Martin Gibala

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

155 papers	11,204 citations	49 h-index	104 g-index
162 ext. papers	12,665 ext. citations	3.6 avg, IF	6.63 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
155	Alternating high-intensity interval training and continuous training is efficacious in improving cardiometabolic health in obese middle-aged men.. *Journal of Exercise Science and Fitness*, **2022**, 20, 40-47	2.1	0
154	Cardiovascular responses to high-intensity stair climbing in individuals with coronary artery disease.. *Physiological Reports*, **2022**, 10, e15308	2.6	
153	Physiological basis of interval training for performance enhancement. *Experimental Physiology*, **2021**, 106, 2324-2327	2.4	6
152	Simple Bodyweight Training Improves Cardiorespiratory Fitness with Minimal Time Commitment: A Contemporary Application of the 5BX Approach. *International Journal of Exercise Science*, **2021**, 14, 93-100	1.3	1
151	Exercise Snacks: A Novel Strategy to Improve Cardiometabolic Health. *Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews*, **2021**, 50,	6.7	2
150	Understanding the Neurophysiological and Molecular Mechanisms of Exercise-Induced Neuroplasticity in Cortical and Descending Motor Pathways: Where Do We Stand?. *Neuroscience*, **2021**, 457, 259-282	3.9	7
149	Human skeletal muscle fiber type-specific responses to sprint interval and moderate-intensity continuous exercise: acute and training-induced changes. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2021**, 130, 1001-1014	3.7	5
148	Twelve weeks of sprint interval training increases peak cardiac output in previously untrained individuals. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2021**, 121, 2449-2458	3.4	1
147	Untapping the Health Enhancing Potential of Vigorous Intermittent Lifestyle Physical Activity (VILPA): Rationale, Scoping Review, and a 4-Pillar Research Framework. *Sports Medicine*, **2021**, 51, 1-10	10.6	7
146	Brief Vigorous Stair Climbing Effectively Improves Cardiorespiratory Fitness in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease: A Randomized Trial. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*, **2021**, 3, 630912	2.3	6
145	Increased cardiorespiratory stress during submaximal cycling after ketone monoester ingestion in endurance-trained adults. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2021**, 46, 986-993	3	2
144	A Single Bout of High-intensity Interval Exercise Increases Corticospinal Excitability, Brain-derived Neurotrophic Factor, and Uncarboxylated Osteolcalcin in Sedentary, Healthy Males. *Neuroscience*, **2020**, 437, 242-255	3.9	14
143	Fitness Level Influences White Matter Microstructure in Postmenopausal Women. *Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience*, **2020**, 12, 129	5.3	5
142	Carotid Artery Longitudinal Wall Motion Is Unaffected by 12 Weeks of Endurance, Sprint Interval or Resistance Exercise Training. *Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology*, **2020**, 46, 992-1000	3.5	3
141	Acute high-intensity and moderate-intensity interval exercise do not change corticospinal excitability in low fit, young adults. *PLoS ONE*, **2020**, 15, e0227581	3.7	8
140	Is High-intensity Stair Climbing An Effective Alternative To Traditional Cardiac Rehabilitation Exercise?. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2020**, 52, 440-440	1.2	1
139	Physiological basis of brief vigorous exercise to improve health. *Journal of Physiology*, **2020**, 598, 61-69	3.9	26

138	Acute high-intensity and moderate-intensity interval exercise do not change corticospinal excitability in low fit, young adults **2020**, 15, e0227581		
137	Acute high-intensity and moderate-intensity interval exercise do not change corticospinal excitability in low fit, young adults **2020**, 15, e0227581		
136	Acute high-intensity and moderate-intensity interval exercise do not change corticospinal excitability in low fit, young adults **2020**, 15, e0227581		
135	Acute high-intensity and moderate-intensity interval exercise do not change corticospinal excitability in low fit, young adults **2020**, 15, e0227581		
134	Time-efficient physical training for enhancing cardiovascular function in midlife and older adults: promise and current research gaps. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2019**, 127, 1427-1440	3.7	19
133	No changes in corticospinal excitability, biochemical markers, and working memory after six weeks of high-intensity interval training in sedentary males. *Physiological Reports*, **2019**, 7, e14140	2.6	18
132	The Effects of Biological Sex and Ovarian Hormones on Exercise-Induced Neuroplasticity. *Neuroscience*, **2019**, 410, 29-40	3.9	13
