

# Juan M Saavedra

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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130  
papers

7,913  
citations

31976

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51608

86  
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134  
all docs

134  
docs citations

134  
times ranked

5937  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Introduction to the Special Issue "The Brain-Gut Axis", Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2022, 42, 311-313.	3.3	6
2	396 Brain pathophysiology in SARS-CoV-2 disease. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 2022, 6, 74-75.	0.6	1
3	Angiotensin Receptor Blockers Are Not Just for Hypertension Anymore. Physiology, 2021, 36, 160-173.	3.1	12
4	Candesartan Neuroprotection in Rat Primary Neurons Negatively Correlates with Aging and Senescence: a Transcriptomic Analysis. Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 57, 1656-1673.	4.0	9
5	Candesartan could ameliorate the COVID-19 cytokine storm. Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, 2020, 131, 110653.	5.6	23
6	COVID-19, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers, and the Brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 40, 667-674.	3.3	30
7	Angiotensin receptor blockers for the treatment of COVID-19 and its comorbidities. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 159, 104958.	7.1	2
8	Angiotensin receptor blockers and COVID-19. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 156, 104832.	7.1	48
9	Trace Amines and Trace Amine-Associated Receptors: A New Frontier in Cell Signaling. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 40, 189-190.	3.3	11
10	Telmisartan Protects a Microglia Cell Line from LPS Injury Beyond AT1 Receptor Blockade or PPAR $\gamma$ Activation. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 3193-3210.	4.0	22
11	MALAT1 Up-Regulator Polydatin Protects Brain Microvascular Integrity and Ameliorates Stroke Through C/EBP $\beta$ /MALAT1/CREB/PGC-1 $\beta$ /PPAR $\gamma$ Pathway. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 39, 265-286.	3.3	60
12	Significance of the Stress Research: "In Memoriam, Richard Kvetnansky". Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 1-4.	3.3	2
13	Microglia: Housekeeper of the Central Nervous System. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 53-71.	3.3	170
14	A Dual AMPK/Nrf2 Activator Reduces Brain Inflammation After Stroke by Enhancing Microglia M2 Polarization. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2018, 28, 141-163.	5.4	171
15	Angiotensin II AT2 Receptors Contribute to Regulate the Sympathoadrenal and Hormonal Reaction to Stress Stimuli. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 85-108.	3.3	11
16	Balasubramide derivative 3C modulates microglia activation via CaMKK $\beta$ -dependent AMPK/PGC-1 $\beta$ pathway in neuroinflammatory conditions. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 67, 101-117.	4.1	38
17	Beneficial effects of Angiotensin II receptor blockers in brain disorders. Pharmacological Research, 2017, 125, 91-103.	7.1	65
18	Temporal Changes in Cortical and Hippocampal Expression of Genes Important for Brain Glucose Metabolism Following Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Mice. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2017, 8, 231.	3.5	29

