

# Dalila Azzout-Marniche

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

61  
papers

1,807  
citations

331259

21  
h-index

264894

42  
g-index

62  
all docs

62  
docs citations

62  
times ranked

3219  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evaluation of Protein Quality in Humans and Insights on Stable Isotope Approaches to Measure Digestibility – A Review. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2022, 13, 1131-1143.	2.9	16
2	Plasma FGF21 concentrations and spontaneous self-selection of protein suggest that 15% protein in the diet may not be enough for male adult rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 322, E154-E164.	1.8	0
3	Moderate adiposity levels counteract protein metabolism modifications associated with aging in rats. <i>European Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2022, , 1.	1.8	2
4	Very low ileal nitrogen and amino acid digestibility of zein compared to whey protein isolate in healthy volunteers. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 113, 70-82.	2.2	24
5	Multi-criteria assessment of pea protein quality in rats: a comparison between casein, gluten and pea protein alone or supplemented with methionine. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 125, 389-397.	1.2	20
6	Protein metabolism and related body function: mechanistic approaches and health consequences. <i>Proceedings of the Nutrition Society</i> , 2021, 80, 243-251.	0.4	5
7	Urinary Medium-Chained Acyl-Carnitines Sign High Caloric Intake whereas Short-Chained Acyl-Carnitines Sign High -Protein Diet within a High-Fat, Hypercaloric Diet in a Randomized Crossover Design Dietary Trial. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 1191.	1.7	5
8	Rats Self-Select a Constant Protein-to-Carbohydrate Ratio Rather Than a Constant Protein-to-Energy Ratio and Have Low Plasma FGF21 Concentrations. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2021, 151, 1921-1936.	1.3	1
9	Plasma and Urinary Amino Acid-Derived Catabolites as Potential Biomarkers of Protein and Amino Acid Deficiency in Rats. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2021, 13, 1567.	1.7	2
10	Severe protein deficiency induces hepatic expression and systemic level of FGF21 but inhibits its hypothalamic expression in growing rats. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 12436.	1.6	11
11	Protein-carbohydrate interaction effects on energy balance, FGF21, IGF-1 and hypothalamic genes expression in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 321, E621-E635.	1.8	2
12	Protein Status Modulates an Appetite for Protein To Maintain a Balanced Nutritional State – A Perspective View. <i>Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry</i> , 2020, 68, 1830-1836.	2.4	9
13	Increased Susceptibility to Obesity and Glucose Intolerance in Adult Female Rats Programmed by High-Protein Diet during Gestation, But Not during Lactation. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 315.	1.7	2
14	Effect of different bariatric surgeries on dietary protein bioavailability in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, G592-G601.	1.6	14
15	Liver GCN2 controls hepatic FGF21 secretion and modulates whole body postprandial oxidation profile under a low-protein diet. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 317, E1015-E1021.	1.8	10
16	Protein status modulates the rewarding value of foods and meals to maintain an adequate protein intake. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 206, 7-12.	1.0	16
17	High Pancreatic Amylase Expression Promotes Adiposity in Obesity-Prone Carbohydrate-Sensitive Rats. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2019, 149, 270-279.	1.3	5
18	Low-protein and methionine, high-starch diets increase energy intake and expenditure, increase FGF21, decrease IGF-1, and have little effect on adiposity in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2019, 316, R486-R501.	0.9	35

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19	Low-protein diet-induced hyperphagia and adiposity are modulated through interactions involving thermoregulation, motor activity, and protein quality in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 314, E139-E151.	1.8	26
20	French Recommendations for Sugar Intake in Adults: A Novel Approach Chosen by ANSES. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2018, 10, 989.	1.7	18
21	A Systematic Review of the Effects of Plant Compared with Animal Protein Sources on Features of Metabolic Syndrome. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2017, 147, jn239574.	1.3	79
22	Metabolic effects of intermittent access to caloric or non-caloric sweetened solutions in mice fed a high-caloric diet. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2017, 175, 47-55.	1.0	9
23	Fructo-oligosaccharides reduce energy intake but do not affect adiposity in rats fed a low-fat diet but increase energy intake and reduce fat mass in rats fed a high-fat diet. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2017, 182, 114-120.	1.0	6
24	Modifying the Dietary Carbohydrate-to-Protein Ratio Alters the Postprandial Macronutrient Oxidation Pattern in Liver of AMPK-Deficient Mice. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2017, 147, 1669-1676.	1.3	27
25	Adaptation to a high-protein diet progressively increases the postprandial accumulation of carbon skeletons from dietary amino acids in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016, 311, R771-R778.	0.9	5
26	Low-protein diet induces, whereas high-protein diet reduces hepatic FGF21 production in mice, but glucose and not amino acids up-regulate FGF21 in cultured hepatocytes. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 36, 60-67.	1.9	31
27	Obesity-prone high-fat-fed rats reduce caloric intake and adiposity and gain more fat-free mass when allowed to self-select protein from carbohydrate:fat intake. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, R1169-R1176.	0.9	18
28	Urinary metabolic profile predicts high-fat diet sensitivity in the C57Bl6/J mouse. <i>Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry</i> , 2016, 31, 88-97.	1.9	4
29	High dietary protein decreases fat deposition induced by high-fat and high-sucrose diet in rats. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2015, 114, 1132-1142.	1.2	40
30	Rats Prone to Obesity Under a High-Carbohydrate Diet have Increased Post-Meal CCK mRNA Expression and Characteristics of Rats Fed a High-Glycemic Index Diet. <i>Frontiers in Nutrition</i> , 2015, 2, 22.	1.6	17
31	Food intake and energy expenditure are increased in high-fat-sensitive but not in high-carbohydrate-sensitive obesity-prone rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2014, 307, R299-R309.	0.9	11
32	Dietary protein and blood glucose control. <i>Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care</i> , 2014, 17, 349-354.	1.3	26
33	Energy restriction only slightly influences protein metabolism in obese rats, whatever the level of protein and its source in the diet. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2013, 37, 263-271.	1.6	11
34	The Carbohydrate Sensitive Rat as a Model of Obesity. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e68436.	1.1	13
35	Dietary Proteins Contribute Little to Glucose Production, Even Under Optimal Gluconeogenic Conditions in Healthy Humans. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2013, 62, 1435-1442.	0.3	34
36	Identification of behavioral and metabolic factors predicting adiposity sensitivity to both high fat and high carbohydrate diets in rats. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2011, 2, 96.	1.3	14

