Richard P Bazinet

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

129 papers	6,201 citations	76326 40 h-index	76900 74 g-index
132 all docs	132 docs citations	132 times ranked	7299 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Dairy product consumption is associated with a lowering of linoleic acid within serum TAG in adolescent females with overweight or obesity: a secondary analysis. British Journal of Nutrition, 2022, 127, 68-77.	2.3	1
2	Biochemical Alterations in White Matter Tracts of the Aging Mouse Brain Revealed by FTIR Spectroscopy Imaging. Neurochemical Research, 2022, 47, 795-810.	3.3	5
3	Serum lipid analysis and isotopic enrichment is suggestive of greater lipogenesis in young longâ€term cannabis users: A secondary analysis of a caseâ€“control study. Lipids, 2022, 57, 125-140.	1.7	3
4	Docosahexaenoic acid and arachidonic acid levels are correlated in human milk: Implications for new European infant formula regulations. Lipids, 2022, 57, 197-202.	1.7	2
5	Dietary Long-Chain n-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Supplementation Alters Electrophysiological Properties in the Nucleus Accumbens and Emotional Behavior in NaÃ¯ve and Chronically Stressed Mice. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2022, 23, 6650.	4.1	4
6	The omega-3 hydroxy fatty acid 7(<i>S</i>)-HDHA is a high-affinity PPARÎ± ligand that regulates brain neuronal morphology. Science Signaling, 2022, 15, .	3.6	17
7	Baseline omega-3 level is associated with nerve regeneration following 12-months of omega-3 nutrition therapy in patients with type 1 diabetes. Journal of Diabetes and Its Complications, 2021, 35, 107798.	2.3	10
8	The role of peripheral fatty acids as biomarkers for Alzheimer's disease and brain inflammation. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2021, 164, 102205.	2.2	7
9	Higher Increase in Plasma DHA in Females Compared to Males Following EPA Supplementation May Be Influenced by a Polymorphism in ELOVL2 : An Exploratory Study. Lipids, 2021, 56, 211-228.	1.7	10
10	The need for precision nutrition, genetic variation and resolution in Covid-19 patients. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 2021, 77, 100943.	6.4	23
11	Schizochytrium sp. (T18) Oil as a Fish Oil Replacement in Diets for Juvenile Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss): Effects on Growth Performance, Tissue Fatty Acid Content, and Lipid-Related Transcript Expression. Animals, 2021, 11, 1185.	2.3	13
12	The association of soluble CD163, a novel biomarker of macrophage activation, with type 2 diabetes mellitus and its underlying physiological disorders: A systematic review. Obesity Reviews, 2021, 22, e13257.	6.5	13
13	Transgenic camelina oil is an effective source of eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid in diets for farmed rainbow trout, in terms of growth, tissue fatty acid content, and fillet sensory properties. Journal of the World Aquaculture Society, 2021, 52, 961-986.	2.4	7
14	Adipose Tissue Insulin Resistance Is Longitudinally Associated With Adipose Tissue Dysfunction, Circulating Lipids, and Dysglycemia: The PROMISE Cohort. Diabetes Care, 2021, 44, 1682-1691.	8.6	16
15	Determinants of fatty acid content and composition of human milk fed to infants born weighing <1250 g. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 1523-1534.	4.7	8
16	Plasma unesterified eicosapentaenoic acid is converted to docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) in the liver and supplies the brain with DHA in the presence or absence of dietary DHA. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2021, 1866, 158942.	2.4	6
17	Almond Bioaccessibility in a Randomized Crossover Trial: Is a Calorie a Calorie?. Mayo Clinic Proceedings, 2021, 96, 2386-2397.	3.0	9
18	Are fatty nuts a weighty concern? A systematic review and metaâ€analysis and doseâ€“response metaâ€regression of prospective cohorts and randomized controlled trials. Obesity Reviews, 2021, 22, e13330.	6.5	37

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19	Murine and human microglial cells are relatively enriched with eicosapentaenoic acid compared to the whole brain. Neurochemistry International, 2021, 150, 105154.	3.8	6
