Scott K Powers

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

212 papers	22,498 citations	9786 73 h-index	8866 145 g-index
217 all docs	217 docs citations	217 times ranked	25973 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition). Autophagy, 2016, 12, 1-222.	9.1	4,701
2	Exercise-Induced Oxidative Stress: Cellular Mechanisms and Impact on Muscle Force Production. Physiological Reviews, 2008, 88, 1243-1276.	28.8	1,784
3	Rapid Disuse Atrophy of Diaphragm Fibers in Mechanically Ventilated Humans. New England Journal of Medicine, 2008, 358, 1327-1335.	27.0	1,270
4	Oxidative stress and disuse muscle atrophy. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 2389-2397.	2.5	401
5	Exercise training-induced alterations in skeletal muscle antioxidant capacity: a brief review. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1999, 31, 987-997.	0.4	376
6	The COVID-19 pandemic and physical activity. Sports Medicine and Health Science, 2020, 2, 55-64.	2.0	354
7	Reactive Oxygen Species: Impact on Skeletal Muscle. , 2011, 1, 941-969.		346
8	Exercise-induced oxidative stress in humans: Cause and consequences. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2011, 51, 942-950.	2.9	340
9	Reactive oxygen species are signalling molecules for skeletal muscle adaptation. Experimental Physiology, 2010, 95, 1-9.	2.0	322
10	Mechanisms of disuse muscle atrophy: role of oxidative stress. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R337-R344.	1.8	294
11	Mechanical Ventilationâ€"induced Diaphragmatic Atrophy Is Associated with Oxidative Injury and Increased Proteolytic Activity. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2002, 166, 1369-1374.	5.6	293
12	Mechanical ventilation results in progressive contractile dysfunction in the diaphragm. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 92, 1851-1858.	2.5	281
13	Exercise-induced oxidative stress: Friend or foe?. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2020, 9, 415-425.	6.5	270
14	Reactive oxygen and nitrogen species as intracellular signals in skeletal muscle. Journal of Physiology, 2011, 589, 2129-2138.	2.9	256
15	Dietary antioxidants and exercise. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2004, 22, 81-94.	2.0	237
16	Exerciseâ€induced oxidative stress: past, present and future. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 5081-5092.	2.9	232
17	Mitochondria-targeted antioxidants protect against mechanical ventilation-induced diaphragm weakness*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 1749-1759.	0.9	231
18	Heat stress attenuates skeletal muscle atrophy in hindlimb-unweighted rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2000, 88, 359-363.	2.5	213

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19	Mitochondrial-targeted antioxidants protect skeletal muscle against immobilization-induced muscle atrophy. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 1459-1466.	2.5	202
20	Oxidative stress and disuse muscle atrophy. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2012, 15, 240-245.	2.5	198
21	Analysis of cellular responses to free radicals: focus on exercise and skeletal muscle. Proceedings of the Nutrition Society, 1999, 58, 1025-1033.	1.0	195
22	Exercise-induced cardioprotection against myocardial ischemiaâ€"reperfusion injury. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2008, 44, 193-201.	2.9	195
23	Trolox Attenuates Mechanical Ventilationâ€"induced Diaphragmatic Dysfunction and Proteolysis. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 170, 1179-1184.	5.6	191
24	Mitochondrial signaling contributes to disuse muscle atrophy. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2012, 303, E31-E39.	3.5	189
25	Mechanical ventilation induces diaphragmatic mitochondrial dysfunction and increased oxidant production. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2009, 46, 842-850.	2.9	185
26	Oxidative stress is required for mechanical ventilation-induced protease activation in the diaphragm. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 108, 1376-1382.	2.5	166
27	Oxidation enhances myofibrillar protein degradation via calpain and caspase-3. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2010, 49, 1152-1160.	2.9	165
