

# Sergi Ferre

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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285  
papers

22,353  
citations

5896

81  
h-index

11308

136  
g-index

287  
all docs

287  
docs citations

287  
times ranked

11492  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Adenosineâ€“dopamine receptorâ€“receptor interactions as an integrative mechanism in the basal ganglia. Trends in Neurosciences, 1997, 20, 482-487.	8.6	758
2	Presynaptic Control of Striatal Glutamatergic Neurotransmission by Adenosine A1-A2A Receptor Heteromers. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 2080-2087.	3.6	553
3	Stimulation of high-affinity adenosine A2 receptors decreases the affinity of dopamine D2 receptors in rat striatal membranes.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1991, 88, 7238-7241.	7.1	499
4	G Proteinâ€“Coupled Receptor Oligomerization Revisited: Functional and Pharmacological Perspectives. Pharmacological Reviews, 2014, 66, 413-434.	16.0	497
5	Coaggregation, Cointernalization, and Codesensitization of Adenosine A2A Receptors and Dopamine D2Receptors. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2002, 277, 18091-18097.	3.4	450
6	Dopamine D1 and adenosine A1 receptors form functionally interacting heteromeric complexes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2000, 97, 8606-8611.	7.1	419
7	Adenosine A2A-Dopamine D2 Receptor-Receptor Heteromerization. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2003, 278, 46741-46749.	3.4	401
8	An update on the mechanisms of the psychostimulant effects of caffeine. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2008, 105, 1067-1079.	3.9	368
9	Adenosine-dopamine interactions in the brain. Neuroscience, 1992, 51, 501-512.	2.3	350
10	Building a new conceptual framework for receptor heteromers. Nature Chemical Biology, 2009, 5, 131-134.	8.0	349
11	Synergistic interaction between adenosine A2A and glutamate mGlu5 receptors: Implications for striatal neuronal function. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 11940-11945.	7.1	345
12	Adenosine A2A receptors and basal ganglia physiology. Progress in Neurobiology, 2007, 83, 277-292.	5.7	336
13	Molecular Mechanisms and Therapeutical Implications of Intramembrane Receptor/Receptor Interactions among Heptahelical Receptors with Examples from the Striatopallidal GABA Neurons. Pharmacological Reviews, 2003, 55, 509-550.	16.0	306
14	Caffeine Induces Dopamine and Glutamate Release in the Shell of the Nucleus Accumbens. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 6321-6324.	3.6	279
15	Detection of heteromerization of more than two proteins by sequential BRET-FRET. Nature Methods, 2008, 5, 727-733.	19.0	269
16	Noradrenergic modulation of midbrain dopamine cell firing elicited by stimulation of the locus coeruleus in the rat. Journal of Neural Transmission, 1993, 93, 11-25.	2.8	268
17	Integrated events in central dopamine transmission as analyzed at multiple levels. Evidence for intramembrane adenosine A2A/dopamine D2 and adenosine A1/dopamine D1 receptor interactions in the basal ganglia1Published on the World Wide Web on 12 January 1998.1. Brain Research Reviews, 1998, 26, 258-273.	9.0	266
18	Metabotropic glutamate type 5, dopamine D<sub>2</sub> and adenosine A<sub>2a</sub> receptors form higherâ€“order oligomers in living cells. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2009, 109, 1497-1507.	3.9	249

