Antonio P Carobrez

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

66 papers	3,634 citations	136950 32 h-index	133252 59 g-index
73 all docs	73 docs citations	73 times ranked	3286 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Dexamethasone impairs encoding and expression of aversive conditioning promoted by pentylenetetrazole. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2020, 31, 435-447.	1.7	0
2	Inactivation of the dorsolateral periaqueductal gray matter impairs the promoting influence of stress on fear memory during retrieval. Brain Structure and Function, 2019, 224, 3117-3132.	2.3	5
3	Periaqueductal gray glutamatergic, cannabinoid and vanilloid receptor interplay in defensive behavior and aversive memory formation. Neuropharmacology, 2018, 135, 399-411.	4.1	22
4	The periaqueductal gray and primal emotional processing critical to influence complex defensive responses, fear learning and reward seeking. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2017, 76, 39-47.	6.1	105
5	Acquisition and expression of fear memories are distinctly modulated along the dorsolateral periaqueductal gray axis of rats exposed to predator odor. Behavioural Brain Research, 2016, 315, 160-167.	2.2	18
6	Olfactory instruction for fear: neural system analysis. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 276.	2.8	27
7	Paradoxical mineralocorticoid receptor-mediated effect in fear memory encoding and expression of rats submitted to an olfactory fear conditioning task. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 79, 201-211.	4.1	28
8	Anxiogenic-like profile of Wistar adult rats based on the pilocarpine model: an animal model for trait anxiety?. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 227, 209-219.	3.1	18
9	Systemic or intra-prelimbic cortex infusion of prazosin impairs fear memory reconsolidation. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 244, 137-141.	2.2	32
10	Dorsolateral periaqueductal gray stimulation prior to retrieval potentiates a contextual fear memory in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 237, 76-81.	2.2	6
11	Enhanced noradrenergic activity potentiates fear memory consolidation and reconsolidation by differentially recruiting Î±1- and Î²-adrenergic receptors. Learning and Memory, 2013, 20, 210-219.	1.3	93
12	Sex differences in fear memory and extinction of mice with forebrainâ€specific disruption of the mineralocorticoid receptor. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 36, 3096-3102.	2.6	61
13	The Dorsolateral Periaqueductal Gray and Its Role in Mediating Fear Learning to Life Threatening Events. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e50361.	2.5	51
14	Acquisition of Pavlovian Fear Conditioning Using Î²-Adrenoceptor Activation of the Dorsal Premammillary Nucleus as an Unconditioned Stimulus to Mimic Live Predator-Threat Exposure. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 926-939.	5.4	36
15	The dorsal periaqueductal gray modulates the increased fear-like behavior exhibited by experienced rats in the elevated plus-maze. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 206, 120-126.	2.2	11
16	Impairment of contextual conditioned fear extinction after microinjection of alpha-1-adrenergic blocker prazosin into the medial prefrontal cortex. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 211, 89-95.	2.2	29
17	Activity in prelimbic cortex is required for adjusting the anxiety response level during the elevated plus-maze retest. Neuroscience, 2010, 170, 214-222.	2.3	57
18	Role of beta-adrenergic receptors in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex during contextual fear extinction in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2010, 94, 318-328.	1.9	49

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19	P.1.g.024 The influence of corticosteroid receptors on olfactory fear conditioning. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 20, S322.	0.7	0
20	P.4.b.016 Ventromedial prefrontal cortex activity is required for anxiety expression: distinct neurochemical mechanisms evidence. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 20, S538-S539.	0.7	3
21	Neuroanatomy of Anxiety. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2009, 2, 77-96.	1.7	93
22	Olfactory fear conditioning paradigm in rats: Effects of midazolam, propranolol or scopolamine. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2009, 91, 32-40.	1.9	61
23	Pentylenetetrazole as an unconditioned stimulus for olfactory and contextual fear conditioning in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2009, 92, 512-518.	1.9	18
24	P.4.b.006 Atenolol impairs the acquisition and expression of olfactory fear conditioning in rats. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2009, 19, S599-S600.	0.7	1
25	Sensing danger through the olfactory system: The role of the hypothalamic dorsal premammillary nucleus. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2008, 32, 1228-1235.	6.1	52
26	Aversive learning as a mechanism for lack of repeated anxiolytic-like effect in the elevated plus-maze. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2008, 90, 545-550.	2.9	29
27	Activation of dorsal periaqueductal gray by glycine produces long lasting hyponociception in rats without overt defensive behaviors. Life Sciences, 2008, 83, 118-121.	4.3	10
28	Frequency of climbing behavior as a predictor of altered motor activity in rat forced swimming test. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 445, 170-173.	2.1	31
29	Interplay between glutamate and serotonin within the dorsal periaqueductal gray modulates anxiety-related behavior of rats exposed to the elevated plus-maze. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 194, 181-186.	2.2	22
30	P.4.f.005 Beta-adrenergic blockade impairs fear extinction in rats: role of the medial prefrontal cortex. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 18, S503.	0.7	0
31	New Perspectives on Î²-Adrenergic Mediation of Innate and Learned Fear Responses to Predator Odor. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 13296-13302.	3.6	54
32	Chapter 4.3 Modulation of anxiety behaviors by 5-HT-interacting drugs. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2008, , 241-268.	0.7	5
33	Distinct ventral and dorsal hippocampus AP5 anxiolytic effects revealed in the elevated plus-maze task in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 88, 177-185.	1.9	59
34	P.1.c.030 Antidepressant treatment reduces fos-like immunoreactivity in different regions of periaqueductal gray matter. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 16, S239-S240.	0.7	0
35	P.1.d.012 Propranolol restores the anxiolytic action of midazolan during the retest in the elevated plus maze test. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 16, S256.	0.7	0
36	Antidepressant treatment reduces Fos-like immunoreactivity induced by swim stress in different columns of the periaqueductal gray matter. Brain Research Bulletin, 2006, 70, 414-421.	3.0	26

