

# John F. Sheridan

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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164  
papers

17,036  
citations

<sup>11651</sup>  
70  
h-index

<sup>15266</sup>  
126  
g-index

167  
all docs

167  
docs citations

167  
times ranked

13585  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Alterations in Brain and Immune Function Produced by Mindfulness Meditation. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2003, 65, 564-570.	2.0	1,964
2	Chronic stress alters the immune response to influenza virus vaccine in older adults.. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1996, 93, 3043-3047.	7.1	692
3	Î²-Adrenergic Receptor Antagonism Prevents Anxiety-Like Behavior and Microglial Reactivity Induced by Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 6277-6288.	3.6	560
4	Minocycline attenuates lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation, sickness behavior, and anhedonia. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2008, 5, 15.	7.2	539
5	Social stress up-regulates inflammatory gene expression in the leukocyte transcriptome via Î²-adrenergic induction of myelopoiesis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 16574-16579.	7.1	470
6	Stress-Induced Recruitment of Bone Marrow-Derived Monocytes to the Brain Promotes Anxiety-Like Behavior. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 13820-13833.	3.6	466
7	Stress-related immune suppression: Health implications. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1987, 1, 7-20.	4.1	352
8	Monocyte trafficking to the brain with stress and inflammation: a novel axis of immune-to-brain communication that influences mood and behavior. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 447.	2.8	303
9	Microglia Priming with Aging and Stress. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 318-333.	5.4	284
10	Social Stress Induces Glucocorticoid Resistance in Subordinate Animals. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2001, 39, 247-257.	2.1	270
11	Re-establishment of Anxiety in Stress-Sensitized Mice Is Caused by Monocyte Trafficking from the Spleen to the Brain. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 75, 970-981.	1.3	242
12	Restraint Stress Slows Cutaneous Wound Healing in Mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1998, 12, 64-73.	4.1	238
13	Social stress induces glucocorticoid resistance in macrophages. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, R1799-R1805.	1.8	235
14	Peripheral innate immune challenge exaggerated microglia activation, increased the number of inflammatory CNS macrophages, and prolonged social withdrawal in socially defeated mice. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 37, 1491-1505.	2.7	234
15	Social stress and the reactivation of latent herpes simplex virus type 1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1998, 95, 7231-7235.	7.1	222
16	A comparison of mindfulness-based stress reduction and an active control in modulation of neurogenic inflammation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2013, 27, 174-184.	4.1	222
17	Heterogeneity in Neuroendocrine and Immune Responses to Brief Psychological Stressors as a Function of Autonomic Cardiac Activation. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 1995, 57, 154-164.	2.0	221
18	Mild Depressive Symptoms Are Associated With Amplified and Prolonged Inflammatory Responses After Influenza Virus Vaccination in Older Adults. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 60, 1009.	12.3	218

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19	Computational identification of gene–social environment interaction at the human IL6 locus. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2010, 107, 5681-5686.	7.1	216
20	Repeated Social Defeat, Neuroinflammation, and Behavior: Monocytes Carry the Signal. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 46-61.	5.4	210
21	Autonomic, Neuroendocrine, and Immune Responses to Psychological Stress: The Reactivity Hypothesis. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1998, 840, 664-673.	3.8	202
22	Neural circuitry underlying the interaction between emotion and asthma symptom exacerbation. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2005, 102, 13319-13324.	7.1	192
23	Prolonged Restraint Stress Increases IL-6, Reduces IL-10, and Causes Persistent Depressive-Like Behavior That Is Reversed by Recombinant IL-10. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e58488.	2.5	189
24	Stress-Induced Susceptibility to Bacterial Infection During Cutaneous Wound Healing. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2002, 16, 74-84.	4.1	186
25	Knockdown of Interleukin-1 Receptor Type-1 on Endothelial Cells Attenuated Stress-Induced Neuroinflammation and Prevented Anxiety-Like Behavior. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 2583-2591.	3.6	174
26	Effects of repeated social stress on leukocyte distribution in bone marrow, peripheral blood and spleen. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2004, 148, 106-115.	2.3	173
27	Restraint stress differentially affects anti-viral cellular and humoral immune responses in mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1991, 31, 245-255.	2.3	166
28	Repeated social defeat causes increased anxiety-like behavior and alters splenocyte function in C57BL/6 and CD-1 mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2007, 21, 458-466.	4.1	165
29	Neuroinflammatory Dynamics Underlie Memory Impairments after Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 2590-2604.	3.6	163
30	Peripheral and central effects of repeated social defeat stress: Monocyte trafficking, microglial activation, and anxiety. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 289, 429-442.	2.3	158
31	Social stress increases the susceptibility to endotoxic shock. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2001, 115, 36-45.	2.3	156
32	The Influence of Psychological Stress on the Immune Response to Vaccines. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1998, 840, 649-655.	3.8	139
33	Autonomic Dysreflexia Causes Chronic Immune Suppression after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 12970-12981.	3.6	134
34	Mechanisms of stress-induced modulation of viral pathogenesis and immunity. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1993, 48, 151-160.	2.3	133
35	Selective impairment in dendritic cell function and altered antigen-specific CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cell responses in diet-induced obese mice infected with influenza virus. <i>Immunology</i> , 2009, 126, 268-279.	4.4	132
36	Stress-induced suppression of herpes simplex virus (HSV)-specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte and natural killer cell activity and enhancement of acute pathogenesis following local HSV infection. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1991, 5, 170-192.	4.1	128

