Gianluigi Tanda

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

111 papers	9,712 citations	41344 49 h-index	36028 97 g-index
113 all docs	113 docs citations	113 times ranked	6413 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cannabinoid and Heroin Activation of Mesolimbic Dopamine Transmission by a Common Âµ ₁ Opioid Receptor Mechanism. Science, 1997, 276, 2048-2050.	12.6	1,059
2	Effects of nicotine on the nucleus accumbens and similarity to those of addictive drugs. Nature, 1996, 382, 255-257.	27.8	1,015
3	Intravenous cocaine, morphine, and amphetamine preferentially increase extracellular dopamine in the "shell" as compared with the "core" of the rat nucleus accumbens.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1995, 92, 12304-12308.	7.1	783
4	Blockade of the Noradrenaline Carrier Increases Extracellular Dopamine Concentrations in the Prefrontal Cortex: Evidence that Dopamine Is Taken up In Vivo by Noradrenergic Terminals. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1990, 55, 1067-1070.	3.9	360
5	Self-administration behavior is maintained by the psychoactive ingredient of marijuana in squirrel monkeys. Nature Neuroscience, 2000, 3, 1073-1074.	14.8	315
6	Increase of extracellular dopamine in the prefrontal cortex: a trait of drugs with antidepressant potential?. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 115, 285-288.	3.1	297
7	Cannabinoids: reward, dependence, and underlying neurochemical mechanisms?a review of recent preclinical data. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 169, 115-134.	3.1	246
8	Reciprocal changes in prefrontal and limbic dopamine responsiveness to aversive and rewarding stimuli after chronic mild stress: implications for the psychobiology of depression. Biological Psychiatry, 1999, 46, 1624-1633.	1.3	231
9	Drug Addiction as a Disorder of Associative Learning: Role of Nucleus Accumbens Shell/Extended Amygdala Dopamine. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 877, 461-485.	3.8	204
10	Self-administration of ?9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) by drug naive squirrel monkeys. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 169, 135-140.	3.1	202
11	Anandamide administration alone and after inhibition of fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) increases dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens shell in rats. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 98, 408-419.	3.9	196
12	A dopamine-Î¼1opioid link in the rat ventral tegmentum shared by palatable food (Fonzies) and non-psychostimulant drugs of abuse. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 1179-1187.	2.6	177
13	Contribution of Blockade of the Noradrenaline Carrier to the Increase of Extracellular Dopamine in the Rat Prefrontal Cortex by Amphetamine and Cocaine. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 9, 2077-2085.	2.6	153
14	Differential Effects of Caffeine on Dopamine and Acetylcholine Transmission in Brain Areas of Drug-naive and Caffeine-pretreated Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2002, 27, 182-193.	5.4	150
15	The endogenous cannabinoid anandamide has effects on motivation and anxiety that are revealed by fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) inhibition. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 54, 129-140.	4.1	132
16	Inhibition of Anandamide Hydrolysis by Cyclohexyl Carbamic Acid 3â€²-Carbamoyl-3-yl Ester (URB597) Reverses Abuse-Related Behavioral and Neurochemical Effects of Nicotine in Rats. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2008, 327, 482-490.	2.5	132
17	R-Modafinil (Armodafinil): A Unique Dopamine Uptake Inhibitor and Potential Medication for Psychostimulant Abuse. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 405-413.	1.3	121
18	On the preferential release of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens by amphetamine: further evidence obtained by vertically implanted concentric dialysis probes. Psychopharmacology, 1993, 112, 398-402.	3.1	120

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19	The neurobiology of modafinil as an enhancer of cognitive performance and a potential treatment for substance use disorders. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 229, 415-434.	3.1	117
20	Fatty acid amide hydrolase (FAAH) inhibition enhances memory acquisition through activation of PPAR-Î± nuclear receptors. Learning and Memory, 2009, 16, 332-337.	1.3	116
