Victor A Gault

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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141 papers	5,645 citations	66234 42 h-index	95083 68 g-index
146 all docs	146 docs citations	146 times ranked	3938 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Enzymatically stable analogue of the gutâ€derived peptide xenin on betaâ€cell transdifferentiation in high fat fed and insulinâ€deficient Ins1^{Cre/+};Rosa26â€eYFP mice. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2021, 37, e3384.	1.7	7
2	The methionine aminopeptidase 2 inhibitor, TNP-470, enhances the antidiabetic properties of sitagliptin in mice by upregulating xenin. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2021, 183, 114355.	2.0	6
3	Pharmacology of Gut Hormone Mimetics for Obesity and Diabetes. , 2021, , .		1
4	Proglucagon-Derived Peptides as Therapeutics. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2021, 12, 689678.	1.5	34
5	Behavioural evaluation of mouse models of type 2 diabetes. Learning and Motivation, 2021, 74, 101730.	0.6	0
6	A novel neurotensin/xenin fusion peptide enhances Î²-cell function and exhibits antidiabetic efficacy in high-fat fed mice. Bioscience Reports, 2021, 41, .	1.1	1
7	Comparison of independent and combined effects of the neurotensin receptor agonist, JMV-449, and incretin mimetics on pancreatic islet function, glucose homeostasis and appetite control. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2021, 1865, 129917.	1.1	2
8	Therapeutic Potential of Peptides Derived from Animal Venoms: Current Views and Emerging Drugs for Diabetes. Clinical Medicine Insights: Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2021, 14, 117955142110060.	1.0	17
9	Xenin and Related Peptides: Potential Therapeutic Role in Diabetes and Related Metabolic Disorders. Clinical Medicine Insights: Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2021, 14, 117955142110438.	1.0	3
10	Blockade of gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP) action as a novel means of countering insulin resistance in the treatment of obesity-diabetes. Peptides, 2020, 125, 170203.	1.2	14
11	A GIP/xenin hybrid in combination with exendin-4 improves metabolic status in db/db diabetic mice and promotes enduring antidiabetic benefits in high fat fed mice. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2020, 171, 113723.	2.0	9
12	Effects of long-acting GIP, xenin and oxyntomodulin peptide analogues on alpha-cell transdifferentiation in insulin-deficient diabetic GluCreERT2;ROSA26-eYFP mice. Peptides, 2020, 125, 170205.	1.2	24
13	Dapagliflozin and Liraglutide Therapies Rapidly Enhanced Bone Material Properties and Matrix Biomechanics at Bone Formation Site in a Type 2 Diabetic Mouse Model. Calcified Tissue International, 2020, 107, 281-293.	1.5	13
14	Î¨-Xenin-6 enhances sitagliptin effectiveness, but does not improve glucose tolerance. Journal of Endocrinology, 2020, 245, 219-230.	1.2	4
15	Effects of an enzymatically stable C-terminal hexapseudopeptide fragment peptide of xenin-25, Ïˆ-xenin-6, on pancreatic islet function and metabolism. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2019, 496, 110523.	1.6	12
16	Effects of 2 Novel PYY(1-36) Analogues, (P³L³¹P³⁴)PYY(1-36) and PYY(1-36)(Lys¹²PAL), on Pancreatic Beta-Cell Function, Growth, and Survival. Clinical Medicine Insights: Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2019, 12, 117955141985562.	1.0	22
17	Antidiabetic effects and sustained metabolic benefits of sub-chronic co-administration of exendin-4/gastrin and xenin-8-Gln in high fat fed mice. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2019, 865, 172733.	1.7	1
18	Characterisation of Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Receptor Antagonists in Rodent Pancreatic Beta Cells and Mice. Clinical Medicine Insights: Endocrinology and Diabetes, 2019, 12, 117955141987545.	1.0	15

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19	The Genetic Links to Anxiety and Depression (GLAD) Study: Online recruitment into the largest recontactable study of depression and anxiety. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 2019, 123, 103503.	1.6	47
20	Effects of Liraglutide and Fenretinide treatments on the diabetic phenotype of neuronal human BACE1 knock-in mice. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2019, 166, 222-230.	2.0	6
