John F. Sheridan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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164 papers	17,036 citations	11651 70 h-index	15266 126 g-index
167 all docs	167 docs citations	167 times ranked	13585 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Dynamic Interleukin-1 Receptor Type 1 Signaling Mediates Microglia-Vasculature Interactions Following Repeated Systemic LPS. Journal of Inflammation Research, 2022, Volume 15, 1575-1590.	3.5	6
2	Breast cancer survivorsâ€™ typhoid vaccine responses: Chemotherapy, obesity, and fitness make a difference. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2022, 103, 1-9.	4.1	5
3	Sleep fragmentation engages stress-responsive circuitry, enhances inflammation and compromises hippocampal function following traumatic brain injury. Experimental Neurology, 2022, 353, 114058.	4.1	17
4	Chronic Cortical Inflammation, Cognitive Impairment, and Immune Reactivity Associated with Diffuse Brain Injury Are Ameliorated by Forced Turnover of Microglia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2022, 42, 4215-4228.	3.6	26
5	Socio-demographic and trauma-related predictors of PTSD within 8 weeks of a motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 3108-3121.	7.9	14
6	Prior sleep problems and adverse post-traumatic neuropsychiatric sequelae of motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	23
7	Prognostic neuroimaging biomarkers of trauma-related psychopathology: resting-state fMRI shortly after trauma predicts future PTSD and depression symptoms in the AURORA study. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2021, 46, 1263-1271.	5.4	32
8	Development and Validation of a Model to Predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depression After a Motor Vehicle Collision. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 1228.	11.0	23
9	A prospective examination of sex differences in posttraumatic autonomic functioning. Neurobiology of Stress, 2021, 15, 100384.	4.0	10
10	Interleukin-1 receptor on hippocampal neurons drives social withdrawal and cognitive deficits after chronic social stress. Molecular Psychiatry, 2021, 26, 4770-4782.	7.9	50
11	Neuroimmune Interactions in Pain and Stress: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Neuroscientist, 2021, 27, 113-128.	3.5	17
12	The AURORA Study: a longitudinal, multimodal library of brain biology and function after traumatic stress exposure. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 283-296.	7.9	92
13	Sleep Disruption Exacerbates and Prolongs the Inflammatory Response to Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2020, 37, 1829-1843.	3.4	28
14	Bone Marrow-Derived Monocytes Drive the Inflammatory Microenvironment in Local and Remote Regions after Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2019, 36, 937-949.	3.4	22
15	A proinflammatory diet is associated with inflammatory gene expression among healthy, non-obese adults: Can social ties protect against the risks?. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 82, 36-44.	4.1	16
16	IL-6 Signaling in Monocytes: A Potential Therapeutic Avenue for Stress-Induced Mood Impairments. Chronic Stress, 2019, 3, 247054701987137.	3.4	5
17	Cell-Type-Specific Interleukin 1 Receptor 1 Signaling in the Brain Regulates Distinct Neuroimmune Activities. Immunity, 2019, 50, 317-333.e6.	14.3	116
18	Repeated social defeat in female mice induces anxiety-like behavior associated with enhanced myelopoiesis and increased monocyte accumulation in the brain. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 78, 131-142.	4.1	47

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19	Mammary tumors compromise time-of-day differences in hypothalamic gene expression and circadian behavior and physiology in mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2019, 80, 805-817.	4.1	13
20	Reply to: Microglia, Monocytes, and the Recurrence of Anxiety in Stress-Sensitized Mice. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 85, e69-e70.	1.3	2
21	Microglia Promote Increased Pain Behavior through Enhanced Inflammation in the Spinal Cord during Repeated Social Defeat Stress. Journal of Neuroscience, 2019, 39, 1139-1149.	3.6	49
22	The Influence of Microglial Elimination and Repopulation on Stress Sensitization Induced byÂRepeated Social Defeat. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 85, 667-678.	1.3	72
23	Interleukin-6 Induced by Social Stress Promotes a Unique Transcriptional Signature in the Monocytes That Facilitate Anxiety. Biological Psychiatry, 2019, 85, 679-689.	1.3	77
24	Corticosterone Production during Repeated Social Defeat Causes Monocyte Mobilization from the Bone Marrow, Glucocorticoid Resistance, and Neurovascular Adhesion Molecule Expression. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 2328-2340.	3.6	99
25	Effects of dermal wounding on distal primary tumor immunobiology in mice. Journal of Surgical Research, 2018, 221, 328-335.	1.6	3
