

Geoffrey Schoenbaum

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

161
papers

17,509
citations

19608

61
h-index

16605

123
g-index

196
all docs

196
docs citations

196
times ranked

9581
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Anterior cingulate neurons signal neutral cue pairings during sensory preconditioning. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2022, 32, 725-732.e3.	1.8	5
2	Minimal cross-trial generalization in learning the representation of an odor-guided choice task. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2022, 18, e1009897.	1.5	2
3	Leveraging Basic Science for the Clinic—From Bench to Bedside. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 78, 331.	6.0	7
4	Prior Cocaine Use Alters the Normal Evolution of Information Coding in Striatal Ensembles during Value-Guided Decision-Making. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 41, 342-353.	1.7	10
5	Evolving schema representations in orbitofrontal ensembles during learning. <i>Nature</i> , 2021, 590, 606-611.	13.7	66
6	Orbitofrontal State Representations Are Related to Choice Adaptations and Reward Predictions. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 41, 1941-1951.	1.7	10
7	Past experience shapes the neural circuits recruited for future learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 24, 391-400.	7.1	22
8	A new team is on the field.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 135, 1-1.	0.6	0
9	Editorial overview: Building and using models of the world. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2021, 38, iii-v.	2.0	0
10	The magical orbitofrontal cortex.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 135, 108-108.	0.6	3
11	The orbitofrontal cartographer.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 135, 267-276.	0.6	20
12	Cross-species studies on orbitofrontal control of inference-based behavior.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 135, 109-119.	0.6	6
13	The orbitofrontal cortex is necessary for learning to ignore. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021, 31, 2652-2657.e3.	1.8	13
14	Neuroscience: What, where, and how wonderful?. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021, 31, R896-R898.	1.8	0
15	Spatial Representations in Rat Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 41, 6933-6945.	1.7	18
16	Orbitofrontal cortex and learning predictions of state transitions.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 135, 487-497.	0.6	5
17	Prospective representations in rat orbitofrontal ensembles.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 135, 518-527.	0.6	3
18	Is the core function of orbitofrontal cortex to signal values or make predictions?. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2021, 41, 1-9.	2.0	20

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19	Replication efforts have limited epistemic value. <i>Nature</i> , 2021, 599, 201-201.	13.7	3
20	Targeted Stimulation of an Orbitofrontal Network Disrupts Decisions Based on Inferred, Not Experienced Outcomes. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 40, 8726-8733.	1.7	21
21	Processing in Lateral Orbitofrontal Cortex Is Required to Estimate Subjective Preference during Initial, but Not Established, Economic Choice. <i>Neuron</i> , 2020, 108, 526-537.e4.	3.8	20
22	Neuroscience: From Sensory Discrimination to Choice in Gustatory Cortex. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2020, 30, R444-R446.	1.8	0
23	Interactions between human orbitofrontal cortex and hippocampus support model-based inference. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2020, 18, e3000578.	2.6	165
24	Targeted Stimulation of Human Orbitofrontal Networks Disrupts Outcome-Guided Behavior. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2020, 30, 490-498.e4.	1.8	65
25	Causal evidence supporting the proposal that dopamine transients function as temporal difference prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 23, 176-178.	7.1	51
26	Dopamine transients do not act as model-free prediction errors during associative learning. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 106.	5.8	44
27	Responding to preconditioned cues is devaluation sensitive and requires orbitofrontal cortex during cue-cue learning. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	2.8	24
28	Sensory prediction errors in the human midbrain signal identity violations independent of perceptual distance. <i>ELife</i> , 2019, 8, .	2.8	26
29	Complementary Task Structure Representations in Hippocampus and Orbitofrontal Cortex during an Odor Sequence Task. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, 3402-3409.e3.	1.8	42
30	Rat Orbitofrontal Ensemble Activity Contains Multiplexed but Dissociable Representations of Value and Task Structure in an Odor Sequence Task. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, 897-907.e3.	1.8	62
31	Real-Time Value Integration during Economic Choice Is Regulated by Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019, 29, 4315-4322.e4.	1.8	30
32	Expectancy-Related Changes in Dopaminergic Error Signals Are Impaired by Cocaine Self-Administration. <i>Neuron</i> , 2019, 101, 294-306.e3.	3.8	17
33	An Integrated Model of Action Selection: Distinct Modes of Cortical Control of Striatal Decision Making. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 2019, 70, 53-76.	9.9	76
34	Dopamine neuron ensembles signal the content of sensory prediction errors. <i>ELife</i> , 2019, 8, .	2.8	39
35	Orbitofrontal neurons signal reward predictions, not reward prediction errors. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018, 153, 137-143.	1.0	43
36	Evaluation of the hypothesis that phasic dopamine constitutes a cached-value signal. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018, 153, 131-136.	1.0	23