21	Effect of Dapagliflozin Treatment on the Expression of Renal Sodium Transporters/Channels on High-Fat Diet Diabetic Mice. Nephron, 2019, 142, 51-60.	0.9	13
22	Exendinâ€4(Lys²⁷PAL)/gastrin/xeninâ€8â€Gln: A novel acylated GLPâ€1/gastrin/xenin hybrid peptide that improves metabolic status in obeseâ€diabetic (ob/ob) mice. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2019, 35, e3106.	1.7	13
23	Emerging therapeutic potential for xenin and related peptides in obesity and diabetes. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2018, 34, e3006.	1.7	25
24	GLP-1 receptor agonists show neuroprotective effects in animal models of diabetes. Peptides, 2018, 100, 101-107.	1.2	46
25	A novel GLP-1/xenin hybrid peptide improves glucose homeostasis, circulating lipids and restores GIP sensitivity in high fat fed mice. Peptides, 2018, 100, 202-211.	1.2	28
26	Sustained highâ€fat diet modulates inflammation, insulin signalling and cognition in mice and a modified xenin peptide ameliorates neuropathology in a chronic highâ€fat model. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2018, 20, 1166-1175.	2.2	49
27	Beneficial metabolic effects of dietary epigallocatechin gallate alone and in combination with exendin-4 in high fat diabetic mice. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2018, 460, 200-208.	1.6	12
28	RD Lawrence Lecture 2017 Incretins: the intelligent hormones in diabetes. Diabetic Medicine, 2018, 35, 33-40.	1.2	10
29	Evaluation of the insulinotropic and glucose-lowering actions of zebrafish GIP in mammalian systems: Evidence for involvement of the GLP-1 receptor. Peptides, 2018, 100, 182-189.	1.2	14
30	Characterisation and antidiabetic utility of a novel hybrid peptide, exendin-4/gastrin/xenin-8-Gln. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2018, 834, 126-135.	1.7	15
31	Novel dual incretin agonist peptide with antidiabetic and neuroprotective potential. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2018, 155, 264-274.	2.0	31
32	Metabolic and neuroprotective effects of dapagliflozin and liraglutide in diabetic mice. Journal of Endocrinology, 2017, 234, 255-267.	1.2	62
33	An enzymatically stable GIP/xenin hybrid peptide restores GIP sensitivity, enhances beta cell function and improves glucose homeostasis in high-fat-fed mice. Diabetologia, 2017, 60, 541-552.	2.9	27
34	Locally produced xenin and the neurotensinergic system in pancreatic islet function and Î²-cell survival. Biological Chemistry, 2017, 399, 79-92.	1.2	26
35	Biological Activity and Antidiabetic Potential of C-Terminal Octapeptide Fragments of the Gut-Derived Hormone Xenin. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152818.	1.1	24
36	Beneficial metabolic actions of a stable GIP agonist following pre-treatment with a SGLT2 inhibitor in high fat fed diabetic mice. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2016, 420, 37-45.	1.6	21

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37	A novel chemically modified analogue of xenin-25 exhibits improved glucose-lowering and insulin-releasing properties. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2016, 1860, 757-764.	1.1	22
38	Isolation and Characterisation of Insulin-Releasing Compounds from Pseudechis australis and Pseudechis butleri Venom. International Journal of Peptide Research and Therapeutics, 2016, 22, 211-218.	0.9	1
39	(D-Ser2)Oxm[Lys38- and #947;-glu-PAL] improves hippocampal gene expression and cognition in a mouse model of type 1 diabetes. Journal of Experimental and Integrative Medicine, 2016, 6, 1.	0.1	6
40	Sustained treatment with a stable longâ€acting oxyntomodulin analogue improves metabolic control and islet morphology in an experimental model of type 1 diabetes. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2015, 17, 887-895.	2.2	12
41	Effects of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor knockout and a high-fat diet on cognitive function and hippocampal gene expression in mice. Molecular Medicine Reports, 2015, 12, 1544-1548.	1.1	21
42	Sequential induction of beta cell rest and stimulation using stable GIP inhibitor and GLP-1 mimetic peptides improves metabolic control in C57BL/KsJ db/db mice. Diabetologia, 2015, 58, 2144-2153.	2.9	30