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19	Adenosine receptor–dopamine receptor interactions in the basal ganglia and their relevance for brain function. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 92, 210-217.	2.1	239
20	Amazing Stability of the Arginine~Phosphate Electrostatic Interaction. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2005, 4, 1397-1402.	3.7	233
21	Striatal Adenosine A2A and Cannabinoid CB1 Receptors Form Functional Heteromeric Complexes that Mediate the Motor Effects of Cannabinoids. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 2249-2259.	5.4	229
22	An Update on Adenosine A2A-Dopamine D2 Receptor Interactions: Implications for the Function of G Protein-Coupled Receptors. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2008, 14, 1468-1474.	1.9	229
23	Adenosine-dopamine interactions in the ventral striatum. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 133, 107-120.	3.1	222
24	Identification of Dopamine D1–D3 Receptor Heteromers. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 26016-26025.	3.4	216
25	Adenosine A <sub>2A</sub> and Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> Heteromeric Receptor Complexes and Their Function. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 26, 209-220.	2.3	207
26	Evidence That Sleep Deprivation Downregulates Dopamine D2R in Ventral Striatum in the Human Brain. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 6711-6717.	3.6	203
27	Combining Mass Spectrometry and Pull-Down Techniques for the Study of Receptor Heteromerization. Direct Epitope~Epitope Electrostatic Interactions between Adenosine A2A and Dopamine D2 Receptors. <i>Analytical Chemistry</i> , 2004, 76, 5354-5363.	6.5	195
28	Potential Therapeutic Interest of Adenosine A2A Receptors in Psychiatric Disorders. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2008, 14, 1512-1524.	1.9	181
29	Involvement of Adenosine A1 and A2A Receptors in the Motor Effects of Caffeine after its Acute and Chronic Administration. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 28, 1281-1291.	5.4	177
30	Dopamine D2 and Adenosine A2A Receptors Regulate NMDA-Mediated Excitation in Accumbens Neurons Through A2A–D2 Receptor Heteromerization. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 34, 972-986.	5.4	174
31	Antagonistic interaction between adenosine A2A receptors and dopamine D2 receptors in the ventral striopallidal system. Implications for the treatment of schizophrenia. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 63, 765-773.	2.3	170
32	Past, present and future of A2A adenosine receptor antagonists in the therapy of Parkinson's disease. , 2011, 132, 280-299.		170
33	Sleep Deprivation Decreases Binding of [ <sup>11</sup> C]Raclopride to Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> /D <sub>3</sub> Receptors in the Human Brain. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 8454-8461.	3.6	168
34	Interactions between histamine H3 and dopamine D2 receptors and the implications for striatal function. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2008, 55, 190-197.	4.1	157
35	Nanomolar concentrations of kynurenic acid reduce extracellular dopamine levels in the striatum. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 93, 762-765.	3.9	153
36	Direct involvement of ïf-1 receptors in the dopamine D <sub>1</sub> receptor-mediated effects of cocaine. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 18676-18681.	7.1	153

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37	Adenosine A2A Agonists: A Potential New Type of Atypical Antipsychotic. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 17, 82-91.	5.4	149
38	Mechanisms of the psychostimulant effects of caffeine: implications for substance use disorders. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 1963-1979.	3.1	149
39	Evidence for Adenosine/Dopamine Receptor Interactions Indications for Heteromerization. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 23, S50-S59.	5.4	147
40	Homodimerization of adenosine A2A receptors: qualitative and quantitative assessment by fluorescence and bioluminescence energy transfer. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2003, 88, 726-734.	3.9	139
41	Marked changes in signal transduction upon heteromerization of dopamine D <sub>1</sub> and histamine H <sub>3</sub> receptors. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2009, 157, 64-75.	5.4	138
42	Functional relevance of neurotransmitter receptor heteromers in the central nervous system. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2007, 30, 440-446.	8.6	136
43	Allosteric interactions between agonists and antagonists within the adenosine A <sub>2A</sub> receptor-dopamine D <sub>2</sub> receptor heterotetramer. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2015, 112, E3609-18.	7.1	135
44	Adenosine A1-A2A receptor heteromers: new targets for caffeine in the brain. <i>Frontiers in Bioscience - Landmark</i> , 2008, 13, 2391.	3.0	135
45	Dopamine D1 Receptor-mediated Facilitation of GABAergic Neurotransmission in the Rat Striopeduncular Pathway and its Modulation by Adenosine A1 Receptor-mediated Mechanisms. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 8, 1545-1553.	2.6	134
46	Opposite modulatory roles for adenosine A <sub>1</sub> and A <sub>2A</sub> receptors on glutamate and dopamine release in the shell of the nucleus accumbens. Effects of chronic caffeine exposure. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 88, 1151-1158.	3.9	134
47	Postsynaptic antagonistic interaction between adenosine A <sub>1</sub> and dopamine D <sub>1</sub> receptors. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1994, 6, 73-76.	1.2	133
48	Adenosine A2A-dopamine D <sub>2</sub> receptor heteromers. Targets for neuro-psychiatric disorders. <i>Parkinsonism and Related Disorders</i> , 2004, 10, 265-271.	2.2	132
49	Circadian-Related Heteromerization of Adrenergic and Dopamine D <sub>4</sub> Receptors Modulates Melatonin Synthesis and Release in the Pineal Gland. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2012, 10, e1001347.	5.6	132
50	The Selective mGlu5 Receptor Agonist CHPG Inhibits Quinpirole-Induced Turning in 6-Hydroxydopamine-Lesioned Rats and Modulates the Binding Characteristics of Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> Receptors in the Rat Striatum Interactions with Adenosine A <sub>2A</sub> Receptors. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 25, 505-513.	5.4	130
51	Adenosine A2A receptors in ventral striatum, hypothalamus and nociceptive circuitry. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 83, 332-347.	5.7	130
52	Personality traits and vulnerability or resilience to substance use disorders. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2014, 18, 211-217.	7.8	126
53	Receptor-receptor interactions as an integrative mechanism in nerve cells. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1993, 7, 293-334.	4.0	124
54	Metabotropic glutamate mGlu5 receptor-mediated modulation of the ventral striopallidal GABA pathway in rats. Interactions with adenosine A <sub>2A</sub> and dopamine D <sub>2</sub> receptors. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2002, 324, 154-158.	2.1	124

