Gordon S Mitchell

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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176 papers	9,120 citations	38660 50 h-index	45213 90 g-index
179 all docs	179 docs citations	179 times ranked	3359 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Daily acute intermittent hypoxia enhances serotonergic innervation of hypoglossal motor nuclei in rats with and without cervical spinal injury. Experimental Neurology, 2022, 347, 113903.	2.0	2
2	Therapeutic acute intermittent hypoxia: A translational roadmap for spinal cord injury and neuromuscular disease. Experimental Neurology, 2022, 347, 113891.	2.0	39
3	Acute intermittent hypoxia and respiratory muscle recruitment in people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: A preliminary study. Experimental Neurology, 2022, 347, 113890.	2.0	13
4	Acute intermittent hypercapnicâ€hypoxia elicits central neural respiratory motor plasticity in humans. Journal of Physiology, 2022, , .	1.3	9
5	Phrenic Motor Neuron Fractalkine Expression After Intermittent Hypoxia and Spinal Cord Injury. FASEB Journal, 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
6	Silent hypoxaemia in COVIDâ€19 patients. Journal of Physiology, 2021, 599, 1057-1065.	1.3	64
7	Crossing the bloodâ€“brain barrier with carbon dots: uptake mechanism andin vivocargo delivery. Nanoscale Advances, 2021, 3, 3942-3953.	2.2	34
8	Baseline Arterial CO2 Pressure Regulates Acute Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Phrenic Long-Term Facilitation in Rats. Frontiers in Physiology, 2021, 12, 573385.	1.3	10
9	Mechanisms of severe acute intermittent hypoxia-induced phrenic long-term facilitation. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2021, 125, 1146-1156.	0.9	13
10	Serotonergic innervation of respiratory motor nuclei after cervical spinal injury: Impact of intermittent hypoxia. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 338, 113609.	2.0	12
11	Protocol-Specific Effects of Intermittent Hypoxia Pre-Conditioning on Phrenic Motor Plasticity in Rats with Chronic Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2021, 38, 1292-1305.	1.7	14
12	Effect of acute intermittent hypoxia on cortico-diaphragmatic conduction in healthy humans. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 339, 113651.	2.0	8
13	Prolonged acute intermittent hypoxia improves forelimb reach-to-grasp function in a rat model of chronic cervical spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 340, 113672.	2.0	12
14	Acute morphine blocks spinal respiratory motor plasticity via longâ€latency mechanisms that require tollâ€like receptor 4 signalling. Journal of Physiology, 2021, 599, 3771-3797.	1.3	3
15	Cervical spinal injury compromises caudal spinal tissue oxygenation and undermines acute intermittent hypoxia-induced phrenic long-term facilitation. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 342, 113726.	2.0	13
16	Single-session effects of acute intermittent hypoxia on breathing function after human spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 342, 113735.	2.0	24
17	Daily acute intermittent hypoxia enhances phrenic motor output and stimulus-evoked phrenic responses in rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2021, 126, 777-790.	0.9	4
18	Phrenic motor neuron survival below cervical spinal cord hemisection. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 346, 113832.	2.0	6

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19	Systemic inflammation suppresses spinal respiratory motor plasticity via mechanisms that require serine/threonine protein phosphatase activity. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2021, 18, 28.	3.1	18
20	Acute intermittent hypoxia boosts spinal plasticity in humans with tetraplegia. Experimental Neurology, 2021, 335, 113483.	2.0	27
21	Adenosine 2A receptor inhibition protects phrenic motor neurons from cell death induced by protein synthesis inhibition. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 323, 113067.	2.0	10
22	Reliability of diaphragmatic motor-evoked potentials induced by transcranial magnetic stimulation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2020, 129, 1393-1404.	1.2	13
23	Hypoxia-induced hypotension elicits adenosine-dependent phrenic long-term facilitation after carotid denervation. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 333, 113429.	2.0	11
24	Mild to Moderate Sleep Apnea Is Linked to Hypoxia-induced Motor Recovery after Spinal Cord Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 202, 887-890.	2.5	15
25	Editorial: Neuromodulatory Control of Brainstem Function in Health and Disease. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 86.	1.4	1
26	Synergy between Acute Intermittent Hypoxia and Task-Specific Training. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2020, 48, 125-132.	1.6	22
27	Spinal AMP kinase activity differentially regulates phrenic motor plasticity. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2020, 128, 523-533.	1.2	9