43	Antagonism of gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP) by palmitoylation of GIP analogues with N- and C-terminal modifications improves obesity and metabolic control in high fat fed mice. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2015, 401, 120-129.	1.6	42
44	Sitagliptin, a dipeptidyl peptidaseâ€4 inhibitor, improves recognition memory, oxidative stress and hippocampal neurogenesis and upregulates key genes involved in cognitive decline. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2015, 17, 403-413.	2.2	116
45	Xenin-25[Lys13PAL]: a novel long-acting acylated analogue of xenin-25 with promising antidiabetic potential. Acta Diabetologica, 2015, 52, 461-471.	1.2	34
46	Isolation and characterisation of insulin-releasing compounds from Crotalus adamanteus, Crotalus vegrandis and Bitis nasicornis venom. Toxicon, 2015, 101, 48-54.	0.8	13
47	Stable oxyntomodulin analogues exert positive effects on hippocampal neurogenesis and gene expression as well as improving glucose homeostasis in high fat fed mice. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2015, 412, 95-103.	1.6	22
48	Characterisation of the biological activity of xenin-25 degradation fragment peptides. Journal of Endocrinology, 2014, 221, 193-200.	1.2	37
49	Comparison of stability, cellular, glucose-lowering and appetite supressing effects of oxyntomodulin analogues modified at the N-terminus. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2014, 743, 69-78.	1.7	24
50	Comparison of the independent and combined effects of sub-chronic therapy with metformin and a stable GLP-1 receptor agonist on cognitive function, hippocampal synaptic plasticity and metabolic control in high-fat fed mice. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 86, 22-30.	2.0	68
51	Lixisenatide improves recognition memory and exerts neuroprotective actions in high-fat fed mice. Peptides, 2014, 61, 38-47.	1.2	40
52	A novel DPP IV-resistant C-terminally extended glucagon analogue exhibits weight-lowering and diabetes-protective effects in high-fat-fed mice mediated through glucagon and GLP-1 receptor activation. Diabetologia, 2014, 57, 1927-1936.	2.9	22
53	A DPP-IV-resistant triple-acting agonist of GIP, GLP-1 and glucagon receptors with potent glucose-lowering and insulinotropic actions in high-fat-fed mice. Diabetologia, 2013, 56, 1417-1424.	2.9	58
54	A novel acylated form of (d-Ala2)GIP with improved antidiabetic potential, lacking effect on body fat stores. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - General Subjects, 2013, 1830, 3407-3413.	1.1	42

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55	(Val⁸)GLPâ€1â€Gluâ€PAL: a GLPâ€1 Agonist That Improves Hippocampal Neurogenesis, Glucose Homeostasis, and Î²â€Cell Function in Highâ€Fatâ€Fed Mice. ChemMedChem, 2013, 8, 595-602.	1.6	26
56	A novel GIP-oxyntomodulin hybrid peptide acting through GIP, glucagon and GLP-1 receptors exhibits weight reducing and anti-diabetic properties. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2013, 85, 1655-1662.	2.0	67
57	Unraveling the Mechanisms Underlying Olanzapine-Induced Insulin Resistance. Diabetes, 2013, 62, 3022-3023.	0.3	5
58	Liraglutide improves hippocampal synaptic plasticity associated with increased expression of Mash1 in ob/ob mice. International Journal of Obesity, 2013, 37, 678-684.	1.6	68
59	A Novel Glucagon-like Peptide-1 (GLP-1)/Glucagon Hybrid Peptide with Triple-acting Agonist Activity at Glucose-dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide, GLP-1, and Glucagon Receptors and Therapeutic Potential in High Fat-fed Mice. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2013, 288, 35581-35591.	1.6	107
60	Val(8)GLP-1 rescues synaptic plasticity and reduces dense core plaques in APP/PS1 mice. Neurobiology of Aging, 2012, 33, 265-276.	1.5	144
61	Actions of incretin metabolites on locomotor activity, cognitive function and in vivo hippocampal synaptic plasticity in high fat fed mice. Peptides, 2012, 35, 1-8.	1.2	42
62	Degradation, insulin secretion, glucose-lowering and GIP additive actions of a palmitate-derivatised analogue of xenin-25. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2012, 84, 312-319.	2.0	43
63	Characterization and biological actions of N-terminal truncated forms of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2011, 404, 870-876.	1.0	19
