J A L Calbet

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

250 papers	14,075 citations	14644 66 h-index	25770 108 g-index
251 all docs	251 docs citations	251 times ranked	12187 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (4th) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 742 Td	4.3	1,430
2	Reductions in Systemic and Skeletal Muscle Blood Flow and Oxygen Delivery Limit Maximal Aerobic Capacity in Humans. Circulation, 2003, 107, 824-830.	1.6	294
3	Exercise and Bone Mass in Adults. Sports Medicine, 2009, 39, 439-468.	3.1	290
4	Effects of velocity loss during resistance training on athletic performance, strength gains and muscle adaptations. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2017, 27, 724-735.	1.3	290
5	Gastric emptying, gastric secretion and enterogastrone response after administration of milk proteins or their peptide hydrolysates in humans. European Journal of Nutrition, 2004, 43, 127-139.	1.8	246
6	Muscle blood flow is reduced with dehydration during prolonged exercise in humans. Journal of Physiology, 1998, 513, 895-905.	1.3	232
7	Convective oxygen transport and fatigue. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 104, 861-870.	1.2	217
8	Determinants of maximal oxygen uptake in severe acute hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2003, 284, R291-R303.	0.9	200
9	Role of caloric content on gastric emptying in humans.. Journal of Physiology, 1997, 498, 553-559.	1.3	197
10	Plasma Glucagon and Insulin Responses Depend on the Rate of Appearance of Amino Acids after Ingestion of Different Protein Solutions in Humans. Journal of Nutrition, 2002, 132, 2174-2182.	1.3	190
11	Chronic hypoxia increases blood pressure and noradrenaline spillover in healthy humans. Journal of Physiology, 2003, 551, 379-386.	1.3	181
12	Why do arms extract less oxygen than legs during exercise?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R1448-R1458.	0.9	179
13	Why is VË™<scp>o</scp> _{2â€‰max} after altitude acclimatization still reduced despite normalization of arterial O₂ content?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2003, 284, R304-R316.	0.9	175
14	Role of muscle mass on sprint performance: gender differences?. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 102, 685-694.	1.2	171
15	Point: In health and in a normoxic environment, VÌ‡o2 max is limited primarily by cardiac output and locomotor muscle blood flow. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2006, 100, 744-748.	1.2	169
16	Maximal muscular vascular conductances during whole body upright exercise in humans. Journal of Physiology, 2004, 558, 319-331.	1.3	162
17	International Olympic Committee consensus statement on thermoregulatory and altitude challenges for high-level athletes. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 770-779.	3.1	158
18	Metabolic and thermodynamic responses to dehydration-induced reductions in muscle blood flow in exercising humans. Journal of Physiology, 1999, 520, 577-589.	1.3	155

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19	Anaerobic energy provision does not limit Wingate exercise performance in endurance-trained cyclists. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 94, 668-676.	1.2	155
20	Bone Mineral Content and Density in Professional Tennis Players. Calcified Tissue International, 1998, 62, 491-496.	1.5	151
21	Cardiac output and leg and arm blood flow during incremental exercise to exhaustion on the cycle ergometer. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 969-978.	1.2	149
22	Leg and arm lactate and substrate kinetics during exercise. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2003, 284, E193-E205.	1.8	148
23	The response of human skeletal muscle tissue to hypoxia. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2009, 66, 3615-3623.	2.4	146
24	Muscular and pulmonary O₂ uptake kinetics during moderateâ€•and highâ€intensity subâ€maximal kneeâ€extensor exercise in humans. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 1843-1856.	1.3	141
25	Cycling efficiency and pedalling frequency in road cyclists. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1999, 80, 555-563.	1.2	140
26	Erythropoietin treatment elevates haemoglobin concentration by increasing red cell volume and depressing plasma volume. Journal of Physiology, 2007, 578, 309-314.	1.3	140
27	Parasympathetic Neural Activity Accounts for the Lowering of Exercise Heart Rate at High Altitude. Circulation, 2001, 104, 1785-1791.	1.6	135
28	Arterial O₂ content and tension in regulation of cardiac output and leg blood flow during exercise in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1999, 276, H438-H445.	1.5	127
29	Muscle mitochondrial capacity exceeds maximal oxygen delivery in humans. Mitochondrion, 2011, 11, 303-307.	1.6	126
30	Importance of hemoglobin concentration to exercise: Acute manipulations. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2006, 151, 132-140.	0.7	125
31	Enhanced bone mass and physical fitness in prepubescent footballers. Bone, 2003, 33, 853-859.	1.4	123
32	Muscle glycogen resynthesis during recovery from cycle exercise: no effect of additional protein ingestion. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 1631-1636.	1.2	121
33	High Femoral Bone Mineral Density Accretion in Prepubertal Soccer Players. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2004, 36, 1789-1795.	0.2	121
34	Does â€˜altitude trainingâ€™ increase exercise performance in elite athletes?. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2012, 46, 792-795.	3.1	119
35	Energy Metabolism during Repeated Sets of Leg Press Exercise Leading to Failure or Not. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40621.	1.1	118
36	Regular participation in sports is associated with enhanced physical fitness and lower fat mass in prepubertal boys. International Journal of Obesity, 2004, 28, 1585-1593.	1.6	117