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19	An integrative genome-wide transcriptome reveals that candesartan is neuroprotective and a candidate therapeutic for Alzheimer's disease. <i>Alzheimer's Research and Therapy</i> , 2016, 8, 5.	6.2	34
20	Evidence to Consider Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers for the Treatment of Early Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 36, 259-279.	3.3	68
21	Telmisartan prevention of LPS-induced microglia activation involves M2 microglia polarization via CaMKK $\beta$ -dependent AMPK activation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 50, 298-313.	4.1	121
22	Neurorestoration after traumatic brain injury through angiotensin II receptor blockage. <i>Brain</i> , 2015, 138, 3299-3315.	7.6	110
23	Hepatic Expression of Serum Amyloid A1 Is Induced by Traumatic Brain Injury and Modulated by Telmisartan. <i>American Journal of Pathology</i> , 2015, 185, 2641-2652.	3.8	33
24	Totanol prevents neuronal injury in vitro and ameliorates brain ischemic stroke: Potential roles of Akt activation and HO-1 induction. <i>Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 289, 142-154.	2.8	57
25	Neuroprotective Effects of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2015, 28, 289-299.	2.0	157
26	Telmisartan ameliorates glutamate-induced neurotoxicity: Roles of AT1 receptor blockade and PPAR $\beta$ activation. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2014, 79, 249-261.	4.1	78
27	Antihypertensive drug Valsartan promotes dendritic spine density by altering AMPA receptor trafficking. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 2013, 439, 464-470.	2.1	16
28	Commercially Available Angiotensin II At2 Receptor Antibodies Are Nonspecific. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e69234.	2.5	65
29	Stress-triggered regulation of the adrenomedullary angiotensin II type 2 receptor. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 936.8.	0.5	0
30	Telmisartan ameliorates lipopolysaccharide-induced innate immune response through peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\beta$ activation in human monocytes. <i>Journal of Hypertension</i> , 2012, 30, 87-96.	0.5	57
31	Candesartan, an Angiotensin II AT1-Receptor Blocker and PPAR $\beta$ Agonist, Reduces Lesion Volume and Improves Motor and Memory Function After Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 2817-2829.	5.4	101
32	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockers as treatments for inflammatory brain disorders. <i>Clinical Science</i> , 2012, 123, 567-590.	4.3	168
33	Six Commercially Available Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antibodies are Non-specific. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2012, 32, 1353-1365.	3.3	101
34	Telmisartan directly ameliorates the neuronal inflammatory response to IL-1 $\beta$ partly through the JNK/c-Jun and NADPH oxidase pathways. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2012, 9, 102.	7.2	83
35	Regulation of angiotensin II type 2 receptor gene expression in the adrenal medulla by acute and repeated immobilization stress. <i>Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2012, 215, 291-301.	2.6	12
36	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockers Ameliorate Inflammatory Stress: A Beneficial Effect for the Treatment of Brain Disorders. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2012, 32, 667-681.	3.3	78

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37	In Memoriam Zofia Zukowska, MD PhD. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 643-644.	3.3	0
38	Blockade of brain angiotensin II AT1 receptors ameliorates stress, anxiety, brain inflammation and ischemia: Therapeutic implications. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2011, 36, 1-18.	2.7	217
39	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Ameliorates Brain Inflammation. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 857-870.	5.4	201
40	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> blockade reduces the lipopolysaccharide-induced innate immune response in rat spleen. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R1376-R1384.	1.8	39
41	A peripherally administered, centrally acting angiotensin II AT2 antagonist selectively increases brain AT1 receptors and decreases brain tyrosine hydroxylase transcription, pituitary vasopressin and ACTH. Brain Research, 2009, 1250, 130-140.	2.2	37
42	In Memoriam John William Daly (1933-2008). Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 441-442.	3.3	0
43	Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers in the Brain and the Periphery. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 781-792.	3.3	101
44	Increased Angiotensin II AT1 receptor mRNA and binding in spleen and lung of AT2 receptor gene disrupted mice. Regulatory Peptides, 2009, 158, 156-166.	1.9	12
45	Candesartan reduces the innate immune response to lipopolysaccharide in human monocytes. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 2365-2376.	0.5	29
46	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> receptor blockade selectively enhances brain AT <sub>2</sub> receptor expression, and abolishes the cold-restraint stress-induced increase in tyrosine hydroxylase mRNA in the locus coeruleus of spontaneously hypertensive rats. Stress, 2008, 11, 457-466.	1.8	48
47	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Decreases Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Inflammation in the Rat Adrenal Gland. Endocrinology, 2008, 149, 5177-5188.	2.8	44
48	Estrogen Reduces Aldosterone, Upregulates Adrenal Angiotensin II AT <sub>2</sub> Receptors and Normalizes Adrenomedullary Fra-2 in Ovariectomized Rats. Neuroendocrinology, 2008, 88, 276-286.	2.5	56
49	Brain and peripheral angiotensin II play a major role in stress. Stress, 2007, 10, 185-193.	1.8	138
50	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockade prevents the hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing factor response to isolation stress. Brain Research, 2007, 1142, 92-99.	2.2	70
51	Angiotensin II: multitasking in the brain. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, S131-S137.	0.5	39
52	Mechanisms of the Anti-Ischemic Effect of Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antagonists in the Brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2006, 26, 1097-1109.	3.3	73
53	The Discovery of a Novel Macrophage Binding Site. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2006, 26, 507-524.	3.3	5
54	Long-term angiotensin II AT1 receptor inhibition produces adipose tissue hypotrophy accompanied by increased expression of adiponectin and PPAR $\gamma$ 3. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2006, 552, 112-122.	3.5	111

