Paul L Gribble

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

92 papers	3,916 citations	34 h-index	61 g-index
107 ext. papers	4,666 ext. citations	4.8 avg, IF	5.7 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
92	Spinal stretch reflexes support efficient control of reaching. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2021**, 125, 1339-1347	3.2	3
91	Skin and muscle receptors shape coordinated fast feedback responses in the upper limb. *Current Opinion in Physiology*, **2021**, 20, 198-205	2.6	2
90	Null effects of levodopa on reward- and error-based motor adaptation, savings, and anterograde interference. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2021**, 126, 47-67	3.2	3
89	Sensitivity to error during visuomotor adaptation is similarly modulated by abrupt, gradual, and random perturbation schedules. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2021**, 126, 934-945	3.2	1
88	Generalizing movement patterns following shoulder fixation. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2020**, 123, 1193-1205	3.2	4
87	Learning New Feedforward Motor Commands Based on Feedback Responses. *Current Biology*, **2020** , 30, 1941-1948.e3	6.3	11
86	The effect of instruction on motor skill learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2020**, 124, 1449-1457	3.2	5
85	Time course of changes in the long-latency feedback response parallels the fast process of short-term motor adaptation. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2020**, 124, 388-399	3.2	7
84	EEG correlates of physical effort and reward processing during reinforcement learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2020**, 124, 610-622	3.2	1
83	Both fast and slow learning processes contribute to savings following sensorimotor adaptation. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2019**, 121, 1575-1583	3.2	29
82	The gradient of the reinforcement landscape influences sensorimotor learning. *PLoS Computational Biology*, **2019**, 15, e1006839	5	16
81	Neural signatures of reward and sensory error feedback processing in motor learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2019**, 121, 1561-1574	3.2	23
80	Movements following force-field adaptation are aligned with altered sense of limb position. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2019**, 237, 1303-1313	2.3	12
79	Spinal stretch reflexes support efficient hand control. *Nature Neuroscience*, **2019**, 22, 529-533	25.5	44
78	Somatosensory cortical excitability changes precede those in motor cortex during human motor learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2019**, 122, 1397-1405	3.2	12
77	A rapid visuomotor response on the human upper limb is selectively influenced by implicit motor learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2019**, 121, 85-95	3.2	9
76	Changes in corticospinal excitability associated with motor learning by observing. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2018**, 236, 2829-2838	2.3	3

75	Done in 100 ms: path-dependent visuomotor transformation in the human upper limb. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2018**, 119, 1319-1328	3.2	12
74	Rapid feedback responses are flexibly coordinated across arm muscles to support goal-directed reaching. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2018**, 119, 537-547	3.2	6
73	Feedforward and Feedback Control Share an Internal Model of the Arm's Dynamics. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2018**, 38, 10505-10514	6.6	40
72	Somatosensory perceptual training enhances motor learning by observing. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2018**, 120, 3017-3025	3.2	10
71	Does the sensorimotor system minimize prediction error or select the most likely prediction during object lifting?. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2017**, 117, 260-274	3.2	9
70	Functional connectivity between somatosensory and motor brain areas predicts individual differences in motor learning by observing. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2017**, 118, 1235-1243	3.2	22
69	Compensating for intersegmental dynamics across the shoulder, elbow, and wrist joints during feedforward and feedback control. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2017**, 118, 1984-1997	3.2	16
68	Dissociating error-based and reinforcement-based loss functions during sensorimotor learning. *PLoS Computational Biology*, **2017**, 13, e1005623	5	39
67	Coordinating long-latency stretch responses across the shoulder, elbow, and wrist during goal-directed reaching. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2016**, 116, 2236-2249	3.2	18
66	Distributed category-specific recognition-memory signals in human perirhinal cortex. *Hippocampus*, **2016**, 26, 423-36	3.5	16
65	Sensory Plasticity in Human Motor Learning. *Trends in Neurosciences*, **2016**, 39, 114-123	13.3	110
64	Functional Plasticity in Somatosensory Cortex Supports Motor Learning by Observing. *Current Biology*, **2016**, 26, 921-7	6.3	25
63	Optimizing the Distribution of Leg Muscles for Vertical Jumping. *PLoS ONE*, **2016**, 11, e0150019	3.7	4
62	A Trial-by-Trial Window into Sensorimotor Transformations in the Human Motor Periphery. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2016**, 36, 8273-82	6.6	23
61	The human motor system alters its reaching movement plan for task-irrelevant, positional forces. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2015**, 113, 2137-49	3.2	9
60	Changes in visual and sensory-motor resting-state functional connectivity support motor learning by observing. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2015**, 114, 677-88	3.2	23
59	Transient visual responses reset the phase of low-frequency oscillations in the skeletomotor periphery. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, **2015**, 42, 1919-32	3.5	25
58	Goal-dependent modulation of the long-latency stretch response at the shoulder, elbow, and wrist. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2015**, 114, 3242-54	3.2	28

