

John J Mccarthy

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/9346747/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

92
papers

6,543
citations

93792

39
h-index

75989

78
g-index

94
all docs

94
docs citations

94
times ranked

7136
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Senolytic treatment rescues blunted muscle hypertrophy in old mice. <i>GeroScience</i> , 2022, 44, 1925-1940.	2.1	25
2	Myonuclei Can Replicate DNA. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, .	0.2	0
3	The role of extracellular vesicles in skeletal muscle and systematic adaptation to exercise. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2021, 599, 845-861.	1.3	76
4	Ribosome biogenesis and degradation regulate translational capacity during muscle disuse and reloading. <i>Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle</i> , 2021, 12, 130-143.	2.9	32
5	An intron variant of the GLI family zinc finger 3 (GLI3) gene differentiates resistance training-induced muscle fiber hypertrophy in younger men. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, e21587.	0.2	2
6	Early satellite cell communication creates a permissive environment for long-term muscle growth. <i>IScience</i> , 2021, 24, 102372.	1.9	39
7	Mechanical overload-induced muscle-derived extracellular vesicles promote adipose tissue lipolysis. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, e21644.	0.2	44
8	Knockdown of Muscle-Specific Ribosomal Protein L3-Like Enhances Muscle Function in Healthy and Dystrophic Mice. <i>Nucleic Acid Therapeutics</i> , 2021, 31, 457-464.	2.0	11
9	Genetic and epigenetic regulation of skeletal muscle ribosome biogenesis with exercise. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2021, 599, 3363-3384.	1.3	40
10	Reduced mitochondrial DNA and OXPHOS protein content in skeletal muscle of children with cerebral palsy. <i>Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology</i> , 2021, 63, 1204-1212.	1.1	9
11	Targeting cancer via ribosome biogenesis: the cachexia perspective. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2021, 78, 5775-5787.	2.4	9
12	Myonuclear transcriptional dynamics in response to exercise following satellite cell depletion. <i>IScience</i> , 2021, 24, 102838.	1.9	28
13	Dysbiosis of the gut microbiome impairs mouse skeletal muscle adaptation to exercise. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2021, 599, 4845-4863.	1.3	22
14	Fusion and beyond: Satellite cell contributions to loading-induced skeletal muscle adaptation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2021, 35, e21893.	0.2	51
15	Urine miRNAs as potential biomarkers for systemic reactions induced by exposure to embedded metal. <i>Biomarkers in Medicine</i> , 2021, 15, 1397-1410.	0.6	3
16	Evidence of myomiR regulation of the pentose phosphate pathway during mechanical load-induced hypertrophy. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2021, 9, e15137.	0.7	8
17	On the appropriateness of antibody selection to estimate mTORC1 activity. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2020, 228, e13354.	1.8	4
18	Exercise-mediated alteration of hippocampal Dicer mRNA and miRNAs is associated with lower BACE1 gene expression and A β 21-42 in female 3xTg-AD mice. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 124, 1571-1577.	0.9	5

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Time-course analysis of the effect of embedded metal on skeletal muscle gene expression. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2020, 52, 575-587.	1.0	10
20	Fusion-Independent Satellite Cell Communication to Muscle Fibers During Load-Induced Hypertrophy. <i>Function</i> , 2020, 1, zqaa009.	1.1	53
21	Making Mice Mighty: recent advances in translational models of load-induced muscle hypertrophy. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2020, 129, 516-521.	1.2	28
22	Satellite Cell Depletion Disrupts Transcriptional Coordination and Muscle Adaptation to Exercise. <i>Function</i> , 2020, 2, zqaa033.	1.1	43
23	High-yield skeletal muscle protein recovery from TRIzol after RNA and DNA extraction. <i>BioTechniques</i> , 2020, 69, 264-269.	0.8	11
24	Muscle memory: myonuclear accretion, maintenance, morphology, and miRNA levels with training and detraining in adult mice. <i>Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle</i> , 2020, 11, 1705-1722.	2.9	51
25	Epigenetic Marks at the Ribosomal DNA Promoter in Skeletal Muscle Are Negatively Associated With Degree of Impairment in Cerebral Palsy. <i>Frontiers in Pediatrics</i> , 2020, 8, 236.	0.9	4
26	CORP: Using transgenic mice to study skeletal muscle physiology. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2020, 128, 1227-1239.	1.2	8
27	The myonuclear DNA methylome in response to an acute hypertrophic stimulus. <i>Epigenetics</i> , 2020, 15, 1151-1162.	1.3	27
28	Depletion of resident muscle stem cells negatively impacts running volume, physical function, and muscle fiber hypertrophy in response to lifelong physical activity. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, C1178-C1188.	2.1	62
29	Resident muscle stem cells are not required for testosterone-induced skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, C719-C724.	2.1	23
30	Targeting Pathogenic Lafora Bodies in Lafora Disease Using an Antibody-Enzyme Fusion. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2019, 30, 689-705.e6.	7.2	66
31	Phosphorylation of eukaryotic initiation factor 4E is dispensable for skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2019, 317, C1247-C1255.	2.1	9
32	Translational control of muscle mass. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 127, 579-580.	1.2	2
33	“Muscle memory” not mediated by myonuclear number? Secondary analysis of human detraining data. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2019, 127, 1814-1816.	1.2	21
34	Hydrophobic sand is a viable method of urine collection from the rat for extracellular vesicle biomarker analysis. <i>Molecular Genetics and Metabolism Reports</i> , 2019, 21, 100505.	0.4	3
35	Bovine Milk Extracellular Vesicles (EVs) Modification Elicits Skeletal Muscle Growth in Rats. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2019, 10, 436.	1.3	24
36	Elevated myonuclear density during skeletal muscle hypertrophy in response to training is reversed during detraining. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2019, 316, C649-C654.	2.1	63