20	Fatty acid dysregulation in the anterior cingulate cortex of depressed suicides with a history of child abuse. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 535.	4.8	3
21	Brain eicosapentaenoic acid metabolism as a lead for novel therapeutics in major depression. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2020, 85, 21-28.	4.1	45
22	Projected declines in global DHA availability for human consumption as a result of global warming. Ambio, 2020, 49, 865-880.	5.5	86
23	Acute Hypercapnia/Ischemia Alters the Esterification of Arachidonic Acid and Docosahexaenoic Acid Epoxide Metabolites in Rat Brain Neutral Lipids. Lipids, 2020, 55, 7-22.	1.7	11
24	Turnover of brain DHA in mice is accurately determined by tracer-free natural abundance carbon isotope ratio analysis. Journal of Lipid Research, 2020, 61, 116-126.	4.2	14
25	Nonesterified Fatty Acids and Depression in Cancer Patients and Caregivers. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2020, 4, nzaa156.	0.3	1
26	Do Eicosapentaenoic Acid and Docosahexaenoic Acid Have the Potential to Compete against Each Other?. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 3718.	4.1	29
27	Diet, Plasma, Erythrocytes, and Spermatozoa Fatty Acid Composition Changes in Young Vegan Men. Lipids, 2020, 55, 639-648.	1.7	13
28	Tetracosahexaenoylethanolamide, a novel N-acylethanolamide, is elevated in ischemia and increases neuronal output. Journal of Lipid Research, 2020, 61, 1480-1490.	4.2	4
29	Ethanolamides of essential Î±-linolenic and linoleic fatty acids suppress short-term food intake in rats. Food and Function, 2020, 11, 3066-3072.	4.6	8
30	Peripheral cytokine and fatty acid associations with neuroinflammation in AD and aMCI patients: An exploratory study. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2020, 87, 679-688.	4.1	19
31	Apparent conflicts of interest do not preclude scientific rigor. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 111, 915-916.	4.7	1
32	The Distribution of Fatty Acid Biomarkers of Dairy Intake across Serum Lipid Fractions: The Prospective Metabolism and Islet Cell Evaluation (PROMISE) Cohort. Lipids, 2019, 54, 617-627.	1.7	4
33	Updates to the n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid biosynthesis pathway: DHA synthesis rates, tetracosahexaenoic acid and (minimal) retroconversion. Progress in Lipid Research, 2019, 76, 101008.	11.6	58
34	DHA Cycling Halves the DHA Supplementation Needed to Maintain Blood and Tissue Concentrations via Higher Synthesis from ALA in Longâ€"Evans Rats. Journal of Nutrition, 2019, 149, 586-595.	2.9	13
35	The Mitochondrial Transacylase, Tafazzin, Regulates AML Stemness by Modulating Intracellular Levels of Phospholipids. Cell Stem Cell, 2019, 24, 621-636.e16.	11.1	32
36	DHA Esterified to Phosphatidylserine or Phosphatidylcholine is More Efficient at Targeting the Brain than DHA Esterified to Triacylglycerol. Molecular Nutrition and Food Research, 2019, 63, e1801224.	3.3	27

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37	The effects of n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid deprivation on the inflammatory gene response to lipopolysaccharide in the mouse hippocampus. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2019, 16, 237.	7.2	10
38	Docosahexaenoic acid is both a product of and a precursor to tetracosahexaenoic acid in the rat. Journal of Lipid Research, 2019, 60, 412-420.	4.2	17
39	Brain oxylipin concentrations following hypercapnia/ischemia: effects of brain dissection and dissection time. Journal of Lipid Research, 2019, 60, 671-682.	4.2	24
40	How the plasma lysophospholipid and unesterified fatty acid pools supply the brain with docosahexaenoic acid. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2019, 142, 1-3.	2.2	21
41	Maternal dietary n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acid deprivation does not exacerbate post-weaning reductions in arachidonic acid and its mediators in the mouse hippocampus. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2019, 22, 223-234.	3.1	7
42	Phosphatidylcholine 36:1 concentration decreasesÂalong with demyelination in the cuprizone animal model and in postâ€mortem multiple sclerosis brain tissue. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2018, 145, 504-515.	3.9	15
