Antonio Armario

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

192 papers	8,381 citations	34105 52 h-index	60623 81 g-index
199 all docs	199 docs citations	199 times ranked	6682 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Effects of chronic stress on food intake in rats: Influence of stressor intensity and duration of daily exposure. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 55, 747-753.	2.1	264
2	Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Response to Chronic Stress in Five Inbred Rat Strains: Differential Responses Are Mainly Located at the Adrenocortical Level. Neuroendocrinology, 1996, 63, 327-337.	2.5	240
3	Chronic Stress Increases Serotonin and Noradrenaline in Rat Brain and Sensitizes Their Responses to a Further Acute Stress. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1988, 50, 1678-1681.	3.9	206
4	Effect of 7,8-Dihydroxyflavone, a Small-Molecule TrkB Agonist, on Emotional Learning. American Journal of Psychiatry, 2011, 168, 163-172.	7.2	196
5	Comparison of the behavioural and endocrine response to forced swimming stress in five inbred strains of rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1995, 20, 879-890.	2.7	191
6	Recovery of the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Response to Stress. Neuroendocrinology, 2000, 72, 114-125.	2.5	190
7	The Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis: What can it Tell us About Stressors?. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2006, 5, 485-501.	1.4	188
8	Forced swimming test in rats: effect of desipramine administration and the period of exposure to the test on struggling behavior, swimming, immobility and defecation rate. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1988, 158, 207-212.	3.5	133
9	Anterior pituitary response to stress : timeâ€related changes and adaptation. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 1998, 16, 241-260.	1.6	133
10	Long-term neuroendocrine and behavioural effects of a single exposure to stress in adult animals. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2008, 32, 1121-1135.	6.1	130
11	Are Wistar-Kyoto rats a genetic animal model of depression resistant to antidepressants?. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1997, 337, 115-123.	3.5	128
12	Single exposure to stressors causes long-lasting, stress-dependent reduction of food intake in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R1138-R1144.	1.8	123
13	Evidence that the Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Does Not Cross-Adapt to Stressors: Comparison to Other Physiological Variables. Neuroendocrinology, 1988, 47, 263-267.	2.5	122
14	Direct Evidence for Chronic Stress-Induced Facilitation of the Adrenocorticotropin Response to a Novel Acute Stressor. Neuroendocrinology, 1994, 60, 1-7.	2.5	114
15	Social stress is as effective as physical stress in reinstating morphine-induced place preference in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 185, 459-470.	3.1	108
16	Activation of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis by addictive drugs: different pathways, common outcome. Trends in Pharmacological Sciences, 2010, 31, 318-325.	8.7	104
17	Chronic stress depresses exploratory activity and behavioral performance in the forced swimming test without altering ACTH response to a novel acute stressor. Physiology and Behavior, 1987, 40, 33-38.	2.1	103
18	7,8â€dihydroxyflavone, a TrkB receptor agonist, blocks longâ€term spatial memory impairment caused by immobilization stress in rats. Hippocampus, 2012, 22, 399-408.	1.9	102

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19	Acute stress markers in humans: Response of plasma glucose, cortisol and prolactin to two examinations differing in the anxiety they provoke. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1996, 21, 17-24.	2.7	101
20	A Single Exposure to Severe Stressors Causes Long-term Desensitisation of the Physiological Response to the Homotypic Stressor. Stress, 2004, 7, 157-172.	1.8	101
21	Influence of various acute stressors on the activity of adult male rats in a holeboard and in the forced swim test. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1991, 39, 373-377.	2.9	100
22	Dexamethasone Treatment Leads to Enhanced Fear Extinction and Dynamic Fkbp5 Regulation in Amygdala. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 832-846.	5.4	98
23	Positive relationship between activity in a novel environment and operant ethanol self-administration in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 162, 333-338.	3.1	96
24	Stress-induced activation of the immediate early gene Arc (activity-regulated cytoskeleton-associated) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 T Neurochemistry, 2004, 89, 1111-1118.	3.9	95
25	Influence of single or repeated experience of rats with forced swimming on behavioural and physiological responses to the stressor. Behavioural Brain Research, 2000, 114, 175-181.	2.2	93
26	Stress-induced sensitization: the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis and beyond. Stress, 2015, 18, 269-279.	1.8	93
27	Enduring effects of environmental enrichment from weaning to adulthood on pituitary-adrenal function, pre-pulse inhibition and learning in male and female rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 1390-1404.	2.7	91
