Monika Fleshner

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

167 papers	14,232 citations	16451 64 h-index	20961 115 g-index
171 all docs	171 docs citations	171 times ranked	14077 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	SARS-CoV-2 spike S1 subunit induces neuroinflammatory, microglial and behavioral sickness responses: Evidence of PAMP-like properties. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2022, 100, 267-277.	4.1	86
2	A Prebiotic Diet Alters the Fecal Microbiome and Improves Sleep in Response to Sleep Disruption in Rats. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2022, 16, .	2.8	6
3	Immunization with a heat-killed bacterium, <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> NCTC 11659, prevents the development of cortical hyperarousal and a PTSD-like sleep phenotype after sleep disruption and acute stress in mice. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	9
4	Those we have lost: Dr. Mark L. Laudenslager. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2021, 124, 105126.	2.7	0
5	114 Stability of Gut Microbiome Alpha Diversity During Combined Sleep Restriction and Circadian Misalignment. Sleep, 2021, 44, A46-A47.	1.1	1
6	Mentorship Memoriam: Mark Laudenslager, PhD. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 94, 18.	4.1	0
7	Ruminiclostridium 5, Parabacteroides distasonis, and bile acid profile are modulated by prebiotic diet and associate with facilitated sleep/clock realignment after chronic disruption of rhythms. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2021, 97, 150-166.	4.1	34
8	Bidirectional gutâ€microbialÂmediatedâ€brain signaling: A new player in stress physiology? (Commentary on) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlo	2.6	1
9	Dietary prebiotics alter novel microbial dependent fecal metabolites that improve sleep. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 3848.	3.3	46
10	Repeated sleep disruption in mice leads to persistent shifts in the fecal microbiome and metabolome. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0229001.	2.5	56
11	Effects of Immunization With the Soil-Derived Bacterium Mycobacterium vaccae on Stress Coping Behaviors and Cognitive Performance in a â€œTwo Hitâ€• Stressor Model. Frontiers in Physiology, 2020, 11, 524833.	2.8	9
12	Repeated sleep disruption in mice leads to persistent shifts in the fecal microbiome and metabolome. , 2020, 15, e0229001.		0
13	Repeated sleep disruption in mice leads to persistent shifts in the fecal microbiome and metabolome. , 2020, 15, e0229001.		0
14	Repeated sleep disruption in mice leads to persistent shifts in the fecal microbiome and metabolome. , 2020, 15, e0229001.		0
15	0110 Within-subject Consistency Of Increased Interleukin-6 Levels In Response To Combined Sleep Restriction And Circadian Misalignment In Humans. Sleep, 2019, 42, A45-A46.	1.1	0
16	Trait-like vulnerability of higher-order cognition and ability to maintain wakefulness during combined sleep restriction and circadian misalignment. Sleep, 2019, 42, .	1.1	12
17	Voluntary wheel running: a useful rodent model for investigating mechanisms of stress robustness and exercise motivation. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2019, 28, 78-84.	3.9	25
18	0230 Preimmunization With a Non-pathogenic Bacterium Mycobacterium vaccae NCTC11659 Prevents the Development of Cortical Hyperarousal and a PTSD-like Sleep Phenotype Following Sleep Disruption Plus Acute Stress in Mice.. Sleep, 2019, 42, A94-A95.	1.1	3

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19	Feeding the developing brain: Juvenile rats fed diet rich in prebiotics and bioactive milk fractions exhibit reduced anxiety-related behavior and modified gene expression in emotion circuits. Neuroscience Letters, 2018, 677, 103-109.	2.1	39
20	Exercise increases mTOR signaling in brain regions involved in cognition and emotional behavior. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 323, 56-67.	2.2	71
21	Exosomes, DAMPs and miRNA: Features of Stress Physiology and Immune Homeostasis. Trends in Immunology, 2017, 38, 768-776.	6.8	156
22	Early life diets with prebiotics and bioactive milk fractions attenuate the impact of stress on learned helplessness behaviours and alter gene expression within neural circuits important for stress resistance. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2017, 45, 342-357.	2.6	63