28	Circadian clock genes and respiratory neuroplasticity genes oscillate in the phrenic motor system. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R1058-R1067.	0.9	15
29	Cervical spinal 5-HT_{2A} and 5-HT_{2B} receptors are both necessary for moderate acute intermittent hypoxia-induced phrenic long-term facilitation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 127, 432-443.	1.2	39
30	Prednisolone Pretreatment Enhances Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Plasticity in Persons With Chronic Incomplete Spinal Cord Injury. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2019, 33, 911-921.	1.4	31
31	Protein kinase Cî´ constrains the Sâ€pathway to phrenic motor facilitation elicited by spinal 5â€HT 7 receptors or severe acute intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 481-498.	1.3	18
32	Cervical spinal contusion alters Na+-K+-2Cl- and K+-Cl- cation-chloride cotransporter expression in phrenic motor neurons. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2019, 261, 15-23.	0.7	14
33	Mechanisms of compensatory plasticity for respiratory motor neuron death. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2019, 265, 32-39.	0.7	9
34	Circulatory control of phrenic motor plasticity. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2019, 265, 19-23.	0.7	14
35	Cancer cachexia impairs neural respiratory drive in hypoxia but not hypercapnia. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2019, 10, 63-72.	2.9	9
36	Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia and Respiratory Motor Plasticity after Cervical Spinal Cord Contusion. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 731.4.	0.2	0

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37	Neurochemical Plasticity of Phrenic Motor Neuron Adenosine 2A Receptors: Effects of Cervical Spinal Injury and Intermittent Hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 844.9.	0.2	0
38	Neurochemical Plasticity of Serotonin Receptors on Phrenic Motor Neurons: Effects of Cervical Spinal Injury and Intermittent Hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 844.8.	0.2	0
39	Impact of Intermittent Hypoxia Protocol on Phosphoâ€p38 and Phosphoâ€ERK MAP Kinase Expression within Phrenic Motoneurons. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 844.1.	0.2	0
40	Circadian Clock Gene Expression in Regions of Interest to Respiratory Control. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 844.5.	0.2	0
41	DARPPâ€32 and Cdk5 Expression in the Ventral Cervical Spinal Cord of Rats. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, .	0.2	0
42	Daily acute, but not chronic, intermittent hypoxia enhances phrenic motor plasticity in chronic cervical spinal cord injury. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 731.6.	0.2	0
43	Impact of Dietary Folate on Respiratory Recovery after Cervical SCI. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 731.5.	0.2	0
44	Adenosine 2A Receptor Antagonism in Acute Cervical Contusion/Compression Injury Preserves Serotoninâ€Dependent Phrenic Motor Plasticity. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, .	0.2	0
45	Adenosine A 1 Receptor Expression on Phrenic Motor Neurons after Cervical Spinal Injury and Different Intermittent Hypoxia Exposures. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 844.10.	0.2	0
46	Phrenic motor neuron adenosine 2A receptors elicit phrenic motor facilitation. Journal of Physiology, 2018, 596, 1501-1512.	1.3	25
47	Intermittent but not sustained moderate hypoxia elicits long-term facilitation of hypoglossal motor output. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 256, 15-20.	0.7	11
48	Cyclooxygenase enzyme activity does not impair respiratory motor plasticity after one night of intermittent hypoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 256, 21-28.	0.7	6
49	Pharmacological modulation of hypoxia-induced respiratory neuroplasticity. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 256, 4-14.	0.7	20
50	Daily acute intermittent hypoxia improves breathing function with acute and chronic spinal injury via distinct mechanisms. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 256, 50-57.	0.7	39
51	Compensatory plasticity in diaphragm and intercostal muscle utilization in a rat model of ALS. Experimental Neurology, 2018, 299, 148-156.	2.0	19
52	Spinal activation of protein kinase C elicits phrenic motor facilitation. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 256, 36-42.	0.7	2
53	Cross-talk inhibition between 5-HT_{2B} and 5-HT₇ receptors in phrenic motor facilitation via NADPH oxidase and PKA. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 314, R709-R715.	0.9	22
54	Spinal protein phosphatase 1 constrains respiratory plasticity after sustained hypoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 125, 1440-1446.	1.2	5

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55	Acute intermittent hypoxia enhances corticospinal synaptic plasticity in humans. ELife, 2018, 7, .	2.8	53
