

Victor R Edgerton

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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190
papers

17,596
citations

14124

69
h-index

18400

124
g-index

192
all docs

192
docs citations

192
times ranked

9152
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Noninvasive spinal neuromodulation mitigates symptoms of idiopathic overactive bladder. <i>Bioelectronic Medicine</i> , 2022, 8, 5.	1.0	1
2	Stochastic spinal neuromodulation tunes the intrinsic logic of spinal neural networks. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2022, 355, 114138.	2.0	3
3	Novel Noninvasive Spinal Neuromodulation Strategy Facilitates Recovery of Stepping after Motor Complete Paraplegia. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2022, 11, 3670.	1.0	14
4	Home-Based SCONETM Therapy Improves Symptoms of Neurogenic Bladder. <i>Neurotrauma Reports</i> , 2021, 2, 165-168.	0.5	4
5	Buspirone Dose-Response on Facilitating Forelimb Functional Recovery in Cervical Spinal Cord Injured Rats. <i>Dose-Response</i> , 2021, 19, 155932582199813.	0.7	2
6	Training the bladder how to void: A noninvasive spinal neuromodulation case study. , 2021, , .		3
7	Transcutaneous Spinal Neuromodulation Reorganizes Neural Networks in Patients with Cerebral Palsy. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2021, 18, 1953-1962.	2.1	18
8	Formation of a novel supraspinal-spinal connectome that relearns the same motor task after complete paralysis. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2021, 126, 957-966.	0.9	3
9	Serotonergic Facilitation of Forelimb Functional Recovery in Rats with Cervical Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2021, 18, 1226-1243.	2.1	4
10	Voluntary Modulation of Evoked Responses Generated by Epidural and Transcutaneous Spinal Stimulation in Humans with Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Clinical Medicine</i> , 2021, 10, 4898.	1.0	13
11	An epidural stimulating interface unveils the intrinsic modulation of electrically motor evoked potentials in behaving rats. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2021, 126, 1635-1641.	0.9	3
12	Using EMG to deliver lumbar dynamic electrical stimulation to facilitate cortico-spinal excitability. <i>Brain Stimulation</i> , 2020, 13, 20-34.	0.7	21
13	Effects of Rehabilitation on Perineural Nets and Synaptic Plasticity Following Spinal Cord Transection. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2020, 10, 824.	1.1	10
14	Enabling respiratory control after severe chronic tetraplegia: an exploratory case study. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 124, 774-780.	0.9	20
15	Redundancy and multifunctionality among spinal locomotor networks. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 124, 1469-1479.	0.9	13
16	Acute neuromodulation restores spinally-induced motor responses after severe spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2020, 327, 113246.	2.0	13
17	Novel Non-invasive Strategy for Spinal Neuromodulation to Control Human Locomotion. <i>Frontiers in Human Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 622533.	1.0	9
18	Cortical and Subcortical Effects of Transcutaneous Spinal Cord Stimulation in Humans with Tetraplegia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 40, 2633-2643.	1.7	76

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19	Epidural Spinal Cord Stimulation Improves Motor Function in Rats With Chemically Induced Parkinsonism. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2019, 33, 1029-1039.	1.4	8
20	Noninvasive spinal neuromodulation to map and augment lower urinary tract function in rhesus macaques. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2019, 322, 113033.	2.0	18
21	Tetraplegia to Overground Stepping Using Non-Invasive Spinal Neuromodulation. , 2019, , .		7
22	Macrophage centripetal migration drives spontaneous healing process after spinal cord injury. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2019, 5, eaav5086.	4.7	60
23	Rostral lumbar segments are the key controllers of hindlimb locomotor rhythmicity in the adult spinal rat. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2019, 122, 585-600.	0.9	13
24	Locomotor Training Increases Synaptic Structure With High NGL-2 Expression After Spinal Cord Hemisection. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2019, 33, 225-231.	1.4	7
25	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.	1.7	56
26	Self-Assisted Standing Enabled by Non-Invasive Spinal Stimulation after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 1435-1450.	1.7	143
27	Novel Activity Detection Algorithm to Characterize Spontaneous Stepping During Multimodal Spinal Neuromodulation After Mid-Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury in Rats. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 13, 82.	1.2	2
28	Non-Invasive Activation of Cervical Spinal Networks after Severe Paralysis. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 2145-2158.	1.7	138
29	A Multi-modality Approach Towards Elucidation of the Mechanism for Human Achilles Tendon Bending During Passive Ankle Rotation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 4319.	1.6	14
30	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.	1.7	70
31	Vestibulospinal and Corticospinal Modulation of Lumbosacral Network Excitability in Human Subjects. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2018, 9, 1746.	1.3	11
32	Neuromodulation of lumbosacral spinal networks enables independent stepping after complete paraplegia. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2018, 24, 1677-1682.	15.2	416
33	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.	1.3	21
34	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.	1.6	63
35	Trunk Stability Enabled by Noninvasive Spinal Electrical Stimulation after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2018, 35, 2540-2553.	1.7	96
36	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.	2.7	143

