Josephine M Forbes

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Mechanisms of Diabetic Complications. Physiological Reviews, 2013, 93, 137-188.	28.8	1,943
2	Oxidative Stress as a Major Culprit in Kidney Disease in Diabetes. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 1446-1454.	0.6	999
3	Brain Atrophy in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 4036-4042.	8.6	415
4	Methylglyoxal modification of Nav1.8 facilitates nociceptive neuron firing and causes hyperalgesia in diabetic neuropathy. Nature Medicine, 2012, 18, 926-933.	30.7	414
5	A Breaker of Advanced Glycation End Products Attenuates Diabetes-Induced Myocardial Structural Changes. Circulation Research, 2003, 92, 785-792.	4.5	401
6	Advanced glycation end products cause epithelial-myofibroblast transdifferentiation via the receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE). Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2001, 108, 1853-1863.	8.2	397
7	RAGE-Induced Cytosolic ROS Promote Mitochondrial Superoxide Generation in Diabetes. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2009, 20, 742-752.	6.1	391
8	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) Deficiency Attenuates the Development of Atherosclerosis in Diabetes. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 2461-2469.	0.6	376
9	High-Density Lipoprotein Modulates Glucose Metabolism in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Circulation, 2009, 119, 2103-2111.	1.6	363
10	Mitochondrial dysfunction in diabetic kidney disease. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2018, 14, 291-312.	9.6	345
11	Characterization of Renal Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 in Diabetic Nephropathy. Hypertension, 2003, 41, 392-397.	2.7	323
12	AGE, RAGE, and ROS in Diabetic Nephropathy. Seminars in Nephrology, 2007, 27, 130-143.	1.6	319
13	Inhibition of NADPH Oxidase Prevents Advanced Glycation End Productâ€“Mediated Damage in Diabetic Nephropathy Through a Protein Kinase C-Î±â€“Dependent Pathway. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 460-469.	0.6	317
14	Advanced Glycation End Product Interventions Reduce Diabetes-Accelerated Atherosclerosis. Diabetes, 2004, 53, 1813-1823.	0.6	291
15	Role of Advanced Glycation End Products in Diabetic Nephropathy. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2003, 14, S254-S258.	6.1	290
16	Synbiotics Easing Renal Failure by Improving Gut Microbiology (SYNERGY). Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: CJASN, 2016, 11, 223-231.	4.5	271
17	The breakdown of preâ€existing advanced glycation end products is associated with reduced renal fibrosis in experimental diabetes. FASEB Journal, 2003, 17, 1762-1764.	0.5	252
18	Reduction of the Accumulation of Advanced Glycation End Products by ACE Inhibition in Experimental Diabetic Nephropathy. Diabetes, 2002, 51, 3274-3282.	0.6	252

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19	Connective Tissue Growth Factor Plays an Important Role in Advanced Glycation End Productâ€"Induced Tubular Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2006, 17, 2484-2494.	6.1	238
20	Effects of SGLT2 Inhibition in Human Kidney Proximal Tubular Cellsâ€"Renoprotection in Diabetic Nephropathy?. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54442.	2.5	224
21	Glycemic control in diabetes is restored by therapeutic manipulation of cytokines that regulate beta cell stress. Nature Medicine, 2014, 20, 1417-1426.	30.7	208
22	Modulation of Soluble Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products by Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme-1 Inhibition in Diabetic Nephropathy. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2005, 16, 2363-2372.	6.1	200
23	Diabetic Nephropathy: Where Hemodynamics Meets Metabolism. Experimental and Clinical Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2007, 115, 69-84.	1.2	155
24	Renoprotective effects of a novel inhibitor of advanced glycation. Diabetologia, 2001, 44, 108-114.	6.3	152
25	Interactions between Angiotensin II and NF-Î°Bâ€"Dependent Pathways in Modulating Macrophage Infiltration in Experimental Diabetic Nephropathy. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2004, 15, 2139-2151.	6.1	152