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37	Stress-induced Neuroendocrine Modulation of Viral Pathogenesis and Immunity. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1998, 840, 803-808.	3.8	127
38	Beta adrenergic blockade decreases the immunomodulatory effects of social disruption stress. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2012, 26, 1150-1159.	4.1	127
39	Social Disruption, Immunity, and Susceptibility to Viral Infection: Role of Glucocorticoid Insensitivity and NGF. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2000, 917, 894-905.	3.8	118
40	Cell-Type-Specific Interleukin 1 Receptor 1 Signaling in the Brain Regulates Distinct Neuroimmune Activities. <i>Immunity</i> , 2019, 50, 317-333.e6.	14.3	116
41	Stress induces the translocation of cutaneous and gastrointestinal microflora to secondary lymphoid organs of C57BL/6 mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2006, 171, 29-37.	2.3	114
42	Sympathetic Release of Splenic Monocytes Promotes Recurring Anxiety Following Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 79, 803-813.	1.3	108
43	Molecular mechanisms of glucocorticoid resistance in splenocytes of socially stressed male mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2003, 137, 51-58.	2.3	104
44	Social stress and the regulation of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ secretion. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2005, 19, 311-317.	4.1	104
45	Repeated social defeat increases the bactericidal activity of splenic macrophages through a Toll-like receptor-dependent pathway. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, R1180-R1190.	1.8	101
46	Repeated social defeat activates dendritic cells and enhances Toll-like receptor dependent cytokine secretion. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2009, 23, 225-231.	4.1	100
47	Corticosterone Production during Repeated Social Defeat Causes Monocyte Mobilization from the Bone Marrow, Glucocorticoid Resistance, and Neurovascular Adhesion Molecule Expression. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 2328-2340.	3.6	99
48	Depressive symptoms predict exaggerated inflammatory responses to an in vivo immune challenge among pregnant women. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2010, 24, 49-53.	4.1	98
49	Interleukin-6 and the development of social disruption-induced glucocorticoid resistance. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 124, 9-15.	2.3	97
50	Role of early stress in the individual differences in host response to viral infection. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2006, 20, 339-348.	4.1	97
51	Stress-induced modulation of the primary cellular immune response to herpes simplex virus infection is mediated by both adrenal-dependent and independent mechanisms. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1993, 42, 167-176.	2.3	94
52	Social Stress Mobilizes Hematopoietic Stem Cells to Establish Persistent Splenic Myelopoiesis. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 25, 2552-2562.e3.	6.4	94
53	The AURORA Study: a longitudinal, multimodal library of brain biology and function after traumatic stress exposure. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 25, 283-296.	7.9	92
54	The Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis and Viral Infection. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2003, 16, 141-157.	1.3	91