26	Ropivacaine and Bupivacaine prevent increased pain sensitivity without altering neuroimmune activation following repeated social defeat stress. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 69, 113-123.	4.1	11
27	Social Stress Mobilizes Hematopoietic Stem Cells to Establish Persistent Splenic Myelopoiesis. Cell Reports, 2018, 25, 2552-2562.e3.	6.4	94
28	Repeated social defeat-induced neuroinflammation, anxiety-like behavior and resistance to fear extinction were attenuated by the cannabinoid receptor agonist WIN55,212-2. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 43, 1924-1933.	5.4	44
29	Repeated Social Defeat, Neuroinflammation, and Behavior: Monocytes Carry the Signal. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 42, 46-61.	5.4	210
30	Microglia Priming with Aging and Stress. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2017, 42, 318-333.	5.4	284
31	Daily Moderate Exercise Is Beneficial and Social Stress Is Detrimental to Disease Pathology in Murine Lupus Nephritis. Frontiers in Physiology, 2017, 8, 236.	2.8	21
32	Tumors Alter Inflammation and Impair Dermal Wound Healing in Female Mice. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0161537.	2.5	8
33	Antidepressant imipramine diminishes stress-induced inflammation in the periphery and central nervous system and related anxiety- and depressive- like behaviors. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 57, 293-303.	4.1	73
34	Lumbar Myeloid Cell Trafficking into Locomotor Networks after Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. Experimental Neurology, 2016, 282, 86-98.	4.1	16
35	Correction of MFG-E8 Resolves Inflammation and Promotes Cutaneous Wound Healing in Diabetes. Journal of Immunology, 2016, 196, 5089-5100.	0.8	77
36	Neuroinflammatory Dynamics Underlie Memory Impairments after Repeated Social Defeat. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 2590-2604.	3.6	163

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37	Stress-Induced Microglia Activation and Monocyte Trafficking to the Brain Underlie the Development of Anxiety and Depression. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2016, 31, 155-172.	1.7	80
38	Euflammation attenuates peripheral inflammation-induced neuroinflammation and mitigates immune-to-brain signaling. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 54, 140-148.	4.1	24
39	Sympathetic Release of Splenic Monocytes Promotes Recurring Anxiety Following Repeated Social Defeat. Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 79, 803-813.	1.3	108
40	GABAergic modulation with classical benzodiazepines prevent stress-induced neuro-immune dysregulation and behavioral alterations. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 51, 154-168.	4.1	80
41	Peripheral and central effects of repeated social defeat stress: Monocyte trafficking, microglial activation, and anxiety. Neuroscience, 2015, 289, 429-442.	2.3	158
42	Imipramine attenuates neuroinflammatory signaling and reverses stress-induced social avoidance. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 46, 212-220.	4.1	82
43	Neuroimmune mechanisms of stress: sex differences, developmental plasticity, and implications for pharmacotherapy of stress-related disease. Stress, 2015, 18, 367-380.	1.8	70
44	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. Neuroscience, 2015, 302, 151-164.	2.3	78
45	Interleukin 1 Type 1 Receptor Restore: A Genetic Mouse Model for Studying Interleukin 1 Receptor-Mediated Effects in Specific Cell Types. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 2860-2870.	3.6	57
46	Molecular mechanisms of repeated social defeat-induced glucocorticoid resistance: Role of microRNA. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 44, 195-206.	4.1	38
47	Chronic Physical Stress Does Not Interact with Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)-Encoded Dutpase to Alter the Sickness Response. Journal of Behavioral and Brain Science, 2015, 05, 513-523.	0.5	4
48	Knockdown of Interleukin-1 Receptor Type-1 on Endothelial Cells Attenuated Stress-Induced Neuroinflammation and Prevented Anxiety-Like Behavior. Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 34, 2583-2591.	3.6	174
49	Epsteinâ€“Barr virus (EBV)-encoded dUTPase and chronic restraint induce impaired learning and memory and sickness responses. Physiology and Behavior, 2014, 137, 18-24.	2.1	9
50	Re-establishment of Anxiety in Stress-Sensitized Mice Is Caused by Monocyte Trafficking from the Spleen to the Brain. Biological Psychiatry, 2014, 75, 970-981.	1.3	242
51	Monocyte trafficking to the brain with stress and inflammation: a novel axis of immune-to-brain communication that influences mood and behavior. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 447.	2.8	303
52	Autonomic Dysreflexia Causes Chronic Immune Suppression after Spinal Cord Injury. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 12970-12981.	3.6	134