26	Ischemic acute renal failure: Long-term histology of cell and matrix changes in the rat. Kidney International, 2000, 57, 2375-2385.	5.2	150
27	Attenuation of Extracellular Matrix Accumulation in Diabetic Nephropathy by the Advanced Glycation End Product Cross-Link Breaker ALT-711 via a Protein Kinase C-Î±â€"Dependent Pathway. Diabetes, 2004, 53, 2921-2930.	0.6	149
28	Renal Connective Tissue Growth Factor Induction in Experimental Diabetes Is Prevented by Aminoguanidine. Endocrinology, 2002, 143, 4907-4915.	2.8	139
29	Accelerated Nephropathy in Diabetic Apolipoprotein E-Knockout Mouse. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2004, 15, 2125-2138.	6.1	137
30	Advanced Glycation End Products Are Direct Modulators of Î²-Cell Function. Diabetes, 2011, 60, 2523-2532.	0.6	135
31	Interactions between Renin Angiotensin System and Advanced Glycation in the Kidney. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2005, 16, 2976-2984.	6.1	134
32	Advanced glycation of apolipoprotein A-I impairs its anti-atherogenic properties. Diabetologia, 2007, 50, 1770-1779.	6.3	132
33	Coenzyme Q10 attenuates diastolic dysfunction, cardiomyocyte hypertrophy and cardiac fibrosis in the db/db mouse model of type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 1544-1553.	6.3	130
34	Angiotensin type 2 receptor is expressed in the adult rat kidney and promotes cellular proliferation and apoptosis. Kidney International, 2000, 58, 2437-2451.	5.2	120
35	Rosiglitazone Attenuates Atherosclerosis in a Model of Insulin Insufficiency Independent of Its Metabolic Effects. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2005, 25, 1903-1909.	2.4	120
36	Once daily administration of the SGLT2 inhibitor, empagliflozin, attenuates markers of renal fibrosis without improving albuminuria in diabetic db/db mice. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 26428.	3.3	119

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37	Combination Therapy with the Advanced Glycation End Product Cross-Link Breaker, Alagebrium, and Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors in Diabetes: Synergy or Redundancy?. Endocrinology, 2007, 148, 886-895.	2.8	118
38	The effect of salsalate on insulin action and glucose tolerance in obese non-diabetic patients: results of a randomised double-blind placebo-controlled study. Diabetologia, 2009, 52, 385-393.	6.3	115
39	Mapping time-course mitochondrial adaptations in the kidney in experimental diabetes. Clinical Science, 2016, 130, 711-720.	4.3	114
40	Ubiquinone (coenzyme Q10) prevents renal mitochondrial dysfunction in an experimental model of type 2 diabetes. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2012, 52, 716-723.	2.9	112
41	Cardiac inflammation associated with a Western diet is mediated via activation of RAGE by AGEs. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2008, 295, E323-E330.	3.5	105
42	Disparate effects on renal and oxidative parameters following RAGE deletion, AGE accumulation inhibition, or dietary AGE control in experimental diabetic nephropathy. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2010, 298, F763-F770.	2.7	105
43	Targeted reduction of advanced glycation improves renal function in obesity. Kidney International, 2011, 80, 190-198.	5.2	102
44	Diet low in advanced glycation end products increases insulin sensitivity in healthy overweight individuals: a double-blind, randomized, crossover trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 1426-1433.	4.7	101
45	Development and Progression of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: The Role of Advanced Glycation End Products. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2019, 20, 5037.	4.1	98
46	The cross-link breaker, N-phenacylthiazolium bromide prevents vascular advanced glycation end-product accumulation. Diabetologia, 2000, 43, 660-664.	6.3	95
47	Advanced Glycation End Products and Diabetic Nephropathy. American Journal of Therapeutics, 2005, 12, 562-572.	0.9	95
48	Nox-4 deletion reduces oxidative stress and injury by PKC-<i>Î±</i>-associated mechanisms in diabetic nephropathy. Physiological Reports, 2014, 2, e12192.	1.7	88
49	Evolving concepts in advanced glycation, diabetic nephropathy, and diabetic vascular disease. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2003, 419, 55-62.	3.0	85