28	High intensity training-induced changes in skeletal muscle antioxidant enzyme activity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1993, 25, 1135???1140.	0.4	164
29	Exercise, antioxidants, and HSP72: protection against myocardial ischemia/reperfusion. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2003, 34, 800-809.	2.9	163
30	Caspase-3 Regulation of Diaphragm Myonuclear Domain during Mechanical Ventilationâ€"induced Atrophy. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 175, 150-159.	5.6	161
31	Short-term exercise improves myocardial tolerance to in vivo ischemia-reperfusion in the rat. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 91, 2205-2212.	2.5	160
32	Prolonged mechanical ventilation alters diaphragmatic structure and function. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, S347-S353.	0.9	159
33	Mechanical ventilation-induced oxidative stress in the diaphragm. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 95, 1116-1124.	2.5	155
34	Both high level pressure support ventilation and controlled mechanical ventilation induce diaphragm dysfunction and atrophy. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 1254-1260.	0.9	151
35	Mechanistic Links Between Oxidative Stress and Disuse Muscle Atrophy. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2011, 15, 2519-2528.	5.4	150
36	Short-term exercise training can improve myocardial tolerance to I/R without elevation in heat shock proteins. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2001, 281, H1346-H1352.	3.2	139

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37	Redox control of skeletal muscle atrophy. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2016, 98, 208-217.	2.9	138
38	Mechanical Ventilation Depresses Protein Synthesis in the Rat Diaphragm. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 170, 994-999.	5.6	130
39	Ischemia-reperfusion-induced calpain activation and SERCA2a degradation are attenuated by exercise training and calpain inhibition. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2006, 290, H128-H136.	3.2	130
40	Exercise induces a cardiac mitochondrial phenotype that resists apoptotic stimuli. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2008, 294, H928-H935.	3.2	130
41	Ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction: cause and effect. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 305, R464-R477.	1.8	128
42	Disease-Induced Skeletal Muscle Atrophy and Fatigue. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2016, 48, 2307-2319.	0.4	128
43	Mitochondrial dysfunction induces muscle atrophy during prolonged inactivity: A review of the causes and effects. Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, 2019, 662, 49-60.	3.0	128
44	Exercise training improves myocardial tolerance to in vivo ischemia-reperfusion in the rat. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 275, R1468-R1477.	1.8	127
45	Exerciseâ€induced protection against myocardial apoptosis and necrosis: MnSOD, calciumâ€handling proteins, and calpain. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 2862-2871.	0.5	121
46	Loss of exercise-induced cardioprotection after cessation of exercise. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 96, 1299-1305.	2.5	119
47	Exercise and cardioprotection. Current Opinion in Cardiology, 2002, 17, 495-502.	1.8	114
48	Immobilization-induced activation of key proteolytic systems in skeletal muscles is prevented by a mitochondria-targeted antioxidant. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 115, 529-538.	2.5	114
49	Subsarcolemmal and intermyofibrillar mitochondria proteome differences disclose functional specializations in skeletal muscle. Proteomics, 2010, 10, 3142-3154.	2.2	109
50	Exercise training provides cardioprotection against ischemiaâ€“reperfusion induced apoptosis in young and old animals. Experimental Gerontology, 2005, 40, 416-425.	2.8	105
51	Exercise-induced alterations in skeletal muscle myosin heavy chain phenotype: dose-response relationship. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1999, 86, 1002-1008.	2.5	104
52	Exercise protects against doxorubicin-induced oxidative stress and proteolysis in skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 110, 935-942.	2.5	102