53	Stress-Induced Recruitment of Bone Marrow-Derived Monocytes to the Brain Promotes Anxiety-Like Behavior. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 13820-13833.	3.6	466
54	A comparison of mindfulness-based stress reduction and an active control in modulation of neurogenic inflammation. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 27, 174-184.	4.1	222

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55	Social stress up-regulates inflammatory gene expression in the leukocyte transcriptome via Î²-adrenergic induction of myelopoiesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 16574-16579.	7.1	470
56	Controlled progressive innate immune stimulation regimen prevents the induction of sickness behavior in the open field test. Journal of Inflammation Research, 2013, 6, 91.	3.5	6
57	Prolonged Restraint Stress Increases IL-6, Reduces IL-10, and Causes Persistent Depressive-Like Behavior That Is Reversed by Recombinant IL-10. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e58488.	2.5	189
58	Stressor-Induced Increase in Microbicidal Activity of Splenic Macrophages Is Dependent upon Peroxynitrite Production. Infection and Immunity, 2012, 80, 3429-3437.	2.2	51
59	Peripheral innate immune challenge exaggerated microglia activation, increased the number of inflammatory CNS macrophages, and prolonged social withdrawal in socially defeated mice. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2012, 37, 1491-1505.	2.7	234
60	Î²-Adrenergic receptor mediated increases in activation and function of natural killer cells following repeated social disruption. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2012, 26, 1226-1238.	4.1	35
61	Beta adrenergic blockade decreases the immunomodulatory effects of social disruption stress. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2012, 26, 1150-1159.	4.1	127
62	Neural and behavioral responses to low-grade inflammation. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 235, 334-341.	2.2	40
63	Stress and the anti-influenza immune response: Repeated social defeat augments clonal expansion of CD8+T cells during primary influenza A viral infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2012, 243, 34-42.	2.3	14
64	Are There Neurophenotypes for Asthma? Functional Brain Imaging of the Interaction between Emotion and Inflammation in Asthma. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40921.	2.5	71
65	Stressor-Induced Alterations of Adaptive Immunity to Vaccination and Viral Pathogens. Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America, 2011, 31, 69-79.	1.9	14
66	Î²-Adrenergic Receptor Antagonism Prevents Anxiety-Like Behavior and Microglial Reactivity Induced by Repeated Social Defeat. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 6277-6288.	3.6	560
67	Immunogenic dendritic cells primed by social defeat enhance adaptive immunity to influenza A virus. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 46-52.	4.1	32
68	Endothelial IL-1R1 is a critical mediator of EAE pathogenesis. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 160-167.	4.1	42
69	Sex differences in the response to influenza virus infection: Modulation by stress. Hormones and Behavior, 2011, 59, 257-264.	2.1	24
70	Computational identification of geneâ€“social environment interaction at the humanIL6locus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 5681-5686.	7.1	216
71	Influenza Virus-Specific Immunological Memory Is Enhanced by Repeated Social Defeat. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 184, 2014-2025.	0.8	32
72	Depressive symptoms predict exaggerated inflammatory responses to an in vivo immune challenge among pregnant women. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2010, 24, 49-53.	4.1	98

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73	Repeated social stress enhances the innate immune response to a primary HSV-1 infection in the cornea and trigeminal ganglia of Balb/c mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2010, 24, 273-280.	4.1	21
74	Social disruption induces lung inflammation. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2010, 24, 394-402.	4.1	42
75	Social Stress Enhances Allergen-Induced Airway Inflammation in Mice and Inhibits Corticosteroid Responsiveness of Cytokine Production. Journal of Immunology, 2009, 182, 7888-7896.	0.8	76
76	Selective impairment in dendritic cell function and altered antigenâ€specific CD8⁺ Tâ€cell responses in dietâ€induced obese mice infected with influenza virus. Immunology, 2009, 126, 268-279.	4.4	132
77	Repeated social defeat activates dendritic cells and enhances Toll-like receptor dependent cytokine secretion. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2009, 23, 225-231.	4.1	100
78	Neonatal stress modulates sickness behavior. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2009, 23, 977-985.	4.1	34
79	Social stress enhances IL-1Î² and TNF-Î± production by Porphyromonas gingivalis lipopolysaccharide-stimulated CD11b+ cells. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 98, 351-358.	2.1	80
