

Marcus Brandao

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1166709/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

234
papers

8,933
citations

36303

51
h-index

69250

77
g-index

234
all docs

234
docs citations

234
times ranked

5059
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Testing Emotional Vulnerability to Threat in Adults Using a Virtual Reality Paradigm of Fear Associated With Autonomic Variables. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 13, 860447.	2.6	0
2	Dopamine D2 receptors in the expression and extinction of contextual and cued conditioned fear in rats. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2021, 239, 1963-1974.	1.5	13
3	Activation of mineralocorticoid receptors facilitate the acquisition of fear memory extinction and impair the generalization of fear memory in diabetic animals. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 529-542.	3.1	7
4	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0236039.	2.5	10
5	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. , 2020, 15, e0236039.		0
6	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. , 2020, 15, e0236039.		0
7	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. , 2020, 15, e0236039.		0
8	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. , 2020, 15, e0236039.		0
9	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. , 2020, 15, e0236039.		0
10	Distinct patterns of brain Fos expression in Carioca High- and Low-conditioned Freezing Rats. , 2020, 15, e0236039.		0
11	Intranasal dopamine attenuates fear responses induced by electric shock to the foot and by electrical stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 33, 1524-1532.	4.0	7
12	Role of the dorsal periaqueductal gray in posttraumatic stress disorder: mediation by dopamine and neurokinin. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 9, 232.	4.8	17
13	Short-term, low-dose fluoxetine prevents oestrous cycle-linked increase in anxiety-like behaviour in female rats. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 33, 548-557.	4.0	19
14	Serotonin synthesis protects the mouse colonic crypt from DNA damage and colorectal tumorigenesis. <i>Journal of Pathology</i> , 2019, 249, 102-113.	4.5	26
15	Influence of aversive stimulation on haloperidol-induced catalepsy in rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2019, 30, 229-238.	1.7	9
16	Understanding the role of dopamine in conditioned and unconditioned fear. <i>Reviews in the Neurosciences</i> , 2019, 30, 325-337.	2.9	26
17	Behavioral sensitization induced by dorsal periaqueductal gray electrical stimulation is counteracted by NK1 receptor antagonism in the ventral hippocampus and central nucleus of the amygdala. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018, 148, 60-68.	1.9	8
18	Fear extinction in an obsessive-compulsive disorder animal model: Influence of sex and estrous cycle. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018, 131, 104-115.	4.1	19

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Intranasal administration of dopamine attenuates unconditioned fear in that it reduces restraint-induced ultrasound vocalizations and escape from bright light. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 31, 682-690.	4.0	7
20	Inhibition of substance P-induced defensive behavior via neurokinin-1 receptor antagonism in the central and medial but not basolateral nuclei of the amygdala in male Wistar rats. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 77, 146-154.	4.8	9
21	Interaction between the medial prefrontal cortex and hippocampal CA1 area is essential for episodic-like memory in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2017, 141, 72-77.	1.9	30
22	A specific profile of luteal phase progesterone is associated with the development of premenstrual symptoms. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2017, 75, 83-90.	2.7	33
23	Dopamine D2-like receptors modulate freezing response, but not the activation of HPA axis, during the expression of conditioned fear. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 2017, 235, 429-436.	1.5	17
24	Behavioral Effects of Systemic, Infralimbic and Prelimbic Injections of a Serotonin 5-HT2A Antagonist in Carioca High- and Low-Conditioned Freezing Rats. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 117.	2.0	28
25	The light switch-off response as a putative rodent test of innate fear. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 334, 160-165.	2.3	5
26	5-HT1A receptors of the prelimbic cortex mediate the hormonal impact on learned fear expression in high-anxious female rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2016, 84, 84-96.	2.1	10
27	Dopamine D2 receptors regulate unconditioned fear in deep layers of the superior colliculus and dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 297, 116-123.	2.2	18
28	Indoleamine-2,3-Dioxygenase/Kynurenine Pathway as a Potential Pharmacological Target to Treat Depression Associated with Diabetes. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 53, 6997-7009.	4.0	62
29	Rapid Activation of Glucocorticoid Receptors in the Prefrontal Cortex Mediates the Expression of Contextual Conditioned Fear in Rats. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2016, 26, 2639-2649.	2.9	21
30	Elevation of brain allopregnanolone rather than 5-HT release by short term, low dose fluoxetine treatment prevents the estrous cycle-linked increase in stress sensitivity in female rats. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 25, 113-123.	0.7	45
31	Rats with differential self-grooming expression in the elevated plus-maze do not differ in anxiety-related behaviors. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2015, 292, 370-380.	2.2	27
32	Dorsal periaqueductal gray post-stimulation freezing is counteracted by neurokinin-1 receptor antagonism in the central nucleus of the amygdala in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2015, 121, 52-58.	1.9	11
33	Dual role of dopamine D ₂ -like receptors in the mediation of conditioned and unconditioned fear. <i>FEBS Letters</i> , 2015, 589, 3433-3437.	2.8	22
34	Medial prefrontal cortex serotonergic and GABAergic mechanisms modulate the expression of contextual fear: Intratelencephalic pathways and differential involvement of cortical subregions. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 284, 988-997.	2.3	38
35	The benzodiazepine midazolam acts on the expression of the defensive behavior, but not on the processing of aversive information, produced by exposure to the elevated plus maze and electrical stimulations applied to the inferior colliculus of rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2015, 88, 180-186.	4.1	7
36	Dopamine D2-Like Receptors Modulate Unconditioned Fear: Role of the Inferior Colliculus. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e104228.	2.5	23

