Bryan E Kolb

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

310 papers	24,728 citations	7568 77 h-index	8866 145 g-index
322 all docs	322 docs citations	322 times ranked	16384 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Structural plasticity associated with exposure to drugs of abuse. Neuropharmacology, 2004, 47, 33-46.	4.1	1,014
2	Harnessing neuroplasticity for clinical applications. Brain, 2011, 134, 1591-1609.	7.6	907
3	Do rats have a prefrontal cortex?. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 146, 3-17.	2.2	875
4	Functions of the frontal cortex of the rat: A comparative review. Brain Research Reviews, 1984, 8, 65-98.	9.0	790
5	Persistent Structural Modifications in Nucleus Accumbens and Prefrontal Cortex Neurons Produced by Previous Experience with Amphetamine. Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 17, 8491-8497.	3.6	644
6	Alterations in the morphology of dendrites and dendritic spines in the nucleus accumbens and prefrontal cortex following repeated treatment with amphetamine or cocaine. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 11, 1598-1604.	2.6	632
7	A behavioural analysis of spatial localization following electrolytic, kainate- or colchicine-induced damage to the hippocampal formation in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 1983, 7, 133-153.	2.2	569
8	BRAIN PLASTICITY AND BEHAVIOR. Annual Review of Psychology, 1998, 49, 43-64.	17.7	545
9	A method for vibratome sectioning of Golgiâ€“Cox stained whole rat brain. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 1998, 79, 1-4.	2.5	544
10	Spatial mapping: definitive disruption by hippocampal or medial frontal cortical damage in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 1982, 31, 271-276.	2.1	515
11	Experience and the developing prefrontal cortex. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109, 17186-17193.	7.1	447
12	Contributions of cingulate cortex to two forms of spatial learning and memory. Journal of Neuroscience, 1988, 8, 1863-1872.	3.6	432
13	A comparison of the contributions of the frontal and parietal association cortex to spatial localization in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1983, 97, 13-27.	1.2	392
14	Cocaine self-administration alters the morphology of dendrites and dendritic spines in the nucleus accumbens and neocortex. Synapse, 2001, 39, 257-266.	1.2	385
15	Dissociation of the Medial Prefrontal, Posterior Parietal, and Posterior Temporal Cortex for Spatial Navigation and Recognition Memory in the Rat. Cerebral Cortex, 1994, 4, 664-680.	2.9	312
16	Age, Experience and the Changing Brain. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1998, 22, 143-159.	6.1	278
17	Critical period regulation across multiple timescales. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 23242-23251.	7.1	250
18	Plasticity in the neocortex: mechanisms underlying recovery from early brain damage. Progress in Neurobiology, 1989, 32, 235-276.	5.7	248

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Morphine alters the structure of neurons in the nucleus accumbens and neocortex of rats. Synapse, 1999, 33, 160-162.	1.2	245
20	Neural and Behavioral Plasticity Associated with the Transition from Controlled to Escalated Cocaine Use. Biological Psychiatry, 2005, 58, 751-759.	1.3	244
21	Double dissociation of spatial impairments and perseveration following selective prefrontal lesions in rats.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1974, 87, 772-780.	1.8	242
22	Inosine induces axonal rewiring and improves behavioral outcome after stroke. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 9031-9036.	7.1	241
23	Growth Factor-Stimulated Generation of New Cortical Tissue and Functional Recovery after Stroke Damage to the Motor Cortex of Rats. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2007, 27, 983-997.	4.3	232
24	Widespread but regionally specific effects of experimenterâ€•versus selfâ€administered morphine on dendritic spines in the nucleus accumbens, hippocampus, and neocortex of adult rats. Synapse, 2002, 46, 271-279.	1.2	229
25	Behavioural and anatomical studies of the posterior parietal cortex in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 1987, 23, 127-145.	2.2	227
26	Brain plasticity and behaviour in the developing brain. Journal of the Canadian Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2011, 20, 265-76.	0.6	223