64	Administration of an acylated GLP-1 and GIP preparation provides added beneficial glucose-lowering and insulinotropic actions over single incretins in mice with TypeÂ2 diabetes and obesity. Clinical Science, 2011, 121, 107-117.	1.8	104
65	Glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor knockout mice are impaired in learning, synaptic plasticity, and neurogenesis. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2011, 105, 1574-1580.	0.9	95
66	Prolonged GIP receptor activation improves cognitive function, hippocampal synaptic plasticity and glucose homeostasis in high-fat fed mice. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2011, 650, 688-693.	1.7	66
67	Novel GLPâ€1 mimetics developed to treat type 2 diabetes promote progenitor cell proliferation in the brain. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2011, 89, 481-489.	1.3	178
68	Comparison of sub-chronic metabolic effects of stable forms of naturally occurring GIP(1-30) and GIP(1-42) in high fat fed mice. Journal of Endocrinology, 2011, 208, 265-71.	1.2	49
69	Actions of prolonged glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor activation on cognitive function in a model of diet-induced obesity. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 2010, 69, .	0.4	0
70	A novel analogue of oxyntomodulin with improved glucose-lowering, insulinotropic and anorexigenic actions. Regulatory Peptides, 2010, 164, 33.	1.9	0
71	Investigating the role of the glutamyl linker on the biological efficacy of Liraglutide. Regulatory Peptides, 2010, 164, 44-45.	1.9	0
72	Glucagon-like peptide-1 analogues enhance synaptic plasticity in the brain: A link between diabetes and Alzheimer's disease. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2010, 630, 158-162.	1.7	163

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73	Effects of Î³-glutamyl linker on DPP-IV resistance, duration of action and biological efficacy of acylated glucagon-like peptide-1. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2010, 80, 396-401.	2.0	13
74	(d-Ser2)Oxm[mPEG-PAL]: A novel chemically modified analogue of oxyntomodulin with antihyperglycaemic, insulinotropic and anorexigenic actions. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2010, 80, 1727-1735.	2.0	49
75	Actions of exendin-4 therapy on cognitive function and hippocampal synaptic plasticity in mice fed a high-fat diet. International Journal of Obesity, 2010, 34, 1341-1344.	1.6	85
76	Four weeks administration of Liraglutide improves memory and learning as well as glycaemic control in mice with high fat dietaryâ€induced obesity and insulin resistance. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2010, 12, 891-899.	2.2	135
77	Therapeutic potential of the original incretin hormone glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide: diabetes, obesity, osteoporosis and Alzheimer's disease?. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2010, 19, 1039-1048.	1.9	45
78	Evaluation of the degradation and metabolic effects of the gut peptide xenin on insulin secretion, glycaemic control and satiety. Journal of Endocrinology, 2010, 207, 87-93.	1.2	47
79	Prolonged GIP receptor activation improves glucose homeostasis and cognitive function in high-fat fed mice. Regulatory Peptides, 2010, 164, 44.	1.9	0
80	Effect of RU486 on Hepatic and Adipocyte Gene Expression Improves Diabetes Control in Obesity-type 2 Diabetes. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 2009, 41, 899-904.	0.7	24
81	Fatty acid derivatised analogues of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide with improved antihyperglycaemic and insulinotropic properties. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2009, 78, 1008-1016.	2.0	40
82	Mass spectrometric characterisation and quantitation of selected low molecular mass compounds from the venom of Haplopelma lividum (Theraphosidae). Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2009, 23, 1747-1755.	0.7	10
83	Prolonged GIP receptor activation using stable mini-PEGylated GIP improves glucose homeostasis and beta-cell function in age-related glucose intolerance. Peptides, 2009, 30, 219-225.	1.2	15
84	(Pro³)GIP[mPEG]: novel, longâ€acting, mPEGylated antagonist of gastric inhibitory polypeptide for obesityâ€diabetes (diabesity) therapy. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 155, 690-701.	2.7	41
