

Troy A Hornberger

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

61
papers

4,823
citations

87723

38
h-index

133063

59
g-index

92
all docs

92
docs citations

92
times ranked

5541
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Novel insights into the regulation of skeletal muscle protein synthesis as revealed by a new nonradioactive <i>in vivo</i> technique. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1028-1039.	0.2	389
2	CLOCK and BMAL1 regulate <i>MyoD</i> and are necessary for maintenance of skeletal muscle phenotype and function. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 19090-19095.	3.3	299
3	Physiological Hypertrophy of the FHL Muscle Following 8 Weeks of Progressive Resistance Exercise in the Rat. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism</i> , 2004, 29, 16-31.	1.7	281
4	The role of skeletal muscle mTOR in the regulation of mechanical load-induced growth. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2011, 589, 5485-5501.	1.3	238
5	Mechanical stimuli regulate rapamycin-sensitive signalling by a phosphoinositide 3-kinase-, protein kinase B- and growth factor-independent mechanism. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2004, 380, 795-804.	1.7	216
6	Measuring Protein Synthesis With SUNSET. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2013, 41, 107-115.	1.6	199
7	Recent progress toward understanding the molecular mechanisms that regulate skeletal muscle mass. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2011, 23, 1896-1906.	1.7	147
8	The role of mTOR signalling in the regulation of skeletal muscle mass in a rodent model of resistance exercise. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 31142.	1.6	139
9	Regulation of translation factors during hindlimb unloading and denervation of skeletal muscle in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, C179-C187.	2.1	133
10	Mechanotransduction and the regulation of mTORC1 signaling in skeletal muscle. <i>International Journal of Biochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , 2011, 43, 1267-1276.	1.2	131
11	The Role of Diacylglycerol Kinase \uparrow and Phosphatidic Acid in the Mechanical Activation of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin (mTOR) Signaling and Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2014, 289, 1551-1563.	1.6	129
12	Bone and skeletal muscle: Key players in mechanotransduction and potential overlapping mechanisms. <i>Bone</i> , 2015, 80, 24-36.	1.4	114
13	The role of raptor in the mechanical load-induced regulation of mTOR signaling, protein synthesis, and skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 4021-4034.	0.2	110
14	Intracellular signaling specificity in response to uniaxial vs. multiaxial stretch: implications for mechanotransduction. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, C185-C194.	2.1	109
15	The role of mTOR signaling in the regulation of protein synthesis and muscle mass during immobilization in mice. <i>DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms</i> , 2015, 8, 1059-1069.	1.2	108
16	A Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase/Protein Kinase B-independent Activation of Mammalian Target of Rapamycin Signaling Is Sufficient to Induce Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2010, 21, 3258-3268.	0.9	102
17	Smad3 Induces Atrogin-1, Inhibits mTOR and Protein Synthesis, and Promotes Muscle Atrophy In Vivo. <i>Molecular Endocrinology</i> , 2013, 27, 1946-1957.	3.7	102
18	G protein-coupled receptor 56 regulates mechanical overload-induced muscle hypertrophy. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2014, 111, 15756-15761.	3.3	95

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19	Mechanical stimuli and nutrients regulate rapamycin-sensitive signaling through distinct mechanisms in skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2006, 97, 1207-1216.	1.2	88
20	Resistance exercise initiates mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR) translocation and protein complex co-localisation in human skeletal muscle. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2017, 7, 5028.	1.6	86
21	Yesâ€Associated Protein is upâ€regulated by mechanical overload and is sufficient to induce skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2015, 589, 1491-1497.	1.3	82
22	Identifying the Structural Adaptations that Drive the Mechanical Load-Induced Growth of Skeletal Muscle: A Scoping Review. <i>Cells</i> , 2020, 9, 1658.	1.8	79
23	Eccentric contractions increase the phosphorylation of tuberous sclerosis complexâ€2 (TSC2) and alter the targeting of TSC2 and the mechanistic target of rapamycin to the lysosome. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2013, 591, 4611-4620.	1.3	76
24	Selenoprotein-Deficient Transgenic Mice Exhibit Enhanced Exercise-Induced Muscle Growth. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2003, 133, 3091-3097.	1.3	74
25	Mechanical Stimulation Induces mTOR Signaling via an ERK-Independent Mechanism: Implications for a Direct Activation of mTOR by Phosphatidic Acid. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e47258.	1.1	72
26	Muscle Fiber Type-Dependent Differences in the Regulation of Protein Synthesis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e37890.	1.1	70
27	A map of the phosphoproteomic alterations that occur after a bout of maximalâ€intensity contractions. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 5209-5226.	1.3	70
28	PGCâ€1â€ overexpression by <i>in vivo</i> transfection attenuates mitochondrial deterioration of skeletal muscle caused by immobilization. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 4092-4106.	0.2	68
29	Urokinase-type plasminogen activator and macrophages are required for skeletal muscle hypertrophy in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, C1278-C1285.	2.1	64
30	Phosphatidic acid enhances mTOR signaling and resistance exercise induced hypertrophy. <i>Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2014, 11, 29.	1.3	60
31	Eukaryotic initiation factor 2B epsilon induces capâ€dependent translation and skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2011, 589, 3023-3037.	1.3	59
32	Lipid domainâ€dependent regulation of single-cell wound repair. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2014, 25, 1867-1876.	0.9	59
33	Aging does not alter the mechanosensitivity of the p38, p70S6k, and JNK2 signaling pathways in skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2005, 98, 1562-1566.	1.2	53
34	Late progression of renal pathology and cyst enlargement is reduced by rapamycin in a mouse model of nephronophthisis. <i>Kidney International</i> , 2009, 76, 178-182.	2.6	52
35	Muscle intermediate filaments form a stress-transmitting and stress- signaling network in muscle. <i>Journal of Cell Science</i> , 2015, 128, 219-24.	1.2	51
36	A role for Raptor phosphorylation in the mechanical activation of mTOR signaling. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2014, 26, 313-322.	1.7	48

