Supplementary Tables

Supplementary Table 1. Detailed information of historiograph

Author	Year	Title	LCS	GCS
Taguchi A.	2000	Blockade of RAGE-amphoterin signalling suppresses tumour growth and metastases	232	1072
Huttunen HJ.	2000	Coregulation of neurite outgrowth and cell survival by amphoterin and S100 proteins through receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) activation	55	503
Kuniyasu H.	2002	Expression of receptors for advanced glycation end-products (RAGE) is closely associated with the invasive and metastatic activity of gastric cancer	121	278
Abe R.	2004	Regulation of human melanoma growth and metastasis by AGE-AGE receptor interactions	60	134
Bierhaus A.	2005	Understanding RAGE, the receptor for advanced glycation end products	94	1010
Ishiguro H.	2005	Receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) and its ligand, amphoterin are overexpressed and associated with prostate cancer development	78	187
Bartling B.	2005	Down-regulation of the receptor for advanced glycation end-products (RAGE) supports non small cell lung carcinoma	64	137
Longsdon CD.	2007	RAGE and RAGE ligands in cancer	81	164
Fuentes MK.	2007	RAGE activation by s100p in colon cancer stimulates growth, migration, and cell signaling pathways	48	135
Tesarová P.	2007	Receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE)-: soluble form (srage) and gene polymorphisms in patients with breast cancer	49	95
Gebhardt C.	2008	RAGE signaling sustains inflammation and promotes tumor development	72	321
Hudson BI.	2008	Identification, classification, and expression of RAGE gene splice variants	49	298
Hudson BI.	2008	Interaction of the rage cytoplasmic domain with diaphanous-1 is required for ligand-stimulated cellular migration through activation of rac1 and cdc42	57	268
Hiwatashi K.	2008	A novel function of the receptor for advanced glycation end-products (RAGE) in association with tumorigenesis and tumor differentiation of hcc	41	67
Turovskaya O.	2008	RAGE, carboxylated glycans and s100aB/a9 play essential roles in colitis-associated carcinogenesis	45	247
Riehl A.	2009	The receptor RAGE: bridging inflammation and cancer	67	179
Kang R.	2010	The receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) sustains autophagy and limits apoptosis, promoting pancreatic tumor cell survival	66	257
Rojas A.	2010	Fueling inflammation at tumor microenvironment: the role of multiligand/RAGE axis	44	114
Xie JL.	2013	Cellular signalling of the receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE)	44	381
Kwak T..	2017	Targeting of RAGE-ligand signaling impairs breast cancer cell invasion and metastasis	45	96
Ahmad S	2018	AGEs, RAGEs and s-RAGE; friend or foe for cancer	41	130

LCS: Local citation score, GCS: Global citation score

Supplementary Table 2. Top 10 most local cited references

Author	Year	Title	Citations
Taguchi A.	2000	Blockade of RAGE-amphoterin signalling suppresses tumour growth and metastases	232
Neeper M.	1992	Cloning and expression of a cell surface receptor for advanced glycation end products of proteins	139
Hofmann MA	1999	RAGE mediates a novelproinflammatory axis: a central cell surface receptor for s100/calgranulin polypeptides	125
Kuniyasu H.	2002	Expression of receptors for advanced glycation end-products (RAGE) is closely associated with the invasive and metastatic activity of gastric cancer	121
Sparvero LI.	2009	RAGE (Receptor for Advanced Glycation Endproducts), RAGE ligands, and their role in cancer and inflammation	110
Schmidt AM.	2001	The multiligand receptor RAGE as a progression factor amplifying immune and inflammatory responses	105
Hori O.	1995	The receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE) is a cellular binding site for amphoterin	96
Sims GP.	2010	HMGB1 and RAGE in inflammation and cancer	95
Bierhaus A.	2005	Understanding RAGE, the receptor for advanced glycation end products	94
Huttunen HJ.	1999	Receptor for advanced glycation end products (RAGE)-mediated neurite outgrowth and activation of NF-κB require the cytoplasmic domain of the receptor but different downstream signaling pathways	91

Supplementary Table 3. SCP and MCP rates of corresponding authors' countries

Country	Articles	SCP	MCP	Freq	MCP Ratio
China	269	242	27	0.232	0.100
USA	197	143	54	0.170	0.274
Japan	146	131	15	0.126	0.103
Germany	81	58	23	0.070	0.284
Italy	75	64	11	0.065	0.147
India	49	40	9	0.042	0.184
Korea	43	36	7	0.037	0.163
Poland	26	22	4	0.022	0.154
France	25	13	12	0.022	0.480
United Kingdom	18	7	11	0.016	0.611

SCP: Single-country publication, MCP: Multiple-country publication, Freq: Frequency,
MCP Ratio: Multiple-country publication ratio

Supplementary Table 4. Top 10 country pairs according to their frequency of collaboration

From	To	Frequency
China	USA	23
USA	Germany	21
USA	Italy	19
USA	United Kingdom	15
Italy	United Kingdom	15
Italy	Germany	15
Germany	United Kingdom	14
Spain	United Kingdom	14
USA	France	14
India	Saudi Arabia	14

Supplementary Table 5. Detailed information on co-occurrence analysis of author's keywords.

Cluster	Authors' keyword
Cluster 1 (red)	Advanced glycation end product, advanced glycation end-products (ages), aging, alzheimer's disease, antiglycation, antioxidant, antioxidants, atherosclerosis, biomarker, cancer, carbonyl stress, cardiovascular disease, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, diabetes mellitus, glucose, glycation, lung cancer, maillard reaction, meta-analysis, neurodegeneration, oxidative stress, polymorphism, polyphenols, reactive carbonyl species, reactive oxygen species
Cluster 2 (green)	Akt, carcinogenesis, cell migration, cell proliferation, diabetic retinopathy, dna damage, epitelyal- mesenchymal transition, fibrosis, high mobility group box 1, high-mobility group box 1, inflammation, ınvasion, melanoma, migration, ovarian cancer, proliferation, receptor for advanced glycation end products, receptor for advanced glycation end-products, s100a9, s100b, s100p, toll-like receptors, tumor, tumor microenvironment, tumorigenesis, vegf
Cluster 3 (blue)	Advanced glycation end products, advanced glycation end-product, age, autophagy, colorectal cancer, diabetic nephropathy, emt, epidemiology, glyoxalase 1, mapk, methylglyoxal, molecular docking, network pharmacology, nf-kappa-b, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, quercetin, stat3
Cluster 4 (yellow)	Advanced glycation end-products, alarmins, amphoterin, chronic inflamation, gastric cancer, glioblastoma, hypoxia, invasion, macrophage, metabolic syndrome, metastasis, pancreatic cancer, receptor for advanced glycation end products (rage), risk, s100 proteins, srage
Cluster 5 (purple)	Advanced glycation end products (ages), apoptosis, blood-brain barrier, cytokines, growth, ınflammation, lung, neutrophils, nf-kb, obesity, osteoarthritis, receptor for advanced glycation end-products (rage)
Cluster 6 (light blue)	Advanced glycation endproducts, ageing, cytotoxicity, dicarbonyls, diet, glycosylation, glycoxidation, nutrition, prostate cancer, signaling, type 2 diabetes
Cluster 7 (orange)	Biomarkers, breast cancer, chemotherapy, hmgb1, prognosis, rage, serum, tlrs
Cluster 8 (brown)	Angiogenesis, hepatocellular carcinoma, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, ros, tlr4
Cluster 9 (pink)	Ages, aopps