

Victor R Edgerton

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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190
papers

17,596
citations

12328

69
h-index

15265

126
g-index

192
all docs

192
docs citations

192
times ranked

8366
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effect of epidural stimulation of the lumbosacral spinal cord on voluntary movement, standing, and assisted stepping after motor complete paraplegia: a case study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2011, 377, 1938-1947.	13.7	964
2	Neurobiology of Exercise. <i>Obesity</i> , 2006, 14, 345-356.	3.0	704
3	Recovery of supraspinal control of stepping via indirect propriospinal relay connections after spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2008, 14, 69-74.	30.7	690
4	Transformation of nonfunctional spinal circuits into functional states after the loss of brain input. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 12, 1333-1342.	14.8	620
5	Altering spinal cord excitability enables voluntary movements after chronic complete paralysis in humans. <i>Brain</i> , 2014, 137, 1394-1409.	7.6	618
6	Voluntary Exercise Induces a BDNF-Mediated Mechanism That Promotes Neuroplasticity. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 88, 2187-2195.	1.8	578
7	Human Lumbosacral Spinal Cord Interprets Loading During Stepping. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 1997, 77, 797-811.	1.8	559
8	PLASTICITY OF THE SPINAL NEURAL CIRCUITRY AFTER INJURY. <i>Annual Review of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 27, 145-167.	10.7	525
9	Neuromodulation of lumbosacral spinal networks enables independent stepping after complete paraplegia. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2018, 24, 1677-1682.	30.7	416
10	Myonuclear domains in muscle adaptation and disease. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 1999, 22, 1350-1360.	2.2	374
11	Retraining the injured spinal cord. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2001, 533, 15-22.	2.9	332
12	Implications of Assist-As-Needed Robotic Step Training after a Complete Spinal Cord Injury on Intrinsic Strategies of Motor Learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 10564-10568.	3.6	299
13	Training locomotor networks. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2008, 57, 241-254.	9.0	268
14	Noninvasive Reactivation of Motor Descending Control after Paralysis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2015, 32, 1968-1980.	3.4	236
15	Exercise restores levels of neurotrophins and synaptic plasticity following spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2005, 193, 411-419.	4.1	235
16	Motor Unit Properties and Selective Involvement In Movement. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 1975, 3, 31-32.	3.0	210
17	Plasticity of Spinal Cord Reflexes After a Complete Transection in Adult Rats: Relationship to Stepping Ability. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 96, 1699-1710.	1.8	189
18	Enabling Task-Specific Volitional Motor Functions via Spinal Cord Neuromodulation in a Human With Paraplegia. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2017, 92, 544-554.	3.0	189

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19	Use-Dependent Modulation of Inhibitory Capacity in the Feline Lumbar Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 3130-3143.	3.6	188
20	Transcutaneous electrical spinal-cord stimulation in humans. <i>Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine</i> , 2015, 58, 225-231.	2.3	176
21	Balance and Ambulation Improvements in Individuals With Chronic Incomplete Spinal Cord Injury Using Locomotor Training-Based Rehabilitation. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 93, 1508-1517.	0.9	170
22	Epidural stimulation: Comparison of the spinal circuits that generate and control locomotion in rats, cats and humans. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2008, 209, 417-425.	4.1	162
23	Can the mammalian lumbar spinal cord learn a motor task?. <i>Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise</i> , 1994, 26, 1491-1497.	0.4	161
24	Step Training Reinforces Specific Spinal Locomotor Circuitry in Adult Spinal Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 7370-7375.	3.6	157
25	Differential effects of anti-Nogo-A antibody treatment and treadmill training in rats with incomplete spinal cord injury. <i>Brain</i> , 2009, 132, 1426-1440.	7.6	149
26	Pronounced species divergence in corticospinal tract reorganization and functional recovery after lateralized spinal cord injury favors primates. <i>Science Translational Medicine</i> , 2015, 7, 302ra134.	12.4	148
27	Epidural Stimulation Induced Modulation of Spinal Locomotor Networks in Adult Spinal Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 6022-6029.	3.6	147
28	Facilitation of Stepping with Epidural Stimulation in Spinal Rats: Role of Sensory Input. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 7774-7780.	3.6	144
29	Transcutaneous Electrical Spinal Stimulation Promotes Long-Term Recovery of Upper Extremity Function in Chronic Tetraplegia. <i>IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering</i> , 2018, 26, 1272-1278.	4.9	143
30	Self-Assisted Standing Enabled by Non-Invasive Spinal Stimulation after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 1435-1450.	3.4	143
31	Non-Invasive Activation of Cervical Spinal Networks after Severe Paralysis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 2145-2158.	3.4	138
32	Changes in Motoneuron Properties and Synaptic Inputs Related to Step Training after Spinal Cord Transection in Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 4460-4471.	3.6	136
33	Neuromodulation of evoked muscle potentials induced by epidural spinal-cord stimulation in paralyzed individuals. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 111, 1088-1099.	1.8	136
34	Kinematic and EMG Determinants in Quadrupedal Locomotion of a Non-Human Primate (Rhesus). <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2005, 93, 3127-3145.	1.8	135
35	Spinal cord reflexes induced by epidural spinal cord stimulation in normal awake rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2006, 157, 253-263.	2.5	134
36	Controlling Specific Locomotor Behaviors through Multidimensional Monoaminergic Modulation of Spinal Circuitries. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 9264-9278.	3.6	132