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37	The Hippo Signaling Pathway in the Regulation of Skeletal Muscle Mass and Function. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2018, 46, 92-96.	1.6	48
38	The mechanical activation of mTOR signaling: an emerging role for late endosome/lysosomal targeting. <i>Journal of Muscle Research and Cell Motility</i> , 2014, 35, 11-21.	0.9	45
39	Prioritization of skeletal muscle growth for emergence from hibernation. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2015, 218, 276-84.	0.8	40
40	Translational Control: Implications for Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. <i>Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research</i> , 2002, 403, S178-S187.	0.7	37
41	Macrophage-Specific Expression of Urokinase-Type Plasminogen Activator Promotes Skeletal Muscle Regeneration. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2011, 187, 1448-1457.	0.4	37
42	Resistance Exercise-Induced Hypertrophy: A Potential Role for Rapamycin-Insensitive mTOR. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2019, 47, 188-194.	1.6	37
43	Mapping of the contraction-induced phosphoproteome identifies TRIM28 as a significant regulator of skeletal muscle size and function. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2021, 34, 108796.	2.9	36
44	A D $\text{GK}\beta$ -FoxO-ubiquitin proteolytic axis controls fiber size during skeletal muscle remodeling. <i>Science Signaling</i> , 2018, 11, .	1.6	34
45	Isoenergetic Dietary Protein Restriction Decreases Myosin Heavy Chain IIX Fraction and Myosin Heavy Chain Production in Humans. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 134, 328-334.	1.3	25
46	Identification of mechanically regulated phosphorylation sites on tuberin (TSC2) that control mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR) signaling. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2017, 292, 6987-6997.	1.6	25
47	Multomics-Identified Intervention to Restore Ethanol-Induced Dysregulated Proteostasis and Secondary Sarcopenia in Alcoholic Liver Disease. <i>Cellular Physiology and Biochemistry</i> , 2021, 55, 91-116.	1.1	24
48	Imaging of protein synthesis with puromycin. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, E989; author reply E990.	3.3	23
49	The Overlooked Role of Fiber Length in Mechanical Load-Induced Growth of Skeletal Muscle. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2019, 47, 258-259.	1.6	23
50	Effects of oral phosphatidic acid feeding with or without whey protein on muscle protein synthesis and anabolic signaling in rodent skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of the International Society of Sports Nutrition</i> , 2015, 12, 32.	1.7	21
51	Insights into the role and regulation of TCTP in skeletal muscle. <i>Oncotarget</i> , 2017, 8, 18754-18772.	0.8	21
52	mTORC1 mediates fiber type-specific regulation of protein synthesis and muscle size during denervation. <i>Cell Death Discovery</i> , 2021, 7, 74.	2.0	20
53	Weight Pulling: A Novel Mouse Model of Human Progressive Resistance Exercise. <i>Cells</i> , 2021, 10, 2459.	1.8	20
54	New roles for Smad signaling and phosphatidic acid in the regulation of skeletal muscle mass. <i>F1000prime Reports</i> , 2014, 6, 20.	5.9	19

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55	A deep analysis of the proteomic and phosphoproteomic alterations that occur in skeletal muscle after the onset of immobilization. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2021, 599, 2887-2906.	1.3	13
56	Optimal Temperature for Hypothermia Intervention in Mouse Model of Skeletal Muscle Ischemia Reperfusion Injury. <i>Cellular and Molecular Bioengineering</i> , 2011, 4, 717-723.	1.0	7
57	Commentaries on Viewpoint: The rigorous study of exercise adaptations: Why mRNA might not be enough. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2016, 121, 597-600.	1.2	6
58	Identifying Novel Signaling Pathways: An Exercise Scientists Guide to Phosphoproteomics. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2018, 46, 76-85.	1.6	5
59	Temporal mechanically-induced signaling events in bone and dorsal root ganglion neurons after in vivo bone loading. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0192760.	1.1	3
60	The Role of mTOR in Mechanical Load Induced Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2011, 25, 1105.1.	0.2	0
61	A Novel DGKK-FoxO-Ubiquitin Proteolytic Axis Controls Fiber Size During Skeletal Muscle Remodeling. <i>SSRN Electronic Journal</i> , 0, , .	0.4	0