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37	Model-based predictions for dopamine. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 49, 1-7.	2.0	119
38	Rethinking dopamine as generalized prediction error. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2018, 285, 20181645.	1.2	111
39	Manipulating the revision of reward value during the intertrial interval increases sign tracking and dopamine release. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2018, 16, e2004015.	2.6	24
40	Brief, But Not Prolonged, Pauses in the Firing of Midbrain Dopamine Neurons Are Sufficient to Produce a Conditioned Inhibitor. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 8822-8830.	1.7	29
41	Does the Dopaminergic Error Signal Act Like a Cached-Value Prediction Error?. , 2018, , 243-258.		0
42	Orbitofrontal neurons signal sensory associations underlying model-based inference in a sensory preconditioning task. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	2.8	70
43	Medial orbitofrontal inactivation does not affect economic choice. <i>ELife</i> , 2018, 7, .	2.8	30
44	Toward a theoretical role for tonic norepinephrine in the orbitofrontal cortex in facilitating flexible learning. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 345, 124-129.	1.1	46
45	Rat mPFC and M2 Play a Waiting Game (at Different Timescales). <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 94, 700-702.	3.8	0
46	Dopamine transients are sufficient and necessary for acquisition of model-based associations. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 20, 735-742.	7.1	222
47	Effects of inference on dopaminergic prediction errors depend on orbitofrontal processing.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 131, 127-134.	0.6	21
48	Optogenetic Blockade of Dopamine Transients Prevents Learning Induced by Changes in Reward Features. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2017, 27, 3480-3486.e3.	1.8	61
49	Dopamine Neurons Respond to Errors in the Prediction of Sensory Features of Expected Rewards. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 95, 1395-1405.e3.	3.8	154
50	Suppression of Ventral Hippocampal Output Impairs Integrated Orbitofrontal Encoding of Task Structure. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 95, 1197-1207.e3.	3.8	75
51	Lateral Orbitofrontal Inactivation Dissociates Devaluation-Sensitive Behavior and Economic Choice. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 96, 1192-1203.e4.	3.8	62
52	Lateral Hypothalamic GABAergic Neurons Encode Reward Predictions that Are Relayed to the Ventral Tegmental Area to Regulate Learning. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2017, 27, 2089-2100.e5.	1.8	90
53	The Dopamine Prediction Error: Contributions to Associative Models of Reward Learning. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017, 8, 244.	1.1	66
54	Ensembles in medial and lateral orbitofrontal cortex construct cognitive maps emphasizing different features of the behavioral landscape.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 131, 201-212.	0.6	32

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55	Preconditioned cues have no value. <i>ELife</i> , 2017, 6, .	2.8	37
56	Ventral striatal lesions disrupt dopamine neuron signaling of differences in cue value caused by changes in reward timing but not number.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 130, 593-599.	0.6	6
57	Back to basics: Making predictions in the orbitofrontalâ€œamygdala circuit. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2016, 131, 201-206.	1.0	58
58	Medial Orbitofrontal Neurons Preferentially Signal Cues Predicting Changes in Reward during Unblocking. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 8416-8424.	1.7	28
59	Thinking Outside the Box: Orbitofrontal Cortex, Imagination, and How We Can Treat Addiction. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 2966-2976.	2.8	39
60	Neural correlates of two different types of extinction learning in the amygdala central nucleus. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016, 7, 12330.	5.8	15
61	Cholinergic Interneurons Use Orbitofrontal Input to Track Beliefs about Current State. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 6242-6257.	1.7	61
62	Over the river, through the woods: cognitive maps in the hippocampus and orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 17, 513-523.	4.9	259
63	Temporal Specificity of Reward Prediction Errors Signaled by Putative Dopamine Neurons in Rat VTA Depends on Ventral Striatum. <i>Neuron</i> , 2016, 91, 182-193.	3.8	93
64	Brief optogenetic inhibition of dopamine neurons mimics endogenous negative reward prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 19, 111-116.	7.1	163
65	Midbrain dopamine neurons compute inferred and cached value prediction errors in a common framework. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, .	2.8	103
66	Effect of the Novel Positive Allosteric Modulator of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 2 AZD8529 on Incubation of Methamphetamine Craving After Prolonged Voluntary Abstinence in a Rat Model. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 78, 463-473.	0.7	122
67	The State of the Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Neuron</i> , 2015, 88, 1075-1077.	3.8	17
68	Neural Estimates of Imagined Outcomes in Basolateral Amygdala Depend on Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 16521-16530.	1.7	30
69	Interneurons Are Necessary for Coordinated Activity During Reversal Learning in Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 77, 454-464.	0.7	63
70	Dialogue on economic choice, learning theory, and neuronal representations. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2015, 5, 16-23.	2.0	31
71	Effects of Prior Cocaine Versus Morphine or Heroin Self-Administration on Extinction Learning Driven by Overexpectation Versus Omission of Reward. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 77, 912-920.	0.7	23
72	What the orbitofrontal cortex does not do. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 18, 620-627.	7.1	427

