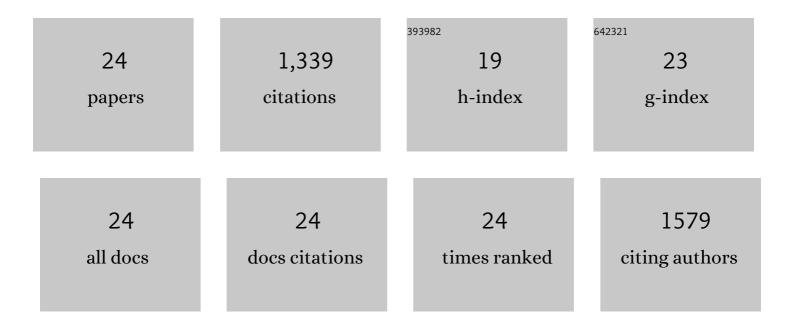
Scott A Kelly

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6461361/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



SCOTT & KELLY

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Phenotypic plasticity and experimental evolution. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2006, 209, 2344-2361.	0.8	259
2	Phenotypic Plasticity: Molecular Mechanisms and Adaptive Significance. , 2012, 2, 1417-1439.		188
3	Experimental evolution and phenotypic plasticity of hindlimb bones in high-activity house mice. Journal of Morphology, 2006, 267, 360-374.	0.6	88
4	How to run far: multiple solutions and sex-specific responses to selective breeding for high voluntary activity levels. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 574-581.	1.2	87
5	Biological/Genetic Regulation of Physical Activity Level. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2018, 50, 863-873.	0.2	80
6	Effects of Size, Sex, and Voluntary Running Speeds on Costs of Locomotion in Lines of Laboratory Mice Selectively Bred for High Wheelâ€Running Activity. Physiological and Biochemical Zoology, 2006, 79, 83-99.	0.6	79
7	Genetic architecture of voluntary exercise in an advanced intercross line of mice. Physiological Genomics, 2010, 42, 190-200.	1.0	55
8	Glycogen storage and muscle glucose transporters (GLUT-4) of mice selectively bred for high voluntary wheel running. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2009, 212, 238-248.	0.8	49
9	Longâ€ŧerm exercise in mice has sexâ€dependent benefits on body composition and metabolism during aging. Physiological Reports, 2016, 4, e13011.	0.7	49
10	Genetic approaches in comparative and evolutionary physiology. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R197-R214.	0.9	42
11	Exercise, weight loss, and changes in body composition in mice: phenotypic relationships and genetic architecture. Physiological Genomics, 2011, 43, 199-212.	1.0	41
12	Selective breeding as a tool to probe skeletal response to high voluntary locomotor activity in mice. Integrative and Comparative Biology, 2008, 48, 394-410.	0.9	37
13	Genetic determinants of voluntary exercise. Trends in Genetics, 2013, 29, 348-357.	2.9	37
14	Phenotypic Effects of the "Mini-Muscle" Allele in a Large HR x C57BL/6J Mouse Backcross. Journal of Heredity, 2008, 99, 349-354.	1.0	36
15	A Novel Intronic Single Nucleotide Polymorphism in the <i>Myosin heavy polypeptide 4</i> Gene Is Responsible for the Mini-Muscle Phenotype Characterized by Major Reduction in Hind-Limb Muscle Mass in Mice. Genetics, 2013, 195, 1385-1395.	1.2	36
16	Quantitative genomics of voluntary exercise in mice: transcriptional analysis and mapping of expression QTL in muscle. Physiological Genomics, 2014, 46, 593-601.	1.0	34
17	Functional Genomic Architecture of Predisposition to Voluntary Exercise in Mice: Expression QTL in the Brain. Genetics, 2012, 191, 643-654.	1.2	31
18	ldentification of quantitative trait loci influencing skeletal architecture in mice: Emergence of <i>Cdh11</i> as a primary candidate gene regulating femoral morphology. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 2011, 26, 2174-2183.	3.1	26

SCOTT A KELLY

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Effects of activity, genetic selection, and their interaction on muscle metabolic capacities and organ masses in mice. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2017, 220, 1038-1047.	0.8	23
20	Parent-of-origin effects on voluntary exercise levels and body composition in mice. Physiological Genomics, 2010, 40, 111-120.	1.0	19
21	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
22	Maternal exercise before and during pregnancy does not impact offspring exercise or body composition in mice. Journal of Negative Results in BioMedicine, 2015, 14, 13.	1.4	12
23	Prevention of tumorigenesis in mice by exercise is dependent on strain background and timing relative to carcinogen exposure. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 43086.	1.6	10
24	The â€~Omics' of Voluntary Exercise: Systems Approaches to a Complex Phenotype. Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 26, 673-675.	3.1	9