50	Increased Renal Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor and Angiopoietins by Angiotensin II Infusion Is Mediated by Both AT1 and AT2 Receptors. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2003, 14, 3061-3071.	6.1	82
51	Modulation of nephrin in the diabetic kidney: association with systemic hypertension and increasing albuminuria. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 985-992.	0.5	81
52	Interactions Between Advanced Glycation End-Products (AGE) and their Receptors in the Development and Progression of Diabetic Nephropathy â€“ are these Receptors Valid Therapeutic Targets. Current Drug Targets, 2009, 10, 42-50.	2.1	81
53	Advanced glycation end-products induce vascular dysfunction via resistance to nitric oxide and suppression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase. Journal of Hypertension, 2010, 28, 780-788.	0.5	80
54	Processed foods drive intestinal barrier permeability and microvascular diseases. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	80

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55	Methylglyoxal, Cognitive Function and Cerebral Atrophy in Older People. Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences, 2013, 68, 68-73.	3.6	78
56	Vascular complications in diabetes: old messages, new thoughts. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 2129-2138.	6.3	78
57	Transient Intermittent Hyperglycemia Accelerates Atherosclerosis by Promoting Myelopoiesis. Circulation Research, 2020, 127, 877-892.	4.5	77
58	Mitochondriaâ€"Power Players in Kidney Function?. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 27, 441-442.	7.1	76
59	Identification of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 in the rodent retina. Current Eye Research, 2004, 29, 419-427.	1.5	73
60	Superior renoprotective effects of combination therapy with ACE and AGE inhibition in the diabetic spontaneously hypertensive rat. Diabetologia, 2004, 47, 89-97.	6.3	71
61	Type 2 Diabetes, Skin Autofluorescence, and Brain Atrophy. Diabetes, 2015, 64, 279-283.	0.6	71
62	Dietary glycotoxins exacerbate progression of experimental fatty liver disease. Journal of Hepatology, 2014, 60, 832-838.	3.7	70
63	Circulating high-molecular-weight RAGE ligands activate pathways implicated in the development of diabetic nephropathy. Kidney International, 2010, 78, 287-295.	5.2	69
64	Receptor for AGEs (RAGE) blockade may exert its renoprotective effects in patients with diabetic nephropathy via induction of the angiotensin II type 2 (AT2) receptor. Diabetologia, 2010, 53, 2442-2451.	6.3	68
65	Coming full circle in diabetes mellitus: from complications to initiation. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2013, 9, 113-123.	9.6	66
66	Simultaneous blockade of endothelin A and B receptors in ischemic acute renal failure is detrimental to long-term kidney function. Kidney International, 2001, 59, 1333-1341.	5.2	65
67	Role of the AGE crosslink breaker, alagebrium, as a renoprotective agent in diabetes. Kidney International, 2007, 72, S54-S60.	5.2	63
68	A developmental nephron deficit in rats is associated with increased susceptibility to a secondary renal injury due to advanced glycation end-products. Diabetologia, 2006, 49, 801-810.	6.3	62
69	Effects of High-Density Lipoprotein Elevation With Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Inhibition on Insulin Secretion. Circulation Research, 2013, 113, 167-175.	4.5	62
70	Environmental determinants of islet autoimmunity (ENDIA): a pregnancy to early life cohort study in children at-risk of type 1 diabetes. BMC Pediatrics, 2013, 13, 124.	1.7	59
71	Dietary advanced glycation end-products aggravate non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2016, 22, 8026.	3.3	59
72	Temporal renal expression of angiogenic growth factors and their receptors in experimental diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 23, 153-164.	0.5	58

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73	Stress in the kidney is the road to pERdition: is endoplasmic reticulum stress a pathogenic mediator of diabetic nephropathy?. Journal of Endocrinology, 2014, 222, R97-R111.	2.6	56
74	Glucose and glycogen in the diabetic kidney: Heroes or villains?. EBioMedicine, 2019, 47, 590-597.	6.1	55
