

Masayoshi Takeuchi

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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101543

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4348
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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Intracellular Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products in 1.4E7 Cell Line Induce Death with Reduction of Microtubule-Associated Protein 1 Light Chain 3 and p62. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 332.	4.1	10
2	The Association between Accumulation of Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products and Cytotoxic Effect in MC3T3-E1 Cells. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2022, 14, 990.	4.1	7
3	Pyridoxamine and Aminoguanidine Attenuate the Abnormal Aggregation of β -Tubulin and Suppression of Neurite Outgrowth by Glyceraldehyde-Derived Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 13, .	3.5	8
4	Effects of Toxic AGEs (TAGE) on Human Health. <i>Cells</i> , 2022, 11, 2178.	4.1	8
5	Intracellular Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products May Induce Cell Death and Suppress Cardiac Fibroblasts. <i>Metabolites</i> , 2022, 12, 615.	2.9	7
6	Glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end-products are associated with left ventricular ejection fraction and brain natriuretic peptide in patients with diabetic adverse cardiac remodeling. <i>Scandinavian Cardiovascular Journal</i> , 2022, 56, 208-216.	1.2	1
7	Suppression of Hepatic Stellate Cell Death by Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products. <i>Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin</i> , 2021, 44, 112-117.	1.4	5
8	RasGRP2 inhibits glyceraldehyde-derived toxic advanced glycation end-products from inducing permeability in vascular endothelial cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 2959.	3.3	10
9	Intracellular Toxic AGEs (TAGE) Triggers Numerous Types of Cell Damage. <i>Biomolecules</i> , 2021, 11, 387.	4.0	24
10	Protective Effects of Collagen Tripeptides in Human Aortic Endothelial Cells by Restoring ROS-Induced Transcriptional Repression. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 2226.	4.1	4
11	Serum levels of 1,5-anhydroglucitol and 1,5-anhydrofructose-derived advanced glycation end products in patients undergoing hemodialysis. <i>Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome</i> , 2021, 13, 85.	2.7	2
12	<i>Trapa bispinosa</i> Roxb. extract lowers advanced glycation end-products and increases live births in older patients with assisted reproductive technology: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Reproductive Biology and Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 19, 149.	3.3	12
13	Accumulation of Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products Induces Cytotoxicity and Inflammation in Hepatocyte-Like Cells Differentiated from Human Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells. <i>Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin</i> , 2021, 44, 1399-1402.	1.4	8
14	Potential of an Interorgan Network Mediated by Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products in a Rat Model. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 80.	4.1	6
15	Impact of intracellular toxic advanced glycation end-products (TAGE) on murine myoblast cell death. <i>Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome</i> , 2020, 12, 54.	2.7	19
16	Intracellular Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products Promote the Production of Reactive Oxygen Species in HepG2 Cells. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 4861.	4.1	19
17	Toxic AGEs (TAGE) theory: a new concept for preventing the development of diseases related to lifestyle. <i>Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome</i> , 2020, 12, 105.	2.7	28
18	The Effect of Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End Products on β -Tubulin-Inhibited Neurite Outgrowth in SH-SY5Y Human Neuroblastoma Cells. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 2958.	4.1	14

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19	Immunological evidence for in vivo production of novel advanced glycation end-products from 1,5-anhydro-D-fructose, a glycogen metabolite. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 10194.	3.3	13
20	Evidence for Toxic Advanced Glycation End-Products Generated in the Normal Rat Liver. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 1612.	4.1	18
21	The Relevance of Toxic AGEs (TAGE) Cytotoxicity to NASH Pathogenesis: A Mini-Review. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 462.	4.1	19
22	Intracellular toxic advanced glycation end-products in cardiomyocytes may cause cardiovascular disease. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 2121.	3.3	30
23	High doses of antipsychotic polypharmacy are related to an increase in serum levels of pentosidine in patients with schizophrenia. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 76, 42-48.	4.8	8
24	Ratio of serum levels of AGEs to soluble RAGE is correlated with trimethylamine-N-oxide in non-diabetic subjects. <i>International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition</i> , 2017, 68, 1013-1020.	2.8	9
25	Impact of intracellular glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end-products on human hepatocyte cell death. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 14282.	3.3	31
26	Diurnal glycemic fluctuation is associated with severity of coronary artery disease in prediabetic patients: Possible role of nitrotyrosine and glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end products. <i>Journal of Cardiology</i> , 2017, 69, 625-631.	1.9	18
27	Role of Glyceraldehyde-Derived AGEs and Mitochondria in Superoxide Production in Femoral Artery of OLETF Rat and Effects of Pravastatin. <i>Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin</i> , 2017, 40, 1903-1908.	1.4	3
28	Toxic AGE (TAGE) Theory for the Pathophysiology of the Onset/Progression of NAFLD and ALD. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2017, 9, 634.	4.1	33
29	Effect of Collagen Tripeptide on Atherosclerosis in Healthy Humans. <i>Journal of Atherosclerosis and Thrombosis</i> , 2017, 24, 530-538.	2.0	21
30	Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End Products Accumulate Faster Than N ^ε -(Carboxymethyl) Lysine. <i>Annals of Dermatology</i> , 2017, 29, 508.	0.9	2
31	Generation of glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end-products in pancreatic cancer cells and the potential of tumor promotion. <i>World Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2017, 23, 4910.	3.3	24
32	Gene Expression Changes Associated with the Loss of Heterogeneous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein M Function. <i>American Journal of Molecular Biology</i> , 2017, 07, 87-98.	0.3	4
33	Serum Levels of Toxic AGEs (TAGE) May Be a Promising Novel Biomarker for the Onset/Progression of Lifestyle-Related Diseases. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2016, 6, 23.	2.6	38
34	Acute effects of statin on reduction of angiotensin-like 2 and glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end-products levels in patients with acute myocardial infarction: a message from SAMIT (Statin for Acute Myocardial Infarction Trial). <i>Heart and Vessels</i> , 2016, 31, 1583-1589.	1.2	32
35	Glyceraldehyde caused Alzheimer's disease-like alterations in diagnostic marker levels in SH-SY5Y human neuroblastoma cells. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2015, 5, 13313.	3.3	56
36	Elevation of Serum Levels of Advanced Glycation End Products in Patients With Non-B or Non-C Hepatocellular Carcinoma. <i>Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis</i> , 2015, 29, 480-484.	2.1	28