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55	Adenosine/dopamine interaction: implications for the treatment of Parkinson's disease. <i>Parkinsonism and Related Disorders</i> , 2001, 7, 235-241.	2.2	118
56	Working memory deficits in transgenic rats overexpressing human adenosine A2A receptors in the brain. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 87, 42-56.	1.9	115
57	Striatal Pre- and Postsynaptic Profile of Adenosine A2A Receptor Antagonists. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e16088.	2.5	115
58	Functional Selectivity of Allosteric Interactions within G Protein-Coupled Receptor Oligomers: The Dopamine D <sub>1</sub> -D <sub>3</sub> Receptor Heterotetramer. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 86, 417-429.	2.3	114
59	Reciprocal interactions between adenosine A2A and dopamine D2 receptors in Chinese hamster ovary cells co-transfected with the two receptors. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 1999, 58, 1035-1045.	4.4	113
60	Intramembrane receptor-receptor interactions: a novel principle in molecular medicine. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2007, 114, 49-75.	2.8	113
61	Adenosine-cannabinoid receptor interactions. Implications for striatal function. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 160, 443-453.	5.4	113
62	Neurotransmitter receptor heteromers and their integrative role in "local modules": The striatal spine module. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2007, 55, 55-67.	9.0	112
63	Cocaine Inhibits Dopamine D2 Receptor Signaling via Sigma-1-D2 Receptor Heteromers. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e61245.	2.5	112
64	Dopamine D1-histamine H3 Receptor Heteromers Provide a Selective Link to MAPK Signaling in GABAergic Neurons of the Direct Striatal Pathway. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2011, 286, 5846-5854.	3.4	109
65	Stimulation of adenosine A2 receptors induces catalepsy. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 130, 162-164.	2.1	108
66	Adenosine receptor-mediated modulation of dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens depends on glutamate neurotransmission and N-methyl-d-aspartate receptor stimulation. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2004, 91, 873-880.	3.9	107
67	The GPCR heterotetramer: challenging classical pharmacology. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2015, 36, 145-152.	8.7	106
68	Caffeine increases striatal dopamine D2/D3 receptor availability in the human brain. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2015, 5, e549-e549.	4.8	106
69	Differential glutamate-dependent and glutamate-independent adenosine A1 receptor-mediated modulation of dopamine release in different striatal compartments. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 101, 355-363.	3.9	104
70	Dopamine denervation leads to an increase in the intramembrane interaction between adenosine A2 and dopamine D2 receptors in the neostriatum. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 594, 124-130.	2.2	103
71	Role of the Central Ascending Neurotransmitter Systems in the Psychostimulant Effects of Caffeine. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2010, 20, S35-S49.	2.6	103
72	Evidence for functional pre-coupled complexes of receptor heteromers and adenylyl cyclase. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 1242.	12.8	103