53	Exercise protects against doxorubicin-induced markers of autophagy signaling in skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2011, 111, 1190-1198.	2.5	100
54	Increased mitochondrial emission of reactive oxygen species and calpain activation are required for doxorubicinâ€induced cardiac and skeletal muscle myopathy. Journal of Physiology, 2015, 593, 2017-2036.	2.9	99

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55	Cross-talk between the calpain and caspase-3 proteolytic systems in the diaphragm during prolonged mechanical ventilation. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 1857-1863.	0.9	98
56	ANTIOXIDANTS AND EXERCISE. Clinics in Sports Medicine, 1999, 18, 525-536.	1.8	97
57	Rocuronium exacerbates mechanical ventilationâ€"induced diaphragm dysfunction in rats. Critical Care Medicine, 2006, 34, 3018-3023.	0.9	97
58	Mechanical ventilation induces alterations of the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway in the diaphragm. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 98, 1314-1321.	2.5	96
59	Leupeptin Inhibits Ventilator-induced Diaphragm Dysfunction in Rats. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2007, 175, 1134-1138.	5.6	94
60	Diaphragm and ventilatory dysfunction during cancer cachexia. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 2600-2610.	0.5	90
61	Oxygen cost of treadmill running in 24-month-old Fischer-344 rats. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1993, 25, 1259???1264.	0.4	88
62	Exercise training increases heat shock protein in skeletal muscles of old rats. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2001, 33, 729-734.	0.4	87
63	Xanthine oxidase contributes to mechanical ventilation-induced diaphragmatic oxidative stress and contractile dysfunction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 106, 385-394.	2.5	87
64	Regional training-induced alterations in diaphragmatic oxidative and antioxidant enzymes. Respiration Physiology, 1994, 95, 227-237.	2.7	86
65	Short-term exercise training improves diaphragm antioxidant capacity and endurance. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 2000, 81, 67-74.	1.2	86
66	N-Acetylcysteine protects the rat diaphragm from the decreased contractility associated with controlled mechanical ventilation*. Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 39, 777-782.	0.9	83
67	Crosstalk between autophagy and oxidative stress regulates proteolysis in the diaphragm during mechanical ventilation. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2018, 115, 179-190.	2.9	83
68	Mechanisms of Exercise-Induced Cardioprotection. Physiology, 2014, 29, 27-38.	3.1	82
69	Exercise, heat shock proteins, and myocardial protection from I-R injury. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2001, 33, 386-392.	0.4	81
70	Exercise training induces a cardioprotective phenotype and alterations in cardiac subsarcolemmal and intermyofibrillar mitochondrial proteins. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2009, 297, H144-H152.	3.2	81
71	Apocynin attenuates diaphragm oxidative stress and protease activation during prolonged mechanical ventilation. Critical Care Medicine, 2009, 37, 1373-1379.	0.9	78
72	Exercise Protects Cardiac Mitochondria against Ischemiaâ€"Reperfusion Injury. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2012, 44, 397-405.	0.4	77

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73	Short-term exercise training protects against doxorubicin-induced cardiac mitochondrial damage independent of HSP72. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2010, 299, H1515-H1524.	3.2	75
74	Effects of clenbuterol on contractile and biochemical properties of skeletal muscle. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1996, 28, 669-676.	0.4	75
75	Exercise training reduces myocardial lipid peroxidation following short-term ischemia-reperfusion. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1998, 30, 1211-1216.	0.4	74
76	Calpain and caspase-3 play required roles in immobilization-induced limb muscle atrophy. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 1482-1489.	2.5	72
77	MnSOD antisense treatment and exercise-induced protection against arrhythmias. Free Radical Biology and Medicine, 2004, 37, 1360-1368.	2.9	71
