

# Thomas Elbenhardt Jensen

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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88  
papers

5,121  
citations

81900

39  
h-index

91884

69  
g-index

98  
all docs

98  
docs citations

98  
times ranked

6897  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	InÂvivo metabolic effects after acute activation of skeletal muscle Gs signaling. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2022, 55, 101415.	6.5	5
2	Clenbuterol exerts antidiabetic activity through metabolic reprogramming of skeletal muscle cells. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2022, 13, 22.	12.8	15
3	Exercise increases phosphorylation of the putative mTORC2 activity readout NDRG1 in human skeletal muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2022, 322, E63-E73.	3.5	4
4	Cancer causes dysfunctional insulin signaling and glucose transport in a muscleâ€typeâ€specific manner. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2022, 36, e22211.	0.5	7
5	Gene deletion of $\beta$ -actin impairs insulinâ€stimulated skeletal muscle glucose uptake in growing mice but not in mature adult mice. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2022, 10, e15183.	1.7	3
6	AXIN1 knockout does not alter AMPK/mTORC1 regulation and glucose metabolism in mouse skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2021, 599, 3081-3100.	2.9	6
7	RNA-bound PGC-1 $\beta$ controls gene expression in liquid-like nuclear condensates. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2021, 118, .	7.1	10
8	c-Myc overexpression increases ribosome biogenesis and protein synthesis independent of mTORC1 activation in mouse skeletal muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2021, 321, E551-E559.	3.5	16
9	Growth Factor-Dependent and -Independent Activation of mTORC2. <i>Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2020, 31, 13-24.	7.1	31
10	Mechanisms Underlying Absent Training-Induced Improvement in Insulin Action in Lean, Hyperandrogenic Women With Polycystic Ovary Syndrome. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2020, 69, 2267-2280.	0.6	13
11	Insulinâ€stimulated glucose uptake partly relies on p21â€activated kinase (PAK)2, but not PAK1, in mouse skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2020, 598, 5351-5377.	2.9	15
12	Rapamycin and mTORC2 inhibition synergistically reduce contractionâ€stimulated muscle protein synthesis. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2020, 598, 5453-5466.	2.9	17
13	Large-scale spontaneous self-organization and maturation of skeletal muscle tissues on ultra-compliant gelatin hydrogel substrates. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 13305.	3.3	19
14	Contractionâ€regulated mTORC1 and protein synthesis: Influence of AMPK and glycogen. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2020, 598, 2637-2649.	2.9	15
15	Compartmentalized muscle redox signals controlling exercise metabolism â€“ Current state, future challenges. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2020, 35, 101473.	9.0	27
16	Cancer causes metabolic perturbations associated with reduced insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in peripheral tissues and impaired muscle microvascular perfusion. <i>Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental</i> , 2020, 105, 154169.	3.4	22
17	The ULK1/2 and AMPK Inhibitor SBI-0206965 Blocks AICAR and Insulin-Stimulated Glucose Transport. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2020, 21, 2344.	4.1	15
18	Prior exercise in humans redistributes intramuscular GLUT4 and enhances insulin-stimulated sarcolemmal and endosomal GLUT4 translocation. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2020, 39, 100998.	6.5	29