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37	Assessment of the Concentrations of Various Advanced Glycation End-Products in Beverages and Foods That Are Commonly Consumed in Japan. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0118652.	2.5	64
38	Ratio of Serum Levels of AGEs to Soluble Form of RAGE Is a Predictor of Endothelial Function. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2015, 38, 119-125.	8.6	95
39	In vitro identification of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease-related protein hnRNPM. <i>World Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2015, 21, 1784.	3.3	19
40	Altered serum glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end product (AGE) and soluble AGE receptor levels indicate carbonyl stress in patients with schizophrenia. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2015, 593, 51-55.	2.1	19
41	The Association between Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End-Products and Colorectal Cancer Risk. <i>Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention</i> , 2015, 24, 1855-1863.	2.5	30
42	Contribution of the toxic advanced glycation end-products-receptor axis in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis-related hepatocellular carcinoma. <i>World Journal of Hepatology</i> , 2015, 7, 2459.	2.0	26
43	Switching to multiple daily injection therapy with glulisine improves glycaemic control, vascular damage and treatment satisfaction in basal insulin glargine-injected diabetic patients. <i>Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews</i> , 2014, 30, 693-700.	4.0	19
44	Possible effects of glimepiride beyond glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes: a preliminary report. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2014, 13, 15.	6.8	28
45	Involvement of the TAGE-RAGE system in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis: Novel treatment strategies. <i>World Journal of Hepatology</i> , 2014, 6, 880.	2.0	28
46	Amelioration of experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis by inhibition of glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end-product formation. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2014, 96, 1077-1085.	3.3	12
47	DNA aptamer raised against advanced glycation end products inhibits melanoma growth in nude mice. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2014, 94, 422-429.	3.7	39
48	Sulforaphane inhibits advanced glycation end product-induced pericyte damage by reducing expression of receptor for advanced glycation end products. <i>Nutrition Research</i> , 2014, 34, 807-813.	2.9	26
49	DNA Aptamer Raised Against AGEs Blocks the Progression of Experimental Diabetic Nephropathy. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2013, 62, 3241-3250.	0.6	72
50	Relationship between Advanced Glycation End Products and Plaque Progression in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome: The JAPAN-ACS Sub-study. <i>Cardiovascular Diabetology</i> , 2013, 12, 5.	6.8	55
51	Presence of Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End-Products in the Liver of Insulin-Resistant Mice. <i>International Journal for Vitamin and Nutrition Research</i> , 2013, 83, 137-141.	1.5	8
52	Positive Association Between Serum Level of Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End Products and Vascular Inflammation Evaluated by [18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2012, 35, 2618-2625.	8.6	78
53	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. <i>Cardiovascular Therapeutics</i> , 2012, 30, 249-254.	2.5	42
54	Advanced Glycation End Products Increase Permeability of Brain Microvascular Endothelial Cells through Reactive Oxygen Species-Induced Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Expression. <i>Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases</i> , 2012, 21, 293-298.	1.6	31

