

# Steven F Maier

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4009596/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

90  
papers

7,594  
citations

57758

44  
h-index

54911

84  
g-index

91  
all docs

91  
docs citations

91  
times ranked

8695  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Suppression of active phase voluntary wheel running in male rats by unilateral chronic constriction injury: Enduring therapeutic effects of a brief treatment of morphine combined with TLR4 or P2X7 antagonists. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2022, 100, 265-277.	2.9	8
2	SARS-CoV-2 spike S1 subunit induces neuroinflammatory, microglial and behavioral sickness responses: Evidence of PAMP-like properties. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2022, 100, 267-277.	4.1	86
3	Preconditioning by voluntary wheel running attenuates later neuropathic pain via nuclear factor E2-related factor 2 antioxidant signaling in rats. <i>Pain</i> , 2022, 163, 1939-1951.	4.2	13
4	Postoperative cognitive dysfunction is made persistent with morphine treatment in aged rats. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2021, 98, 214-224.	3.1	33
5	Comparing the effects of two different strains of mycobacteria, <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> NCTC 11659 and <i>M. vaccae</i> ATCC 15483, on stress-resilient behaviors and lipid-immune signaling in rats. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2021, 91, 212-229.	4.1	12
6	Experimental autoimmune encephalopathy (EAE)-induced hippocampal neuroinflammation and memory deficits are prevented with the non-opioid TLR2/TLR4 antagonist (+)-naltrexone. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021, 396, 112896.	2.2	16
7	Toll-like receptor 2 and 4 antagonism for the treatment of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE)-related pain. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2021, 93, 80-95.	4.1	11
8	Ageing and miR-155 in mice influence survival and neuropathic pain after spinal cord injury. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2021, 97, 365-370.	4.1	28
9	The behavioral and neurochemical effects of an inescapable stressor are time of day dependent. <i>Stress</i> , 2020, 23, 405-416.	1.8	5
10	Acute stress induces the rapid and transient induction of caspase-1, gasdermin D and release of constitutive IL-1 $\beta$ protein in dorsal hippocampus. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2020, 90, 70-80.	4.1	9
11	Alzheimer's Disease: Protective Effects of <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> , a Soil-Derived Mycobacterium with Anti-Inflammatory and Anti-Tubercular Properties, on the Proteomic Profiles of Plasma and Cerebrospinal Fluid in Rats. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2020, 78, 965-987.	2.6	4
12	Acute stress induces chronic neuroinflammatory, microglial and behavioral priming: A role for potentiated NLRP3 inflammasome activation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2020, 89, 32-42.	4.1	28
13	Could Probiotics Be Used to Mitigate Neuroinflammation?. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 10, 13-15.	3.5	25
14	Methamphetamine Activates Toll-Like Receptor 4 to Induce Central Immune Signaling within the Ventral Tegmental Area and Contributes to Extracellular Dopamine Increase in the Nucleus Accumbens Shell. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 10, 3622-3634.	3.5	60
15	Glucocorticoids mediate stress induction of the alarmin HMGB1 and reduction of the microglia checkpoint receptor CD200R1 in limbic brain structures. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 80, 678-687.	4.1	18
16	Controllable stress elicits circuit-specific patterns of prefrontal plasticity in males, but not females. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2019, 224, 1831-1843.	2.3	38
17	Oxycodone, fentanyl, and morphine amplify established neuropathic pain in male rats. <i>Pain</i> , 2019, 160, 2634-2640.	4.2	18
18	A single peri-sciatic nerve administration of the adenosine 2A receptor agonist ATL313 produces long-lasting anti-allodynia and anti-inflammatory effects in male rats. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 76, 116-125.	4.1	14

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Microglia: Neuroimmune-sensors of stress. <i>Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2019, 94, 176-185.	5.0	86
20	Spinal Cord Injury in Rats Dysregulates Diurnal Rhythms of Fecal Output and Liver Metabolic Indicators. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 1923-1934.	3.4	16
21	Circadian misalignment has differential effects on affective behavior following exposure to controllable or uncontrollable stress. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019, 359, 440-445.	2.2	16
22	New tools for understanding coping and resilience. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2019, 693, 54-57.	2.1	14
23	Repeated Morphine Prolongs Postoperative Pain in Male Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2019, 128, 161-167.	2.2	33
24	Neuroinflammatory priming to stress is differentially regulated in male and female rats. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 70, 257-267.	4.1	85
25	Pattern recognition receptors mediate pro-inflammatory effects of extracellular mitochondrial transcription factor A (TFAM). <i>Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences</i> , 2018, 89, 71-79.	2.2	30
26	A novel platform for in vivo detection of cytokine release within discrete brain regions. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 71, 18-22.	4.1	28
27	Two models of inescapable stress increase tph2 mRNA expression in the anxiety-related dorsomedial part of the dorsal raphe nucleus. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2018, 8, 68-81.	4.0	26
28	Behavioural and neural sequelae of stressor exposure are not modulated by controllability in females. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 47, 959-967.	2.6	37
29	MicroRNA-124 and microRNA-146a both attenuate persistent neuropathic pain induced by morphine in male rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2018, 1692, 9-11.	2.2	25
30	DREADDed microglia in pain: Implications for spinal inflammatory signaling in male rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2018, 304, 125-131.	4.1	79
31	Sustained reversal of central neuropathic pain induced by a single intrathecal injection of adenosine A2A receptor agonists. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 69, 470-479.	4.1	29
32	Protraction of neuropathic pain by morphine is mediated by spinal damage associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) in male rats. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 72, 45-50.	4.1	60
33	Stress disinhibits microglia via down-regulation of CD200R: A mechanism of neuroinflammatory priming. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 69, 62-73.	4.1	58
34	Immunization with <i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> induces an anti-inflammatory milieu in the CNS: Attenuation of stress-induced microglial priming, alarmins and anxiety-like behavior. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 73, 352-363.	4.1	66
35	<i>Mycobacterium vaccae</i> immunization protects aged rats from surgery-elicited neuroinflammation and cognitive dysfunction. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2018, 71, 105-114.	3.1	45
36	Stress and aging act through common mechanisms to elicit neuroinflammatory priming. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 73, 133-148.	4.1	57