131	Minimal effect of walking before dinner on glycemic responses in type 2 diabetes: outcomes from the multi-site E-PAraDiGM study. *Acta Diabetologica*, **2019**, 56, 755-765	3.9	9
130	Characterization of the Human Skeletal Muscle Metabolome for Elucidating the Mechanisms of Bicarbonate Ingestion on Strenuous Interval Exercise. *Analytical Chemistry*, **2019**, 91, 4709-4718	7.8	22
129	Sprint exercise snacks: a novel approach to increase aerobic fitness. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2019**, 119, 1203-1212	3.4	14
128	Skeletal muscle mitochondrial bioenergetics in humans: Does sex matter?. *Experimental Physiology*, **2019**, 104, 460-462	2.4	3
127	Rebuttal from Martin MacInnis, Lauren Skelly and Martin Gibala. *Journal of Physiology*, **2019**, 597, 4119-4120	3.9	
126	CrossTalk proposal: Exercise training intensity is more important than volume to promote increases in human skeletal muscle mitochondrial content. *Journal of Physiology*, **2019**, 597, 4111-4113	3.9	11
125	Physiological adaptations to interval training to promote endurance. *Current Opinion in Physiology*, **2019**, 10, 180-184	2.6	3
124	Effect of short-term, high-intensity exercise training on human skeletal muscle citrate synthase maximal activity: single versus multiple bouts per session. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2019**, 44, 1391-1394	3	0
123	Do stair climbing exercise "snacks" improve cardiorespiratory fitness?. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2019**, 44, 681-684	3	27
122	Skeletal muscle fiber-type-specific changes in markers of capillary and mitochondrial content after low-volume interval training in overweight women. *Physiological Reports*, **2018**, 6, e13597	2.6	19
121	The effect of brief intermittent stair climbing on glycemic control in people with type 2 diabetes: a pilot study. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2018**, 43, 969-972	3	13

120	Functional high-intensity training: A HIT to improve insulin sensitivity in type 2 diabetes. *Experimental Physiology*, **2018**, 103, 937-938	2.4	1
119	Interval Training for Cardiometabolic Health: Why Such A HIIT?. *Current Sports Medicine Reports*, **2018**, 17, 148-150	1.9	17
118	Brachial artery endothelial function is unchanged after acute sprint interval exercise in sedentary men and women. *Experimental Physiology*, **2018**, 103, 968-975	2.4	6
117	Human Muscle Fiber-Specific Responses of Mitochondrial Fusion Proteins to Sprint Interval and Moderate-Intensity Continuous Training. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2018**, 50, 149	1.2	1
116	Psychological and Behavioral Responses to Interval and Continuous Exercise. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2018**, 50, 2110-2121	1.2	40
115	Investigating human skeletal muscle physiology with unilateral exercise models: when one limb is more powerful than two. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2017**, 42, 563-570	3	41
114	Effect of sex on the acute skeletal muscle response to sprint interval exercise. *Experimental Physiology*, **2017**, 102, 354-365	2.4	19
113	Physiological responses to incremental, interval, and continuous counterweighted single-leg and double-leg cycling at the same relative intensities. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2017**, 117, 1423-1435	3.4	17
112	Sprinting Toward Fitness. *Cell Metabolism*, **2017**, 25, 988-990	24.6	34
111	A scoping review of the psychological responses to interval exercise: is interval exercise a viable alternative to traditional exercise?. *Health Psychology Review*, **2017**, 11, 324-344	7.1	100
110	Brief Intense Stair Climbing Improves Cardiorespiratory Fitness. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2017**, 49, 298-307	1.2	43
109	Changes in brachial artery endothelial function and resting diameter with moderate-intensity continuous but not sprint interval training in sedentary men. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2017**, 123, 773-780	3.7	23
108	Physiological adaptations to interval training and the role of exercise intensity. *Journal of Physiology*, **2017**, 595, 2915-2930	3.9	342
107	Using exercise training to understand control of skeletal muscle metabolism. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2017**, 42, 108-110	3	
106	Dietary Protein Intake and Distribution Patterns of Well-Trained Dutch Athletes. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2017**, 27, 105-114	4.4	45
105	Superior mitochondrial adaptations in human skeletal muscle after interval compared to continuous single-leg cycling matched for total work. *Journal of Physiology*, **2017**, 595, 2955-2968	3.9	105