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37	Is the vagus nerve our neural connectome?. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	2.8	8
38	Non-invasive Neuromodulation of Spinal Cord Restores Lower Urinary Tract Function After Paralysis. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 432.	1.4	58
39	Evidence of axon connectivity across a spinal cord transection in rats treated with epidural stimulation and motor training combined with olfactory ensheathing cell transplantation. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2018, 309, 119-133.	2.0	31
40	Noninvasive neurophysiological mapping of the lower urinary tract in adult and aging rhesus macaques. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2018, 119, 1521-1527.	0.9	16
41	Biodegradable scaffolds promote tissue remodeling and functional improvement in non-human primates with acute spinal cord injury. <i>Biomaterials</i> , 2017, 123, 63-76.	5.7	75
42	Feed-Forwardness of Spinal Networks in Posture and Locomotion. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2017, 23, 441-453.	2.6	33
43	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.	2.0	63
44	Enabling Task-Specific Volitional Motor Functions via Spinal Cord Neuromodulation in a Human With Paraplegia. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2017, 92, 544-554.	1.4	189
45	Spinal and sensory neuromodulation of spinal neuronal networks in humans. <i>Human Physiology</i> , 2017, 43, 492-500.	0.1	5
46	Generalized convulsive seizures are associated with ketamine anesthesia in a rhesus macaque (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>) undergoing urodynamic studies and transcutaneous spinal cord stimulation. <i>Journal of Medical Primatology</i> , 2017, 46, 359-363.	0.3	2
47	Weight Bearing Over-ground Stepping in an Exoskeleton with Non-invasive Spinal Cord Neuromodulation after Motor Complete Paraplegia. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 333.	1.4	131
48	Enhancing Nervous System Recovery through Neurobiologics, Neural Interface Training, and Neurorehabilitation. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 584.	1.4	121
49	PPAR δ preserves a high resistance to fatigue in the mouse medial gastrocnemius after spinal cord transection. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2016, 53, 287-296.	1.0	6
50	Neuromodulation of the neural circuits controlling the lower urinary tract. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 285, 182-189.	2.0	34
51	Engaging Cervical Spinal Cord Networks to Reenable Volitional Control of Hand Function in Tetraplegic Patients. <i>Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair</i> , 2016, 30, 951-962.	1.4	123
52	Unique Spatiotemporal Neuromodulation of the Lumbosacral Circuitry Shapes Locomotor Success after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2016, 33, 1709-1723.	1.7	40
53	Integration of sensory, spinal, and volitional descending inputs in regulation of human locomotion. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2016, 116, 98-105.	0.9	44
54	Olfactory Ensheathing Cell Transplantation after a Complete Spinal Cord Transection Mediates Neuroprotective and Immunomodulatory Mechanisms to Facilitate Regeneration. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 6269-6286.	1.7	76

