

Danielle R. Reed

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4490157/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

136
papers

10,664
citations

30551

56
h-index

39744

98
g-index

158
all docs

158
docs citations

158
times ranked

10268
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Massively collaborative crowdsourced research on COVID19 and the chemical senses: Insights and outcomes. <i>Food Quality and Preference</i> , 2022, 97, 104483.	2.3	8
2	NIH Workshop Report: sensory nutrition and disease. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 113, 232-245.	2.2	19
3	Divergent bitter and sweet taste perception intensity in chronic rhinosinusitis patients. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2021, 11, 857-865.	1.5	13
4	Denatonium benzoate bitter taste perception in chronic rhinosinusitis subgroups. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2021, 11, 967-975.	1.5	9
5	Bitter Taste Receptors and Chronic Otitis Media. <i>Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery</i> , 2021, 165, 290-299.	1.1	2
6	Genetics of mouse behavioral and peripheral neural responses to sucrose. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2021, 32, 51-69.	1.0	2
7	Genetic controls of Tas1r3-independent sucrose consumption in mice. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2021, 32, 70-93.	1.0	2
8	The GSDMB rs7216389 SNP is associated with chronic rhinosinusitis in a multi-institutional cohort. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2021, 11, 1647-1653.	1.5	2
9	<i>SCENTinel 1.0</i>: Development of a Rapid Test to Screen for Smell Loss. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2021, 46, .	1.1	21
10	Recent Smell Loss Is the Best Predictor of COVID-19 Among Individuals With Recent Respiratory Symptoms. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2021, 46, .	1.1	119
11	Objective sensory testing methods reveal a higher prevalence of olfactory loss in COVID-19-positive patients compared to subjective methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2020, 45, 865-874.	1.1	120
12	Cellular context of IL-33 expression dictates impact on anti-helminth immunity. <i>Science Immunology</i> , 2020, 5, .	5.6	73
13	Identifying Treatments for Taste and Smell Disorders: Gaps and Opportunities. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2020, 45, 493-502.	1.1	32
14	More Than Smell—COVID-19 Is Associated With Severe Impairment of Smell, Taste, and Chemesthesis. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2020, 45, 609-622.	1.1	375
15	Studies of Human Twins Reveal Genetic Variation That Affects Dietary Fat Perception. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2020, 45, 467-481.	1.1	6
16	Tissue-dependent expression of bitter receptor TAS2R38 mRNA. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2019, 44, 33-40.	1.1	10
17	Chemosensory Changes from Cancer Treatment and Their Effects on Patients' Food Behavior: A Scoping Review. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2019, 11, 2285.	1.7	55
18	Associations between brain structure and perceived intensity of sweet and bitter tastes. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019, 363, 103-108.	1.2	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Sensory nutrition: The role of taste in the reviews of commercial food products. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 209, 112579.	1.0	26
20	New insight into human sweet taste: a genome-wide association study of the perception and intake of sweet substances. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 109, 1724-1737.	2.2	53
21	Bitter and sweet taste tests are reflective of disease status in chronic rhinosinusitis. <i>Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology: in Practice</i> , 2018, 6, 1078-1080.	2.0	29
22	Bivariate genome-wide association analysis strengthens the role of bitter receptor clusters on chromosomes 7 and 12 in human bitter taste. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2018, 19, 678.	1.2	16
23	Personalized expression of bitter "taste"™ receptors in human skin. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0205322.	1.1	38
24	Taste Exam: A Brief and Validated Test. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2018, , .	0.2	7
25	The Role of Quinine-Responsive Taste Receptor Family 2 in Airway Immune Defense and Chronic Rhinosinusitis. <i>Frontiers in Immunology</i> , 2018, 9, 624.	2.2	35
26	Burly1 is a mouse QTL for lean body mass that maps to a 0.8-Mb region of chromosome 2. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2018, 29, 325-343.	1.0	3
27	Activation of airway epithelial bitter taste receptors by <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> quinolones modulates calcium, cyclic-AMP, and nitric oxide signaling. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2018, 293, 9824-9840.	1.6	89
28	Genetic analysis of impaired trimethylamine metabolism using whole exome sequencing. <i>BMC Medical Genetics</i> , 2017, 18, 11.	2.1	9
29	Flavones modulate respiratory epithelial innate immunity: Anti-inflammatory effects and activation of the T2R14 receptor. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2017, 292, 8484-8497.	1.6	97
30	Caffeine Bitterness is Related to Daily Caffeine Intake and Bitter Receptor mRNA Abundance in Human Taste Tissue. <i>Perception</i> , 2017, 46, 245-256.	0.5	33
31	Adiposity QTL Adip20 decomposes into at least four loci when dissected using congenic strains. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0188972.	1.1	4
32	Individual Differences Among Children in Sucrose Detection Thresholds. <i>Nursing Research</i> , 2016, 65, 3-12.	0.8	81
33	The development of sweet taste: From biology to hedonics. <i>Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders</i> , 2016, 17, 171-178.	2.6	139
34	Sweet Taste Perception is Associated with Body Mass Index at the Phenotypic and Genotypic Level. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2016, 19, 465-471.	0.3	13
35	<i>TAS2R38</i> genotype predicts surgical outcome in nonpolypoid chronic rhinosinusitis. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2016, 6, 25-33.	1.5	91
36	Is the Association Between Sweet and Bitter Perception due to Genetic Variation?. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2016, 41, 737-744.	1.1	21

