Ronald E See

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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126 papers	8,655 citations	36303 51 h-index	46799 89 g-index
126 all docs	126 docs citations	126 times ranked	4840 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Neural Substrates and Circuits of Drug Addiction. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2021, 11, a039628.	6.2	27
2	Assessment of multiple salivary biomarkers during repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) treatment for major depression. Psychiatry Research, 2021, 302, 114053.	3.3	2
3	Oxytocin Acts in Nucleus Accumbens to Attenuate Methamphetamine Seeking and Demand. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 81, 949-958.	1.3	84
4	Oxytocin reduces cocaine cued fos activation in a regionally specific manner. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 20, 844-854.	2.1	23
5	Regional Brain Activity in Abstinent Methamphetamine Dependent Males Following Cue Exposure. Journal of Drug Abuse, 2016, 02, .	0.2	13
6	Oxytocin decreases cocaine taking, cocaine seeking, and locomotor activity in female rats.. Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2016, 24, 55-64.	1.8	47
7	Chronic methamphetamine self-administration disrupts cortical control of cognition. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2016, 69, 36-48.	6.1	70
8	Cocaine and methamphetamine induce opposing changes in BOLD signal response in rats. Brain Research, 2016, 1642, 497-504.	2.2	11
9	Chronic methamphetamine self-administration alters cognitive flexibility in male rats. Psychopharmacology, 2016, 233, 2319-2327.	3.1	22
10	Oxytocin differentially affects sucrose taking and seeking in male and female rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 283, 184-190.	2.2	36
11	Oxytocin Reduces Cocaine Seeking and Reverses Chronic Cocaine-Induced Changes in Glutamate Receptor Function. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 18, pyu009-pyu009.	2.1	33
12	Failure to Recognize Novelty after Extended Methamphetamine Self-Administration Results from Loss of Long-Term Depression in the Perirhinal Cortex. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 40, 2526-2535.	5.4	27
13	Dysregulation of Dopamine and Glutamate Release in the Prefrontal Cortex and Nucleus Accumbens Following Methamphetamine Self-Administration and During Reinstatement in Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014, 39, 811-822.	5.4	98
14	Modafinil restores methamphetamine induced object-in-place memory deficits in rats independent of glutamate N -methyl- d -aspartate receptor expression. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 134, 115-122.	3.2	24
15	Fos expression induced by cocaine-conditioned cues in male and female rats. Brain Structure and Function, 2014, 219, 1831-1840.	2.3	45
16	Assessment of a proposed â€œthree-criteriaâ€•cocaine addiction model for use in reinstatement studies with rats. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 3197-3205.	3.1	12
17	The effects of varied extinction procedures on contingent cue-induced reinstatement in Sprague-Dawley rats. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 230, 319-327.	3.1	15
18	Low frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex transiently increases cue-induced craving for methamphetamine: A preliminary study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013, 133, 641-646.	3.2	77

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19	Sex differences in methamphetamine seeking in rats: Impact of oxytocin. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2013, 38, 2343-2353.	2.7	136
20	Inactivation of the lateral habenula reduces anxiogenic behavior and cocaine seeking under conditions of heightened stress. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2013, 111, 24-29.	2.9	52
21	A rodent â€œself-reportâ€•measure of methamphetamine craving? Rat ultrasonic vocalizations during methamphetamine self-administration, extinction, and reinstatement. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 236, 78-89.	2.2	53
22	Systems Level Neuroplasticity in Drug Addiction. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2013, 3, a011916-a011916.	6.2	30
23	Chronic N-acetylcysteine after cocaine self-administration produces enduring reductions in drug-seeking. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 298-298.	5.4	4
24	Chronic modafinil effects on drug-seeking following methamphetamine self-administration in rats. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 15, 919-929.	2.1	23
25	Orexin-1 Receptor Mediation of Cocaine Seeking in Male and Female Rats. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2012, 340, 801-809.	2.5	68