85	Daily administration of the GIP-R antagonist (Pro3)GIP in streptozotocin-induced diabetes suggests that insulin-dependent mechanisms are critical to antiâ€“obesity-diabetes actions of (Pro3)GIP. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2008, 10, 336-342.	2.2	15
86	C-terminal mini-PEGylation of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide exhibits metabolic stability and improved glucose homeostasis in dietary-induced diabetes. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2008, 75, 2325-2333.	2.0	32
87	GLP-1 agonists facilitate hippocampal LTP and reverse the impairment of LTP induced by beta-amyloid. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 587, 112-117.	1.7	131
88	Sub-chronic administration of the 11Î²-HSD1 inhibitor, carbenoxolone, improves glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity in mice with diet-induced obesity. Biological Chemistry, 2008, 389, 441-445.	1.2	26
89	Protease-Resistant Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Agonists Facilitate Hippocampal LTP and Reverse the Impairment of LTP Induced by Beta-Amyloid. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2008, 99, 1590-1595.	0.9	77
90	GIP-Based Therapeutics for Diabetes and Obesity. Current Chemical Biology, 2008, 2, 60-67.	0.2	0

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91	GIP-Based Therapeutics for Diabetes and Obesity. Current Chemical Biology, 2008, 2, 60-67.	0.2	4
92	Antagonistic effects of two novel GIP analogs, (Hyp3)GIP and (Hyp3)GIPLys16PAL, on the biological actions of GIP and longer-term effects in diabetic ob/ob mice. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 292, E1674-E1682.	1.8	7
93	GIP receptor antagonism reverses obesity, insulin resistance, and associated metabolic disturbances induced in mice by prolonged consumption of high-fat diet. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 293, E1746-E1755.	1.8	211
94	Metabolic effects of sub-chronic ablation of the incretin receptors by daily administration of (Pro3)GIP and exendin(9â€“39)amide in obese diabetic (ob/ob) mice. Biological Chemistry, 2007, 388, 221-6.	1.2	22
95	Effects of Subchronic Treatment With the Long-Acting Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Receptor Agonist, N-AcGIP, on Glucose Homeostasis in Streptozotocin-Induced Diabetes. Pancreas, 2007, 35, 73-79.	0.5	5
96	Characterisation and biological activity of Glu3 amino acid substituted GIP receptor antagonists. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2007, 461, 263-274.	1.4	12
97	Soluble beta-amyloid[25â€“35] reversibly impairs hippocampal synaptic plasticity and spatial learning. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 561, 85-90.	1.7	68
98	Characterisation and glucoregulatory actions of a novel acylated form of the (Pro3)GIP receptor antagonist in type 2 diabetes. Biological Chemistry, 2007, 388, 173-9.	1.2	13
99	Comparison of the anti-diabetic effects of GIP- and GLP-1-receptor activation in obese diabetic (ob/ob) mice: studies with DPP IV resistantN-AcGIP and exendin(1â€“39)amide. Diabetes/Metabolism Research and Reviews, 2007, 23, 572-579.	1.7	29
100	Effects of antidiabetic drugs on dipeptidyl peptidase IV activity: Nateglinide is an inhibitor of DPP IV and augments the antidiabetic activity of glucagon-like peptide-1. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 568, 278-286.	1.7	46
101	Impairments of hippocampal synaptic plasticity induced by aggregated beta-amyloid (25â€“35) are dependent on stimulation-protocol and genetic background. Experimental Brain Research, 2007, 179, 621-630.	0.7	36
102	Early administration of the glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor antagonist (Pro3)GIP prevents the development of diabetes and related metabolic abnormalities associated with genetically inherited obesity in ob/ob mice. Diabetologia, 2007, 50, 1532-1540.	2.9	92
103	Chemical gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor antagonism protects against obesity, insulin resistance, glucose intolerance and associated disturbances in mice fed high-fat and cafeteria diets. Diabetologia, 2007, 50, 1752-1762.	2.9	117
104	GIP(Lys16PAL) and GIP(Lys37PAL):Â Novel Long-Acting Acylated Analogues of Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide with Improved Antidiabetic Potential. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2006, 49, 1047-1054.	2.9	46