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Genetics of Amino Acid Taste and Appetite. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2016, 7, 806S-822S.	2.9	64
38	Variation in the TAS2R31 bitter taste receptor gene relates to liking for the nonnutritive sweetener Acesulfame-K among children and adults. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2016, 6, 39135.	1.6	23
39	T2R38 genotype is correlated with sinonasal quality of life in homozygous Δ F508 cystic fibrosis patients. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2016, 6, 356-361.	1.5	50
40	A role for airway taste receptor modulation in the treatment of upper respiratory infections. <i>Expert Review of Respiratory Medicine</i> , 2016, 10, 157-170.	1.0	10
41	A Common Genetic Influence on Human Intensity Ratings of Sugars and High-Potency Sweeteners. <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> , 2015, 18, 361-367.	0.3	61
42	Children's perceptions about medicines: individual differences and taste. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2015, 15, 130.	0.7	39
43	Recent Advances in Fatty Acid Perception and Genetics. <i>Advances in Nutrition</i> , 2015, 6, 353S-360S.	2.9	34
44	"A Spoonful of Sugar Helps the Medicine Go Down": Bitter Masking by Sucrose Among Children and Adults. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2015, 40, 17-25.	1.1	63
45	Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies six novel loci associated with habitual coffee consumption. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 20, 647-656.	4.1	235
46	Functional Analyses of Bitter Taste Receptors in Domestic Cats (<i>Felis catus</i>). <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0139670.	1.1	42
47	Body Composition QTLs Identified in Intercross Populations Are Reproducible in Consomic Mouse Strains. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0141494.	1.1	9
48	Preferences for Salty and Sweet Tastes Are Elevated and Related to Each Other during Childhood. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e92201.	1.1	153
49	Age-Related Differences in Bitter Taste and Efficacy of Bitter Blockers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103107.	1.1	55
50	The bitter taste receptor T2R38 is an independent risk factor for chronic rhinosinusitis requiring sinus surgery. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2014, 4, 3-7.	1.5	142
51	The Bamboo-Eating Giant Panda (<i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>) Has a Sweet Tooth: Behavioral and Molecular Responses to Compounds That Taste Sweet to Humans. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e93043.	1.1	12
52	The maize <i>brown midrib2</i> (<i>bm2</i>) gene encodes a methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase that contributes to lignin accumulation. <i>Plant Journal</i> , 2014, 77, 380-392.	2.8	94
53	Genetics of Taste Receptors. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 20, 2669-2683.	0.9	153
54	The Bad Taste of Medicines: Overview of Basic Research on Bitter Taste. <i>Clinical Therapeutics</i> , 2013, 35, 1225-1246.	1.1	196

