

Linda R Watkins

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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92
papers

7,727
citations

71102

41
h-index

54911

84
g-index

93
all docs

93
docs citations

93
times ranked

8561
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pathological pain and the neuroimmune interface. <i>Nature Reviews Immunology</i> , 2014, 14, 217-231.	22.7	703
2	Beyond Neurons: Evidence That Immune and Glial Cells Contribute to Pathological Pain States. <i>Physiological Reviews</i> , 2002, 82, 981-1011.	28.8	661
3	GLIA: A novel drug discovery target for clinical pain. <i>Nature Reviews Drug Discovery</i> , 2003, 2, 973-985.	46.4	592
4	The "Toll" of Opioid-Induced Glial Activation: Improving the Clinical Efficacy of Opioids by Targeting Glia. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2009, 30, 581-591.	8.7	353
5	Glia as the "bad guys": Implications for improving clinical pain control and the clinical utility of opioids. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2007, 21, 131-146.	4.1	306
6	Glia: novel counter-regulators of opioid analgesia. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2005, 28, 661-669.	8.6	303
7	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
8	Microglia inflammatory responses are controlled by an intrinsic circadian clock. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 45, 171-179.	4.1	207
9	MicroRNAs: Roles in Regulating Neuroinflammation. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2018, 24, 221-245.	3.5	184
10	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
11	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
12	"Listening" and "talking" to neurons: Implications of immune activation for pain control and increasing the efficacy of opioids. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2007, 56, 148-169.	9.0	162
13	Toll-like receptors and their role in persistent pain. , 2018, 184, 145-158.		157
14	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
15	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
16	The contribution of the vagus nerve in interleukin-1 β -induced fever is dependent on dose. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, R929-R934.	1.8	133
17	Stress-induced glucocorticoids as a neuroendocrine alarm signal of danger. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2013, 33, 1-6.	4.1	132
18	High-fat diet consumption disrupts memory and primes elevations in hippocampal IL-1 β , 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

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19	HMGB1 Activates Proinflammatory Signaling via TLR5 Leading to Allodynia. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2016, 17, 1128-1140.	6.4	125
20	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
21	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
22	The Alarmin HMGB1 Mediates Age-Induced Neuroinflammatory Priming. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 7946-7956.	3.6	103
23	Nitroxidative Signaling Mechanisms in Pathological Pain. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2016, 39, 862-879.	8.6	93
24	Microglia: Neuroimmune-sensors of stress. <i>Seminars in Cell and Developmental Biology</i> , 2019, 94, 176-185.	5.0	86
25	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
26	DREADDed microglia in pain: Implications for spinal inflammatory signaling in male rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2018, 304, 125-131.	4.1	79
27	Structure-Activity Relationships of (+)-Naltrexone-Inspired Toll-like Receptor 4 (TLR4) Antagonists. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2015, 58, 5038-5052.	6.4	77
28	Innate immune signaling in the ventral tegmental area contributes to drug-primed reinstatement of cocaine seeking. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 67, 130-138.	4.1	67
29	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
30	Greater glucocorticoid receptor activation in hippocampus of aged rats sensitizes microglia. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2015, 36, 1483-1495.	3.1	62
31	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
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	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
34	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
35	Stress-induced neuroinflammatory priming is time of day dependent. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2016, 66, 82-90.	2.7	58
36	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

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37	Discovery of a Novel Site of Opioid Action at the Innate Immune Pattern-Recognition Receptor TLR4 and its Role in Addiction. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2014, 118, 129-163.	2.0	55
38	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
39	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
40	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
41	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
42	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
43	<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
44	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
45	Exploring acute-to-chronic neuropathic pain in rats after contusion spinal cord injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2017, 295, 46-54.	4.1	42
46	Targeted interleukin-10 plasmid DNA therapy in the treatment of osteoarthritis: Toxicology and pain efficacy assessments. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2020, 90, 155-166.	4.1	42
47	Dissecting the Innate Immune Recognition of Opioid Inactive Isomer (+)-Naltrexone Derived Toll-like Receptor 4 (TLR4) Antagonists. <i>Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling</i> , 2018, 58, 816-825.	5.4	37
48	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
49	Lovastatin inhibits Toll-like receptor 4 signaling in microglia by targeting its co-receptor myeloid differentiation protein 2 and attenuates neuropathic pain. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 82, 432-444.	4.1	37
50	TDP-43 knockdown causes innate immune activation via protein kinase R in astrocytes. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2019, 132, 104514.	4.4	37
51	Post-stroke Intranasal (+)-Naloxone Delivery Reduces Microglial Activation and Improves Behavioral Recovery from Ischemic Injury. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2018, 5, ENEURO.0395-17.2018.	1.9	35
52	Repeated Morphine Prolongs Postoperative Pain in Male Rats. <i>Anesthesia and Analgesia</i> , 2019, 128, 161-167.	2.2	33
53	Postoperative cognitive dysfunction is made persistent with morphine treatment in aged rats. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2021, 98, 214-224.	3.1	33
54	Spinal Cord Injury in Rats Disrupts the Circadian System. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2018, 5, ENEURO.0328-18.2018.	1.9	32