78	Effects of short-term endurance exercise training on acute doxorubicin-induced FoxO transcription in cardiac and skeletal muscle. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 223-230.	2.5	71
79	Effects of vitamin E and Î±-lipoic acid on skeletal muscle contractile properties. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 90, 1424-1430.	2.5	70
80	Exercise-induced HSP-72 elevation and cardioprotection against infarct and apoptosis. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 1056-1062.	2.5	70
81	Can Antioxidants Protect Against Disuse Muscle Atrophy?. Sports Medicine, 2014, 44, 155-165.	6.5	70
82	Infusions of rocuronium and cisatracurium exert different effects on rat diaphragm function. Intensive Care Medicine, 2007, 33, 872-879.	8.2	69
83	Diaphragm Unloading via Controlled Mechanical Ventilation Alters the Gene Expression Profile. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2005, 172, 1267-1275.	5.6	67
84	Endurance exercise attenuates ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2012, 112, 501-510.	2.5	65
85	Experimental Guidelines for Studies Designed to Investigate the Impact of Antioxidant Supplementation on Exercise Performance. International Journal of Sport Nutrition and Exercise Metabolism, 2010, 20, 2-14.	2.1	63
86	Caffeine and Exercise Performance. Sports Medicine, 1993, 15, 14-23.	6.5	62
87	Aging, Exercise, and Cardioprotection. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1019, 462-470.	3.8	61
88	Nuclear factor-Î°B signaling contributes to mechanical ventilation-induced diaphragm weakness*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 927-934.	0.9	61
89	Oxidative Stress, Antioxidant Status, and the Contracting Diaphragm. Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism, 1998, 23, 23-55.	1.7	59
90	Effects of vitamin E deficiency on fatigue and muscle contractile properties. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 87, 272-277.	2.5	59

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91	Exercise-induced hypoxemia in athletes: Role of inadequate hyperventilation. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1992, 65, 37-42.	1.2	58
92	Increased antioxidant capacity does not attenuate muscle atrophy caused by unweighting. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 93, 1959-1965.	2.5	58
93	Effects of Acute Administration of Corticosteroids during Mechanical Ventilation on Rat Diaphragm. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2008, 178, 1219-1226.	5.6	58
94	Cumulative Effects of Aging and Mechanical Ventilation on In Vitro Diaphragm Function. Chest, 2003, 124, 2302-2308.	0.8	57
95	Ischemia-Reperfusion-Induced Cardiac Injury. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2007, 39, 1529-1539.	0.4	57
96	Effects of Controlled Mechanical Ventilation on Sepsis-Induced Diaphragm Dysfunction in Rats. Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 42, e772-e782.	0.9	55
97	Age and attenuation of exercise-induced myocardial HSP72 accumulation. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2003, 285, H1609-H1615.	3.2	54
98	Elevated MnSOD is not required for exercise-induced cardioprotection against myocardial stunning. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2004, 287, H975-H980.	3.2	54
99	Improved cardiac performance after ischemia in aged rats supplemented with vitamin E and Î±-lipoic acid. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R2149-R2155.	1.8	53
100	Mechanical ventilation reduces rat diaphragm blood flow and impairs oxygen delivery and uptake*. Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 40, 2858-2866.	0.9	53
101	Adaptive strategies of respiratory muscles in response to endurance exercise. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1996, 28, 1115-1122.	0.4	53
102	Exercise-Induced Hypoxaemia in Elite Endurance Athletes. Sports Medicine, 1993, 16, 14-22.	6.5	50
103	COPD elicits remodeling of the diaphragm and vastus lateralis muscles in humans. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2013, 114, 1235-1245.	2.5	50
104	Short-Duration Mechanical Ventilation Enhances Diaphragmatic Fatigue Resistance but Impairs Force Production. Chest, 2003, 123, 195-201.	0.8	49