75	Reduced tubular cation transport in diabetes: Prevented by ACE inhibition. Kidney International, 2003, 63, 2152-2161.	5.2	50
76	<i>Oxidative Stress and Advanced Glycation in Diabetic Nephropathy</i>. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008, 1126, 190-193.	3.8	50
77	Heat shock protein expression in diabetic nephropathy. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 295, F1817-F1824.	2.7	50
78	Advanced glycation end products augment experimental hepatic fibrosis. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia), 2013, 28, 369-376.	2.8	50
79	Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Signaling in Diabetic Kidney Disease: Oxidative Stress and Beyond. Seminars in Nephrology, 2018, 38, 101-110.	1.6	50
80	Macrophage and myofibroblast involvement in ischemic acute renal failure is attenuated by endothelin receptor antagonists. Kidney International, 1999, 55, 198-208.	5.2	49
81	Deficiency in Mitochondrial Complex I Activity Due to<i>Ndufs6</i>Gene Trap Insertion Induces Renal Disease. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2013, 19, 331-343.	5.4	48
82	Targeting advanced glycation endproducts and mitochondrial dysfunction in cardiovascular disease. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2013, 13, 654-661.	3.5	48
83	Complement C5a Induces Renal Injury in Diabetic Kidney Disease by Disrupting Mitochondrial Metabolic Agility. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 83-98.	0.6	48
84	Targeting advanced glycation with pharmaceutical agents: where are we now?. Glycoconjugate Journal, 2016, 33, 653-670.	2.7	47
85	Deficiency in Apoptosis-Inducing Factor Recapitulates Chronic Kidney Disease via Aberrant Mitochondrial Homeostasis. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 1085-1098.	0.6	47
86	The Role of Advanced Glycation in Reduced Organic Cation Transport Associated with Experimental Diabetes. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2004, 311, 456-466.	2.5	46
87	Receptor for advanced glycation end-products (RAGE) provides a link between genetic susceptibility and environmental factors in type 1 diabetes. Diabetologia, 2011, 54, 1032-1042.	6.3	43
88	Impact of dietary carbohydrate type and proteinâ€“carbohydrate interaction on metabolic health. Nature Metabolism, 2021, 3, 810-828.	11.9	42
89	SYNbiotics Easing Renal failure by improving Gut microbiologY (SYNERGY): a protocol of placebo-controlled randomised cross-over trial. BMC Nephrology, 2014, 15, 106.	1.8	41
90	Advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and functionality of reverse cholesterol transport in patients with type 2 diabetes and in mouse models. Diabetologia, 2012, 55, 2513-2521.	6.3	40

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91	Advanced Glycation: Implications in Tissue Damage and Disease. Protein and Peptide Letters, 2008, 15, 385-391.	0.9	39
92	Early vitamin E supplementation attenuates diabetes-associated vascular dysfunction and the rise in protein kinase C-Î² in mesenteric artery and ameliorates wall stiffness in femoral artery of Wistar rats. Diabetologia, 2004, 47, 1038-1046.	6.3	38
93	Advanced Glycation Urinary Protein-Bound Biomarkers and Severity of Diabetic Nephropathy in Man. American Journal of Nephrology, 2011, 34, 347-355.	3.1	38
94	The pleiotropic actions of rosuvastatin confer renal benefits in the diabetic Apo-E knockout mouse. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2010, 299, F528-F535.	2.7	36
95	Low-Molecular Weight Advanced Glycation End Products: Markers of Tissue AGE Accumulation and More?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2005, 1043, 644-654.	3.8	35
96	High glucose-induced impairment in insulin secretion is associated with reduction in islet glucokinase in a mouse model of susceptibility to islet dysfunction. Journal of Molecular Endocrinology, 2005, 35, 39-48.	2.5	35
97	Effect of dietary advanced glycation end products on inflammation and cardiovascular risks in healthy overweight adults: a randomised crossover trial. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 4123.	3.3	35
98	Novel Therapeutics for Diabetic Micro- and Macrovascular Complications. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 2006, 13, 1777-1788.	2.4	34