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55	Opioid Self-Administration is Attenuated by Early-Life Experience and Gene Therapy for Anti-Inflammatory IL-10 in the Nucleus Accumbens of Male Rats. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 2128-2140.	5.4	30
56	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
57	Learned stressor resistance requires extracellular signal-regulated kinase in the prefrontal cortex. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 348.	2.0	28
58	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
59	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
60	Aging 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
61	(+)-Naltrexone is neuroprotective and promotes alternative activation in the mouse hippocampus after cardiac arrest/cardiopulmonary resuscitation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 48, 115-122.	4.1	27
62	Autoimmune regulation of chronic pain. <i>Pain Reports</i> , 2021, 6, e905.	2.7	26
63	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
64	Could Probiotics Be Used to Mitigate Neuroinflammation?. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 10, 13-15.	3.5	25
65	Alcohol-induced sedation and synergistic interactions between alcohol and morphine: A key mechanistic role for Toll-like receptors and MyD88-dependent signaling. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 45, 245-252.	4.1	21
66	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
67	Commentary on Landry et al.: "Propentofylline, a CNS glial modulator, does not decrease pain in post-herpetic neuralgia patients: In vitro evidence for differential responses in human and rodent microglia and macrophages". <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2012, 234, 351-353.	4.1	19
68	Activation of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor subtype 1 in the central nervous system contributes to morphine-induced hyperalgesia and antinociceptive tolerance in rodents. <i>Pain</i> , 2020, 161, 2107-2118.	4.2	19
69	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
70	Oxycodone, fentanyl, and morphine amplify established neuropathic pain in male rats. <i>Pain</i> , 2019, 160, 2634-2640.	4.2	18
71	In vivo veritas: (+)-Naltrexone's actions define translational importance. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2014, 35, 432-433.	8.7	16
72	Stereochemistry and innate immune recognition: (+)-norbinaltorphimine targets myeloid differentiation protein 2 and inhibits toll-like receptor 4 signaling. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 9577-9587.	0.5	16

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73	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
74	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
75	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
76	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
77	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
78	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
79	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
80	Glial TLR4 signaling does not contribute to opioid-induced depression of respiration. <i>Journal of Applied Physiology</i> , 2014, 117, 857-868.	2.5	12
81	A concern on comparing "apples" and "oranges" when differences between microglia used in human and rodent studies go far, far beyond simply species: comment on Smith and Dragunow. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2014, 37, 189-190.	8.6	12
82	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
83	Nicotine and its metabolite cotinine target MD2 and inhibit TLR4 signaling. <i>Innovation(China)</i> , 2021, 2, 100111.	9.1	10
84	Acute stress induces the rapid and transient induction of caspase-1, gasdermin D and release of constitutive IL-1 β protein in dorsal hippocampus. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2020, 90, 70-80.	4.1	9
85	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
86	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
87	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
88	The behavioral and neurochemical effects of an inescapable stressor are time of day dependent. <i>Stress</i> , 2020, 23, 405-416.	1.8	5
89	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
90	T cell transgressions: Tales of T cell form and function in diverse disease states. <i>International Reviews of Immunology</i> , 2021, , 1-42.	3.3	3

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91	Inside Cover: An MD2 Hotâ€Spotâ€Mimicking Peptide that Suppresses TLR4â€Mediated Inflammatory Response in vitro and in vivo (ChemBioChem 12/2011). ChemBioChem, 2011, 12, 1786-1786.	2.6	0
92	The Persistent Sciatic Inflammatory Neuropathy (SIN) Rat Model of Neuropathic Pain Does Not Involve Small-Fiber Axon Damage. Journal of Neuropathic Pain & Symptom Palliation, 2006, 2, 41-47.	0.1	0