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37	Strong iron demand during hypoxia-induced erythropoiesis is associated with down-regulation of iron-related proteins and myoglobin in human skeletal muscle. Blood, 2007, 109, 4724-4731.	0.6	114
38	Cytokine and hormone responses to resistance training. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 107, 397-409.	1.2	111
39	Bed rest reduces metabolic protein content and abolishes exercise-induced mRNA responses in human skeletal muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2011, 301, E649-E658.	1.8	109
40	High femoral bone mineral content and density in male football (soccer) players. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2001, 33, 1682-1687.	0.2	104
41	Human skeletal muscle and erythrocyte proteins involved in acid-base homeostasis: adaptations to chronic hypoxia. Journal of Physiology, 2003, 548, 639-648.	1.3	103
42	Air to Muscle O₂Delivery during Exercise at Altitude. High Altitude Medicine and Biology, 2009, 10, 123-134.	0.5	102
43	Muscular development and physical activity as major determinants of femoral bone mass acquisition during growth. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2005, 39, 611-616.	3.1	101
44	Influence of extracurricular sport activities on body composition and physical fitness in boys: a 3-year longitudinal study. International Journal of Obesity, 2006, 30, 1062-1071.	1.6	99
45	Enhanced bone mass and physical fitness in young female handball players. Bone, 2004, 35, 1208-1215.	1.4	98
46	On the mechanisms that limit oxygen uptake during exercise in acute and chronic hypoxia: role of muscle mass. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 477-490.	1.3	96
47	Effects of ATP-induced leg vasodilation on VÌ‡o2 peak and leg O2 extraction during maximal exercise in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 291, R447-R453.	0.9	94
48	Pulmonary gas exchange at maximal exercise in Danish lowlanders during 8 wk of acclimatization to 4,100 m and in high-altitude Aymara natives. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2004, 287, R1202-R1208.	0.9	93
49	GLUT4 and Glycogen Synthase Are Key Players in Bed Restâ€“Induced Insulin Resistance. Diabetes, 2012, 61, 1090-1099.	0.3	91
50	Prolonged administration of recombinant human erythropoietin increases submaximal performance more than maximal aerobic capacity. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 101, 481-486.	1.2	89
51	Pulmonary gas exchange and acid-base state at 5,260 m in high-altitude Bolivians and acclimatized lowlanders. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 92, 1393-1400.	1.2	86
52	Does recombinant human Epo increase exercise capacity by means other than augmenting oxygen transport?. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2008, 105, 581-587.	1.2	86
53	Superior Intrinsic Mitochondrial Respiration in Women Than in Men. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 1133.	1.3	84
54	Role of adenosine in exercise-induced human skeletal muscle vasodilatation. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica, 2001, 171, 177-185.	2.3	83