28	Differential responsiveness of inbred strains of rats to antidepressants in the forced swimming test: are Wistar Kyoto rats an animal model of subsensitivity to antidepressants?. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 123, 191-198.	3.1	90
29	Post-stress recovery of pituitaryâ€"adrenal hormones and glucose, but not the response during exposure to the stressor, is a marker of stress intensity in highly stressful situations. Brain Research, 2002, 926, 181-185.	2.2	90
30	Effect of regularity of exposure to chronic immobilization stress on the circadian pattern of pituitary adrenal hormones, growth hormone, and thyroid stimulating hormone in the adult male rat. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1993, 18, 67-77.	2.7	89
31	Chronic Food Restriction and the Circadian Rhythms of Pituitary-Adrenal Hormones, Growth Hormone and Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone. Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism, 1987, 31, 81-87.	1.9	83
32	The serum glucose response to acute stress is sensitive to the intensity of the stressor and to habituation. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1990, 15, 341-347.	2.7	82
33	Influence of Regularity of Exposure to Chronic Stress on the Pattern of Habituation of Pituitary-Adrenal Hormones, Prolactin and Glucose. Stress, 1997, 1, 179-189.	1.8	80
34	Liver, Brain, and Heart Metallothionein Induction by Stress. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1990, 55, 651-654.	3.9	75
35	A single exposure to immobilization causes long-lasting pituitary-adrenal and behavioral sensitization to mild stressors. Hormones and Behavior, 2008, 54, 654-661.	2.1	75
36	Sensitivity of anterior pituitary hormones to graded levels of psychological stress. Life Sciences, 1986, 39, 471-475.	4.3	74

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37	Sexâ€dependent effects of maternal deprivation and adolescent cannabinoid treatment on adult rat behaviour. Addiction Biology, 2011, 16, 624-637.	2.6	71
38	Sex differences in the behavioural and hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal response to contextual fear conditioning in rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2014, 66, 713-723.	2.1	71
39	Evidence that a single exposure to aversive stimuli triggers long-lasting effects in the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis that consolidate with time. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 13, 129-136.	2.6	71
40	IL-6 deficiency leads to increased emotionality in mice: evidence in transgenic mice carrying a null mutation for IL-6. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1998, 92, 160-169.	2.3	65
41	Maternal deprivation and adolescent cannabinoid exposure impact hippocampal astrocytes, CB1 receptors and brain-derived neurotrophic factor in a sexually dimorphic fashion. Neuroscience, 2012, 204, 90-103.	2.3	65
42	Brain corticotropin-releasing factor immunoreactivity and receptors in five inbred rat strains: relationship to forced swimming behaviour. Brain Research, 1997, 750, 285-292.	2.2	64
43	Repeated exposure to immobilization or two different footshock intensities reveals differential adaptation of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 103, 125-133.	2.1	64
44	Forced swimming behavior is not related to the corticosterone levels ain the test: A study with four inbred rat strains. Physiology and Behavior, 1996, 59, 369-373.	2.1	61
45	Influence of reactivity to novelty and anxiety on hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal and prolactin responses to two different novel environments in adult male rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 168, 13-22.	2.2	61
46	Characterization of central and peripheral components of the hypothalamusâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis in the inbred Roman rat strains. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2008, 33, 437-445.	2.7	60
47	Long-term effects of a single exposure to stress in adult rats on behavior and hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal responsiveness: comparison of two outbred rat strains. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 154, 399-408.	2.2	59
48	Effects of diazepam and desipramine in the forced swimming test: influence of previous experience with the situation. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1993, 236, 295-299.	3.5	58
49	Litter size affects emotionality in adult male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2007, 92, 708-716.	2.1	58
50	High doses of the histone deacetylase inhibitor sodium butyrate trigger a stress-like response. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 79, 75-82.	4.1	57
51	The hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal and glucose responses to daily repeated immobilisation stress in rats: individual differences. Neuroscience, 2004, 123, 601-612.	2.3	56
52	Evidence that metyrapone can act as a stressor: effect on pituitary-adrenal hormones, plasma glucose and brain c-fos induction. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 693-700.	2.6	55
53	Glucocorticoids are involved in the long-term effects of a single immobilization stress on the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2003, 28, 992-1009.	2.7	55
