

Jinsung Wang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2259429/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

42
papers

1,617
citations

430874

18
h-index

302126

39
g-index

43
all docs

43
docs citations

43
times ranked

873
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Interlimb transfer of visuomotor rotations: independence of direction and final position information. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2002, 145, 437-447.	1.5	317
2	The dominant and nondominant arms are specialized for stabilizing different features of task performance. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2007, 178, 565-570.	1.5	150
3	Interlimb Transfer of Novel Inertial Dynamics Is Asymmetrical. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2004, 92, 349-360.	1.8	147
4	Mechanisms underlying interlimb transfer of visuomotor rotations. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2003, 149, 520-526.	1.5	122
5	Adaptation to Visuomotor Rotations Remaps Movement Vectors, Not Final Positions. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 4024-4030.	3.6	99
6	Interlimb transfer of visuomotor rotations depends on handedness. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2006, 175, 223-230.	1.5	83
7	Limitations in interlimb transfer of visuomotor rotations. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2004, 155, 1-8.	1.5	81
8	Coordination among the body segments during reach-to-grasp action involving the trunk. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 1998, 123, 346-350.	1.5	69
9	Aging reduces asymmetries in interlimb transfer of visuomotor adaptation. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2011, 210, 283-290.	1.5	60
10	The symmetry of interlimb transfer depends on workspace locations. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2006, 170, 464-471.	1.5	51
11	The extent of interlimb transfer following adaptation to a novel visuomotor condition does not depend on awareness of the condition. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 106, 259-264.	1.8	50
12	Spatial and temporal control of trunk-assisted prehensile actions. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2001, 136, 231-240.	1.5	36
13	Performing a reaching task with one arm while adapting to a visuomotor rotation with the other can lead to complete transfer of motor learning across the arms. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 113, 2302-2308.	1.8	26
14	Divided attention during cutting influences lower extremity mechanics in female athletes. <i>Sports Biomechanics</i> , 2019, 18, 264-276.	1.6	26
15	Transfer of short-term motor learning across the lower limbs as a function of task conception and practice order. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2011, 77, 271-279.	1.8	25
16	Generalization of Visuomotor Learning Between Bilateral and Unilateral Conditions. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 102, 2790-2799.	1.8	24
17	A meta-analysis on cognitive slowing in Parkinson's disease: are simple and choice reaction times differentially impaired?. <i>Parkinsonism and Related Disorders</i> , 1998, 4, 17-29.	2.2	22
18	Prolonged training does not result in a greater extent of interlimb transfer following visuomotor adaptation. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2014, 91, 95-99.	1.8	21

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Direct-effects and after-effects of visuomotor adaptation with one arm on subsequent performance with the other arm. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 114, 468-473.	1.8	19
20	A dissociation between visual and motor workspace inhibits generalization of visuomotor adaptation across the limbs. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2008, 187, 483-490.	1.5	18
21	Experiencing a reaching task passively with one arm while adapting to a visuomotor rotation with the other can lead to substantial transfer of motor learning across the arms. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2017, 638, 109-113.	2.1	17
22	Enhancing Generalization of Visuomotor Adaptation by Inducing Use-dependent Learning. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 366, 184-195.	2.3	16
23	The combined effects of action observation and passive proprioceptive training on adaptive motor learning. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 331, 91-98.	2.3	15
24	The effect of proprioceptive acuity variability on motor adaptation in older adults. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2018, 236, 599-608.	1.5	15
25	Lack of generalization between explicit and implicit visuomotor learning. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0224099.	2.5	14
26	A positive association between active lifestyle and hemispheric lateralization for motor control and learning in older adults. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 314, 38-44.	2.2	12
27	Substantial Generalization of Sensorimotor Learning from Bilateral to Unilateral Movement Conditions. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e58495.	2.5	12
28	Altered coordination patterns in parkinsonian patients during trunk-assisted prehension. <i>Parkinsonism and Related Disorders</i> , 2006, 12, 211-222.	2.2	9
29	Visuomotor Learning Generalizes Between Bilateral and Unilateral Conditions Despite Varying Degrees of Bilateral Interference. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 104, 2913-2921.	1.8	8
30	Separation of visual and motor workspaces during targeted reaching results in limited generalization of visuomotor adaptation. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2013, 541, 243-247.	2.1	8
31	Consolidation of use-dependent motor memories induced by passive movement training. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2020, 732, 135080.	2.1	7
32	The role of eye movements, attention, and hand movements on age-related differences in pegboard tests. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2021, 126, 1710-1722.	1.8	6
33	Lack of interlimb transfer following visuomotor adaptation in a person with congenital mirror movements. <i>Neuropsychologia</i> , 2020, 136, 107265.	1.6	5
34	The Beneficial Effects of Cognitive Walking Program on Improving Cognitive Function and Physical Fitness in Older Adults. <i>Healthcare (Switzerland)</i> , 2021, 9, 419.	2.0	5
35	Direct-effects and after-effects of dynamic adaptation on intralimb and interlimb transfer. <i>Human Movement Science</i> , 2019, 65, 102-110.	1.4	4
36	The decay and consolidation of effector-independent motor memories. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2022, 12, 3131.	3.3	4

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Lack of interlimb transfer following visuomotor adaptation in a person with congenital mirror movements despite the awareness of the visuomotor perturbation. <i>Brain and Cognition</i> , 2021, 147, 105653.	1.8	3
38	Interlimb differences in visuomotor and dynamic adaptation during targeted reaching in children. <i>Human Movement Science</i> , 2021, 77, 102788.	1.4	3
39	The nature of savings associated with a visuomotor adaptation task that involves one arm or both arms. <i>Human Movement Science</i> , 2022, 81, 102896.	1.4	3
40	Temporal and Spatial Relationship between Reaching and Grasping. Commentary on "A New View on Grasping". <i>Motor Control</i> , 1999, 3, 307-311.	0.6	1
41	Facilitative effects of use-dependent learning on interlimb transfer of visuomotor adaptation in a person with congenital mirror movements. <i>Human Movement Science</i> , 2022, 84, 102973.	1.4	1
42	Lack of changes in motor function of the brain in healthy older adults after participation in a cognitive walking program. <i>Journal of Exercise Rehabilitation</i> , 2022, 18, 187-195.	1.0	0