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55	Maximal exercise and muscle oxygen extraction in acclimatizing lowlanders and high altitude natives. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 573, 535-547.	1.3	83
56	Normal mitochondrial function and increased fat oxidation capacity in leg and arm muscles in obese humans. International Journal of Obesity, 2011, 35, 99-108.	1.6	81
57	Effect of blood haemoglobin concentration on VÌ‡ o2,max and cardiovascular function in lowlanders acclimatised to 5260 m. Journal of Physiology, 2002, 545, 715-728.	1.3	80
58	Leptin receptors in human skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 1786-1792.	1.2	79
59	What limits performance during wholeâ€body incremental exercise to exhaustion in humans?. Journal of Physiology, 2015, 593, 4631-4648.	1.3	77
60	Accuracy and Precision of the COSMED K5 Portable Analyser. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 1764.	1.3	77
61	The upper extremity of the professional tennis player: muscle volumes, fiberâ€type distribution and muscle strength. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2010, 20, 524-534.	1.3	75
62	Effects of weight lifting training combined with plyometric exercises on physical fitness, body composition, and knee extension velocity during kicking in football. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2008, 33, 501-510.	0.9	73
63	SIRT1, AMP-activated protein kinase phosphorylation and downstream kinases in response to a single bout of sprint exercise: influence of glucose ingestion. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 109, 731-743.	1.2	72
64	Effects of Recovery Mode on Performance, O₂ Uptake, and O₂ Deficit During High-Intensity Intermittent Exercise. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 2004, 29, 227-244.	1.7	70
65	Free radicals and sprint exercise in humans. Free Radical Research, 2014, 48, 30-42.	1.5	70
66	Limitations to oxygen transport and utilization during sprint exercise in humans: evidence for a functional reserve in muscle O₂ diffusing capacity. Journal of Physiology, 2015, 593, 4649-4664.	1.3	70
67	Blood Ammonia and Lactate as Markers of Muscle Metabolites During Leg Press Exercise. Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research, 2014, 28, 2775-2785.	1.0	69
68	Acclimatization to 4100 m does not change capillary density or mRNA expression of potential angiogenesis regulatory factors in human skeletal muscle. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2004, 207, 3865-3871.	0.8	68
69	Increased oxidative stress and anaerobic energy release, but blunted Thr¹⁷²-AMPKÎ± phosphorylation, in response to sprint exercise in severe acute hypoxia in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 113, 917-928.	1.2	66
70	Highâ€intensity sprint training inhibits mitochondrial respiration through aconitase inactivation. FASEB Journal, 2016, 30, 417-427.	0.2	64
71	Central and peripheral hemodynamics in exercising humans: leg vs arm exercise. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2015, 25, 144-157.	1.3	62
72	Hypoxia and the cardiovascular response to dynamic knee-extensor exercise. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1997, 272, H2655-H2663.	1.5	61

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73	Exerciseâ€mediated modulation of autophagy in skeletal muscle. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 772-781.	1.3	61
74	During hypoxic exercise some vasoconstriction is needed to match O₂ delivery with O₂ demand at the microcirculatory level. Journal of Physiology, 2008, 586, 123-130.	1.3	60
75	The Physiological Mechanisms of Performance Enhancement with Sprint Interval Training Differ between the Upper and Lower Extremities in Humans. Frontiers in Physiology, 2016, 7, 426.	1.3	60
76	Fractional use of anaerobic capacity during a 30- and a 45-s Wingate test. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 1997, 76, 308-313.	1.2	59
77	Exercise economy does not change after acclimatization to moderate to very high altitude. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2006, 17, 061120070736054-???.	1.3	59
78	Effects of transcutaneous short-term electrical stimulation on M. vastus lateralis characteristics of healthy young men. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2002, 443, 866-874.	1.3	58
79	Endurance Exercise Enhances the Effect of Strength Training on Muscle Fiber Size and Protein Expression of Akt and mTOR. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0149082.	1.1	58
80	Neuromuscular Fatigue after Resistance Training. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 2009, 30, 614-623.	0.8	57
81	Oxidative DNA damage and repair in skeletal muscle of humans exposed to high-altitude hypoxia. Toxicology, 2003, 192, 229-236.	2.0	55
82	Disparity in regional and systemic circulatory capacities: do they affect the regulation of the circulation?. Acta Physiologica, 2010, 199, 393-406.	1.8	55
83	Cerebral blood flow, frontal lobe oxygenation and intra-arterial blood pressure during sprint exercise in normoxia and severe acute hypoxia in humans. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2018, 38, 136-150.	2.4	55
84	Skeletal muscle vasodilatation during maximal exercise in health and disease. Journal of Physiology, 2012, 590, 6285-6296.	1.3	54
85	Bone and lean mass inter-arm asymmetries in young male tennis players depend on training frequency. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 110, 83-90.	1.2	53
86	The Ergogenic Effect of Recombinant Human Erythropoietin on VÌ‡O2max Depends on the Severity of Arterial Hypoxemia. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e2996.	1.1	52
87	Iliopsoas and Gluteal Muscles Are Asymmetric in Tennis Players but Not in Soccer Players. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e22858.	1.1	52
88	Lowâ€intensity training increases peak arm <scp>VO</scp>₂ by enhancing both convective and diffusive O₂ delivery. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 211, 122-134.	1.8	52
89	Cardiovascular responses to dynamic exercise with acute anemia in humans. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1997, 273, H1787-H1793.	1.5	51
90	High Bone Mineral Density in Male Elite Professional Volleyball Players. Osteoporosis International, 1999, 10, 468-474.	1.3	51

