Janice M Marshall

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

57 papers	1,461 citations	361413 20 h-index	330143 37 g-index
57 all docs	57 docs citations	57 times ranked	1299 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Resting cardiac sympathetic firing frequencies suppress terminal norepinephrine transporter uptake. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2021, 232, 102794.	2.8	4
2	Dynamic monitoring of single-terminal norepinephrine transporter rate in the rodent cardiovascular system: A novel fluorescence imaging method. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2020, 223, 102611.	2.8	4
3	Prostaglandin contribution to postexercise hyperemia is dependent on tissue oxygenation during rhythmic and isometric contractions. Physiological Reports, 2020, 8, e14471.	1.7	2
4	Contribution of prostaglandins to exercise hyperaemia: workload, ethnicity and sex matter!. Journal of Physiology, 2019, 597, 4887-4900.	2.9	3
5	Cuff inflation time significantly affects blood flow recorded with venous occlusion plethysmography. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2019, 119, 665-674.	2.5	9
6	Forearm vasodilator responses to environmental stress and reactive hyperaemia are impaired in young South Asian men. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2018, 118, 979-988.	2.5	1
7	Development of microdialysis methodology for interstitial insulin measurement in rodents. Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods, 2017, 86, 67-75.	0.7	1
8	Major advances in physiology: celebrating a centenary of contributions by women. Experimental Physiology, 2015, 100, 1389-1391.	2.0	1
9	Interactions between local dilator and sympathetic vasoconstrictor influences in skeletal muscle in acute and chronic hypoxia. Experimental Physiology, 2015, 100, 1400-1411.	2.0	20
10	Effects of modest hyperoxia and oral vitamin C on exercise hyperaemia and reactive hyperaemia in healthy young men. European Journal of Applied Physiology, 2015, 115, 1995-2006.	2.5	6
11	Development of hypertension in chronic intermittent hypoxia: is it driven by cardiac output rather than by peripheral resistance?. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 1286-1287.	2.0	2
12	Prenatal Hypoxia Leads to Increased Muscle Sympathetic Nerve Activity, Sympathetic Hyperinnervation, Premature Blunting of Neuropeptide Y Signaling, and Hypertension in Adult Life. Hypertension, 2014, 64, 1321-1327.	2.7	40
13	Breathing 40% O₂can attenuate postcontraction hyperaemia or muscle fatigue caused by static forearm contraction, depending on timing. Experimental Physiology, 2012, 97, 362-374.	2.0	7
14	Contribution of nonâ€endotheliumâ€dependent substances to exercise hyperaemia: are they O₂ dependent?. Journal of Physiology, 2012, 590, 6307-6320.	2.9	13
15	Changes in muscle sympathetic nerve activity and vascular responses evoked in the spinotrapezius muscle of the rat by systemic hypoxia. Journal of Physiology, 2011, 589, 2401-2414.	2.9	15
16	Prostanoids mediate functional hyperaemia in healthy young and older men in an oxygenâ€dependent manner. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1023.6.	0.5	0
17	Hypoxic fetal programming of the sympathetic nervous system. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1029.1.	0.5	0
18	Effects of maternal hypoxia on muscle vasodilatation evoked by acute systemic hypoxia in adult rat offspring: changed roles of adenosine and A₁receptors. Journal of Physiology, 2010, 588, 5115-5125.	2.9	11

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19	Age-related changes in carotid vascular responses to adenosine and nitric oxide in the rat: in vitro and in vivo studies. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 109, 305-313.	2.5	2
20	Age-related changes in the sympathetic innervation of cerebral vessels and in carotid vascular responses to norepinephrine in the rat: in vitro and in vivo studies. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2010, 109, 314-322.	2.5	10
21	Elucidation in the rat of the role of adenosine and A_{2A}â€receptors in the hyperaemia of twitch and tetanic contractions. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 1565-1578.	2.9	19
22	Nitric oxide (NO) does not contribute to the generation or action of adenosine during exercise hyperaemia in rat hindlimb. Journal of Physiology, 2009, 587, 1579-1591.	2.9	12
23	Contribution of Î±2-adrenoceptors and Y1neuropeptide Y receptors to the blunting of sympathetic vasoconstriction induced by systemic hypoxia in the rat. Journal of Physiology, 2007, 582, 1349-1359.	2.9	23
24	The roles of adenosine and related substances in exercise hyperaemia. Journal of Physiology, 2007, 583, 835-845.	2.9	66
25	Responses evoked in single sympathetic nerve fibres of the rat tail artery by systemic hypoxia are dependent on core temperature. Journal of Physiology, 2007, 584, 221-233.	2.9	9
26	The cellular mechanisms by which adenosine evokes release of nitric oxide from rat aortic endothelium. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 570, 85-96.	2.9	86
27	The early effects of chronic hypoxia on the cardiovascular system in the rat: role of nitric oxide. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 575, 263-275.	2.9	17
28	The role of adenosine in the early respiratory and cardiovascular changes evoked by chronic hypoxia in the rat. Journal of Physiology, 2006, 575, 277-289.	2.9	12
29	Contribution of prostaglandins to the dilation that follows isometric forearm contraction in human subjects: effects of aspirin and hyperoxia. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 99, 45-52.	2.5	17
30	Measurement of nitric oxide release evoked by systemic hypoxia and adenosine from rat skeletal musclein vivo. Journal of Physiology, 2005, 568, 967-978.	2.9	25
31	Influence of endogenous nitric oxide on sympathetic vasoconstriction in normoxia, acute and chronic systemic hypoxia in the rat. Journal of Physiology, 2004, 555, 793-804.	2.9	16
32	The Role of Free Radicals in the Muscle Vasodilatation of Systemic Hypoxia in the Rat. Experimental Physiology, 2003, 88, 733-740.	2.0	9
33	Effects of Chronic Systemic Hypoxia on Contraction Evoked by Noradrenaline in the Rat Iliac Artery. Experimental Physiology, 2003, 88, 497-507.	2.0	7
34	Does nitric oxide allow endothelial cells to sense hypoxia and mediate hypoxic vasodilatation? in vivo and in vitro studies. Journal of Physiology, 2003, 546, 521-527.	2.9	41
35	Contribution of Adenosine to the Depression of Sympathetically Evoked Vasoconstriction induced by Systemic Hypoxia in the Rat. Journal of Physiology, 2003, 549, 613-623.	2.9	17
36	The Roles of Nitric Oxide in Dilating Proximal and Terminal Arterioles of Skeletal Muscle during Systemic Hypoxia. Journal of Vascular Research, 2003, 40, 68-76.	1.4	20

