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List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Central regulation of the anorexigenic receptor GFRAL. Nature Metabolism, 2022, 4, 157-158.	11.9	1
2	Pharmacological but not physiological GDF15 suppresses feeding and the motivation to exercise. Nature Communications, 2021, 12, 1041.	12.8	69
3	GFRAL-expressing neurons suppress food intake via aversive pathways. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	48
4	Activation of the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis by exogenous and endogenous GDF15. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118, .	7.1	40
5	GDF15: emerging biology and therapeutic applications for obesity and cardiometabolic disease. Nature Reviews Endocrinology, 2021, 17, 592-607.	9.6	162
6	Plasma GDF15 levels are similar between subjects after bariatric surgery and matched controls and are unaffected by meals. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2021, 321, E443-E452.	3.5	5
7	GDF15 acts synergistically with liraglutide but is not necessary for the weight loss induced by bariatric surgery in mice. Molecular Metabolism, 2019, 21, 13-21.	6.5	63
8	GFRAL is the receptor for GDF15 and is required for the anti-obesity effects of the ligand. Nature Medicine, 2017, 23, 1158-1166.	30.7	443
9	Leukemia inhibitory factor increases glucose uptake in mouse skeletal muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 309, E142-E153.	3.5	28
10	The Anorectic Actions of the TGFβ Cytokine MIC-1/GDF15 Require an Intact Brainstem Area Postrema and Nucleus of the Solitary Tract. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e100370.	2.5	91
11	TGF-b Superfamily Cytokine MIC-1/GDF15 Is a Physiological Appetite and Body Weight Regulator. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55174.	2.5	142
12	AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) β1β2 muscle null mice reveal an essential role for AMPK in maintaining mitochondrial content and glucose uptake during exercise. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 16092-16097.	7.1	357
13	Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor Stimulates Muscle Glucose Uptake by a PI3-Kinase–Dependent Pathway That Is Impaired With Obesity. Diabetes, 2009, 58, 829-839.	0.6	47
14	Role of AMPKα2 in basal, training-, and AICAR-induced GLUT4, hexokinase II, and mitochondrial protein expression in mouse muscle. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2007, 292, E331-E339.	3.5	147
15	Role of AMPK in skeletal muscle gene adaptation in relation to exercise. Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism, 2007, 32, 904-911.	1.9	27
16	Role of AMPK in skeletal muscle metabolic regulation and adaptation in relation to exercise. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 574, 17-31.	2.9	196
17	Effects of αâ€AMPK knockout on exerciseâ€induced gene activation in mouse skeletal muscle. FASEB Journal, 2005, 19, 1146-1148.	0.5	248
18	Knockout of the α2 but Not α1 5′-AMP-activated Protein Kinase Isoform Abolishes 5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide-1-β-4-ribofuranosidebut Not Contraction-induced Glucose Uptake in Skeletal Muscle. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2004, 279, 1070-1079.	3.4	484

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19	The Â2-5'AMP-Activated Protein Kinase Is a Site 2 Glycogen Synthase Kinase in Skeletal Muscle and Is Responsive to Glucose Loading. Diabetes, 2004, 53, 3074-3081.	0.6	215