John I Glendinning

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

46 papers	2,855 citations	218592 26 h-index	223716 46 g-index
46 all docs	46 docs citations	46 times ranked	2363 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Is the bitter rejection response always adaptive?. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 56, 1217-1227.	1.0	432
2	Trpm5 Null Mice Respond to Bitter, Sweet, and Umami Compounds. Chemical Senses, 2006, 31, 253-264.	1.1	289
3	A High-throughput Screening Procedure for Identifying Mice with Aberrant Taste and Oromotor Function. Chemical Senses, 2002, 27, 461-474.	1.1	168
4	Dissociation of Hedonic Reaction to Reward and Incentive Motivation in an Animal Model of the Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 1699-1707.	2.8	124
5	Sugar and fat conditioned flavor preferences in C57BL/6J and 129 mice: oral and postoral interactions. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R712-R720.	0.9	114
6	T1R3 taste receptor is critical for sucrose but not Polycose taste. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R866-R876.	0.9	113
7	Contribution of Î±-Gustducin to Taste-guided Licking Responses of Mice. Chemical Senses, 2005, 30, 299-316.	1.1	95
8	Fat and carbohydrate preferences in mice: the contribution of Î±-gustducin and Trpm5 taste-signaling proteins. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 293, R1504-R1513.	0.9	95
9	Linking peripheral taste processes to behavior. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2009, 19, 370-377.	2.0	93
10	Intragastric infusion of denatonium conditions flavor aversions and delays gastric emptying in rodents. Physiology and Behavior, 2008, 93, 757-765.	1.0	89
11	Fetal ethanol exposure increases ethanol intake by making it smell and taste better. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 5359-5364.	3.3	84
12	Gut T1R3 sweet taste receptors do not mediate sucrose-conditioned flavor preferences in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 299, R1643-R1650.	0.9	84
13	Contribution of Different Taste Cells and Signaling Pathways to the Discrimination of â€œBitterâ€•Taste Stimuli by an Insect. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 7281-7287.	1.7	71
14	Ruminant self-medication against gastrointestinal nematodes: evidence, mechanism, and origins. Parasite, 2014, 21, 31.	0.8	71
15	Sugar-induced cephalic-phase insulin release is mediated by a T1r2+T1r3-independent taste transduction pathway in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R552-R560.	0.9	69
16	Allelic variation of the <i>Tas1r3</i> taste receptor gene selectively affects taste responses to sweeteners: evidence from 129.B6-<i>Tas1r3</i> congenic mice. Physiological Genomics, 2007, 32, 82-94.	1.0	67
17	Electrophysiological Evidence for Two Transduction Pathways Within a Bitter-Sensitive Taste Receptor. Journal of Neurophysiology, 1997, 78, 734-745.	0.9	65
18	Differential effects of sucrose and fructose on dietary obesity in four mouse strains. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 101, 331-343.	1.0	64

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19	Genetics of Amino Acid Taste and Appetite. Advances in Nutrition, 2016, 7, 806S-822S.	2.9	64
20	Initial Licking Responses of Mice to Sweeteners: Effects of Tas1r3 Polymorphisms. Chemical Senses, 2005, 30, 601-614.	1.1	58
21	Contribution of different bitter-sensitive taste cells to feeding inhibition in a caterpillar (Manduca) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overloc	0.6	49
22	Glucose elicits cephalic-phase insulin release in mice by activating K_{ATP}channels in taste cells. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2017, 312, R597-R610.	0.9	48
23	The role of T1r3 and Trpm5 in carbohydrate-induced obesity in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 107, 50-58.	1.0	46
24	Impact of T1r3 and Trpm5 on Carbohydrate Preference and Acceptance in C57BL/6 Mice. Chemical Senses, 2013, 38, 421-437.	1.1	37
25	Mice suppress malaria infection by sampling a â€˜bitterâ€™ chemotherapy agent. Animal Behaviour, 2001, 61, 887-894.	0.8	32
26	Not all sugars are created equal: some mask aversive tastes better than others in an herbivorous insect. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2012, 215, 1412-1421.	0.8	30
27	Identification of chemosensory receptor genes in Manduca sexta and knockdown by RNA interference. BMC Genomics, 2012, 13, 211.	1.2	25
28	The hungry caterpillar: an analysis of how carbohydrates stimulate feeding in<i>Manduca sexta</i>. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2007, 210, 3054-3067.	0.8	24
29	Induced preference for host plant chemicals in the tobacco hornworm: contribution of olfaction and taste. Journal of Comparative Physiology A: Neuroethology, Sensory, Neural, and Behavioral Physiology, 2009, 195, 591-601.	0.7	23
30	Fetal ethanol exposure attenuates aversive oral effects of TrpV1, but not TrpA1 agonists in rats. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2012, 237, 236-240.	1.1	22
31	Drug-Induced Taste Disorders In Clinical Practice And Preclinical Safety Evaluation. Toxicological Sciences, 2017, 156, kfw263.	1.4	22
32	Contribution of orosensory stimulation to strain differences in oil intake by mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2008, 95, 476-483.	1.0	19
33	NIH Workshop Report: sensory nutrition and disease. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 232-245.	2.2	19
34	Gustatory Receptor Neurons in Manduca sexta Contain a TrpA1-Dependent Signaling Pathway that Integrates Taste and Temperature. Chemical Senses, 2013, 38, 605-617.	1.1	17
35	Taste of glucose elicits cephalic-phase insulin release in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2018, 192, 200-205.	1.0	17
36	Cephalic phase insulin release: A review of its mechanistic basis and variability in humans. Physiology and Behavior, 2021, 239, 113514.	1.0	15

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37	Taste Responsiveness to Sweeteners Is Resistant to Elevations in Plasma Leptin. Chemical Senses, 2015, 40, 223-231.	1.1	14
38	Oral and Postâ€Oral Actions of Lowâ€Calorie Sweeteners: A Tale of Contradictions and Controversies. Obesity, 2018, 26, S9-S17.	1.5	13
39	Low-calorie sweeteners cause only limited metabolic effects in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R70-R80.	0.9	13
40	Olfaction contributes to the learned avidity for glucose relative to fructose in mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R901-R916.	0.9	13
41	Do low-calorie sweeteners promote weight gain in rodents?. Physiology and Behavior, 2016, 164, 509-513.	1.0	12
42	Experience with Sugar Modifies Behavioral but not Taste-Evoked Medullary Responses to Sweeteners in Mice. Chemical Senses, 2013, 38, 793-802.	1.1	10
43	Fetal alcohol exposure reduces responsiveness of taste nerves and trigeminal chemosensory neurons to ethanol and its flavor components. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 1198-1209.	0.9	9
44	What Does the Taste System Tell Us About the Nutritional Composition and Toxicity of Foods?. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2021, , 1.	0.9	8
45	Postnatal Exposure to Ethanol Increases Its Oral Acceptability to Adolescent Rats. Chemical Senses, 2018, 43, 655-664.	1.1	6
46	Mixtures of Sweeteners and Maltodextrin Enhance Flavor and Intake of Alcohol in Adolescent Rats. Chemical Senses, 2020, 45, 675-685.	1.1	3