54	What can We Know from Pituitaryâ€"Adrenal Hormones About the Nature and Consequences of Exposure to Emotional Stressors?. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 749-758.	3.3	54

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55	The forced swim test: Historical, conceptual and methodological considerations and its relationship with individual behavioral traits. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2021, 128, 74-86.	6.1	53
56	Individual housing does not influence the adaptation of the pituitary-adrenal axis and other physiological variables to chronic stress in adult male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1989, 45, 477-481.	2.1	52
57	Individual differences and the characterization of animal models of psychopathology: a strong challenge and a good opportunity. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2013, 4, 137.	3.5	52
58	Glucocorticoid negative feedback on the HPA axis in five inbred rat strains. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 274, R420-R427.	1.8	50
59	Validation of the longâ€term assessment of hypothalamicâ€pituitaryâ€adrenal activity in rats using hair corticosterone as a biomarker. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 859-867.	0.5	50
60	Previous exposure to immobilisation and repeated exposure to a novel environment demonstrate a marked dissociation between behavioral and pituitaryâ€"adrenal responses. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 187, 239-245.	2.2	49
61	Adaptation of the hypothalamusâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis to daily repeated stress does not follow the rules of habituation: A new perspective. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2015, 56, 35-49.	6.1	48
62	Marked dissociation between hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal activation and long-term behavioral effects in rats exposed to immobilization or cat odor. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2008, 33, 1139-1150.	2.7	47
63	Immediateâ€early gene response to repeated immobilization: Fos protein and <i>arc</i> mRNA levels appear to be less sensitive than <i>câ€fos</i> mRNA to adaptation. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 31, 2043-2052.	2.6	47
64	Dopamine D1 and D2 dopamine receptors regulate immobilization stress-induced activation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 206, 355-365.	3.1	46
65	Behavioral, neuroendocrine and neurochemical effects of the imidazoline I2 receptor selective ligand BU224 in naive rats and rats exposed to the stress of the forced swim test. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 167, 195-202.	3.1	45
66	Interaction between chronic stress and clomipramine treatment in rats. Effects on exploratory activity, behavioral despair, and pituitary-adrenal function. Psychopharmacology, 1987, 93, 77-81.	3.1	43
67	Influence of intensity and duration of exposure to various stressors on serum TSH and GH levels in adult male rats. Life Sciences, 1989, 44, 215-221.	4.3	43
68	Responsiveness of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis to different novel environments is a consistent individual trait in adult male outbred rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2005, 30, 179-187.	2.7	43
69	Inhibition of corticosteroid-binding globulin caused by a severe stressor is apparently mediated by the adrenal but not by glucocorticoid receptors. Endocrine, 1997, 6, 159-164.	2.2	42
70	Acute stress attenuates but does not abolish circadian rhythmicity of serum thyrotrophin and growth hormone in the rat. European Journal of Endocrinology, 1996, 135, 703-708.	3.7	40
71	Sex-dependent effects of an early life treatment in rats that increases maternal care: vulnerability or resilience?. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 56.	2.0	39
72	Effects of Dialectical Behaviour Therapyâ€Mindfulness Training on Emotional Reactivity in Borderline Personality Disorder: Preliminary Results. Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, 2014, 21, 363-370.	2.7	39

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73	Behavioral and neurochemical changes in response to acute stressors: Influence of previous chronic exposure to immobilization. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 42, 407-412.	2.9	38
74	Exposure to Severe Stressors Causes Longâ€lasting Dysregulation of Resting and Stressâ€induced Activation of the Hypothalamicâ€Pituitaryâ€Adrenal Axis. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008, 1148, 165-173.	3.8	38
75	Role of somatostatin in the acute immobilization stress-induced GH decrease in rat. Life Sciences, 1993, 52, 361-370.	4.3	35
76	Fawn-hooded rats show enhanced active behaviour in the forced swimming test, with no evidence for pituitary-adrenal axis hyperactivity. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 125, 74-78.	3.1	35
77	The brain pattern of c-fos induction by two doses of amphetamine suggests different brain processing pathways and minor contribution of behavioural traits. Neuroscience, 2010, 168, 691-705.	2.3	35
78	Long-term moderate treadmill exercise promotes stress-coping strategies in male and female rats. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 16166.	3.3	35
79	Metallothionein-I induction by stress in specific brain areas. Neurochemical Research, 1991, 16, 1145-1148.	3.3	34