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37	Effects of monosodium glutamate supplementation on glutamine metabolism in adult rats. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Elite</i> , 2011, E3, 279-290.	0.9	17
38	The postprandial use of dietary amino acids as an energy substrate is delayed after the deamination process in rats adapted for 2 weeks to a high protein diet. <i>Amino Acids</i> , 2011, 40, 1461-1472.	1.2	25
39	Down-regulation of the ubiquitin-proteasome proteolysis system by amino acids and insulin involves the adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase and mammalian target of rapamycin pathways in rat hepatocytes. <i>Amino Acids</i> , 2011, 41, 457-468.	1.2	21
40	Increasing Protein at the Expense of Carbohydrate in the Diet Down-Regulates Glucose Utilization as Glucose Sparing Effect in Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e14664.	1.1	43
41	Leucine and Branched-Chain Amino Acids Modulate Translation in Rat Primary Hepatocytes. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 983.15.	0.2	0
42	Dietary protein regulates hepatic constitutive protein anabolism in rats in a dose-dependent manner and independently of energy nutrient composition. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, R1720-R1730.	0.9	8
43	Postprandial Nutrient Partitioning but Not Energy Expenditure Is Modified in Growing Rats during Adaptation to a High-Protein Diet. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2010, 140, 939-945.	1.3	14
44	The down regulation of ubiquitin-proteasome proteolysis system in response to amino acids and insulin involves AMPK and mTOR pathways in rat liver hepatocytes. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 97.3.	0.2	0
45	mTOR, AMPK, and GCN2 coordinate the adaptation of hepatic energy metabolic pathways in response to protein intake in the rat. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2009, 297, E1313-E1323.	1.8	87
46	[13C] GC-IRMS analysis of methylboronic acid derivatives of glucose from liver glycogen after the ingestion of [13C] labeled tracers in rats. <i>Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences</i> , 2009, 877, 3638-3644.	1.2	6
47	Whole body amino acids are candidate precursors of postprandial hepatic neoglycogenogenesis in high protein fed rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 738.9.	0.2	0
48	Dramatic modification of liver carbohydrate metabolic pathways and lipogenesis during adaptation to a high protein diet in rat. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 724.14.	0.2	0
49	Influence of monosodium glutamate supplementation on plasma glutamine and on enzymes related to glutamine metabolism in rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 738.8.	0.2	0
50	mTOR, AMPK and GCN2 coordinate the adaptation of hepatic energy metabolic pathways in response to amino acids and insulin. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 228.2.	0.2	0
51	Evidence for a long time course adaptation of glucose metabolism to high protein feeding in rats without changes in resting energy expenditure. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 441.7.	0.2	0
52	Dietary protein intake is an independent and dose-dependent regulator of hepatic anabolism in rats fed high protein diets. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 312.1.	0.2	0
53	Liver glyconeogenesis: a pathway to cope with postprandial amino acid excess in high-protein fed rats?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, R1400-R1407.	0.9	65
54	Dietary cysteine alleviates sucrose-induced oxidative stress and insulin resistance. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2007, 42, 1089-1097.	1.3	89

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55	The Reduced Energy Intake of Rats Fed a High-Protein Low-Carbohydrate Diet Explains the Lower Fat Deposition, but Macronutrient Substitution Accounts for the Improved Glycemic Control. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2006, 136, 1849-1854.	1.3	76
56	AMP-activated protein kinase and hepatic genes involved in glucose metabolism. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2003, 31, 220-223.	1.6	43
57	Sterol-regulatory-element-binding protein 1c mediates insulin action on hepatic gene expression. <i>Biochemical Society Transactions</i> , 2001, 29, 547-552.	1.6	27
58	Insulin effects on sterol regulatory-element-binding protein-1c (SREBP-1c) transcriptional activity in rat hepatocytes. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2000, 350, 389.	1.7	67
59	Insulin effects on sterol regulatory-element-binding protein-1c (SREBP-1c) transcriptional activity in rat hepatocytes. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2000, 350, 389-393.	1.7	236
60	Characterization of the Role of AMP-Activated Protein Kinase in the Regulation of Glucose-Activated Gene Expression Using Constitutively Active and Dominant Negative Forms of the Kinase. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2000, 20, 6704-6711.	1.1	376
61	The inhibitory effect of glucose on phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase gene expression in cultured hepatocytes is transcriptional and requires glucose metabolism. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 1999, 460, 527-532.	1.3	31