27	Amphetamine or cocaine limits the ability of later experience to promote structural plasticity in the neocortex and nucleus accumbens. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 10523-10528.	7.1	207
28	Dissociation of the contributions of the prefrontal cortex and dorsomedial thalamic nucleus to spatially guided behavior in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 1982, 6, 365-378.	2.2	199
29	Environmental Enrichment and Cortical Injury: Behavioral and Anatomical Consequences of Frontal Cortex Lesions. Cerebral Cortex, 1991, 1, 189-198.	2.9	185
30	Juvenile peer play experience and the development of the orbitofrontal and medial prefrontal cortices. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 207, 7-13.	2.2	181
31	Behavior of the rat after removal of the neocortex and hippocampal formation.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1978, 92, 156-175.	1.8	165
32	An analysis of feeding and sensorimotor abilities of rats after decortication.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1981, 95, 85-103.	1.8	164
33	Opposite Effects of Amphetamine Self-administration Experience on Dendritic Spines in the Medial and Orbital Prefrontal Cortex. Cerebral Cortex, 2004, 15, 341-348.	2.9	154
34	A comparison of different models of stroke on behaviour and brain morphology. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 18, 1950-1962.	2.6	153
35	The Location of Persistent Amphetamine-Induced Changes in the Density of Dendritic Spines on Medium Spiny Neurons in the Nucleus Accumbens and Caudate-Putamen. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2003, 28, 1082-1085.	5.4	142
36	The effects of neonatal gonadectomy and prenatal stress on cortical thickness and asymmetry in rats. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1988, 49, 344-360.	2.2	136

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37	Sparing of skilled forelimb reaching and corticospinal projections after neonatal motor cortex removal or hemidecortication in the rat: support for the Kennard doctine. Brain Research, 1988, 451, 97-114.	2.2	132
38	Experience-Associated Structural Events, Subependymal Cellular Proliferative Activity, and Functional Recovery After Injury to the Central Nervous System. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2000, 20, 1513-1528.	4.3	132
39	Sex-Related Differences in Dendritic Branching of Cells in the Prefrontal Cortex of Rats. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 1991, 3, 95-99.	2.6	130
40	Experience-dependent changes in dendritic arbor and spine density in neocortex vary qualitatively with age and sex. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2003, 79, 1-10.	1.9	129
41	Nicotine sensitization increases dendritic length and spine density in the nucleus accumbens and cingulate cortex. Brain Research, 2001, 899, 94-100.	2.2	126
42	Neonatal frontal lesions in the rat: Sparing of learned but not species-typical behavior in the presence of reduced brain weight and cortical thickness.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1981, 95, 863-879.	1.8	120
43	Embryonic and Postnatal Injections of Bromodeoxyuridine Produce Age-Dependent Morphological and Behavioral Abnormalities. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 2337-2346.	3.6	120
44	Stress during development alters dendritic morphology in the nucleus accumbens and prefrontal cortex. Neuroscience, 2012, 216, 103-109.	2.3	120
45	Dendritic Plasticity in the Adult Rat Following Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion and Nogo-A Neutralization. Cerebral Cortex, 2006, 16, 529-536.	2.9	118
46	Brain Plasticity and Behavior. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 2003, 12, 1-5.	5.3	117
47	Nerve growth factor treatment prevents dendritic atrophy and promotes recovery of function after cortical injury. Neuroscience, 1997, 76, 1139-1151.	2.3	110
48	Deficits in allothetic and idiothetic spatial behavior in rats with posterior cingulate cortex lesions. Behavioural Brain Research, 2001, 118, 67-76.	2.2	110
49	Searching for the principles of brain plasticity and behavior. Cortex, 2014, 58, 251-260.	2.4	109
50	Prefrontal cortex and the regulation of food intake in the rat.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1975, 88, 806-815.	1.8	108
51	Sparing of function in rats with early prefrontal cortex lesions. Brain Research, 1978, 151, 135-148.	2.2	108
52	Dissociation of the contributions of the prefrontal, motor, and parietal cortex of the control of movement in the rat: An experimental review.. Canadian Journal of Psychology, 1983, 37, 211-232.	0.8	108