26	Methamphetamine-induced changes in the object recognition memory circuit. Neuropharmacology, 2012, 62, 1119-1126.	4.1	105
27	Nicotine self-administration and reinstatement of nicotine-seeking in male and female rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 121, 240-246.	3.2	115
28	Repeated orexin 1 receptor antagonism effects on cocaine seeking in rats. Neuropharmacology, 2012, 63, 1201-1207.	4.1	72
29	Dopamine and glutamate release in the dorsolateral caudate putamen following withdrawal from cocaine self-administration in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2012, 103, 373-379.	2.9	25
30	Sex differences in escalation of methamphetamine self-administration: cognitive and motivational consequences in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 223, 371-380.	3.1	123
31	Treatment of cocaine withdrawal anxiety with guanfacine: relationships to cocaine intake and reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 223, 179-190.	3.1	44
32	Corticotrophin releasing factor (CRF) induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking in male and female rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 209-214.	2.1	68
33	Extinction-Dependent Alterations in Corticostriatal mGluR2/3 and mGluR7 Receptors following Chronic Methamphetamine Self-Administration in Rats. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e34299.	2.5	40
34	Methamphetamine Self-Administration Produces Attentional Set-Shifting Deficits and Alters Prefrontal Cortical Neurophysiology in Rats. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 253-259.	1.3	66
35	Dorsal striatum mediation of cocaine-seeking after withdrawal from short or long daily access cocaine self-administration in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 218, 296-300.	2.2	38
36	A comparison of economic demand and conditioned-cued reinstatement of methamphetamine-seeking or food-seeking in rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2011, 22, 312-323.	1.7	26

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37	An Acute Psychosocial Stressor Does Not Potentiate Alcohol Cue Reactivity in Non-Treatment-Seeking Alcoholics. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2011, 35, 464-473.	2.4	30
38	Chronic cocaine self-administration attenuates the anxiogenic-like and stress potentiating effects of the benzodiazepine inverse agonist, FG 7142. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 99, 408-413.	2.9	6
39	Lesions and reversible inactivation of the dorsolateral caudate-putamen impair cocaine-primed reinstatement to cocaine-seeking in rats. Brain Research, 2011, 1417, 27-35.	2.2	19
40	Inactivation of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis in an animal model of relapse: effects on conditioned cue-induced reinstatement and its enhancement by yohimbine. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 213, 19-27.	3.1	82
41	An acute psychosocial stressor increases drinking in non-treatment-seeking alcoholics. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 218, 19-28.	3.1	69
42	Enhancement of cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking in rats by yohimbine: sex differences and the role of the estrous cycle. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 216, 53-62.	3.1	121
43	Chronic N-Acetylcysteine during Abstinence or Extinction after Cocaine Self-Administration Produces Enduring Reductions in Drug Seeking. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2011, 337, 487-493.	2.5	102
44	Reversing cocaine-induced synaptic potentiation provides enduring protection from relapse. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 385-390.	7.1	154
45	Orexin Receptor Targets for Anti-Relapse Medication Development in Drug Addiction. Pharmaceuticals, 2011, 4, 804-821.	3.8	9
46	Loss of Object Recognition Memory Produced by Extended Access to Methamphetamine Self-Administration is Reversed by Positive Allosteric Modulation of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 5. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 782-792.	5.4	122
47	P-glycoprotein inhibition potentiates the behavioural and neurochemical actions of risperidone in rats. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 13, 1067-1077.	2.1	9
48	RESPONSE ACQUISITION AND FIXED-RATIO ESCALATION BASED ON INTERRESPONSE TIMES IN RATS. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 2010, 93, 261-267.	1.1	8
49	Modafinil effects on reinstatement of methamphetamine seeking in a rat model of relapse. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 210, 337-346.	3.1	48
50	Reversible inactivation of the basolateral amygdala, but not the dorsolateral caudate putamen, attenuates consolidation of cocaineâ€cue associative learning in a reinstatement model of drugâ€seeking. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 32, 1024-1029.	2.6	27