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37	Roles of adenosine in skeletal muscle during systemic hypoxia. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2002, 29, 843-849.	1.9	13
38	Analysis of the Effects of Graded Levels of Hypoxia on Noradrenaline-Evoked Contraction in the Rat Iliac Artery in vitro. Experimental Physiology, 2002, 87, 171-184.	2.0	8
39	Interactions of adenosine, prostaglandins and nitric oxide in hypoxiaâ€induced vasodilatation: in vivo and in vitro studies. Journal of Physiology, 2002, 544, 195-209.	2.9	128
40	Roles of norepinephrine and ATP in sympathetically evoked vasoconstriction in rat tail and hindlimb in vivo. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2001, 281, H2432-H2440.	3.2	39
41	Relationship between capillary angiogenesis, fiber type, and fiber size in chronic systemic hypoxia. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2001, 281, H241-H252.	3.2	95
42	Vasodilatation, oxygen delivery and oxygen consumption in rat hindlimb during systemic hypoxia: roles of nitric oxide. Journal of Physiology, 2001, 532, 251-259.	2.9	33
43	Roles of adenosine and nitric oxide in skeletal muscle in acute and chronic hypoxia. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2001, 502, 349-363.	1.6	20
44	The Integrated Response to Hypoxia: From Circulation to Cells. Experimental Physiology, 1999, 84, 449-470.	2.0	29
45	Physiological adjustments and arteriolar remodelling within skeletal muscle during acclimation to chronic hypoxia in the rat. Journal of Physiology, 1999, 521, 261-272.	2.9	22
46	Cellular mechanisms by which adenosine induces vasodilatation in rat skeletal muscle: significance for systemic hypoxia. Journal of Physiology, 1999, 514, 163-175.	2.9	75
47	The cutaneous vasoconstrictor response to venous stasis is normal in subjects with primary Raynaud's disease. Clinical Autonomic Research, 1999, 9, 255-262.	2.5	9
48	Adenosine receptor subtypes and vasodilatation in rat skeletal muscle during systemic hypoxia: a role for A 1 receptors. Journal of Physiology, 1999, 514, 151-162.	2.9	88
49	Cardiovascular responses evoked by mild cool stimuli in primary Raynaud's disease: the role of endothelin. Clinical Science, 1999, 96, 577-588.	4.3	19
50	The effects of acute and chronic systemic hypoxia on muscle oxygen supply and oxygen consumption in the rat. Experimental Physiology, 1999, 84, 57-68.	2.0	16
51	The integrated response to hypoxia: from circulation to cells. Experimental Physiology, 1999, 84, 449-470.	2.0	15
52	Role of adenosine and its receptors in the vasodilatation induced in the cerebral cortex of the rat by systemic hypoxia. Journal of Physiology, 1998, 509, 507-518.	2.9	84
53	Comparison of responses evoked by mild indirect cooling and by sound in the forearm vasculature in patients with homozygous sickle cell disease and in normal subjects. Clinical Autonomic Research, 1998, 8, 25-30.	2.5	12
54	Lack of habituation of the pattern of cardiovascular response evoked by sound in subjects with primary Raynaud's disease. Clinical Science, 1998, 95, 249-260.	4.3	29

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55	The Roles of Adenosine in Regulating the Respiratory and Cardiovascular Systems in Chronically Hypoxic, Adult Rats. Journal of Physiology, 1997, 501, 439-447.	2.9	16
56	Cutaneous Vascular Responses Evoked in the Hand by the Cold Pressor Test and by Mental Arithmetic. Clinical Science, 1990, 79, 43-50.	4.3	32
57	The influence of the sympathetic nervous system on individual vessels of the microcirculation of skeletal muscle of the rat. Journal of Physiology, 1982, 332, 169-186.	2.9	132