

Richard J Traub

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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78
papers

5,490
citations

61984

43
h-index

79698

73
g-index

80
all docs

80
docs citations

80
times ranked

3645
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Studying sex and gender differences in pain and analgesia: A consensus report. <i>Pain</i> , 2007, 132, S26-S45.	4.2	797
2	Expansion of receptive fields of spinal lamina I projection neurons in rats with unilateral adjuvant-induced inflammation: the contribution of dorsal horn mechanisms. <i>Pain</i> , 1989, 37, 229-243.	4.2	376
3	The role of nitric oxide in the development and maintenance of the hyperalgesia produced by intraplantar injection of carrageenan in the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 60, 367-374.	2.3	225
4	Dynorphin expression and Fos-like immunoreactivity following inflammation induced hyperalgesia are colocalized in spinal cord neurons. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 1991, 10, 227-233.	2.3	223
5	Characterization of basal and re-inflammation-associated long-term alteration in pain responsivity following short-lasting neonatal local inflammatory insult. <i>Pain</i> , 2004, 110, 588-596.	4.2	189
6	Differential c-Fos expression in the nucleus of the solitary tract and spinal cord following noxious gastric distention in the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 74, 873-884.	2.3	148
7	Fos-like proteins in the lumbosacral spinal cord following noxious and non-noxious colorectal distention in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 1992, 49, 393-403.	4.2	125
8	Immunohistochemical and Quantitative Demonstrations of Pain Induced by Lumbar Nerve Root Irritation of the Rat. <i>Spine</i> , 1994, 19, 1780-1794.	2.0	116
9	Noxious colorectal distention induced-c-Fos protein in limbic brain structures in the rat. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1996, 215, 165-168.	2.1	115
10	Prostaglandin E ₂ Modulates TTX-R ₁ Na ⁺ in Rat Colonic Sensory Neurons. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2002, 88, 1512-1522.	1.8	113
11	The spinal contribution of substance P to the generation and maintenance of inflammatory hyperalgesia in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 1996, 67, 151-161.	4.2	112
12	Differences in spinal distribution and neurochemical phenotype of colonic afferents in mouse and rat. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2006, 494, 246-259.	1.6	112
13	Unilateral hindpaw inflammation produces a bilateral increase in NADPH-diaphorase histochemical staining in the rat lumbar spinal cord. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1992, 51, 495-499.	2.3	107
14	Effects of spinal kappa-opioid receptor agonists on the responsiveness of nociceptive superficial dorsal horn neurons. <i>Pain</i> , 1991, 44, 187-193.	4.2	104
15	The spinal projection of individual identified A-delta- and C-fibers. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 1988, 59, 41-55.	1.8	101
16	Estrogen Modulates the Visceromotor Reflex and Responses of Spinal Dorsal Horn Neurons to Colorectal Stimulation in the Rat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 3908-3915.	3.6	101
17	Biological basis of visceral pain: recent developments. <i>Pain</i> , 2002, 96, 221-225.	4.2	99
18	Calcitonin gene-related peptide immunoreactivity in the cat lumbosacral spinal cord and the effects of multiple dorsal rhizotomies. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1989, 287, 225-237.	1.6	91