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Mineralocorticoid receptors in the ventral tegmental area regulate dopamine efflux in the basolateral amygdala during the expression of conditioned fear. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2014, 43, 114-125.	2.7	14
38	Hormonal changes and increased anxiety-like behavior in a perimenopause-animal model induced by 4-vinylcyclohexene diepoxide (VCD) in female rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2014, 49, 130-140.	2.7	32
39	Effects of substance P and Sar-Met-SP, a NK1 agonist, in distinct amygdaloid nuclei on anxiety-like behavior in rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2014, 569, 121-125.	2.1	13
40	Distinct effects of haloperidol in the mediation of conditioned fear in the mesolimbic system and processing of unconditioned aversive information in the inferior colliculus. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 261, 195-206.	2.3	18
41	Involvement of serotonin-mediated neurotransmission in the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter on cannabidiol chronic effects in panic-like responses in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 226, 13-24.	3.1	53
42	Participation of NK1 receptors of the amygdala on the processing of different types of fear. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2013, 102, 20-27.	1.9	17
43	Dopaminergic mechanisms underlying catalepsy, fear and anxiety: Do they interact?. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 257, 201-207.	2.2	18
44	Conditioned fear is modulated by CRF mechanisms in the periaqueductal gray columns. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2013, 63, 791-799.	2.1	16
45	Colon preneoplasia after carcinogen exposure is enhanced and colonic serotonergic system is suppressed by food deprivation. <i>Toxicology</i> , 2013, 312, 123-131.	4.2	10
46	Conditioned fear response is modulated by a combined action of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and dopamine activity in the basolateral amygdala. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 23, 379-389.	0.7	35
47	Effects of angiotensin (5-8) microinfusions into the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray on defensive behaviors in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 256, 537-544.	2.2	4
48	Evidence that conditioned avoidance responses are reinforced by positive prediction errors signaled by tonic striatal dopamine. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 241, 112-119.	2.2	32
49	Dopamine D2 receptors modulate the expression of contextual conditioned fear. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 24, 264-274.	1.7	50
50	D1-like receptors in the nucleus accumbens shell regulate the expression of contextual fear conditioning and activity of the anterior cingulate cortex in rats. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 16, 1045-1057.	2.1	36
51	Further evidence for involvement of the dorsal hippocampus serotonergic and $\hat{3}$ -aminobutyric acid (GABA)ergic pathways in the expression of contextual fear conditioning in rats. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 27, 1160-1168.	4.0	21
52	Intraoperative dopamine release during globus pallidus internus stimulation in Parkinson's disease. <i>Movement Disorders</i> , 2013, 28, 2027-2032.	3.9	16
53	Central, but not basolateral, amygdala involvement in the anxiolytic-like effects of midazolam in rats in the elevated plus maze. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 26, 543-554.	4.0	21
54	Risk assessment behaviors associated with corticosterone trigger the defense reaction to social isolation in rats: Role of the anterior cingulate cortex. <i>Stress</i> , 2012, 15, 318-328.	1.8	22