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19	The p21-activated kinase 2 (PAK2), but not PAK1, regulates contraction-stimulated skeletal muscle glucose transport. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2020, 8, e14460.	1.7	9
20	Mechanisms involved in follistatin-induced hypertrophy and increased insulin action in skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Cachexia, Sarcopenia and Muscle</i> , 2019, 10, 1241-1257.	7.3	47
21	The Emerging Roles of Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate Oxidase 2 in Skeletal Muscle Redox Signaling and Metabolism. <i>Antioxidants and Redox Signaling</i> , 2019, 31, 1371-1410.	5.4	40
22	Cytosolic ROS production by NADPH oxidase 2 regulates muscle glucose uptake during exercise. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2019, 10, 4623.	12.8	128
23	Electroporated GLUT4-myc-GFP detects in vivo glucose transporter 4 translocation in skeletal muscle without discernible changes in GFP patterns. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2019, 104, 704-714.	2.0	12
24	The Gut Microbiome on a Periodized Low-Protein Diet Is Associated With Improved Metabolic Health. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2019, 10, 709.	3.5	14
25	Adaptations to high-intensity interval training in skeletal muscle require NADPH oxidase 2. <i>Redox Biology</i> , 2019, 24, 101188.	9.0	45
26	Skeletal Muscle-Specific Activation of Gq Signaling Maintains Glucose Homeostasis. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2019, 68, 1341-1352.	0.6	18
27	Chemical genetic screen identifies Gapex-5/GAPVD1 and STBD1 as novel AMPK substrates. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2019, 57, 45-57.	3.6	18
28	Resistance Exercise-Induced Hypertrophy: A Potential Role for Rapamycin-Insensitive mTOR. <i>Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews</i> , 2019, 47, 188-194.	3.0	37
29	Chemical denervation using botulinum toxin increases Akt expression and reduces submaximal insulin-stimulated glucose transport in mouse muscle. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2019, 53, 224-233.	3.6	7
30	Lactate administration activates the ERK1/2, mTORC1, and AMPK pathways differentially according to skeletal muscle type in mouse. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2018, 6, e13800.	1.7	46
31	Periodized low protein-high carbohydrate diet confers potent, but transient, metabolic improvements. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2018, 17, 112-121.	6.5	15
32	$\beta$ -Actin shows limited mobility and is required only for supraphysiological insulin-stimulated glucose transport in young adult soleus muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2018, 315, E110-E125.	3.5	25
33	Quantitative proteomic characterization of cellular pathways associated with altered insulin sensitivity in skeletal muscle following high-fat diet feeding and exercise training. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 10723.	3.3	44
34	Low- and high-protein diets do not alter ex vivo insulin action in skeletal muscle. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2018, 6, e13798.	1.7	7
35	Rac1 muscle knockout exacerbates the detrimental effect of high-fat diet on insulin-stimulated muscle glucose uptake independently of Akt. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2018, 596, 2283-2299.	2.9	41
36	Rac1 and AMPK Account for the Majority of Muscle Glucose Uptake Stimulated by Ex Vivo Contraction but Not In Vivo Exercise. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2017, 66, 1548-1559.	0.6	48