53	Recovery from early cortical damage in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1988, 28, 259-274.	2.2	106
54	Plasticity and functions of the orbital frontal cortex. Brain and Cognition, 2004, 55, 104-115.	1.8	106

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55	Decortication abolishes place but not cue learning in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1984, 11, 123-134.	2.2	105
56	Prenatal stress alters dendritic morphology and synaptic connectivity in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of developing offspring. Synapse, 2012, 66, 308-314.	1.2	105
57	Recovery from early cortical damage in rats. I. Differential behavioral and anatomical effects of frontal lesions at different ages of neural maturation. Behavioural Brain Research, 1987, 25, 205-220.	2.2	104
58	The Netrin Receptor DCC Is Required in the Pubertal Organization of Mesocortical Dopamine Circuitry. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 8381-8394.	3.6	104
59	Principles of plasticity in the developing brain. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2017, 59, 1218-1223.	2.1	104
60	Environmental complexity has different effects on the structure of neurons in the prefrontal cortex versus the parietal cortex or nucleus accumbens. Synapse, 2003, 48, 149-153.	1.2	102
61	Brain plasticity and recovery from early cortical injury. Developmental Psychobiology, 2007, 49, 107-118.	1.6	102
62	Amphetamine-Induced Changes in Dendritic Morphology in Rat Forebrain Correspond to Associative Drug Conditioning Rather than Nonassociative Drug Sensitization. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 65, 835-840.	1.3	101
63	Age-related hearing loss and tinnitus, dementia risk, and auditory amplification outcomes. Ageing Research Reviews, 2019, 56, 100963.	10.9	100
64	Hearing Loss, Tinnitus, and Dizziness in COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Canadian Journal of Neurological Sciences, 2022, 49, 184-195.	0.5	100
65	Accelerated nervous system development contributes to behavioral efficiency in the laboratory mouse: A behavioral review and theoretical proposal. Developmental Psychobiology, 2001, 39, 151-170.	1.6	98
66	The effects of orbital frontal cortex damage on the modulation of defensive responses by rats in playful and nonplayful social contexts.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2006, 120, 72-84.	1.2	97
67	The role of the medial prefrontal cortex in the play fighting of rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2009, 123, 1158-1168.	1.2	97
68	Sex-specific radiation-induced microRNAome responses in the hippocampus, cerebellum and frontal cortex in a mouse model. Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis, 2011, 722, 114-118.	1.7	96
69	Chapter 25 Animal models for human PFC-related disorders. Progress in Brain Research, 1991, 85, 501-519.	1.4	95
70	Neural correlates of species-typical behavior in the Syrian golden hamster.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1977, 91, 1056-1073.	1.8	92
71	Earlier is not always better: Behavioral dysfunction and abnormal cerebral morphogenesis following neonatal cortical lesions in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 1985, 17, 25-43.	2.2	92
72	Contrasting effects of motor and visual spatial learning tasks on dendritic arborization and spine density in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2008, 90, 295-300.	1.9	90

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73	Evidence for bilateral control of skilled movements: ipsilateral skilled forelimb reaching deficits and functional recovery in rats follow motor cortex and lateral frontal cortex lesions. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 20, 3442-3452.	2.6	89
74	Maternal separation altered behavior and neuronal spine density without influencing amphetamine sensitization. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 223, 7-16.	2.2	89
75	Cortical Plasticity and the Development of Behavior After Early Frontal Cortical Injury. Developmental Neuropsychology, 2000, 18, 423-444.	1.4	87
76	Aphagia, behavior sequencing and body weight set point following orbital frontal lesions in ratsâ˜†. Physiology and Behavior, 1977, 19, 93-103.	2.1	86
77	Intensity matters: brain, behaviour and the epigenome of prenatally stressed rats. Neuroscience, 2011, 180, 105-110.	2.3	84