104	High Intensity Interval Training Increases Natural Killer Cell Number and Function in Obese Breast Cancer-challenged Mice and Obese Women. *Journal of Cancer Prevention*, **2017**, 22, 260-266	3	17
103	Green tea extract does not affect exogenous glucose appearance but reduces insulinemia with glucose ingestion in exercise recovery. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2016**, 121, 1282-1289	3.7	3

102	Short-term green tea extract supplementation attenuates the postprandial blood glucose and insulin response following exercise in overweight men. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism* , **2016**, 41, 1057-1063	3	14
101	Twelve Weeks of Sprint Interval Training Improves Indices of Cardiometabolic Health Similar to Traditional Endurance Training despite a Five-Fold Lower Exercise Volume and Time Commitment. *PLoS ONE*, **2016**, 11, e0154075	3.7	177
100	A single dose of sodium nitrate does not improve oral glucose tolerance in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Nutrition Research*, **2015**, 35, 674-80	4	18
99	Music enhances performance and perceived enjoyment of sprint interval exercise. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2015**, 47, 1052-60	1.2	78
98	Satellite cell activity, without expansion, after nonhypertrophic stimuli. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2015**, 309, R1101-11	3.2	38
97	Alanine Supplementation Does Not Augment the Skeletal Muscle Adaptive Response to 6 Weeks of Sprint Interval Training. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2015**, 25, 541-9	4.4	17
96	Manipulating Carbohydrate Availability Between Twice-Daily Sessions of High-Intensity Interval Training Over 2 Weeks Improves Time-Trial Performance. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2015**, 25, 463-70	4.4	33
95	A Sucrose Mouth Rinse Does Not Improve 1-hr Cycle Time Trial Performance When Performed in the Fasted or Fed State. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2015**, 25, 576-83	4.4	13
94	Military Applicability of Interval Training for Health and Performance. *Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research*, **2015**, 29 Suppl 11, S40-5	3.2	15
93	Sodium bicarbonate ingestion augments the increase in PGC-1 mRNA expression during recovery from intense interval exercise in human skeletal muscle. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2015**, 119, 1303-12	3.7	30
92	Multiplexed separations for biomarker discovery in metabolomics: Elucidating adaptive responses to exercise training. *Electrophoresis*, **2015**, 36, 2226-2236	3.6	29
91	Day-to-day Variability in Arterial Diameter and Brachial Artery Flow-Mediated Dilation in Sedentary Young Men and Women. *FASEB Journal*, **2015**, 29, LB571	0.9	1
90	Personalized metabolomics for predicting glucose tolerance changes in sedentary women after high-intensity interval training. *Scientific Reports*, **2014**, 4, 6166	4.9	34
89	Intermittent and continuous high-intensity exercise training induce similar acute but different chronic muscle adaptations. *Experimental Physiology*, **2014**, 99, 782-91	2.4	74
88	High-intensity interval exercise induces 24-h energy expenditure similar to traditional endurance exercise despite reduced time commitment. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2014**, 39, 845-8	3	62
87	Physiological and health-related adaptations to low-volume interval training: influences of nutrition and sex. *Sports Medicine*, **2014**, 44 Suppl 2, S127-37	10.6	112
86	No effect of short-term green tea extract supplementation on metabolism at rest or during exercise in the fed state. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2014**, 24, 656-64	4.4	8
85	Three minutes of all-out intermittent exercise per week increases skeletal muscle oxidative capacity and improves cardiometabolic health. *PLoS ONE*, **2014**, 9, e111489	3.7	107

84	Is high-intensity interval training a time-efficient exercise strategy to improve health and fitness?. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2014**, 39, 409-12	3	237
83	Physiological and performance adaptations to high-intensity interval training. *Nestle Nutrition Institute Workshop Series*, **2013**, 76, 51-60	1.9	48
82	Nutritional strategies to support adaptation to high-intensity interval training in team sports. *Nestle Nutrition Institute Workshop Series*, **2013**, 75, 41-9	1.9	2
81	Evidence for the contribution of muscle stem cells to nonhypertrophic skeletal muscle remodeling in humans. *FASEB Journal*, **2013**, 27, 4596-605	0.9	55