80	Activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary axis in adrenalectomised rats: potentiation by chronic stress. Brain Research, 1999, 821, 1-7.	2.2	34
81	The effects of two chronic intermittent stressors on brain monoamines. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1996, 53, 517-523.	2.9	32
82	Is repeated exposure to immobilization needed to induce adaptation of the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis? Influence of adrenal factors. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 129, 187-195.	2.2	32
83	IL-6 and TNF-Î± in unmedicated adults with ADHD: Relationship to cortisol awakening response. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2017, 79, 67-73.	2.7	32
84	A single lipopolysaccharide administration is sufficient to induce a long-term desensitization of the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis. Neuroscience, 2002, 112, 383-389.	2.3	31
85	Chronic stress alters pituitary-adrenal function in prepubertal male rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1987, 12, 393-398.	2.7	30
86	Long-term effects of a single exposure to immobilization stress on the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis: transcriptional evidence for a progressive desensitization process. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 18, 1353-1361.	2.6	30
87	Long-Term Effects of a Single Exposure to Immobilization on the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis: Neurobiologic Mechanisms. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 162-172.	3.8	30
88	Differential effects of stress and amphetamine administration on Fos-like protein expression in corticotropin releasing factor-neurons of the rat brain. Developmental Neurobiology, 2007, 67, 702-714.	3.0	30
89	Physiological and behavioural consequences of long-term moderate treadmill exercise. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2012, 37, 1745-1754.	2.7	30
90	Concomitant THC and stress adolescent exposure induces impaired fear extinction and related neurobiological changes in adulthood. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 144, 345-357.	4.1	30

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91	A single footshock causes long-lasting hypoactivity in unknown environments that is dependent on the development of contextual fear conditioning. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2010, 94, 183-190.	1.9	29
92	Modulation of KDM1A with vafidemstat rescues memory deficit and behavioral alterations. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0233468.	2.5	29
93	Effects of chronic immobilization stress on GH and TSH secretion in the rat: Response to hypothalamic regulatory factors. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1993, 18, 405-413.	2.7	28
94	Cat odor causes long-lasting contextual fear conditioning and increased pituitary-adrenal activation, without modifying anxiety. Hormones and Behavior, 2009, 56, 465-471.	2.1	28
95	Restraint stress induced changes in rat liver and serum metallothionein and in Zn metabolism. Experientia, 1986, 42, 1006-1010.	1.2	27
96	The effects of chronic food restriction on hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal activity depend on morning versus evening availability of food. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2005, 81, 41-46.	2.9	27
97	Differences in the brain expression of c-fos mRNA after restraint stress in Lewis compared to Spragueâ€"Dawley rats. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 7-15.	2.2	27
98	Longâ€term effects of a single exposure to immobilization: A Câ€fos mRNA study of the response to the homotypic stressor in the rat brain. Journal of Neurobiology, 2006, 66, 591-602.	3.6	27
99	Behavioral and Endocrine Consequences of Simultaneous Exposure to Two Different Stressors in Rats: Interaction or Independence?. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e21426.	2.5	27
100	Targeting Hormones for Improving Cognition in Major Mood Disorders and Schizophrenia: Thyroid Hormones and Prolactin. Clinical Drug Investigation, 2020, 40, 1-14.	2.2	27
101	Chronic administration of clomipramine prevents the increase in serotonin and noradrenaline induced by chronic stress. Psychopharmacology, 1989, 99, 22-26.	3.1	26
102	The effect of acute and chronic acth administration on pituitary-adrenal response to acute immobilization stress. Relationship to changes in corticosteroid-binding globulin. Endocrine Research, 1994, 20, 139-149.	1.2	26
103	Rapid modifications of somatostatin neuron activity in the periventricular nucleus after acute stress. Experimental Brain Research, 2000, 134, 261-267.	1.5	26
104	Adolescent pre-exposure to ethanol or MDMA prolongs the conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 103, 585-593.	2.1	26
105	Perseverance of exploration in novel environments predicts morphine place conditioning in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 165, 72-79.	2.2	25
106	Comparison of the effects of single and daily repeated immobilization stress on resting activity and heterotypic sensitization of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis. Stress, 2014, 17, 176-185.	1.8	25
