Michael J Keenan

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

42 papers	1,911 citations	331670 21 h-index	361022 35 g-index
43 all docs	43 docs citations	43 times ranked	2260 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Dietary resistant starch upregulates total GLP-1 and PYY in a sustained day-long manner through fermentation in rodents. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2008, 295, E1160-E1166.	3.5	359
2	Effects of Resistant Starch, A Nonâ€digestible Fermentable Fiber, on Reducing Body Fat. Obesity, 2006, 14, 1523-1534.	3.0	255
3	Role of Resistant Starch in Improving Gut Health, Adiposity, and Insulin Resistance. Advances in Nutrition, 2015, 6, 198-205.	6.4	194
4	Peptide YY and Proglucagon mRNA Expression Patterns and Regulation in the Gut. Obesity, 2006, 14, 683-689.	3.0	154
5	Dietaryâ€resistant starch improves maternal glycemic control in Gotoâ€"Kakizaki rat. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2011, 55, 1499-1508.	3.3	74
6	Comparison of Bone Density Measurement Techniques: DXA and Archimedes' Principle. Journal of Bone and Mineral Research, 1997, 12, 1903-1907.	2.8	69
7	Dietary Resistant Starch Increases Hypothalamic POMC Expression in Rats. Obesity, 2009, 17, 40-45.	3.0	68
8	Conserved and variable responses of the gut microbiome to resistant starch type 2. Nutrition Research, 2020, 77, 12-28.	2.9	57
9	Effect of 12 wk of resistant starch supplementation on cardiometabolic risk factors in adults with prediabetes: a randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2018, 108, 492-501.	4.7	54
10	Resistant starch from high amylose maize (HAM-RS2) and Dietary butyrate reduce abdominal fat by a different apparent mechanism. Obesity, 2014, 22, 344-348.	3.0	51
11	High fat diet partially attenuates fermentation responses in rats fed resistant starch from high-amylose maize. Obesity, 2013, 21, 2350-2355.	3.0	49
12	Failure to Ferment Dietary Resistant Starch in Specific Mouse Models of Obesity Results in No Body Fat Loss. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2009, 57, 8844-8851.	5.2	47
13	Resistant starch from high amylose maize (HAMâ€RS2) reduces body fat and increases gut bacteria in ovariectomized (OVX) rats. Obesity, 2013, 21, 981-984.	3.0	46
14	High-Amylose Resistant Starch Increases Hormones and Improves Structure and Function of the Gastrointestinal Tract: A Microarray Study. Journal of Nutrigenetics and Nutrigenomics, 2012, 5, 26-44.	1.3	44
15	Mice Fed a High-Fat Diet Supplemented with Resistant Starch Display Marked Shifts in the Liver Metabolome Concurrent with Altered Gut Bacteria. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 2476-2490.	2.9	44
16	The importance of GLPâ€1 and PYY in resistant starch's effect on body fat in mice. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2015, 59, 1000-1003.	3.3	41
17	Obese ZDF rats fermented resistant starch with effects on gut microbiota but no reduction in abdominal fat. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2017, 61, 1501025.	3.3	35
18	Improving healthspan via changes in gut microbiota and fermentation. Age, 2015, 37, 98.	3.0	33

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19	CD Obesityâ€Prone Rats, but not Obesityâ€Resistant Rats, Robustly Ferment Resistant Starch Without Increased Weight or Fat Accretion. Obesity, 2018, 26, 570-577.	3.0	26
20	Role of resistant starch on diabetes risk factors in people with prediabetes: Design, conduct, and baseline results of the STARCH trial. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 2018, 65, 99-108.	1.8	24
21	Oat consumption reduced intestinal fat deposition and improved health span in Caenorhabditis elegans model. Nutrition Research, 2015, 35, 834-843.	2.9	23
22	Comparative Methodologies for Measuring Metabolizable Energy of Various Types of Resistant High Amylose Corn Starch. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2009, 57, 8474-8479.	5.2	22
23	Tolerance, fermentation, and cytokine expression in healthy aged male C57BL/6J mice fed resistant starch. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2012, 56, 515-518.	3.3	17
24	Obese Mice Fed a Diet Supplemented with Enzyme-Treated Wheat Bran Display Marked Shifts in the Liver Metabolome Concurrent with Altered Gut Bacteria. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 2445-2460.	2.9	16
25	Abundance of the species Clostridium butyricum in the gut microbiota contributes to differences in obesity phenotype in outbred Sprague-Dawley CD rats. Nutrition, 2020, 78, 110893.	2.4	15
26	Induction of Energy Expenditure by Sitagliptin Is Dependent on GLP-1 Receptor. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0126177.	2.5	15
27	Adult Female Rats Defend â€œAppropriateâ€• Energy Intake after Adaptation to Dietary Energy. Obesity, 2003, 11, 1214-1222.	4.0	14
28	Prowashonupana barley dietary fibre reduces body fat and increases insulin sensitivity in Caenorhabditis elegans model. Journal of Functional Foods, 2015, 18, 564-574.	3.4	14
29	Gut Microbiota Composition and Predicted Microbial Metabolic Pathways of Obesity Prone and Obesity Resistant Outbred Sprague-Dawley CD Rats May Account for Differences in Their Phenotype. Frontiers in Nutrition, 2021, 8, 746515.	3.7	14
30	Simultaneous delivery of antibiotics neomycin and ampicillin in drinking water inhibits fermentation of resistant starch in rats. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2017, 61, 1600609.	3.3	12
31	Dietary resistant starch improves selected brain and behavioral functions in adult and aged rodents. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2013, 57, 2071-2074.	3.3	8
32	Novel Resistant Starch Type 4 Products of Different Starch Origins, Production Methods, and Amounts Are Not Equally Fermented when Fed to Spragueâ€Dawley Rats. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2020, 64, 1900901.	3.3	8
33	Resistant starch type 2 and whole grain maize flours enrich different intestinal bacteria and metatranscriptomes. Journal of Functional Foods, 2022, 90, 104982.	3.4	4
34	Differences in Capacity of High-Amylose Resistant Starch, Whole-Grain Flour, and a Combination of Both to Modify Intestinal Responses of Male Sprague Dawley Rats Fed Moderate and High Fat Diets. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 2020, 68, 15176-15185.	5.2	3
35	Feeding resistant starch maintains elevated plasma levels of GLPâ€1 and PYY throughout the day and is associated with decreased body fat in rats. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A158.	0.5	1
36	Molecular Characterization of Gut Microâ€flora of Mice Fed Dietary Resistant Starch. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 919.7.	0.5	1

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37	Misleading conclusions on effects of resistant starch due to inappropriate formulation of controls, inadequate statistical power, and anomalies in the in vitro methods. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 105, 1248-1249.	4.7	0
38	Resistant starch and fructooligosaccharide improve gut histology and alter gut signaling in rats. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A182.	0.5	0
39	Resistant starch reduces abdominal fat more than energy dilution with nonfermentable fiber. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A182.	0.5	0
40	Feeding resistant starch to rats alters expression of the cecal cell genome compared to control groups. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A364.	0.5	0
41	Resistant starch in a high fat diet produces signaling from the gut, but not reduced body fat. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A364.	0.5	0
42	Two prebiotics are effective in promoting fermentation in rats fed a high fat diet. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 830.9.	0.5	0