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55	Tissue-specific alterations in the glucocorticoid sensitivity of immune cells following repeated social defeat in mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2005, 163, 110-119.	2.3	91
56	Social disruption-induced glucocorticoid resistance: kinetics and site specificity. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 124, 54-61.	2.3	85
57	Kinetics of glucocorticoid response to restraint stress and/or experimental influenza viral infection in two inbred strains of mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1994, 49, 25-33.	2.3	84
58	Imipramine attenuates neuroinflammatory signaling and reverses stress-induced social avoidance. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 46, 212-220.	4.1	82
59	Stress-induced glucocorticoid response modulates mononuclear cell trafficking during an experimental influenza viral infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1995, 56, 179-186.	2.3	81
60	Interleukin-1 receptor type 1-deficient mice fail to develop social stress-associated glucocorticoid resistance in the spleen. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 33, 108-117.	2.7	81
61	Social stress alters splenocyte phenotype and function. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 132, 66-71.	2.3	80
62	Social stress enhances IL-1 $\beta$ and TNF- $\alpha$ production by <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i> lipopolysaccharide-stimulated CD11b+ cells. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2009, 98, 351-358.	2.1	80
63	Stress-Induced Microglia Activation and Monocyte Trafficking to the Brain Underlie the Development of Anxiety and Depression. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2016, 31, 155-172.	1.7	80
64	GABAergic modulation with classical benzodiazepines prevent stress-induced neuro-immune dysregulation and behavioral alterations. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 51, 154-168.	4.1	80
65	Altered Kinetics of IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , and KGF-1 Gene Expression in Early Wounds of Restrained Mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2002, 16, 150-162.	4.1	79
66	Stress-induced effects on cell-mediated innate and adaptive memory components of the murine immune response to herpes simplex virus infection. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1991, 5, 274-295.	4.1	78
67	Social defeat promotes a reactive endothelium in a brain region-dependent manner with increased expression of key adhesion molecules, selectins and chemokines associated with the recruitment of myeloid cells to the brain. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 302, 151-164.	2.3	78
68	Correction of MFG-E8 Resolves Inflammation and Promotes Cutaneous Wound Healing in Diabetes. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 5089-5100.	0.8	77
69	Interleukin-6 Induced by Social Stress Promotes a Unique Transcriptional Signature in the Monocytes That Facilitate Anxiety. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 85, 679-689.	1.3	77
70	Social Stress Enhances Allergen-Induced Airway Inflammation in Mice and Inhibits Corticosteroid Responsiveness of Cytokine Production. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2009, 182, 7888-7896.	0.8	76
71	Antidepressant imipramine diminishes stress-induced inflammation in the periphery and central nervous system and related anxiety- and depressive- like behaviors. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 57, 293-303.	4.1	73
72	The Influence of Microglial Elimination and Repopulation on Stress Sensitization Induced by Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 85, 667-678.	1.3	72

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73	Evidence that active protection following oral immunization of mice with live rotavirus is not dependent on neutralizing antibody. <i>Virology</i> , 1992, 188, 57-66.	2.4	71
74	Endocrine regulation of the immune response to influenza virus infection with a metabolite of DHEA-androstenediol. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1997, 78, 203-211.	2.3	71
75	Are There Neurophenotypes for Asthma? Functional Brain Imaging of the Interaction between Emotion and Inflammation in Asthma. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e40921.	2.5	71
76	Restraint stress differentially affects the pathogenesis of an experimental influenza viral infection in three inbred strains of mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1993, 47, 83-93.	2.3	70
77	Neuroimmune mechanisms of stress: sex differences, developmental plasticity, and implications for pharmacotherapy of stress-related disease. <i>Stress</i> , 2015, 18, 367-380.	1.8	70
78	Peptide vaccines incorporating a "promiscuous" T-cell epitope bypass certain haplotype restricted immune responses and provide broad spectrum immunogenicity. <i>Journal of Molecular Recognition</i> , 1993, 6, 81-94.	2.1	68
79	Expression of glucocorticoid resistance following social stress requires a second signal. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2003, 74, 507-513.	3.3	68
80	Metallothionein Induction in Response to Restraint Stress. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 27904-27910.	3.4	67
81	Stress and Immunity: Implications for Viral Disease and Wound Healing. <i>Journal of Periodontology</i> , 1999, 70, 786-792.	3.4	67
82	Experimental Models of Stress and Wound Healing. <i>World Journal of Surgery</i> , 2004, 28, 327-330.	1.6	63
83	Physical defeat reduces the sensitivity of murine splenocytes to the suppressive effects of corticosterone. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2004, 18, 416-424.	4.1	63
84	Decreased herpes simplex viral immunity and enhanced pathogenesis following stressor administration in mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1992, 38, 129-137.	2.3	62
85	Influenza Virus Infection Induces Metallothionein Gene Expression in the Mouse Liver and Lung by Overlapping but Distinct Molecular Mechanisms. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2001, 21, 8301-8317.	2.3	61
86	The effect of restraint stress on the kinetics, magnitude, and isotype of the humoral immune response to influenza virus infection. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1991, 5, 370-382.	4.1	59
87	Social Interactions, Stress, and Immunity. <i>Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America</i> , 2009, 29, 285-293.	1.9	59
88	Interleukin 1 Type 1 Receptor Restore: A Genetic Mouse Model for Studying Interleukin 1 Receptor-Mediated Effects in Specific Cell Types. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 2860-2870.	3.6	57
89	Modulation of natural killer cell activity by restraint stress during an influenza A/PR8 infection in mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2004, 18, 526-535.	4.1	54
90	Stress-induced modulation of NK activity during influenza viral infection: role of glucocorticoids and opioids. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2005, 19, 153-164.	4.1	53