78	dcc orchestrates the development of the prefrontal cortex during adolescence and is altered in psychiatric patients. Translational Psychiatry, 2013, 3, e338-e338.	4.8	83
79	Blockade of Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor Retards Recovery from Motor Cortex Injury in Rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 9, 2432-2442.	2.6	81
80	Chronic treatment with Î”â€9â€tetrahydrocannabinol alters the structure of neurons in the nucleus accumbens shell and medial prefrontal cortex of rats. Synapse, 2006, 60, 429-436.	1.2	81
81	DCC Receptors Drive Prefrontal Cortex Maturation by Determining Dopamine AxonÂTargeting in Adolescence. Biological Psychiatry, 2018, 83, 181-192.	1.3	81
82	Neural oscillations and brain stimulation in Alzheimerâ€™s disease. Progress in Neurobiology, 2020, 194, 101878.	5.7	81
83	Recovery from early cortical damage in rats. II. Effects of experience on anatomy and behavior following frontal lesions at 1 or 5 days of age. Behavioural Brain Research, 1987, 26, 47-56.	2.2	78
84	Neonatal frontal cortical lesions in rats alter cortical structure and connectivity. Brain Research, 1994, 645, 85-97.	2.2	78
85	Improved Mood and Behavior During Treatment with a Mineral-Vitamin Supplement: An Open-Label Case Series of Children. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 2004, 14, 115-122.	1.3	78
86	Brain Plasticity in the Developing Brain. Progress in Brain Research, 2013, 207, 35-64.	1.4	77
87	The problem of relating plasticity and skilled reaching after motor cortex stroke in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 192, 124-136.	2.2	76
88	Prefrontal lesions alter eating and hoarding behavior in ratsâ˜†. Physiology and Behavior, 1974, 12, 507-511.	2.1	75
89	Dissociation of the effects of lesions of the orbital or medial aspect of the prefrontal cortex of the rat with respect to activity. Behavioral Biology, 1974, 10, 329-343.	2.2	74
90	Social behavior of rats with chronic prefrontal lesions.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1974, 87, 466-474.	1.8	74

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91	Selective brain responses to acute and chronic low-dose X-ray irradiation in males and females. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2004, 325, 1223-1235.	2.1	74
92	Cortical noradrenaline depletion eliminates sparing of spatial learning after neonatal frontal cortex damage in the rat. Neuroscience Letters, 1982, 32, 125-130.	2.1	73
93	Age, experience, injury, and the changing brain. Developmental Psychobiology, 2012, 54, 311-325.	1.6	73
94	Possible anatomical basis of recovery of function after neonatal frontal lesions in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1993, 107, 799-811.	1.2	72
95	Chronic traffic noise stress accelerates brain impairment and cognitive decline in mice. Experimental Neurology, 2018, 308, 1-12.	4.1	72
96	Recovery from early cortical lesions in rats. III. Neonatal removal of posterior parietal cortex has greater behavioral and anatomical effects than similar removals in adulthood. Behavioural Brain Research, 1987, 26, 119-137.	2.2	71
97	Recovery from early cortical damage in rats, VII. Comparison of the behavioural and anatomical effects of medial prefrontal lesions at different ages of neural maturation. Behavioural Brain Research, 1996, 79, 1-13.	2.2	71
98	Possible regeneration of rat medial frontal cortex following neonatal frontal lesions. Behavioural Brain Research, 1998, 91, 127-141.	2.2	70
99	Dendritic branching in cortical pyramidal cells in response to ovariectomy in adult female rats: Suppression by neonatal exposure to testosterone. Brain Research, 1994, 654, 149-154.	2.2	69
100	Prenatal Stress Produces Sexually Dimorphic and Regionally Specific Changes in Gene Expression in Hippocampus and Frontal Cortex of Developing Rat Offspring. Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 33, 531-538.	2.0	69
101	Functional development of prefrontal cortex in rats continues into adolescence. Science, 1976, 193, 335-336.	12.6	68
102	Sparing of function after neonatal frontal lesions correlates with increased cortical dendritic branching: a possible mechanism for the Kennard effect. Behavioural Brain Research, 1991, 43, 51-56.	2.2	67
103	Are 50-kHz calls used as play signals in the playful interactions of rats? I. Evidence from the timing and context of their use. Behavioural Processes, 2014, 106, 60-66.	1.1	66