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55	Multisystem Neurorehabilitation in Rodents with Spinal Cord Injury. , 2016, , 59-77.		1
56	Physiology of Motor Deficits and the Potential of Motor Recovery After a Spinal Cord Injury. , 2016, , 13-35.		0
57	Spinal neuronal activation during locomotor-like activity enabled by epidural stimulation and 5-hydroxytryptamine agonists in spinal rats. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2015, 93, 1229-1239.	1.3	16
58	Plasticity of subcortical pathways promote recovery of skilled hand function in rats after corticospinal and rubrospinal tract injuries. Experimental Neurology, 2015, 266, 112-119.	2.0	49
59	Effects of paired transcutaneous electrical stimulation delivered at single and dual sites over lumbosacral spinal cord. Neuroscience Letters, 2015, 609, 229-234.	1.0	57
60	Iron -ElectriRx-™ man: Overground stepping in an exoskeleton combined with noninvasive spinal cord stimulation after paralysis. , 2015, 2015, 1124-7.		16
61	Reply: No dawn yet of a new age in spinal cord rehabilitation. Brain, 2015, 138, e363-e363.	3.7	6
62	Electrophysiological biomarkers of neuromodulatory strategies to recover motor function after spinal cord injury. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2015, 113, 3386-3396.	0.9	22
63	Transcutaneous electrical spinal-cord stimulation in humans. Annals of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine, 2015, 58, 225-231.	1.1	176
64	Noninvasive Reactivation of Motor Descending Control after Paralysis. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2015, 32, 1968-1980.	1.7	236
65	Electrophysiological mapping of rat sensorimotor lumbosacral spinal networks after complete paralysis. Progress in Brain Research, 2015, 218, 199-212.	0.9	4
66	Evaluation of optimal electrode configurations for epidural spinal cord stimulation in cervical spinal cord injured rats. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2015, 247, 50-57.	1.3	35
67	An Active Learning Algorithm for Control of Epidural Electrostimulation. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering, 2015, 62, 2443-2455.	2.5	14
68	Pronounced species divergence in corticospinal tract reorganization and functional recovery after lateralized spinal cord injury favors primates. Science Translational Medicine, 2015, 7, 302ra134.	5.8	148
69	Spinal segment-specific transcutaneous stimulation differentially shapes activation pattern among motor pools in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 1364-1374.	1.2	99
70	Activation of spinal locomotor circuits in the decerebrated cat by spinal epidural and/or intraspinal electrical stimulation. Brain Research, 2015, 1600, 84-92.	1.1	45
71	Leveraging biomedical informatics for assessing plasticity and repair in primate spinal cord injury. Brain Research, 2015, 1619, 124-138.	1.1	16
72	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.	0.9	120

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73	Who is who after spinal cord injury and repair? Can the brain stem descending motor pathways take control of skilled hand motor function?. <i>Neural Regeneration Research</i> , 2015, 10, 1735.	1.6	2
74	Cervical Epidural Stimulation Elicits Evoked Potentials and Modulates Diaphragm EMG. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 656.4.	0.2	0
75	Initiation of Bladder Voiding with Epidural Stimulation in Paralyzed, Step Trained Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e108184.	1.1	56
76	Neuromodulation of evoked muscle potentials induced by epidural spinal-cord stimulation in paralyzed individuals. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2014, 111, 1088-1099.	0.9	136
77	Altering spinal cord excitability enables voluntary movements after chronic complete paralysis in humans. <i>Brain</i> , 2014, 137, 1394-1409.	3.7	618
78	Use of quadrupedal step training to re-engage spinal interneuronal networks and improve locomotor function after spinal cord injury. <i>Brain</i> , 2013, 136, 3362-3377.	3.7	79
79	Interaponeurosis shear strain modulates behavior of myotendinous junction of the human triceps surae. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2013, 1, e00147.	0.7	15
80	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. <i>Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation</i> , 2013, 10, 2.	2.4	94
81	Sub-threshold spinal cord stimulation facilitates spontaneous motor activity in spinal rats. <i>Journal of NeuroEngineering and Rehabilitation</i> , 2013, 10, 108.	2.4	60
82	Neuromodulation of motor-evoked potentials during stepping in spinal rats. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2013, 110, 1311-1322.	0.9	39
83	Enhanced spontaneous cage activity induced by continuous low intensity spinal cord epidural stimulation in complete spinal cord transected adult rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 1132.29.	0.2	0
84	Accommodation of the Spinal Cat to a Tripping Perturbation. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2012, 3, 112.	1.3	18
85	Somatosensory control of balance during locomotion in decerebrated cat. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2012, 107, 2072-2082.	0.9	70
86	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.	2.4	25
87	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.	0.5	55
88	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.	0.5	170
89	Basic Concepts of Activity-Based Interventions for Improved Recovery of Motor Function After Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation</i> , 2012, 93, 1487-1497.	0.5	119
90	Effects of Diet and/or Exercise in Enhancing Spinal Cord Sensorimotor Learning. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e41288.	1.1	19