80	Social Interactions, Stress, and Immunity. Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America, 2009, 29, 285-293.	1.9	59
81	Interleukin-1 receptor type 1-deficient mice fail to develop social stress-associated glucocorticoid resistance in the spleen. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2008, 33, 108-117.	2.7	81
82	Minocycline attenuates lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation, sickness behavior, and anhedonia. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2008, 5, 15.	7.2	539
83	The inflammatory response to social defeat is increased in older mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2008, 93, 628-636.	2.1	46
84	Early Wound Healing Following One-Stage Dental Implant Placement With and Without Antibiotic Prophylaxis: A Pilot Study. Journal of Periodontology, 2008, 79, 1904-1912.	3.4	36
85	Food Restriction Compromises Immune Memory in Deer Mice (Peromyscus maniculatus) by Reducing Spleenâ€Derived Antibodyâ€Producing B Cell Numbers. Physiological and Biochemical Zoology, 2008, 81, 366-372.	1.5	30
86	Social disruption stress enhances the primary response to influenza infection through the activation of dendritic cells. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 857.22.	0.5	1
87	Repeated social defeat increases the bactericidal activity of splenic macrophages through a Toll-like receptor-dependent pathway. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 293, R1180-R1190.	1.8	101
88	Twenty years of psychoneuroimmunology and viral infections in Brain, Behavior, and Immunity. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2007, 21, 273-280.	4.1	15
89	Repeated social defeat causes increased anxiety-like behavior and alters splenocyte function in C57BL/6 and CD-1 mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2007, 21, 458-466.	4.1	165
90	Stress and Wound Healing: Animal Models. , 2007, , 837-850.		0

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91	INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHONEUROIMMUNOLOGY AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY. , 2007, , 917-920.		0
92	Stress-induced Modulation of Innate Resistance and Adaptive Immunity to Influenza Viral Infection. , 2007, , 1097-1105.		1
93	Subordinate social status modulates the vulnerability to the immunological effects of social stress. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2007, 32, 1097-1105.	2.7	30
94	Social Interactions, Stress, and Immunity. Neurologic Clinics, 2006, 24, 483-491.	1.8	40
95	Role of early stress in the individual differences in host response to viral infection. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2006, 20, 339-348.	4.1	97
96	Androstenediol reduces the anti-inflammatory effects of restraint stress during wound healing. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2006, 20, 590-596.	4.1	31
97	Stress induces the translocation of cutaneous and gastrointestinal microflora to secondary lymphoid organs of C57BL/6 mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2006, 171, 29-37.	2.3	114
98	Smooth muscle cell expression of a constitutive active form of human Rac 1 accelerates cutaneous wound repair. Surgery, 2005, 137, 92-101.	1.9	17
99	Restraint stress alters lung gene expression in an experimental influenza A viral infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2005, 162, 103-111.	2.3	15
100	Tissue-specific alterations in the glucocorticoid sensitivity of immune cells following repeated social defeat in mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2005, 163, 110-119.	2.3	91
101	Neural circuitry underlying the interaction between emotion and asthma symptom exacerbation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 13319-13324.	7.1	192
102	Stress-induced modulation of NK activity during influenza viral infection: role of glucocorticoids and opioids. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2005, 19, 153-164.	4.1	53
103	Social stress and the regulation of tumor necrosis factor-Î± secretion. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2005, 19, 311-317.	4.1	104
104	Effects of repeated social stress on leukocyte distribution in bone marrow, peripheral blood and spleen. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2004, 148, 106-115.	2.3	173
105	Experimental Models of Stress and Wound Healing. World Journal of Surgery, 2004, 28, 327-330.	1.6	63
106	Physical defeat reduces the sensitivity of murine splenocytes to the suppressive effects of corticosterone. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2004, 18, 416-424.	4.1	63
107	Modulation of natural killer cell activity by restraint stress during an influenza A/PR8 infection in mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2004, 18, 526-535.	4.1	54
108	Molecular mechanisms of glucocorticoid resistance in splenocytes of socially stressed male mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2003, 137, 51-58.	2.3	104