56	Systemic inflammation inhibits serotonin receptor 2-induced phrenic motor facilitation upstream from BDNF/TrkB signaling. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 119, 2176-2185.	0.9	22
57	Longâ€term Delivery of â€œLow Doseâ€•Repetitive Intermittent Hypoxia is Not Associated with Detectable Pathology. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, .	0.2	0
58	Phrenic Motor Neuron Survival Below a Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 743.12.	0.2	0
59	Phrenic motor neuron TrkB expression is necessary for acute intermittent hypoxia-induced phrenic long-term facilitation. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 287, 130-136.	2.0	49
60	Respiratory neuroplasticity â€“ Overview, significance and future directions. Experimental Neurology, 2017, 287, 144-152.	2.0	52
61	Effect of acute intermittent hypoxia on motor function in individuals with chronic spinal cord injury following ibuprofen pretreatment: A pilot study. Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine, 2017, 40, 295-303.	0.7	45
62	Adenosine-dependent phrenic motor facilitation is inflammation resistant. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 117, 836-845.	0.9	30
63	Mechanisms of Enhanced Phrenic Long-Term Facilitation in SOD1^{G93A} Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 37, 5834-5845.	1.7	21
64	Short-term modulation of the ventilatory response to exercise is preserved in obstructive sleep apnea. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2017, 236, 42-50.	0.7	7
65	Spinal BDNF-induced phrenic motor facilitation requires PKCÎ¸ activity. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 2755-2762.	0.9	13
66	Divergent cAMP signaling differentially regulates serotonin-induced spinal motor plasticity. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 113, 82-88.	2.0	28
67	Phrenic Motor Neuron Survival Caudal to C2 Hemisection. FASEB Journal, 2017, 31, 873.13.	0.2	1
68	Episode Frequency Determines the Impact of Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia on Phrenic Long Term Facilitation. FASEB Journal, 2017, 31, 1055.10.	0.2	0
69	Mechanisms of microglial activation in models of inflammation and hypoxia: Implications for chronic intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 1563-1577.	1.3	77
70	Sustained Hypoxia Elicits Competing Spinal Mechanisms of Phrenic Motor Facilitation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 7877-7885.	1.7	36
71	Quantitative assessment of integrated phrenic nerve activity. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2016, 226, 81-86.	0.7	13
72	Spinal 5-HT7 receptors induce phrenic motor facilitation via EPAC-mTORC1 signaling. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 114, 2015-2022.	0.9	39

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73	Spinal metaplasticity in respiratory motor control. Frontiers in Neural Circuits, 2015, 9, 2.	1.4	54
74	Daily Isoflurane Exposure Increases Barbiturate Insensitivity in Medullary Respiratory and Cortical Neurons via Expression of Îµ-Subunit Containing GABA ARs. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0119351.	1.1	1
75	Intermittent hypoxia and neurorehabilitation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 119, 1455-1465.	1.2	110
76	Delayed Intervention with Intermittent Hypoxia and Task Training Improves Forelimb Function in a Rat Model of Cervical Spinal Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 1403-1412.	1.7	44
77	Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Spinal Inflammation Impairs Respiratory Motor Plasticity by a Spinal p38 MAP Kinase-Dependent Mechanism. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 6871-6880.	1.7	60
78	Respiratory function after selective respiratory motor neuron death from intrapleural CTBâ€“saporin injections. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 267, 18-29.	2.0	25
79	Acute intermittent hypoxia induced phrenic long-term facilitation despite increased SOD1 expression in a rat model of ALS. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 273, 138-150.	2.0	34
80	Mammalian target of rapamycin is required for phrenic long-term facilitation following severe but not moderate acute intermittent hypoxia. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 114, 1784-1791.	0.9	20
81	Phrenic Long-Term Facilitation Requires PKCÎ¸ Activity within Phrenic Motor Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 8107-8117.	1.7	55
82	Recruitment and plasticity in diaphragm, intercostal, and abdominal muscles in unanesthetized rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 180-188.	1.2	27
83	Daily intermittent hypoxia enhances walking after chronic spinal cord injury. Neurology, 2014, 82, 104-113.	1.5	163
84	Exercise training effects on hypoxic and hypercapnic ventilatory responses in mice selected for increased voluntary wheel running. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 403-413.	0.9	12
85	Therapeutic potential of intermittent hypoxia: a matter of dose. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2014, 307, R1181-R1197.	0.9	312
