

**Recent progress in advanced glycation and diabetic vascular disease: role of advanced glycation end product receptors.**

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Advanced glycosylation end products (AGEs) form principally from the rearrangement of early glycation products, i.e., Amadori products, which produce a class of stable moieties that possess distinctive chemical crosslinking and biological properties. It has been generally believed that proteins with half-lives of longer than a few weeks are most susceptible to advanced glycosylation and that the highest levels of AGEs occur on proteins that comprise the long-lived structural components of connective tissue matrix and basement membrane.

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