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55	AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Blockade Regulates the Local Angiotensin II System in Cerebral Microvessels From Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Stroke</i> , 2006, 37, 1271-1276.	2.0	94
56	A Centrally Acting, Anxiolytic Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Antagonist Prevents the Isolation Stress-Induced Decrease in Cortical CRF1 Receptor and Benzodiazepine Binding. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 31, 1123-1134.	5.4	96
57	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Blockade Abolishes Brain Microvascular Inflammation and Heat Shock Protein Responses in Hypertensive Rats. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2005, 25, 878-886.	4.3	106
58	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> receptor antagonists inhibit the angiotensin-CRF-AVP axis and are potentially useful for the treatment of stress-related and mood disorders. <i>Drug Development Research</i> , 2005, 65, 237-269.	2.9	15
59	Brain Angiotensin II: New Developments, Unanswered Questions and Therapeutic Opportunities. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2005, 25, 485-512.	3.3	258
60	Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> and AT <sub>2</sub> receptors in the rat. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2005, 124, 7-17.	1.9	104
61	Anti-stress and anti-anxiety effects of centrally acting angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> receptor antagonists. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2005, 128, 227-238.	1.9	108
62	Decreased Hypothalamic and Adrenal Angiotensin II Receptor Expression and Adrenomedullary Catecholamines in Transgenic Mice with Impaired Glucocorticoid Receptor Function. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2004, 80, 171-180.	2.5	8
63	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Blockade Reverses Pathological Hypertrophy and Inflammation in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Stroke</i> , 2004, 35, 1726-1731.	2.0	183
64	Oral administration of an AT <sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist prevents the central effects of angiotensin II in spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 1028, 9-18.	2.2	61
65	Brain Angiotensin II, an Important Stress Hormone: Regulatory Sites and Therapeutic Opportunities. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1018, 76-84.	3.8	70
66	Life-Long Serotonin Reuptake Deficiency Results in Complex Alterations in Adrenomedullary Responses to Stress. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1018, 99-104.	3.8	23
67	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Blockade Prolongs the Lifespan of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats and Reduces Stress-Induced Release of Catecholamines, Glucocorticoids, and Vasopressin. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1018, 131-136.	3.8	22
68	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> and AT <sub>2</sub> Receptor Types Regulate Basal and Stress-Induced Adrenomedullary Catecholamine Production through Transcriptional Regulation of Tyrosine Hydroxylase. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1018, 302-309.	3.8	31
69	Normalization of Endothelial and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Inhibition. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2003, 23, 371-380.	4.3	125
70	Anti-inflammatory effects of angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> receptor antagonism prevent stress-induced gastric injury. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2003, 285, G414-G423.	3.4	109
71	The Serotonin Transporter is Required for Stress-Evoked Increases in Adrenal Catecholamine Synthesis and Angiotensin II AT <sub>2</sub> Receptor Expression. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2003, 78, 217-225.	2.5	22
72	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> and AT <sub>2</sub> Receptors Contribute to Maintain Basal Adrenomedullary Norepinephrine Synthesis and Tyrosine Hydroxylase Transcription. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2003, 144, 2092-2101.	2.8	47