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73	Interactions between Intracellular Domains as Key Determinants of the Quaternary Structure and Function of Receptor Heteromers. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2010, 285, 27346-27359.	3.4	102
74	Adenosine A1 Receptor-mediated Modulation of Dopamine D1 Receptors in Stably Cotransfected Fibroblast Cells. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 4718-4724.	3.4	98
75	Postsynaptic dopamine/adenosine interaction: II. Postsynaptic dopamine agonism and adenosine antagonism of methylxanthines in short-term reserpinized mice. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 192, 31-37.	3.5	95
76	Postsynaptic dopamine/adenosine interaction: I. Adenosine analogues inhibit dopamine D2-mediated behaviour in short-term reserpinized mice. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 192, 25-30.	3.5	94
77	Adenosine A2A receptors modulate the binding characteristics of dopamine D2 receptors in stably cotransfected fibroblast cells. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 316, 325-331.	3.5	91
78	Adenosine Receptor Heteromers and their Integrative Role in Striatal Function. <i>Scientific World Journal</i> , The, 2007, 7, 74-85.	2.1	89
79	Heterodimeric adenosine receptors: a device to regulate neurotransmitter release. <i>Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences</i> , 2006, 63, 2427-2431.	5.4	88
80	Role of central and peripheral adenosine receptors in the cardiovascular responses to intraperitoneal injections of adenosine A <sub>1</sub> and A <sub>2A</sub> subtype receptor agonists. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 144, 642-650.	5.4	87
81	Key Modulatory Role of Presynaptic Adenosine A <sub>2A</sub> Receptors in Cortical Neurotransmission to the Striatal Direct Pathway. <i>Scientific World Journal</i> , The, 2009, 9, 1321-1344.	2.1	86
82	Reducing cannabinoid abuse and preventing relapse by enhancing endogenous brain levels of kynurenic acid. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 16, 1652-1661.	14.8	85
83	New Insights into the Neurobiology of Restless Legs Syndrome. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2019, 25, 113-125.	3.5	85
84	GPCR homomers and heteromers: A better choice as targets for drug development than GPCR monomers?. , 2009, 124, 248-257.		84
85	Basic Concepts in G-Protein-Coupled Receptor Homo- and Heterodimerization. <i>Scientific World Journal</i> , The, 2007, 7, 48-57.	2.1	83
86	Adenosine A2A and group I metabotropic glutamate receptors synergistically modulate the binding characteristics of dopamine D2 receptors in the rat striatum. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1999, 38, 129-140.	4.1	82
87	Electrophysiological and behavioural evidence for an antagonistic modulatory role of adenosine A2A receptors in dopamine D2 receptor regulation in the rat dopamine-denervated striatum. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 12, 4033-4037.	2.6	82
88	Looking for the role of cannabinoid receptor heteromers in striatal function. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2009, 56, 226-234.	4.1	82
89	Dopamine D4 receptor, but not the ADHD-associated D4.7 variant, forms functional heteromers with the dopamine D2S receptor in the brain. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 17, 650-662.	7.9	82
90	Blocking Striatal Adenosine A2A Receptors: A New Strategy for Basal Ganglia Disorders. <i>Recent Patents on CNS Drug Discovery</i> , 2007, 2, 1-21.	0.9	79