104	Decortication of rats in infancy or adulthood produced comparable functional losses on learned and species-typical behaviors.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1981, 95, 468-483.	1.8	64
105	Sex-related differences in cortical function after medial frontal lesions in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1996, 110, 1271-1281.	1.2	64
106	Hitting a moving target: Basic mechanisms of recovery from acquired developmental brain injury. Developmental Neurorehabilitation, 2009, 12, 255-268.	1.1	64
107	Mild Prenatal Stress-Modulated Behavior and Neuronal Spine Density without Affecting Amphetamine Sensitization. Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 33, 85-98.	2.0	64
108	Effects of Rat Prenatal Exposure to Valproic Acid on Behaviour and Neuro-Anatomy. Developmental Neuroscience, 2012, 34, 268-276.	2.0	63

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109	Sex-specific microRNAome deregulation in the shielded bystander spleen of cranially exposed mice. Cell Cycle, 2008, 7, 1658-1667.	2.6	62
110	Knowing Beans: Human Mirror Mechanisms Revealed Through Motor Adaptation. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2010, 4, 204.	2.0	61
111	Cortical and striatal structure and connectivity are altered by neonatal hemidecortication in rats. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 1992, 322, 311-324.	1.6	60
112	Netrinâ€1 receptorâ€deficient mice show enhanced mesocortical dopamine transmission and blunted behavioural responses to amphetamine. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 3215-3228.	2.6	60
113	Prenatal noise stress impairs HPA axis and cognitive performance in mice. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 10560.	3.3	58
114	Changes in the neonatal gonadal hormonal environment prevent behavioral sparing and alter cortical morphogenesis after early frontal cortex lesions in male and female rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1995, 109, 285-294.	1.2	57
115	Synaptic plasticity and the organization of behaviour after early and late brain injury.. Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1999, 53, 62-76.	0.8	57
116	Neural Compensations After Lesion of the Cerebral Cortex. Neural Plasticity, 2001, 8, 1-16.	2.2	57
117	Juvenile play experience primes neurons in the medial prefrontal cortex to be more responsive to later experiences. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 556, 42-45.	2.1	56
118	Differential Effects of Nicotine and Complex Housing on Subsequent Experience-Dependent Structural Plasticity in the Nucleus Accumbens.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2005, 119, 355-365.	1.2	55
119	Environmental constraints on motor abilities used in grooming, swimming, and eating by decorticate rats.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1981, 95, 792-804.	1.8	54
120	Noradrenaline depletion blocks behavioral sparing and alters cortical morphogenesis after neonatal frontal cortex damage in rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 1992, 12, 2321-2330.	3.6	54
121	Can a therapeutic dose of amphetamine during pre-adolescence modify the pattern of synaptic organization in the brain?. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 18, 3394-3399.	2.6	54
122	Tactile stimulation during development alters behaviour and neuroanatomical organization of normal rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 231, 86-91.	2.2	54
123	Noise exposure accelerates the risk of cognitive impairment and Alzheimerâ€™s disease: Adulthood, gestational, and prenatal mechanistic evidence from animal studies. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 117, 110-128.	6.1	54
124	Tactile stimulation after frontal or parietal cortical injury in infant rats facilitates functional recovery and produces synaptic changes in adjacent cortex. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 214, 115-120.	2.2	53
125	Postsurgical enrichment aids adult hemidecorticate rats on a spatial navigation task. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1984, 42, 183-190.	2.2	52
126	Immunosuppression prevents neuronal atrophy in lupus-prone mice:. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2000, 111, 93-101.	2.3	51

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127	Is there an optimal age for recovery from motor cortex lesions?. Brain Research, 2000, 882, 62-74.	2.2	51
128	Brain plasticity and recovery from early cortical injury. Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, 2011, 53, 4-8.	2.1	50