107	Critical features of acute stress-induced cross-sensitization identified through the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis output. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 31244.	3.3	25
108	Behavioral and neuroendocrine consequences of juvenile stress combined with adult immobilization in male rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2014, 66, 475-486.	2.1	24

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109	Brain Metallothionein in Stress. NeuroSignals, 1994, 3, 198-210.	0.9	23
110	Inhibition of catecholamine synthesis depresses behavior of rats in the holeboard and forced swim tests: Influence of previous chronic stress. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 43, 597-601.	2.9	22
111	Do odors from different cats induce equivalent unconditioned and conditioned responses in rats?. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 99, 388-394.	2.1	22
112	Increased Cardiovascular and Anxiety Outcomes but Not Endocrine Biomarkers of Stress During Performance of Endoscopic Sinus Surgery. JAMA Otolaryngology, 2011, 137, 487.	1.2	22
113	Acute stressâ€induced sensitization of the pituitaryâ€“adrenal response to heterotypic stressors: Independence of glucocorticoid release and activation of CRH1 receptors. Hormones and Behavior, 2012, 62, 515-524.	2.1	21
114	Prior exposure to repeated immobilization or chronic unpredictable stress protects from some negative sequels of an acute immobilization. Behavioural Brain Research, 2014, 265, 155-162.	2.2	21
115	The influence of restraint stress in rats on metallothionein production and corticosterone and glucagon secretion. Life Sciences, 1986, 39, 611-616.	4.3	20
116	The effects of chronic stress on corticosterone, GH and TSH response to morphine administration. Brain Research, 1987, 401, 200-203.	2.2	20
117	Previous chronic ACTH administration does not protect against the effects of acute or chronic stress in male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1987, 40, 165-170.	2.1	20
118	The effects of chronic intermittent stress on basal and acute stress levels of TSH and GH, and their response to hypothalamic regulatory factors in the rat. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1987, 12, 399-406.	2.7	20
119	Administration of the TrkB receptor agonist 7,8-dihydroxyflavone prevents traumatic stress-induced spatial memory deficits and changes in synaptic plasticity. Hippocampus, 2016, 26, 1179-1188.	1.9	20
120	Differences in prolactin and LH responses to acute stress between peripuberal and adult male rats. Journal of Endocrinology, 1987, 112, 9-13.	2.6	19
121	Vitamin E-Supplemented Diets Reduce Lipid Peroxidation but Do Not Alter Either Pituitary-Adrenal, Glucose, and Lactate Responses to Immobilization Stress or Gastric Ulceration. Free Radical Research Communications, 1990, 9, 113-118.	1.8	19
122	Individual differences in the recovery of the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal axis after termination of exposure to a severe stressor in outbred male Spragueâ€“Dawley rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2001, 26, 363-374.	2.7	19
123	Mapping the areas sensitive to long-term endotoxin tolerance in the rat brain: a c-fos mRNA study. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2005, 93, 1177-1188.	3.9	19
124	Adaptation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and glucose to repeated immobilization or restraint stress is not influenced by associative signals. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 217, 232-239.	2.2	19
125	Tricyclic antidepressants activate the pituitary-adrenal axis in the rat. Tolerance to repeated drug administration. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1987, 140, 239-244.	3.5	18
126	Age-dependent effects of acute and chronic intermittent stresses on serum metallothionein. Physiology and Behavior, 1987, 39, 277-279.	2.1	18

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127	Evidence for the involvement of serotonin in acute stress-induced release of luteinizing hormone in the male rat. Brain Research Bulletin, 1993, 31, 29-31.	3.0	18
128	Potentiation of glucocorticoid release does not modify the long-term effects of a single exposure to immobilization stress. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 177, 230-237.	3.1	18
129	A single dose of metyrapone caused long-term dysregulation of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis in the rat. Neuroscience, 2005, 130, 427-434.	2.3	18
130	Dynamics of immediate early gene and neuropeptide gene response to prolonged immobilization stress: evidence against a critical role of the termination of exposure to the stressor. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2007, 100, 905-914.	3.9	18
131	Susceptibility to stress in transgenic mice overexpressing TrkC, a model of panic disorder. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 2010, 44, 157-167.	3.1	18
132	Brain c-fos expression patterns induced by emotional stressors differing in nature and intensity. Brain Structure and Function, 2018, 223, 2213-2227.	2.3	18
133	Sex-dependent impact of early-life stress and adult immobilization in the attribution of incentive salience in rats. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0190044.	2.5	18
134	Focusing attention on biological markers of acute stressor intensity: Empirical evidence and limitations. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 111, 95-103.	6.1	17