86	Adenosine 2A Receptor Inhibition Enhances Intermittent Hypoxia-Induced Diaphragm but Not Intercostal Long-Term Facilitation. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2014, 31, 1975-1984.	1.7	27
87	Neither serotonin nor adenosine-dependent mechanisms preserve ventilatory capacity in ALS rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2014, 197, 19-28.	0.7	14
88	Spinal but not cortical microglia acquire an atypical phenotype with high VEGF, galectin-3 and osteopontin, and blunted inflammatory responses in ALS rats. Neurobiology of Disease, 2014, 69, 43-53.	2.1	59
89	Spinal nNOS regulates phrenic motor facilitation by a 5-HT2B receptor- and NADPH oxidase-dependent mechanism. Neuroscience, 2014, 269, 67-78.	1.1	14
90	Adrenergic Î±₁ receptor activation is sufficient, but not necessary for phrenic long-term facilitation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 116, 1345-1352.	1.2	25

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91	Therapeutic Potential of Intermittent Hypoxia: Lessons from Respiratory Motor Plasticity. , 2014, , 31-42.		1
92	Spinal 5-HT7 receptors and protein kinase A constrain intermittent hypoxia-induced phrenic long-term facilitation. Neuroscience, 2013, 250, 632-643.	1.1	46
93	Common mechanisms of compensatory respiratory plasticity in spinal neurological disorders. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 189, 419-428.	0.7	43
94	Spinal vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and erythropoietin (EPO) induced phrenic motor facilitation after repetitive acute intermittent hypoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2013, 185, 481-488.	0.7	16
95	Cervical spinal demyelination with ethidium bromide impairs respiratory (phrenic) activity and forelimb motor behavior in rats. Neuroscience, 2013, 229, 77-87.	1.1	9
96	Intermittent Hypoxia and Stem Cell Implants Preserve Breathing Capacity in a Rodent Model of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2013, 187, 535-542.	2.5	89
97	Hypoxiaâ€induced phrenic longâ€term facilitation: emergent properties. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2013, 1279, 143-153.	1.8	117
98	Cervical Spinal Erythropoietin Induces Phrenic Motor Facilitation via Extracellular Signal-Regulated Protein Kinase and Akt Signaling. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 5973-5983.	1.7	48
99	Repetitive Intermittent Hypoxia Induces Respiratory and Somatic Motor Recovery after Chronic Cervical Spinal Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 3591-3600.	1.7	162
100	Exposure to Acute Intermittent Hypoxia Augments Somatic Motor Function in Humans With Incomplete Spinal Cord Injury. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2012, 26, 163-172.	1.4	159
101	Severe acute intermittent hypoxia elicits phrenic long-term facilitation by a novel adenosine-dependent mechanism. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1678-1688.	1.2	99
102	Repetitive acute intermittent hypoxia increases expression of proteins associated with plasticity in the phrenic motor nucleus. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 237, 103-115.	2.0	59
103	Glial activation in the spinal ventral horn caudal to cervical injury. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2012, 180, 61-68.	0.7	17
104	Carotid chemoafferent activity is not necessary for all phrenic long-term facilitation following acute intermittent hypoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 176, 73-79.	0.7	16
105	Reduced respiratory neural activity elicits phrenic motor facilitation. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 175, 303-309.	0.7	34
106	Lipopolysaccharide attenuates phrenic long-term facilitation following acute intermittent hypoxia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 176, 130-135.	0.7	54
107	Should we standardize protocols and preparations used to study respiratory plasticity?. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 177, 93-97.	0.7	13
108	Short-term modulation of the exercise ventilatory response in younger and older women. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 179, 235-247.	0.7	9

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109	Spinal Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Induces Phrenic Motor Facilitation via Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinase and Akt Signaling. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 7682-7690.	1.7	52
110	Severe acute intermittent hypoxia elicits longâ€lasting phrenic motor facilitation by a novel adenosinergic mechanism. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1111.10.	0.2	1
111	Short- and Long-Term Modulation of the Exercise Ventilatory Response. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2010, 42, 1681-1687.	0.2	14
112	Short-term modulation of the exercise ventilatory response in older men. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2010, 173, 37-46.	0.7	10
113	Spinal plasticity following intermittent hypoxia: implications for spinal injury. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2010, 1198, 252-259.	1.8	85