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73	Altered Basolateral Amygdala Encoding in an Animal Model of Schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 6394-6400.	1.7	9
74	Orbitofrontal lesions eliminate signalling of biological significance in cue-responsive ventral striatal neurons. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015, 6, 7195.	5.8	23
75	Lateral orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to upshifted, downshifted, or blocked cues during unblocking. <i>ELife</i> , 2015, 4, e11299.	2.8	39
76	Orbitofrontal activation restores insight lost after cocaine use. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 17, 1092-1099.	7.1	57
77	The dorsal raphe nucleus is integral to negative prediction errors in Pavlovian fear. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 40, 3096-3101.	1.2	41
78	Orbitofrontal neurons infer the value and identity of predicted outcomes. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014, 5, 3926.	5.8	93
79	Learning theory: A driving force in understanding orbitofrontal function. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2014, 108, 22-27.	1.0	50
80	Orbitofrontal Cortex as a Cognitive Map of Task Space. <i>Neuron</i> , 2014, 81, 267-279.	3.8	709
81	Orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to "valueless" Pavlovian cues during unblocking. <i>ELife</i> , 2014, 3, e02653.	2.8	63
82	How Did the Chicken Cross the Road? With Her Striatal Cholinergic Interneurons, Of Course. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013, 79, 3-6.	3.8	18
83	Neural Estimates of Imagined Outcomes in the Orbitofrontal Cortex Drive Behavior and Learning. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013, 80, 507-518.	3.8	76
84	Risk-Responsive Orbitofrontal Neurons Track Acquired Salience. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013, 77, 251-258.	3.8	68
85	Dopamine signals mimic reward prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 16, 777-779.	7.1	5
86	Disruption of model-based behavior and learning by cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 229, 493-501.	1.5	18
87	Optogenetic Inhibition of Dorsal Medial Prefrontal Cortex Attenuates Stress-Induced Reinstatement of Palatable Food Seeking in Female Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 214-226.	1.7	64
88	Normal Aging Alters Learning and Attention-Related Teaching Signals in Basolateral Amygdala. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 13137-13144.	1.7	18
89	Willingness to Wait and Altered Encoding of Time-Discounted Reward in the Orbitofrontal Cortex with Normal Aging. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 5525-5533.	1.7	31
90	Reward Prediction Error Signaling in Posterior Dorsomedial Striatum Is Action Specific. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 10296-10305.	1.7	55

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91	Attention-Related Pearce-Kaye-Hall Signals in Basolateral Amygdala Require the Midbrain Dopaminergic System. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 72, 1012-1019.	0.7	45
92	Orbitofrontal Cortex Supports Behavior and Learning Using Inferred But Not Cached Values. <i>Science</i> , 2012, 338, 953-956.	6.0	288
93	The impact of orbitofrontal dysfunction on cocaine addiction. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 15, 358-366.	7.1	179
94	Model-based learning and the contribution of the orbitofrontal cortex to the model-free world. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 35, 991-996.	1.2	74
95	Surprise! Neural correlates of Pearce's Hall and Rescorla's Wagner coexist within the brain. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 35, 1190-1200.	1.2	157
96	Impaired Reality Testing in an Animal Model of Schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 70, 1122-1126.	0.7	35
97	Differential roles of human striatum and amygdala in associative learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 14, 1250-1252.	7.1	300
98	Expectancy-related changes in firing of dopamine neurons depend on orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 14, 1590-1597.	7.1	224
99	Normal Aging does Not Impair Orbitofrontal-Dependent Reinforcer Devaluation Effects. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 3, 4.	1.7	9
100	Contrasting Effects of Lithium Chloride and CB1 Receptor Blockade on Enduring Changes in the Valuation of Reward. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 5, 53.	1.0	4
101	Does the orbitofrontal cortex signal value?. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2011, 1239, 87-99.	1.8	203
102	Ventral Striatum and Orbitofrontal Cortex Are Both Required for Model-Based, But Not Model-Free, Reinforcement Learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 2700-2705.	1.7	201
103	The role of the nucleus accumbens in knowing when to respond. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2011, 18, 85-87.	0.5	11
104	How do you (estimate you will) like them apples? Integration as a defining trait of orbitofrontal function. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2010, 20, 205-211.	2.0	111
105	Neural correlates of stimulus-response and response-outcome associations in dorsolateral versus dorsomedial striatum. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 4, 12.	1.0	96
106	Nucleus accumbens core and shell are necessary for reinforcer devaluation effects on Pavlovian conditioned responding. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 4, 126.	1.0	38
107	All That Glitters â€¦ Dissociating Attention and Outcome Expectancy From Prediction Errors Signals. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2010, 104, 587-595.	0.9	61
108	Inactivation of the Central But Not the Basolateral Nucleus of the Amygdala Disrupts Learning in Response to Overexpectation of Reward: Figure 1.. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 2911-2917.	1.7	27