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19	The visceromotor response to colorectal distention fluctuates with the estrous cycle in rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 154, 1562-1567.	2.3	87
20	Persistent pain model reveals sex difference in morphine potency. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, R300-R306.	1.8	81
21	Noxious distention of viscera results in differential c-Fos expression in second order sensory neurons receiving "sympathetic" or "parasympathetic" input. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1994, 180, 71-75.	2.1	80
22	Estrogen alters spinal NMDA receptor activity via a PKA signaling pathway in a visceral pain model in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2008, 137, 540-549.	4.2	78
23	Sex differences and hormonal modulation of deep tissue pain. <i>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2013, 34, 350-366.	5.2	74
24	Evidence for thoracolumbar spinal cord processing of inflammatory, but not acute colonic pain. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2000, 11, 2113-2116.	1.2	73
25	Colonic inflammation induces fos expression in the thoracolumbar spinal cord increasing activity in the spinoparabrachial pathway. <i>Pain</i> , 2002, 95, 93-102.	4.2	73
26	Differential expression of c-fos and c-jun in two regions of the rat spinal cord following noxious colorectal distention. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1993, 160, 121-125.	2.1	71
27	The peptide content of colonic afferents decreases following colonic inflammation. <i>Peptides</i> , 1999, 20, 267-273.	2.4	71
28	Sex differences in morphine-induced analgesia of visceral pain are supraspinally and peripherally mediated. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, R307-R314.	1.8	69
29	A Rat Model of Chronic Postinflammatory Visceral Pain Induced by Deoxycholic Acid. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2008, 135, 2075-2083.	1.3	68
30	Analysis of calcitonin gene-related peptide-like immunoreactivity in the cat dorsal spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia provide evidence for a multisegmental projection of nociceptive C-fiber primary afferents. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1990, 302, 562-574.	1.6	67
31	Modulatory effects of estrogen and progesterone on colorectal hyperalgesia in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2005, 117, 433-442.	4.2	63
32	Spinal modulation of the induction of central sensitization. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1997, 778, 34-42.	2.2	62
33	Cutaneous and Colonic Rat DRG Neurons Differ With Respect to Both Baseline and PGE2-Induced Changes in Passive and Active Electrophysiological Properties. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2004, 91, 2524-2531.	1.8	62
34	Epigenetic upregulation of metabotropic glutamate receptor 2 in the spinal cord attenuates oestrogen-induced visceral hypersensitivity. <i>Gut</i> , 2015, 64, 1913-1920.	12.1	61
35	Spinal estrogen receptor alpha mediates estradiol-induced pronociception in a visceral pain model in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2011, 152, 1182-1191.	4.2	60
36	Spinal cord NADPH-diaphorase histochemical staining but not nitric oxide synthase immunoreactivity increases following carrageenan-produced hindpaw inflammation in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 668, 204-210.	2.2	57

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37	Demonstration of calcitonin gene-related peptide immunoreactive axons contacting dynorphin A(1-8) immunoreactive spinal neurons in a rat model of peripheral inflammation and hyperalgesia. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1988, 475, 168-172.	2.2	50
38	The NMDA receptor antagonist MK-801 attenuates c-Fos expression in the lumbosacral spinal cord following repetitive noxious and non-noxious colorectal distention. <i>Pain</i> , 1999, 83, 321-329.	4.2	49
39	Differential Processing of Noxious Colonic Input by Thoracolumbar and Lumbosacral Dorsal Horn Neurons in the Rat. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2005, 94, 3788-3794.	1.8	47
40	Estrogen Modulation of Morphine Analgesia of Visceral Pain in Female Rats Is Supraspinally and Peripherally Mediated. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2007, 8, 494-502.	1.4	47
41	Neonatal hind paw injury alters processing of visceral and somatic nociceptive stimuli in the adult rat. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2004, 5, 440-449.	1.4	46
42	Spinal NMDA Receptors Contribute to Neuronal Processing of Acute Noxious and Nonnoxious Colorectal Stimulation in the Rat. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2001, 86, 1783-1791.	1.8	45
43	NADPH-diaphorase histochemistry provides evidence for a bilateral, somatotopically inappropriate response to unilateral hindpaw inflammation in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 647, 113-123.	2.2	44
44	Estrogen Receptor β Activation Is Antinociceptive in a Model of Visceral Pain in the Rat. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2012, 13, 685-694.	1.4	44
45	Opposing Roles of Estradiol and Testosterone on Stress-Induced Visceral Hypersensitivity in Rats. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2018, 19, 764-776.	1.4	44
46	Effect of multiple dorsal rhizotomies on calcitonin gene-related peptide-like immunoreactivity in the lumbosacral dorsal spinal cord of the cat: A radioimmunoassay analysis. <i>Peptides</i> , 1989, 10, 979-983.	2.4	41
47	Attenuation of c-Fos expression in the rat lumbosacral spinal cord by morphine or tramadol following noxious colorectal distention. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 701, 175-182.	2.2	40
48	NMDA receptor antagonists attenuate noxious and nonnoxious colorectal distention-induced Fos expression in the spinal cord and the visceromotor reflex. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 113, 205-211.	2.3	38
49	A Clinically Relevant Animal Model of Temporomandibular Disorder and Irritable Bowel Syndrome Comorbidity. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 15, 956-966.	1.4	37
50	Sex differences in the activation of the spinoparabrachial circuit by visceral pain. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2009, 97, 205-212.	2.1	34
51	Sex differences in spinal processing of transient and inflammatory colorectal stimuli in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2012, 153, 1965-1973.	4.2	31
52	Histone hyperacetylation modulates spinal type II metabotropic glutamate receptor alleviating stress-induced visceral hypersensitivity in female rats. <i>Molecular Pain</i> , 2016, 12, 174480691666072.	2.1	31
53	Estrogen-dependent visceral hypersensitivity following stress in rats. <i>Molecular Pain</i> , 2016, 12, 174480691665414.	2.1	29
54	The Role of Descending Pain Modulation in Chronic Primary Pain: Potential Application of Drugs Targeting Serotonergic System. <i>Neural Plasticity</i> , 2019, 2019, 1-16.	2.2	29