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Effects of neurokinin-1 and 3-receptor antagonists on the defensive behavior induced by electrical stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 201, 134-145.	2.3	8
56	Glutamatergic mechanisms of the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter modulate the expression of conditioned freezing and fear-potentiated startle. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 219, 72-81.	2.3	24
57	High-fat diet causes an imbalance in the colonic serotonergic system promoting adipose tissue enlargement and dysplasia in rats. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2012, 213, 135-141.	0.8	16
58	Involvement of midbrain tectum neurokinin-mediated mechanisms in fear and anxiety. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 2012, 45, 349-356.	1.5	4
59	Roles of D1-like dopamine receptors in the nucleus accumbens and dorsolateral striatum in conditioned avoidance responses. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 219, 159-169.	3.1	42
60	Reply to: Electrical Brain Stimulation in Depression: Which Target(s)?. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 69, e7-e8.	1.3	4
61	Midazolam reduces the selective activation of the rhinal cortex by contextual fear stimuli. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011, 216, 631-638.	2.2	15
62	Influence of age on reactivity to diverse emotional challenges in low- and high-anxiety rats. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 29, 77-83.	1.6	4
63	Conditioned fear is modulated by D2 receptor pathway connecting the ventral tegmental area and basolateral amygdala. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2011, 95, 37-45.	1.9	83
64	Fluoxetine induces preventive and complex effects against colon cancer development in epithelial and stromal areas in rats. <i>Toxicology Letters</i> , 2011, 204, 134-140.	0.8	36
65	Modulation of auditory-evoked potentials recorded in the inferior colliculus by GABAergic mechanisms in the basolateral and central nuclei of the amygdala in high- and low-anxiety rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1421, 20-29.	2.2	12
66	Nitric oxide modulates dopaminergic regulation of prepulse inhibition in the basolateral amygdala. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 25, 1639-1648.	4.0	10
67	GABAergic mechanisms of anterior and ventromedial hypothalamic nuclei in the expression of freezing in response to a light-conditioned stimulus. <i>Psychology and Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 4, 211-217.	0.8	2
68	Glutamatergic neurotransmission mediated by NMDA receptors in the inferior colliculus can modulate haloperidol-induced catalepsy. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1349, 41-47.	2.2	37
69	Facilitation of 5-HT1A-mediated neurotransmission in dorsal periaqueductal grey matter accounts for the panicolytic-like effect of chronic fluoxetine. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010, 13, 1079-1088.	2.1	39
70	Antidepressant-Like Effects of Medial Prefrontal Cortex Deep Brain Stimulation in Rats. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 67, 117-124.	1.3	284
71	l-Allylglycine dissociates the neural substrates of fear in the periaqueductal gray of rats. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2010, 81, 416-423.	3.0	10
72	Microdialysis study of striatal dopamine in MPTP-hemilesioned rats challenged with apomorphine and amphetamine. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010, 215, 63-70.	2.2	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Neurokinin-2 receptor antagonism in medial septum influences temporal-order memory for objects and forebrain cholinergic activity. <i>Peptides</i> , 2010, 31, 108-115.	2.4	9
74	GABAergic regulation of auditory sensory gating in low- and high-anxiety rats submitted to a fear conditioning procedure. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 171, 1152-1163.	2.3	17
75	Hormonal and cognitive factors associated with the exploratory behavior of rats submitted to repeated sessions of the elevated plus-maze. <i>Psychology and Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 3, 43-52.	0.8	4
76	The First Forum on the Neurobiology of Stress. <i>Psychology and Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 3, 1-1.	0.8	2
77	Involvement of GABAergic mechanisms of the dorsal periaqueductal gray and inferior colliculus on unconditioned fear. <i>Psychology and Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 2, 51-58.	0.8	3
78	A comparative study on the effects of the benzodiazepine midazolam and the dopamine agents, apomorphine and sulpiride, on rat behavior in the two-way avoidance test. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2009, 92, 351-356.	2.9	16
79	Extracellular serotonin level in the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala and dorsal periaqueductal gray under unconditioned and conditioned fear states: An in vivo microdialysis study. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1294, 106-115.	2.2	44
80	Evidence for mediation of nociception by injection of the NK-3 receptor agonist, senktide, into the dorsal periaqueductal gray of rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 204, 13-24.	3.1	10
81	Effects of microinjections of apomorphine and haloperidol into the inferior colliculus on the latent inhibition of the conditioned emotional response. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2009, 216, 16-21.	4.1	6
82	Role of dopamine receptors in the ventral tegmental area in conditioned fear. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 199, 271-277.	2.2	54
83	Serotonergic mechanisms of the median raphe nucleus—dorsal hippocampus in conditioned fear: Output circuit involves the prefrontal cortex and amygdala. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 203, 279-287.	2.2	44
84	The unconditioned fear produced by morphine withdrawal is regulated by μ - and δ -opioid receptors in the midbrain tectum. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 204, 140-146.	2.2	9
85	Glutamate receptor antagonism in inferior colliculus attenuates elevated startle response of high anxiety diazepam-withdrawn rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 161, 707-717.	2.3	11
86	Neural correlates of scent marking behavior in C57BL/6J mice: detection and recognition of a social stimulus. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 162, 914-923.	2.3	22
87	The anterior cingulate cortex is a target structure for the anxiolytic-like effects of benzodiazepines assessed by repeated exposure to the elevated plus maze and Fos immunoreactivity. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 164, 387-397.	2.3	30
88	GABA and opioid mechanisms of the central amygdala underlie the withdrawal-potentiated startle from acute morphine. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2009, 33, 334-344.	4.8	28
89	Activity of the medial prefrontal cortex and amygdala underlies one-trial tolerance of rats in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2008, 169, 109-118.	2.5	50
90	Involvement of the midbrain tectum in the unconditioned fear promoted by morphine withdrawal. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 590, 217-223.	3.5	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Regulation of conditioned and unconditioned fear in rats by 5-HT1A receptors in the dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2008, 89, 76-84.	2.9	13
92	Involvement of dopaminergic mechanisms in the nucleus accumbens core and shell subregions in the expression of fear conditioning. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 446, 112-116.	2.1	67
93	Gabaergic mechanisms of hypothalamic nuclei in the expression of conditioned fear. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 90, 560-568.	1.9	39
94	Anxiolytic-like effects of substance P administration into the dorsal, but not ventral, hippocampus and its influence on serotonin. <i>Peptides</i> , 2008, 29, 1191-1200.	2.4	22
95	Anxiety-like symptoms induced by morphine withdrawal may be due to the sensitization of the dorsal periaqueductal grey. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2008, 94, 552-562.	2.1	20
96	Analysis of the chronic intake of and withdrawal from diazepam on emotional reactivity and sensory information processing in rats. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 32, 794-802.	4.8	8
97	The dorsal periaqueductal and basolateral amygdala are necessary for the expression of conditioned place avoidance induced by semicarbazide stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal region. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 32, 1715-1721.	4.8	7
98	Effects of ovine CRF injections into the dorsomedial, dorsolateral and lateral columns of the periaqueductal gray: A functional role for the dorsomedial column. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2008, 53, 40-50.	2.1	31
99	Selective involvement of GABAergic mechanisms of the dorsal periaqueductal gray and inferior colliculus on the memory of the contextual fear as assessed by the fear potentiated startle test. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2008, 76, 545-550.	3.0	26
100	Different patterns of freezing behavior organized in the periaqueductal gray of rats: Association with different types of anxiety. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008, 188, 1-13.	2.2	185
101	Early postnatal protein malnutrition causes resistance to the anxiolytic effects of diazepam as assessed by the fear-potentiated startle test. <i>Nutritional Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 10, 23-29.	3.1	5
102	Increases in plasma corticosterone and stretched-attend postures in rats naive and previously exposed to the elevated plus-maze are sensitive to the anxiolytic-like effects of midazolam. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2007, 52, 267-273.	2.1	56
103	Reinstatement of episodic-like memory in rats by neurokinin-1 receptor antagonism. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 87, 324-331.	1.9	32
104	5-HT2- and D1-mechanisms of the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala enhance conditioned fear and impair unconditioned fear. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007, 177, 100-108.	2.2	70
105	Substance P injected into the dorsal periaqueductal gray causes anxiogenic effects similar to the long-term isolation as assessed by ultrasound vocalizations measurements. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007, 182, 301-307.	2.2	19
106	Distinct Fos expression in the brain following freezing behavior elicited by stimulation with NMDA of the ventral or dorsal inferior colliculus. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2007, 204, 693-704.	4.1	24
107	Conditioned place aversion organized in the dorsal periaqueductal gray recruits the laterodorsal nucleus of the thalamus and the basolateral amygdala. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2007, 208, 127-136.	4.1	27
108	Exploratory behaviour of rats in the elevated plus-maze is differentially sensitive to inactivation of the basolateral and central amygdaloid nuclei. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2007, 71, 466-474.	3.0	71

