

Rasmus Kj bsted

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/2695552/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

31
papers

1,747
citations

361045

20
h-index

414034

32
g-index

34
all docs

34
docs citations

34
times ranked

2532
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Comment on De Wendt et al. Contraction-Mediated Glucose Transport in Skeletal Muscle Is Regulated by a Framework of AMPK, TBC1D1/4, and Rac1. <i>Diabetes</i> 2021;70:2796-2809. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2022, 71, e3-e4.	0.3	1
2	Illumination of the Endogenous Insulin-Regulated TBC1D4 Interactome in Human Skeletal Muscle. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2022, 71, 906-920.	0.3	3
3	Measurement of Insulin- and Contraction-Stimulated Glucose Uptake in Isolated and Incubated Mature Skeletal Muscle from Mice. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2021, , .	0.2	7
4	Effect of exercise training on skeletal muscle protein expression in relation to insulin sensitivity: Per-protocol analysis of a randomized controlled trial (GO-ACTIVE). <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2021, 9, e14850.	0.7	2
5	Direct small molecule ADaM-site AMPK activators reveal an AMPK β 3-independent mechanism for blood glucose lowering. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2021, 51, 101259.	3.0	10
6	Deep muscle-proteomic analysis of freeze-dried human muscle biopsies reveals fiber type-specific adaptations to exercise training. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 304.	5.8	79
7	Spatial-proteomics reveals phospho-signaling dynamics at subcellular resolution. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2021, 12, 7113.	5.8	38
8	Insulin-stimulated glucose uptake partly relies on p21-activated kinase (PAK)2, but not PAK1, in mouse skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2020, 598, 5351-5377.	1.3	15
9	Inducible deletion of skeletal muscle AMPK β reveals that AMPK is required for nucleotide balance but dispensable for muscle glucose uptake and fat oxidation during exercise. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2020, 40, 101028.	3.0	32
10	Colchicine treatment impairs skeletal muscle mitochondrial function and insulin sensitivity in an age-specific manner. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 8653-8670.	0.2	13
11	ApoA-1 improves glucose tolerance by increasing glucose uptake into heart and skeletal muscle independently of AMPK β 2. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2020, 35, 100949.	3.0	25
12	TBC1D4 Is Necessary for Enhancing Muscle Insulin Sensitivity in Response to AICAR and Contraction. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 1756-1766.	0.3	40
13	AMPK and TBC1D1 Regulate Muscle Glucose Uptake After, but Not During, Exercise and Contraction. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 1427-1440.	0.3	67
14	Metformin does not compromise energy status in human skeletal muscle at rest or during acute exercise: A randomised, crossover trial. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2019, 7, e14307.	0.7	18
15	Skeletal muscle O-GlcNAc transferase is important for muscle energy homeostasis and whole-body insulin sensitivity. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2018, 11, 160-177.	3.0	60
16	AMPK in skeletal muscle function and metabolism. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 1741-1777.	0.2	289
17	Serum Is Not Necessary for Prior Pharmacological Activation of AMPK to Increase Insulin Sensitivity of Mouse Skeletal Muscle. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2018, 19, 1201.	1.8	5
18	Differential effects of high-fat diet and exercise training on bone and energy metabolism. <i>Bone</i> , 2018, 116, 120-134.	1.4	37

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Rac1 muscle knockout exacerbates the detrimental effect of high-fat diet on insulin-stimulated muscle glucose uptake independently of Akt. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 596, 2283-2299.	1.3	41
20	Abnormal epigenetic changes during differentiation of human skeletal muscle stem cells from obese subjects. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2017, 15, 39.	2.3	51
21	Activation of Skeletal Muscle AMPK Promotes Glucose Disposal and Glucose Lowering in Non-human Primates and Mice. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2017, 25, 1147-1159.e10.	7.2	205
22	Mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2 regulates muscle glucose uptake during exercise in mice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 4845-4855.	1.3	43
23	Exercise Increases Human Skeletal Muscle Insulin Sensitivity via Coordinated Increases in Microvascular Perfusion and Molecular Signaling. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2017, 66, 1501-1510.	0.3	120
24	Enhanced Muscle Insulin Sensitivity After Contraction/Exercise Is Mediated by AMPK. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2017, 66, 598-612.	0.3	137
25	Role of AMP-Activated Protein Kinase for Regulating Post-exercise Insulin Sensitivity. <i>Exs</i> , 2016, 107, 81-126.	1.4	21
26	Intact Regulation of the AMPK Signaling Network in Response to Exercise and Insulin in Skeletal Muscle of Male Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: Illumination of AMPK Activation in Recovery From Exercise. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2016, 65, 1219-1230.	0.3	62
27	Î±-MSH Stimulates Glucose Uptake in Mouse Muscle and Phosphorylates Rab-GTPase-Activating Protein TBC1D1 Independently of AMPK. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0157027.	1.1	8
28	AMPK is critical for enhancing skeletal muscle fatty acid utilization during <i>in vivo</i> exercise in mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 1725-1738.	0.2	68
29	Prior AICAR Stimulation Increases Insulin Sensitivity in Mouse Skeletal Muscle in an AMPK-Dependent Manner. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2015, 64, 2042-2055.	0.3	115
30	AMPK is essential for acute exercise-induced gene responses but not for exercise training-induced adaptations in mouse skeletal muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 309, E900-E914.	1.8	28
31	Acute exercise and physiological insulin induce distinct phosphorylation signatures on TBC1D1 and TBC1D4 proteins in human skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2014, 592, 351-375.	1.3	95