

LÃ¡rke Smidt Gasbjerg

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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52
papers

1,573
citations

331259

21
h-index

315357

38
g-index

52
all docs

52
docs citations

52
times ranked

1336
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Separate and Combined Glucometabolic Effects of Endogenous Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide and Glucagon-like Peptide 1 in Healthy Individuals. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 906-917.	0.3	118
2	The Gluco- and Liporegulatory and Vasodilatory Effects of Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide (GIP) Are Abolished by an Antagonist of the Human GIP Receptor. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2017, 66, 2363-2371.	0.3	88
3	Species-specific action of (Pro3)GIP as a full agonist at human GIP receptors, but a partial agonist and competitive antagonist at rat and mouse GIP receptors. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 173, 27-38.	2.7	86
4	Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonism or DPP-4 inhibition does not accelerate neoplasia in carcinogen treated mice. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2012, 179, 91-100.	1.9	81
5	Effects of combined GIP and GLP-1 infusion on energy intake, appetite and energy expenditure in overweight/obese individuals: a randomised, crossover study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2019, 62, 665-675.	2.9	81
6	N-terminally and C-terminally truncated forms of glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide are high-affinity competitive antagonists of the human GIP receptor. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 173, 826-838.	2.7	72
7	GIP(3-30)NH ₂ is an efficacious GIP receptor antagonist in humans: a randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled, crossover study. <i>Diabetologia</i> , 2018, 61, 413-423.	2.9	66
8	Human GIP(3-30)NH ₂ inhibits G protein-dependent as well as G protein-independent signaling and is selective for the GIP receptor with high-affinity binding to primate but not rodent GIP receptors. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 150, 97-107.	2.0	65
9	Evaluation of the incretin effect in humans using GIP and GLP-1 receptor antagonists. <i>Peptides</i> , 2020, 125, 170183.	1.2	61
10	Biased and Constitutive Signaling in the CC-chemokine Receptor CCR5 by Manipulating the Interface between Transmembrane Helices 6 and 7. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2013, 288, 12511-12521.	1.6	59
11	Glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor antagonists as anti-diabetic agents. <i>Peptides</i> , 2018, 100, 173-181.	1.2	56
12	GIP(3-30)NH ₂ is a potent competitive antagonist of the GIP receptor and effectively inhibits GIP-mediated insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin release. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 131, 78-88.	2.0	55
13	GLP-2 and GIP exert separate effects on bone turnover: A randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study in healthy young men. <i>Bone</i> , 2019, 125, 178-185.	1.4	45
14	The Role of Incretins on Insulin Function and Glucose Homeostasis. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 162, .	1.4	43
15	Separate and Combined Effects of GIP and GLP-1 Infusions on Bone Metabolism in Overweight Men Without Diabetes. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2019, 104, 2953-2960.	1.8	41
16	No Acute Effects of Exogenous Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide on Energy Intake, Appetite, or Energy Expenditure When Added to Treatment With a Long-Acting Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonist in Men With Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2020, 43, 588-596.	4.3	38
17	GIP and GLP-1 Receptor Antagonism During a Meal in Healthy Individuals. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 105, e725-e738.	1.8	37
18	The bile acid-sequestering resin sevelamer eliminates the acute stimulatory effect of endogenously released bile acids in patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 20, 362-369.	2.2	33