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Serotonergic mechanisms in the basolateral amygdala differentially regulate the conditioned and unconditioned fear organized in the periaqueductal gray. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 17, 717-724.	0.7	34
110	Brainstem areas activated by diazepam withdrawal as measured by Fos-protein immunoreactivity in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007, 1166, 35-46.	2.2	17
111	The blockade of AMPA-kainate and NMDA receptors in the dorsal periaqueductal gray reduces the effects of diazepam withdrawal in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 87, 250-257.	2.9	21
112	Anxiogenic effects of activation of NK-1 receptors of the dorsal periaqueductal gray as assessed by the elevated plus-maze, ultrasound vocalizations and tail-flick tests. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 2007, 41, 365-374.	2.2	13
113	5-HT ₂ receptor mechanisms of the dorsal periaqueductal gray in the conditioned and unconditioned fear in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 191, 253-262.	3.1	25
114	Neuroanatomical approaches of the tectum-reticular pathways and immunohistochemical evidence for serotonin-positive perikarya on neuronal substrates of the superior colliculus and periaqueductal gray matter involved in the elaboration of the defensive behavior and fear-induced analgesia. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2006, 197, 93-112.	4.1	101
115	Fear state induced by ethanol withdrawal may be due to the sensitization of the neural substrates of aversion in the dPAG. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2006, 200, 200-208.	4.1	30
116	Distribution of Fos immunoreactivity in the rat brain after freezing or escape elicited by inhibition of glutamic acid decarboxylase or antagonism of GABA-A receptors in the inferior colliculus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 170, 84-93.	2.2	33
117	Pharmacological assessment of the freezing, antinociception, and exploratory behavior organized in the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray. <i>Pain</i> , 2006, 121, 94-104.	4.2	33
118	Conditioned and unconditioned fear organized in the periaqueductal gray are differentially sensitive to injections of muscimol into amygdaloid nuclei. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2006, 85, 58-65.	1.9	65
119	Padrões de respostas defensivas de congelamento associados a diferentes transtornos de ansiedade. <i>Psicologia USP</i> , 2006, 17, 175-192.	0.1	3
120	Conditioned and unconditioned fear organized in the inferior colliculus are differentially sensitive to injections of muscimol into the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 120, 625-631.	1.2	43
121	Opposite effects of short- and long-duration isolation on ultrasonic vocalization, startle and prepulse inhibition in rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2006, 153, 114-120.	2.5	24
122	Dopamine and nitric oxide interaction on the modulation of prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle response in the Wistar rat. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 185, 133-141.	3.1	35
123	Effects of acute and subchronic treatments with fluoxetine and desipramine on the memory of fear in moderate and high-intensity contextual conditioning. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 542, 121-128.	3.5	48
124	Dopamine D2 receptor mechanisms in the expression of conditioned fear. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2006, 84, 102-111.	2.9	74
125	Gabaergic regulation of the neural organization of fear in the midbrain tectum. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2005, 29, 1299-1311.	6.1	113
126	Increases in extracellular levels of 5-HT and dopamine in the basolateral, but not in the central, nucleus of amygdala induced by aversive stimulation of the inferior colliculus. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 21, 1131-1138.	2.6	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Neural segregation of Fos-protein distribution in the brain following freezing and escape behaviors induced by injections of either glutamate or NMDA into the dorsal periaqueductal gray of rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1031, 151-163.	2.2	47
128	Fos-like immunoreactivity in the brain associated with freezing or escape induced by inhibition of either glutamic acid decarboxylase or GABAA receptors in the dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1051, 100-111.	2.2	59
129	Aversive stimulation of the inferior colliculus changes dopamine and serotonin extracellular levels in the frontal cortex: Modulation by the basolateral nucleus of amygdala. <i>Synapse</i> , 2005, 55, 58-66.	1.2	29
130	Routine post-weaning handling of rats prevents isolation rearing-induced deficit in prepulse inhibition. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 2005, 38, 1691-1696.	1.5	34
131	Changes in the biogenic amine content of the prefrontal cortex, amygdala, dorsal hippocampus, and nucleus accumbens of rats submitted to single and repeated sessions of the elevated plus-maze test. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 2005, 38, 1857-1866.	1.5	37
132	Isolation-Induced Changes in Ultrasonic Vocalization, Fear-Potentiated Startle and Prepulse Inhibition in Rats. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2005, 51, 248-255.	1.9	34
133	Pharmacological dissociation of moderate and high contextual fear as assessed by freezing behavior and fear-potentiated startle. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 15, 239-246.	0.7	49
134	Effects of inactivation of serotonergic neurons of the median raphe nucleus on learning and performance of contextual fear conditioning. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2005, 387, 105-110.	2.1	34
135	Unilateral electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus of rats modifies the prepulse modulation of the startle response (PPI): effects of ketamine and diazepam. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 160, 323-330.	2.2	15
136	Effects of apomorphine on rat behavior in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2005, 85, 440-447.	2.1	53
137	A comparative study with two types of elevated plus-maze (transparent vs. opaque walls) on the anxiolytic effects of midazolam, one-trial tolerance and fear-induced analgesia. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2005, 29, 571-579.	4.8	27
138	Effects of acute and chronic fluoxetine and diazepam on freezing behavior induced by electrical stimulation of dorsolateral and lateral columns of the periaqueductal gray matter. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 77, 557-566.	2.9	79
139	Dopaminergic mechanisms in the conditioned and unconditioned fear as assessed by the two-way avoidance and light switch-off tests. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 79, 359-365.	2.9	61
140	Defense reaction mediated by NMDA mechanisms in the inferior colliculus is modulated by GABAergic nigro-collicular pathways. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 999, 124-131.	2.2	27
141	Analysis of freezing behavior and ultrasonic vocalization in response to foot-shocks, ultrasound signals and GABAergic inhibition in the inferior colliculus: effects of muscimol and midazolam. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 14, 45-52.	0.7	34
142	Differential regulation of the expression of contextual freezing and fear-potentiated startle by 5-HT mechanisms of the median raphe nucleus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2004, 151, 93-101.	2.2	50
143	Neurokinin-1 receptor antagonism by SR140333: enhanced in vivo ACh in the hippocampus and promnesic post-trial effects. <i>Peptides</i> , 2004, 25, 1959-1969.	2.4	24
144	Role of amygdala in conditioned and unconditioned fear generated in the periaqueductal gray. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2004, 15, 2281-2285.	1.2	45