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37	8 The Plasticity of Skeletal Muscle. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 1991, 19, 269-312.	3.0	131
38	Weight Bearing Over-ground Stepping in an Exoskeleton with Non-invasive Spinal Cord Neuromodulation after Motor Complete Paraplegia. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 333.	2.8	131
39	Epidural Spinal Cord Stimulation Plus Quipazine Administration Enable Stepping in Complete Spinal Adult Rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2007, 98, 2525-2536.	1.8	130
40	Spinal Cord-Transected Mice Learn to Step in Response to Quipazine Treatment and Robotic Training. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 11738-11747.	3.6	129
41	Tools for understanding and optimizing robotic gait training. Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development, 2006, 43, 657.	1.6	124
42	Engaging Cervical Spinal Cord Networks to Reenable Volitional Control of Hand Function in Tetraplegic Patients. Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair, 2016, 30, 951-962.	2.9	123
43	Performance of locomotion and foot grasping following a unilateral thoracic corticospinal tract lesion in monkeys (Macaca mulatta). Brain, 2005, 128, 2338-2358.	7.6	121
44	Enhancing Nervous System Recovery through Neurobiologics, Neural Interface Training, and Neurorehabilitation. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 584.	2.8	121
45	Initiation and modulation of locomotor circuitry output with multisite transcutaneous electrical stimulation of the spinal cord in noninjured humans. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 834-842.	1.8	120
46	Basic Concepts of Activity-Based Interventions for Improved Recovery of Motor Function After Spinal Cord Injury. Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 2012, 93, 1487-1497.	0.9	119
47	Locomotor Ability in Spinal Rats Is Dependent on the Amount of Activity Imposed on the Hindlimbs during Treadmill Training. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2007, 24, 1000-1012.	3.4	112
48	Novel and Direct Access to the Human Locomotor Spinal Circuitry. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 3700-3708.	3.6	108
49	OEG implantation and step training enhance hindlimb-stepping ability in adult spinal transected rats. Brain, 2008, 131, 264-276.	7.6	107
50	Increased expression of glutamate decarboxylase (GAD67) in feline lumbar spinal cord after complete thoracic spinal cord transection. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2000, 60, 219-230.	2.9	104
51	Robotic training and spinal cord plasticity. Brain Research Bulletin, 2009, 78, 4-12.	3.0	99
52	Spinal segment-specific transcutaneous stimulation differentially shapes activation pattern among motor pools in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 1364-1374.	2.5	99
53	Trunk Stability Enabled by Noninvasive Spinal Electrical Stimulation after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 2540-2553.	3.4	96
54	A three-dimensional model of the rat hindlimb: Musculoskeletal geometry and muscle moment arms. Journal of Biomechanics, 2008, 41, 610-619.	2.1	94