80	Interval training in the fed or fasted state improves body composition and muscle oxidative capacity in overweight women. *Obesity*, **2013**, 21, 2249-55	8	142
79	Low- and high-volume of intensive endurance training significantly improves maximal oxygen uptake after 10-weeks of training in healthy men. *PLoS ONE*, **2013**, 8, e65382	3.7	84
78	Eccentric exercise increases satellite cell content in type II muscle fibers. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2013**, 45, 230-7	1.2	65
77	Sprinting towards a time-efficient strategy for microvascular remodelling in humans. *Journal of Physiology*, **2013**, 591, 603-4	3.9	1
76	Reduced carbohydrate availability enhances exercise-induced p53 signaling in human skeletal muscle: implications for mitochondrial biogenesis. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2013**, 304, R450-8	3.2	108
75	Acute high-intensity interval exercise reduces the postprandial glucose response and prevalence of hyperglycaemia in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*, **2012**, 14, 575-7	6.7	141
74	Reply from M. J. Gibala, J. P. Little, M. J. MadDonald and J. A. Hawley. *Journal of Physiology*, **2012**, 590, 3391-3391	3.9	1
73	What's new since Hippocrates? Preventing type 2 diabetes by physical exercise and diet. *Diabetologia*, **2012**, 55, 535-9	10.3	23
72	Nitrate supplementation's improvement of 10-km time-trial performance in trained cyclists. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2012**, 22, 64-71	4.4	211
71	No improvement in endurance performance after a single dose of beetroot juice. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2012**, 22, 470-8	4.4	95
70	Physiological adaptations to low-volume, high-intensity interval training in health and disease. *Journal of Physiology*, **2012**, 590, 1077-84	3.9	863
69	Diffusion tensor MRI to assess skeletal muscle disruption following eccentric exercise. *Muscle and Nerve*, **2012**, 46, 42-50	3.4	39
68	Oxidative stress, inflammation, and muscle soreness in an 894-km relay trail run. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2012**, 112, 1839-48	3.4	25
67	Muscle time under tension during resistance exercise stimulates differential muscle protein sub-fractional synthetic responses in men. *Journal of Physiology*, **2012**, 590, 351-62	3.9	197

66	Matched work high-intensity interval and continuous running induce similar increases in PGC-1α mRNA, AMPK, p38, and p53 phosphorylation in human skeletal muscle. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2012**, 112, 1135-43	3.7	129
65	Low-volume high-intensity interval training reduces hyperglycemia and increases muscle mitochondrial capacity in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2011**, 111, 1554-60	3.7	471
64	An acute bout of high-intensity interval training increases the nuclear abundance of PGC-1α and activates mitochondrial biogenesis in human skeletal muscle. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2011**, 300, R1303-10	3.2	206
63	Low-volume interval training improves muscle oxidative capacity in sedentary adults. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2011**, 43, 1849-56	1.2	227
62	Reductions in RIP140 are not required for exercise and high fat diet mediated increases in mitochondrial enzymes. *FASEB Journal*, **2011**, 25, 1104.1	0.9	
61	A practical model of low-volume high-intensity interval training induces mitochondrial biogenesis in human skeletal muscle: potential mechanisms. *Journal of Physiology*, **2010**, 588, 1011-22	3.9	388
60	Just HIT it! A time-efficient exercise strategy to improve muscle insulin sensitivity. *Journal of Physiology*, **2010**, 588, 3341-2	3.9	34
59	Carbohydrate availability and training adaptation. *Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews*, **2010**, 38, 151	6.7	
58	Acute endurance exercise increases the nuclear abundance of PGC-1alpha in trained human skeletal muscle. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2010**, 298, R912-7	3.2	110
57	Effect of glycogen availability on human skeletal muscle protein turnover during exercise and recovery. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2010**, 109, 431-8	3.7	75
56	Carbohydrate feeding during recovery alters the skeletal muscle metabolic response to repeated sessions of high-intensity interval exercise in humans. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2010**, 108, 628-36	3.7	72
55	Effects of recovery method after exercise on performance, immune changes, and psychological outcomes. *Journal of Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy*, **2010**, 40, 656-65	4.2	26
54	Nutritional strategies to promote postexercise recovery. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2010**, 20, 515-32	4.4	130
