Josephine M Forbes

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

177 papers	16,461 citations	16451 64 h-index	16183 124 g-index
191 all docs	191 docs citations	191 times ranked	18115 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	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
2	Advanced Glycation End Products (AGEs) and Chronic Kidney Disease: Does the Modern Diet AGE the Kidney?. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 2675.	4.1	25
3	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
4	Processed foods drive intestinal barrier permeability and microvascular diseases. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	80
5	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
6	Advanced glycation end products as predictors of renal function in youth with type 1 diabetes. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 9422.	3.3	4
7	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
8	Impact of dietary carbohydrate type and proteinâ€"carbohydrate interaction on metabolic health. Nature Metabolism, 2021, 3, 810-828.	11.9	42
9	Short Duration Alagebrium Chloride Therapy Prediabetes Does Not Inhibit Progression to Autoimmune Diabetes in an Experimental Model. Metabolites, 2021, 11, 426.	2.9	2
10	Kidney disease risk factors do not explain impacts of low dietary protein on kidney function and structure. IScience, 2021, 24, 103308.	4.1	6
11	Complement C5a Induces Renal Injury in Diabetic Kidney Disease by Disrupting Mitochondrial Metabolic Agility. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 83-98.	0.6	48
12	Circulating Levels of the Soluble Receptor for AGE (sRAGE) during Escalating Oral Glucose Dosages and Corresponding Isoglycaemic i.v. Glucose Infusions in Individuals with and without Type 2 Diabetes. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2928.	4.1	2
13	Going in Early: Hypoxia as a Target for Kidney Disease Prevention in Diabetes?. Diabetes, 2020, 69, 2578-2580.	0.6	1
14	Prolyl hydroxylase inhibitors: aÂbreath of fresh air for diabetic kidney disease?. Kidney International, 2020, 97, 855-857.	5.2	4
15	Transient Intermittent Hyperglycemia Accelerates Atherosclerosis by Promoting Myelopoiesis. Circulation Research, 2020, 127, 877-892.	4.5	77
16	Targeting the receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) in type 1 diabetes. Medicinal Research Reviews, 2020, 40, 1200-1219.	10.5	27
17	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
18	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

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19	Glycaemic variability and its association with enteral and parenteral nutrition in critically ill ventilated patients. Clinical Nutrition, 2019, 38, 1707-1712.	5.0	15
20	Glucose and glycogen in the diabetic kidney: Heroes or villains?. EBioMedicine, 2019, 47, 590-597.	6.1	55
21	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
22	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
23	Response to Letter to the Editor: â€œAdvanced Glycation End Products and esRAGE Are Associated With Bone Turnover and Incidence of Hip Fracture in Older Menâ€. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 104, 684-685.	3.6	0
24	Genetic characterization of early renal changes in a novel mouse model of diabetic kidney disease. Kidney International, 2019, 96, 918-926.	5.2	5
25	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
26	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
27	Mitochondrial dysfunction in diabetic kidney disease. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 2018, 14, 291-312.	9.6	345
28	Mitochondrial Dysfunction and Signaling in Diabetic Kidney Disease: Oxidative Stress and Beyond. Seminars in Nephrology, 2018, 38, 101-110.	1.6	50
29	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
30	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
31	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
32	Advanced Glycation, Diabetes, and Dementia. , 2018, , 169-193.		4
33	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
34	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
35	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
36	Increased liver AGEs induce hepatic injury mediated through an OST48 pathway. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 12292.	3.3	22

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37	Vascular complications in diabetes: old messages, new thoughts. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 2129-2138.	6.3	78
38	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
39	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
40	Glycation: a new hope in targeting hepatocellular carcinoma?. Translational Cancer Research, 2017, 6, S1491-S1497.	1.0	0
41	Tapping into Mitochondria to Find Novel Targets for Diabetes Complications. Current Drug Targets, 2016, 17, 1341-1349.	2.1	21
42	Mitochondriaâ€"Power Players in Kidney Function?. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 27, 441-442.	7.1	76
43	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
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	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) in Type 1 Diabetes Pathogenesis. Current Diabetes Reports, 2016, 16, 100.	4.2	26
46	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
47	Mapping time-course mitochondrial adaptations in the kidney in experimental diabetes. Clinical Science, 2016, 130, 711-720.	4.3	114
48	Targeting advanced glycation with pharmaceutical agents: where are we now?. Glycoconjugate Journal, 2016, 33, 653-670.	2.7	47
49	Diabetic kidney disease: a role for advanced glycation end-product receptor 1 (AGE-R1)?. Glycoconjugate Journal, 2016, 33, 645-652.	2.7	22
50	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
51	Deficiency in Apoptosis-Inducing Factor Recapitulates Chronic Kidney Disease via Aberrant Mitochondrial Homeostasis. Diabetes, 2016, 65, 1085-1098.	0.6	47
52	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
53	Dietary advanced glycation end-products aggravate non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2016, 22, 8026.	3.3	59
54	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