21	Ethanol as a neurochemical surrogate of conventional reinforcers: The dopamine-opioid link. Alcohol, 1996, 13, 13-17.	1.7	115
22	Blockade of Nicotine Reward and Reinstatement by Activation of Alpha-Type Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptors. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 633-641.	1.3	112
23	Self-administration of cannabinoids by experimental animals and human marijuana smokers. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2005, 81, 285-299.	2.9	110
24	The Endogenous Cannabinoid Anandamide Produces Î´-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-Like Discriminative and Neurochemical Effects That Are Enhanced by Inhibition of Fatty Acid Amide Hydrolase but Not by Inhibition of Anandamide Transport. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2007, 321, 370-380.	2.5	103
25	Mianserin markedly and selectively increases extracellular dopamine in the prefrontal cortex as compared to the nucleus accumbens of the rat. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 123, 127-130.	3.1	102
26	The opioid antagonist naltrexone reduces the reinforcing effects of ? 9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in squirrel monkeys. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 173, 186-194.	3.1	100
27	Cannabinoid Agonists but not Inhibitors of Endogenous Cannabinoid Transport or Metabolism Enhance the Reinforcing Efficacy of Heroin in Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 2046-2057.	5.4	92
28	The Endogenous Cannabinoid Anandamide and Its Synthetic Analog R(+)-Methanandamide Are Intravenously Self-Administered by Squirrel Monkeys. Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 25, 5645-5650.	3.6	91
29	Non-psychostimulant drugs of abuse and anxiogenic drugs activate with differential selectivity dopamine transmission in the nucleus accumbens and in the medial prefrontal cortex of the rat. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 124, 293-299.	3.1	90
30	Histamine H3 Receptor Antagonists Potentiate Methamphetamine Self-Administration and Methamphetamine-Induced Accumbal Dopamine Release. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2004, 29, 705-717.	5.4	86
31	Targeting the Oxytocin System to Treat Addictive Disorders: Rationale and Progress to Date. CNS Drugs, 2016, 30, 109-123.	5.9	86
32	Reducing cannabinoid abuse and preventing relapse by enhancing endogenous brain levels of kynurenic acid. Nature Neuroscience, 2013, 16, 1652-1661.	14.8	85
33	Nicotinic Â7 Receptors as a New Target for Treatment of Cannabis Abuse. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 5615-5620.	3.6	83
34	Sigma Receptor Agonists: Receptor Binding and Effects on Mesolimbic Dopamine Neurotransmission Assessed by Microdialysis. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 69, 208-217.	1.3	82
35	Chronic desipramine and fluoxetine differentially affect extracellular dopamine in the rat prefrontal cortex. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 127, 83-87.	3.1	81
36	Alteration of the Behavioral Effects of Nicotine by Chronic Caffeine Exposure. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2000, 66, 47-64.	2.9	81

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37	Blockade of THC-Seeking Behavior and Relapse in Monkeys by the Cannabinoid CB1-Receptor Antagonist Rimonabant. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 2870-2877.	5.4	77
38	Dependence of mesolimbic dopamine transmission on Î”9-tetrahydrocannabinol. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1999, 376, 23-26.	3.5	76
39	Decreases in Cocaine Self-Administration with Dual Inhibition of the Dopamine Transporter and Ïƒ Receptors. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2011, 339, 662-677.	2.5	71
40	Local 5HT3 receptors mediate fluoxetine but not desipramine-induced increase of extracellular dopamine in the prefrontal cortex. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 119, 15-19.	3.1	69
41	Reinforcing Effects of Ïƒ-Receptor Agonists in Rats Trained to Self-Administer Cocaine. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2010, 332, 515-524.	2.5	69
42	Discovery of Drugs to Treat Cocaine Dependence: Behavioral and Neurochemical Effects of Atypical Dopamine Transport Inhibitors. Advances in Pharmacology, 2009, 57, 253-289.	2.0	61
43	Blunting of reactivity of dopamine transmission to palatable food: a biochemical marker of anhedonia in the CMS model?. Psychopharmacology, 1997, 134, 351-353.	3.1	60