105	Biological activity and antidiabetic potential of synthetic fragment peptides of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, GIP(1-16) and (Pro3)GIP(1-16). Regulatory Peptides, 2006, 135, 45-53.	1.9	12
106	Effects on glucose homeostasis and insulin secretion of long term activation of the glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor by N-AcGIP(LysPAL37) in normal mice. Peptides, 2006, 27, 893-900.	1.2	18
107	Long-term administration of PACAP receptor antagonist, PACAP(6-27), impairs glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity in obese diabetic ob/ob mice. Peptides, 2006, 27, 2343-2349.	1.2	16
108	Inhibition of dipeptidyl peptidase-IV activity by metformin enhances the antidiabetic effects of glucagon-like peptide-1. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2006, 547, 192-199.	1.7	98

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109	Stable agonist of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) restores pancreatic beta cell glucose responsiveness but not glucose intolerance in aging mice. Experimental Gerontology, 2006, 41, 151-156.	1.2	19
110	Evaluation of the antidiabetic activity of DPP IV resistant N-terminally modified versus mid-chain acylated analogues of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide. Biochemical Pharmacology, 2006, 72, 719-728.	2.0	37
111	Effects of sub-chronic exposure to naturally occurring N-terminally truncated metabolites of glucose-dependent insulinotrophic polypeptide (GIP) and glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), GIP(3â€“42) and GLP-1(9â€“36)amide, on insulin secretion and glucose homeostasis in ob/ob mice. Journal of Endocrinology, 2006, 191, 93-100.	1.2	14
112	NMR and Alanine Scan Studies of Glucose-dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide in Water. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2006, 281, 16370-16376.	1.6	37
113	A comparison of the cellular and biological properties of DPP-IV-resistant N-glucitol analogues of glucagon-like peptide-1 and glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide. Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism, 2005, 7, 595-604.	2.2	13
114	Chronic treatment with exendin(9â€“39)amide indicates a minor role for endogenous glucagon-like peptide-1 in metabolic abnormalities of obesity-related diabetes in ob/ob mice. Journal of Endocrinology, 2005, 185, 307-317.	1.2	19
115	Chemical Ablation of Gastric Inhibitory Polypeptide Receptor Action by Daily (Pro3)GIP Administration Improves Glucose Tolerance and Ameliorates Insulin Resistance and Abnormalities of Islet Structure in Obesity-Related Diabetes. Diabetes, 2005, 54, 2436-2446.	0.3	157
116	A Novel, Long-Acting Agonist of Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Suitable for Once-Daily Administration in Type 2 Diabetes. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2005, 314, 1187-1194.	1.3	54
117	Review: Development and therapeutic potential of incretin hormone analogues for type 2 diabetes. British Journal of Diabetes and Vascular Disease, 2005, 5, 134-140.	0.6	21
118	Antidiabetic potential of two novel fatty acid derivatised, N-terminally modified analogues of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP): N-AcGIP(LysPAL16) and N-AcGIP(LysPAL37). Biological Chemistry, 2005, 386, 679-87.	1.2	35
119	Degradation, Insulin Secretion, and Antihyperglycemic Actions of Two Palmitate-DerivitizedN-Terminal Pyroglutamyl Analogues of Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2005, 48, 1244-1250.	2.9	37
120	N-terminal His(7)-modification of glucagon-like peptide-1(7-36) amide generates dipeptidyl peptidase IV-stable analogues with potent antihyperglycaemic activity. Journal of Endocrinology, 2004, 180, 379-388.	1.2	52
121	Effects of short-term chemical ablation of the GIP receptor on insulin secretion, islet morphology and glucose homeostasis in mice. Biological Chemistry, 2004, 385, 845-52.	1.2	44
122	Degradation, receptor binding, insulin secreting and antihyperglycaemic actions of palmitate-derivatised native and Ala8-substituted GLP-1 analogues. Biological Chemistry, 2004, 385, 169-77.	1.2	38