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91	Animal Models of Neurologic Disorders: A Nonhuman Primate Model of Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2012, 9, 380-392.	2.1	80
92	Neurobiological perspective of spasticity as occurs after a spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 235, 116-122.	2.0	37
93	Quantitative metrics of spinal cord injury recovery in the rat using motion capture, electromyography and ground reaction force measurement. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2012, 206, 65-72.	1.3	14
94	Variability in step training enhances locomotor recovery after a spinal cord injury. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 36, 2054-2062.	1.2	76
95	Multisystem Neurorehabilitation in Rodents with Spinal Cord Injury. , 2012, , 3-21.		0
96	A new age for rehabilitation. <i>European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine</i> , 2012, 48, 99-109.	1.1	29
97	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.	2.5	21
98	A parylene-based microelectrode array implant for spinal cord stimulation in rats. , 2011, 2011, 1007-1010.		17
99	Further evidence of olfactory ensheathing glia facilitating axonal regeneration after a complete spinal cord transection. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2011, 229, 109-119.	2.0	57
100	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.	6.3	964
101	Epidural stimulation of the spinal cord in spinal cord injury: current status and future challenges. <i>Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2011, 11, 1351-1353.	1.4	94
102	Axon Regeneration Can Facilitate or Suppress Hindlimb Function after Olfactory Ensheathing Glia Transplantation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 4298-4310.	1.7	61
103	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.	1.7	59
104	Controlling Specific Locomotor Behaviors through Multidimensional Monoaminergic Modulation of Spinal Circuitries. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 9264-9278.	1.7	132
105	Phase-Dependent Modulation of Percutaneously Elicited Multisegmental Muscle Responses After Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 103, 2808-2820.	0.9	73
106	Spasticity: a switch from inhibition to excitation. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2010, 16, 270-271.	15.2	20
107	Why Variability Facilitates Spinal Learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 10720-10726.	1.7	80
108	Novel and Direct Access to the Human Locomotor Spinal Circuitry. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 3700-3708.	1.7	108

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109	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.	2.0	19
110	Activity-Dependent Plasticity of Spinal Locomotion. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2009, 37, 171-178.	1.6	46
111	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.	3.7	149
112	Propriospinal Bypass of the Serotonergic System That Can Facilitate Stepping. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 5681-5689.	1.7	45
113	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.	0.9	66
114	Changes in GABAA receptor subunit gamma 2 in extensor and flexor motoneurons and astrocytes after spinal cord transection and motor training. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1273, 9-17.	1.1	38
115	Transformation of nonfunctional spinal circuits into functional states after the loss of brain input. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 12, 1333-1342.	7.1	620
116	Spinal learning in the adult mouse using the Horridge paradigm. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2009, 182, 250-254.	1.3	16
117	Robotic training and spinal cord plasticity. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2009, 78, 4-12.	1.4	99
118	Distribution and Localization of 5-HT _{1A} Receptors in the Rat Lumbar Spinal Cord after Transection and Deafferentation. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2009, 26, 575-584.	1.7	37
119	Enhanced Motor Function by Training in Spinal Cord Contused Rats Following Radiation Therapy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e6862.	1.1	21
120	A three-dimensional model of the rat hindlimb: Musculoskeletal geometry and muscle moment arms. <i>Journal of Biomechanics</i> , 2008, 41, 610-619.	0.9	94
121	Does elimination of afferent input modify the changes in rat motoneurone properties that occur following chronic spinal cord transection?. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2008, 586, 529-544.	1.3	50
122	Recovery of supraspinal control of stepping via indirect propriospinal relay connections after spinal cord injury. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2008, 14, 69-74.	15.2	690
123	Training locomotor networks. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2008, 57, 241-254.	9.1	268
124	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.	1.0	54
125	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.	2.0	162
126	Step Training Reinforces Specific Spinal Locomotor Circuitry in Adult Spinal Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 7370-7375.	1.7	157