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55	A rapid extraction method for glycogen from formalin-fixed liver. Carbohydrate Polymers, 2015, 118, 9-15.	10.2	26
56	Type 2 Diabetes, Skin Autofluorescence, and Brain Atrophy. Diabetes, 2015, 64, 279-283.	0.6	71
57	Abdominal Obesity and Brain Atrophy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0142589.	2.5	25
58	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
59	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
60	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
61	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
62	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
63	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
64	Advanced glycation end products (AGEs) are cross-sectionally associated with insulin secretion in healthy subjects. Amino Acids, 2014, 46, 321-326.	2.7	28
65	Dietary glycotoxins exacerbate progression of experimental fatty liver disease. Journal of Hepatology, 2014, 60, 832-838.	3.7	70
66	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
67	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
68	Ramipril inhibits AGE-RAGE-induced matrix metalloproteinase-2 activation in experimental diabetic nephropathy. Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome, 2014, 6, 86.	2.7	29
69	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
70	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
71	Brain Atrophy in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2013, 36, 4036-4042.	8.6	415
72	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

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73	Targeting advanced glycation endproducts and mitochondrial dysfunction in cardiovascular disease. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2013, 13, 654-661.	3.5	48
74	Mechanisms of Diabetic Complications. Physiological Reviews, 2013, 93, 137-188.	28.8	1,943
75	Coming full circle in diabetes mellitus: from complications to initiation. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2013, 9, 113-123.	9.6	66
76	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
77	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
78	Advanced glycation end products augment experimental hepatic fibrosis. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (Australia), 2013, 28, 369-376.	2.8	50
79	Insulin infusion reduces hepatocyte growth factor in lean humans. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2013, 62, 647-650.	3.4	4
80	Effects of High-Density Lipoprotein Elevation With Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Inhibition on Insulin Secretion. Circulation Research, 2013, 113, 167-175.	4.5	62
81	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
82	Effects of SGLT2 Inhibition in Human Kidney Proximal Tubular Cellsâ€"Renoprotection in Diabetic Nephropathy?. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54442.	2.5	224
83	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
84	965 ELEVATING HDL VIA INHIBITION OF CHOLESTERYL ESTER TRANSFER PROTEIN (CETP) INCREASES CIRCULATING INSULIN, INSULIN SECRETION AND CHOLESTEROL EFFLUX FROM PANCREATIC Î²-CELLS. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, e279.	0.5	0
85	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
86	Methylglyoxal modification of Nav1.8 facilitates nociceptive neuron firing and causes hyperalgesia in diabetic neuropathy. Nature Medicine, 2012, 18, 926-933.	30.7	414
87	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
88	Obesityâ€induced renal impairment is exacerbated in interleukinâ€6â€knockout mice. Nephrology, 2012, 17, 257-262.	1.6	7
89	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
90	Glycation in diabetic nephropathy. Amino Acids, 2012, 42, 1185-1192.	2.7	22

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91	Advanced Glycation End Products Are Direct Modulators of Î²-Cell Function. Diabetes, 2011, 60, 2523-2532.	0.6	135
92	Temporal Increases in Urinary Carboxymethyllysine Correlate with Albuminuria Development in Diabetes. American Journal of Nephrology, 2011, 34, 9-17.	3.1	13
93	Targeted reduction of advanced glycation improves renal function in obesity. Kidney International, 2011, 80, 190-198.	5.2	102
94	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
95	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
96	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
97	Advanced Glycation Urinary Protein-Bound Biomarkers and Severity of Diabetic Nephropathy in Man. American Journal of Nephrology, 2011, 34, 347-355.	3.1	38
98	The Renin Angiotensin System. , 2011, , 323-335.		0
99	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
100	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
101	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
102	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
103	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
104	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
105	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
106	Circulating high-molecular-weight RAGE ligands activate pathways implicated in the development of diabetic nephropathy. Kidney International, 2010, 78, 287-295.	5.2	69
107	The Physiological Deadlock between AMPK and Gluconeogenesis. American Journal of Pathology, 2010, 177, 1600-1602.	3.8	6
108	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