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37	Mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2 regulates muscle glucose uptake during exercise in mice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2017, 595, 4845-4855.	2.9	43
38	Exercise-stimulated glucose uptake regulation and implications for glycaemic control. <i>Nature Reviews Endocrinology</i> , 2017, 13, 133-148.	9.6	312
39	Regulation of autophagy in human skeletal muscle: effects of exercise, exercise training and insulin stimulation. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2016, 594, 745-761.	2.9	78
40	Benzimidazole derivative small-molecule 991 enhances AMPK activity and glucose uptake induced by AICAR or contraction in skeletal muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2016, 311, E706-E719.	3.5	53
41	Rac1 in Muscle Is Dispensable for Improved Insulin Action After Exercise in Mice. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2016, 157, 3009-3015.	2.8	13
42	Rac1 governs exercise-stimulated glucose uptake in skeletal muscle through regulation of GLUT4 translocation in mice. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2016, 594, 4997-5008.	2.9	87
43	Differential regulation by AMP and ADP of AMPK complexes containing different $\beta^3$ subunit isoforms. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2016, 473, 189-199.	3.7	138
44	Role of AMPK in regulation of LC3 lipidation as a marker of autophagy in skeletal muscle. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2016, 28, 663-674.	3.6	62
45	$\beta$ -MSH Stimulates Glucose Uptake in Mouse Muscle and Phosphorylates Rab-GTPase-Activating Protein TBC1D1 Independently of AMPK. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0157027.	2.5	8
46	Reply from Lykke Sylow, Lisbeth L. V. Møller, Maximilian Kleinert, Erik A. Richter and Thomas E. Jensen. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 593, 2239-2240.	2.9	0
47	PT-1 selectively activates AMPK- $\beta^3$ complexes in mouse skeletal muscle, but activates all three $\beta^3$ subunit complexes in cultured human cells by inhibiting the respiratory chain. <i>Biochemical Journal</i> , 2015, 467, 461-472.	3.7	47
48	Global Phosphoproteomic Analysis of Human Skeletal Muscle Reveals a Network of Exercise-Regulated Kinases and AMPK Substrates. <i>Cell Metabolism</i> , 2015, 22, 922-935.	16.2	333
49	Stretch-stimulated glucose transport in skeletal muscle is regulated by Rac1. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 593, 645-656.	2.9	58
50	The Rho-guanine nucleotide exchange factor PDZ-RhoGEF governs susceptibility to diet-induced obesity and type 2 diabetes. <i>ELife</i> , 2015, 4, .	6.0	20
51	Rac1 is a novel regulator of contraction-stimulated glucose uptake in skeletal muscle. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2014, 99, 1574-1580.	2.0	58
52	Pro-inflammatory macrophages increase in skeletal muscle of high fat-fed mice and correlate with metabolic risk markers in humans. <i>Obesity</i> , 2014, 22, 747-757.	3.0	144
53	Is contraction-stimulated glucose transport feedforward regulated by $Ca^{2+}$ ?. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2014, 99, 1562-1568.	2.0	11
54	Contraction-stimulated glucose transport in muscle is controlled by AMPK and mechanical stress but not sarcoplasmic reticulum $Ca^{2+}$ release. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2014, 3, 742-753.	6.5	65

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55	Acute mTOR inhibition induces insulin resistance and alters substrate utilization in vivo. <i>Molecular Metabolism</i> , 2014, 3, 630-641.	6.5	68
56	Akt and Rac1 signaling are jointly required for insulin-stimulated glucose uptake in skeletal muscle and downregulated in insulin resistance. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2014, 26, 323-331.	3.6	117
57	Rac1 Is a Novel Regulator of Contraction-Stimulated Glucose Uptake in Skeletal Muscle. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2013, 62, 1139-1151.	0.6	126
58	Rac1 Signaling Is Required for Insulin-Stimulated Glucose Uptake and Is Dysregulated in Insulin-Resistant Murine and Human Skeletal Muscle. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2013, 62, 1865-1875.	0.6	159
59	AMPK and Insulin Action - Responses to Ageing and High Fat Diet. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e62338.	2.5	28
60	Muscle-specific deletion of mTORC2 (Rictor) blocks insulin stimulated Akt Ser 473 phosphorylation and impairs submaximal but not maximal insulin induced glucose uptake. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 1109.10.	0.5	0
61	A novel AMPK activator, PTEN1, increases gamma1 AMPK-associated activity, but not gamma3 AMPK-associated activity or glucose transport. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 1169.3.	0.5	0
62	Rac1 is a novel regulator of stretch-induced glucose uptake in muscle. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 1152.7.	0.5	0
63	Regulation of glucose and glycogen metabolism during and after exercise. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2012, 590, 1069-1076.	2.9	203
64	EMG-Normalised Kinase Activation during Exercise Is Higher in Human Gastrocnemius Compared to Soleus Muscle. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e31054.	2.5	22
65	TLR2 Controls Intestinal Carcinogen Detoxication by CYP1A1. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32309.	2.5	33
66	5'-AMP Activated Protein Kinase is Involved in the Regulation of Myocardial $\dot{V}O_2$ -Oxidative Capacity in Mice. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2012, 3, 33.	2.8	12
67	When less is more: a simple Western blotting amendment allowing data acquisition on human single fibers. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2011, 110, 583-584.	2.5	1
68	Rac1 signalling towards GLUT4/glucose uptake in skeletal muscle. <i>Cellular Signalling</i> , 2011, 23, 1546-1554.	3.6	118
69	Regulation of AMP-activated protein kinase by LKB1 and CaMKK in adipocytes. <i>Journal of Cellular Biochemistry</i> , 2011, 112, 1364-1375.	2.6	68
70	Lipid-Induced Insulin Resistance Affects Women Less Than Men and Is Not Accompanied by Inflammation or Impaired Proximal Insulin Signaling. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2011, 60, 64-73.	0.6	106
71	Protein kinase C $\delta$ activity is important for contraction-induced FXD1 phosphorylation in skeletal muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2011, 301, R1808-R1814.	1.8	21
72	Using molecular classification to predict gains in maximal aerobic capacity following endurance exercise training in humans. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2010, 108, 1487-1496.	2.5	296