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91	Adenosine A2A agonist CGS 21680 decreases the affinity of dopamine D2 receptors for dopamine in human striatum. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2001, 12, 1831-1834.	1.2	78
92	Differential effects of selective adenosine A1 and A2A receptor agonists on dopamine receptor agonist-induced behavioural responses in rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 347, 153-158.	3.5	77
93	Allosteric mechanisms within the adenosine A2A-dopamine D2 receptor heterotetramer. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2016, 104, 154-160.	4.1	77
94	Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> Receptor-Mediated Regulation of Serotonin Extracellular Concentration in the Dorsal Raphe Nucleus of Freely Moving Rats. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1993, 61, 772-775.	3.9	76
95	The Two-State Dimer Receptor Model: A General Model for Receptor Dimers. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 69, 1905-1912.	2.3	76
96	Is experimental catalepsy properly measured?. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1990, 35, 753-757.	2.9	75
97	Regulation of heptaspanning-membrane-receptor function by dimerization and clustering. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2003, 28, 238-243.	7.5	74
98	Role of Electrostatic Interaction in Receptor-Receptor Heteromerization. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 26, 125-132.	2.3	74
99	Essential Control of the Function of the Striatopallidal Neuron by Pre-coupled Complexes of Adenosine A2A-Dopamine D2 Receptor Heterotetramers and Adenylyl Cyclase. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 9, 243.	3.5	73
100	Striatal plasticity at the network level. Focus on adenosine A2A and D2 interactions in models of Parkinson's Disease. <i>Parkinsonism and Related Disorders</i> , 2004, 10, 273-280.	2.2	72
101	Receptor-Receptor Interactions, Receptor Mosaics, and Basic Principles of Molecular Network Organization: Possible Implications for Drug Development. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 26, 193-208.	2.3	72
102	Old and new ways to calculate the affinity of agonists and antagonists interacting with G-protein-coupled monomeric and dimeric receptors: The receptor-dimer cooperativity index. , 2007, 116, 343-354.		70
103	Cross-communication between Gi and Gs in a G-protein-coupled receptor heterotetramer guided by a receptor C-terminal domain. <i>BMC Biology</i> , 2018, 16, 24.	3.8	70
104	Adenosine A1 receptor blockade selectively potentiates the motor effects induced by dopamine D1 receptor stimulation in rodents. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1996, 218, 209-213.	2.1	69
105	Receptor-receptor interactions involving adenosine A1 or dopamine D1 receptors and accessory proteins. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2007, 114, 93-104.	2.8	69
106	Adenosine A1 receptor-dopamine D1 receptor interaction in the rat limbic system: modulation of dopamine D1 receptor antagonist binding sites. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1996, 208, 109-112.	2.1	67
107	A detailed behavioral analysis of the acute motor effects of caffeine in the rat: involvement of adenosine A1 and A2A receptors. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 183, 154-162.	3.1	67
108	The Management of Restless Legs Syndrome: An Updated Algorithm. <i>Mayo Clinic Proceedings</i> , 2021, 96, 1921-1937.	3.0	67



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109	Activation of Adensine A1 and A2A Receptors Modulates Dopamine D2 Receptor-Induced Responses in Stably Transfected Human Neuroblastoma Cells. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2001, 74, 432-439.	3.9	66
110	Cocaine Disrupts Histamine H <sub>3</sub> Receptor Modulation of Dopamine D <sub>1</sub> Receptor Signaling: $\text{H}_3\text{-D}_1\text{-H}_3$ Receptor Complexes as Key Targets for Reducing Cocaine's Effects. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 3545-3558.	3.6	66
111	Orexinâ€Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Receptor Heteromers in the Ventral Tegmental Area as Targets for Cocaine. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 6639-6653.	3.6	66
112	Interactions between Calmodulin, Adenosine A2A, and Dopamine D2 Receptors. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2009, 284, 28058-28068.	3.4	65
113	Psychostimulant pharmacological profile of paraxanthine, the main metabolite of caffeine in humans. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2013, 67, 476-484.	4.1	64
114	Pivotal Role of Adenosine Neurotransmission in Restless Legs Syndrome. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 11, 722.	2.8	64
115	Heteromeric Nicotinic Acetylcholineâ€Dopamine Autoreceptor Complexes Modulate Striatal Dopamine Release. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 35-42.	5.4	63
116	Adenosine A1 and A2A receptor antagonists stimulate motor activity: evidence for an increased effectiveness in aged rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1998, 251, 201-204.	2.1	62
117	Evidence for Noncanonical Neurotransmitter Activation: Norepinephrine as a Dopamine D <sub>2</sub> -Like Receptor Agonist. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 89, 457-466.	2.3	62
118	Dimer-based model for heptaspanning membrane receptors. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2005, 30, 360-366.	7.5	60
119	Câ€proteinâ€coupled receptor heteromers: function and ligand pharmacology. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 153, S90-8.	5.4	60
120	Oligomerization of G-protein-coupled receptors: A reality. <i>Current Opinion in Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 10, 1-5.	3.5	60
121	Alcohol and Caffeine: The Perfect Storm. <i>Journal of Caffeine Research</i> , 2011, 1, 153-162.	0.9	58
122	Involvement of Adenosine A1 and A2A Receptors in the Adenosinergic Modulation of the Discriminative-Stimulus Effects of Cocaine and Methamphetamine in Rats. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2003, 307, 977-986.	2.5	57
123	Molecular mechanisms involved in the adenosine A1 and A2A receptor-induced neuronal differentiation in neuroblastoma cells and striatal primary cultures. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2005, 92, 337-348.	3.9	56
124	How receptor mosaics decode transmitter signals. Possible relevance of cooperativity. <i>Trends in Biochemical Sciences</i> , 2005, 30, 188-193.	7.5	56
125	Interactions among adenosine deaminase, adenosine A1 receptors and dopamine D1 receptors in stably cotransfected fibroblast cells and neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 113, 709-719.	2.3	55
126	Opposing actions of an adenosine A2 receptor agonist and a GTP analogue on the regulation of dopamine D2 receptors in rat neostriatal membranes. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1993, 244, 311-315.	2.6	53