129	Plasticity in the prefrontal cortex of adult rats. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2015, 9, 15.	3.7	50
130	Chemo brain: From discerning mechanisms to lifting the brain fogâ€"An aging connection. Cell Cycle, 2017, 16, 1345-1349.	2.6	50
131	Learning-induced alterations in prefrontal cortical dendritic morphology. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 214, 91-101.	2.2	49
132	Abnormalities in cortical and subcortical morphology after neonatal neocortical lesions in rats. Experimental Neurology, 1983, 79, 223-244.	4.1	48
133	Neonatal motor cortex lesions in the rat: Absence of sparing of motor behaviors and impaired spatial learning concurrent with abnormal cerebral morphogenesis.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1983, 97, 697-709.	1.2	48
134	FGFâ€2â€induced cell proliferation stimulates anatomical, neurophysiological and functional recovery from neonatal motor cortex injury. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 739-749.	2.6	48
135	Prenatal nicotine exposure alters neuroanatomical organization of the developing brain. Synapse, 2012, 66, 950-954.	1.2	47
136	Olanzapine Treatment of Adolescent Rats Causes Enduring Specific Memory Impairments and Alters Cortical Development and Function. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e57308.	2.5	47
137	Harnessing the power of neuroplasticity for intervention. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 377.	2.0	47
138	Effects of neonatal forebrain noradrenaline depletion on recovery from brain damage: Performance on a spatial navigation task as a function of age of surgery and postsurgical housing. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1986, 46, 285-307.	2.2	46
139	Early exposure to haloperidol or olanzapine induces longâ€term alterations of dendritic form. Synapse, 2010, 64, 191-199.	1.2	45
140	Persistent gene expression changes in NAc, mPFC, and OFC associated with previous nicotine or amphetamine exposure. Behavioural Brain Research, 2013, 256, 655-661.	2.2	45
141	Ventrolateral prefrontal cortex lesions in rats impair the acquisition and retention of a tactile-olfactory configural task.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1992, 106, 597-603.	1.2	44
142	Role of the neocortex in the water maze task in the rat: a detailed behavioral and Golgi-Cox analysis. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 138, 81-94.	2.2	44
143	Tactile stimulation promotes motor recovery following cortical injury in adult rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2010, 214, 102-107.	2.2	44
144	Can male decorticate rats copulate?. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1983, 97, 270-279.	1.2	43

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145	Basic fibroblast growth factor stimulates functional recovery after neonatal lesions of motor cortex in rats. Neuroscience, 2005, 134, 1-8.	2.3	43
146	Chronic low-dose administration of nicotine facilitates recovery and synaptic change after focal ischemia in rats. Neuropharmacology, 2006, 50, 777-787.	4.1	43
147	Long-term alterations to dendritic morphology and spine density associated with prenatal exposure to nicotine. Brain Research, 2013, 1499, 53-60.	2.2	43
148	Neonatal frontal lesions in hamsters impair species-typical behaviors and reduce brain weight and neocortical thickness.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1985, 99, 691-706.	1.2	42
149	Chapter 11 Anatomical correlates of behavioural change after neonatal prefrontal lesions in rats. Progress in Brain Research, 1991, 85, 241-256.	1.4	42
150	Induction and persistence of radiation-induced DNA damage is more pronounced in young animals than in old animals. Aging, 2011, 3, 609-620.	3.1	42
151	Recovery from occipital stroke: A self-report and an inquiry into visual processes.. Canadian Journal of Psychology, 1990, 44, 130-147.	0.8	41
152	Motor inhibitory role of dopamine D1 receptors: Implications for ADHD. Physiology and Behavior, 2007, 92, 155-160.	2.1	41
153	Tactile stimulation during development attenuates amphetamine sensitization and structurally reorganizes prefrontal cortex and striatum in a sex-dependent manner.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 125, 161-174.	1.2	41
154	Recovery of function is associated with increased spine density in cortical pyramidal cells after frontal lesions and/or noradrenaline depletion in neonatal rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1997, 89, 61-70.	2.2	40