23	Danger Signals and Inflammasomes: Stress-Evoked Sterile Inflammation in Mood Disorders. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 42, 36-45.	5.4	160
24	A Single Bout of Fasting (24â€‰h) Reduces Basal Cytokine Expression and Minimally Impacts the Sterile Inflammatory Response in the White Adipose Tissue of Normal Weight F344 Rats. Mediators of Inflammation, 2016, 2016, 1-13.	3.0	11
25	Neurochemical and behavioural indices of exercise reward are independent of exercise controllability. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 43, 1190-1202.	2.6	53
26	Exercise and Prebiotics Produce Stress Resistance. International Review of Neurobiology, 2016, 131, 165-191.	2.0	9
27	Immunization with a heat-killed preparation of the environmental bacterium <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> promotes stress resilience in mice. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113, E3130-9.	7.1	186
28	Influence of daily social stimulation on behavioral and physiological outcomes in an animal model of <scp>PTSD</scp>. Brain and Behavior, 2016, 6, e00458.	2.2	18
29	Prior voluntary wheel running attenuates neuropathic pain. Pain, 2016, 157, 2012-2023.	4.2	105
30	Wheel running improves REM sleep and attenuates stress-induced flattening of diurnal rhythms in F344 rats. Stress, 2016, 19, 312-324.	1.8	19
31	Earlyâ€life exercise may promote lasting brain and metabolic health through gut bacterial metabolites. Immunology and Cell Biology, 2016, 94, 151-157.	2.3	42
32	Dietary Prebiotics and Bioactive Milk Fractions Improve NREM Sleep, Enhance REM Sleep Rebound and Attenuate the Stress-Induced Decrease in Diurnal Temperature and Gut Microbial Alpha Diversity. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 10, 240.	2.0	67
33	Exercise Is More Effective at Altering Gut Microbial Composition and Producing Stable Changes in Lean Mass in Juvenile versus Adult Male F344 Rats. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125889.	2.5	150
34	Influence of sleep deprivation and circadian misalignment on cortisol, inflammatory markers, and cytokine balance. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 47, 24-34.	4.1	331
35	Psychosocial predator-based animal model of PTSD produces physiological and behavioral sequelae and a traumatic memory four months following stress onset. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 147, 183-192.	2.1	52
36	Voluntary exercise during extinction of auditory fear conditioning reduces the relapse of fear associated with potentiated activity of striatal direct pathway neurons. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2015, 125, 224-235.	1.9	26

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37	Exosomes in fetal bovine serum dampen primary macrophage IL-1Î^2 response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) challenge. Immunology Letters, 2015, 163, 187-192.	2.5	45
38	Running Reduces Uncontrollable Stress-Evoked Serotonin and Potentiates Stress-Evoked Dopamine Concentrations in the Rat Dorsal Striatum. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0141898.	2.5	41
39	A Prebiotic Blend of Polydextrose and Galactooligosaccharides with Bioactive Whey Protein Fractions Ameliorates Stressâ€evoked Disruptions in Sleep States. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 754.17.	0.5	0
40	Neuronal-Glial Mechanisms of Exercise-Evoked Stress Robustness. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2014, 18, 1-12.	1.7	13
41	Wheel running alters patterns of uncontrollable stress-induced cfos mRNA expression in rat dorsal striatum direct and indirect pathways: A possible role for plasticity in adenosine receptors. Behavioural Brain Research, 2014, 272, 252-263.	2.2	21
42	Repeated fearâ€induced diurnal rhythm disruptions predict <scp>PTSD</scp>â€like sensitized physiological acute stress responses in <scp>F</scp>344 rats. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 211, 447-465.	3.8	31
43	Repeated Exposure to Conditioned Fear Stress Increases Anxiety and Delays Sleep Recovery Following Exposure to an Acute Traumatic Stressor. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2014, 5, 146.	2.6	25