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91	The reâ€establishment of the normal blood lactate response to exercise in humans after prolonged acclimatization to altitude. Journal of Physiology, 2001, 536, 963-975.	1.3	51
92	AMPK signaling in skeletal muscle during exercise: Role of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2016, 98, 68-77.	1.3	49
93	Critical role for free radicals on sprint exercise-induced CaMKII and AMPKÎ± phosphorylation in human skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 566-577.	1.2	48
94	Mitochondrial function in human skeletal muscle following highâ€altitude exposure. Experimental Physiology, 2013, 98, 245-255.	0.9	48
95	Skeletal muscle <scp>IL</scp>â€15/<scp>IL</scp>â€15RÎ± and myofibrillar protein synthesis after resistance exercise. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 116-125.	1.3	48
96	Plasma volume expansion does not increase maximal cardiac output or VO2 max in lowlanders acclimatized to altitude. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2004, 287, H1214-H1224.	1.5	47
97	Leptin receptor 170 kDa (OBâ€R170) protein expression is reduced in obese human skeletal muscle: a potential mechanism of leptin resistance. Experimental Physiology, 2010, 95, 160-171.	0.9	47
98	Skeletal muscle mitochondrial DNA content in exercising humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 99, 1372-1377.	1.2	46
99	Serum free testosterone, leptin and soluble leptin receptor changes in a 6-week strength-training programme. British Journal of Nutrition, 2006, 96, 1053-1059.	1.2	46
100	Contribution of oxygen extraction fraction to maximal oxygen uptake in healthy young men. Acta Physiologica, 2020, 230, e13486.	1.8	46
101	Gender Dimorphism in Skeletal Muscle Leptin Receptors, Serum Leptin and Insulin Sensitivity. PLoS ONE, 2008, 3, e3466.	1.1	46
102	Strength training combined with plyometric jumps in adults: sex differences in fat-bone axis adaptations. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 106, 1100-1111.	1.2	45
103	Sustained sympathetic activity in altitude acclimatizing lowlanders and highâ€altitude natives. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 854-861.	1.3	45
104	Large Asymmetric Hypertrophy of Rectus Abdominis Muscle in Professional Tennis Players. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e15858.	1.1	44
105	Skeletal muscle mitochondrial function and exercise capacity in HIV-infected patients with lipodystrophy and elevated p-lactate levels. Aids, 2002, 16, 973-982.	1.0	42
106	Artistic Versus Rhythmic Gymnastics: Effects on Bone and Muscle Mass in Young Girls. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 2007, 28, 386-393.	0.8	42
107	Effects of Strength Training on Muscle Fatigue Mapping from Surface EMG and Blood Metabolites. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2011, 43, 303-311.	0.2	42
108	N1-methylnicotinamide is a signalling molecule produced in skeletal muscle coordinating energy metabolism. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 3016.	1.6	42