53	Muscle metabolism during exercise with carbohydrate or protein-carbohydrate ingestion. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2009**, 41, 2158-64	1.2	25
52	Exercise intensity and insulin sensitivity: how low can you go?. *Diabetologia*, **2009**, 52, 1709-13	10.3	29
51	Brief intense interval exercise activates AMPK and p38 MAPK signaling and increases the expression of PGC-1alpha in human skeletal muscle. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2009**, 106, 929-34	3.7	266
50	Molecular responses to high-intensity interval exercise. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism*, **2009**, 34, 428-32	3	75
49	Protein plus carbohydrate does not enhance 60-km time-trial performance. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2009**, 19, 335-7; author reply 337-9	4.4	6

48	Similar metabolic adaptations during exercise after low volume sprint interval and traditional endurance training in humans. *Journal of Physiology*, **2008**, 586, 151-60	3.9	720
47	Metabolic adaptations to short-term high-intensity interval training: a little pain for a lot of gain?. *Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews*, **2008**, 36, 58-63	6.7	366
46	Sprint interval and traditional endurance training induce similar improvements in peripheral arterial stiffness and flow-mediated dilation in healthy humans. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2008**, 295, R236-42	3.2	207
45	Divergent response of metabolite transport proteins in human skeletal muscle after sprint interval training and detraining. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2007**, 292, R1970-6	3.2	158
44	High-intensity interval training: A time-efficient strategy for health promotion?. *Current Sports Medicine Reports*, **2007**, 6, 211-213	1.9	19
43	Protein metabolism and endurance exercise. *Sports Medicine*, **2007**, 37, 337-40	10.6	22
42	Four weeks one-leg training and high fat diet does not alter PPARalpha protein or mRNA expression in human skeletal muscle. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2007**, 101, 105-14	3.4	10
41	Exercise training increases branched-chain oxoacid dehydrogenase kinase content in human skeletal muscle. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2007**, 293, R1335-41	3.2	23
40	High-intensity Interval Training. *Current Sports Medicine Reports*, **2007**, 6, 211-213	1.9	10
39	Adding protein to a carbohydrate drink increases skeletal muscle protein synthesis during recovery from prolonged aerobic exercise. *FASEB Journal*, **2007**, 21, A692	0.9	
38	High-intensity interval training: a time-efficient strategy for health promotion?. *Current Sports Medicine Reports*, **2007**, 6, 211-3	1.9	74
37	Effect of short-term sprint interval training on human skeletal muscle carbohydrate metabolism during exercise and time-trial performance. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2006**, 100, 2041-7	3.7	254
36	Failure of protein to improve time trial performance when added to a sports drink. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2006**, 38, 1476-83	1.2	72
35	Short-term sprint interval versus traditional endurance training: similar initial adaptations in human skeletal muscle and exercise performance. *Journal of Physiology*, **2006**, 575, 901-11	3.9	639
34	Tricarboxylic acid cycle intermediates accumulate at the onset of intense exercise in man but are not essential for the increase in muscle oxygen uptake. *Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology*, **2006**, 452, 737-43	4.6	11
33	Nutritional needs of elite endurance athletes. Part II: Dietary protein and the potential role of caffeine and creatine. *European Journal of Sport Science*, **2005**, 5, 59-72	3.9	4
32	Six sessions of sprint interval training increases muscle oxidative potential and cycle endurance capacity in humans. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2005**, 98, 1985-90	3.7	513
31	An acute decrease in TCA cycle intermediates does not affect aerobic energy delivery in contracting rat skeletal muscle. *Journal of Physiology*, **2005**, 565, 637-43	3.9	19

30	Nutritional needs of elite endurance athletes. Part I: Carbohydrate and fluid requirements. *European Journal of Sport Science*, **2005**, 5, 3-14	3.9	24
29	Neuromuscular adaptations in human muscle following low intensity resistance training with vascular occlusion. *European Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2004**, 92, 399-406	3.4	104
28	Got Chocolate Milk for Exercise Recovery?. *Physician and Sportsmedicine*, **2004**, 32, 16-16	2.4	