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	A hindbrain inhibitory microcircuit mediates vagally-coordinated glucose regulation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 2722.	1.6	33
38	Life-long reduction in myomiR expression does not adversely affect skeletal muscle morphology. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2019, 9, 5483.	1.6	29
39	Muscle Fiber Splitting Is a Physiological Response to Extreme Loading in Animals. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2019, 47, 108-115.	1.6	29
40	Anabolic and Catabolic Signaling Pathways That Regulate Skeletal Muscle Mass. , 2019, , 275-290.		5
41	Regulation of Ribosome Biogenesis in Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. <i>Physiology</i> , 2019, 34, 30-42.	1.6	98
42	MyoVision: software for automated high-content analysis of skeletal muscle immunohistochemistry. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2018, 124, 40-51.	1.2	161
43	A novel tetracycline-responsive transgenic mouse strain for skeletal muscle-specific gene expression. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2018, 8, 33.	1.9	31
44	Myonuclear Domain Flexibility Challenges Rigid Assumptions on Satellite Cell Contribution to Skeletal Muscle Fiber Hypertrophy. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2018, 9, 635.	1.3	72
45	Starring or Supporting Role? Satellite Cells and Skeletal Muscle Fiber Size Regulation. <i>Physiology</i> , 2018, 33, 26-38.	1.6	107
46	Physiological Differences Between Low Versus High Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophic Responders to Resistance Exercise Training: Current Perspectives and Future Research Directions. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2018, 9, 834.	1.3	69
47	MicroRNAs, heart failure, and aging: potential interactions with skeletal muscle. <i>Heart Failure Reviews</i> , 2017, 22, 209-218.	1.7	25
48	The Role of Ribosome Biogenesis in Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. , 2017, , 141-153.		3
49	Methodological issues limit interpretation of negative effects of satellite cell depletion on adult muscle hypertrophy. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2017, 144, 1363-1365.	1.2	27
50	Myogenic Progenitor Cells Control Extracellular Matrix Production by Fibroblasts during Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. <i>Cell Stem Cell</i> , 2017, 20, 56-69.	5.2	276
51	Reduced skeletal muscle satellite cell number alters muscle morphology after chronic stretch but allows limited serial sarcomere addition. <i>Muscle and Nerve</i> , 2017, 55, 384-392.	1.0	41
52	Differential requirement for satellite cells during overload-induced muscle hypertrophy in growing versus mature mice. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2017, 7, 14.	1.9	119
53	Synergist Ablation as a Rodent Model to Study Satellite Cell Dynamics in Adult Skeletal Muscle. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2016, 1460, 43-52.	0.4	27
54	Ribosome Biogenesis is Necessary for Skeletal Muscle Hypertrophy. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2016, 44, 110-115.	1.6	63