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109	Oxygen tension and content in the regulation of limb blood flow. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica, 2000, 168, 465-472.	2.3	41
110	Determinants of &OV0312;O2 kinetics at high power outputs during a ramp exercise protocol. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2002, 34, 326-331.	0.2	41
111	Repeated muscle biopsies through a single skin incision do not elicit muscle signaling, but IL-6 mRNA and STAT3 phosphorylation increase in injured muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 110, 1708-1715.	1.2	39
112	Bone Mass in Prepubertal Tennis Players. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 2010, 31, 416-420.	0.8	38
113	Inter-arm asymmetry in bone mineral content and bone area in postmenopausal recreational tennis players. Maturitas, 2004, 48, 289-298.	1.0	36
114	Anaerobic Energy Expenditure and Mechanical Efficiency during Exhaustive Leg Press Exercise. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e13486.	1.1	36
115	Muscle mass and inspired oxygen influence oxygen extraction at maximal exercise: Role of mitochondrial oxygen affinity. Acta Physiologica, 2019, 225, e13110.	1.8	36
116	The lactate paradox revisited in lowlanders during acclimatization to 4100 m and in highâ€altitude natives. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 1117-1129.	1.3	35
117	An integrative approach to the regulation of mitochondrial respiration during exercise: Focus on high-intensity exercise. Redox Biology, 2020, 35, 101478.	3.9	35
118	Mitochondrial coupling and capacity of oxidative phosphorylation in skeletal muscle of Inuit and Caucasians in the arctic winter. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2015, 25, 126-134.	1.3	33
119	Enhancement of Exercise Performance by 48 Hours, and 15-Day Supplementation with Mangiferin and Luteolin in Men. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 344.	1.7	33
120	The â€œFootball is Medicineâ€•platformâ€"scientific evidence, largeâ€scale implementation of evidenceâ€based concepts and future perspectives. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2018, 28, 3-7.	1.3	31
121	Impact of data averaging strategies on VÌ‡O_{2max} assessment: Mathematical modeling and reliability. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2019, 29, 1473-1488.	1.3	31
122	Regulation of Nrf2/Keap1 signalling in human skeletal muscle during exercise to exhaustion in normoxia, severe acute hypoxia and post-exercise ischaemia: Influence of metabolite accumulation and oxygenation. Redox Biology, 2020, 36, 101627.	3.9	31
123	Influence of exercise intensity on skeletal muscle blood flow, O₂ extraction and O₂ uptake onâ€kinetics. Journal of Physiology, 2012, 590, 4363-4376.	1.3	30
124	Interleukin-6 release is higher across arm than leg muscles during whole-body exercise. Experimental Physiology, 2011, 96, 590-598.	0.9	29
125	Is sprint exercise a leptin signaling mimetic in human skeletal muscle?. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 715-725.	1.2	29
126	Blood temperature and perfusion to exercising and nonâ€exercising human limbs. Experimental Physiology, 2015, 100, 1118-1131.	0.9	29

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127	Similar carbohydrate but enhanced lactate utilization during exercise after 9 wk of acclimatization to 5,620 m. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2002, 283, E1203-E1213.	1.8	28
128	Skeletal muscle signaling response to sprint exercise in men and women. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 1917-1927.	1.2	28
129	Muscle hypertrophy and increased expression of leptin receptors in the musculus triceps brachii of the dominant arm in professional tennis players. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 108, 749-758.	1.2	26
130	Task Failure during Exercise to Exhaustion in Normoxia and Hypoxia Is Due to Reduced Muscle Activation Caused by Central Mechanisms While Muscle Metaboreflex Does Not Limit Performance. Frontiers in Physiology, 2015, 6, 414.	1.3	26
131	Mitochondrial oxygen affinity increases after sprint interval training and is related to the improvement in peak oxygen uptake. Acta Physiologica, 2020, 229, e13463.	1.8	26
132	Bone mass, bone mineral density and muscle mass in professional golfers. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2002, 20, 591-597.	1.0	25
133	Exercise Preserves Lean Mass and Performance during Severe Energy Deficit: The Role of Exercise Volume and Dietary Protein Content. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 483.	1.3	25
134	Effects of Training Status on Fibers of the Musculus Vastus Lateralis in Professional Road Cyclists. American Journal of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2002, 81, 651-660.	0.7	24
135	Central regulation of skeletal muscle recruitment explains the reduced maximal cardiac output during exercise in hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2004, 287, R996-R1002.	0.9	24
136	Muscle Hypertrophy in Prepubescent Tennis Players: A Segmentation MRI Study. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e33622.	1.1	24
137	The exercising heart at altitude. Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences, 2009, 66, 3601-3613.	2.4	23
138	Maintained peak leg and pulmonary VO₂ despite substantial reduction in muscle mitochondrial capacity. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2015, 25, 135-143.	1.3	23
139	Progress Update and Challenges on V.O2max Testing and Interpretation. Frontiers in Physiology, 2020, 11, 1070.	1.3	23
140	Skeletal Muscle Myofibrillar and Sarcoplasmic Protein Synthesis Rates Are Affected Differently by Altitude-Induced Hypoxia in Native Lowlanders. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e15606.	1.1	23
141	Leptin signaling in skeletal muscle after bed rest in healthy humans. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 114, 345-357.	1.2	22
142	Mangifera indica L. Leaf Extract in Combination With Luteolin or Quercetin Enhances VO2peak and Peak Power Output, and Preserves Skeletal Muscle Function During Ischemia-Reperfusion in Humans. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 740.	1.3	22
143	Exercise training induces similar elevations in the activity of oxoglutarate dehydrogenase and peak oxygen uptake in the human quadriceps muscle. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2011, 462, 257-265.	1.3	21
144	Marked Effects of Pilates on the Abdominal Muscles. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 1589-1594.	0.2	21