114	Multiple Pathways to Long-Lasting Phrenic Motor Facilitation. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2010, 669, 225-230.	0.8	112
115	Atypical protein kinase C expression in phrenic motor neurons of the rat. Neuroscience, 2010, 169, 787-793.	1.1	11
116	Enhanced Phrenic Longâ€Term Facilitation Following Repetitive Acute Intermittent Hypoxia: Role of Glycolytic Flux. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 799.15.	0.2	5
117	Erythropoietin (EPO)â€induced phrenic motor facilitation (PMF) requires ERK activation. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 799.8.	0.2	2
118	Breathing mechanics during exercise with added dead space reflect mechanisms of ventilatory control. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 168, 210-217.	0.7	8
119	Intermittent hypoxia induces functional recovery following cervical spinal injury. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2009, 169, 210-217.	0.7	66
120	Daily intermittent hypoxia augments spinal BDNF levels, ERK phosphorylation and respiratory long-term facilitation. Experimental Neurology, 2009, 217, 116-123.	2.0	88
121	Simulated apnoeas induce serotoninâ€dependent respiratory longâ€term facilitation in rats. Journal of Physiology, 2008, 586, 2171-2181.	1.3	47
122	Respiratory Long-Term Facilitation: Too Much or Too Little of a Good Thing?. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2008, 605, 224-227.	0.8	21
123	Spinal serotonin receptor activation modulates the exercise ventilatory response with increased dead space in goats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2008, 161, 230-238.	0.7	13
124	Determinants of frequency long-term facilitation following acute intermittent hypoxia in vagotomized rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2008, 162, 8-17.	0.7	76
125	Okadaic Acid-Sensitive Protein Phosphatases Constrain Phrenic Long-Term Facilitation after Sustained Hypoxia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 2949-2958.	1.7	51
126	Spinal Adenosine A2a Receptor Activation Elicits Long-Lasting Phrenic Motor Facilitation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 2033-2042.	1.7	136

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127	Long-term effects of the perinatal environment on respiratory control. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 104, 1220-1229.	1.2	74
128	Reply to Dr. Poon. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 105, 391-391.	1.2	0
129	Short-term modulation of the exercise ventilatory response in young men. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 104, 244-252.	1.2	27
130	Respiratory plasticity following intermittent hypoxia: a guide for novel therapeutic approaches to ventilatory control disorders?. , 2008, , 291-311.		6
131	Episodic Stimulation of Â1-Adrenoreceptors Induces Protein Kinase C-Dependent Persistent Changes in Motoneuronal Excitability. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 4435-4442.	1.7	64
132	Is there a link between intermittent hypoxia-induced respiratory plasticity and obstructive sleep apnoea?. Experimental Physiology, 2007, 92, 27-37.	0.9	145
133	Daily acute intermittent hypoxia improves respiratory function in rats with chronic cervical spinal hemisection. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1292.	0.2	5
134	Thrice weekly intermittent hypoxia increases expression of key proteins necessary for phrenic longâ€term facilitation: a possible mechanism of respiratory metaplasticity?. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1292.	0.2	5
135	Facilitation of phrenic motor output following sustained hypocapnia in rats. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1292.	0.2	2
136	Layers of exercise hyperpnea: Modulation and plasticity. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2006, 151, 251-266.	0.7	47
137	Recovery of phrenic activity and ventilation after cervical spinal hemisection in rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 100, 800-806.	1.2	116
138	Early postnatal chronic intermittent hypoxia modifies hypoxic respiratory responses and long-term phrenic facilitation in adult rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 290, R1664-R1671.	0.9	55
139	Respiratory long term facilitation evoked by acute intermittent hypoxia is impaired following intravenous injection of a superoxide dismutase mimetic. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A372.	0.2	3
140	Okadaic Acidâ€Sensitive Protein Phosphatases Constrain Phrenic Longâ€Term Facilitation Following Sustained Hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A372.	0.2	2
141	Ten hypoxic episodes induce similar ventilatory longâ€term facilitation in Lewis and Brown Norway rats. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A372.	0.2	0
142	Does simulated apnea elicit respiratory long term facilitation?. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A372.	0.2	6
143	Differences in time-dependent hypoxic phrenic responses among inbred rat strains. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 98, 838-844.	1.2	25