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109	High-Density Lipoprotein Modulates Glucose Metabolism in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. Circulation, 2009, 119, 2103-2111.	1.6	363
110	c-Jun NH2-Terminal Kinase Activity in Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue but Not Nuclear Factor-Î°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
111	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
112	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
113	High-density lipoprotein modulates glucose metabolism in patients with type 2 diabetes. Heart Lung and Circulation, 2009, 18, S244.	0.4	1
114	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
115	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
116	Oxidative Stress as a Major Culprit in Kidney Disease in Diabetes. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 1446-1454.	0.6	999
117	<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
118	<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
119	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
120	Receptor for Advanced Glycation End Products (RAGE) Deficiency Attenuates the Development of Atherosclerosis in Diabetes. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 2461-2469.	0.6	376
121	Heat shock protein expression in diabetic nephropathy. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2008, 295, F1817-F1824.	2.7	50
122	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
123	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
124	Advanced Glycation: Implications in Tissue Damage and Disease. Protein and Peptide Letters, 2008, 15, 385-391.	0.9	39
125	Role of the AGE crosslink breaker, alagebrium, as a renoprotective agent in diabetes. Kidney International, 2007, 72, S54-S60.	5.2	63
126	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

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127	Diabetic Nephropathy: Where Hemodynamics Meets Metabolism. Experimental and Clinical Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2007, 115, 69-84.	1.2	155
128	Renal Microvascular Injury in Diabetes: RAGE and Redox Signaling. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2007, 9, 331-342.	5.4	32
129	AGE, RAGE, and ROS in Diabetic Nephropathy. Seminars in Nephrology, 2007, 27, 130-143.	1.6	319
130	Advanced glycation of apolipoprotein A-I impairs its anti-atherogenic properties. Diabetologia, 2007, 50, 1770-1779.	6.3	132
131	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
132	Novel Therapeutics for Diabetic Micro- and Macrovascular Complications. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 2006, 13, 1777-1788.	2.4	34
133	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
134	Renal Microvascular Injury in Diabetes: RAGE and Redox Signaling. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2006, .	5.4	0
135	Advanced Glycation End Products and Diabetic Nephropathy. American Journal of Therapeutics, 2005, 12, 562-572.	0.9	95
136	Temporal renal expression of angiogenic growth factors and their receptors in experimental diabetes. Journal of Hypertension, 2005, 23, 153-164.	0.5	58
137	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
138	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
139	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
140	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
141	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
142	Agents in development for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2005, 14, 279-294.	4.1	16
143	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
144	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

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145	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
146	Advanced Glycation End Product Interventions Reduce Diabetes-Accelerated Atherosclerosis. Diabetes, 2004, 53, 1813-1823.	0.6	291
147	Interactions between Angiotensin II and NF-ÎºBâ€"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
148	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
149	Accelerated Nephropathy in Diabetic Apolipoprotein E-Knockout Mouse. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2004, 15, 2125-2138.	6.1	137
150	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
151	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
152	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
153	Identification of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 in the rodent retina. Current Eye Research, 2004, 29, 419-427.	1.5	73
154	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
155	Reduced tubular cation transport in diabetes: Prevented by ACE inhibition. Kidney International, 2003, 63, 2152-2161.	5.2	50
156	Ramipril prevents microtubular changes in proximal tubules from streptozotocin diabetic rats. Nephrology, 2003, 8, 205-211.	1.6	11
157	Role of Advanced Glycation End Products in Diabetic Nephropathy. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2003, 14, S254-S258.	6.1	290
158	Evolving concepts in advanced glycation, diabetic nephropathy, and diabetic vascular disease. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2003, 419, 55-62.	3.0	85
159	A Breaker of Advanced Glycation End Products Attenuates Diabetes-Induced Myocardial Structural Changes. Circulation Research, 2003, 92, 785-792.	4.5	401
160	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
161	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
162	Reversible Angiotensin II-Mediated Albuminuria in Rat Kidneys Is Dynamically Associated with Cytoskeletal Organization. Nephron Physiology, 2003, 93, p51-p60.	1.2	16

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163	Characterization of Renal Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 in Diabetic Nephropathy. Hypertension, 2003, 41, 392-397.	2.7	323
164	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
165	Modulation of nephrin in the diabetic kidney: association with systemic hypertension and increasing albuminuria. Journal of Hypertension, 2002, 20, 985-992.	0.5	81
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