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55	Epidural stimulation of the spinal cord in spinal cord injury: current status and future challenges. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2011, 11, 1351-1353.	2.8	94
56	Development of a multi-electrode array for spinal cord epidural stimulation to facilitate stepping and standing after a complete spinal cord injury in adult rats. Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation, 2013, 10, 2.	4.6	94
57	Effects of inactivity on myosin heavy chain composition and size of rat soleus fibers. , 1998, 21, 375-389.		92
58	Mechanical properties of rat soleus after long-term spinal cord transection. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 93, 1487-1497.	2.5	89
59	Spatial distribution of muscle fibers within the territory of a motor unit. Muscle and Nerve, 1990, 13, 1133-1145.	2.2	85
60	Voluntary exercise increases neurotrophin-3 and its receptor TrkC in the spinal cord. Brain Research, 2003, 987, 93-99.	2.2	85
61	Wheel running following spinal cord injury improves locomotor recovery and stimulates serotonergic fiber growth. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 1931-1939.	2.6	83
62	Hypertrophy of rat plantaris muscle fibers after voluntary running with increasing loads. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1998, 84, 2183-2189.	2.5	81
63	Hindlimb loading determines stepping quantity and quality following spinal cord transection. Brain Research, 2005, 1050, 180-189.	2.2	81
64	Why Variability Facilitates Spinal Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 10720-10726.	3.6	80
65	Animal Models of Neurologic Disorders: A Nonhuman Primate Model of Spinal Cord Injury. Neurotherapeutics, 2012, 9, 380-392.	4.4	80
66	Use of quadrupedal step training to re-engage spinal interneuronal networks and improve locomotor function after spinal cord injury. Brain, 2013, 136, 3362-3377.	7.6	79
67	Variability in step training enhances locomotor recovery after a spinal cord injury. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 36, 2054-2062.	2.6	76
68	Olfactory Ensheathing Cell Transplantation after a Complete Spinal Cord Transection Mediates Neuroprotective and Immunomodulatory Mechanisms to Facilitate Regeneration. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 6269-6286.	3.6	76
69	Cortical and Subcortical Effects of Transcutaneous Spinal Cord Stimulation in Humans with Tetraplegia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 2633-2643.	3.6	76
70	Biodegradable scaffolds promote tissue remodeling and functional improvement in non-human primates with acute spinal cord injury. Biomaterials, 2017, 123, 63-76.	11.4	75
71	Phase-Dependent Modulation of Percutaneously Elicited Multisegmental Muscle Responses After Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2010, 103, 2808-2820.	1.8	73
72	Afferent Input Modulates Neurotrophins and Synaptic Plasticity in the Spinal Cord. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2004, 92, 3423-3432.	1.8	71

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73	Training effects on soleus of cats spinal cord transected (T12-13) as adults. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 1998, 21, 63-71.	2.2	70
74	Persistence of hybrid fibers in rat soleus after spinal cord transection. , 1999, 255, 188-201.		70
75	Rehabilitative Therapies after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2006, 23, 560-570.	3.4	70
76	Somatosensory control of balance during locomotion in decerebrated cat. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 107, 2072-2082.	1.8	70
77	An Autonomic Neuroprosthesis: Noninvasive Electrical Spinal Cord Stimulation Restores Autonomic Cardiovascular Function in Individuals with Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 446-451.	3.4	70
78	Effects of Spaceflight on Rhesus Quadrupedal Locomotion After Return to 1G. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 1999, 81, 2451-2463.	1.8	69
79	Paralysis recovery in humans and model systems. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2002, 12, 658-667.	4.2	69
80	Recovery of control of posture and locomotion after a spinal cord injury: solutions staring us in the face. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2009, 175, 393-418.	1.4	66
81	Electrical neuromodulation of the cervical spinal cord facilitates forelimb skilled function recovery in spinal cord injured rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 291, 141-150.	4.1	63
82	Engaging cervical spinal circuitry with non-invasive spinal stimulation and buspirone to restore hand function in chronic motor complete patients. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 15546.	3.3	63
83	Using robotics to teach the spinal cord to walk. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2002, 40, 267-273.	9.0	62
84	Axon Regeneration Can Facilitate or Suppress Hindlimb Function after Olfactory Ensheathing Glia Transplantation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 4298-4310.	3.6	61
85	Sub-threshold spinal cord stimulation facilitates spontaneous motor activity in spinal rats. <i>Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation</i> , 2013, 10, 108.	4.6	60
86	Macrophage centripetal migration drives spontaneous healing process after spinal cord injury. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2019, 5, eaav5086.	10.3	60
87	Response of the Neuromuscular Unit to Spaceflight. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 1996, 24, 399-426.	3.0	59
88	Locomotor Training Maintains Normal Inhibitory Influence on Both Alpha- and Gamma-Motoneurons after Neonatal Spinal Cord Transection. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 26-33.	3.6	59
89	Non-invasive Neuromodulation of Spinal Cord Restores Lower Urinary Tract Function After Paralysis. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 432.	2.8	58
90	Adaptability of the oxidative capacity of motoneurons. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 570, 1-10.	2.2	57