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Human bitter perception correlates with bitter receptor messenger RNA expression in taste cells. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 98, 1136-1143.	2.2	88
56	Genetics of the taste receptor T2R38 correlates with chronic rhinosinusitis necessitating surgical intervention. <i>International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology</i> , 2013, 3, 184-187.	1.5	93
57	QTL Analysis of Dietary Obesity in C57BL/6byj X 129P3/J F2 Mice: Diet- and Sex-Dependent Effects. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e68776.	1.1	21
58	Genetic Analysis of Chemosensory Traits in Human Twins. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2012, 37, 869-881.	1.1	82
59	A Genome-Wide Study on the Perception of the Odorants Androstenone and Galaxolide. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2012, 37, 541-552.	1.1	33
60	The proof is in the pudding: children prefer lower fat but higher sugar than do mothers. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2012, 36, 1285-1291.	1.6	72
61	Reply to Zhao and Zhang: Loss of taste receptor function in mammals is directly related to feeding specializations. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, .	3.3	5
62	Heritable differences in chemosensory ability among humans. <i>Flavour</i> , 2012, 1, .	2.3	22
63	Major taste loss in carnivorous mammals. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2012, 109, 4956-4961.	3.3	237
64	Relationship Between Bitter-Taste Receptor Genotype and Solid Medication Formulation Usage Among Young Children: A Retrospective Analysis. <i>Clinical Therapeutics</i> , 2012, 34, 728-733.	1.1	28
65	Obesity: lessons from evolution and the environment. <i>Obesity Reviews</i> , 2012, 13, 910-922.	3.1	59
66	T2R38 taste receptor polymorphisms underlie susceptibility to upper respiratory infection. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2012, 122, 4145-4159.	3.9	474
67	Sweet Taste Receptor Gene Variation and Aspartame Taste in Primates and Other Species. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2011, 36, 453-475.	1.1	38
68	The Gustatory and Olfactory Systems During Infancy: Implications for Development of Feeding Behaviors in the High-Risk Neonate. <i>Clinics in Perinatology</i> , 2011, 38, 627-641.	0.8	83
69	Body fat distribution and organ weights of 14 common strains and a 22-strain consomic panel of rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2011, 103, 523-529.	1.0	27
70	Genetics of sweet taste preferences. <i>Flavour and Fragrance Journal</i> , 2011, 26, 286-294.	1.2	67
71	Psychophysical Dissection of Genotype Effects on Human Bitter Perception. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2011, 36, 161-167.	1.1	53
72	Excretion and Perception of a Characteristic Odor in Urine after Asparagus Ingestion: a Psychophysical and Genetic Study. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2011, 36, 9-17.	1.1	53

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Age modifies the genotype-phenotype relationship for the bitter receptor TAS2R38. <i>BMC Genetics</i> , 2010, 11, 60.	2.7	156
74	The perception of quinine taste intensity is associated with common genetic variants in a bitter receptor cluster on chromosome 12. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 2010, 19, 4278-4285.	1.4	125
75	Genetics of Taste and Smell. <i>Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science</i> , 2010, 94, 213-240.	0.9	212
76	Gustation Genetics: Sweet Gustducin!. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2010, 35, 549-550.	1.1	8
77	A marker of growth differs between adolescents with high vs. low sugar preference. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2009, 96, 574-580.	1.0	120
78	Heritable Variation in Fat Preference. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2009, , 395-415.	0.0	1
79	Reduced body weight is a common effect of gene knockout in mice. <i>BMC Genetics</i> , 2008, 9, 4.	2.7	85
80	Calcium taste preferences: genetic analysis and genome screen of C57BL/6J \times PWK/PhJ hybrid mice. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2008, 7, 618-628.	1.1	25
81	QTL for Body Composition on Chromosome 7 Detected Using a Chromosome Substitution Mouse Strain. <i>Obesity</i> , 2008, 16, 483-487.	1.5	11
82	Animal Models of Gene \times Nutrient Interactions. <i>Obesity</i> , 2008, 16, S23-7.	1.5	12
83	Birth of a New Breed of Supertaster. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2008, 33, 489-491.	1.1	32
84	Involvement of T1R3 in calcium-magnesium taste. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2008, 34, 338-348.	1.0	73
85	Twin Study of the Heritability of Recognition Thresholds for Sour and Salty Taste. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2007, 32, 749-754.	1.1	89
86	Forty mouse strain survey of water and sodium intake. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 91, 620-631.	1.0	67
87	Forty mouse strain survey of body composition. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 91, 593-600.	1.0	100
88	Forty mouse strain survey of voluntary calcium intake, blood calcium, and bone mineral content. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 91, 632-643.	1.0	44
89	Genetic loci affecting body weight and fatness in a C57BL/6J \times PWK/PhJ mouse intercross. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2007, 18, 839-851.	1.0	14
90	Taste as the Gatekeeper of Personalized Nutrition. , 2007, , 115-132.		3