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109	Neural Correlates of Variations in Event Processing during Learning in Basolateral Amygdala. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 2464-2471.	1.7	147
110	More Is Less: A Disinhibited Prefrontal Cortex Impairs Cognitive Flexibility. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 30, 17102-17110.	1.7	157
111	Neural Correlates of Variations in Event Processing during Learning in Central Nucleus of Amygdala. <i>Neuron</i> , 2010, 68, 991-1001.	3.8	64
112	Ventral Striatal Neurons Encode the Value of the Chosen Action in Rats Deciding between Differently Delayed or Sized Rewards. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 13365-13376.	1.7	176
113	Toward a Model of Impaired Reality Testing in Rats. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2009, 35, 664-667.	2.3	25
114	A new perspective on the role of the orbitofrontal cortex in adaptive behaviour. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 10, 885-892.	4.9	501
115	Orbitofrontal inactivation impairs reversal of Pavlovian learning by interfering with "disinhibition" of responding for previously unrewarded cues. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 30, 1941-1946.	1.2	71
116	The Orbitofrontal Cortex and Ventral Tegmental Area Are Necessary for Learning from Unexpected Outcomes. <i>Neuron</i> , 2009, 62, 269-280.	3.8	252
117	Neural substrates of cognitive inflexibility after chronic cocaine exposure. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2009, 56, 63-72.	2.0	135
118	The role of the orbitofrontal cortex in the pursuit of happiness and more specific rewards. <i>Nature</i> , 2008, 454, 340-344.	13.7	155
119	The Role of Orbitofrontal Cortex in Drug Addiction: A Review of Preclinical Studies. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008, 63, 256-262.	0.7	270
120	Cocaine-Paired Cues Activate Aversive Representations in Accumbens Neurons. <i>Neuron</i> , 2008, 57, 633.	3.8	6
121	Dialogues on prediction errors. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2008, 12, 265-272.	4.0	286
122	E pluribus unum? A new take on addiction by Redish et al.. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2008, 31, 459-459.	0.4	0
123	Double Dissociation of the Effects of Medial and Orbital Prefrontal Cortical Lesions on Attentional and Affective Shifts in Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 11124-11130.	1.7	320
124	Withdrawal from cocaine self-administration produces long-lasting deficits in orbitofrontal-dependent reversal learning in rats. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 14, 325-328.	0.5	127
125	What We Know and Do Not Know about the Functions of the Orbitofrontal Cortex after 20 Years of Cross-Species Studies: Figure 1.. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 8166-8169.	1.7	217
126	Previous Cocaine Exposure Makes Rats Hypersensitive to Both Delay and Reward Magnitude. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 245-250.	1.7	134