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73	AMP-activated Protein Kinase $\alpha 2$ Subunit Is Required for the Preservation of Hepatic Insulin Sensitivity by n-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2010, 59, 2737-2746.	0.6	74
74	Knockout of the predominant conventional PKC isoform, PKC $\delta$ , in mouse skeletal muscle does not affect contraction-stimulated glucose uptake. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2009, 297, E340-E348.	3.5	21
75	Genetic impairment of AMPK $\alpha 2$ signaling does not reduce muscle glucose uptake during treadmill exercise in mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2009, 297, E924-E934.	3.5	78
76	A Ca <sup>2+</sup> -calmodulin-dependent EF2K-dependent signalling cascade, but not AMPK, contributes to the suppression of skeletal muscle protein synthesis during contractions. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2009, 587, 1547-1563.	2.9	85
77	Multiple signalling pathways redundantly control glucose transporter <i>GLUT4</i> gene transcription in skeletal muscle. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2009, 587, 4319-4327.	2.9	42
78	AMP-activated protein kinase in contraction regulation of skeletal muscle metabolism: necessary and/or sufficient?. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2009, 196, 155-174.	3.8	67
79	Crucial role for LKB1 to AMPK $\alpha 2$ axis in the regulation of CD36-mediated long-chain fatty acid uptake into cardiomyocytes. <i>Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids</i> , 2009, 1791, 212-219.	2.4	83
80	AMPK $\alpha 1$ Activation Is Required for Stimulation of Glucose Uptake by Twitch Contraction, but Not by H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , in Mouse Skeletal Muscle. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2102.	2.5	77
81	Lack of AMPK $\alpha 2$ enhances pyruvate dehydrogenase activity during exercise. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 293, E1242-E1249.	3.5	33
82	Caffeine-induced Ca <sup>2+</sup> release increases AMPK-dependent glucose uptake in rodent soleus muscle. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 293, E286-E292.	3.5	119
83	Possible CaMKK-dependent regulation of AMPK phosphorylation and glucose uptake at the onset of mild tetanic skeletal muscle contraction. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 292, E1308-E1317.	3.5	177
84	Role of AMPK in skeletal muscle gene adaptation in relation to exercise. <i>Applied Physiology, Nutrition and Metabolism</i> , 2007, 32, 904-911.	1.9	27
85	AMPK-Mediated AS160 Phosphorylation in Skeletal Muscle Is Dependent on AMPK Catalytic and Regulatory Subunits. <i>Diabetes</i> , 2006, 55, 2051-2058.	0.6	239
86	c-Cbl-deficient mice have reduced adiposity, higher energy expenditure, and improved peripheral insulin action. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2005, 115, 476-476.	8.2	3
87	Improved glucose homeostasis and enhanced insulin signalling in Grb14-deficient mice. <i>EMBO Journal</i> , 2004, 23, 582-593.	7.8	116
88	c-Cbl-deficient mice have reduced adiposity, higher energy expenditure, and improved peripheral insulin action. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2004, 114, 1326-1333.	8.2	96