155	Recovery from early cortical damage in rats. IX. Differential behavioral and anatomical effects of temporal cortex lesions at different ages of neural maturation. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 144, 67-76.	2.2	40
156	Chronic stress induces persistent changes in global DNA methylation and gene expression in the medial prefrontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, and hippocampus. Neuroscience, 2016, 322, 489-499.	2.3	40
157	Some tests of response habituation in rats with discrete lesions to the orbital or medial frontal cortex.. Canadian Journal of Psychology, 1974, 28, 260-267.	0.8	39
158	Nerve growth factor stimulates growth of cortical pyramidal neurons in young adult rats. Brain Research, 1997, 751, 289-294.	2.2	39
159	Functional consequences of transplantation of frontal neocortex vary with age of donor tissue and behavioral task. Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience, 1993, 5, 141-149.	0.7	38
160	Prenatal bystander stress induces neuroanatomical changes in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of developing rat offspring. Brain Research, 2011, 1412, 55-62.	2.2	38
161	Overview of cortical plasticity and recovery from brain injury. Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinics of North America, 2003, 14, S7-S25.	1.3	37
162	Assessment of a nutritional supplement containing resveratrol, prebiotic fiber, and omega-3 fatty acids for the prevention and treatment of mild traumatic brain injury in rats. Neuroscience, 2017, 365, 146-157.	2.3	37

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163	Pre- and postnatal FGF-2 both facilitate recovery and alter cortical morphology following early medial prefrontal cortical injury. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 180, 18-27.	2.2	36
164	Prenatal Bystander Stress Alters Brain, Behavior, and the Epigenome of Developing Rat Offspring. Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 33, 159-169.	2.0	36
165	Impulsivity and Concussion in Juvenile Rats: Examining Molecular and Structural Aspects of the Frontostriatal Pathway. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0139842.	2.5	36
166	The Adverse Effects of Auditory Stress on Mouse Uterus Receptivity and Behaviour. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 4720.	3.3	36
167	Prenatal noise stress aggravates cognitive decline and the onset and progression of beta amyloid pathology in a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. Neurobiology of Aging, 2019, 77, 66-86.	3.1	36
168	Cryostat Sectioning OF Golgi-Cox Tissue. Biotechnic & Histochemistry, 1986, 61, 379-380.	0.4	34
169	Morphology of layer III pyramidal neurons is altered following induction of LTP in sensorimotor cortex of the freely moving rat. , 2000, 37, 16-22.		34
170	Cerebral morphology and functional sparing after prenatal frontal cortex lesions in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1998, 91, 143-155.	2.2	33
171	Low dose radiation effects on the brain â€“ from mechanisms and behavioral outcomes to mitigation strategies. Cell Cycle, 2017, 16, 1266-1270.	2.6	33
172	Corticosterone response to gestational stress and postpartum memory function in mice. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0180306.	2.5	33
173	Searching for a technology of behavior. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1987, 10, 220-221.	0.7	32
174	The development of lasting impairments: A mild pediatric brain injury alters gene expression, dendritic morphology, and synaptic connectivity in the prefrontal cortex of rats. Neuroscience, 2015, 288, 145-155.	2.3	32
175	Liver irradiation causes distal bystander effects in the rat brain and affects animal behaviour. Oncotarget, 2016, 7, 4385-4398.	1.8	32
176	Neonatal testosterone augmentation increases juvenile play fighting but does not influence the adult dominance relationships of male rats. Aggressive Behavior, 1992, 18, 437-447.	2.4	31
177	Nicotine improves Morris water task performance in rats given medial frontal cortex lesions. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2000, 67, 473-478.	2.9	31
178	A Golgi study of neuronal architecture in a genetic mouse model for Leschâ€“Nyhan disease. Neurobiology of Disease, 2005, 20, 479-490.	4.4	31
179	Brain development, experience, and behavior. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2014, 61, 1720-1723.	1.5	31
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