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91	Further evidence of olfactory ensheathing glia facilitating axonal regeneration after a complete spinal cord transection. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2011, 229, 109-119.	4.1	57
92	Effects of paired transcutaneous electrical stimulation delivered at single and dual sites over lumbosacral spinal cord. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2015, 609, 229-234.	2.1	57
93	Does Motor Learning Occur in the Spinal Cord?. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 1997, 3, 287-294.	3.5	56
94	Initiation of Bladder Voiding with Epidural Stimulation in Paralyzed, Step Trained Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e108184.	2.5	56
95	Electrophysiological Guidance of Epidural Electrode Array Implantation over the Human Lumbosacral Spinal Cord to Enable Motor Function after Chronic Paralysis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 1451-1460.	3.4	56
96	Chapter 2 Neuromuscular Adaptation to Actual and Simulated Weightlessness. <i>Advances in Space Biology and Medicine</i> , 1994, 4, 33-67.	0.5	55
97	Establishing the NeuroRecovery Network: Multisite Rehabilitation Centers That Provide Activity-Based Therapies and Assessments for Neurologic Disorders. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 93, 1498-1507.	0.9	55
98	Dose dependence of the 5-HT agonist quipazine in facilitating spinal stepping in the rat with epidural stimulation. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 438, 281-285.	2.1	54
99	Does elimination of afferent input modify the changes in rat motoneuron properties that occur following chronic spinal cord transection?. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2008, 586, 529-544.	2.9	50
100	Plasticity of subcortical pathways promote recovery of skilled hand function in rats after corticospinal and rubrospinal tract injuries. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2015, 266, 112-119.	4.1	49
101	Differential response of fast hindlimb extensor and flexor muscles to exercise in adult spinalized cats. , 1999, 22, 230-241.		46
102	Activity-Dependent Plasticity of Spinal Locomotion. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2009, 37, 171-178.	3.0	46
103	Propriospinal Bypass of the Serotonergic System That Can Facilitate Stepping. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 5681-5689.	3.6	45
104	Activation of spinal locomotor circuits in the decerebrated cat by spinal epidural and/or intraspinal electrical stimulation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2015, 1600, 84-92.	2.2	45
105	Chapter 11 Use of robotics in assessing the adaptive capacity of the rat lumbar spinal cord. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2002, 137, 141-149.	1.4	44
106	Integration of sensory, spinal, and volitional descending inputs in regulation of human locomotion. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 116, 98-105.	1.8	44
107	Coordination of motor pools controlling the ankle musculature in adult spinal cats during treadmill walking. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 555, 202-214.	2.2	40
108	Unique Spatiotemporal Neuromodulation of the Lumbosacral Circuitry Shapes Locomotor Success after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2016, 33, 1709-1723.	3.4	40

