Aitak Farzi

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

37 papers	3,030 citations	257450 24 h-index	377865 34 g-index
38 all docs	38 docs citations	38 times ranked	4907 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Oral administration ofLactococcus lactisWHH2078 alleviates depressive and anxiety symptoms in mice with induced chronic stress. Food and Function, 2022, 13, 957-969.	4.6	37
2	Lack of peptide YY signaling in mice disturbs gut microbiome composition in response to highâ€fat diet. FASEB Journal, 2021, 35, e21435.	0.5	10
3	Dietary spermidine improves cognitive function. Cell Reports, 2021, 35, 108985.	6.4	98
4	Galanin receptor 3 attenuates inflammation and influences the gut microbiota in an experimental murine colitis model. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 564.	3.3	9
5	Tryptophan Metabolism: A Link Between the Gut Microbiota and Brain. Advances in Nutrition, 2020, 11, 709-723.	6.4	319
6	Sleep and Microbiome in Psychiatric Diseases. Nutrients, 2020, 12, 2198.	4.1	35
7	Anhedonia induced by high-fat diet in mice depends on gut microbiota and leptin. Nutritional Neuroscience, 2020, , 1-14.	3.1	17
8	Intranasal Neuropeptide Y Blunts Lipopolysaccharide-Evoked Sickness Behavior but Not the Immune Response in Mice. Neurotherapeutics, 2019, 16, 1335-1349.	4.4	8
9	Intermittent Fasting Exacerbates the Acute Immune and Behavioral Sickness Response to the Viral Mimic Poly(I:C) in Mice. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 359.	2.8	16
10	Increasing carbohydrate availability in the hindgut promotes hypothalamic neurotransmitter synthesis: aromatic amino acids linking the microbiotaâ€“brain axis. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2019, 149, 641-659.	3.9	58
11	Amygdala NPY Circuits Promote the Development of Accelerated Obesity under Chronic Stress Conditions. Cell Metabolism, 2019, 30, 111-128.e6.	16.2	83
12	Experimental colitis reduces microglial cell activation in the mouse brain without affecting microglial cell numbers. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 20217.	3.3	24
13	Peptide YY (PYY). , 2019, , 546-554.		0
14	Diabesity and mood disorders: Multiple links through the microbiota-gut-brain axis. Molecular Aspects of Medicine, 2019, 66, 80-93.	6.4	51
15	Gut Microbiota and the Neuroendocrine System. Neurotherapeutics, 2018, 15, 5-22.	4.4	295
16	CART neurons in the arcuate nucleus and lateral hypothalamic area exert differential controls on energy homeostasis. Molecular Metabolism, 2018, 7, 102-118.	6.5	39
17	Arcuate nucleus and lateral hypothalamic CART neurons in the mouse brain exert opposing effects on energy expenditure. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	30
18	Visceral hyperalgesia caused by peptide YY deletion and Y2 receptor antagonism. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 40968.	3.3	22

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19	GPR88 is a critical regulator of feeding and body composition in mice. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 9912.	3.3	8
20	Diverse action of lipoteichoic acid and lipopolysaccharide on neuroinflammation, blood-brain barrier disruption, and anxiety in mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2017, 60, 174-187.	4.1	66
21	Visceral Inflammation and Immune Activation Stress the Brain. Frontiers in Immunology, 2017, 8, 1613.	4.8	50
22	Deletion of Monoglyceride Lipase in Astrocytes Attenuates Lipopolysaccharide-induced Neuroinflammation. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2016, 291, 913-923.	3.4	55
23	Cognitive impairment by antibiotic-induced gut dysbiosis: Analysis of gut microbiota-brain communication. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 56, 140-155.	4.1	500
24	Behavioral and molecular processing of visceral pain in the brain of mice: impact of colitis and psychological stress. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 177.	2.0	39
25	The homeostatic role of neuropeptide <scp>Y</scp> in immune function and its impact on mood and behaviour. Acta Physiologica, 2015, 213, 603-627.	3.8	113
26	Dextran sulfate sodium-induced colitis alters stress-associated behaviour and neuropeptide gene expression in the amygdala-hippocampus network of mice. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 9970.	3.3	62
27	Toll-like receptor 4 contributes to the inhibitory effect of morphine on colonic motility in vitro and in vivo. Scientific Reports, 2015, 5, 9499.	3.3	24
28	Neuroimmune pharmacological approaches. Current Opinion in Pharmacology, 2015, 25, 13-22.	3.5	40
29	Synergistic effects of NOD1 or NOD2 and TLR4 activation on mouse sickness behavior in relation to immune and brain activity markers. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 44, 106-120.	4.1	53
30	Repeated predictable stress causes resilience against colitis-induced behavioral changes in mice. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 386.	2.0	48
31	GAL ₃ receptor KO mice exhibit an anxiety-like phenotype. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2014, 111, 7138-7143.	7.1	57
32	Neuropeptides and the Microbiota-Gut-Brain Axis. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2014, 817, 195-219.	1.6	321
33	Neuropeptide <scp>Y</scp> and peptide <scp>YY</scp> protect from weight loss caused by <scp>B</scp>acille <scp>C</scp>almetteâ€“<scp>G</scp>uÃ©rin in mice. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 170, 1014-1026.	5.4	15
34	Association of Cardiorespiratory Fitness and Morphological Brain Changes in the Elderly: Results of the Austrian Stroke Prevention Study. Neurodegenerative Diseases, 2012, 10, 135-137.	1.4	38
35	Neuropeptide Y, peptide YY and pancreatic polypeptide in the gutâ€“brain axis. Neuropeptides, 2012, 46, 261-274.	2.2	390
36	Bacterial peptidoglycan primes the immune system leading to increased sickness in response to lipopolysaccharide. BMC Pharmacology & Toxicology, 2012, 13, .	2.4	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Bacterial peptidoglycan enhances sickness behaviour induced by bacterial lipopolysaccharide. BMC Pharmacology, 2011, 11, .	0.4	0