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19	Effect of Intracoronary and Intravenous Melatonin on Myocardial Salvage Index in Patients with ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction: a Randomized Placebo Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of Cardiovascular Translational Research</i> , 2017, 10, 470-479.	1.1	32
20	GLP-1 and GIP receptor signaling in beta cells – A review of receptor interactions and co-stimulation. <i>Peptides</i> , 2022, 151, 170749.	1.2	29
21	Circulating Glucagon 1-61 Regulates Blood Glucose by Increasing Insulin Secretion and Hepatic Glucose Production. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2017, 21, 1452-1460.	2.9	28
22	Glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide (GIP) and cardiovascular disease. <i>Peptides</i> , 2020, 125, 170174.	1.2	27
23	Molecular interactions of full-length and truncated GIP peptides with the GIP receptor – A comprehensive review. <i>Peptides</i> , 2020, 125, 170224.	1.2	27
24	GIP and the gut-bone axis – Physiological, pathophysiological and potential therapeutic implications. <i>Peptides</i> , 2020, 125, 170197.	1.2	25
25	The role of endogenous GIP and GLP-1 in postprandial bone homeostasis. <i>Bone</i> , 2020, 140, 115553.	1.4	25
26	Signaling via G proteins mediates tumorigenic effects of GPR87. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2017, 30, 9-18.	1.7	21
27	Increased Body Weight and Fat Mass After Subchronic GIP Receptor Antagonist, but Not GLP-2 Receptor Antagonist, Administration in Rats. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2019, 10, 492.	1.5	21
28	Effects of endogenous GIP in patients with type 2 diabetes. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 185, 33-45.	1.9	21
29	LEAP2 reduces postprandial glucose excursions and ad libitum food intake in healthy men. <i>Cell Reports Medicine</i> , 2022, 3, 100582.	3.3	21
30	GIP TM s effect on bone metabolism is reduced by the selective GIP receptor antagonist GIP(3 TM)NH ₂ . <i>Bone</i> , 2020, 130, 115079.	1.4	20
31	Extracellular Disulfide Bridges Serve Different Purposes in Two Homologous Chemokine Receptors, CCR1 and CCR5. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 84, 335-345.	1.0	18
32	GIP TM s involvement in the pathophysiology of type 2 diabetes. <i>Peptides</i> , 2020, 125, 170178.	1.2	18
33	The role of GLP-1 in the postprandial effects of acarbose in type 2 diabetes. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 184, 383-394.	1.9	15
34	Exendin(9 TM)NH ₂ : Recommendations for clinical use based on a systematic literature review. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 23, 2419-2436.	2.2	15
35	Dose-dependent efficacy of the glucose-independent insulintropic polypeptide (<sc>GIP</sc> receptor antagonist <sc>GIP</sc>(3 TM)NH ₂ on <sc>GIP</sc> actions in humans. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 23, 68-74.	2.2	14
36	GIP and GLP-2 together improve bone turnover in humans supporting GIPR-GLP-2R co-agonists as future osteoporosis treatment. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2022, 176, 106058.	3.1	13

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37	64-OR: Postprandial Effects of Endogenous Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide in Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, .	0.3	10
38	GIP(3-30)NH ₂ – a tool for the study of GIP physiology. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 55, 31-40.	1.7	8
39	Glucose-metabolic effects of oral and intravenous alcohol administration in men. <i>Endocrine Connections</i> , 2019, 8, 1372-1382.	0.8	7
40	Acute concomitant glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor antagonism during glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonism does not affect appetite, resting energy expenditure or food intake in patients with type 2 diabetes and overweight/obesity. <i>Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 24, 1882-1887.	2.2	5
41	N-terminal alterations turn the gut hormone GLP-2 into an antagonist with gradual loss of GLP-2 receptor selectivity towards more GLP-1 receptor interaction. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 179, 4473-4485.	2.7	5
42	The Combination of Fosfomycin, Metronidazole, and Recombinant Human Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor is Stable in vitro and Has Maintained Antibacterial Activity. <i>Drug Research</i> , 2018, 68, 349-354.	0.7	4
43	The effect of acute intragastric vs. intravenous alcohol administration on inflammation markers, blood lipids and gallbladder motility in healthy men. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2020, 87, 29-37.	0.8	4
44	Worsening Postural Tachycardia Syndrome Is Associated With Increased Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Secretion. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2022, 79, HYPERTENSIONAHA12117852.	1.3	4
45	Postprandial Effects of Individual and Combined GIP and GLP-1 Receptor Antagonization in Healthy Subjects. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2018, 67, 145-OR.	0.3	3
46	89-LB: The Effect of GIP on Plasma Glucose in a Setting of Prandial Insulin Overdose and Physical Activity after Meal Intake in Patients with Type 1 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, .	0.3	3
47	Metabolic effects of 1-week binge drinking and fast food intake during Roskilde Festival in young healthy male adults. <i>European Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2021, 185, 23-32.	1.9	2
48	1976-P: Physiological Effects of GIP(1-30)NH ₂ in Healthy Subjects. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 1976-P.	0.3	1
49	The Location of Missense Variants in the Human GIP Gene Is Indicative for Natural Selection. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 0, 13, .	1.5	1
50	Endogenous Glucose-Dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide Contributes to Sitagliptin-Mediated Improvement in Beta Cell Function in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. <i>Diabetes</i> , 0, , .	0.3	1
51	The Effect of Ethanol on Inflammation Markers and FGF-21 in Healthy Individuals. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2018, 67, .	0.3	0
52	Gastric Aspiration Improves Postprandial Glucose Tolerance Without Causing a Compensatory Increase in Appetite and Food Intake. <i>Obesity Surgery</i> , 2022, 32, 1385-1390.	1.1	0