44	Reduced dopamine in peripheral blood lymphocytes in ParkinsonÊ¼s disease. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 2907-2910.	1.2	58
45	Effect of yohimbine on reinstatement of operant responding in rats is dependent on cue contingency but not food reward history. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 690-700.	2.6	58
46	Calcium-Dependent, Tetrodotoxin-Sensitive Stimulation of Cortical Serotonin Release After a Tryptophan Load. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1989, 53, 976-978.	3.9	56
47	A Role for Sigma Receptors in Stimulant Self Administration and Addiction. Pharmaceuticals, 2011, 4, 880-914.	3.8	56
48	Brain activity of anandamide: a rewarding bliss?. Acta Pharmacologica Sinica, 2019, 40, 309-323.	6.1	53
49	Preclinical Efficacy of N-Substituted Benztropine Analogs as Antagonists of Methamphetamine Self-Administration in Rats. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2014, 348, 174-191.	2.5	51
50	Increase of extracellular dopamine in the medial prefrontal cortex during spontaneous and naloxone-precipitated opiate abstinence. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 122, 202-205.	3.1	50
51	Effects of Muscarinic M1 Receptor Blockade on Cocaine-Induced Elevations of Brain Dopamine Levels and Locomotor Behavior in Rats. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2007, 321, 334-344.	2.5	49
52	Cocaineâ€like neurochemical effects of antihistaminic medications. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2008, 106, 147-157.	3.9	49
53	Lack of Specific Involvement of (+)-Naloxone and (+)-Naltrexone on the Reinforcing and Neurochemical Effects of Cocaine and Opioids. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2772-2781.	5.4	49
54	Key role of the dopamine D ₄ receptor in the modulation of corticostriatal glutamatergic neurotransmission. Science Advances, 2017, 3, e1601631.	10.3	48

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55	Combinations of Cocaine with Other Dopamine Uptake Inhibitors: Assessment of Additivity. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2009, 330, 802-809.	2.5	47
56	Homologies and Differences in the Action of Drugs of Abuse and a Conventional Reinforcer (Food) on Dopamine Transmission: An Interpretative Framework of the Mechanism of Drug Dependence. Advances in Pharmacology, 1997, 42, 983-987.	2.0	45
57	Effects of 4â€²-Chloro-3Î±-(diphenylmethoxy)-tropane on Mesostriatal, Mesocortical, and Mesolimbic Dopamine Transmission: Comparison with Effects of Cocaine. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2005, 313, 613-620.	2.5	44
58	Preference for Distinct Functional Conformations of the Dopamine Transporter Alters the Relationship between Subjective Effects of Cocaine and Stimulation of Mesolimbic Dopamine. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 76, 802-809.	1.3	42
59	Nicotinic Facilitation of Î”9-Tetrahydrocannabinol Discrimination Involves Endogenous Anandamide. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2007, 321, 1127-1134.	2.5	40
60	Cocaine-induced endocannabinoid release modulates behavioral and neurochemical sensitization in mice. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 91-103.	2.6	40
61	Self-Administration of Cocaine Induces Dopamine-Independent Self-Administration of Sigma Agonists. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 605-615.	5.4	38
62	Translating the atypical dopamine uptake inhibitor hypothesis toward therapeutics for treatment of psychostimulant use disorders. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2019, 44, 1435-1444.	5.4	35
63	The Endocannabinoid System: A New Molecular Target for the Treatment of Tobacco Addiction. CNS and Neurological Disorders - Drug Targets, 2008, 7, 468-481.	1.4	32
64	The unique psychostimulant profile of (Â±)â€modafinil: investigation of behavioral and neurochemical effects in mice. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 45, 167-174.	2.6	32
65	New Perspectives on the Use of Cannabis in the Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders. Medicines (Basel,) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	1.4	30
66	Stimulants as Specific Inducers of Dopamine-Independent <i>Ïƒ</i> Agonist Self-Administration in Rats. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2013, 347, 20-29.	2.5	29
67	Preclinical studies on the reinforcing effects of cannabinoids. A tribute to the scientific research of Dr. Steve Goldberg. Psychopharmacology, 2016, 233, 1845-1866.	3.1	29