99	c-Jun NH2-Terminal Kinase Activity in Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue but Not Nuclear Factor-Îº B Activity in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells Is an Independent Determinant of Insulin Resistance in Healthy Individuals. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 1259-1265.	0.6	34
100	Targeted mitochondrial therapy using MitoQ shows equivalent renoprotection to angiotensin converting enzyme inhibition but no combined synergy in diabetes. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 15190.	3.3	34
101	Long Term High Protein Diet Feeding Alters the Microbiome and Increases Intestinal Permeability, Systemic Inflammation and Kidney Injury in Mice. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2021, 65, e2000851.	3.3	34
102	The effects of valsartan on the accumulation of circulating and renal advanced glycation end products in experimental diabetes. Kidney International, 2004, 66, S105-S107.	5.2	32
103	Renal Microvascular Injury in Diabetes: RAGE and Redox Signaling. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2007, 9, 331-342.	5.4	32
104	Advanced Glycation End Products and esRAGE Are Associated With Bone Turnover and Incidence of Hip Fracture in Older Men. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2018, 103, 4224-4231.	3.6	32
105	Increased risk of cardiovascular disease in Typeâ€ƒ1 diabetes: arterial exposure to remnant lipoproteins leads to enhanced deposition of cholesterol and binding to glycated extracellular matrix proteoglycans. Diabetic Medicine, 2011, 28, 61-72.	2.3	31
106	Targeting the <scp>AGEâ€RAGE</scp> axis improves renal function in the context of a healthy diet low in advanced glycation endâ€product content. Nephrology, 2013, 18, 47-56.	1.6	30
107	A New Perspective on Therapeutic Inhibition of Advanced Glycation in Diabetic Microvascular Complications: Common Downstream Endpoints Achieved Through Disparate Therapeutic Approaches?. American Journal of Nephrology, 2009, 30, 323-335.	3.1	29
108	Ramipril inhibits AGE-RAGE-induced matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation in experimental diabetic nephropathy. Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome, 2014, 6, 86.	2.7	29

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109	Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) are cross-sectionally associated with insulin secretion in healthy subjects. Amino Acids, 2014, 46, 321-326.	2.7	28
110	The relationship between heat shock protein 72 expression in skeletal muscle and insulin sensitivity is dependent on adiposity. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2010, 59, 1556-1561.	3.4	27
111	Targeting the receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) in type 1 diabetes. Medicinal Research Reviews, 2020, 40, 1200-1219.	10.5	27
112	Delineating a role for the mitochondrial permeability transition pore in diabetic kidney disease by targeting cyclophilin D. Clinical Science, 2020, 134, 239-259.	4.3	27
113	Below the radar: advanced glycation end products that detour "around the side". Is HbA1c not an accurate enough predictor of long term progression and glycaemic control in diabetes?. Clinical Biochemist Reviews, 2005, 26, 123-34.	3.3	27
114	Deletion of bone-marrow-derived receptor for AGEs (RAGE) improves renal function in an experimental mouse model of diabetes. Diabetologia, 2014, 57, 1977-1985.	6.3	26
115	A rapid extraction method for glycogen from formalin-fixed liver. Carbohydrate Polymers, 2015, 118, 9-15.	10.2	26
116	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) in Type 1 Diabetes Pathogenesis. Current Diabetes Reports, 2016, 16, 100.	4.2	26
117	Abdominal Obesity and Brain Atrophy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0142589.	2.5	25
118	Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) and Chronic Kidney Disease: Does the Modern Diet AGE the Kidney?. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2675.	4.1	25
119	RAGE Deletion Confers Renoprotection by Reducing Responsiveness to Transforming Growth Factor-Î² and Increasing Resistance to Apoptosis. Diabetes, 2018, 67, 960-973.	0.6	23
120	Perinatal exposure to high dietary advanced glycation end products in transgenic NOD8.3 mice leads to pancreatic beta cell dysfunction. Islets, 2018, 10, 10-24.	1.8	23