123	N -acetyl-GLP-1: a DPP IV-resistant analogue of glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) with improved effects on pancreatic Î²-cell-associated gene expression. Cell Biology International, 2004, 28, 69-73.	1.4	17
124	NMR structure of the glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide fragment, GIP(1â€“30)amide. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2004, 325, 281-286.	1.0	21
125	Lys9 for Glu9 substitution in glucagon-like peptide-1(7â€“36)amide confers dipeptidylpeptidase IV resistance with cellular and metabolic actions similar to those of established antagonists glucagon-like peptide-1(9â€“36)amide and exendin (9â€“39). Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2004, 53, 252-259.	1.5	36
126	Comparative effects of GLP-1 and GIP on cAMP production, insulin secretion, and in vivo antidiabetic actions following substitution of Ala8/Ala2 with 2-aminobutyric acid. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2004, 428, 136-143.	1.4	48

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127	Structurally Modified Analogues of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 (GLP-1) and Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide (GIP) As Future Antidiabetic Agents. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2004, 10, 3651-3662.	0.9	106
128	Effects of the novel (Pro3)GIP antagonist and exendin(9â€“39)amide on GIP- and GLP-1-induced cyclic AMP generation, insulin secretion and postprandial insulin release in obese diabetic (ob/ob) mice: evidence that GIP is the major physiological incretin. Diabetologia, 2003, 46, 222-230.	2.9	117
129	Glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP): anti-diabetic and anti-obesity potential?. Neuropeptides, 2003, 37, 253-263.	0.9	99
130	DPP IV resistance and insulin releasing activity of a novel di-substituted analogue of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, (Ser2â€“Asp13)GIP. Cell Biology International, 2003, 27, 41-46.	1.4	26
131	Glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide analogues and their therapeutic potential for the treatment of obesity-diabetes. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2003, 308, 207-213.	1.0	93
132	Degradation, cyclic adenosine monophosphate production, insulin secretion, and glycemic effects of two novel N-terminal Ala2-substituted analogs of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide with preserved biological activity in vivo. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2003, 52, 679-687.	1.5	17
133	Novel dipeptidyl peptidase IV resistant analogues of glucagon-like peptide-1(7-36)amide have preserved biological activities in vitro conferring improved glucose-lowering action in vivo. Journal of Molecular Endocrinology, 2003, 31, 529-540.	1.1	35
134	Improved biological activity of Gly2- and Ser2-substituted analogues of glucose-dependent insulinotrophic polypeptide. Journal of Endocrinology, 2003, 176, 133-141.	1.2	38
135	Metabolic Stability, Receptor Binding, cAMP Generation, Insulin Secretion and Antihyperglycaemic Activity of Novel N-Terminal Glu9-Substituted Analogues of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1. Biological Chemistry, 2003, 384, 1543-51.	1.2	22
136	Evidence that the major degradation product of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, GIP(3-42), is a GIP receptor antagonist in vivo. Journal of Endocrinology, 2002, 175, 525-533.	1.2	91
137	Enhanced cAMP generation and insulin-releasing potency of two novel Tyr1-modified enzyme-resistant forms of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide is associated with significant antihyperglycaemic activity in spontaneous obesity-diabetes. Biochemical Journal, 2002, 367, 913-920.	1.7	39
138	Characterization of the Cellular and Metabolic Effects of a Novel Enzyme-Resistant Antagonist of Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2002, 290, 1420-1426.	1.0	98
139	Receptor antagonist studies indicate that GIP is a more important enteroinsular axis hormone than GLP-1 in obese diabetic (OB/OB) mice. Irish Journal of Medical Science, 2002, 171, 18-18.	0.8	0
140	Improved stability, insulin-releasing activity and antidiabetic potential of two novel N-terminal analogues of gastric inhibitory polypeptide: N-acetyl-GIP and pGlu-GIP. Diabetologia, 2002, 45, 1281-1291.	2.9	60
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