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Expression of Muscle-Specific Ribosomal Protein L3-Like Impairs Myotube Growth. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2016, 231, 1894-1902.	2.0	45
56	Myonuclear transcription is responsive to mechanical load and DNA content but uncoupled from cell size during hypertrophy. <i>Molecular Biology of the Cell</i> , 2016, 27, 788-798.	0.9	73
57	Aged Muscle Demonstrates Fiber-Type Adaptations in Response to Mechanical Overload, in the Absence of Myofiber Hypertrophy, Independent of Satellite Cell Abundance. <i>Journals of Gerontology - Series A Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences</i> , 2016, 71, 461-467.	1.7	41
58	Reduced voluntary running performance is associated with impaired coordination as a result of muscle satellite cell depletion in adult mice. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2015, 5, 41.	1.9	47
59	The role of microRNAs in skeletal muscle health and disease. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2015, 20, 37-77.	3.0	56
60	Identification of a conserved set of upregulated genes in mouse skeletal muscle hypertrophy and regrowth. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2015, 118, 86-97.	1.2	26
61	Blunted hypertrophic response in aged skeletal muscle is associated with decreased ribosome biogenesis. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2015, 119, 321-327.	1.2	75
62	Inducible depletion of satellite cells in adult, sedentary mice impairs muscle regenerative capacity without affecting sarcopenia. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2015, 21, 76-80.	15.2	358
63	Differential Effects of Testosterone and Trenbolone on Skeletal Muscle Markers of Ribosome Biogenesis. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 825-21.	0.2	0
64	Out FoxO'd by microRNA. Focus on miR-182 attenuates atrophy-related gene expression by targeting FoxO3 in skeletal muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2014, 307, C311-C313.	2.1	4
65	microRNA and skeletal muscle function: novel potential roles in exercise, diseases, and aging. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2014, 5, 290.	1.3	16
66	Regulation of the muscle fiber micro environment by activated satellite cells during hypertrophy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2014, 28, 1654-1665.	0.2	225
67	Ribosome Biogenesis: Emerging Evidence for a Central Role in the Regulation of Skeletal Muscle Mass. <i>Journal of Cellular Physiology</i> , 2014, 229, 1584-1594.	2.0	152
68	MicroRNAs in skeletal muscle biology and exercise adaptation. <i>Free Radical Biology and Medicine</i> , 2013, 64, 95-105.	1.3	105
69	Anabolic and Catabolic Signaling Pathways that Regulate Skeletal Muscle Mass. , 2013, , 237-246.		0
70	Time course of gene expression during mouse skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2013, 115, 1065-1074.	1.2	78
71	Neutral sphingomyelinase 3 modulates myotube density and is regulated by microRNA-133. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 737-4.	0.2	0
72	Satellite cell depletion does not inhibit adult skeletal muscle regrowth following unloading-induced atrophy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2012, 303, C854-C861.	2.1	122

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Inducible Cre transgenic mouse strain for skeletal muscle-specific gene targeting. <i>Skeletal Muscle</i> , 2012, 2, 8.	1.9	146
74	Skeletal muscle fibroblast collagen expression is negatively regulated by satellite cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 1078.15.	0.2	0
75	Presence of VDR and CYP27B1 in mouse C2C12 cells and skeletal muscle reveal the action of 25(OH)D3 on suppression of myoblast proliferation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 1143.6.	0.2	0
76	Satellite Cells are not Prerequisite for Skeletal Muscle Regrowth Following Unloading-induced Atrophy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 1143.11.	0.2	0
77	Early activation of mTORC1 signalling in response to mechanical overload is independent of phosphoinositide 3-kinase/Akt signalling. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2011, 589, 1831-1846.	1.3	157
78	Aging and microRNA expression in human skeletal muscle: a microarray and bioinformatics analysis. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2011, 43, 595-603.	1.0	206
79	Effective fiber hypertrophy in satellite cell-depleted skeletal muscle. <i>Development (Cambridge)</i> , 2011, 138, 3657-3666.	1.2	531
80	The MyomiR Network in Skeletal Muscle Plasticity. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2011, 39, 150-154.	1.6	145
81	Anabolic and catabolic pathways regulating skeletal muscle mass. <i>Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care</i> , 2010, 13, 230-235.	1.3	115
82	Genomic Profiling of Messenger RNAs and MicroRNAs Reveals Potential Mechanisms of TWEAK-Induced Skeletal Muscle Wasting in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e8760.	1.1	73
83	Evidence of MyomiR network regulation of β -myosin heavy chain gene expression during skeletal muscle atrophy. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2009, 39, 219-226.	1.0	184
84	Deletion of Both Transient Receptor Potential Vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) and TRPV4 Genes Disrupts Osmoregulatory Thirst and Central Fos Activation. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 605.5.	0.2	0
85	MicroRNA-206: The skeletal muscle-specific myomiR. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Gene Regulatory Mechanisms</i> , 2008, 1779, 682-691.	0.9	366
86	Aging differentially affects human skeletal muscle microRNA expression at rest and after an anabolic stimulus of resistance exercise and essential amino acids. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2008, 295, E1333-E1340.	1.8	208
87	MicroRNA-206 is overexpressed in the diaphragm but not the hindlimb muscle of mdx mouse. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, C451-C457.	2.1	110
88	Identification of the circadian transcriptome in adult mouse skeletal muscle. <i>Physiological Genomics</i> , 2007, 31, 86-95.	1.0	300
89	Pur1 and Pur1 collaborate with Sp3 To Negatively Regulate β -Myosin Heavy Chain Gene Expression during Skeletal Muscle Inactivity. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2007, 27, 1531-1543.	1.1	41
90	MicroRNA-1 and microRNA-133a expression are decreased during skeletal muscle hypertrophy. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2007, 102, 306-313.	1.2	364

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Voluntary Wheel Running Ameliorates Vascular Smooth Muscle Hypercontractility in Type 2 Diabetic db/db Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A574.	0.2	0
92	Segregated Regulatory Elements Direct β -Myosin Heavy Chain Expression in Response to Altered Muscle Activity. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1999, 274, 14270-14279.	1.6	32