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Diverse tastes: Genetics of sweet and bitter perception. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2006, 88, 215-226.	1.0	151
92	Cats Lack a Sweet Taste Receptor. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2006, 136, 1932S-1934S.	1.3	68
93	The Human Sweet Tooth. <i>BMC Oral Health</i> , 2006, 6, S17.	0.8	57
94	Quantitative trait loci for individual adipose depot weights in C57BL/6ByJ x 129P3/J F2 mice. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2006, 17, 1065-1077.	1.0	30
95	A locus on mouse Chromosome 9 (Adip5) affects the relative weight of the gonadal but not retroperitoneal adipose depot. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2006, 17, 1078-1092.	1.0	18
96	Heritability and Genetic Covariation of Sensitivity to PROP, SOA, Quinine HCl, and Caffeine. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2006, 31, 403-413.	1.1	101
97	The Molecular Basis of Individual Differences in Phenylthiocarbamide and Propylthiouracil Bitterness Perception. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2005, 15, 322-327.	1.8	625
98	Pseudogenization of a Sweet-Receptor Gene Accounts for Cats' Indifference toward Sugar. <i>PLoS Genetics</i> , 2005, 1, e3.	1.5	203
99	No Relationship between Sequence Variation in Protein Coding Regions of the Tas1r3 Gene and Saccharin Preference in Rats. <i>Chemical Senses</i> , 2005, 30, 231-240.	1.1	25
100	Genetic and Environmental Determinants of Bitter Perception and Sweet Preferences. <i>Pediatrics</i> , 2005, 115, e216-e222.	1.0	456
101	Allelic Variation of the Tas1r3 Taste Receptor Gene Selectively Affects Behavioral and Neural Taste Responses to Sweeteners in the F2 Hybrids between C57BL/6ByJ and 129P3/J Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 2296-2303.	1.7	84
102	Polymorphisms in the Taste Receptor Gene (Tas1r3) Region Are Associated with Saccharin Preference in 30 Mouse Strains. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 938-946.	1.7	169
103	Bitter Receptor Gene (TAS2R38), 6-n-Propylthiouracil (PROP) Bitterness and Alcohol Intake. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2004, 28, 1629-1637.	1.4	346
104	Progress in Human Bitter Phenylthiocarbamide Genetics. , 2004, , .		2
105	The Human Sweet Tooth and Its Relationship to Obesity. <i>Nutrition and Disease Prevention</i> , 2004, , 51-70.	0.1	3
106	Research issues in genetic testing of adolescents for obesity. <i>Nutrition Reviews</i> , 2004, 62, 307-20.	2.6	7
107	Loci on Chromosomes 2, 4, 9, and 16 for body weight, body length, and adiposity identified in a genome scan of an F 2 intercross between the 129P3/J and C57BL/6ByJ mouse strains. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2003, 14, 302-313.	1.0	49
108	Voluntary Ethanol Consumption by Mice: Genome-Wide Analysis of Quantitative Trait Loci and Their Interactions in a C57BL/6ByJ x 129P3/J F2 Intercross. <i>Genome Research</i> , 2002, 12, 1257-1268.	2.4	52