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37	Elevated T-maze evaluation of anxiety and memory effects of NMDA/glycine-B site ligands injected into the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter and the superior colliculus of rats. Neuropharmacology, 2006, 51, 203-212.	4.1	16
38	Ethological and temporal analyses of anxiety-like behavior: The elevated plus-maze model 20 years on. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2005, 29, 1193-1205.	6.1	788
39	Structure of the rat behaviour in the forced swimming test. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 158, 243-250.	2.2	82
40	Pilocarpine prevents age-related spatial learning impairments in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 158, 263-268.	2.2	20
41	Enhanced dorsolateral periaqueductal gray activity counteracts the anxiolytic response to midazolam on the elevated plus-maze Trial 2 in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 162, 99-107.	2.2	22
42	Organization of single components of defensive behaviors within distinct columns of periaqueductal gray matter of the rat: role of N-METHYL-d-aspartic acid glutamate receptors. Neuroscience, 2004, 125, 71-89.	2.3	125
43	Scopolamine given pre-Trial 1 prevents the one-trial tolerance phenomenon in the elevated plus-maze Trial 2. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2004, 15, 45-54.	1.7	40
44	Anxiolytic-like effects of NMDA/glycine-B receptor ligands are abolished during the elevated plus-maze trial 2 in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 170, 335-342.	3.1	39
45	Lack of midazolam-induced anxiolysis in the plus-maze Trial 2 is dependent on the length of Trial 1. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 74, 395-400.	2.9	40
46	Elevated T-maze as an animal model of memory: effects of scopolamine. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2002, 13, 139-148.	1.7	39
47	Dorsal periaqueductal gray matter inhibits passive coping strategy elicited by forced swimming stress in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 335, 87-90.	2.1	16
48	Behavioral profile of rats submitted to session 1-session 2 in the elevated plus-maze during diurnal/nocturnal phases and under different illumination conditions. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 132, 135-143.	2.2	92
49	Prior maze experience required to alter midazolam effects in rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 72, 449-455.	2.9	59
50	Anxiolytic effects of ethanol and phenobarbital are abolished in test-experienced rats submitted to the elevated plus maze. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 963-969.	2.9	61
51	The brain decade in debate: II. Panic or anxiety? From animal models to a neurobiological basis. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2001, 34, 145-154.	1.5	21
52	Modulation of defensive behavior by periaqueductal gray NMDA/glycine-B receptor. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2001, 25, 697-709.	6.1	72
53	Previous maze experience required to increase open arms avoidance in rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze model of anxiety. Behavioural Brain Research, 2000, 108, 197-203.	2.2	138
54	Long-lasting inhibitory avoidance acquisition in rats submitted to the elevated T-maze model of anxiety. Behavioural Brain Research, 1999, 101, 59-64.	2.2	23

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55	Effects of glycine or (Â±)-3-amino-l-hydroxy-2-pyrrolidone microinjections along the rostrocaudal axis of the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter on rats' performance in the elevated plus-maze task.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1999, 113, 196-203.	1.2	28
56	Effects of glycine or (Â±)-3-amino-l-hydroxy-2-pyrrolidone microinjections along the rostrocaudal axis of the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter on rats' performance in the elevated plus-maze task.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1999, 113, 196-203.	1.2	6
57	NMDA-coupled periaqueductal gray glycine receptors modulate anxioselective drug effects on plus-maze performance. Behavioural Brain Research, 1998, 90, 157-165.	2.2	34
58	Individual Housing From Rearing Modifies the Performance of Young Rats on the Elevated Plus-Maze Apparatus. Physiology and Behavior, 1996, 60, 1391-1396.	2.1	76
59	Anxiogenic-like effect of glycine and d-serine microinjected into dorsal periaqueductal gray matter of rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 189, 93-96.	2.1	39
60	Anxiolytic effect of glycine antagonists microinjected into the dorsal periaqueductal grey. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 113, 565-569.	3.1	48
61	Influence of gender and age on performance of rats in the elevated plus maze apparatus. Behavioural Brain Research, 1993, 56, 177-180.	2.2	210
62	MK-801 produces a reduction in anxiety-related antipredator defensiveness in male and female rats and a gender-dependent increase in locomotor behavior. Psychopharmacology, 1992, 108, 352-362.	3.1	77
63	Anxiolytic effect in the elevated plus-maze of the NMDA receptor antagonist AP7 microinjected into the dorsal periaqueductal grey. Psychopharmacology, 1991, 103, 91-94.	3.1	137
64	Sex effects in defensive behavior: Baseline differences and drug interactions. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1991, 15, 461-468.	6.1	131
65	The 5-HT puzzle: a creative analysis. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 1991, 5, 330-331.	4.0	0
66	Neuroeffector mechanisms of the defense reaction in the rat. Physiology and Behavior, 1983, 31, 439-444.	2.1	27