43	Brain docosahexaenoic acid uptake and metabolism. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 2018, 64, 109-134.	6.4	120
44	Complete assessment of whole-body n-3 and n-6 PUFA synthesis-secretion kinetics and DHA turnover in a rodent model. Journal of Lipid Research, 2018, 59, 357-367.	4.2	19
45	Association of NEFA composition with insulin sensitivity and beta cell function in the Prospective Metabolism and Islet Cell Evaluation (PROMISE) cohort. Diabetologia, 2018, 61, 821-830.	6.3	34
46	Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids in the Brain: Physiological Mechanisms and Relevance to Pharmacology. Pharmacological Reviews, 2018, 70, 12-38.	16.0	285
47	Mechanisms regulating brain docosahexaenoic acid uptake. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2018, 21, 71-77.	2.5	14
48	Fish oil feeding attenuates neuroinflammatory gene expression without concomitant changes in brain eicosanoids and docosanoids in a mouse model of Alzheimerâ€™s disease. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 69, 74-90.	4.1	27
49	ACSL6 is critical for maintaining brain DHA levels. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, 12343-12345.	7.1	27
50	Dietary fatty acids augment tissue levels of n-acylethanolamines in n-acylphosphatidylethanolamine phospholipase D (NAPE-PLD) knockout mice. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2018, 62, 134-142.	4.2	20
51	Increased brain docosahexaenoic acid has no effect on the resolution of neuroinflammation following intracerebroventricular lipopolysaccharide injection. Neurochemistry International, 2018, 118, 115-126.	3.8	6
52	Natural Abundance Carbon Isotopic Analysis Indicates the Equal Contribution of Local Synthesis and Plasma Uptake to Palmitate Levels in the Mouse Brain. Lipids, 2018, 53, 481-490.	1.7	15
53	Applying stable carbon isotopic analysis at the natural abundance level to determine the origin of docosahexaenoic acid in the brain of the fat-1 mouse. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2018, 1863, 1388-1398.	2.4	10
54	Two weeks of docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) supplementation increases synthesis-secretion kinetics of n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids compared to 8 weeks of DHA supplementation. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2018, 60, 24-34.	4.2	11

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55	Quantitation of Human Wholeâ€Body Synthesisâ€Secretion Rates of Docosahexaenoic Acid and Eicosapentaenoate Acid from Circulating Unesterified Î±â€Linolenic Acid at Steady State. Lipids, 2018, 53, 547-558.	1.7	12
56	Dietary Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Deprivation Does Not Alter Seizure Thresholds but May Prevent the Anti-seizure Effects of Injected Docosahexaenoic Acid in Rats. Frontiers in Neurology, 2018, 9, 1188.	2.4	2
57	Serum nâ€3 Tetracosapentaenoic Acid and Tetracosahexaenoic Acid Increase Following Higher Dietary Î±â€Linolenic Acid but not Docosahexaenoic Acid. Lipids, 2017, 52, 167-172.	1.7	17
58	Using in vivo corneal confocal microscopy to identify diabetic sensorimotor polyneuropathy risk profiles in patients with type 1 diabetes. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 2017, 5, e000251.	2.8	15
59	Fatty acid amide hydrolase (<scp>FAAH</scp>) regulates hypercapnia/ischemiaâ€induced increases in nâ€acylethanolamines in mouse brain. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2017, 142, 662-671.	3.9	12
60	Effect of omega-3 supplementation on neuropathy in type 1 diabetes. Neurology, 2017, 88, 2294-2301.	1.1	95
61	Maternal liver docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) stores are increased via higher serum unesterified DHA uptake in pregnant long Evans rats. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2017, 46, 143-150.	4.2	15
62	Highâ€resolution lipidomics coupled with rapid fixation reveals novel ischemiaâ€induced signaling in the rat neurolipidome. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2017, 140, 766-775.	3.9	19
