

Paul J Meyer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/12023042/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

29
papers

1,284
citations

471509

17
h-index

477307

29
g-index

31
all docs

31
docs citations

31
times ranked

1158
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The incentive amplifying effects of nicotine: Roles in alcohol seeking and consumption. <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 93, 171-218.	2.0	4
2	Chemogenetic Activation of Mesoaccumbal Gamma-Aminobutyric Acid Projections Selectively Tunes Responses to Predictive Cues When Reward Value Is Abruptly Decreased. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 89, 366-375.	1.3	7
3	Systemic nicotine enhances opioid self-administration and modulates the formation of opioid-associated memories partly through actions within the insular cortex. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 3321.	3.3	14
4	Nicotine Enhances Goal-Tracking in Ethanol and Food Pavlovian Conditioned Approach Paradigms. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 561766.	2.8	7
5	Sensitivity to food and cocaine cues are independent traits in a large sample of heterogeneous stock rats. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2021, 11, 2223.	3.3	13
6	Sex-dependent associations between addiction-related behaviors and the microbiome in outbred rats. <i>EBioMedicine</i> , 2020, 55, 102769.	6.1	36
7	Nicotine Produces a High Approach, Low Avoidance Phenotype in Response to Alcohol-Associated Cues in Male Rats. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2019, 43, 1284-1295.	2.4	8
8	Brief Exposures to the Taste of Ethanol (EtOH) and Quinine Promote Subsequent Acceptance of EtOH in a Paradigm that Minimizes Postingestive Consequences. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2018, 42, 589-602.	2.4	20
9	Adrenergic manipulation inhibits pavlovian conditioned approach behaviors. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018, 339, 278-285.	2.2	2
10	Nicotine affects ethanol-conditioned taste, but not place, aversion in a simultaneous conditioning procedure. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2018, 71, 47-55.	1.7	4
11	Individual differences in food cue responsivity are associated with acute and repeated cocaine-induced vocalizations, but not cue-induced vocalizations. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 234, 437-446.	3.1	17
12	Neural Activity in the Ventral Pallidum Encodes Variation in the Incentive Value of a Reward Cue. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 7957-7970.	3.6	49
13	Premature responding is associated with approach to a food cue in male and female heterogeneous stock rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 2593-2605.	3.1	31
14	The tendency to sign-track predicts cue-induced reinstatement during nicotine self-administration, and is enhanced by nicotine but not ethanol. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 2985-2997.	3.1	52
15	Motivational Processes Underlying Substance Abuse Disorder. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2015, 27, 473-506.	1.7	33
16	The Form of a Conditioned Stimulus Can Influence the Degree to Which It Acquires Incentive Motivational Properties. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e98163.	2.5	74
17	Cholinergic Control over Attention in Rats Prone to Attribute Incentive Salience to Reward Cues. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 8321-8335.	3.6	129
18	Variation in the Form of Pavlovian Conditioned Approach Behavior among Outbred Male Sprague-Dawley Rats from Different Vendors and Colonies: Sign-Tracking vs. Goal-Tracking. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e75042.	2.5	116

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Role of Corticotropin-Releasing Factor and Corticosterone in Behavioral Sensitization to Ethanol. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2012, 341, 455-463.	2.5	19
20	Quantifying Individual Variation in the Propensity to Attribute Incentive Salience to Reward Cues. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e38987.	2.5	244
21	A cocaine cue is more preferred and evokes more frequency-modulated 50-kHz ultrasonic vocalizations in rats prone to attribute incentive salience to a food cue. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 219, 999-1009.	3.1	84
22	Contribution of dopamine receptors to periaqueductal gray-mediated antinociception. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 204, 531-540.	3.1	79
23	Ethanol- and cocaine-induced locomotion are genetically related to increases in accumbal dopamine. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2009, 8, 346-355.	2.2	40
24	Analgesic tolerance to microinjection of the μ -opioid agonist DAMGO into the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2007, 52, 1580-1585.	4.1	22
25	Behavioral sensitization to ethanol does not result in cross-sensitization to NMDA receptor antagonists. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 195, 103-115.	3.1	23
26	Naloxone does not attenuate the locomotor effects of ethanol in FAST, SLOW, or two heterogeneous stocks of mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 182, 277-289.	3.1	12
27	Sensitivity to Ketamine, Alone or in Combination With Ethanol, Is Altered in Mice Selectively Bred for Sensitivity to Ethanol's Locomotor Effects. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2003, 27, 1701-1709.	2.4	17
28	Bivalent effects of MK-801 on ethanol-induced sensitization do not parallel its effects on ethanol-induced tolerance. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 117, 641-649.	1.2	46
29	Distal and proximal pre-exposure to ethanol in the place conditioning task: tolerance to aversive effect, sensitization to activating effect, but no change in rewarding effect. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 160, 414-424.	3.1	82