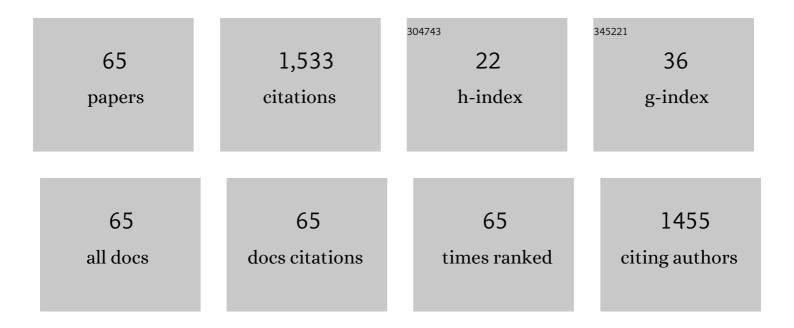
Cynthia A Crawford

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Modulatory Actions of Dopamine on NMDA Receptor-Mediated Responses Are Reduced in D1A-Deficient Mutant Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 16, 5870-5882.	3.6	158
2	Effects of repeated amphetamine treatment on the locomotor activity of the dopamine D1A-deficient mouse. NeuroReport, 1997, 8, 2523-2527.	1.2	72
3	Postnatal Development of Clutamate Receptor-Mediated Responses in the Neostriatum. Developmental Neuroscience, 1998, 20, 154-163.	2.0	70
4	Postnatal manganese exposure alters dopamine transporter function in adult rats: Potential impact on nonassociative and associative processes. Neuroscience, 2008, 154, 848-860.	2.3	69
5	Effects of repeated methylphenidate treatment in the young rat: Sensitization of both locomotor activity and stereotyped sniffing Experimental and Clinical Psychopharmacology, 1999, 7, 208-218.	1.8	61
6	Environmental enrichment counters cocaine abstinenceâ€induced stress and brain reactivity to cocaine cues but fails to prevent the incubation effect. Addiction Biology, 2012, 17, 365-377.	2.6	53
7	Dysfunctional play and dopamine physiology in the Fischer 344 rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 220, 294-304.	2.2	43
8	Role of D 1 -like receptors in amphetamine-induced behavioral sensitization: a study using D 1A receptor knockout mice. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 159, 407-414.	3.1	41
9	Early methylphenidate exposure enhances cocaine self-administration but not cocaine-induced conditioned place preference in young adult rats. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 213, 43-52.	3.1	41
10	Postnatal manganese exposure attenuates cocaine-induced locomotor activity and reduces dopamine transporters in adult male rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2006, 28, 323-332.	2.4	40
11	Postâ€training cocaine exposure facilitates spatial memory consolidation in C57BL/6 mice. Hippocampus, 2012, 22, 802-813.	1.9	40
12	Ontogeny of behavioral sensitization in the rat: effects of direct and indirect dopamine agonists. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 116, 483-490.	3.1	36
13	Effects of training paradigms on search dog performance. Applied Animal Behaviour Science, 2006, 98, 277-292.	1.9	36
14	Changes in PKA activity and Gs? and Golf? levels after amphetamine- and cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. Synapse, 2004, 51, 241-248.	1.2	35
15	Methamphetamine exposure during the preweanling period causes prolonged changes in dorsal striatal protein kinase A activity, dopamine D2-like binding sites, and dopamine content. Synapse, 2003, 48, 131-137.	1.2	34
16	Repeated amphetamine treatment causes a persistent elevation of glial fibrillary acidic protein in the caudate–putamen. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2004, 488, 111-115.	3.5	34
17	Evidence that Behavioral Phenotypes of Morphine in β-arr2â^'/â^' Mice Are Due to the Unmasking of JNK Signaling. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 1953-1962.	5.4	31
18	Effects of early methylphenidate exposure on morphine- and sucrose-reinforced behaviors in adult rats: Relationship to dopamine D2 receptors. Brain Research, 2007, 1139, 245-253.	2.2	30

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19	Dopaminergic function in the neostriatum and nucleus accumbens of young and aged fischer 344 rats. Neurobiology of Aging, 1997, 18, 57-66.	3.1	29
20	Methylphenidate potentiates morphine-induced antinociception, hyperthermia, and locomotor activity in young adult rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 92, 190-196.	2.9	28
21	Decreased Striatal Dopamine Release Underlies Increased Expression of Long-Term Synaptic Potentiation at Corticostriatal Synapses 24 h after 3-Nitropropionic-Acid-Induced Chemical Hypoxia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 9585-9597.	3.6	25
22	Importance of D1 receptors for associative components of amphetamine-induced behavioral sensitization and conditioned activity: a study using D1 receptor knockout mice. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 183, 20-30.	3.1	23
23	Repeated aripiprazole treatment causes dopamine D2 receptor up-regulation and dopamine supersensitivity in young rats. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2014, 28, 376-386.	4.0	23