105	Antioxidant and Vitamin D supplements for athletes: Sense or nonsense?. Journal of Sports Sciences, 2011, 29, S47-S55.	2.0	48
106	Exercise training protects against contraction-induced lipid peroxidation in the diaphragm. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 1999, 79, 268-273.	2.5	46
107	Metabolic and antioxidant enzyme activities in the diaphragm: effects of acute exercise. Respiration Physiology, 1994, 96, 139-149.	2.7	43
108	Diaphragmatic fiber type specific adaptation to endurance exercise. Respiration Physiology, 1992, 89, 195-207.	2.7	40

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109	Partial Support Ventilation and Mitochondrial-Targeted Antioxidants Protect against Ventilator-Induced Decreases in Diaphragm Muscle Protein Synthesis. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0137693.	2.5	40
110	The Role of Calpains in Skeletal Muscle Remodeling with Exercise and Inactivity-induced Atrophy. International Journal of Sports Medicine, 2020, 41, 994-1008.	1.7	40
111	Clenbuterol-induced fiber type transition in the soleus of adult rats. European Journal of Applied Physiology and Occupational Physiology, 1996, 74, 391-396.	1.2	39
112	Mechanism of specific force deficit in the senescent rat diaphragm. Respiration Physiology, 1997, 107, 149-155.	2.7	39
113	Adaptation of Upper Airway Muscles to Chronic Endurance Exercise. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2002, 166, 287-293.	5.6	39
114	The Renin-Angiotensin System and Skeletal Muscle. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2018, 46, 205-214.	3.0	39
115	Estrogen Administration Attenuates Immobilization-Induced Skeletal Muscle Atrophy in Male Rats. Journal of Physiological Sciences, 2006, 56, 393-399.	2.1	37
116	Mitochondrial Dysfunction Is a Common Denominator Linking Skeletal Muscle Wasting Due to Disease, Aging, and Prolonged Inactivity. Antioxidants, 2021, 10, 588.	5.1	37
117	Inhibition of Janus kinase signaling during controlled mechanical ventilation prevents ventilationâ€induced diaphragm dysfunction. FASEB Journal, 2014, 28, 2790-2803.	0.5	36
118	Exercise Training-Induced Changes in Respiratory Muscles. Sports Medicine, 1997, 24, 120-131.	6.5	35
119	Inhibition of Forkhead BoxOâ€“Specific Transcription Prevents Mechanical Ventilationâ€“Induced Diaphragm Dysfunction. Critical Care Medicine, 2015, 43, e133-e142.	0.9	32
120	Redox Control of Proteolysis During Inactivity-Induced Skeletal Muscle Atrophy. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2020, 33, 559-569.	5.4	32
121	Myosin phenotype and bioenergetic characteristics of rat respiratory muscles. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1997, 29, 1573-1579.	0.4	32
122	High intensity exercise training-induced metabolic alterations in respiratory muscles. Respiration Physiology, 1992, 89, 169-177.	2.7	31
123	Increased SOD2 in the diaphragm contributes to exercise-induced protection against ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction. Redox Biology, 2019, 20, 402-413.	9.0	31
124	Overexpression of antioxidant enzymes in diaphragm muscle does not alter contractionâ€induced fatigue or recovery. Experimental Physiology, 2010, 95, 222-231.	2.0	30
125	Inhibition of the Ubiquitinâ€“Proteasome Pathway Does Not Protect against Ventilator-induced Accelerated Proteolysis or Atrophy in the Diaphragm. Anesthesiology, 2014, 121, 115-126.	2.5	30
126	Global Proteome Changes in the Rat Diaphragm Induced by Endurance Exercise Training. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0171007.	2.5	29

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127	Cervical spinal cord injury exacerbates ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2016, 120, 166-177.	2.5	28
128	Short-Term Exercise Does Not Increase ER Stress Protein Expression in Cardiac Muscle. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2007, 39, 1522-1528.	0.4	27
129	AT₁receptor blocker losartan protects against mechanical ventilation-induced diaphragmatic dysfunction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 119, 1033-1041.	2.5	27
130	Sugar or fat: The metabolic choice of the trained heart. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2018, 87, 98-104.	3.4	27