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Aging and an Immune Challenge Interact to Produce Prolonged, but Not Permanent, Reductions in Hippocampal L-LTP and mBDNF in a Rodent Model with Features of Delirium. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2018, 5, ENEURO.0009-18.2018.	1.9	15
38	Spinal Cord Injury in Rats Disrupts the Circadian System. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2018, 5, ENEURO.0328-18.2018.	1.9	32
39	Behavioral assessment of neuropathic pain, fatigue, and anxiety in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) and attenuation by interleukin-10 gene therapy. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2017, 59, 49-54.	4.1	50
40	Exploring acute-to-chronic neuropathic pain in rats after contusion spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 295, 46-54.	4.1	42
41	Supradural inflammatory soup in awake and freely moving rats induces facial allodynia that is blocked by putative immune modulators. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2017, 1664, 87-94.	2.2	20
42	Constriction of the buccal branch of the facial nerve produces unilateral craniofacial allodynia. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2017, 64, 59-64.	4.1	4
43	High-fat diet and aging interact to produce neuroinflammation and impair hippocampal- and amygdalar-dependent memory. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2017, 58, 88-101.	3.1	138
44	Danger Signals and Inflammasomes: Stress-Evoked Sterile Inflammation in Mood Disorders. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 36-45.	5.4	160
45	Glucocorticoids Mediate Short-Term High-Fat Diet Induction of Neuroinflammatory Priming, the NLRP3 Inflammasome, and the Danger Signal HMGB1. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2016, 3, ENEURO.0113-16.2016.	1.9	54
46	Diminished circadian rhythms in hippocampal microglia may contribute to age-related neuroinflammatory sensitization. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2016, 47, 102-112.	3.1	54
47	The Alarmin HMGB1 Mediates Age-Induced Neuroinflammatory Priming. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 7946-7956.	3.6	103
48	Posterior insular cortex is necessary for conditioned inhibition of fear. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2016, 134, 317-327.	1.9	49
49	Morphine amplifies mechanical allodynia via TLR4 in a rat model of spinal cord injury. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 58, 348-356.	4.1	58
50	Learned helplessness at fifty: Insights from neuroscience.. <i>Psychological Review</i> , 2016, 123, 349-367.	3.8	424
51	Stable, long-term, spatial memory in young and aged rats achieved with a one day Morris water maze training protocol. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2016, 23, 699-702.	1.3	7
52	Nitroxidative Signaling Mechanisms in Pathological Pain. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2016, 39, 862-879.	8.6	93
53	Stress-induced neuroinflammatory priming: A liability factor in the etiology of psychiatric disorders. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2016, 4, 62-70.	4.0	112
54	Morphine paradoxically prolongs neuropathic pain in rats by amplifying spinal NLRP3 inflammasome activation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, E3441-50.	7.1	292