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127	Allosteric Modulation of Dopamine D2Receptors by Homocysteine. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2006, 5, 3077-3083.	3.7	53
128	Cortico-striatal circuits: Novel therapeutic targets for substance use disorders. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2015, 1628, 186-198.	2.2	53
129	Targeting hypersensitive corticostriatal terminals in restless legs syndrome. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2017, 82, 951-960.	5.3	52
130	Intracellular Calcium Levels Determine Differential Modulation of Allosteric Interactions within G Protein-Coupled Receptor Heteromers. <i>Chemistry and Biology</i> , 2014, 21, 1546-1556.	6.0	51
131	Control of glutamate release by complexes of adenosine and cannabinoid receptors. <i>BMC Biology</i> , 2020, 18, 9.	3.8	51
132	Antagonistic A2a/D2receptor interactions in the striatum as a basis for adenosine/dopamine interactions in the central nervous system. <i>Drug Development Research</i> , 1993, 28, 374-380.	2.9	50
133	Reinforcing and neurochemical effects of cannabinoid CB1 receptor agonists, but not cocaine, are altered by an adenosine A2A receptor antagonist. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2011, 16, 405-415.	2.6	50
134	Key role of the dopamine D <sub>4</sub> receptor in the modulation of corticostriatal glutamatergic neurotransmission. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2017, 3, e1601631.	10.3	48
135	Effect of unilateral nucleus basalis lesion on cortical and striatal acetylcholine and dopamine release monitored in vivo with microdialysis. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1990, 110, 172-179.	2.1	47
136	G Protein-Coupled Receptor Heteromers as New Targets for Drug Development. <i>Progress in Molecular Biology and Translational Science</i> , 2010, 91, 41-52.	1.7	46
137	Connectome and molecular pharmacological differences in the dopaminergic system in restless legs syndrome (RLS): plastic changes and neuroadaptations that may contribute to augmentation. <i>Sleep Medicine</i> , 2017, 31, 71-77.	1.6	46
138	Relationship between rotational behaviour induced by apomorphine and caffeine in rats with unilateral lesion of the nigrostriatal pathway. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1989, 28, 407-409.	4.1	45
139	Enabling role of adenosine A1 receptors in adenosine A2A receptor-mediated striatal expression of c-fos. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 18, 296-302.	2.6	45
140	ROLE OF ADENOSINE IN THE CONTROL OF HOMOSYNAPTIC PLASTICITY IN STRIATAL EXCITATORY SYNAPSES. <i>Journal of Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 04, 445-464.	1.7	45
141	Adenosine receptors as markers of brain iron deficiency: Implications for Restless Legs Syndrome. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2016, 111, 160-168.	4.1	45
142	Studies on homocysteine plasma levels in Alzheimer's patients. Relevance for neurodegeneration. <i>Journal of Neural Transmission</i> , 2005, 112, 163-169.	2.8	44
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