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109	Alterations in Brain and Immune Function Produced by Mindfulness Meditation. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2003, 65, 564-570.	2.0	1,964
110	The HPA Axis, SNS, and Immunity: A Commentary. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2003, 17, 17.	4.1	5
111	Stress-induced changes in pathophysiology and interferon gene expression during primary HSV-1 infection. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2003, 17, 329-338.	4.1	29
112	Social experience alters the response to social stress in mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2003, 17, 426-437.	4.1	46
113	Expression of glucocorticoid resistance following social stress requires a second signal. Journal of Leukocyte Biology, 2003, 74, 507-513.	3.3	68
114	The Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis and Viral Infection. Viral Immunology, 2003, 16, 141-157.	1.3	91
115	Mild Depressive Symptoms Are Associated With Amplified and Prolonged Inflammatory Responses After Influenza Virus Vaccination in Older Adults. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2003, 60, 1009.	12.3	218
116	Stress-Induced Susceptibility to Bacterial Infection During Cutaneous Wound Healing. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2002, 16, 74-84.	4.1	186
117	Altered Kinetics of IL-1Î±, IL-1Î², and KGF-1 Gene Expression in Early Wounds of Restrained Mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2002, 16, 150-162.	4.1	79
118	Interleukin-6 and the development of social disruption-induced glucocorticoid resistance. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2002, 124, 9-15.	2.3	97
119	Social disruption-induced glucocorticoid resistance: kinetics and site specificity. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2002, 124, 54-61.	2.3	85
120	Restraint stress alters the expression of interleukin-1 and keratinocyte growth factor at the wound site: an in situ hybridization study. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2002, 129, 74-83.	2.3	51
121	Social stress alters splenocyte phenotype and function. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2002, 132, 66-71.	2.3	80
122	Social Stress Induces Glucocorticoid Resistance in Subordinate Animals. Hormones and Behavior, 2001, 39, 247-257.	2.1	270
123	Social stress induces glucocorticoid resistance in macrophages. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 280, R1799-R1805.	1.8	235
124	Social stress increases the susceptibility to endotoxic shock. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2001, 115, 36-45.	2.3	156
125	Stress and influenza viral infection: modulation of proinflammatory cytokine responses in the lung. Respiration Physiology, 2001, 128, 71-77.	2.7	40
126	Influenza Virus Infection Induces Metallothionein Gene Expression in the Mouse Liver and Lung by Overlapping but Distinct Molecular Mechanisms. Molecular and Cellular Biology, 2001, 21, 8301-8317.	2.3	61

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127	Animal models of disease. Physiology and Behavior, 2000, 68, 501-507.	2.1	34
128	Social Disruption, Immunity, and Susceptibility to Viral Infection: Role of Glucocorticoid Insensitivity and NGF. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2000, 917, 894-905.	3.8	118
129	Steroid Hormone Regulation of Antiviral Immunity. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2000, 917, 935-943.	3.8	36
130	Androstenediol (AED) prevents neuroendocrine-mediated suppression of the immune response to an influenza viral infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1999, 98, 121-129.	2.3	21
131	Stress and Immunity: Implications for Viral Disease and Wound Healing. Journal of Periodontology, 1999, 70, 786-792.	3.4	67
132	The Influence of Psychological Stress on the Immune Response to Vaccines^a. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1998, 840, 649-655.	3.8	139
133	Autonomic, Neuroendocrine, and Immune Responses to Psychological Stress: The Reactivity Hypothesis^a. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1998, 840, 664-673.	3.8	202
134	Stressâ€Induced Neuroendocrine Modulation of Viral Pathogenesis and Immunity^a. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1998, 840, 803-808.	3.8	127
135	Restraint Stress Slows Cutaneous Wound Healing in Mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1998, 12, 64-73.	4.1	238
136	Stress-Induced Modulation of Anti-viral Immunity. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1998, 12, 1-6.	4.1	47
137	Metallothionein Induction in Response to Restraint Stress. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 1998, 273, 27904-27910.	3.4	67
138	Social stress and the reactivation of latent herpes simplex virus type 1. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1998, 95, 7231-7235.	7.1	222