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109	A Physiological Basis for the Development of Rehabilitative Strategies for Spinally Injured Patients. The Journal of the American Paraplegia Society, 1991, 14, 150-157.	0.5	39
110	Neuromodulation of motor-evoked potentials during stepping in spinal rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2013, 110, 1311-1322.	1.8	39
111	Changes in GABAA receptor subunit gamma 2 in extensor and flexor motoneurons and astrocytes after spinal cord transection and motor training. Brain Research, 2009, 1273, 9-17.	2.2	38
112	Two chronic motor training paradigms differentially influence acute instrumental learning in spinally transected rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 180, 95-101.	2.2	37
113	Distribution and Localization of 5-HT _{1A} Receptors in the Rat Lumbar Spinal Cord after Transection and Deafferentation. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2009, 26, 575-584.	3.4	37
114	Neurobiological perspective of spasticity as occurs after a spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2012, 235, 116-122.	4.1	37
115	Enzyme and size profiles in chronically inactive cat soleus muscle fibers. Muscle and Nerve, 1992, 15, 27-36.	2.2	35
116	A robotic device for studying rodent locomotion after spinal cord injury. IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering, 2005, 13, 497-506.	4.9	35
117	Evaluation of optimal electrode configurations for epidural spinal cord stimulation in cervical spinal cord injured rats. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2015, 247, 50-57.	2.5	35
118	Neuromodulation of the neural circuits controlling the lower urinary tract. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 285, 182-189.	4.1	34
119	Feed-Forwardness of Spinal Networks in Posture and Locomotion. Neuroscientist, 2017, 23, 441-453.	3.5	33
120	Sensorimotor adaptations to microgravity in humans. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2001, 204, 3217-24.	1.7	33
121	Does daily activity level determine muscle phenotype?. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2005, 208, 3761-3770.	1.7	32
122	Invited Review: Gravitational biology of the neuromotor systems: a perspective to the next era. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 89, 1224-1231.	2.5	31
123	Influences of electromechanical events in defining skeletal muscle properties. Muscle and Nerve, 2002, 26, 238-251.	2.2	31
124	Evidence of axon connectivity across a spinal cord transection in rats treated with epidural stimulation and motor training combined with olfactory ensheathing cell transplantation. Experimental Neurology, 2018, 309, 119-133.	4.1	31
125	A new age for rehabilitation. European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2012, 48, 99-109.	2.2	29
126	Persistence of myosin heavy chain-based fiber types in innervated but silenced rat fast muscle. , 2000, 23, 735-747.		27

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127	Forelimb EMG-based trigger to control an electronic spinal bridge to enable hindlimb stepping after a complete spinal cord lesion in rats. <i>Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 9, 38.	4.6	25
128	Electrophysiological biomarkers of neuromodulatory strategies to recover motor function after spinal cord injury. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 113, 3386-3396.	1.8	22
129	Application of a Rat Hindlimb Model: A Prediction of Force Spaces Reachable Through Stimulation of Nerve Fascicles. <i>IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering</i> , 2011, 58, 3328-3338.	4.2	21
130	Electrical Spinal Stimulation, and Imagining of Lower Limb Movements to Modulate Brain-Spinal Connectomes That Control Locomotor-Like Behavior. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2018, 9, 1196.	2.8	21
131	Using EMG to deliver lumbar dynamic electrical stimulation to facilitate cortico-spinal excitability. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2020, 13, 20-34.	1.6	21
132	Enhanced Motor Function by Training in Spinal Cord Contused Rats Following Radiation Therapy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e6862.	2.5	21
133	Spasticity: a switch from inhibition to excitation. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2010, 16, 270-271.	30.7	20
134	Enabling respiratory control after severe chronic tetraplegia: an exploratory case study. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 124, 774-780.	1.8	20
135	Improvement of gait patterns in step-trained, complete spinal cord-transected rats treated with a peripheral nerve graft and acidic fibroblast growth factor. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2010, 224, 429-437.	4.1	19
136	Effects of Diet and/or Exercise in Enhancing Spinal Cord Sensorimotor Learning. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41288.	2.5	19
137	Accommodation of the Spinal Cat to a Tripping Perturbation. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2012, 3, 112.	2.8	18
138	Noninvasive spinal neuromodulation to map and augment lower urinary tract function in rhesus macaques. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019, 322, 113033.	4.1	18
139	Transcutaneous Spinal Neuromodulation Reorganizes Neural Networks in Patients with Cerebral Palsy. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2021, 18, 1953-1962.	4.4	18
140	Innervation patterns in the cat tibialis anterior six months after self-reinnervation. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 1993, 16, 379-391.	2.2	17
141	Rat \hat{I} - and \hat{I}^3 -motoneuron soma size and succinate dehydrogenase activity are independent of neuromuscular activity level. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2007, 36, 234-241.	2.2	17
142	A parylene-based microelectrode array implant for spinal cord stimulation in rats. , 2011, 2011, 1007-1010.		17
143	Spinal learning in the adult mouse using the Horridge paradigm. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2009, 182, 250-254.	2.5	16
144	Spinal neuronal activation during locomotor-like activity enabled by epidural stimulation and 5-hydroxytryptamine agonists in spinal rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2015, 93, 1229-1239.	2.9	16