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Stress-induced neuroinflammatory priming is time of day dependent. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 66, 82-90.	2.7	58
56	The danger-associated molecular pattern HMGB1 mediates the neuroinflammatory effects of methamphetamine. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 51, 99-108.	4.1	60
57	The redox state of the alarmin HMGB1 is a pivotal factor in neuroinflammatory and microglial priming: A role for the NLRP3 inflammasome. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 55, 215-224.	4.1	106
58	Activation of a Habenulo-Raphe Circuit Is Critical for the Behavioral and Neurochemical Consequences of Uncontrollable Stress in the Male Rat. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2016, 3, ENEURO.0229-16.2016.	1.9	50
59	A robust activity marking system for exploring active neuronal ensembles. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, .	6.0	115
60	Behavioral control blunts reactions to contemporaneous and future adverse events: Medial prefrontal cortex plasticity and a corticostriatal network. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2015, 1, 12-22.	4.0	110
61	Greater glucocorticoid receptor activation in hippocampus of aged rats sensitizes microglia. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2015, 36, 1483-1495.	3.1	62
62	Stress Induces the Danger-Associated Molecular Pattern HMGB-1 in the Hippocampus of Male Sprague Dawley Rats: A Priming Stimulus of Microglia and the NLRP3 Inflammasome. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 316-324.	3.6	177
63	Adenosine 2A receptor agonism: A single intrathecal administration attenuates motor paralysis in experimental autoimmune encephalopathy in rats. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 46, 50-54.	4.1	14
64	Stress sounds the alarmin: The role of the danger-associated molecular pattern HMGB1 in stress-induced neuroinflammatory priming. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 48, 1-7.	4.1	178
65	Effects of Adolescent Caffeine Consumption on Cocaine Sensitivity. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 40, 813-821.	5.4	17
66	Select steroid hormone glucuronide metabolites can cause toll-like receptor 4 activation and enhanced pain. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 44, 128-136.	4.1	13
67	The role of hepatic and splenic macrophages in E. coli-induced memory impairments in aged rats. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 43, 60-67.	4.1	7
68	Microglia inflammatory responses are controlled by an intrinsic circadian clock. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 45, 171-179.	4.1	207
69	Running Reduces Uncontrollable Stress-Evoked Serotonin and Potentiates Stress-Evoked Dopamine Concentrations in the Rat Dorsal Striatum. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0141898.	2.5	41
70	Learned stressor resistance requires extracellular signal-regulated kinase in the prefrontal cortex. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 348.	2.0	28
71	Pathological pain and the neuroimmune interface. <i>Nature Reviews Immunology</i> , 2014, 14, 217-231.	22.7	703
72	High-fat diet consumption disrupts memory and primes elevations in hippocampal IL-1 $\beta$ , an effect that can be prevented with dietary reversal or IL-1 receptor antagonism. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2014, 42, 22-32.	4.1	127

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Systemic Administration of Propentofylline, Ibudilast, and (+)-Naltrexone Each Reverses Mechanical Allodynia in a Novel Rat Model of Central Neuropathic Pain. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 15, 407-421.	1.4	45
74	Suppression of Voluntary Wheel Running in Rats Is Dependent on the Site of Inflammation: Evidence for Voluntary Running as a Measure of Hind Paw-Evoked Pain. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 15, 121-128.	1.4	42
75	Chronic exposure to exogenous glucocorticoids primes microglia to pro-inflammatory stimuli and induces NLRP3 mRNA in the hippocampus. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2014, 40, 191-200.	2.7	136
76	Anxiogenic effects of brief swim stress are sensitive to stress history. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 44, 17-22.	4.8	15
77	Uncontrollable, But Not Controllable, Stress Desensitizes 5-HT <sub>1A</sub> Receptors in the Dorsal Raphe Nucleus. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 14107-14115.	3.6	74
78	Role of the medial prefrontal cortex in coping and resilience. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1355, 52-60.	2.2	237
79	5-Hydroxytryptamine 2C Receptors in the Basolateral Amygdala Are Involved in the Expression of Anxiety After Uncontrollable Traumatic Stress. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2010, 67, 339-345.	1.3	173
80	Selective activation of dorsal raphe nucleus-projecting neurons in the ventral medial prefrontal cortex by controllable stress. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 30, 1111-1116.	2.6	86
81	Medial prefrontal cortical activation modulates the impact of controllable and uncontrollable stressor exposure on a social exploration test of anxiety in the rat. <i>Stress</i> , 2009, 12, 445-450.	1.8	73
82	Behavioral control, the medial prefrontal cortex, and resilience. <i>Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 8, 397-406.	3.7	182
83	Stressor controllability and learned helplessness: The roles of the dorsal raphe nucleus, serotonin, and corticotropin-releasing factor. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2005, 29, 829-841.	6.1	606
84	Electrolytic lesions and pharmacological inhibition of the dorsal raphe nucleus prevent stressor potentiation of morphine conditioned place preference in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 171, 191-198.	3.1	34
85	Inescapable shock activates serotonergic neurons in all raphe nuclei of rat. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2004, 153, 233-239.	2.2	66
86	Immune-to-central nervous system communication and its role in modulating pain and cognition: Implications for cancer and cancer treatment. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 125-131.	4.1	100
87	Bi-directional immune-brain communication: Implications for understanding stress, pain, and cognition. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 69-85.	4.1	254
88	The contribution of the vagus nerve in interleukin-1 $\beta$ -induced fever is dependent on dose. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, R929-R934.	1.8	133
89	Exposure to inescapable but not escapable shock increases extracellular levels of 5-HT in the dorsal raphe nucleus of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1998, 783, 115-120.	2.2	153
90	Escapable and inescapable stress differentially alter extracellular levels of 5-HT in the basolateral amygdala of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1998, 812, 113-120.	2.2	188