144	Cervical Spinal Cord Injury Upregulates Ventral Spinal 5-HT2A Receptors. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2005, 22, 203-213.	1.7	79

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145	Spinal Synaptic Enhancement with Acute Intermittent Hypoxia Improves Respiratory Function after Chronic Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 2925-2932.	1.7	180
146	BDNF is necessary and sufficient for spinal respiratory plasticity following intermittent hypoxia. Nature Neuroscience, 2004, 7, 48-55.	7.1	418
147	Hippocampal brain-derived neurotrophic factor but not neurotrophin-3 increases more in mice selected for increased voluntary wheel running. Neuroscience, 2003, 121, 1-7.	1.1	98
148	Sex steroid hormones and the neural control of breathing. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2003, 136, 249-263.	0.7	132
149	BREATHING: Rhythmicity, Plasticity, Chemosensitivity. Annual Review of Neuroscience, 2003, 26, 239-266.	5.0	759
150	Invited Review: Neuroplasticity in respiratory motor control. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 94, 358-374.	1.2	346
151	Synaptic Pathways to Phrenic Motoneurons Are Enhanced by Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia after Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 2993-3000.	1.7	147
152	Selected Contribution: Intermittent hypoxia induces phrenic long-term facilitation in carotid-denervated rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 94, 399-409.	1.2	49
153	Activity-dependent plasticity in descending synaptic inputs to respiratory spinal motoneurons. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2002, 131, 79-90.	0.7	17
154	Chronic cervical spinal sensory denervation reveals ineffective spinal pathways to phrenic motoneurons in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 323, 25-28.	1.0	37
155	Phrenic Long-Term Facilitation Requires Spinal Serotonin Receptor Activation and Protein Synthesis. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 6239-6246.	1.7	248
156	Time domains of the hypoxic ventilatory response in awake ducks: episodic and continuous hypoxia. Respiration Physiology, 2001, 124, 117-128.	2.8	57
157	Invited Review: Intermittent hypoxia and respiratory plasticity. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 90, 2466-2475.	1.2	343
158	Chronic Intermittent Hypoxia Elicits Serotonin-Dependent Plasticity in the Central Neural Control of Breathing. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 5381-5388.	1.7	235
159	Serotonin elicits long-lasting enhancement of rhythmic respiratory activity in turtle brain stems in vitro. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 91, 2703-2712.	1.2	28
160	p-Chlorophenylalanine eliminates long-term modulation of the exercise ventilatory response in goats. Respiration Physiology, 2001, 128, 161-169.	2.8	9
161	Plasticity in respiratory motor control: intermittent hypoxia and hypercapnia activate opposing serotonergic and noradrenergic modulatory systems. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A, Molecular & Integrative Physiology, 2001, 130, 207-218.	0.8	102
162	Increased spinal monoamine concentrations after chronic thoracic dorsal rhizotomy in goats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 89, 1266-1274.	1.2	15

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163	Short-term modulation of the exercise ventilatory response in goats: effects of 8-OH-DPAT and MPPI. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R1880-R1888.	0.9	6
164	Activity-Dependent Plasticity of Descending Synaptic Inputs to Spinal Motoneurons in anIn VitroTurtle Brainstemâ€“Spinal Cord Preparation. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 3487-3495.	1.7	78
165	Cervical Dorsal Rhizotomy Increases Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Neurotrophin-3 Expression in the Ventral Spinal Cord. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, RC77-RC77.	1.7	49
166	Long term facilitation of phrenic motor output. Respiration Physiology, 2000, 121, 135-146.	2.8	198
167	Time-dependent hypoxic ventilatory responses in rats: effects of ketanserin and 5-carboxamidotryptamine. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1999, 277, R658-R666.	0.9	69
168	Post-hypoxia frequency decline in rats: sensitivity to repeated hypoxia and Î± 2 -adrenoreceptor antagonism. Brain Research, 1999, 817, 25-33.	1.1	51
169	Chemoafferent degeneration and carotid body hypoplasia following chronic hyperoxia in newborn rats. Journal of Physiology, 1998, 509, 519-526.	1.3	111
170	Catecholaminergic modulation of respiratory rhythm in an in vitro turtle brain stem preparation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 85, 105-114.	1.2	18
171	Cervical Dorsal Rhizotomy Enhances Serotonergic Innervation of Phrenic Motoneurons and Serotonin-Dependent Long-Term Facilitation of Respiratory Motor Output in Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 8436-8443.	1.7	114
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