44	Adrenergic and glucocorticoid modulation of the sterile inflammatory response. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2014, 36, 183-192.	4.1	28
45	Six weeks of voluntary wheel running modulates inflammatory protein (MCP-1, IL-6, and IL-10) and DAMP (Hsp72) responses to acute stress in white adipose tissue of lean rats. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2014, 39, 87-98.	4.1	49
46	Exosomes: An emerging factor in stress-induced immunomodulation. Seminars in Immunology, 2014, 26, 394-401.	5.6	98
47	Exercise, Energy Intake, Glucose Homeostasis, and the Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 15139-15149.	3.6	117
48	Acute Stressor Exposure Modifies Plasma Exosome-Associated Heat Shock Protein 72 (Hsp72) and microRNA (miR-142-5p and miR-203). PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e108748.	2.5	57
49	MARCKS-ED Peptide as a Curvature and Lipid Sensor. ACS Chemical Biology, 2013, 8, 218-225.	3.4	54
50	Multivalency amplifies the selection and affinity of bradykinin-derived peptides for lipid nanovesicles. Molecular BioSystems, 2013, 9, 2005.	2.9	19
51	Stress-evoked sterile inflammation, danger associated molecular patterns (DAMPs), microbial associated molecular patterns (MAMPs) and the inflammasome. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 27, 1-7.	4.1	107
52	Differential effectiveness of tianeptine, clonidine and amitriptyline in blocking traumatic memory expression, anxiety and hypertension in an animal model of PTSD. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 44, 1-16.	4.8	55
53	Effects of stressor controllability on diurnal physiological rhythms. Physiology and Behavior, 2013, 112-113, 32-39.	2.1	22
54	Exerciseâ€induced stress resistance is independent of exercise controllability and the medial prefrontal cortex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 37, 469-478.	2.6	55

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55	The inflammasome and danger associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) are implicated in cytokine and chemokine responses following stressor exposure. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 28, 54-62.	4.1	135
56	Microarray analyses reveal novel targets of exercise-induced stress resistance in the dorsal raphe nucleus. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 37.	2.0	13
57	Stress-induced facilitation of host response to bacterial challenge in F344 rats is dependent on extracellular heat shock protein 72 and independent of alpha beta T cells. Stress, 2012, 15, 637-646.	1.8	19
58	Psychosocial animal model of PTSD produces a long-lasting traumatic memory, an increase in general anxiety and PTSD-like glucocorticoid abnormalities. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2012, 37, 1531-1545.	2.7	103
59	The impact of acute-stressor exposure on splenic innate immunity: A gene expression analysis. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2012, 26, 142-149.	4.1	15
60	The protective effects of voluntary exercise against the behavioral consequences of uncontrollable stress persist despite an increase in anxiety following forced cessation of exercise. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 233, 314-321.	2.2	64
61	Interleukin-1 beta: a potential link between stress and the development of visceral obesity. BMC Physiology, 2012, 12, 8.	3.6	45
62	5-HT2C Receptors in the Basolateral Amygdala and Dorsal Striatum Are a Novel Target for the Anxiolytic and Antidepressant Effects of Exercise. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e46118.	2.5	63
63	Commensal Bacteria and MAMPs Are Necessary for Stress-Induced Increases in IL-1Î² and IL-18 but Not IL-6, IL-10 or MCP-1. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e50636.	2.5	71
64	Physiological Consequences of Repeated Exposures to Conditioned Fear. Behavioral Sciences (Basel,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf	2.1	17
65	Detection of Highly Curved Membrane Surfaces Using a Cyclic Peptide Derived from Synaptotagmin-I. ACS Chemical Biology, 2012, 7, 1629-1635.	3.4	31
66	Differential expression of molecular markers of synaptic plasticity in the hippocampus, prefrontal cortex, and amygdala in response to spatial learning, predator exposure, and stressâ€induced amnesia. Hippocampus, 2012, 22, 577-589.	1.9	60