51	Amygdala Mechanisms of Pavlovian Psychostimulant Conditioning and Relapse. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2010, 3, 73-99.	1.7	32
52	Yohimbine stress potentiates conditioned cue-induced reinstatement of heroin-seeking in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 208, 144-148.	2.2	66
53	Altered dopamine transporter function and phosphorylation following chronic cocaine self-administration and extinction in rats. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2010, 391, 1517-1521.	2.1	15
54	Pharmacologically-induced stress: a cross-species probe for translational research in drug addiction and relapse. American Journal of Translational Research (discontinued), 2010, 3, 81-9.	0.0	22

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55	Extended Methamphetamine Self-Administration in Rats Results in a Selective Reduction of Dopamine Transporter Levels in the Prefrontal Cortex and Dorsal Striatum Not Accompanied by Marked Monoaminergic Depletion. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2009, 331, 555-562.	2.5	116
56	Anti-relapse medications: Preclinical models for drug addiction treatment. , 2009, 124, 235-247.		65
57	Attenuation of cocaine-seeking by progesterone treatment in female rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 343-352.	2.7	81
58	Repeated aripiprazole administration attenuates cocaine seeking in a rat model of relapse. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 207, 401-411.	3.1	35
59	Orexin/hypocretin signaling at the orexinâ€ƒ1 receptor regulates cueâ€elicited cocaineâ€seeking. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 30, 493-503.	2.6	209
60	Footshock stress potentiates cue-induced cocaine-seeking in an animal model of relapse. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 98, 614-617.	2.1	48
61	Dopamine D1 receptor antagonism in the prelimbic cortex blocks the reinstatement of heroin-seeking in an animal model of relapse. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2009, 12, 431.	2.1	47
62	A comparison of the effects of different operant training experiences and dietary restriction on the reinstatement of cocaine-seeking in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2008, 89, 227-233.	2.9	41
63	Prenatal Stress Enhances Responsiveness to Cocaine. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 769-782.	5.4	96
64	Dysregulation of Dopamine Transporter Trafficking and Function after Abstinence from Cocaine Self-Administration in Rats: Evidence for Differential Regulation in Caudate Putamen and Nucleus Accumbens. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2008, 325, 293-301.	2.5	32
65	Chronic cocaine reduces RGS4 mRNA in rat prefrontal cortex and dorsal striatum. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 1261-1265.	1.2	21
66	Selective inactivation of the ventral hippocampus attenuates cue-induced and cocaine-primed reinstatement of drug-seeking in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 87, 688-692.	1.9	132
67	NMDA receptor blockade in the basolateral amygdala disrupts consolidation of stimulus-reward memory and extinction learning during reinstatement of cocaine-seeking in an animal model of relapse. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 88, 435-444.	1.9	80
68	Plasma progesterone levels and cocaine-seeking in freely cycling female rats across the estrous cycle. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2007, 89, 183-189.	3.2	124
69	Aripiprazole Blocks Reinstatement of Cocaine Seeking in an Animal Model of Relapse. Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 61, 582-590.	1.3	91
70	A BDNF infusion into the medial prefrontal cortex suppresses cocaine seeking in rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 757-766.	2.6	175
71	Acamprosate attenuates cocaine- and cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 195, 397-406.	3.1	24
72	Potentiation of cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking in rats by the anxiogenic drug yohimbine. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 174, 1-8.	2.2	136

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73	The role of the basolateral amygdala in stimulusâ€"reward memory and extinction memory consolidation and in subsequent conditioned cued reinstatement of cocaine seeking. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 23, 2809-2813.	2.6	86
74	Contributions of prolonged contingent and noncontingent cocaine exposure to enhanced reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 187, 60-67.	3.1	92
