IN HEALTHY AGING AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE. <i>Alzheimer's and Dementia</i> , 2017, 13, P229.	0.8	0
65	2346. <i>Journal of Clinical and Translational Science</i> , 2017, 1, 7-8.	0.6	0
66	The AGE-RAGE Axis: Implications for Age-Associated Arterial Diseases. <i>Frontiers in Genetics</i> , 2017, 8, 187.	2.3	109
67	Aldose reductase modulates acute activation of mesenchymal markers via the β -catenin pathway during cardiac ischemia-reperfusion. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0188981.	2.5	3
68	Receptor for advanced glycation end-products and World Trade Center particulate induced lung function loss: A case-cohort study and murine model of acute particulate exposure. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0184331.	2.5	27
69	Islet Amyloid Polypeptide: Structure, Function, and Pathophysiology. <i>Journal of Diabetes Research</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-18.	2.3	177
70	Time-resolved studies define the nature of toxic IAPP intermediates, providing insight for anti-amyloidosis therapeutics. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, .	6.0	126
71	Soluble RAGE Treatment Delays Progression of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis in SOD1 Mice. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 117.	3.7	34
72	Soluble Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Improves Stromal Cellâ€“Derived Factor-1 Activity in Model Diabetic Environments. <i>Advances in Wound Care</i> , 2016, 5, 527-538.	5.1	9

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73	Small Molecule Inhibition of Ligand-Stimulated RAGE-DIAPH1 Signal Transduction. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 22450.	3.3	79
74	Soluble Levels of Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts (RAGE) and Progression of Atherosclerosis in Individuals Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus: ACTG NWCS 332. <i>Inflammation</i> , 2016, 39, 1354-1362.	3.8	5
75	Aldose Reductase Acts as a Selective Derepressor of PPAR α and the Retinoic Acid Receptor. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 15, 181-196.	6.4	23
76	Cellular mechanisms and consequences of glycation in atherosclerosis and obesity. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2016, 1862, 2244-2252.	3.8	56
77	Change in the Molecular Dimension of a RAGE-Ligand Complex Triggers RAGE Signaling. <i>Structure</i> , 2016, 24, 1509-1522.	3.3	47
78	Mechanisms of transcription factor acetylation and consequences in hearts. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular Basis of Disease</i> , 2016, 1862, 2221-2231.	3.8	28
79	The multiple faces of RAGE – opportunities for therapeutic intervention in aging and chronic disease. <i>Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets</i> , 2016, 20, 431-446.	3.4	83
80	P3-036: RAGE signal transduction and implications for neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease. , 2015, 11, P632-P632.		0
81	Population-Level Prediction of Type 2 Diabetes From Claims Data and Analysis of Risk Factors. <i>Big Data</i> , 2015, 3, 277-287.	3.4	163
82	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products and its Inflammatory Ligands are Upregulated in Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 485.	3.7	55
83	The Growing Problem of Obesity. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2015, 35, e19-23.	2.4	15
84	Soluble RAGEs – Prospects for treating & tracking metabolic and inflammatory disease. <i>Vascular Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 72, 1-8.	2.1	80
85	Treatment effect with anti-RAGE F(ab α) ₂ antibody improves hind limb angiogenesis and blood flow in Type 1 diabetic mice with left femoral artery ligation. <i>Vascular Medicine</i> , 2015, 20, 212-218.	1.5	15
86	RAGE Suppresses ABCG1-Mediated Macrophage Cholesterol Efflux in Diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2015, 64, 4046-4060.	0.6	54
87	Deletion of mDia1 is Protective Against Renal Damage in a Murine Model of Diabetes. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, LB763.	0.5	0
88	Beneficial Effect of Glucose Control on Atherosclerosis Progression in Diabetic ApoE α / α Mice: Shown by RAGE Directed Imaging. <i>International Journal of Molecular Imaging</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-8.	1.3	2
89	Randomized Pilot Trial of Bariatric Surgery Versus Intensive Medical Weight Management on Diabetes Remission in Type 2 Diabetic Patients Who Do NOT Meet NIH Criteria for Surgery and the Role of Soluble RAGE as a Novel Biomarker of Success. <i>Annals of Surgery</i> , 2014, 260, 617-624.	4.2	100
90	Unlocking the biology of RAGE in diabetic microvascular complications. <i>Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 25, 15-22.	7.1	164