135	Effect of Cd administration on the pituitary-adrenal axis. Toxicology, 1987, 45, 113-116.	4.2	15
136	Brain pattern of histone H3 phosphorylation after acute amphetamine administration: Its relationship to brain c-fos induction is strongly dependent on the particular brain area. Neuropharmacology, 2012, 62, 1073-1081.	4.1	15
137	Adaptation of the pituitary-adrenal axis to daily repeated forced swim exposure in rats is dependent on the temperature of water. Stress, 2013, 16, 698-705.	1.8	15
138	Role of Glucocorticoids and Catecholamines on Hepatic Thiobarbituric Acid Reactants in Basal and Stress Conditions in the Rat. Hormone and Metabolic Research, 1991, 23, 104-109.	1.5	14
139	Chronic immobilization stress appears to increase the role of dopamine in the control of active behaviour in the forced swimming test. Behavioural Brain Research, 1998, 91, 91-97.	2.2	14
140	Adrenocortical and behavioural response to chronic restraint stress in neurokinin-1 receptor knockout mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 669-675.	2.1	14
141	Emotional responses to a negative emotion induction procedure in Borderline Personality Disorder. International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, 2013, 13, 9-17.	5.1	14
142	Sex differences in the long-lasting effects of a single exposure to immobilization stress in rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2014, 66, 793-801.	2.1	14
143	Evidence against a critical role of CB1 receptors in adaptation of the hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis and other consequences of daily repeated stress. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2015, 25, 1248-1259.	0.7	14
144	Effects of water restriction on circadian rhythms of corticosterone, growth hormone and thyroid stimulating hormone in adult male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1986, 38, 327-330.	2.1	13

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145	Chronic Immobilization Stress Reduces Sodium Intake and Renal Excretion in Rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1997, 62, 1391-1396.	2.1	12
146	The effect of chronic administration of antidepressants on the circadian pattern of corticosterone in the rat. Psychopharmacology, 1998, 140, 127-134.	3.1	12
147	Direct evidence of acute stress-induced facilitation of ACTH response to subsequent stress in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1999, 277, R863-R868.	1.8	12
148	Renal Mechanisms Involved in Stress-induced Antinatriuresis and Antidiuresis in Rats. Archives of Physiology and Biochemistry, 2003, 111, 259-264.	2.1	12
149	Not all stressors are equal: behavioral and endocrine evidence for development of contextual fear conditioning after a single session of footshocks but not of immobilization. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 69.	2.0	12
150	Chlorella vulgaris reduces the impact of stress on hypothalamicâ€"pituitaryâ€"adrenal axis and brain c-fos expression. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2016, 65, 1-8.	2.7	12
151	Male long-Evans rats: An outbred model of marked hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal hyperactivity. Neurobiology of Stress, 2021, 15, 100355.	4.0	12
152	Previous chronic chlorimipramine treatment did not modify some physiological responses to acute and chronic stress in rats. Psychopharmacology, 1988, 94, 217-20.	3.1	11
153	Text mining and expert curation to develop a database on psychiatric diseases and their genes. Database: the Journal of Biological Databases and Curation, 2017, 2017, .	3.0	11
154	Sex differences in the relationship between prolactin levels and impaired processing speed in early psychosis. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2018, 52, 585-595.	2.3	11
155	Controllability affects endocrine response of adolescent male rats to stress as well as impulsivity and behavioral flexibility during adulthood. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 3180.	3.3	11
156	Comparison of crowding and food restriction effects on growth, body weight gain and endocrine status in the rat. Reproduction, Nutrition, Development, 1989, 29, 339-345.	1.9	10
157	Chronic but not Acute Exposure to Stress is Associated with Hypothalamic Vasoactive Intestinal Polypeptide (VIP) Release into Median Eminence. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 1993, 5, 421-425.	2.6	10
158	Inhibition of catecholamine synthesis with Î±-methyl-p-tyrosine apparently increases brain serotoninergic activity in the rat: No influence of previous chronic immobilization stress. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1995, 52, 107-112.	2.9	10
159	Abnormalities of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal and hypothalamic-somatotrophic axes in Fawn-Hooded rats. European Journal of Endocrinology, 1999, 141, 290-296.	3.7	10
160	Early life stress in rats sex-dependently affects remote endocrine rather than behavioral consequences of adult exposure to contextual fear conditioning. Hormones and Behavior, 2018, 103, 7-18.	2.1	10
161	Chronic stress induced changes in LH secretion: The contribution of anorexia associated to stress. Life Sciences, 1993, 52, 1187-1194.	4.3	9
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