57	The cost of moving optimally: kinematic path selection. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2014**, 112, 1815-24	3.2	41
56	Bimanual proprioception: are two hands better than one?. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2014**, 111, 1362-8	3.2	21
55	Observing object lifting errors modulates cortico-spinal excitability and improves object lifting performance. *Cortex*, **2014**, 50, 115-24	3.8	29
54	Control of position and movement is simplified by combined muscle spindle and Golgi tendon organ feedback. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2013**, 109, 1126-39	3.2	59
53	Observed effector-independent motor learning by observing. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2012**, 107, 1564-70	3.2	21
52	Can proprioceptive training improve motor learning?. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2012**, 108, 3313-21	3.2	85
51	Neck muscle responses evoked by transcranial magnetic stimulation of the human frontal eye fields. *European Journal of Neuroscience*, **2011**, 33, 2155-67	3.5	10
50	Wrist muscle activation, interaction torque and mechanical properties in unskilled throws of different speeds. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2011**, 208, 115-25	2.3	16
49	Deliberate utilization of interaction torques brakes elbow extension in a fast throwing motion. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2011**, 211, 63-72	2.3	12
48	Spatially selective enhancement of proprioceptive acuity following motor learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2011**, 105, 2512-21	3.2	59
47	Somatosensory plasticity and motor learning. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2010**, 30, 5384-93	6.6	194
46	The central nervous system does not minimize energy cost in arm movements. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2010**, 104, 2985-94	3.2	64
45	Effect of trial order and error magnitude on motor learning by observing. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2010**, 104, 1409-16	3.2	19
44	fMRI activation during observation of othersVreach errors. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, **2010**, 22, 1493-503	3.1	44
43	A novel shoulder-elbow mechanism for increasing speed in a multijoint arm movement. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2010**, 203, 601-13	2.3	12
42	Mapping proprioception across a 2D horizontal workspace. *PLoS ONE*, **2010**, 5, e11851	3.7	77
41	The influence of visual perturbations on the neural control of limb stiffness. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2009**, 101, 246-57	3.2	23
40	Limb stiffness is modulated with spatial accuracy requirements during movement in the absence of destabilizing forces. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2009**, 101, 1542-9	3.2	40