75	Different Neural Substrates Mediate Cocaine Seeking after Abstinence versus Extinction Training: A Critical Role for the Dorsolateral Caudate-Putamen. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 3584-3588.	3.6	268
76	Neural substrates of cocaine-cue associations that trigger relapse. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2005, 526, 140-146.	3.5	202
77	Influence of sex and estrous cyclicity on conditioned cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 179, 662-672.	3.1	113
78	Potentiation of cocaine-primed reinstatement of drug seeking in female rats during estrus. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 182, 245-252.	3.1	142
79	The Role of the Dorsomedial Prefrontal Cortex, Basolateral Amygdala, and Dorsal Hippocampus in Contextual Reinstatement of Cocaine Seeking in Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 296-309.	5.4	478
80	Differential Involvement of Orbitofrontal Cortex Subregions in Conditioned Cue-Induced and Cocaine-Primed Reinstatement of Cocaine Seeking in Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 6600-6610.	3.6	171
81	Differential involvement of the core and shell subregions of the nucleus accumbens in conditioned cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine seeking in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 176, 459-465.	3.1	210
82	Selective inactivation of the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex and the basolateral amygdala attenuates conditioned-cued reinstatement of extinguished cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 168, 57-65.	3.1	349
83	Conditioned stimulus-induced reinstatement of extinguished cocaine seeking in C57BL/6 mice: a mouse model of drug relapse. Brain Research, 2003, 973, 99-106.	2.2	32
84	Potentiated Reinstatement of Cocaine-Seeking Behavior Following D-amphetamine Infusion into the Basolateral Amygdala. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2003, 28, 1721-1729.	5.4	39
85	Drug Addiction, Relapse, and the Amygdala. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 985, 294-307.	3.8	169
86	Neural substrates of conditioned-cued relapse to drug-seeking behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 71, 517-529.	2.9	237
87	Basolateral amygdala inactivation abolishes conditioned stimulus- and heroin-induced reinstatement of extinguished heroin-seeking behavior in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 160, 425-433.	3.1	169
88	Convergent evidence from microdialysis and presynaptic immunolabeling for the regulation of Î³-aminobutyric acid release in the globus pallidus following acute clozapine or haloperidol administration in rats. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2002, 82, 172-180.	3.9	11
89	Differential Contributions of the Basolateral and Central Amygdala in the Acquisition and Expression of Conditioned Relapse to Cocaine-Seeking Behavior. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, RC155-RC155.	3.6	138
90	Decreased pallidal GABA following reverse microdialysis with clozapine, but not haloperidol. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 3655-3658.	1.2	7

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91	Conditioned reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior with a discrete compound stimulus classically conditioned with intravenous cocaine.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 1086-1092.	1.2	82
92	Dopamine, but not glutamate, receptor blockade in the basolateral amygdala attenuates conditioned reward in a rat model of relapse to cocaine-seeking behavior. Psychopharmacology, 2001, 154, 301-310.	3.1	191
93	Decreased choline acetyltransferase immunoreactivity in discrete striatal subregions following chronic haloperidol in rats. Synapse, 2001, 39, 51-57.	1.2	27
94	An evaluation of the role of 5-HT2 receptor antagonism during subchronic antipsychotic drug administration in rats. Brain Research, 2000, 875, 35-43.	2.2	5
95	Contingent access to stimuli associated with cocaine self-administration is required for reinstatement of drug-seeking behavior. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 28, 383-386.	1.3	44
96	The importance of a compound stimulus in conditioned drug-seeking behavior following one week of extinction from self-administered cocaine in rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 1999, 57, 41-49.	3.2	77
97	Ovariectomy results in lower plasma haloperidol levels in rats following chronic administration. Pharmaceutical Research, 1998, 15, 1640-1642.	3.5	1
98	Unique activation of extracellular striato-pallidal neurotransmitters in rats following acute risperidone. Brain Research, 1998, 801, 182-189.	2.2	13
99	Repeated Low-Level Formaldehyde Exposure Produces Cross-Sensitization to Cocaine: Possible Relevance to Chemical Sensitivity in Humans. Neuropsychopharmacology, 1998, 18, 385-394.	5.4	37