67	Brain Activation Patterns at Exhaustion in Rats That Differ in Inherent Exercise Capacity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e45415.	2.5	11
68	The neurobiology of the stress-resistant brain. Stress, 2011, 14, 498-502.	1.8	73
69	The gut microbiota: A new player in the innate immune stress response?. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 395-396.	4.1	12
70	Long-term voluntary wheel running is rewarding and produces plasticity in the mesolimbic reward pathway. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 217, 354-362.	2.2	296
71	Voluntary wheel running produces resistance to inescapable stress-induced potentiation of morphine conditioned place preference. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 219, 378-381.	2.2	29
72	Prior laparotomy or corticosterone potentiates lipopolysaccharide-induced fever and sickness behaviors. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2011, 239, 53-60.	2.3	23

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73	Exercise, Stress Resistance, and Central Serotonergic Systems. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2011, 39, 140-149.	3.0	137
74	Position statement. Part one: Immune function and exercise. Exercise Immunology Review, 2011, 17, 6-63.	0.4	876
75	Stress rapidly increases alpha 1d adrenergic receptor mRNA in the rat dentate gyrus. Brain Research, 2010, 1323, 109-118.	2.2	15
76	Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Axis Responses to Lowâ€Intensity Stressors are Reduced After Voluntary Wheel Running in Rats. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2010, 22, 872-888.	2.6	61
77	5-Hydroxytryptamine 2C Receptors in the Basolateral Amygdala Are Involved in the Expression of Anxiety After Uncontrollable Traumatic Stress. Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 67, 339-345.	1.3	173
78	Lesions of the basolateral amygdala reverse the long-lasting interference with shuttle box escape produced by uncontrollable stress. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 211, 71-76.	2.2	19
79	In Vivo Tissue Source and Releasing Signal for Endogenous Extracellular Hsp72. Heat Shock Proteins, 2010, , 193-215.	0.2	3
80	A behavioral analysis of the impact of voluntary physical activity on hippocampusâ€dependent contextual conditioning. Hippocampus, 2009, 19, 988-1001.	1.9	87
81	The effects of the selective 5-HT2C receptor antagonist SB 242084 on learned helplessness in male Fischer 344 rats. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 203, 665-675.	3.1	31
82	Exercise and Stress Resistance: Neural-Immune Mechanisms. , 2009, , 87-107.		1
83	Anxiety-like behaviors produced by acute fluoxetine administration in male Fischer 344 rats are prevented by prior exercise. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 199, 209-222.	3.1	42
84	Exercise, Learned Helplessness, and the Stress-Resistant Brain. NeuroMolecular Medicine, 2008, 10, 81-98.	3.4	133
85	Neuroplasticity of Dopamine Circuits After Exercise: Implications for Central Fatigue. NeuroMolecular Medicine, 2008, 10, 67-80.	3.4	198
86	Role of central Î²-adrenergic receptors in regulating proinflammatory cytokine responses to a peripheral bacterial challenge. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2008, 22, 1078-1086.	4.1	52
87	Pre-training administration of tianeptine, but not propranolol, protects hippocampus-dependent memory from being impaired by predator stress. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 18, 87-98.	0.7	36
88	Acute episodes of predator exposure in conjunction with chronic social instability as an animal model of post-traumatic stress disorder. Stress, 2008, 11, 259-281.	1.8	139
89	Acute predator stress impairs the consolidation and retrieval of hippocampus-dependent memory in male and female rats. Learning and Memory, 2008, 15, 271-280.	1.3	145
90	Chronic voluntary wheel running facilitates corticosterone response habituation to repeated audiogenic stress exposure in male rats. Stress, 2008, 11, 425-437.	1.8	58

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91	Tianeptine: An Antidepressant with Memory-Protective Properties. Current Neuropharmacology, 2008, 6, 311-321.	2.9	31
92	Therapeutic effects of exercise: Wheel running reverses stress-induced interference with shuttle box escape.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2007, 121, 992-1000.	1.2	65
