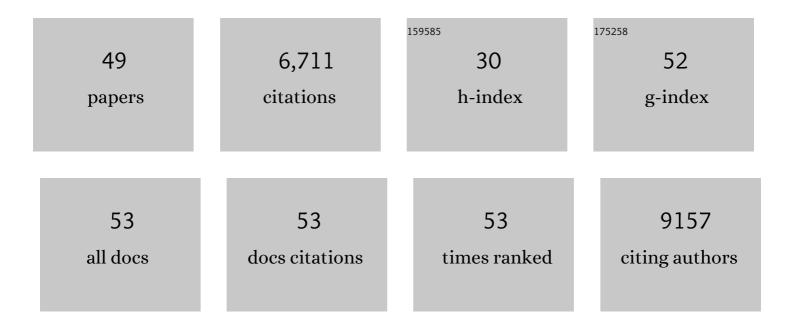
Thierry Alquier

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Distinct Basal Metabolism in Three Mouse Models of Neurodevelopmental Disorders. ENeuro, 2021, 8, ENEURO.0292-20.2021.	1.9	12
2	From benzodiazepines to fatty acids and beyond: revisiting the role of ACBP/DBI. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 32, 890-903.	7.1	17
3	The Tetracycline-Controlled Transactivator (Tet-On/Off) System in β-Cells Reduces Insulin Expression and Secretion in Mice. Diabetes, 2021, 70, 2850-2859.	0.6	7
4	Fish oil supplementation alleviates metabolic and anxiodepressive effects of diet-induced obesity and associated changes in brain lipid composition in mice. International Journal of Obesity, 2020, 44, 1936-1945.	3.4	33
5	In vivo Ultrafast Quantitative Ultrasound and Shear Wave Elastography Imaging on Farm-Raised Duck Livers during Force Feeding. Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology, 2020, 46, 1715-1726.	1.5	12
6	Neuronal control of peripheral nutrient partitioning. Diabetologia, 2020, 63, 673-682.	6.3	21
7	Lipid signalling in the mesolimbic dopamine pathway. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 44, 221-222.	5.4	4
8	The autonomic nervous system regulates pancreatic Î ² -cell proliferation in adult male rats. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2019, 317, E234-E243.	3.5	23
9	The gliotransmitter ACBP controls feeding and energy homeostasis via the melanocortin system. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2019, 129, 2417-2430.	8.2	52
10	Nucleus accumbens inflammation mediates anxiodepressive behavior and compulsive sucrose seeking elicited by saturated dietary fat. Molecular Metabolism, 2018, 10, 1-13.	6.5	78
11	Oleic Acid in the Ventral Tegmental Area Inhibits Feeding, Food Reward, and Dopamine Tone. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 43, 607-616.	5.4	21
12	Considerations and guidelines for mouse metabolic phenotyping in diabetes research. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 526-538.	6.3	67
13	Saturated high-fat feeding independent of obesity alters hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis function but not anxiety-like behaviour. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 83, 142-149.	2.7	37
14	Insulin Inhibits Nrf2 Gene Expression via Heterogeneous Nuclear Ribonucleoprotein F/K in Diabetic Mice. Endocrinology, 2017, 158, 903-919.	2.8	28
15	DBI/ACBP loss-of-function does not affect anxiety-like behaviour but reduces anxiolytic responses to diazepam in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2016, 313, 201-207.	2.2	11
16	α/β-Hydrolase Domain 6 in the Ventromedial Hypothalamus Controls Energy Metabolism Flexibility. Cell Reports, 2016, 17, 1217-1226.	6.4	29
17	Central Agonism of GPR120 Acutely Inhibits Food Intake and Food Reward and Chronically Suppresses Anxiety-Like Behavior in Mice. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 19, pyw014.	2.1	46
18	Dampened Mesolimbic Dopamine Function and Signaling by Saturated but not Monounsaturated Dietary Lipids. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 811-821.	5.4	100

