

Masatake Fujimura

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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46
papers

1,079
citations

331670

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414414

32
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47
all docs

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docs citations

47
times ranked

1152
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Spatio-temporal distribution of reactive sulfur species during methylmercury exposure in the rat brain. <i>Journal of Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2022, 47, 31-37.	1.5	3
2	Preliminary evaluation of the mechanism underlying vulnerability/resistance to methylmercury toxicity by comparative gene expression profiling of rat primary cultured cerebrocortical and hippocampal neurons. <i>Journal of Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2022, 47, 211-219.	1.5	3
3	Ecological Burden of e-Waste in Bangladesh—An Assessment to Measure the Exposure to e-Waste and Associated Health Outcomes: Protocol for a Cross-sectional Study. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2022, 11, e38201.	1.0	2
4	Cellular Conditions Responsible for Methylmercury-Mediated Neurotoxicity. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2022, 23, 7218.	4.1	16
5	Spatiotemporal analysis of the UPR transition induced by methylmercury in the mouse brain. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2021, 95, 1241-1250.	4.2	10
6	DNA methyltransferase- and histone deacetylase-mediated epigenetic alterations induced by low-level methylmercury exposure disrupt neuronal development. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2021, 95, 1227-1239.	4.2	14
7	Methylmercury induces hyperalgesia/allodynia through spinal cord dorsal horn neuronal activation and subsequent somatosensory cortical circuit formation in rats. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2021, 95, 2151-2162.	4.2	5
8	Dietary Fructooligosaccharides Reduce Mercury Levels in the Brain of Mice Exposed to Methylmercury. <i>Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin</i> , 2021, 44, 522-527.	1.4	4
9	Intake of wheat bran after administration of methylmercury reduces mercury accumulation in mice. <i>Fundamental Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2021, 8, 243-248.	0.6	1
10	Decreased plasma thiol antioxidant capacity precedes neurological signs in a rat methylmercury intoxication model. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2020, 146, 111810.	3.6	6
11	Methylmercury-Mediated Oxidative Stress and Activation of the Cellular Protective System. <i>Antioxidants</i> , 2020, 9, 1004.	5.1	19
12	Pregnant rats exposed to low-level methylmercury exhibit cerebellar synaptic and neuritic remodeling during the perinatal period. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2020, 94, 1335-1347.	4.2	10
13	Local Vibration Stimuli Induce Mechanical Stress-Induced Factors and Facilitate Recovery From Immobilization-Induced Oxidative Myofiber Atrophy in Rats. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 759.	2.8	9
14	Induction of chemokine CCL3 by NF- κ B reduces methylmercury toxicity in C17.2 mouse neural stem cells. <i>Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 71, 103216.	4.0	4
15	Environmental stresses suppress nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD) and affect cells by stabilizing NMD-targeted gene expression. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 1279.	3.3	14
16	Fasudil, a Rho-Associated Coiled Coil-Forming Protein Kinase Inhibitor, Recovers Methylmercury-Induced Axonal Degeneration by Changing Microglial Phenotype in Rats. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2019, 168, 126-136.	3.1	20
17	A likely placental barrier against methylmercury in pregnant rats exposed to fish-containing diets. <i>Food and Chemical Toxicology</i> , 2018, 122, 11-20.	3.6	11
18	Chemokine CCL4 Induced in Mouse Brain Has a Protective Role against Methylmercury Toxicity. <i>Toxics</i> , 2018, 6, 36.	3.7	10