131	Diaphragm contractile dysfunction in MyoD gene-inactivated mice. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 283, R583-R590.	1.8	26
132	Endurance training reduces the rate of diaphragm fatigue in vitro. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1999, 31, 1605.	0.4	26
133	Mechanical Ventilation-Induced Oxidative Stress in the Diaphragm. Chest, 2011, 139, 816-824.	0.8	24
134	CrossTalk proposal: Mechanical ventilationâ€induced diaphragm atrophy is primarily due to inactivity. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 5255-5257.	2.9	24
135	Negative Pressure Ventilation and Positive Pressure Ventilation Promote Comparable Levels of Ventilator-induced Diaphragmatic Dysfunction in Rats. Anesthesiology, 2013, 119, 652-662.	2.5	24
136	Effects of exercise preconditioning and HSP72 on diaphragm muscle function during mechanical ventilation. Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle, 2019, 10, 767-781.	7.3	24
137	Exercise does not increase cyclooxygenase-2 myocardial levels in young or senescent hearts. Journal of Physiological Sciences, 2010, 60, 181-186.	2.1	23
138	Reloading the Diaphragm Following Mechanical Ventilation Does Not Promote Injury. Chest, 2005, 127, 2204-2210.	0.8	22
139	Corticosteroid effects on ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction in anesthetized rats depend on the dose administered. Respiratory Research, 2010, 11, 178.	3.6	22
140	Mechanisms of exercise-induced preconditioning in skeletal muscles. Redox Biology, 2020, 35, 101462.	9.0	22
141	Calpains play an essential role in mechanical ventilation-induced diaphragmatic weakness and mitochondrial dysfunction. Redox Biology, 2021, 38, 101802.	9.0	22
142	Endurance exercise protects skeletal muscle against both doxorubicin-induced and inactivity-induced muscle wasting. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2019, 471, 441-453.	2.8	20
143	Diaphragmatic nitric oxide synthase is not induced during mechanical ventilation. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 102, 157-162.	2.5	19
144	Recovery of Diaphragm Function following Mechanical Ventilation in a Rodent Model. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87460.	2.5	18

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145	Exercise: Teaching myocytes new tricks. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2017, 123, 460-472.	2.5	17
146	Redox signaling regulates skeletal muscle remodeling in response to exercise and prolonged inactivity. Redox Biology, 2022, 54, 102374.	9.0	17
147	Hemodynamic and oxidative mechanisms of tourniquet-induced muscle injury: near-infrared spectroscopy for the orthopedics setting. Journal of Biomedical Optics, 2012, 17, 081408.	2.6	15
148	Delta Opioid Receptors: The Link between Exercise and Cardioprotection. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113541.	2.5	15
149	Heat stress protects against mechanical ventilation-induced diaphragmatic atrophy. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2014, 117, 518-524.	2.5	15
150	Exercise and oxidative stress. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 5079-5080.	2.9	15
151	Positive end-expiratory airway pressure does not aggravate ventilator-induced diaphragmatic dysfunction in rabbits. Critical Care, 2014, 18, 494.	5.8	14
152	Endurance training-induced increases in expiratory muscle oxidative capacity. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 1992, 24, 551???555.	0.4	13
153	Delivery of Recombinant Adeno-Associated Virus Vectors to Rat Diaphragm Muscle via Direct Intramuscular Injection. Human Gene Therapy Methods, 2013, 24, 364-371.	2.1	13
154	Repeated exposure to heat stress results in a diaphragm phenotype that resists ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 119, 1023-1031.	2.5	13
155	Age-related changes in enzyme activity in the rat diaphragm. Respiration Physiology, 1991, 83, 1-9.	2.7	12
156	Pressure support ventilation attenuates ventilator-induced protein modifications in the diaphragm. Critical Care, 2008, 12, 191.	5.8	11
157	The effects of enalapril and losartan on mechanical ventilationâ€“induced sympathoadrenal activation and oxidative stress in rats. Journal of Surgical Research, 2014, 188, 510-516.	1.6	11