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19	AstroGenesis: And there was leptin on the sixthÂday. Molecular Metabolism, 2015, 4, 755-757.	6.5	2
20	PGC-1 coactivators in β-cells regulate lipid metabolism and are essential for insulin secretion coupled to fatty acids. Molecular Metabolism, 2015, 4, 811-822.	6.5	46
21	A novel role for central <scp>ACBP</scp> / <scp>DBI</scp> as a regulator of longâ€chain fatty acid metabolism in astrocytes. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2015, 133, 253-265.	3.9	50
22	An Acetate-Specific GPCR, FFAR2, Regulates Insulin Secretion. Molecular Endocrinology, 2015, 29, 1055-1066.	3.7	139
23	Phenotypic Characterization of MIP-CreERT1Lphi Mice With Transgene-Driven Islet Expression of Human Growth Hormone. Diabetes, 2015, 64, 3798-3807.	0.6	77
24	Leptin Suppresses the Rewarding Effects of Running via STAT3 Signaling in Dopamine Neurons. Cell Metabolism, 2015, 22, 741-749.	16.2	89
25	Defective insulin secretory response to intravenous glucose in C57Bl/6J compared to C57Bl/6N mice. Molecular Metabolism, 2014, 3, 848-854.	6.5	77
26	Deletion of Apoptosis Signal-Regulating Kinase 1 (ASK1) Protects Pancreatic Beta-Cells from Stress-Induced Death but Not from Glucose Homeostasis Alterations under Pro-Inflammatory Conditions. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e112714.	2.5	16
27	Glucose Regulates Hypothalamic Long-chain Fatty Acid Metabolism via AMP-activated Kinase (AMPK) in Neurons and Astrocytes. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 37216-37229.	3.4	49
28	The Free Fatty Acid Receptor G Protein-coupled Receptor 40 (GPR40) Protects from Bone Loss through Inhibition of Osteoclast Differentiation*. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 6542-6551.	3.4	76
29	Fatty Acid Receptor Gpr40 Mediates Neuromicrovascular Degeneration Induced by Transarachidonic Acids in Rodents. Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology, 2013, 33, 954-961.	2.4	32
30	Glucose activates free fatty acid receptor 1 gene transcription via phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase-dependent <i>O</i> -GlcNAcylation of pancreas-duodenum homeobox-1. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 2376-2381.	7.1	56
31	Free Fatty Acid Receptor 1: A New Drug Target for Type 2 Diabetes?. Canadian Journal of Diabetes, 2012, 36, 275-280.	0.8	8
32	Ca2+/Calmodulin-Dependent Protein Kinase Kinase Is Not Involved in Hypothalamic AMP-Activated Protein Kinase Activation by Neuroglucopenia. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e36335.	2.5	7
33	Perturbations in the lipid profile of individuals with newly diagnosed type 1 diabetes mellitus: Lipidomics analysis of a Diabetes Antibody Standardization Program sample subset. Clinical Biochemistry, 2010, 43, 948-956.	1.9	38
34	Deletion of GPR40 Impairs Glucose-Induced Insulin Secretion In Vivo in Mice Without Affecting Intracellular Fuel Metabolism in Islets. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 2607-2615.	0.6	118
35	Lipid receptors and islet function: therapeutic implications?. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2009, 11, 10-20.	4.4	101
36	GPR40: Good Cop, Bad Cop?. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 1035-1036.	0.6	32

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
37	The Fatty Acid Receptor GPR40 Plays a Role in Insulin Secretion In Vivo After High-Fat Feeding. Diabetes, 2008, 57, 2432-2437.	0.6	151
38	GPR40 Is Necessary but Not Sufficient for Fatty Acid Stimulation of Insulin Secretion In Vivo. Diabetes, 2007, 56, 1087-1094.	0.6	234
39	Role of Hypothalamic Adenosine 5′-Monophosphate-Activated Protein Kinase in the Impaired Counterregulatory Response Induced by Repetitive Neuroglucopenia. Endocrinology, 2007, 148, 1367-1375.	2.8	80
40	Diet-induced Obesity Alters AMP Kinase Activity in Hypothalamus and Skeletal Muscle. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 18933-18941.	3.4	246
41	Mitochondrial Reactive Oxygen Species Are Required for Hypothalamic Glucose Sensing. Diabetes, 2006, 55, 2084-2090.	0.6	136
42	AMP-activated protein kinase: Ancient energy gauge provides clues to modern understanding of metabolism. Cell Metabolism, 2005, 1, 15-25.	16.2	2,541
43	Peripheral Signals Set the Tone for Central Regulation of Metabolism. Endocrinology, 2004, 145, 4022-4024.	2.8	13
44	Intrauterine Hyperglycemia Increases Insulin Binding Sites but Not Clucose Transporter Expression in Discrete Brain Areas in Term Rat Fetuses. Pediatric Research, 2004, 56, 263-267.	2.3	10
45	Acute Intracarotid Glucose Injection Towards the Brain Induces Specific c-fos Activation in Hypothalamic Nuclei: Involvement of Astrocytes in Cerebral Glucose-Sensing in Rats. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2004, 16, 464-471.	2.6	76
46	AMP-kinase regulates food intake by responding to hormonal and nutrient signals in the hypothalamus. Nature, 2004, 428, 569-574.	27.8	1,464
47	Cerebral Insulin Increases Brain Response to Glucose. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2003, 15, 75-79.	2.6	15
48	Brain glucose sensing mechanism and glucose homeostasis. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2002, 5, 539-543.	2.5	78
49	Altered Glut4 mRNA levels in specific brain areas of hyperglycemic-hyperinsulinemic rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2001, 308, 75-78.	2.1	23