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145	Iron [®] ElectriRx [™] man: Overground stepping in an exoskeleton combined with noninvasive spinal cord stimulation after paralysis. , 2015, 2015, 1124-7.		16
146	Leveraging biomedical informatics for assessing plasticity and repair in primate spinal cord injury. Brain Research, 2015, 1619, 124-138.	2.2	16
147	Noninvasive neurophysiological mapping of the lower urinary tract in adult and aging rhesus macaques. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 119, 1521-1527.	1.8	16
148	Activity-independent neural influences on cat soleus motor unit phenotypes. Muscle and Nerve, 2002, 26, 252-264.	2.2	15
149	Interaponeurosis shear strain modulates behavior of myotendinous junction of the human triceps surae. Physiological Reports, 2013, 1, e00147.	1.7	15
150	Quantitative metrics of spinal cord injury recovery in the rat using motion capture, electromyography and ground reaction force measurement. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2012, 206, 65-72.	2.5	14
151	An Active Learning Algorithm for Control of Epidural Electrostimulation. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2015, 62, 2443-2455.	4.2	14
152	A Multi-modality Approach Towards Elucidation of the Mechanism for Human Achilles Tendon Bending During Passive Ankle Rotation. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 4319.	3.3	14
153	Neural Darwinism in the Mammalian Spinal Cord. , 2001, , 185-206.		14
154	Novel Noninvasive Spinal Neuromodulation Strategy Facilitates Recovery of Stepping after Motor Complete Paraplegia. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 3670.	2.4	14
155	Rostral lumbar segments are the key controllers of hindlimb locomotor rhythmicity in the adult spinal rat. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2019, 122, 585-600.	1.8	13
156	Redundancy and multifunctionality among spinal locomotor networks. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2020, 124, 1469-1479.	1.8	13
157	Acute neuromodulation restores spinally-induced motor responses after severe spinal cord injury. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 327, 113246.	4.1	13
158	Voluntary Modulation of Evoked Responses Generated by Epidural and Transcutaneous Spinal Stimulation in Humans with Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2021, 10, 4898.	2.4	13
159	Vestibulospinal and Corticospinal Modulation of Lumbosacral Network Excitability in Human Subjects. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 1746.	2.8	11
160	Effects of Rehabilitation on Perineural Nets and Synaptic Plasticity Following Spinal Cord Transection. Brain Sciences, 2020, 10, 824.	2.3	10
161	Novel Non-invasive Strategy for Spinal Neuromodulation to Control Human Locomotion. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2020, 14, 622533.	2.0	9
162	Is the vagus nerve our neural connectome?. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	8

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163	Epidural Spinal Cord Stimulation Improves Motor Function in Rats With Chemically Induced Parkinsonism. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2019, 33, 1029-1039.	2.9	8
164	Tetraplegia to Overground Stepping Using Non-Invasive Spinal Neuromodulation. , 2019, , .		7
165	Locomotor Training Increases Synaptic Structure With High NGL-2 Expression After Spinal Cord Hemisection. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2019, 33, 225-231.	2.9	7
166	Limited fiber type grouping in self-reinnervation cat tibialis anterior muscles. , 1996, 19, 1320-1327.		6
167	Reply: No dawn yet of a new age in spinal cord rehabilitation. <i>Brain</i> , 2015, 138, e363-e363.	7.6	6
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