Gabriel R Fries

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10873140/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Acute administration of ketamine induces antidepressant-like effects in the forced swimming test and increases BDNF levels in the rat hippocampus. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 32, 140-144.	4.8	377
2	The FKBP51 Glucocorticoid Receptor Co-Chaperone: Regulation, Function, and Implications in Health and Disease. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 2614.	4.1	109
3	Chronic Administration of Ketamine Elicits Antidepressantâ€Like Effects in Rats without Affecting Hippocampal Brainâ€Derived Neurotrophic Factor Protein Levels. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, 2008, 103, 502-506.	2.5	101
4	Neurochemical and behavioural effects of acute and chronic memantine administration in rats: Further support for NMDA as a new pharmacological target for the treatment of depression?. Brain Research Bulletin, 2010, 81, 585-589.	3.0	97
5	Effects of mood stabilizers on hippocampus and amygdala BDNF levels in an animal model of mania induced by ouabain. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 506-510.	3.1	88
6	Therapeutic use of omega-3 fatty acids in bipolar disorder. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2011, 11, 1029-1047.	2.8	87
7	Chronic administration of harmine elicits antidepressant-like effects and increases BDNF levels in rat hippocampus. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 1131-1137.	2.8	85
8	Chaperoning epigenetics: FKBP51 decreases the activity of DNMT1 and mediates epigenetic effects of the antidepressant paroxetine. Science Signaling, 2015, 8, ra119.	3.6	85
9	Effects of β-carboline harmine on behavioral and physiological parameters observed in the chronic mild stress model: Further evidence of antidepressant properties. Brain Research Bulletin, 2010, 81, 491-496.	3.0	84
10	Memantine treatment reverses anhedonia, normalizes corticosterone levels and increases BDNF levels in the prefrontal cortex induced by chronic mild stress in rats. Metabolic Brain Disease, 2012, 27, 175-182.	2.9	74
11	Administration of cannabidiol and imipramine induces antidepressant-like effects in the forced swimming test and increases brain-derived neurotrophic factor levels in the rat amygdala. Acta Neuropsychiatrica, 2011, 23, 241-248.	2.1	62
12	Neurotrophins, inflammation and oxidative stress as illness activity biomarkers in bipolar disorder. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2013, 13, 827-842.	2.8	57
13	The role of DNA methylation in the pathophysiology and treatment of bipolar disorder. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2016, 68, 474-488.	6.1	55
14	Neurobiology of bipolar disorders: a review of genetic components, signaling pathways, biochemical changes, and neuroimaging findings. Revista Brasileira De Psiquiatria, 2020, 42, 536-551.	1.7	43
15	Modeling mania in preclinical settings: A comprehensive review. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 66, 22-34.	4.8	39
16	Moving pharmacoepigenetics tools for depression toward clinical use. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2019, 249, 336-346.	4.1	25
17	Marcadores periféricos e a fisiopatologia do transtorno bipolar. Revista De Psiquiatria Clinica, 2012, 39, 60-67.	0.6	14
18	The Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis in Depression: Molecular Regulation, Pathophysiological		10

Role, and Translational Implications. , 2019, , 89-96.

10

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Pharmacoepigenetics of Major Depression. , 2019, , 747-754.		0
20	The Methylome of Bipolar Disorder: Evidence from Human and Animal Studies. RNA Technologies, 2019, , 165-179.	0.3	0