

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Odd Chain Fatty Acids Are Not Robust Biomarkers for Dietary Intake of Fiber. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2021, 65, 2100316.	3.3	0
2	Moderate intensity exercise training combined with inulin-propionate ester supplementation increases whole body resting fat oxidation in overweight women. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2020, 104, 154043.	3.4	10
3	Short Chain Fatty Acids Enhance Expression and Activity of the Umami Taste Receptor in Enteroendocrine Cells via a Gαi/o Pathway. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2020, 7, 568991.	3.7	17
4	Internalization-Dependent Free Fatty Acid Receptor 2 Signaling Is Essential for Propionate-Induced Anorectic Gut Hormone Release. IScience, 2020, 23, 101449.	4.1	14
5	The effects of dietary supplementation with inulin and inulinâ€propionate ester on hepatic steatosis in adults with nonâ€alcoholic fatty liver disease. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2019, 21, 372-376.	4.4	73
6	Intakes and Food Sources of Dietary Fibre and Their Associations with Measures of Body Composition and Inflammation in UK Adults: Cross-Sectional Analysis of the Airwave Health Monitoring Study. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 1839.	4.1	21
7	Acute oral sodium propionate supplementation raises resting energy expenditure and lipid oxidation in fasted humans. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2018, 20, 1034-1039.	4.4	80
8	Role of Gut Microbiota-Generated Short-Chain Fatty Acids in Metabolic and Cardiovascular Health. Current Nutrition Reports, 2018, 7, 198-206.	4.3	425
9	The dietâ€derived short chain fatty acid propionate improves betaâ€cell function in humans and stimulates insulin secretion from human islets in vitro. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2017, 19, 257-265.	4.4	186
10	Effect of energy restriction and physical exercise intervention on phenotypic flexibility as examined by transcriptomics analyses of <scp>mRNA</scp> from adipose tissue and whole body magnetic resonance imaging. Physiological Reports, 2016, 4, e13019.	1.7	21
11	Effects of targeted delivery of propionate to the human colon on appetite regulation, body weight maintenance and adiposity in overweight adults. Gut, 2015, 64, 1744-1754.	12.1	950
12	Excess body fat in obese and normal-weight subjects. Nutrition Research Reviews, 2012, 25, 150-161.	4.1	130
13	Fermentable Carbohydrate Alters Hypothalamic Neuronal Activity and Protects Against the Obesogenic Environment. Obesity, 2012, 20, 1016-1023.	3.0	72
14	Effect of nutritional counselling on hepatic, muscle and adipose tissue fat content and distribution in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2006, 12, 5813.	3.3	100
15	Elevated Fasting Plasma Chrelin in Prader-Willi Syndrome Adults Is Not Solely Explained by Their Reduced Visceral Adiposity and Insulin Resistance. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2004, 89, 1718-1726.	3.6	107
16	Distribution of Adipose Tissue in the Newborn. Pediatric Research, 2004, 55, 437-441.	2.3	105
17	Resting metabolic rate, plasma leptin concentrations, leptin receptor expression, and adipose tissue measured by whole-body magnetic resonance imaging in women with Prader-Willi syndrome. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 468-475.	4.7	98
18	Visceral Adipose Tissue and Metabolic Complications of Obesity Are Reduced in Prader-Willi Syndrome Female Adults: Evidence for Novel Influences on Body Fat Distribution. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2001, 86, 4330-4338.	3.6	149

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19	Preferential loss of visceral fat following aerobic exercise, measured by magnetic resonance imaging. Lipids, 2000, 35, 769-776.	1.7	88
20	Magnetic resonance imaging of total body fat. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 1778-1785.	2.5	284
21	Development of a Rapid and Efficient Magnetic Resonance Imaging Technique for Analysis of Body Fat Distribution. , 1996, 9, 156-164.		23