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127	OEG implantation and step training enhance hindlimb-stepping ability in adult spinal transected rats. <i>Brain</i> , 2008, 131, 264-276.	3.7	107
128	Epidural Stimulation Induced Modulation of Spinal Locomotor Networks in Adult Spinal Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 6022-6029.	1.7	147
129	Facilitation of Stepping with Epidural Stimulation in Spinal Rats: Role of Sensory Input. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 7774-7780.	1.7	144
130	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.	1.7	136
131	Two chronic motor training paradigms differentially influence acute instrumental learning in spinally transected rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007, 180, 95-101.	1.2	37
132	Locomotor Ability in Spinal Rats Is Dependent on the Amount of Activity Imposed on the Hindlimbs during Treadmill Training. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2007, 24, 1000-1012.	1.7	112
133	Epidural Spinal Cord Stimulation Plus Quipazine Administration Enable Stepping in Complete Spinal Adult Rats. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2007, 98, 2525-2536.	0.9	130
134	Rat $\hat{1}\pm$ - and $\hat{1}^3$ -motoneuron soma size and succinate dehydrogenase activity are independent of neuromuscular activity level. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2007, 36, 234-241.	1.0	17
135	Wheel running following spinal cord injury improves locomotor recovery and stimulates serotonergic fiber growth. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 25, 1931-1939.	1.2	83
136	Rehabilitative Therapies after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2006, 23, 560-570.	1.7	70
137	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.	1.7	299
138	Neurobiology of Exercise. <i>Obesity</i> , 2006, 14, 345-356.	1.5	704
139	Tools for understanding and optimizing robotic gait training. <i>Journal of Rehabilitation Research and Development</i> , 2006, 43, 657.	1.6	124
140	Spinal cord reflexes induced by epidural spinal cord stimulation in normal awake rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2006, 157, 253-263.	1.3	134
141	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.	0.9	189
142	Hindlimb loading determines stepping quantity and quality following spinal cord transection. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1050, 180-189.	1.1	81
143	A robotic device for studying rodent locomotion after spinal cord injury. <i>IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering</i> , 2005, 13, 497-506.	2.7	35
144	Spinal Cord-Transected Mice Learn to Step in Response to Quipazine Treatment and Robotic Training. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 11738-11747.	1.7	129

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145	Kinematic and EMG Determinants in Quadrupedal Locomotion of a Non-Human Primate (Rhesus). <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2005, 93, 3127-3145.	0.9	135
146	Does daily activity level determine muscle phenotype?. <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2005, 208, 3761-3770.	0.8	32
147	Performance of locomotion and foot grasping following a unilateral thoracic corticospinal tract lesion in monkeys (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>). <i>Brain</i> , 2005, 128, 2338-2358.	3.7	121
148	Exercise restores levels of neurotrophins and synaptic plasticity following spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2005, 193, 411-419.	2.0	235
149	PLASTICITY OF THE SPINAL NEURAL CIRCUITRY AFTER INJURY. <i>Annual Review of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 27, 145-167.	5.0	525
150	Afferent Input Modulates Neurotrophins and Synaptic Plasticity in the Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2004, 92, 3423-3432.	0.9	71
151	Locomotor Recovery Potential after Spinal Cord Injury. , 2004, , 53-91.		3
152	Voluntary exercise increases neurotrophin-3 and its receptor TrkC in the spinal cord. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2003, 987, 93-99.	1.1	85
153	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.	0.9	44
154	Voluntary Exercise Induces a BDNF-Mediated Mechanism That Promotes Neuroplasticity. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 88, 2187-2195.	0.9	578
155	Using robotics to teach the spinal cord to walk. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2002, 40, 267-273.	9.1	62
156	Use-Dependent Modulation of Inhibitory Capacity in the Feline Lumbar Spinal Cord. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 3130-3143.	1.7	188
157	Mechanical properties of rat soleus after long-term spinal cord transection. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2002, 93, 1487-1497.	1.2	89
158	Paralysis recovery in humans and model systems. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2002, 12, 658-667.	2.0	69
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