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145	The hypertrophy of the lateral abdominal wall and<i>quadratus lumborum</i>is sport-specific: an MRI segmental study in professional tennis and soccer players. Sports Biomechanics, 2013, 12, 54-67.	0.8	21
146	Salivary Steroid Changes and Physical Performance in Highly Trained Cyclists. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 1993, 14, 111-117.	0.8	20
147	Insufficient ventilation as a cause of impaired pulmonary gas exchange during submaximal exercise. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2007, 157, 348-359.	0.7	20
148	Soccer Attenuates the Asymmetry of Rectus Abdominis Muscle Observed in Non-Athletes. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e19022.	1.1	20
149	Effect of endurance running on cardiac and skeletal muscle in rats. Histology and Histopathology, 2001, 16, 29-35.	0.5	20
150	Muscle Activation During Exercise in Severe Acute Hypoxia: Role of Absolute and Relative Intensity. High Altitude Medicine and Biology, 2014, 15, 472-482.	0.5	19
151	Is pulmonary gas exchange during exercise in hypoxia impaired with the increase of cardiac output?. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2008, 33, 593-600.	0.9	18
152	Chronic hypoxia increases arterial blood pressure and reduces adenosine and <scp>ATP</scp> induced vasodilatation in skeletal muscle in healthy humans. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 211, 574-584.	1.8	18
153	Exercise Mitigates the Loss of Muscle Mass by Attenuating the Activation of Autophagy during Severe Energy Deficit. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 2824.	1.7	18
154	Role of CaMKII and sarcolipin in muscle adaptations to strength training with different levels of fatigue in the set. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2021, 31, 91-103.	1.3	18
155	Bone Mass and the CAG and GGN Androgen Receptor Polymorphisms in Young Men. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e11529.	1.1	17
156	Exercise-induced pyruvate dehydrogenase activation is not affected by 7 days of bed rest. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 751-757.	1.2	17
157	Supplementation with a Mango Leaf Extract (ZynamiteÂ®) in Combination with Quercetin Attenuates Muscle Damage and Pain and Accelerates Recovery after Strenuous Damaging Exercise. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 614.	1.7	17
158	The rate of fatigue accumulation as a sensed variable. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 575, 688-689.	1.3	16
159	Androgen receptor gene polymorphisms lean mass and performance in young men. British Journal of Sports Medicine, 2011, 45, 95-100.	3.1	16
160	Assessment of cardiac output with transpulmonary thermodilution during exercise in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 1-10.	1.2	16
161	Greater basal skeletal muscle AMPKÎ± phosphorylation in men than in women: Associations with anaerobic performance. European Journal of Sport Science, 2016, 16, 455-464.	1.4	16
162	Skeletal Muscle Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Phosphorylation and Lactate Accumulation During Sprint Exercise in Normoxia and Severe Acute Hypoxia: Effects of Antioxidants. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 188.	1.3	16

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163	Increased oxygen extraction and mitochondrial protein expression after small muscle mass endurance training. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2020, 30, 1615-1631.	1.3	16
164	A timeâ€efficient reduction of fat mass in 4 days with exercise and caloric restriction. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2015, 25, 223-233.	1.3	15
165	Reliability of jumping performance in active men and women under different stretch loading conditions. Journal of Sports Medicine and Physical Fitness, 2000, 40, 26-34.	0.4	15
166	Living at high altitude in combination with sea-level sprint training increases hematological parameters but does not improve performance in rats. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 1147-1156.	1.2	14
167	Arterial to end-tidal<scp>Pco</scp>₂difference during exercise in normoxia and severe acute hypoxia: importance of blood temperature correction. Physiological Reports, 2015, 3, e12512.	0.7	14
168	Androgen receptor gene polymorphism influence fat accumulation: A longitudinal study from adolescence to adult age. Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports, 2016, 26, 1313-1320.	1.3	14
169	Skeletal muscle signaling, metabolism, and performance during sprint exercise in severe acute hypoxia after the ingestion of antioxidants. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 123, 1235-1245.	1.2	14
170	Severe energy deficit upregulates leptin receptors, leptin signaling, and PTP1B in human skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 123, 1276-1287.	1.2	14
171	A Single Dose of The Mango Leaf Extract ZynamiteÂ® in Combination with Quercetin Enhances Peak Power Output During Repeated Sprint Exercise in Men and Women. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 2592.	1.7	14
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