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73	Normalization of Endothelial and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Inhibition. <i>Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism</i> , 2003, , 371-380.	4.3	35
74	Stress and Angiotensin II: Novel Therapeutic Opportunities. <i>CNS and Neurological Disorders</i> , 2003, 2, 413-419.	4.3	24
75	Protection Against Ischemia and Improvement of Cerebral Blood Flow in Genetically Hypertensive Rats by Chronic Pretreatment With an Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Antagonist. <i>Stroke</i> , 2002, 33, 2297-2303.	2.0	197
76	Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT <sub>2</sub> receptors. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2002, 283, F934-F943.	2.7	111
77	Restraint Stress Modulates Brain, Pituitary and Adrenal Expression of Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> , AT <sub>1A</sub> , AT <sub>1B</sub> and AT <sub>2</sub> Receptors. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2002, 75, 227-240.	2.5	72
78	Exaggerated Adrenomedullary Response to Immobilization in Mice with Targeted Disruption of the Serotonin Transporter Gene. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2002, 143, 4520-4526.	2.8	113
79	Increased Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Expression in Paraventricular Nucleus and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Stimulation in AT <sub>2</sub> Receptor Gene Disrupted Mice. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2002, 76, 137-147.	2.5	33
80	Increased AT <sub>1</sub> receptors in adrenal gland of AT <sub>2</sub> receptor gene-disrupted mice. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2001, 102, 41-47.	1.9	19
81	Increased AT <sub>1</sub> receptor expression and mRNA in kidney glomeruli of AT <sub>2</sub> receptor gene-disrupted mice. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, F71-F78.	2.7	24
82	Candesartan decreases the sympatho-adrenal and hormonal response to isolation stress. <i>JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System</i> , 2001, 2, S130-S135.	1.7	3
83	Peripheral Administration of an Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Receptor Antagonist Decreases the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Response to Isolation Stress. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2001, 142, 3880-3889.	2.8	131
84	Review: The role of angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> -receptors in the regulation of the cerebral blood flow and brain ischaemia. <i>JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System</i> , 2001, 2, S102-S109.	1.7	9
85	Chronic peripheral administration of the angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist Candesartan blocks brain AT <sub>1</sub> receptors. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2000, 871, 29-38.	2.2	130
86	Angiotensin II AT <sub>1</sub> Blockade Normalizes Cerebrovascular Autoregulation and Reduces Cerebral Ischemia in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Stroke</i> , 2000, 31, 2478-2486.	2.0	249
87	Characterization of AT <sub>2</sub> receptor expression in NIH 3T3 fibroblasts. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1999, 19, 277-288.	3.3	8
88	Angiotensin and cerebral blood flow. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1999, 19, 553-573.	3.3	51
89	Decreased expression of natriuretic peptide a receptors and decreased cGMP production in the choroid plexus of spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Molecular and Chemical Neuropathology</i> , 1998, 33, 209-222.	1.0	9
90	Characterization and distribution of angiotensin II receptor subtypes in the mouse brain. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1998, 348, 101-114.	3.5	66

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91	CGP-42112 partially activates human monocytes and reduces their stimulation by lipopolysaccharides. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology</i> , 1997, 273, C826-C833.	4.6	17
92	Localization of angiotensin-converting enzyme, angiotensin II, angiotensin II receptor subtypes, and vasopressin in the mouse hypothalamus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1997, 757, 218-227.	2.2	73
93	Selective chronic sodium or chloride depletion specifically modulates subfornical organ atrial natriuretic peptide receptor number in young rats. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1997, 17, 455-470.	3.3	2
94	Localization of AT2 angiotensin II receptor gene expression in rat brain by in situ hybridization histochemistry. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 1996, 37, 192-200.	2.3	47
95	Expression of AT1A and AT1B angiotensin II receptor messenger RNA in forebrain of 2-wk-old rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 1996, 271, E104-E112.	3.5	43
96	Gene expression of angiotensin II receptor subtypes in the cerebellar cortex of young rats. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1996, 7, 1349-1352.	1.2	15
97	Brain Angiotensin II and Related Receptors: New Developments. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 1996, 396, 247-252.	1.6	2
98	AT1A, AT1B, and AT2 angiotensin II receptor subtype gene expression in rat brain. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1995, 6, 2549-2552.	1.2	105
99	Quantitative autoradiography of angiotensin II AT2 receptors with [125I]CGP 42112. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 677, 29-38.	2.2	50
100	Expression of non-angiotensin II [125I]CGP 42112 binding sites on activated microglia after kainic acid, induced neurodegeneration. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 702, 153-161.	2.2	15
101	Angiotensin II receptor subtypes and phosphoinositide hydrolysis in rat adrenal medulla. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1995, 38, 441-446.	3.0	49
102	Selective peptide and nonpeptide ligands differentially bind to angiotensin II AT2 receptor and a non-angiotensin II CGP42112 binding site. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 1995, 274, 1129-34.	2.5	9
103	[125I]CGP 42112 reveals a non-angiotensin II binding site in 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine (MPP+)-induced brain injury. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1994, 14, 99-104.	3.3	16
104	Expression of a novel non-angiotensin II [125I]CGP 42112 binding site in healing wounds of the rat brain. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 658, 265-270.	2.2	26
105	Specific, Non-Angiotensin, [125I]CGP 42112 Binding Sites in Rat Spleen Macrophages. <i>Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications</i> , 1994, 200, 1049-1058.	2.1	17
106	Characterization of brain angiotensin II AT2 receptor subtype using [125I] CGP 42112A. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1993, 4, 103-105.	1.2	25
107	Reproductive hormones modulate angiotensin II AT1 receptors in the dorsomedial arcuate nucleus of the female rat. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 1993, 133, 939-941.	2.8	7
108	Brain and Pituitary Angiotensin. <i>Endocrine Reviews</i> , 1992, 13, 329-380.	20.1	421