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	The relevance of neuronal substrates of defense in the midbrain tectum to anxiety and stress: empirical and conceptual considerations. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2003, 463, 225-233.	3.5	126
146	Blockade of histamine H2 receptors of the periaqueductal gray and inferior colliculus induces fear-like behaviors. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2003, 75, 25-33.	2.9	24
147	Antinociception induced by stimulation of ventrolateral periaqueductal gray at the freezing threshold is regulated by opioid and 5-HT2A receptors as assessed by the tail-flick and formalin tests. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2003, 75, 459-466.	2.9	14
148	Sex differences in serotonergic activity in dorsal and median raphe nucleus. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2003, 80, 203-210.	2.1	64
149	Fos-like immunoreactive neurons following electrical stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal gray at freezing and escape thresholds. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2003, 62, 179-189.	3.0	69
150	5-HT mechanisms of median raphe nucleus in the conditioned freezing caused by light/foot-shock association. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2003, 78, 471-477.	2.1	21
151	Effects of apomorphine and clozapine on conditioned freezing and latent inhibition. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 27, 935-943.	4.8	6
152	Enhancement of acoustic evoked potentials and impairment of startle reflex induced by reduction of GABAergic control of the neural substrates of aversion in the inferior colliculus. <i>Hearing Research</i> , 2003, 184, 82-90.	2.0	38
153	Apomorphine Enhances Conditioned Responses Induced by Aversive Stimulation of the Inferior Colliculus. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 28, 284-291.	5.4	19
154	Effect of steroid injection to newborn rats on serotonin activity in frontal cortex and raphe. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2003, 14, 597-599.	1.2	21
155	Anatomical connections of the periaqueductal gray: specific neural substrates for different kinds of fear. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 2003, 36, 557-566.	1.5	141
156	Influence of Housing Conditions on the Effects of Serotonergic Drugs on Feeding Behavior in Non-Deprived Rats. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2003, 47, 98-101.	1.9	8
157	Further evidence for the involvement of histamine H2 receptors in the control of defensive behaviour generated in the midbrain tectum. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 13, 73-80.	1.7	9
158	Fast-acting excitatory amino acids are involved in the enhancement of the aversiveness of the electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus by systemic injections of muscimol. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2002, 71, 2961-2972.	4.3	7
159	Facilitation of learning and modulation of frontal cortex acetylcholine by ventral pallidal injection of heparin glucosaminoglycan. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 113, 529-535.	2.3	14
160	Dual 5-HT mechanisms in basolateral and central nuclei of amygdala in the regulation of the defensive behavior induced by electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2002, 59, 189-195.	3.0	29
161	Effects of ketamine and apomorphine on inferior colliculus and caudal pontine reticular nucleus evoked potentials during prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2002, 128, 161-168.	2.2	19
162	Distinct Contributions of Median Raphe Nucleus to Contextual Fear Conditioning and Fear-Potentiated Startle. <i>Neural Plasticity</i> , 2002, 9, 233-247.	2.2	31