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91	Restraint stress alters the expression of interleukin-1 and keratinocyte growth factor at the wound site: an in situ hybridization study. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 129, 74-83.	2.3	51
92	Stressor-Induced Increase in Microbicidal Activity of Splenic Macrophages Is Dependent upon Peroxynitrite Production. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2012, 80, 3429-3437.	2.2	51
93	Stress-induced changes attributable to the sympathetic nervous system during experimental influenza viral infection in DBA/2 inbred mouse strain. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1994, 53, 173-180.	2.3	50
94	Interleukin-1 receptor on hippocampal neurons drives social withdrawal and cognitive deficits after chronic social stress. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 4770-4782.	7.9	50
95	Microglia Promote Increased Pain Behavior through Enhanced Inflammation in the Spinal Cord during Repeated Social Defeat Stress. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 39, 1139-1149.	3.6	49
96	Stress-Induced Modulation of Anti-viral Immunity. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1998, 12, 1-6.	4.1	47
97	Repeated social defeat in female mice induces anxiety-like behavior associated with enhanced myelopoiesis and increased monocyte accumulation in the brain. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 78, 131-142.	4.1	47
98	Social experience alters the response to social stress in mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 426-437.	4.1	46
99	The inflammatory response to social defeat is increased in older mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2008, 93, 628-636.	2.1	46
100	The reliability and validity of a structured interview for the assessment of infectious illness symptoms. <i>Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 1995, 18, 517-529.	2.1	45
101	Repeated social defeat-induced neuroinflammation, anxiety-like behavior and resistance to fear extinction were attenuated by the cannabinoid receptor agonist WIN55,212-2. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 43, 1924-1933.	5.4	44
102	Social disruption induces lung inflammation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2010, 24, 394-402.	4.1	42
103	Endothelial IL-1R1 is a critical mediator of EAE pathogenesis. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2011, 25, 160-167.	4.1	42
104	Stress and influenza viral infection: modulation of proinflammatory cytokine responses in the lung. <i>Respiration Physiology</i> , 2001, 128, 71-77.	2.7	40
105	Social Interactions, Stress, and Immunity. <i>Neurologic Clinics</i> , 2006, 24, 483-491.	1.8	40
106	Neural and behavioral responses to low-grade inflammation. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2012, 235, 334-341.	2.2	40
107	Molecular mechanisms of repeated social defeat-induced glucocorticoid resistance: Role of microRNA. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 44, 195-206.	4.1	38
108	The Effect of Adrenalectomy on the Restraint Stressed Induced Suppression of MHC Class II Expression by Murine Peritoneal Macrophages. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1993, 7, 29-35.	4.1	37

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109	Steroid Hormone Regulation of Antiviral Immunity. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2000, 917, 935-943.	3.8	36
110	Early Wound Healing Following One-Stage Dental Implant Placement With and Without Antibiotic Prophylaxis: A Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Periodontology</i> , 2008, 79, 1904-1912.	3.4	36
111	Î²-Adrenergic receptor mediated increases in activation and function of natural killer cells following repeated social disruption. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2012, 26, 1226-1238.	4.1	35
112	Animal models of disease. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2000, 68, 501-507.	2.1	34
113	Neonatal stress modulates sickness behavior. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2009, 23, 977-985.	4.1	34
114	Cell-mediated immunity to cytomegalovirus (CMV) and herpes simplex virus (HSV) antigens in the acquired immune deficiency syndrome: Interleukin-1 and interleukin-2 modify in vitro responses. <i>Journal of Clinical Immunology</i> , 1984, 4, 304-311.	3.8	33
115	Influenza Virus-Specific Immunological Memory Is Enhanced by Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2010, 184, 2014-2025.	0.8	32
116	Immunogenic dendritic cells primed by social defeat enhance adaptive immunity to influenza A virus. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2011, 25, 46-52.	4.1	32
117	Prognostic neuroimaging biomarkers of trauma-related psychopathology: resting-state fMRI shortly after trauma predicts future PTSD and depression symptoms in the AURORA study. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 1263-1271.	5.4	32
118	Androstenediol reduces the anti-inflammatory effects of restraint stress during wound healing. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2006, 20, 590-596.	4.1	31
119	Subordinate social status modulates the vulnerability to the immunological effects of social stress. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2007, 32, 1097-1105.	2.7	30
120	Food Restriction Compromises Immune Memory in Deer Mice ( <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> ) by Reducing Spleen-Derived Antibody-Producing B Cell Numbers. <i>Physiological and Biochemical Zoology</i> , 2008, 81, 366-372.	1.5	30
121	Stress-induced changes in pathophysiology and interferon gene expression during primary HSV-1 infection. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 329-338.	4.1	29
122	Sleep Disruption Exacerbates and Prolongs the Inflammatory Response to Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2020, 37, 1829-1843.	3.4	28
123	Chronic Cortical Inflammation, Cognitive Impairment, and Immune Reactivity Associated with Diffuse Brain Injury Are Ameliorated by Forced Turnover of Microglia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 42, 4215-4228.	3.6	26
124	Sex differences in the response to influenza virus infection: Modulation by stress. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2011, 59, 257-264.	2.1	24
125	Eufllammation attenuates peripheral inflammation-induced neuroinflammation and mitigates immune-to-brain signaling. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 54, 140-148.	4.1	24
126	Prior sleep problems and adverse post-traumatic neuropsychiatric sequelae of motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. <i>Sleep</i> , 2021, 44, .	1.1	23