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109	The AT2 subtype of the angiotensin II receptors has differential sensitivity to dithiothreitol in specific brain nuclei of young rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 226, 169-173.	2.6	23
110	Comparative quantification of rat brain and pituitary angiotensin-converting enzyme with autoradiographic and enzymatic methods. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 545, 215-222.	2.2	13
111	Characterization of AT2 angiotensin II receptors in rat anterior cerebral arteries. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 1991, 261, H667-H670.	3.2	27
112	Autoradiographic Localization and Quantification of Rat Heart Angiotensin Converting Enzyme. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 1991, 4, 321-326.	2.0	54
113	Quantitative Autoradiography Reveals Different Angiotensin II Receptor Subtypes in Selected Rat Brain Nuclei. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1991, 56, 348-351.	3.9	137
114	Increased dithiothreitol-insensitive, type 2 angiotensin II receptors in selected brain areas of young rats. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1991, 11, 295-299.	3.3	21
115	DIFFERENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANGIOTENSIN II RECEPTOR SUBTYPES IN THE RAT BRAIN. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 1991, 128, 630-632.	2.8	73
116	Angiotensin-II Receptor Subtypes in Median Eminence and Basal Forebrain Areas Involved in Regulation of Pituitary Function. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 1991, 129, 3001-3008.	2.8	68
117	Differential Sensitivity to Cations of the Melatonin Receptors in the Rat Area Postrema and Suprachiasmatic Nuclei. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1990, 55, 1450-1453.	3.9	10
118	Increased $\alpha_2$ -Adrenoceptor Number in Peripheral Sympathetic Ganglia of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 1990, 3, 886-889.	2.0	4
119	Enhanced Phosphoinositide Hydrolysis in the Pineal Gland of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>American Journal of Hypertension</i> , 1990, 3, 496-498.	2.0	2
120	Interactions Between the Circulating Hormones Angiotensin and Atrial Natriuretic Peptide and Their Receptors in Brain. <i>Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology</i> , 1990, 274, 191-210.	1.6	8
121	Quantitative in vitro autoradiographic characterization of [125I]angiotensin III binding sites in rat adrenal gland. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1988, 23, 127-133.	1.9	16
122	Regulation of atrial natriuretic peptide receptors in the rat brain. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1987, 7, 151-173.	3.3	53
123	Angiotensin II binding sites in the anteroventral-third ventricle (AV3V) area and related structures of the rat brain. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1986, 67, 37-41.	2.1	30
124	Binding of angiotensin and atrial natriuretic peptide in brain of hypertensive rats. <i>Nature</i> , 1986, 320, 758-760.	27.8	183
125	Quantitative autoradiographic characterization of receptors for angiotensin II and other neuropeptides in individual brain nuclei and peripheral tissues from single rats. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1985, 5, 211-222.	3.3	65
126	High-affinity angiotensin receptors in rat adrenal medulla. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1985, 11, 237-243.	1.9	38



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127	Quantitative Measurement of Angiotensin II (A II) Receptors in Discrete Regions of Rat Brain, Pituitary and Adrenal Gland by Autoradiography. <i>Clinical and Experimental Hypertension</i> , 1984, 6, 1761-1764.	0.3	14
128	Highâ€Protein Carboxymethylase Activity and Low Endogenous Methyl Acceptor Proteins in Posterior Pituitary Lobe of Rats Lacking Neurophysinâ€Vasopressin (Brattleboro Rats). <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1983, 41, 195-200.	3.9	4
129	Twenty-four-hour rhythm and effects of stress and adrenalectomy on rat pineal dopamine, noradrenaline, and adrenaline concentrations. <i>Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1982, 2, 1-10.	3.3	30
130	Distribution of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Activity in Specific Areas of the Rat Brain Stem. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1982, 38, 281-284.	3.9	65