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55	The rostral projection of small diameter primary afferents in Lissauer's tract. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1986, 399, 185-189.	2.2	27
56	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor modulates antiretroviral-induced mechanical allodynia in the mouse. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2011, 89, 1551-1565.	2.9	24
57	Emerging therapies and novel approaches to visceral pain. <i>Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies</i> , 2009, 6, 89-95.	0.5	22
58	Ultrastructural demonstration of synaptic connections between calcitonin gene-related peptide immunoreactive axons and dynorphin A(1-8) immunoreactive dorsal horn neurons in a rat model of peripheral inflammation and hyperalgesia. <i>Peptides</i> , 1990, 11, 1233-1237.	2.4	21
59	Estradiol modulates visceral hyperalgesia by increasing thoracolumbar spinal GluN2B subunit activity in female rats. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2015, 27, 775-786.	3.0	21
60	Differential effects of spinal CNQX on two populations of dorsal horn neurons responding to colorectal distension in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2002, 99, 217-222.	4.2	17
61	Anti-somatostatin antisera, but neither a somatostatin agonist (octreotide) nor antagonist (CYCAM), attenuates hyperalgesia in the rat. <i>Peptides</i> , 1996, 17, 769-773.	2.4	16
62	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase activation in the spinal cord contributes to visceral hypersensitivity induced by craniofacial injury followed by stress. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2018, 30, e13161.	3.0	16
63	Pelvic Nerve Input Mediates Descending Modulation of Homovisceral Processing in the Thoracolumbar Spinal Cord of the Rat. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , 2007, 133, 1544-1553.	1.3	15
64	Colonic inflammation decreases thermal sensitivity of the forepaw and hindpaw in the rat. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2004, 359, 81-84.	2.1	14
65	Down-regulation of Spinal 5-HT2A and 5-HT2C Receptors Contributes to Somatic Hyperalgesia induced by Orofacial Inflammation Combined with Stress. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 440, 196-209.	2.3	14
66	Valproate reverses stress-induced somatic hyperalgesia and visceral hypersensitivity by up-regulating spinal 5-HT2C receptor expression in female rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2020, 165, 107926.	4.1	11
67	Peripheral mechanisms contribute to comorbid visceral hypersensitivity induced by preexisting orofacial pain and stress in female rats. <i>Neurogastroenterology and Motility</i> , 2020, 32, e13833.	3.0	8
68	Noxious colorectal distention induced-c-Fos protein in limbic brain structures in the rat. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1996, 215, 165-168.	2.1	5
69	Spinal CCK contributes to somatic hyperalgesia induced by orofacial inflammation combined with stress in adult female rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 913, 174619.	3.5	4
70	Spinal CCK1 Receptors Contribute to Somatic Pain Hypersensitivity Induced by Malocclusion via a Reciprocal Neuron-Glial Signaling Cascade. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2022, 23, 1629-1645.	1.4	4
71	Sensitization in visceral pain and hyperalgesia. <i>Seminars in Pain Medicine</i> , 2003, 1, 150-158.	0.4	3
72	Differential Activation of Colonic Afferents and Dorsal Horn Neurons Underlie Stress-Induced and Comorbid Visceral Hypersensitivity in Female Rats. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2021, 22, 1283-1293.	1.4	3

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73	Oxytocin inhibits hindpaw hyperalgesia induced by orofacial inflammation combined with stress. <i>Molecular Pain</i> , 2022, 18, 174480692210895.	2.1	3
74	Physical Characterization of a ¹³⁷ Cs Field Used for Proficiency-test Irradiations. <i>Health Physics</i> , 1991, 60, 789-796.	0.5	2
75	Do MicroRNAs Modulate Visceral Pain?. <i>BioMed Research International</i> , 2018, 2018, 1-10.	1.9	2
76	Early and Late Transcriptional Changes in Blood, Neural, and Colon Tissues in Rat Models of Stress-Induced and Comorbid Pain Hypersensitivity Reveal Regulatory Roles in Neurological Disease. <i>Frontiers in Pain Research</i> , 2022, 3, .	2.0	1
77	The Neuroanatomic and Neurophysiologic Basis of Pain. , 2004, , 17-28.		0
78	Epigenetic Modulation of Visceral Pain. , 2019, , 141-156.		0