63	Individual serum saturated fatty acids and markers of chronic subclinical inflammation: the Insulin Resistance Atherosclerosis Study. Journal of Lipid Research, 2017, 58, 2171-2179.	4.2	13
64	Vulnerability to omega-3 deprivation in a mouse model of NMDA receptor hypofunction. NPJ Schizophrenia, 2017, 3, 12.	3.6	14
65	Phospholipid class-specific brain enrichment in response to lysophosphatidylcholine docosahexaenoic acid infusion. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2017, 1862, 1092-1098.	2.4	17
66	Linoleic acid participates in the response to ischemic brain injury through oxidized metabolites that regulate neurotransmission. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 4342.	3.3	36
67	Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) accretion in the placenta but not the fetus is matched by plasma unesterified DHA uptake rates in pregnant Long Evans rats. Placenta, 2017, 58, 90-97.	1.5	4
68	Compound-specific isotope analysis resolves the dietary origin of docosahexaenoic acid in the mouse brain. Journal of Lipid Research, 2017, 58, 2071-2081.	4.2	32
69	Whole-Body Docosahexaenoic Acid Synthesis-Secretion Rates in Rats Are Constant across a Large Range of Dietary Î±-Linolenic Acid Intakes. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, 37-44.	2.9	22
70	Imaging Microglial Activation in Untreated First-Episode Psychosis: A PET Study With [¹⁸F]FEPPA. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2017, 174, 118-124.	7.2	103
71	Retroconversion is a minor contributor to increases in eicosapentaenoic acid following docosahexaenoic acid feeding as determined by compound specific isotope analysis in rat liver. Nutrition and Metabolism, 2017, 14, 75.	3.0	39
72	Lowering dietary n-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids. Current Opinion in Lipidology, 2016, 27, 54-66.	2.7	20

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73	Brain omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids modulate microglia cell number and morphology in response to intracerebroventricular amyloid-Î² 1-40 in mice. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 257.	7.2	64
74	Longitudinal Associations of Phospholipid and Cholesteryl Ester Fatty Acids With Disorders Underlying Diabetes. Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2016, 101, 2536-2544.	3.6	11
75	Whole-body DHA synthesis-secretion kinetics from plasma eicosapentaenoic acid and alpha-linolenic acid in the free-living rat. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2016, 1861, 997-1004.	2.4	20
76	N-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in animal models with neuroinflammation: An update. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2016, 785, 187-206.	3.5	87
77	Effect of dietary docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) in phospholipids or triglycerides on brain DHA uptake and accretion. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2016, 33, 91-102.	4.2	75
78	High vitamin A intake during pregnancy modifies dopaminergic reward system and decreases preference for sucrose in Wistar rat offspring. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2016, 27, 104-111.	4.2	8
79	Plasma non-esterified docosahexaenoic acid is the major pool supplying the brain. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 15791.	3.3	95
80	Effect of Replacing Animal Protein with Plant Protein on Glycemic Control in Diabetes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 9804-9824.	4.1	81
81	Intravenous infusion of docosahexaenoic acid increases serum concentrations in a dose-dependent manner and increases seizure latency in the maximal PTZ model. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2015, 50, 71-76.	1.7	10
82	Chronic dietary n-6 PUFA deprivation leads to conservation of arachidonic acid and more rapid loss of DHA in rat brain phospholipids. Journal of Lipid Research, 2015, 56, 390-402.	4.2	37
83	Palmitate-induced inflammatory pathways in human adipose microvascular endothelial cells promote monocyte adhesion and impair insulin transcytosis. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2015, 309, E35-E44.	3.5	59