100	Lesions of the basolateral amygdala abolish the ability of drug associated cues to reinstate responding during withdrawal from self-administered cocaine. Behavioural Brain Research, 1997, 87, 139-148.	2.2	305
101	A preliminary examination of some effects of cocaine on within-session patterns of responding. Behavioural Processes, 1996, 37, 9-20.	1.1	4
102	Duration-dependent increase in striatal glutamate following prolonged fluphenazine administration in rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1996, 308, 279-282.	3.5	22
103	Proposed animal neurosensitization model for multiple chemical sensitivity in studies with formalin. Toxicology, 1996, 111, 135-145.	4.2	49
104	Tolerance and Sensitization to the Effects of Antipsychotic Drugs on Dopamine Transmission. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 1996, , 203-224.	1.8	4
105	Chronic haloperidol potentiates stimulated glutamate release in caudate putamen, but not prefrontal cortex. NeuroReport, 1995, 6, 1795-1798.	1.2	36
106	A method for examining the operant self-administration of respirable pharmaceuticals in rodents. Behavior Research Methods, 1994, 26, 427-430.	1.3	1
107	Chronic haloperidol, but not clozapine, produces altered oral movements and increased extracellular glutamate in rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1994, 263, 269-276.	3.5	72
108	Chronic haloperidol does not alter G protein Î±-subunit levels in rats. Molecular Brain Research, 1993, 19, 219-221.	2.3	10

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109	Assessment of Striatal Extracellular Dopamine and Dopamine Metabolites by Microdialysis in Haloperidol-Treated Rats Exhibiting Oral Dyskinesia. Neuropsychopharmacology, 1993, 9, 101-109.	5.4	19
110	Regional differences in chronic neuroleptic effects on extracellular dopamine activity. Brain Research Bulletin, 1992, 29, 473-478.	3.0	24
111	Changes in striatal dopamine release and metabolism during and after subchronic haloperidol administration in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 142, 100-104.	2.1	15
112	Comparison of chronic intermittent haloperidol and raclopride effects on striatal dopamine release and synaptic ultrastructure in rats. Synapse, 1992, 12, 147-154.	1.2	35
113	Striatal dopamine metabolism increases during long-term haloperidol administration in rats but shows tolerance in response to acute challenge with raclopride. Neuroscience Letters, 1991, 129, 265-268.	2.1	42
114	A Computerized Methodology for the Study of Neuroleptic-Induced Oral Dyskinesias. , 1991, , 363-398.		0
115	Cholinergic modulation of oral activity in drug-naive and chronic haloperidol-treated rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1991, 39, 49-54.	2.9	14
116	Chronic administration of typical, but not atypical neuroleptics induce persisting alterations in rest-activity cycles in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 807-811.	2.9	4
117	Intermittent and continuous haloperidol regimens produce different types of oral dyskinesias in rats. Psychopharmacology, 1990, 100, 404-412.	3.1	49
118	Comparison of chronic administration of haloperidol and the atypical neuroleptics, clozapine and raclopride, in an animal model of tardive dyskinesia. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1990, 181, 175-186.	3.5	49
119	Delayed appearance of facial tics following chronic fluphenazine administration to guinea pigs. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 32, 1057-1060.	2.9	2
120	Effects of dopamine D1 and D2 receptor antagonists on oral activity in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 34, 43-48.	2.9	29
121	D1 and D2 dopamine receptor interactions with pilocarpine-induced oral activity in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 33, 501-505.	2.9	10
122	Rats administered chronic neuroleptics develop oral movements which are similar in form to those in humans with tardive dyskinesia. Psychopharmacology, 1989, 98, 564-566.	3.1	71
123	Chronic neuroleptic treatment in rats produces persisting changes in GABAA and dopamine D-2, but not dopamine D-1 receptors. Life Sciences, 1989, 44, 229-236.	4.3	54
124	Characteristics of oral movements in rats during and after chronic haloperidol and fluphenazine administration. Psychopharmacology, 1988, 94, 421-7.	3.1	31
125	Neuroleptic-induced oral movements in rats: Methodological issues. Life Sciences, 1987, 41, 1499-1506.	4.3	55
126	Recording oral activity in rats reveals a long-lasting subsensitivity to haloperidol as a function of duration of previous haloperidol treatment. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1987, 28, 175-178.	2.9	11