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
163	One-trial tolerance to midazolam is due to enhancement of fear and reduction of anxiolytic-sensitive behaviors in the elevated plus-maze retest in the rat. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002, 72, 973-978.	2.9	55
164	The distribution of fos immunoreactivity in rat brain following freezing and escape responses elicited by electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2002, 950, 186-194.	2.2	65
165	Role of benzodiazepine and serotonergic mechanisms in conditioned freezing and antinociception using electrical stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal gray as unconditioned stimulus in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 165, 77-85.	3.1	54
166	Place aversion induced by microinjections of C-fragment of substance P into the dorsal periaqueductal gray of rats is mediated by tachykinin NK1 receptors. <i>Peptides</i> , 2001, 22, 1447-1452.	2.4	20
167	Comparison of intra-accumbens injection of histamine with histamine H1-receptor antagonist chlorpheniramine in effects on reinforcement and memory parameters. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2001, 124, 203-211.	2.2	20
168	Escape behavior under tonic inhibitory control of histamine H2-receptor mediated mechanisms in the midbrain tectum. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2001, 124, 167-175.	2.2	15
169	Activation of somatodendritic 5-HT1A autoreceptors in the median raphe nucleus disrupts the contextual conditioning in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2001, 126, 175-184.	2.2	46
170	Changes in the auditory-evoked potentials induced by fear-evoking stimulations. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2001, 72, 365-372.	2.1	63
171	The brain decade in debate: II. Panic or anxiety? From animal models to a neurobiological basis. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 2001, 34, 145-154.	1.5	21
172	Hyperanxiety produced by periaqueductal gray injection of chondroitin sulphate glycosaminoglycan. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2001, 12, 3081-3084.	1.2	5
173	Defensive freezing evoked by electrical stimulation of the periaqueductal gray: comparison between dorsolateral and ventrolateral regions. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2001, 12, 4109-4112.	1.2	98
174	Conditioned antinociception and freezing using electrical stimulation of the dorsal periaqueductal gray or inferior colliculus as unconditioned stimulus are differentially regulated by 5-HT2A receptors in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 155, 154-162.	3.1	63
175	Dorsolateral and ventral regions of the periaqueductal gray matter are involved in distinct types of fear. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2001, 25, 711-719.	6.1	108
176	Opposite effects of substance P fragments C (anxiogenic) and N (anxiolytic) injected into dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2001, 432, 43-51.	3.5	32
177	Lesion of the Ventral Periaqueductal Gray Reduces Conditioned Fear but Does Not Change Freezing Induced by Stimulation of the Dorsal Periaqueductal Gray. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2001, 8, 164-169.	1.3	86
178	Effects of Systemic Injections of Dopaminergic Agents on the Habituation of Rats Submitted to an Open Field Test. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2001, 43, 83-90.	1.9	13
179	Place aversion induced by blockade of μ or activation of δ opioid receptors in the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 11, 583-589.	1.7	51
180	Substance P and its role in neural mechanisms governing learning, anxiety and functional recovery. <i>Neuropeptides</i> , 2000, 34, 272-280.	2.2	105