68	The Novel Modafinil Analog, JJC8-016, as a Potential Cocaine Abuse Pharmacotherapeutic. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 42, 1871-1883.	5.4	29
69	Stimulation of dopamine transmission in the dorsal caudate nucleus by pargyline as demonstrated by dopamine and acetylcholine microdialysis and Fos immunohistochemistry. Neuroscience, 1993, 55, 451-456.	2.3	28
70	Brainâ€Derived Neurotrophic Factor Prevents Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Protein gp120 Neurotoxicity in the Rat Nigrostriatal System. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1122, 144-154.	3.8	28
71	A systematic microdialysis study of dopamine transmission in the accumbens shell/core and prefrontal cortex after acute antipsychotics. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 1427-1440.	3.1	28
72	Effects of (<i>R</i>)-Modafinil and Modafinil Analogues on Dopamine Dynamics Assessed by Voltammetry and Microdialysis in the Mouse Nucleus Accumbens Shell. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2019, 10, 2012-2021.	3.5	27

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73	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression in the substantia nigra does not change after lesions of dopaminergic neurons. Neurotoxicity Research, 2007, 12, 135-143.	2.7	23
74	Dopaminergic augmentation of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) discrimination: possible involvement of D2-induced formation of anandamide. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 209, 191-202.	3.1	22
75	Lack of cocaine-like discriminative-stimulus effects of Ïƒ-receptor agonists in rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2011, 22, 525-530.	1.7	22
76	Combined Microdialysis and Fos Immunohistochemistry for the Estimation of Dopamine Neurotransmission in the Rat Caudate-Putamen. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1992, 59, 1158-1160.	3.9	21
77	Atypical dopamine transporter inhibitors attenuate compulsive-like methamphetamine self-administration in rats. Neuropharmacology, 2018, 131, 96-103.	4.1	21
78	Astrocytic Mechanisms Involving Kynurenic Acid Control Î”9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-Induced Increases in Glutamate Release in Brain Reward-Processing Areas. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 3563-3575.	4.0	20
79	Structureâ€“Activity Relationships for a Series of (Bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl)sulfinyl Alkyl Alicyclic Amines at the Dopamine Transporter: Functionalizing the Terminal Nitrogen Affects Affinity, Selectivity, and Metabolic Stability. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2020, 63, 2343-2357.	6.4	20
80	Modafinil and its structural analogs as atypical dopamine uptake inhibitors and potential medications for psychostimulant use disorder. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2021, 56, 13-21.	3.5	20
81	Modulation of the endocannabinoid system: Therapeutic potential against cocaine dependence. Pharmacological Research, 2007, 56, 406-417.	7.1	19
82	Relations between stimulation of mesolimbic dopamine and place conditioning in rats produced by cocaine or drugs that are tolerant to dopamine transporter conformational change. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 229, 307-321.	3.1	19
83	Î²-Arrestin 2 knockout mice exhibit sensitized dopamine release and increased reward in response to a low dose of alcohol. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 230, 439-449.	3.1	18
84	Extracellular Striatal Concentrations of Endogenous 3,4â€Dihydroxyphenylalanine in the Absence of a Decarboxylase Inhibitor: A Dynamic Index of Dopamine Synthesis In Vivo. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1992, 59, 2230-2236.	3.9	16
85	Distinct effects of (<i>R</i>)â€modafinil and its (<i>R</i>)â€•and (<i>S</i>)â€fluoroâ€analogs on mesolimbic extracellular dopamine assessed by voltammetry and microdialysis in rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 50, 2045-2053.	2.6	15
86	Cocaine-induced locomotor stimulation involves autophagic degradation of the dopamine transporter. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 370-382.	7.9	15
87	Psychostimulant Use Disorder, an Unmet Therapeutic Goal: Can Modafinil Narrow the Gap?. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 656475.	2.8	15
88	Metabolic Transformation Plays a Primary Role in the Psychostimulant-Like Discriminative-Stimulus Effects of Selegiline [(R)-(â€“)-Deprenyl]. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2006, 317, 387-394.	2.5	14