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127	Basolateral Amygdala Lesions Abolish Orbitofrontal-Dependent Reversal Impairments. <i>Neuron</i> , 2007, 54, 51-58.	3.8	176
128	Conditioned reinforcement can be mediated by either outcome-specific or general affective representations. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 1, 2.	1.0	37
129	Cocaine exposure shifts the balance of associative encoding from ventral to dorsolateral striatum. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 1, 11.	1.0	58
130	A role for BDNF in cocaine reward and relapse. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 10, 935-936.	7.1	44
131	Cocaine-induced decision-making deficits are mediated by miscoding in basolateral amygdala. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 10, 949-951.	7.1	53
132	Dopamine neurons encode the better option in rats deciding between differently delayed or sized rewards. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 10, 1615-1624.	7.1	538
133	Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Transformation of Time-Discounted Rewards in Orbitofrontal Cortex and Associated Brain Circuits. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007, 1104, 21-34.	1.8	43
134	Reconciling the Roles of Orbitofrontal Cortex in Reversal Learning and the Encoding of Outcome Expectancies. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007, 1121, 320-335.	1.8	126
135	Neural Correlates of Inflexible Behavior in the Orbitofrontalâ€“Amygdalar Circuit after Cocaine Exposure. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007, 1121, 598-609.	1.8	29
136	Encoding of Time-Discounted Rewards in Orbitofrontal Cortex Is Independent of Value Representation. <i>Neuron</i> , 2006, 51, 509-520.	3.8	280
137	Orbitofrontal cortex, decision-making and drug addiction. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2006, 29, 116-124.	4.2	438
138	Paying Attention. Focus on â€œState-Dependent Modulation of Time-Varying Gustatory Responsesâ€•. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 96, 2844-2844.	0.9	0
139	Encoding Changes in Orbitofrontal Cortex in Reversal-Impaired Aged Rats. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 95, 1509-1517.	0.9	98
140	Abnormal associative encoding in orbitofrontal neurons in cocaine-experienced rats during decision-making. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 24, 2643-2653.	1.2	79
141	Prior cocaine exposure disrupts extinction of fear conditioning. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2006, 13, 416-421.	0.5	33
142	Cocaine Makes Actions Insensitive to Outcomes but not Extinction: Implications for Altered Orbitofrontalâ€“Amygdalar Function. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2005, 15, 1162-1169.	1.6	166
143	Thanks for the memories.... <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2005, 12, 547-548.	0.5	3
144	Rapid Associative Encoding in Basolateral Amygdala Depends on Connections with Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Neuron</i> , 2005, 46, 321-331.	3.8	201

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145	Orbitofrontal Cortex, Associative Learning, and Expectancies. <i>Neuron</i> , 2005, 47, 633-636.	3.8	410
146	Affect, Action, and Ambiguity and the Amygdala-Orbitofrontal Circuit. Focus on "Combined Unilateral Lesions of the Amygdala and Orbital Prefrontal Cortex Impair Affective Processing in Rhesus Monkeys". <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2004, 91, 1938-1939.	0.9	6
147	Cocaine-experienced rats exhibit learning deficits in a task sensitive to orbitofrontal cortex lesions. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 19, 1997-2002.	1.2	179
148	A systems approach to orbitofrontal cortex function: recordings in rat orbitofrontal cortex reveal interactions with different learning systems. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2003, 146, 19-29.	1.2	110
149	Neural Encoding in Ventral Striatum during Olfactory Discrimination Learning. <i>Neuron</i> , 2003, 38, 625-636.	3.8	196
150	Encoding Predicted Outcome and Acquired Value in Orbitofrontal Cortex during Cue Sampling Depends upon Input from Basolateral Amygdala. <i>Neuron</i> , 2003, 39, 855-867.	3.8	425
151	Lesions of Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala Complex Disrupt Acquisition of Odor-Guided Discriminations and Reversals. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2003, 10, 129-140.	0.5	270
152	Different Roles for Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala in a Reinforcer Devaluation Task. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 11078-11084.	1.7	417
153	Lesions of Nucleus Accumbens Disrupt Learning about Aversive Outcomes. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 9833-9841.	1.7	128
154	Orbitofrontal lesions in rats impair reversal but not acquisition of go, no-go odor discriminations. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2002, 13, 885-890.	0.6	298
155	Teaching old rats new tricks: age-related impairments in olfactory reversal learning. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2002, 23, 555-564.	1.5	117
156	A novel method for detecting licking behavior during recording of electrophysiological signals from the brain. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2001, 106, 139-146.	1.3	10
157	Changes in Functional Connectivity in Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala during Learning and Reversal Training. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 5179-5189.	1.7	208
158	Neural Encoding in Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala during Olfactory Discrimination Learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 19, 1876-1884.	1.7	539
159	Orbitofrontal Cortex and Representation of Incentive Value in Associative Learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 19, 6610-6614.	1.7	579
160	Functions of the Amygdala and Related Forebrain Areas in Attention and Cognition. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1999, 877, 397-411.	1.8	62
161	Orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala encode expected outcomes during learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 1, 155-159.	7.1	812