24	Sex-dependent changes in ketamine-induced locomotor activity and ketamine pharmacokinetics in preweanling, adolescent, and adult rats. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 29, 740-755.	0.7	23
25	Effects of irreversible dopamine receptor inactivation on locomotor activity and grooming in the 17- and 90-day-old rat. Psychopharmacology, 1992, 106, 502-510.	3.1	22
26	Cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization in preweanling and adult rats: effects of a single drug–environment pairing. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 193, 323-332.	3.1	22
27	Neonatal 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) exposure alters neuronal protein kinase A activity, serotonin and dopamine content, and [35S]GTPI ³ S binding in adult rats. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 178-186.	2.2	21
28	Genetic reduction of MMP-9 in the Fmr1 KO mouse partially rescues prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle response. Brain Research, 2019, 1719, 24-29.	2.2	20
29	Postnatal manganese exposure alters the expression of D2L and D2S receptor isoforms: Relationship to PKA activity and Akt levels. Synapse, 2011, 65, 583-591.	1.2	19
30	Behavioral effects of selective and nonselective dopamine agonists on young rats after irreversible antagonism of D1 and/or D2 receptors. Psychopharmacology, 1993, 111, 225-232.	3.1	18
31	Nicotine exposure beginning in adolescence enhances the acquisition of methamphetamine self-administration, but not methamphetamine-primed reinstatement in male rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2014, 142, 341-344.	3.2	18
32	Effects of monoamine depletion on the ketamine-induced locomotor activity of preweanling, adolescent, and adult rats: Sex and age differences. Behavioural Brain Research, 2020, 379, 112267.	2.2	17
33	Paradoxical effects of kappa-opioid stimulation on the locomotor activity and fos immunoreactivity of the preweanling rat: Role of dopamine receptors Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 1114-1122.	1.2	16
34	Effects of acute or repeated paroxetine and fluoxetine treatment on affective behavior in male and female adolescent rats. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 3515-3528.	3.1	16
35	Persistence of one-trial cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization in young rats: regional differences in Fos immunoreactivity. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 203, 617-628.	3.1	15
36	Effects of dopamine and serotonin synthesis inhibitors on the ketamine-, d-amphetamine-, and cocaine-induced locomotor activity of preweanling and adolescent rats: sex differences. Behavioural Brain Research, 2020, 379, 112302.	2.2	15

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37	Depletion of dopamine binding sites and changes in dopamine and dihydroxyphenylacetic acid levels in 17- and 90-day-old rat striatum after irreversible receptor antagonism. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 137, 265-269.	2.1	14
38	Age-dependent differences in the rate of recovery of striatal dopamine D1 and D2 receptors after inactivation with EEDQ. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1994, 252, 225-231.	3.5	14
39	Dopamine receptor inactivation in the caudate-putamen differentially affects the behavior of preweanling and adult rats. Neuroscience, 2012, 226, 427-440.	2.3	14
40	Novelty-induced conditioned place preference, sucrose preference, and elevated plus maze behavior in adult rats after repeated exposure to methylphenidate during the preweanling period. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 246, 29-35.	2.2	14
41	Age-dependent changes in cocaine sensitivity across early ontogeny in male and female rats: possible role of dorsal striatal D2High receptors. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 2287-2301.	3.1	14
42	Dopamine D ₂ Receptor Supersensitivity as a Spectrum of Neurotoxicity and Status in Psychiatric Disorders. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2018, 366, 519-526.	2.5	14
43	Effects of SCH 23390 and sulpiride on the reinforced responding of the young rat Behavioral Neuroscience, 1991, 105, 744-754.	1.2	12