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91	Receptor for advanced glycation end products and its ligand high-mobility group box-1 mediate allergic airway sensitization and airway inflammation. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology</i> , 2014, 134, 440-450.e3.	2.9	133
92	Skin Autofluorescence, 5-Year Mortality, and Cardiovascular Events in Peripheral Arterial Disease. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2014, 34, 697-699.	2.4	7
93	RAGE Regulates the Metabolic and Inflammatory Response to High-Fat Feeding in Mice. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2014, 63, 1948-1965.	0.6	168
94	Imaging RAGE expression in atherosclerotic plaques in hyperlipidemic pigs. <i>EJNMMI Research</i> , 2014, 4, 26.	2.5	11
95	Recent Highlights of <i>ATVB</i> . <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2014, 34, 954-958.	2.4	9
96	Reduced expression of Munc13-1 in human and porcine diabetic peripheral nerve. <i>Acta Histochemica</i> , 2014, 116, 106-111.	1.8	2
97	The Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) Affects T Cell Differentiation in OVA Induced Asthma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e95678.	2.5	38
98	Macrophages. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, 1118-1119.	2.4	1
99	The Semaphorin 3E/PlexinD1 Axis Regulates Macrophage Inflammation in Obesity. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2013, 18, 461-462.	16.2	20
100	Mechanisms of islet amyloidosis toxicity in type 2 diabetes. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2013, 587, 1119-1127.	2.8	162
101	Combinatorial Library of Improved Peptide Aptamers, CLIPs to Inhibit RAGE Signal Transduction in Mammalian Cells. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e65180.	2.5	25
102	Abstract 148: AGES, Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE), Reverse Transmigration of Macrophages & Polarization. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2013, 33, .	2.4	0
103	Formin mDia1 Mediates Vascular Remodeling via Integration of Oxidative and Signal Transduction Pathways. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2012, 110, 1279-1293.	4.5	78
104	Insulin Resistance and Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology</i> , 2012, 32, 1753-1753.	2.4	7
105	Lysophosphatidic acid targets vascular and oncogenic pathways via RAGE signaling. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2012, 209, 2339-2350.	8.5	95
106	The diverse ligand repertoire of the receptor for advanced glycation endproducts and pathways to the complications of diabetes. <i>Vascular Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 57, 160-167.	2.1	134
107	Signal Transduction in Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE). <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2012, 287, 5133-5144.	3.4	99
108	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) and Implications for the Pathophysiology of Heart Failure. <i>Current Heart Failure Reports</i> , 2012, 9, 107-116.	3.3	66

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109	RAGE binds C1q and enhances C1q-mediated phagocytosis. <i>Cellular Immunology</i> , 2012, 274, 72-82.	3.0	60
110	Advanced Glycation End Product Recognition by the Receptor for AGEs. <i>Structure</i> , 2011, 19, 722-732.	3.3	175
111	Improvement in Angiogenesis and Restoration of Blood Flow in Diabetic Mice by Sanguinate TM. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1091.4.	0.5	1
112	Soluble RAGE: Therapy and biomarker in unraveling the RAGE axis in chronic disease and aging. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 79, 1379-1386.	4.4	150
113	RAGE Modulates Hypoxia/Reoxygenation Injury in Adult Murine Cardiomyocytes via JNK and GSK-3 β Signaling Pathways. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10092.	2.5	80
114	Deletion of the Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products Reduces Glomerulosclerosis and Preserves Renal Function in the Diabetic OVE26 Mouse. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2010, 59, 2043-2054.	0.6	151
115	Advanced Glycation End Product (AGE)-Receptor for AGE (RAGE) Signaling and Up-regulation of Egr-1 in Hypoxic Macrophages. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 23233-23240.	3.4	95
116	Mechanisms of Disease: advanced glycation end-products and their receptor in inflammation and diabetes complications. <i>Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2008, 4, 285-293.	2.8	346
117	Interaction of the RAGE Cytoplasmic Domain with Diaphanous-1 Is Required for Ligand-stimulated Cellular Migration through Activation of Rac1 and Cdc42. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 34457-34468.	3.4	292
118	RAGE modulates myocardial injury consequent to LAD infarction via impact on JNK and STAT signaling in a murine model. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2008, 294, H1823-H1832.	3.2	121
119	RAGE and Modulation of Ischemic Injury in the Diabetic Myocardium. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2008, 57, 1941-1951.	0.6	100
120	Vascular and inflammatory stresses mediate atherosclerosis via RAGE and its ligands in apoE $\Delta\Delta$ mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2008, 118, 183-194.	8.2	325
121	Receptor for Advanced-Glycation End Products. <i>Circulation</i> , 2006, 113, 1226-1234.	1.6	203
122	RAGE limits regeneration after massive liver injury by coordinated suppression of TNF- α and NF- κ B. <i>Journal of Experimental Medicine</i> , 2005, 201, 473-484.	8.5	131
123	TTP889, a Novel Orally Active Partial Inhibitor of FIXa Inhibits Clotting in Two A/V Shunt Models without Prolonging Bleeding Times.. <i>Blood</i> , 2005, 106, 1886-1886.	1.4	13
124	Protein Glycation. <i>Circulation Research</i> , 2004, 95, 233-238.	4.5	390
125	Receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) regulates sepsis but not the adaptive immune response. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2004, 113, 1641-1650.	8.2	422
126	RAGE mediates amyloid- β peptide transport across the blood-brain barrier and accumulation in brain. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2003, 9, 907-913.	30.7	1,277