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
181	Acute and Chronic Effects of Gepirone and Fluoxetine in Rats Tested in the Elevated Plus-maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2000, 65, 209-216.	2.9	159
182	Blockade of δ - and activation of μ -opioid receptors in the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter produce defensive behavior in rats tested in the elevated plus-maze. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 404, 145-151.	3.5	30
183	Electrical stimulation of the midbrain tectum enhances dopamine release in the frontal cortex. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2000, 52, 413-418.	3.0	40
184	Early exposure to chronic variable stress facilitates the occurrence of anhedonia and enhanced emotional reactions to novel stressors: reversal by naltrexone pretreatment. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2000, 117, 163-171.	2.2	80
185	Prior electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus sensitizes rats to the stress of the elevated plus-maze test. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2000, 109, 19-25.	2.2	10
186	Neurochemical mechanisms of the defensive behavior in the dorsal midbrain. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 1999, 23, 863-875.	6.1	263
187	Defensive reactions are counteracted by midazolam and muscimol and elicited by activation of glutamate receptors in the inferior colliculus of rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1999, 142, 360-368.	3.1	36
188	A comparative study of the effects of morphine in the dorsal periaqueductal gray and nucleus accumbens of rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze test. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 1999, 129, 260-268.	1.5	43
189	Antinociception Elicited by Aversive Stimulation of the Inferior Colliculus. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1999, 62, 425-431.	2.9	27
190	Anxiogenic effects of substance P and its 7â€“11 C terminal, but not the 1â€“7 N terminal, injected into the dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>Peptides</i> , 1999, 20, 1437-1443.	2.4	47
191	Regulation of contextual conditioning by the median raphe nucleus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1998, 790, 178-184.	2.2	44
192	Behavioral asymmetries and neurochemical changes after unilateral lesions of tuberomammillary nucleus or substantia nigra. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 1998, 120, 273-282.	1.5	25
193	Aversive effects of the C-fragment of Substance P in the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter. <i>Experimental Brain Research</i> , 1998, 123, 84-89.	1.5	37
194	Signaled two-way avoidance learning using electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus as negative reinforcement: effects of visual and auditory cues as warning stimuli. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 1998, 31, 391-398.	1.5	18
195	Ethopharmacological analysis of behaviour of rats using variations of the elevated plus-maze. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 8, 533-540.	1.7	102
196	Active Avoidance Learning Using Brain Stimulation Applied to the Inferior Colliculus as Negative Reinforcement in Rats: Evidence for Latent Inhibition. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 1997, 35, 30-35.	1.9	24
197	Effects of 5-HT ₂ receptors blockade on fear-induced analgesia elicited by electrical stimulation of the deep layers of the superior colliculus and dorsal periaqueductal gray. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1997, 87, 97-103.	2.2	86
198	Bilateral ablation of the auditory cortex in the rat alters conditioned emotional suppression to a sound as appraised through a latent inhibition study. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1997, 88, 59-65.	2.2	11