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19	Methylmercury induces oxidative stress and subsequent neural hyperactivity leading to cell death through the p38 MAPK-CREB pathway in differentiated SH-SY5Y cells. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2018, 67, 226-233.	3.0	29
20	Site-specific neural hyperactivity via the activation of MAPK and PKA/CREB pathways triggers neuronal degeneration in methylmercury-intoxicated mice. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2017, 271, 66-73.	0.8	39
21	Endoplasmic reticulum stress preconditioning modifies intracellular mercury content by upregulating membrane transporters. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 12390.	3.3	21
22	In situ different antioxidative systems contribute to the site-specific methylmercury neurotoxicity in mice. <i>Toxicology</i> , 2017, 392, 55-63.	4.2	23
23	Modulation of Unfolded Protein Response by Methylmercury. <i>Biological and Pharmaceutical Bulletin</i> , 2017, 40, 1595-1598.	1.4	12
24	Methylmercury Causes Blood-Brain Barrier Damage in Rats via Upregulation of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Expression. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0170623.	2.5	39
25	Methylmercury induces the expression of TNF- α selectively in the brain of mice. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 38294.	3.3	33
26	Prenatal low-dose methylmercury exposure impairs neurite outgrowth and synaptic protein expression and suppresses TrkA pathway activity and eEF1A1 expression in the rat cerebellum. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 298, 1-8.	2.8	23
27	Decreased plasma thiol antioxidant barrier and selenoproteins as potential biomarkers for ongoing methylmercury intoxication and an individual protective capacity. <i>Archives of Toxicology</i> , 2016, 90, 917-926.	4.2	19
28	Methylmercury causes neuronal cell death through the suppression of the TrkA pathway: In vitro and in vivo effects of TrkA pathway activators. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 282, 259-266.	2.8	35
29	Low concentrations of methylmercury inhibit neural progenitor cell proliferation associated with up-regulation of glycogen synthase kinase 3 β and subsequent degradation of cyclin E in rats. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 288, 19-25.	2.8	32
30	Assessing pre/post-weaning neurobehavioral development for perinatal exposure to low doses of methylmercury. <i>Journal of Environmental Sciences</i> , 2015, 38, 36-41.	6.1	11
31	Assessment of neurotoxic effects and brain region distribution in rat offspring prenatally co-exposed to low doses of BDE-99 and methylmercury. <i>Chemosphere</i> , 2014, 112, 170-176.	8.2	9
32	Neurobehavioral effects, c-Fos/Jun expression and tissue distribution in rat offspring prenatally co-exposed to MeHg and PFOA: PFOA impairs Hg retention. <i>Chemosphere</i> , 2013, 91, 758-764.	8.2	26
33	Endoplasmic reticulum stress preconditioning attenuates methylmercury-induced cellular damage by inducing favorable stress responses. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2013, 3, 2346.	3.3	27
34	Differing Effects of Toxicants (Methylmercury, Inorganic Mercury, Lead, Amyloid β , and Rotenone) on Cultured Rat Cerebrocortical Neurons: Differential Expression of Rho Proteins Associated With Neurotoxicity. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2012, 126, 506-514.	3.1	43
35	The Chemokine CCL2 Protects Against Methylmercury Neurotoxicity. <i>Toxicological Sciences</i> , 2012, 125, 209-218.	3.1	34
36	Perinatal exposure to low-dose methylmercury induces dysfunction of motor coordination with decreases in synaptophysin expression in the cerebellar granule cells of rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2012, 1464, 1-7.	2.2	35

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37	Mercury Contamination in Humans in Upper Maroni, French Guiana Between 2004 and 2009. <i>Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology</i> , 2012, 88, 135-139.	2.7	23
38	Effects of dietary methylmercury on the zebrafish brain: histological, mitochondrial, and gene transcription analyses. <i>BioMetals</i> , 2012, 25, 165-180.	4.1	56
39	Effects of Methylmercury on Cellular Signal Transduction Systems. , 2012, , 229-240.		1
40	Deleterious effects in mice of fish-associated methylmercury contained in a diet mimicking the Western populations' average fish consumption. <i>Environment International</i> , 2011, 37, 303-313.	10.0	30
41	Inhibition of the Rho/ROCK pathway prevents neuronal degeneration in vitro and in vivo following methylmercury exposure. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 250, 1-9.	2.8	60
42	Post-transcriptional Defects of Antioxidant Selenoenzymes Cause Oxidative Stress under Methylmercury Exposure. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 6641-6649.	3.4	73
43	Methylmercury exposure downregulates the expression of Rac1 and leads to neuritic degeneration and ultimately apoptosis in cerebrocortical neurons. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2009, 30, 16-22.	3.0	59
44	Methylmercury induces neuropathological changes with tau hyperphosphorylation mainly through the activation of the c-jun-N-terminal kinase pathway in the cerebral cortex, but not in the hippocampus of the mouse brain. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2009, 30, 1000-1007.	3.0	96
45	Influence of Dietary Protein Levels on the Fate of Inorganic Mercury in Mice. <i>Journal of Health Science</i> , 2008, 54, 207-211.	0.9	2
46	Effects of antipsychotic drugs on neurotoxicity, expression of fos-like protein and c-fos mRNA in the retrosplenial cortex after administration of dizocilpine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 398, 1-10.	3.5	28