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Genetics of Sweet Taste. ACS Symposium Series, 2002, , 40-51.	0.5	1
110	Genetics of sweet taste preferences. Pure and Applied Chemistry, 2002, 74, 1135-1140.	0.9	19
111	Genetic, physical, and comparative map of the subtelomeric region of mouse Chromosome 4. Mammalian Genome, 2002, 13, 5-19.	1.0	18
112	Food intake, water intake, and drinking spout side preference of 28 mouse strains. Behavior Genetics, 2002, 32, 435-443.	1.4	560
113	The genetics of phenylthiocarbamide perception. Annals of Human Biology, 2001, 28, 111-142.	0.4	268
114	Nutrient preference and diet-induced adiposity in C57BL/6ByJ and 129P3/J mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2001, 72, 603-613.	1.0	109
115	High-resolution genetic mapping of the saccharin preference locus (Sac) and the putative sweet taste receptor (T1R1) gene (Gpr70) to mouse distal Chromosome 4. Mammalian Genome, 2001, 12, 13-16.	1.0	114
116	A genome-wide scan suggests a locus on chromosome 1â€™23 contributes to normal variation in plasma cholesterol concentration. Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2001, 79, 262-269.	1.7	29
117	Leptin resistance is associated with extreme obesity and aggregates in families. International Journal of Obesity, 2001, 25, 1471-1473.	1.6	55
118	X-linkage does not account for the absence of father-son similarity in plasma uric acid concentrations. , 2000, 92, 142-146.		10
119	Resemblance for Body Mass Index in Families of Obese African American and European American Women. Obesity, 2000, 8, 360-366.	4.0	26
120	Genome Scan for Human Obesity and Linkage to Markers in 20q13. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 64, 196-209.	2.6	218
121	Localization of a Gene for Bitter-Taste Perception to Human Chromosome 5p15. American Journal of Human Genetics, 1999, 64, 1478-1480.	2.6	129
122	Dieting, Exercise, or Disordered Eating Does Not Account for Extremes of Body Weight within Families. Obesity, 1998, 6, 332-337.	4.0	1
123	Heritable variation in food preferences and their contribution to obesity. Behavior Genetics, 1997, 27, 373-387.	1.4	175
124	Sucrose consumption in mice: Major influence of two genetic Loci affecting peripheral sensory responses. Mammalian Genome, 1997, 8, 545-548.	1.0	121
125	Intake of ethanol, sodium chloride, sucrose, citric acid, and quinine hydrochloride solutions by mice: A genetic analysis. Behavior Genetics, 1996, 26, 563-573.	1.4	127
126	Propylthiouracil Tasting: Determination of Underlying Threshold Distributions using Maximum Likelihood. Chemical Senses, 1995, 20, 529-533.	1.1	72

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Absence of Linkage Between Human Obesity and the Mouse Agouti Homologous Region (20q11.2) or Other Markers Spanning Chromosome 20q. <i>Obesity</i> , 1995, 3, 559-562.	4.0	14
128	Obesity in Families of Extremely Obese Women. <i>Obesity</i> , 1993, 1, 167-172.	4.0	9
129	RFLP for Bgl II at the human neurofilament medium chain (NEF3) gene locus. <i>Nucleic Acids Research</i> , 1992, 20, 1429-1429.	6.5	1
130	Human Bg/III/Bc/I RFLP recognized by 5' region of human MAP 2 gene probe. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , 1992, 1, 655-655.	1.4	0
131	Experience with a macronutrient source influences subsequent macronutrient selection. <i>Appetite</i> , 1992, 18, 223-232.	1.8	19
132	Sham-feeding sucrose or corn oil stimulates food intake in rats. <i>Appetite</i> , 1991, 17, 97-103.	1.8	16
133	Sham-feeding of corn oil by rats: Sensory and postingestive factors. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1990, 47, 779-781.	1.0	33
134	Diet composition alters the acceptance of fat by rats. <i>Appetite</i> , 1990, 14, 219-230.	1.8	46
135	Weight cycling in female rats increases dietary fat selection and adiposity. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1988, 42, 389-395.	1.0	76
136	Tolerance to hypothermia induced by ethanol depends on specific drug effects. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1986, 89, 45-51.	1.5	26