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127	Development and Validation of a Model to Predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depression After a Motor Vehicle Collision. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 78, 1228.	11.0	23
128	Rapid method for purification of human T lymphocytes for further functional studies. <i>Journal of Immunological Methods</i> , 1987, 105, 253-262.	1.4	22
129	Bone Marrow-Derived Monocytes Drive the Inflammatory Microenvironment in Local and Remote Regions after Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 937-949.	3.4	22
130	Transneuronal labeling in hamster brainstem following lingual injections with Herpes simplex virus-1. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1995, 68, 1277-1293.	2.3	21
131	Androstenediol (AED) prevents neuroendocrine-mediated suppression of the immune response to an influenza viral infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1999, 98, 121-129.	2.3	21
132	Repeated social stress enhances the innate immune response to a primary HSV-1 infection in the cornea and trigeminal ganglia of Balb/c mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2010, 24, 273-280.	4.1	21
133	Daily Moderate Exercise Is Beneficial and Social Stress Is Detrimental to Disease Pathology in Murine Lupus Nephritis. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2017, 8, 236.	2.8	21
134	Smooth muscle cell expression of a constitutive active form of human Rac 1 accelerates cutaneous wound repair. <i>Surgery</i> , 2005, 137, 92-101.	1.9	17
135	Neuroimmune Interactions in Pain and Stress: An Interdisciplinary Approach. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2021, 27, 113-128.	3.5	17
136	Sleep fragmentation engages stress-responsive circuitry, enhances inflammation and compromises hippocampal function following traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2022, 353, 114058.	4.1	17
137	Lumbar Myeloid Cell Trafficking into Locomotor Networks after Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 282, 86-98.	4.1	16
138	A proinflammatory diet is associated with inflammatory gene expression among healthy, non-obese adults: Can social ties protect against the risks?. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 82, 36-44.	4.1	16
139	Restraint stress alters lung gene expression in an experimental influenza A viral infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2005, 162, 103-111.	2.3	15
140	Twenty years of psychoneuroimmunology and viral infections in <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> . <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2007, 21, 273-280.	4.1	15
141	Stressor-Induced Alterations of Adaptive Immunity to Vaccination and Viral Pathogens. <i>Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America</i> , 2011, 31, 69-79.	1.9	14
142	Stress and the anti-influenza immune response: Repeated social defeat augments clonal expansion of CD8+T cells during primary influenza A viral infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2012, 243, 34-42.	2.3	14
143	Socio-demographic and trauma-related predictors of PTSD within 8 weeks of a motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 3108-3121.	7.9	14
144	Mammary tumors compromise time-of-day differences in hypothalamic gene expression and circadian behavior and physiology in mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 80, 805-817.	4.1	13

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145	Evaluation of antioxidant healing formulations in topical therapy of experimental cutaneous and genital herpes simplex virus infections. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 1997, 36, 157-166.	4.1	12
146	Ropivacaine and Bupivacaine prevent increased pain sensitivity without altering neuroimmune activation following repeated social defeat stress. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 69, 113-123.	4.1	11
147	A prospective examination of sex differences in posttraumatic autonomic functioning. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2021, 15, 100384.	4.0	10
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