27	Effects of 7 wk of endurance training on human skeletal muscle metabolism during submaximal exercise. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2004**, 97, 2148-53	3.7	38
26	Effect of endurance training on muscle TCA cycle metabolism during exercise in humans. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2004**, 97, 579-84	3.7	34
25	Resistance training with vascular occlusion: metabolic adaptations in human muscle. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, **2003**, 35, 1203-8	1.2	88
24	Short-term training attenuates muscle TCA cycle expansion during exercise in women. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2003**, 95, 999-1004	3.7	13
23	Glycogen availability does not affect the TCA cycle or TAN pools during prolonged, fatiguing exercise. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **2003**, 94, 2181-7	3.7	62
22	Anaplerosis of the muscle tricarboxylic acid cycle pool during contraction: does size matter?. *Journal of Physiology*, **2003**, 548, 334	3.9	4
21	Enhanced pyruvate dehydrogenase activity does not affect muscle O2 uptake at onset of intense exercise in humans. *American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology*, **2002**, 282, R273-80	3.2	43
20	Exercise with low muscle glycogen augments TCA cycle anaplerosis but impairs oxidative energy provision in humans. *Journal of Physiology*, **2002**, 540, 1079-86	3.9	19
19	Dissociation between muscle tricarboxylic acid cycle pool size and aerobic energy provision during prolonged exercise in humans. *Journal of Physiology*, **2002**, 545, 705-13	3.9	27
18	Regulation of skeletal muscle amino acid metabolism during exercise. *International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism*, **2001**, 11, 87-108	4.4	37
17	Myoadenylate deaminase deficiency does not affect muscle anaplerosis during exhaustive exercise in humans. *Journal of Physiology*, **2001**, 533, 881-9	3.9	42
16	Anaplerosis of the citric acid cycle: role in energy metabolism of heart and skeletal muscle. *Acta Physiologica Scandinavica*, **2000**, 168, 657-65		128
15	Endurance exercise training attenuates leucine oxidation and BCOAD activation during exercise in humans. *American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **2000**, 278, E580-7	6	151
14	Nutritional supplementation and resistance exercise: what is the evidence for enhanced skeletal muscle hypertrophy?. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism*, **2000**, 25, 524-35		12
13	Myofibrillar disruption following acute concentric and eccentric resistance exercise in strength-trained men. *Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology*, **2000**, 78, 656-61	2.4	25

12	PDH activation by dichloroacetate reduces TCA cycle intermediates at rest but not during exercise in humans. *American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **1999**, 277, E33-8	6	19
11	Low glycogen and branched-chain amino acid ingestion do not impair anaplerosis during exercise in humans. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **1999**, 87, 1662-7	3.7	17
10	Tricarboxylic acid cycle intermediate pool size and estimated cycle flux in human muscle during exercise. *American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **1998**, 275, E235-42	6	70
9	Anaplerosis of the tricarboxylic acid cycle in human skeletal muscle during exercise. Magnitude, sources, and potential physiological significance. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology*, **1998**, 441, 271-86	3.6	6
8	Tricarboxylic acid cycle intermediates in human muscle at rest and during prolonged cycling. *American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **1997**, 272, E239-44	6	33
7	Nutritional status affects branched-chain oxoacid dehydrogenase activity during exercise in humans. *American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism*, **1997**, 272, E233-8	6	10
6	Anaplerotic processes in human skeletal muscle during brief dynamic exercise. *Journal of Physiology*, **1997**, 502 (Pt 3), 703-13	3.9	52
5	Changes in human skeletal muscle ultrastructure and force production after acute resistance exercise. *Journal of Applied Physiology*, **1995**, 78, 702-8	3.7	213
4	Use of double labeling and photo CD for morphometric analysis of injured skeletal muscle. *Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry*, **1995**, 43, 1179-84	3.4	8
3	The time course for elevated muscle protein synthesis following heavy resistance exercise. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism*, **1995**, 20, 480-6		164
2	The effects of tapering on strength performance in trained athletes. *International Journal of Sports Medicine*, **1994**, 15, 492-7	3.6	40
1	Physiological Adaptations to Training56-69		