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55	Glycer-AGEs-RAGE signaling enhances the angiogenic potential of hepatocellular carcinoma by upregulating VEGF expression. <i>World Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2012, 18, 1781.	3.3	57
56	Advanced glycation end-products accumulation compromises embryonic development and achievement of pregnancy by assisted reproductive technology. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2011, 26, 604-610.	0.9	79
57	An α -glucosidase inhibitor, acarbose treatment decreases serum levels of glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end products (AGEs) in patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Clinical and Experimental Medicine</i> , 2010, 10, 139-141.	3.6	29
58	The formation of intracellular glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end-products and cytotoxicity. <i>Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2010, 45, 646-655.	5.1	44
59	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. <i>Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2010, 45, 750-757.	5.1	141
60	Immunological detection of fructose-derived advanced glycation end-products. <i>Laboratory Investigation</i> , 2010, 90, 1117-1127.	3.7	49
61	Cancer Malignancy Is Enhanced by Glyceraldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End-Products. <i>Journal of Oncology</i> , 2010, 2010, 1-8.	1.3	51
62	Involvement of the Toxic AGEs (TAGE)-RAGE System in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Vascular Complications: A Novel Therapeutic Strategy. <i>Current Drug Targets</i> , 2010, 11, 1468-1482.	2.1	81
63	Involvement of Toxic AGEs (TAGE) in the Pathogenesis of Diabetic Vascular Complications and Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2009, 16, 845-858.	2.6	104
64	Advanced glycation end products enhance the proliferation and activation of hepatic stellate cells. <i>Journal of Gastroenterology</i> , 2008, 43, 298-304.	5.1	93
65	Circulating advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and soluble form of receptor for AGEs (sRAGE) are independent determinants of serum monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) levels in patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews</i> , 2008, 24, 109-114.	4.0	80
66	Olmesartan blocks advanced glycation end products (AGEs)-induced angiogenesis in vitro by suppressing receptor for AGEs (RAGE) expression. <i>Microvascular Research</i> , 2008, 75, 130-134.	2.5	56
67	Olmesartan Blocks Inflammatory Reactions in Endothelial Cells Evoked by Advanced Glycation End Products by Suppressing Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species. <i>Ophthalmic Research</i> , 2008, 40, 10-15.	1.9	59
68	Possible Involvement of Advanced Glycation End-Products (AGEs) in the Pathogenesis of Alzheimers Disease. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2008, 14, 973-978.	1.9	200
69	Short-chain aldehyde-derived ligands for RAGE and their actions on endothelial cells. <i>Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice</i> , 2007, 77, S30-S40.	2.8	38
70	Elevated levels of serum advanced glycation end products in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. <i>Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia)</i> , 2007, 22, 1112-1119.	2.8	164
71	Positive association of serum levels of advanced glycation end products with thrombogenic markers in humans. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2006, 55, 912-917.	3.4	40
72	Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) inhibits advanced glycation end product (AGE)-induced C-reactive protein expression in hepatoma cells by suppressing Rac-1 activation. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2006, 580, 2788-2796.	2.8	33

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73	Susceptibility of brain microvascular endothelial cells to advanced glycation end products-induced tissue factor upregulation is associated with intracellular reactive oxygen species. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1108, 179-187.	2.2	40
74	Toxic Advanced Glycation End Products (TAGE) Theory in Alzheimer's Disease. <i>American Journal of Alzheimer's Disease and Other Dementias</i> , 2006, 21, 197-208.	1.9	115
75	Pigment Epithelium-derived Factor Inhibits Advanced Glycation End Product-induced Retinal Vascular Hyperpermeability by Blocking Reactive Oxygen Species-mediated Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Expression. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2006, 281, 20213-20220.	3.4	194
76	Involvement of Advanced Glycation End-products (AGEs) in Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Current Alzheimer Research</i> , 2004, 1, 39-46.	1.4	116
77	Glyceraldehyde-derived advanced glycation end products in Alzheimer's disease. <i>Acta Neuropathologica</i> , 2004, 108, 189-93.	7.7	72
78	Regulation of Human Melanoma Growth and Metastasis by AGE-AGE Receptor Interactions. <i>Journal of Investigative Dermatology</i> , 2004, 122, 461-467.	0.7	130
79	Novel splice variants of the receptor for advanced glycation end-products expressed in human vascular endothelial cells and pericytes, and their putative roles in diabetes-induced vascular injury. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2003, 370, 1097-1109.	3.7	656
80	Neurotoxicity of Acetaldehyde-Derived Advanced Glycation End Products for Cultured Cortical Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2003, 62, 486-496.	1.7	32
81	Advanced Glycation End Product-induced Apoptosis and Overexpression of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor and Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 in Human-cultured Mesangial Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2002, 277, 20309-20315.	3.4	275
82	Alternative Routes for the Formation of Immunochemically Distinct Advanced Glycation End-products In Vivo. <i>Current Molecular Medicine</i> , 2001, 1, 305-315.	1.3	67
83	Immunological Evidence that Non-carboxymethyllysine Advanced Glycation End-products Are Produced from Short Chain Sugars and Dicarbonyl Compounds in vivo. <i>Molecular Medicine</i> , 2000, 6, 114-125.	4.4	191
84	Neurotoxicity of Advanced Glycation End-Products for Cultured Cortical Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology</i> , 2000, 59, 1094-1105.	1.7	179
85	Detection of Noncarboxymethyllysine and Carboxymethyllysine Advanced Glycation End Products (AGE) in Serum of Diabetic Patients. <i>Molecular Medicine</i> , 1999, 5, 393-405.	4.4	127