93	Short-term treadmill running in the rat: what kind of stressor is it?. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2007, 103, 1979-1985.	2.5	103
94	The effects of 40 hours of total sleep deprivation on inflammatory markers in healthy young adults. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2007, 21, 1050-1057.	4.1	259
95	Endogenous Extracellular Hsp72 Release Is an Adaptive Feature of the Acute Stress Response. , 2007, , 1013-1034.		1
96	Extracellular Hsp 72: A Double-Edged Sword for Host Defense. , 2007, , 235-263.		6
97	Elevated central monoamine receptor mRNA in rats bred for high endurance capacity: Implications for central fatigue. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 174, 132-142.	2.2	39
98	Permissive Influence of Stress in the Expression of a U-Shaped Relationship between Serum Corticosterone Levels and Spatial Memory Errors in Rats. Dose-Response, 2006, 4, dose-response.0.	1.6	54
99	Extracellular heat shock protein 72 is a marker of the stress protein response in acute lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2006, 291, L354-L361.	2.9	64
100	Releasing signals, secretory pathways, and immune function of endogenous extracellular heat shock protein 72. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2006, 79, 425-434.	3.3	220
101	Adrenergic receptors mediate stress-induced elevations in extracellular Hsp72. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2005, 99, 1789-1795.	2.5	100
102	Resting Cellular and Physiological Effects of Freewheel Running. Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, 2005, 37, 79-83.	0.4	8
103	Physical Activity and Stress Resistance: Sympathetic Nervous System Adaptations Prevent Stress-Induced Immunosuppression. Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, 2005, 33, 120-126.	3.0	72
104	The consequences of uncontrollable stress are sensitive to duration of prior wheel running. Brain Research, 2005, 1033, 164-178.	2.2	121
105	Endogenous extra-cellular heat shock protein 72: Releasing signal(s) and function. International Journal of Hyperthermia, 2005, 21, 457-471.	2.5	98
106	Translational research using in vivo measures of primary antibody responses. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2005, 19, 309-310.	4.1	2
107	Wheel running alters serotonin (5-HT) transporter, 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B, and alpha1b-adrenergic receptor mRNA in the rat raphe nuclei. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 57, 559-568.	1.3	121
108	The 1- to 2-Hz oscillations in muscle force are exacerbated by stress, especially in older adults. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 97, 225-235.	2.5	91

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109	Psychoneuroimmunology: Then and Now. Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience Reviews, 2004, 3, 114-130.	3.9	52
110	Cat exposure induces both intra- and extracellular Hsp72: the role of adrenal hormones. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2004, 29, 1142-1152.	2.7	115
111	Differential expression of 5HT-1A, ?1b adrenergic, CRF-R1, and CRF-R2 receptor mRNA in serotonergic, ?-aminobutyric acidergic, and catecholaminergic cells of the rat dorsal raphe nucleus. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2004, 474, 364-378.	1.6	187
112	HIV-1 gp120 Stimulates proinflammatory cytokine-mediated pain facilitation via activation of nitric oxide synthase-I (nNOS). Pain, 2004, 110, 517-530.	4.2	90
113	Influence of age and physical activity on the primary in vivo antibody and T cell-mediated responses in men. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2004, 97, 491-498.	2.5	101
114	Complement activation in a model of chronic fatigue syndrome. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, 2003, 112, 397-403.	2.9	70
115	Emotion-Induced Amnesia in Rats: Working Memory-Specific Impairment, Corticosterone-Memory Correlation, and Fear Versus Arousal Effects on Memory. Learning and Memory, 2003, 10, 326-336.	1.3	148
116	Voluntary freewheel running selectively modulates catecholamine content in peripheral tissue and c-fos expression in the central sympathetic circuit following exposure to uncontrollable stress in rats. Neuroscience, 2003, 120, 269-281.	2.3	74
117	Stressor Exposure Produces Long-term Reductions in Antigen-specific T and B Cell Responses. Stress, 2003, 6, 259-267.	1.8	15