158	Role of intrinsic aerobic capacity and ventilator-induced diaphragm dysfunction. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 118, 849-857.	2.5	11
159	Disturbances in Calcium Homeostasis Promotes Skeletal Muscle Atrophy: Lessons From Ventilator-Induced Diaphragm Wasting. Frontiers in Physiology, 2020, 11, 615351.	2.8	11
160	Physiological antioxidants and exercise training. , 2000, , 221-242.		10
161	Biochemical verification of quantitative histochemical analysis of succinate dehydrogenase activity in skeletal muscle fibres. The Histochemical Journal, 1993, 25, 491-496.	0.6	9
162	Diaphragmatic proteasome function is maintained in the ageing Fisher 344 rat. Experimental Physiology, 2007, 92, 895-901.	2.0	9

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163	MIP/MTMR14 and muscle aging. Aging, 2010, 2, 538-538.	3.1	9
164	Exercise-Induced Changes in Diaphragmatic Bioenergetic and Antioxidant Capacity. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2002, 30, 69-74.	3.0	8
165	Blockage of the Ryanodine Receptor via Azumolene Does Not Prevent Mechanical Ventilation-Induced Diaphragm Atrophy. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0148161.	2.5	7
166	Hydrogen sulfide donor protects against mechanical ventilationâ€induced atrophy and contractile dysfunction in the rat diaphragm. Clinical and Translational Science, 2021, 14, 2139-2145.	3.1	7
167	Human and Rodent Skeletal Muscles Express Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptors. Cells, 2020, 9, 1688.	4.1	6
168	Clenbuterol-induced fiber type transition in the soleus of adult rats. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 1996, 74, 391-396.	2.5	6
169	Calpain and caspase-3 are required for sepsis-induced diaphragmatic weakness. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2009, 107, 1369-1369.	2.5	5
170	Introduction to special topic on exercise and oxidative stress. Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2020, 9, 385.	6.5	5
171	Activation of Calpain Contributes to Mechanical Ventilation-Induced Depression of Protein Synthesis in Diaphragm Muscle. Cells, 2022, 11, 1028.	4.1	4
172	Angiotensin 1â€7 protects against ventilatorâ€induced diaphragm dysfunction. Clinical and Translational Science, 2021, 14, 1512-1523.	3.1	3
173	Exercise Can Protect against a Broken Heart. Current Sports Medicine Reports, 2015, 14, 6-8.	1.2	2
174	Comparative Efficacy of Angiotensin II Type 1 Receptor Blockers Against Ventilatorâ€Induced Diaphragm Dysfunction in Rats. Clinical and Translational Science, 2021, 14, 481-486.	3.1	2
175	Rebuttal from Scott K. Powers, Ashley J. Smuder, David Fuller and Sanford Levine. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 5263-5263.	2.9	1
176	Effects of oxidative stress on PI3K/Akt regulation of FOXO transcription factors during diaphragm muscle disuse. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A1306.	0.5	1
177	Mitochondrialâ€targeted antioxidants attenuate immobilizationâ€induced skeletal muscle atrophy. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, lb670.	0.5	1
178	Nâ€acetylcysteine attenuates ventilatorâ€induced diaphragm dysfunction in rats. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1001.10.	0.5	1
179	Sphingomyelinase promotes atrophy in C2C12 myotubes. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, lb602.	0.5	1
180	ARE ANTIOXIDANT SUPPLEMENTS REQUIRED FOR ACTIVE ADULTS?. ACSM's Health and Fitness Journal, 2010, 14, 11-14.	0.6	0

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181	Impact of Exercise, Reactive Oxygen and Reactive Nitrogen Species on Tumor Growth. , 2013, , 7-20.		0
182	Overview of <i>The Journal of Physiology</i> Special Issue on the â€˜Biomedical basis of elite performanceâ€™. Journal of Physiology, 2017, 595, 2769-2770.	2.9	0
183	Commentary on â€œThe tortuous path of lactate shuttle discovery: From cinders and boards to the lab and ICUâ€• Journal of Sport and Health Science, 2020, 9, 461.	6.5	0
184	Advances in exercise physiology: exercise and health. Journal of Physiology, 2021, 599, 769-770.	2.9	0
185	Alterations in renin-angiotensin receptors are not responsible for exercise preconditioning of skeletal muscle fibers. Sports Medicine and Health Science, 2021, 3, 148-156.	2.0	0
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