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
199	Paradoxical increase of exploratory behavior in the elevated plus-maze by rats exposed to two kinds of aversive stimuli. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 1997, 30, 1113-1120.	1.5	39
200	Effects of microinjections of the neuropeptide substance P in the dorsal periaqueductal gray on the behaviour of rats in the plus-maze test. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1996, 60, 1183-1186.	2.1	97
201	Effects of lesions of amygdaloid nuclei and substantia nigra on aversive responses induced by electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1996, 40, 93-98.	3.0	84
202	Transporting rats to the test situation on a cart can modify rat exploratory behavior in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 24, 247-252.	1.3	18
203	Involvement of 5-HT1A and 5-HT2 receptors of the inferior colliculus in aversive states induced by exposure of rats to the elevated plus-maze test. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 1995, 6, 413.	1.7	20
204	Effects of microinjections of $\hat{1}\frac{1}{4}$ and $\hat{1}^{\text{e}}$ receptor agonists into the dorsal periaqueductal gray of rats submitted to the plus maze test. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1995, 120, 470-474.	3.1	47
205	Role of 5-HT1A and 5-HT2 receptors in the aversion induced by electrical stimulation of inferior colliculus. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1995, 51, 317-321.	2.9	39
206	Neural substrate of defensive behavior in the midbrain tectum. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 1994, 18, 339-346.	6.1	151
207	Defensive reactions evoked by activation of NMDA receptors in distinct sites of the inferior colliculus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1994, 63, 17-24.	2.2	79
208	Conditioned place aversion produced by microinjections of substance P into the periaqueductal gray of rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 5, 369.	1.7	52
209	Aversive and antiaversive effects of morphine in the dorsal periaqueductal gray of rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze test. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1993, 44, 119-125.	2.9	84
210	Role of resocialization and of 5-HT1A receptor activation on the anxiogenic effects induced by isolation in the elevated plus-maze test. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1993, 54, 753-758.	2.1	114
211	Mechanisms of defense in the inferior colliculus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1993, 58, 49-55.	2.2	91
212	GABAergic nigro-collicular pathways modulate the defensive behaviour elicited by midbrain tectum stimulation. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1993, 59, 131-139.	2.2	94
213	Involvement of Opioid Mechanisms in the Dorsal Periaqueductal Gray in Drug Abuse. <i>Reviews in the Neurosciences</i> , 1993, 4, 397-405.	2.9	28
214	Evidence for the involvement of serotonin in the antinociception induced by electrical or chemical stimulation of the mesencephalic tectum. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1992, 50, 77-83.	2.2	64
215	Antiaversive action of benzodiazepines on escape behavior induced by electrical stimulation of the inferior colliculus. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1992, 51, 557-562.	2.1	50
216	Effects of blockade of 5-HT2 receptors and activation of 5-HT1A receptors on the exploratory activity of rats in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1992, 107, 135-139.	3.1	60

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
217	Overlapping Neural Substrates Underlying Defense Reactions, Aversive Memory, and Convulsive Behavior. , 1992, , 240-256.		5
218	Electrophysiological evidence for excitatory 5-HT ₂ and depressant 5-HT _{1A} receptors on neurones of the rat midbrain tectum. Brain Research, 1991, 556, 259-266.	2.2	84
219	Central antiaversive and antinociceptive effects of anterior pretectal nucleus stimulation: attenuation of autonomic and aversive effects of medial hypothalamic stimulation. Brain Research, 1991, 542, 266-272.	2.2	22
220	Electrophysiological Evidence for the Involvement of 5-HT ₂ Receptors in the Antiaversive Action of 5-HT in the Dorsal Periaqueductal Gray. , 1991, , 75-79.		6
221	Effects of morphine and midazolam on reactivity to peripheral noxious and central aversive stimuli. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1990, 14, 495-499.	6.1	53
222	GABAergic fibers from substantia nigra pars reticulata modulate escape behavior induced by midbrain central gray stimulation. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1989, 22, 111-4.	1.5	4
223	Flight behavior induced by microinjection of GABA antagonists into periventricular structures in detelencephalated rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1988, 30, 337-342.	2.9	16
224	Defense reaction induced by microinjections of bicuculline into the inferior colliculus. Physiology and Behavior, 1988, 44, 361-365.	2.1	109
225	Modulation of the brain aversive system by gabaregic and serotonergic mechanisms. Behavioural Brain Research, 1986, 22, 173-180.	2.2	43
226	A neuropharmacological study of the periventricular neural substrate involved in flight. Behavioural Brain Research, 1986, 22, 181-190.	2.2	63
227	Modulation of the brain aversive system by GABAergic and serotonergic mechanisms. Behavioural Brain Research, 1986, 21, 65-72.	2.2	47
228	Escape behavior produced by the blockade of glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) in mesencephalic central gray or medial hypothalamus. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1986, 24, 497-501.	2.9	105
229	Role of GABA in the anti-aversive action of anxiolytics. Advances in Biochemical Psychopharmacology, 1986, 42, 79-86.	0.1	3
230	Chlordiazepoxide and morphine reduce pressor response to brain stimulation in awake rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1985, 23, 1069-1071.	2.9	18
231	Escape induced by microinjections of d-tubocurarine into the rat's medial hypothalamus or periaqueductal gray: Cholinergic or gabaergic mediation?. Behavioural Brain Research, 1985, 16, 193-194.	2.2	0
232	Behavioral effects of microinjections of SR 95103, a new GABA-A antagonist, into the medial hypothalamus or the mesencephalic central gray. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1985, 117, 149-158.	3.5	82
233	GABA mediation of the anti-aversive action of minor tranquilizers. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1982, 16, 397-402.	2.9	178
234	Facilitatory effect of ketamine on punished behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1980, 13, 1-4.	2.9	19