44	Behavioral effects of dopamine receptor inactivation in the caudate-putamen of preweanling rats: role of the D2 receptor. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 651-662.	3.1	12
45	Brief mitochondrial inhibition causes lasting changes in motor behavior and corticostriatal synaptic physiology in the Fischer 344 rat. Neuroscience, 2012, 215, 149-159.	2.3	11
46	Long-term effects of postnatal amphetamine treatment on striatal protein kinase A activity, dopamine D1-like and D2-like binding sites, and dopamine content. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 799-804.	2.4	10
47	Age-dependent effects of κ-opioid receptor stimulation on cocaine-induced stereotyped behaviors and dopamine overflow in the caudate–putamen: an in vivo microdialysis study. Neuroscience, 2010, 169, 203-213.	2.3	10
48	Reinforced responding of the 11-day-old rat pup: Synergistic interaction of D1 and D2 dopamine receptors. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 42, 163-168.	2.9	9
49	Behavioral effects of dopamine receptor inactivation during the adolescent period: age-dependent changes in dorsal striatal D2High receptors. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 1637-1647.	3.1	9
50	Effects of aripiprazole and terguride on dopamine synthesis in the dorsal striatum and medial prefrontal cortex of preweanling rats. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2008, 115, 97-106.	2.8	8
51	Effects of repeated and acute aripiprazole or haloperidol treatment on dopamine synthesis in the dorsal striatum of young rats: comparison to adult rats. Journal of Neural Transmission, 2010, 117, 573-583.	2.8	8
52	Acute and longâ€term response of dopamine nigrostriatal synapses to a single, lowâ€dose episode of 3â€nitropropionic acidâ€mediated chemical hypoxia. Synapse, 2011, 65, 339-350.	1.2	8
53	Pemoline produces ipsilateral turning behavior in unilateral 6-OHDA-lesioned rats. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1996, 20, 503-514.	4.8	7
54	Effects of acute and repeated methamphetamine treatment on the ultrasonic vocalizations of postnatal rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2001, 70, 273-278.	2.9	7

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55	Effects of a partial D2-like receptor agonist on striatal dopamine autoreceptor functioning in preweanling rats. Brain Research, 2006, 1073-1074, 269-275.	2.2	7
56	Ontogeny of cocaine-induced behaviors and cocaine pharmacokinetics in male and female neonatal, preweanling, and adult rats. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 1967-1980.	3.1	7
57	Importance of D1 and D2 receptor stimulation for the induction and expression of cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization in preweanling rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 326, 226-236.	2.2	6
58	Effects of nicotine exposure on oral methamphetamine self-administration, extinction, and drug-primed reinstatement in adolescent male and female rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 209, 107927.	3.2	6
59	Ontogenetic effects of EEDQ on amphetamine-induced behaviors of rats: role of presynaptic processes. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 116, 152-160.	3.1	5
60	Pre- and postsynaptic actions of a partial D2 receptor agonist in reserpinized young rats: Longevity of agonistic effects. Brain Research, 2006, 1124, 37-44.	2.2	5
61	Enhanced Epileptogenic Susceptibility in a Genetic Model of Reactive Synaptogenesis: The <i>Spastic</i> Han-Wistar Rat. Developmental Neuroscience, 2002, 24, 262-271.	2.0	3
62	Ageâ€dependent effects of dopamine receptor inactivation on cocaineâ€induced behaviors in male rats: Evidence of dorsal striatal D2 receptor supersensitivity. Journal of Neuroscience Research, 2019, 97, 1546-1558.	2.9	3
63	Chronic Amphetamine Exposure during the Preweanling Period Does Not Affect Avoidance Learning or Novelty-Seeking of Adult Rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2001, 75, 338-345.	1.9	1
64	Postnatal manganese exposure does not alter dopamine autoreceptor sensitivity in adult and adolescent male rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 706, 4-10.	3.5	1
65	Effects of the serotonin 5-HT1B receptor agonist CP 94253 on the locomotor activity and body temperature of preweanling and adult male and female rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2022, 175019.	3.5	0