121	Glycation in diabetic nephropathy. Amino Acids, 2012, 42, 1185-1192.	2.7	22
122	Diabetic kidney disease: a role for advanced glycation end-product receptor 1 (AGE-R1)?. Glycoconjugate Journal, 2016, 33, 645-652.	2.7	22
123	Increased liver AGEs induce hepatic injury mediated through an OST48 pathway. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 12292.	3.3	22
124	Preservation of Kidney Function with Combined Inhibition of NADPH Oxidase and Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme in Diabetic Nephropathy. American Journal of Nephrology, 2010, 32, 73-82.	3.1	21
125	Glucose homeostasis can be differentially modulated by varying individual components of a western diet. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2013, 24, 1251-1257.	4.2	21
126	Tapping into Mitochondria to Find Novel Targets for Diabetes Complications. Current Drug Targets, 2016, 17, 1341-1349.	2.1	21

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127	Impairment of Liver Glycogen Storage in the db/db Animal Model of Type 2 Diabetes: A Potential Target for Future Therapeutics?. Current Drug Targets, 2015, 16, 1088-1093.	2.1	21
128	MKK3 signalling plays an essential role in leukocyte-mediated pancreatic injury in the multiple low-dose streptozotocin model. Laboratory Investigation, 2008, 88, 398-407.	3.7	20
129	<i>Therapeutic Interruption of Advanced Glycation in Diabetic Nephropathy</i>. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008, 1126, 101-106.	3.8	18
130	Advanced Glycation End Products as Environmental Risk Factors for the Development of Type 1 Diabetes. Current Drug Targets, 2012, 13, 526-540.	2.1	18
131	Endothelin and Endothelin A/B Receptors Are Increased after Ischaemic Acute Renal Failure. Nephron Experimental Nephrology, 2001, 9, 309-316.	2.2	17
132	Circulating Concentrations of Soluble Receptor for AGE Are Associated With Age andAGERGene Polymorphisms in Children With Newly Diagnosed Type 1 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2014, 37, 1975-1981.	8.6	17
133	The effect of a low carbohydrate formula on glycaemia in critically ill enterally-fed adult patients with hyperglycaemia: A blinded randomised feasibility trial. Clinical Nutrition ESPEN, 2019, 31, 80-87.	1.2	17
134	Reversible Angiotensin II-Mediated Albuminuria in Rat Kidneys Is Dynamically Associated with Cytoskeletal Organization. Nephron Physiology, 2003, 93, p51-p60.	1.2	16
135	Agents in development for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2005, 14, 279-294.	4.1	16
136	Antigen-Encoding Bone Marrow Terminates Islet-Directed Memory CD8+ T-Cell Responses to Alleviate Islet Transplant Rejection. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 1328-1340.	0.6	16
137	Plasma advanced glycation end products (AGEs) and NF-Î°B activity are independent determinants of diastolic and pulse pressure. Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, 2014, 52, 129-38.	2.3	15
138	Glycaemic variability and its association with enteral and parenteral nutrition in critically ill ventilated patients. Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 38, 1707-1712.	5.0	15
139	Serum carboxymethyllysine concentrations are reduced in diabetic men with abdominal aortic aneurysms: Health In Men Study. Journal of Vascular Surgery, 2009, 50, 626-631.	1.1	14
140	Modulation of the Cellular Expression of Circulating Advanced Glycation End-Product Receptors in Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy. Experimental Diabetes Research, 2010, 2010, 1-9.	3.8	14
141	Additive effects of hypertension and diabetes on renal cortical expression of PKC-?? and -??? and ??-tubulin but not PKC-??1 and -??2. Journal of Hypertension, 2003, 21, 2399-2407.	0.5	13
142	Temporal Increases in Urinary Carboxymethyllysine Correlate with Albuminuria Development in Diabetes. American Journal of Nephrology, 2011, 34, 9-17.	3.1	13
143	The Advanced Glycation End Product-Lowering Agent ALT-711 Is a Low-Affinity Inhibitor of Thiamine Diphosphokinase. Rejuvenation Research, 2011, 14, 383-391.	1.8	13
144	Advanced Glycation: How are we Progressing to Combat this Web of Sugar Anomalies in Diabetic Nephropathy. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2004, 10, 3361-3372.	1.9	13