84	Is docosahexaenoic acid synthesis from Î±-linolenic acid sufficient to supply the adult brain?. Progress in Lipid Research, 2015, 59, 54-66.	11.6	172
85	Î²-oxidation and rapid metabolism, but not uptake regulate brain eicosapentaenoic acid levels. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2015, 92, 33-40.	2.2	83
86	Inhibiting Mitochondrial <i>Î²</i>-Oxidation Selectively Reduces Levels of Nonenzymatic Oxidative Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Metabolites in the Brain. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2014, 34, 376-379.	4.3	28
87	Effect of almond consumption on the serum fatty acid profile: a doseâ€"response study. British Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 112, 1137-1146.	2.3	34
88	Whole body synthesis rates of DHA from Î±-linolenic acid are greater than brain DHA accretion and uptake rates in adult rats. Journal of Lipid Research, 2014, 55, 62-74.	4.2	77
89	Fatty acid synthase plays a role in cancer metabolism beyond providing fatty acids for phospholipid synthesis or sustaining elevations in glycolytic activity. Experimental Cell Research, 2014, 320, 302-310.	2.6	77
90	Polyunsaturated fatty acids and their metabolites in brain function and disease. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2014, 15, 771-785.	10.2	1,040

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91	17Î²â€Estradiol Increases Liver and Serum Docosahexaenoic Acid in Mice Fed Varying Levels of Î±â€Linolenic Acid. Lipids, 2014, 49, 745-756.	1.7	11
92	Intraperitoneal administration of docosahexaenoic acid for 14days increases serum unesterified DHA and seizure latency in the maximal pentylenetetrazol model. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2014, 33, 138-143.	1.7	23
93	Selective reduction of excitatory hippocampal sharp waves by docosahexaenoic acid and its methyl ester analog ex-vivo. Brain Research, 2013, 1537, 9-17.	2.2	20
94	n-3 Polyunsaturated fatty acids in animal models with neuroinflammation. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2013, 88, 97-103.	2.2	86
95	Unesterified docosahexaenoic acid is protective in neuroinflammation. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2013, 127, 378-393.	3.9	140
96	A minimum of 3 months of dietary fish oil supplementation is required to raise amygdaloid afterdischarge seizure thresholds in rats - implications for treating complex partial seizures. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2013, 27, 49-58.	1.7	25
97	The low levels of eicosapentaenoic acid in rat brain phospholipids are maintained via multiple redundant mechanisms. Journal of Lipid Research, 2013, 54, 2410-2422.	4.2	84
98	Increases in seizure latencies induced by subcutaneous docosahexaenoic acid are lost at higher doses. Epilepsy Research, 2012, 99, 225-232.	1.6	29
99	Brain Fatty Acid Uptake. Advances in Neurobiology, 2012, , 793-817.	1.8	4
100	Rapid de-esterification and loss of eicosapentaenoic acid from rat brain phospholipids: an intracerebroventricular study. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2011, 116, 363-373.	3.9	75
101	Brain arachidonic acid uptake and turnover: implications for signaling and bipolar disorder. Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care, 2010, 13, 130-138.	2.5	22
102	Genetic Ablation of CD36 Does not Alter Mouse Brain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid Concentrations. Lipids, 2010, 45, 291-299.	1.7	46
103	The Fat-1 Mouse has Brain Docosahexaenoic Acid Levels Achievable Through Fish Oil Feeding. Neurochemical Research, 2010, 35, 811-819.	3.3	39
104	Brain phospholipid arachidonic acid half-lives are not altered following 15 weeks of N-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid adequate or deprived diet. Journal of Lipid Research, 2010, 51, 535-543.	4.2	25
105	Cyclooxygenase-2 and n-6 PUFA are lower and DHA is higher in the cortex of fat-1 mice. Neurochemistry International, 2010, 56, 585-589.	3.8	22
106	The very low density lipoprotein receptor is not necessary for maintaining brain polyunsaturated fatty acid concentrations. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2010, 82, 141-145.	2.2	34
107	Fat Intake and CNS Functioning: Ageing and Disease. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2009, 55, 202-228.	1.9	50