118	Habitual physical activity facilitates stress-induced HSP72 induction in brain, peripheral, and immune tissues. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2003, 284, R520-R530.	1.8	73
119	Stress-induced extracellular Hsp72 is a functionally significant danger signal to the immune system. Cell Stress and Chaperones, 2003, 8, 272.	2.9	183
120	Freewheel Running Prevents Learned Helplessness/Behavioral Depression: Role of Dorsal Raphe Serotonergic Neurons. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 2889-2898.	3.6	316
121	Increased serum nIgM in voluntarily physically active rats: a potential role for B-1 cells. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 94, 660-667.	2.5	19
122	B-1 cell (CD5+/CD11b+) numbers and nIgM levels are elevated in physically active vs. sedentary rats. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2003, 95, 199-206.	2.5	19
123	Can exercise stress facilitate innate immunity? A functional role for stress-induced extracellular Hsp72. Exercise Immunology Review, 2003, 9, 6-24.	0.4	35
124	Elevated IL-1Î² contributes to antibody suppression produced by stress. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2002, 93, 207-215.	2.5	42
125	Acute stress decreases inflammation at the site of infection. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 77, 291-299.	2.1	41
126	Acute stressor exposure facilitates innate immunity more in physically active than in sedentary rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 282, R1680-R1686.	1.8	35

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127	Voluntary physical activity prevents stress-induced behavioral depression and anti-KLH antibody suppression. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 281, R484-R489.	1.8	85
128	Interleukin-6 response to exercise and high-altitude exposure: influence of Î±-adrenergic blockade. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 91, 2143-2149.	2.5	98
129	Activation of the arousal response can impair performance on a simple motor task. Journal of Applied Physiology, 2001, 91, 821-831.	2.5	76
130	The immune system and memory consolidation: a role for the cytokine IL-1Î². Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2001, 25, 29-41.	6.1	305
131	Endogenous Glucocorticoids Play a Positive Regulatory Role in the Anti-Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin In Vivo Antibody Response. Journal of Immunology, 2001, 166, 3813-3819.	0.8	46
132	Timecourse and corticosterone sensitivity of the brain, pituitary, and serum interleukin-1Î² protein response to acute stress. Brain Research, 2000, 859, 193-201.	2.2	132
133	Treadmill running produces both positive and negative physiological adaptations in Sprague-Dawley rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R1321-R1329.	1.8	255
134	Effects of vagotomy on serum endotoxin, cytokines, and corticosterone after intraperitoneal lipopolysaccharide. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 278, R331-R336.	1.8	64
135	Effects of vagotomy on lipopolysaccharide-induced brain interleukin-1Î² protein in rats. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2000, 85, 119-126.	2.8	66
136	Differential expression of stress proteins in rat myocardium after free wheel or treadmill run training. Journal of Applied Physiology, 1999, 86, 1696-1701.	2.5	100
137	Exposing Rats to a Predator Blocks Primed Burst Potentiation in the Hippocampus In Vitro. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, RC18-RC18.	3.6	132
138	Acute Stress May Facilitate Recovery from a Subcutaneous Bacterial Challenge. NeuroImmunoModulation, 1999, 6, 344-354.	1.8	55
139	Long-term changes in mineralocorticoid and glucocorticoid receptor occupancy following exposure to an acute stressor. Brain Research, 1999, 847, 211-220.	2.2	64
140	The Enhancement of Hippocampal Primed Burst Potentiation by Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate (DHEAS) is Blocked by Psychological Stress. Stress, 1999, 3, 107-121.	1.8	22
141	The Role of the Vagus Nerve in Cytokineâ€toâ€Brain Communication. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1998, 840, 289-300.	3.8	370
142	The long term acute phase-like responses that follow acute stressor exposure are blocked by alpha-melanocyte stimulating hormone. Brain Research, 1998, 810, 48-58.	2.2	42