39	Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation to the primary motor cortex interferes with motor learning by observing. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, **2009**, 21, 1013-22	3.1	57
38	Visual cues signaling object grasp reduce interference in motor learning. *Journal of Neurophysiology* , **2009**, 102, 2112-20	3.2	44
37	Shape distortion produced by isolated mismatch between vision and proprioception. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2008**, 99, 231-43	3.2	13
36	Distinct haptic cues do not reduce interference when learning to reach in multiple force fields. *PLoS ONE*, **2008**, 3, e1990	3.7	15
35	Motor force field learning influences visual processing of target motion. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2007**, 27, 9975-83	6.6	34
34	Are there distinct neural representations of object and limb dynamics?. *Experimental Brain Research* , **2006**, 173, 689-97	2.3	70
33	Proactive interference as a result of persisting neural representations of previously learned motor skills in primary motor cortex. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, **2006**, 18, 2167-76	3.1	45
32	Motor learning by observing. *Neuron*, **2005**, 46, 153-60	13.9	291
31	Persistence of inter-joint coupling during single-joint elbow flexions after shoulder fixation. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2005**, 163, 252-7	2.3	33
30	Generalization of motor learning based on multiple field exposures and local adaptation. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2005**, 93, 3327-38	3.2	60
29	Learning to control arm stiffness under static conditions. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2004**, 92, 3344-50	3.2	73
28	Kinematics of wrist joint flexion in overarm throws made by skilled subjects. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2004**, 154, 382-94	2.3	29
27	Inter-joint coupling strategy during adaptation to novel viscous loads in human arm movement. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2004**, 92, 754-65	3.2	27
26	Role of cocontraction in arm movement accuracy. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2003**, 89, 2396-405	3.2	424
25	Kinematics and kinetics of multijoint reaching in nonhuman primates. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **2003**, 89, 2667-77	3.2	71
24	Hand-eye coordination for rapid pointing movements. Arm movement direction and distance are specified prior to saccade onset. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2002**, 145, 372-82	2.3	71
23	Method for assessing directional characteristics of non-uniformly sampled neural activity. *Journal of Neuroscience Methods*, **2002**, 113, 187-97	3	13
22	Overlap of internal models in motor cortex for mechanical loads during reaching. *Nature*, **2002**, 417, 938-41	50.4	109

21	Relationship between cocontraction, movement kinematics and phasic muscle activity in single-joint arm movement. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2001**, 140, 171-81	2.3	63
20	Dissociation between hand motion and population vectors from neural activity in motor cortex. *Nature*, **2001**, 413, 161-5	50.4	134
19	Compensation for the effects of head acceleration on jaw movement in speech. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **2001**, 21, 6447-56	6.6	13
18	Compensation for loads during arm movements using equilibrium-point control. *Experimental Brain Research*, **2000**, 135, 474-82	2.3	82
17	Compensation for interaction torques during single- and multijoint limb movement. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **1999**, 82, 2310-26	3.2	212
16	Effects of gravitational load on jaw movements in speech. *Journal of Neuroscience*, **1999**, 19, 9073-80	6.6	24
15	Independent coactivation of shoulder and elbow muscles. *Experimental Brain Research*, **1998**, 123, 355-60	2.3	73
14	Recent tests of the equilibrium-point hypothesis (lambda model). *Motor Control*, **1998**, 2, 189-205	1.3	63
13	Are complex control signals required for human arm movement?. *Journal of Neurophysiology*, **1998**, 79, 1409-24	3.2	222
12	An examination of the degrees of freedom of human jaw motion in speech and mastication. *Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research*, **1997**, 40, 1341-51	2.8	58
11	Phasic and tonic stretch reflexes in muscles with few muscle spindles: human jaw-opener muscles. *Experimental Brain Research*, **1997**, 116, 299-308	2.3	36
10	Command invariants and the frame of reference for human movement. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, **1995**, 18, 770-772	0.9	
9	Spinal stretch reflexes support efficient control of reaching		1
8	Time course of changes in the long latency feedback response parallels the fast process of short term motor adaptation		2
7	Null effects of levodopa on reward- and error-based motor adaptation, savings, and anterograde interference		1
6	Generalizing movement patterns following shoulder fixation		1
5	Neural Signatures of Reward and Sensory Prediction Error in Motor Learning		2
4	Motor learning and transfer: from feedback to feedforward control		1

3	Rapid feedback responses are flexibly coordinated across arm muscles to support goal-directed reaching	1
2	Observational Motor Learning525-540	1
1	Sensorimotor feedback loops are selectively sensitive to reward	1