89	Muscarinic preferential M1 receptor antagonists enhance the discriminative-stimulus effects of cocaine in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2007, 87, 400-404.	2.9	14
90	A further assessment of a role for Toll-like receptor 4 in the reinforcing and reinstating effects of opioids. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2020, 31, 186-195.	1.7	14

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91	Structure-activity relationships for a series of (Bis(4-fluorophenyl)methyl)sulfinylethyl-aminopiperidines and -piperidine amines at the dopamine transporter: Bioisosteric replacement of the piperazine improves metabolic stability. European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry, 2020, 208, 112674.	5.5	13
92	Modafinil potentiates cocaine self-administration by a dopamine-independent mechanism: possible involvement of gap junctions. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2020, 45, 1518-1526.	5.4	13
93	Effect of temperature and ionic environment on the specific binding of 3H(â€")sulpiride to membranes from different rat brain regions. Neurochemistry International, 1985, 7, 279-284.	3.8	12
94	Rapid and sustained antidepressant properties of an NMDA antagonist/monoamine reuptake inhibitor identified via transporter-based virtual screening. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2016, 150-151, 22-30.	2.9	12
95	Effect of systemically administered oxytocin on dose response for methylphenidate selfâ€administration and mesolimbic dopamine levels. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2019, 1455, 173-184.	3.8	8
96	Pharmacological classification of centrally acting drugs using EEG in freely moving rats: an old tool to identify new atypical dopamine uptake inhibitors. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 161, 107446.	4.1	8
97	Synaptic Zn2+ potentiates the effects of cocaine on striatal dopamine neurotransmission and behavior. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 570.	4.8	3
98	Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Nuclear Receptors and Drug Addiction. , 2013, , 235-260.		2
99	Effect of repeated administration of antidepressant drugs on dopamine transmission in the rat prefrontal cortex. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 29.	1.7	1
100	Oxytocinâ€™s Effects in Cocaine and Other Psychostimulant Addictions. , 2017, , 227-234.		1
101	Elevated body fat increases amphetamine accumulation in brain: evidence from genetic and diet-induced forms of adiposity. Translational Psychiatry, 2021, 11, 427.	4.8	1
102	Involvement of CB1 cannabinoid receptors in cocaineâ€induced locomotor sensitization after single preâ€exposure in mice. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A410.	0.5	1
103	Effects of Acute Administration of Sigma Receptor Ligands on Mesolimbic Dopamine Neurotransmission in Rats. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 745.4.	0.5	1
104	Intravenous administration of psychostimulants preferentially increases dopamine release in the shell of the rat nucleus accumbens. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 91.	1.7	0
105	Anxiogenic drugs and drugs of abuse differentially influence limbic versus cortical dopamine transmission. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1995, 6, 78.	1.7	0
106	Cocaine-Induced Locomotor Stimulation is Mediated by Autophagic Degradation of the Dopamine Transporter. Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 87, S261.	1.3	0
107	Maintenance and reinstatement of THC selfâ€administration behavior under a secondâ€order schedule of reinforcement in squirrel monkeys. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A409.	0.5	0
108	In Vivo Binding of Nâ€Substituted Benztropine Analogs and Antagonism of Cocaine Selfâ€Administration. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 659.8.	0.5	0

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109	Specificity of cocaineâ€induced dopamineâ€independent sigma agonist selfâ€administration. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 659.11.	0.5	0
110	Cocaineâ€induced locomotor stimulation is mediated by autophagic degradation of the dopamine transporter. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0
111	Gap Junctions Modulate The Effects Of Modafinil On Cocaine Selfâ€Administration Behavior In A Dopamineâ€Independent Fashion In Rats. FASEB Journal, 2020, 34, 1-1.	0.5	0