143	Selective Effects of Peripheral Lipopolysaccharide Administration on Contextual and Auditory-Cue Fear Conditioning. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1998, 12, 212-229.	4.1	259
144	Bacterial Endotoxin Induces Fos Immunoreactivity in Primary Afferent Neurons of the Vagus Nerve. NeuroImmunoModulation, 1998, 5, 234-240.	1.8	103

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145	Exposure to Acute Stress Induces Brain Interleukin-1Î² Protein in the Rat. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 2239-2246.	3.6	445
146	Acute stressor exposure both suppresses acquired immunity and potentiates innate immunity. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 275, R870-R878.	1.8	48
147	A selective role for corticosterone in contextual-fear conditioning.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 503-511.	1.2	259
148	DHEA-S selectively impairs contextual-fear conditioning: Support for the antiglucocorticoid hypothesis.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1997, 111, 512-517.	1.2	70
149	Type II Glucocorticoid Receptor Antagonists Impair Contextual but Not Auditory-Cue Fear Conditioning in Juvenile Rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 1997, 67, 75-79.	1.9	103
150	Evidence that brief stress may induce the acute phase response in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1997, 273, R1998-R2004.	1.8	56
151	Subdiaphragmatic vagotomy does not prevent fever following intracerebroventricular prostaglandin E2: further evidence for the importance of vagal afferents in immune-to-brain communication. Brain Research, 1997, 766, 240-243.	2.2	32
152	Psychological stress impairs spatial working memory: Relevance to electrophysiological studies of hippocampal function.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1996, 110, 661-672.	1.2	311
153	The neurosteroid dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS) enhances hippocampal primed burst, but not long-term, potentiation. Neuroscience Letters, 1996, 202, 204-208.	2.1	59
154	Macrophage stimulation reduces the cholesterol levels of stressed and unstressed rats. Life Sciences, 1996, 58, 1771-1776.	4.3	6
155	Interleukin-1Î² induced corticosterone elevation and hypothalamic NE depletion is vagally mediated. Brain Research Bulletin, 1995, 37, 605-610.	3.0	186
156	Effects of Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate and Stress on Hippocampal Electrophysiological Plasticity^a. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1995, 774, 304-307.	3.8	21
157	Psychological stress repeatedly blocks hippocampal primed burst potentiation in behaving rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1994, 62, 1-9.	2.2	171
158	Psychoneuroimmunology: The interface between behavior, brain, and immunity.. American Psychologist, 1994, 49, 1004-1017.	4.2	310
159	Stress and Immunity: Of Mice, Monkeys, Models, and Mechanisms. , 1994, , 161-181.		6
160	Opioid and nonopioid interactions in two forms of stress-induced analgesia. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1993, 45, 161-172.	2.9	43
161	Evaluation of a weight management intervention program in adolescents with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 1993, 93, 535-540.	1.1	26
162	A 9L Gliosarcoma Transplantation Model for Studying Adoptive Immunotherapy into the Brains of Conscious Rats. Cell Transplantation, 1992, 1, 307-312.	2.5	23

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163	Inverted-U relationship between the level of peripheral corticosterone and the magnitude of hippocampal primed burst potentiation. Hippocampus, 1992, 2, 421-430.	1.9	616
164	Serum corticosterone level predicts the magnitude of hippocampal primed burst potentiation and depression in urethane-anesthetized rats. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 1991, 19, 301-307.	1.3	65
165	Modulation of hippocampal primed burst potentiation by anesthesia. Brain Research, 1990, 521, 148-152.	2.2	14
166	Adrenalectomy reduces the threshold for hippocampal primed burst potentiation in the anesthetized rat. Brain Research, 1989, 492, 356-360.	2.2	47
167	Constraints on the DHEAS-Induced Enhancement of Hippocampal Function: Non-Linear Dose-Response Functions and DHEAS-Stress Interactions. , 0, , .		0