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145	Decrease in Circulating Concentrations of Soluble Receptors for Advanced Glycation End Products at the Time of Seroconversion to Autoantibody Positivity in Children With Prediabetes. Diabetes Care, 2015, 38, 665-670.	8.6	12
146	Ramipril prevents microtubular changes in proximal tubules from streptozotocin diabetic rats. Nephrology, 2003, 8, 205-211.	1.6	11
147	Contrasting association of circulating sCD14 with insulin sensitivity in nonâ€obese and morbidly obese subjects. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2016, 60, 103-109.	3.3	10
148	Obesityâ€induced renal impairment is exacerbated in interleukinâ€6â€knockout mice. Nephrology, 2012, 17, 257-262.	1.6	7
149	A drop in the circulating concentrations of soluble receptor for advanced glycation end products is associated with seroconversion to autoantibody positivity but not with subsequent progression to clinical disease in children en route to type 1 diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2017, 33, e2872.	4.0	7
150	Disruption of Glycogen Utilization Markedly Improves the Efficacy of Carboplatin against Preclinical Models of Clear Cell Ovarian Carcinoma. Cancers, 2020, 12, 869.	3.7	7
151	T-Cell Expression and Release of Kidney Injury Molecule-1 in Response to Glucose Variations Initiates Kidney Injury in Early Diabetes. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 1754-1766.	0.6	7
152	Can Advanced Glycation End Product Inhibitors Modulate More than One Pathway to Enhance Renoprotection in Diabetes?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2005, 1043, 750-758.	3.8	6
153	The Physiological Deadlock between AMPK and Gluconeogenesis. American Journal of Pathology, 2010, 177, 1600-1602.	3.8	6
154	Diabetes-Specific Formulae Versus Standard Formulae as Enteral Nutrition to Treat Hyperglycemia in Critically Ill Patients: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Feasibility Trial. JMIR Research Protocols, 2018, 7, e90.	1.0	6
155	Kidney disease risk factors do not explain impacts of low dietary protein on kidney function and structure. IScience, 2021, 24, 103308.	4.1	6
156	Globally elevating the AGE clearance receptor, OST48, does not protect against the development of diabetic kidney disease, despite improving insulin secretion. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 13664.	3.3	5
157	Genetic characterization of early renal changes in a novel mouse model of diabetic kidney disease. Kidney International, 2019, 96, 918-926.	5.2	5
158	Insulin infusion reduces hepatocyte growth factor in lean humans. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2013, 62, 647-650.	3.4	4
159	Advanced Glycation, Diabetes, and Dementia. , 2018, , 169-193.		4
160	Prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors: aÂbreath of fresh air for diabetic kidney disease?. Kidney International, 2020, 97, 855-857.	5.2	4
161	Advanced glycation end products as predictors of renal function in youth with type 1 diabetes. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 9422.	3.3	4
162	The AGE receptor, OST48 drives podocyte foot process effacement and basement membrane expansion (alters structural composition). Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, 2021, 4, e00278.	2.4	4

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163	Dietary Advanced Glycation End Products Consumption as a Direct Modulator of Insulin Sensitivity in Overweight Humans: A Study Protocol for a Double-Blind, Randomized, Two Period Cross-Over Trial. JMIR Research Protocols, 2015, 4, e93.	1.0	4
164	Disparity in the micronutrient content of diets high or low in advanced glycation end products (AGEs) does not explain changes in insulin sensitivity. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2017, 68, 1021-1026.	2.8	3
165	The impact of a modified carbohydrate formula, and its constituents, on glycaemic control and inflammatory markers: A nested mechanistic subâ€study. Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 2022, 35, 455-465.	2.5	3
166	Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations are associated with nuclear factor kappa-B activity but not with inflammatory markers in healthy normoglycemic adults. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 2018, 177, 216-222.	2.5	2
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