Matthew I Palmatier

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

42	2,139	218677	276875
papers	citations	26 h-index	41 g-index

42	42	42	1145
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Nicotine Self-Administration With Tobacco Flavor Additives in Male Rats. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2020, 22, 224-231.	2.6	21
2	Intravenous and oral caffeine self-administration in rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2019, 203, 72-82.	3.2	5
3	Orbitofrontal participation in sign- and goal-tracking conditioned responses: Effects of nicotine. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 116, 208-223.	4.1	10
4	Differentiating the primary reinforcing and reinforcement-enhancing effects of varenicline. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 975-983.	3.1	20
5	The incentive amplifying effects of nicotine are reduced by selective and non-selective dopamine antagonists in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2014, 126, 50-62.	2.9	22
6	Sex differences in adolescent methylphenidate sensitization: Effects on glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor and brain-derived neurotrophic factor. Behavioural Brain Research, 2014, 273, 139-143.	2.2	7
7	Occasion Setting with Drugs. , 2014, , 1-5.		0
8	The effect of nicotine on sign-tracking and goal-tracking in a Pavlovian conditioned approach paradigm in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 226, 247-259.	3.1	43
9	Effects of Nicotine on Olfactogustatory Incentives: Preference, Palatability, and Operant Choice Tests. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2013, 15, 1545-1554.	2.6	17
10	Varenicline Dose Dependently Enhances Responding for Nonpharmacological Reinforcers and Attenuates the Reinforcement-Enhancing Effects of Nicotine. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2012, 14, 299-305.	2.6	30
11	Caffeine increases the motivation to obtain non-drug reinforcers in rats. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2012, 124, 216-222.	3.2	28
12	The role of conditioning history and reinforcer strength in the reinforcement enhancing effects of nicotine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 219, 1119-1131.	3.1	31
13	Differential rearing conditions and alcohol-preferring rats: Consumption of and operant responding for ethanol.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 125, 184-193.	1.2	38
14	Naltrexone attenuation of conditioned but not primary reinforcement of nicotine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 202, 589-598.	3.1	44
15	Bupropion and nicotine enhance responding for nondrug reinforcers via dissociable pharmacological mechanisms in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 207, 381-390.	3.1	33
16	Cue-induced reinstatement of nicotine-seeking behavior in rats: effect of bupropion, persistence over repeated tests, and its dependence on training dose. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 196, 365-375.	3.1	71
17	The motivation to obtain nicotine-conditioned reinforcers depends on nicotine dose. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 55, 1425-1430.	4.1	23
18	Occasion setting by drug states: Functional equivalence following similar training history. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 195, 260-270.	2.2	27

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Metabotropic Glutamate 5 Receptor (mGluR5) Antagonists Decrease Nicotine Seeking, But Do Not Affect the Reinforcement Enhancing Effects of Nicotine. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 2139-2147.	5.4	51
20	The Role of Nicotine in Smoking: A Dual-Reinforcement Model. Nebraska Symposium on Motivation, 2008, 55, 91-109.	0.9	184
21	The Role of Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptors in the Primary Reinforcing and Reinforcement-Enhancing Effects of Nicotine. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 1098-1108.	5.4	43
22	The reinforcement enhancing effects of nicotine depend on the incentive value of non-drug reinforcers and increase with repeated drug injections. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2007, 89, 52-59.	3.2	86
23	Facilitation by drug states does not depend on acquired excitatory strength. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 176, 292-301.	2.2	20
24	The interoceptive Pavlovian stimulus effects of caffeine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2007, 86, 838-846.	2.9	12
25	Self-administered and noncontingent nicotine enhance reinforced operant responding in rats: impact of nicotine dose and reinforcement schedule. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 190, 353-362.	3.1	82
26	Reinforcement enhancing effect of nicotine and its attenuation by nicotinic antagonists in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 194, 463-473.	3.1	64
27	Conditioned reinforcement in rats established with self-administered nicotine and enhanced by noncontingent nicotine. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 195, 235-243.	3.1	56
28	Characterization of nicotine's ability to serve as a negative feature in a Pavlovian appetitive conditioning task in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 184, 470-481.	3.1	31
29	Complex interactions between nicotine and nonpharmacological stimuli reveal multiple roles for nicotine in reinforcement. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 184, 353-366.	3.1	240
30	Dissociating the primary reinforcing and reinforcement-enhancing effects of nicotine using a rat self-administration paradigm with concurrently available drug and environmental reinforcers. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 184, 391-400.	3.1	150
31	Operant responding for conditioned and unconditioned reinforcers in rats is differentially enhanced by the primary reinforcing and reinforcement-enhancing effects of nicotine. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 189, 27-36.	3.1	108
32	Ratsâ€™ novel object interaction as a measure of environmental familiarity. Learning and Motivation, 2006, 37, 131-148.	1.2	13
33	Preexposure to nicotine alters the subsequent locomotor stimulant effects of bupropion in rats. Nicotine and Tobacco Research, 2006, 8, 141-146.	2.6	17
34	Stimulus Properties of Nicotine, Amphetamine, and Chlordiazepoxide as Positive Features in a Pavlovian Appetitive Discrimination Task in Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 731-741.	5.4	41
35	Extending the Role of Associative Learning Processes in Nicotine Addiction. Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience Reviews, 2004, 3, 143-158.	3.9	131
36	Nicotine as a signal for the presence or absence of sucrose reward: a Pavlovian drug appetitive conditioning preparation in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 172, 108-117.	3.1	81

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37	Nicotine-conditioned locomotor sensitization in rats: assessment of the US-preexposure effect. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 143, 65-74.	2.2	40
38	Immunization to nicotine with a peptide-based vaccine composed of a conformationally biased agonist of C5a as a molecular adjuvant. International Immunopharmacology, 2003, 3, 137-146.	3.8	65
39	Examination of GABAergic and Dopaminergic Compounds in the Acquisition of Nicotine-Conditioned Hyperactivity in Rats. Neuropsychobiology, 2002, 45, 87-94.	1.9	25
40	Novel-object place conditioning: behavioral and dopaminergic processes in expression of novelty reward. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 129, 41-50.	2.2	78
41	Chronic caffeine exposure in rats blocks a subsequent nicotine-conditioned taste avoidance in a one-bottle, but not a two-bottle test. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2001, 70, 279-289.	2.9	9
42	An extinction cue reduces spontaneous recovery of a conditioned taste aversion. Learning and Behavior, 1999, 27, 77-88.	3.4	42