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127	RAGE Drives the Development of Glomerulosclerosis and Implicates Podocyte Activation in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Nephropathy. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2003, 162, 1123-1137.	3.8	544
128	Central role of RAGE-dependent neointimal expansion in arterial restenosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2003, 111, 959-972.	8.2	287
129	Central role of RAGE-dependent neointimal expansion in arterial restenosis. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2003, 111, 959-972.	8.2	195
130	Blockade of Receptor for Advanced Glycation End-Products Restores Effective Wound Healing in Diabetic Mice. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2001, 159, 513-525.	3.8	394
131	Activation of NADPH oxidase by AGE links oxidant stress to altered gene expression via RAGE. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2001, 280, E685-E694.	3.5	890
132	The multiligand receptor RAGE as a progression factor amplifying immune and inflammatory responses. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2001, 108, 949-955.	8.2	916
133	RAGE serves as a Signal Transduction Receptor for A β 2 fibrils Mediating cell Stress. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2000, 28, A14-A14.	3.4	0
134	Blockade of RAGE's amphotericin signalling suppresses tumour growth and metastases. <i>Nature</i> , 2000, 405, 354-360.	27.8	1,137
135	Blockade of RAGE suppresses periodontitis-associated bone loss in diabetic mice. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2000, 105, 1117-1124.	8.2	307
136	Expression of Advanced Glycation End Products and Their Cellular Receptor RAGE in Diabetic Nephropathy and Nondiabetic Renal Disease. <i>Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN</i> , 2000, 11, 1656-1666.	6.1	406
137	N ϵ -(Carboxymethyl)Lysine Adducts of Proteins Are Ligands for Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products That Activate Cell Signaling Pathways and Modulate Gene Expression. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1999, 274, 31740-31749.	3.4	796
138	RAGE Mediates a Novel Proinflammatory Axis. <i>Cell</i> , 1999, 97, 889-901.	28.9	1,727
139	Suppression of accelerated diabetic atherosclerosis by the soluble receptor for advanced glycation endproducts. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 1998, 4, 1025-1031.	30.7	1,077
140	Characterization and Functional Analysis of the Promoter of RAGE, the Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1997, 272, 16498-16506.	3.4	444
141	Elevated plasma levels of vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) in diabetic patients with microalbuminuria: a marker of vascular dysfunction and progressive vascular disease. <i>British Journal of Haematology</i> , 1996, 92, 747-750.	2.5	100
142	Advanced glycation endproducts (AGEs) induce oxidant stress in the gingiva: a potential mechanism underlying accelerated periodontal disease associated with diabetes. <i>Journal of Periodontal Research</i> , 1996, 31, 508-515.	2.7	248
143	RAGE and amyloid- β 2 peptide neurotoxicity in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Nature</i> , 1996, 382, 685-691.	27.8	1,947
144	The receptor for advanced glycation end-products has a central role in mediating the effects of advanced glycation end-products on the development of vascular disease in diabetes mellitus. <i>Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation</i> , 1996, 11, 13-16.	0.7	73

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	The Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) Is a Cellular Binding Site for Amphoterin. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1995, 270, 25752-25761.	3.4	1,027
146	Glycation and a Spark of ALEs (Advanced Lipoxidation End Products) â€œ Igniting RAGE/Diaphanous-1 and Cardiometabolic Disease. Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine, 0, 9, .	2.4	8