108	Experimental models and mechanisms underlying the protective effects of n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids in Alzheimer's disease. Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry, 2009, 20, 1-10.	4.2	92

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109	Rapid Î²-oxidation of eicosapentaenoic acid in mouse brain: An in situ study. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2009, 80, 157-163.	2.2	132
110	Diffusion of docosahexaenoic and eicosapentaenoic acids through the bloodâ€“brain barrier: An in situ cerebral perfusion study. Neurochemistry International, 2009, 55, 476-482.	3.8	180
111	Is the brain arachidonic acid cascade a common target of drugs used to manage bipolar disorder?. Biochemical Society Transactions, 2009, 37, 1104-1109.	3.4	24
112	Regulation of brain polyunsaturated fatty acid uptake and turnover. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2008, 79, 85-91.	2.2	135
113	The low density lipoprotein receptor is not necessary for maintaining mouse brain polyunsaturated fatty acid concentrations. Journal of Lipid Research, 2008, 49, 147-152.	4.2	78
114	The emerging role of group VI calcium-independent phospholipase A2 in releasing docosahexaenoic acid from brain phospholipids. Journal of Lipid Research, 2008, 49, 939-944.	4.2	100
115	The emerging role of docosahexaenoic acid in neuroinflammation. Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs, 2008, 9, 735-43.	2.3	53
116	Antimanic therapies target brain arachidonic acid signaling: Lessons learned about the regulation of brain fatty acid metabolism. Prostaglandins Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids, 2007, 77, 239-246.	2.2	31
117	Supplementation of Conventional Therapy With the Novel Grain Salba (<i>Salvia hispanica L</i>.) Improves Major and Emerging Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care, 2007, 30, 2804-2810.	8.6	156
118	Chronic Carbamazepine Decreases the Incorporation Rate and Turnover of Arachidonic Acid but Not Docosahexaenoic Acid in Brain Phospholipids of the Unanesthetized Rat: Relevance to Bipolar Disorder. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 59, 401-407.	1.3	94
119	Brain elongation of linoleic acid is a negligible source of the arachidonate in brain phospholipids of adult rats. Biochimica Et Biophysica Acta - Molecular and Cell Biology of Lipids, 2006, 1761, 1050-1059.	2.4	134
120	Valproic acid selectively inhibits conversion of arachidonic acid to arachidonoylâ€“CoA by brain microsomal long-chain fatty acylâ€“CoA synthetases: relevance to bipolar disorder. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 184, 122-129.	3.1	58
121	Chronic valproate does not alter the kinetics of docosahexaenoic acid within brain phospholipids of the unanesthetized rat. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 182, 180-185.	3.1	50
122	Rapid High-Energy Microwave Fixation is Required to Determine the Anandamide (N-arachidonoylethanolamine) Concentration of Rat Brain. Neurochemical Research, 2005, 30, 597-601.	3.3	64
123	Topiramate does not Alter the Kinetics of Arachidonic or Docosahexaenoic Acid in Brain Phospholipids of the Unanesthetized Rat. Neurochemical Research, 2005, 30, 677-683.	3.3	39
124	Dietary 18:3Ï‰3 influences immune function and the tissue fatty acid response to antigens and adjuvant. Immunology Letters, 2004, 95, 85-90.	2.5	8
125	Whole-body utilization of nâˆ’3 PUFA in nâˆ’6 PUFA-deficient rats. Lipids, 2003, 38, 187-189.	1.7	16
126	Why is carbon from some polyunsaturates extensively recycled into lipid synthesis?. Lipids, 2003, 38, 477-484.	1.7	81

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127	Intramuscular injection of antigens and adjuvant preferentially decreases 18â^¶2nâ^'6 and 18â^¶3nâ^'3 in pig neck muscle. Lipids, 2003, 38, 1221-1226.	1.7	3
128	Dietary Î±â€linolenic acid increases the nâ^'3 PUFA content of sow's milk and the tissues of the suckling piglet. Lipids, 2003, 38, 1045-9.	1.7	34
129	Whole-body Î²-oxidation of 18:2Ï‰6 and 18:3Ï‰3 in the pig varies markedly with weaning strategy and dietary 18:3Ï‰3. Journal of Lipid Research, 2003, 44, 314-319.	4.2	18