139	Endocrine regulation of the immune response to influenza virus infection with a metabolite of DHEA-androstenediol. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1997, 78, 203-211.	2.3	71
140	Evaluation of antioxidant healing formulations in topical therapy of experimental cutaneous and genital herpes simplex virus infections. Antiviral Research, 1997, 36, 157-166.	4.1	12
141	Chronic stress alters the immune response to influenza virus vaccine in older adults.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1996, 93, 3043-3047.	7.1	692
142	Heterogeneity in Neuroendocrine and Immune Responses to Brief PsychologicalStressors as a Function of Autonomic Cardiac Activation. Psychosomatic Medicine, 1995, 57, 154-164.	2.0	221
143	The reliability and validity of a structured interview for the assessment of infectious illness symptoms. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 1995, 18, 517-529.	2.1	45
144	Stress-induced glucocorticoid response modulates mononuclear cell trafficking during an experimental influenza viral infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1995, 56, 179-186.	2.3	81

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145	Transneuronal labeling in hamster brainstem following lingual injections with Herpes simplex virus-1. Neuroscience, 1995, 68, 1277-1293.	2.3	21
146	Stress-induced changes attributable to the sympathetic nervous system during experimental influenza viral infection in DBA/2 inbred mouse strain. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1994, 53, 173-180.	2.3	50
147	Kinetics of glucocorticoid response to restraint stress and/or experimental influenza viral infection in two inbred strains of mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1994, 49, 25-33.	2.3	84
148	Spontaneous development of a chromosomal translocation 5;14 in an epstein-barr-virus-associated b-cell lymphoma in aSCID mouse. International Journal of Cancer, 1993, 55, 281-287.	5.1	5
149	Peptide vaccines incorporating a â€˜promiscuousâ€™ T-cell epitope bypass certain haplotype restricted immune responses and provide broad spectrum immunogenicity. Journal of Molecular Recognition, 1993, 6, 81-94.	2.1	68
150	The Effect of Adrenalectomy on the Restraint Stressed Induced Suppression of MHC Class II Expression by Murine Peritoneal Macrophages. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1993, 7, 29-35.	4.1	37
151	Stress-induced modulation of the primary cellular immune response to herpes simplex virus infection is mediated by both adrenal-dependent and independent mechanisms. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1993, 42, 167-176.	2.3	94
152	Mechanisms of stress-induced modulation of viral pathogenesis and immunity. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1993, 48, 151-160.	2.3	133
153	Restraint stress differentially affects the pathogenesis of an experimental influenza viral infection in three inbred strains of mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1993, 47, 83-93.	2.3	70
154	Decreased herpes simplex viral immunity and enhanced pathogenesis following stressor administration in mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1992, 38, 129-137.	2.3	62
155	Evidence that active protection following oral immunization of mice with live rotavirus is not dependent on neutralizing antibody. Virology, 1992, 188, 57-66.	2.4	71
156	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. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1991, 5, 170-192.	4.1	128
157	Stress-induced effects on cell-mediated innate and adaptive memory components of the murine immune response to herpes simplex virus infection. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1991, 5, 274-295.	4.1	78
158	The effect of restraint stress on the kinetics, magnitude, and isotype of the humoral immune response to influenza virus infection. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1991, 5, 370-382.	4.1	59
159	Restraint stress differentially affects anti-viral cellular and humoral immune responses in mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1991, 31, 245-255.	2.3	166
160	Enhanced production of poxvirus vectors by high speed rolling. Journal of Virological Methods, 1988, 22, 75-80.	2.1	7
161	Rapid method for purification of human T lymphocytes for further functional studies. Journal of Immunological Methods, 1987, 105, 253-262.	1.4	22
162	Stress-related immune suppression: Health implications. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1987, 1, 7-20.	4.1	352

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163	Cell-mediated immunity to cytomegalovirus (CMV) and herpes simplex virus (HSV) antigens in the acquired immune deficiency syndrome: Interleukin-1 and interleukin-2 modifyin vitro responses. Journal of Clinical Immunology, 1984, 4, 304-311.	3.8	33
164	Herpesvirus infection: Inhibition of leukocyte migration inhibition factor production in the diagnosis of recurrent disease. Clinical Immunology Newsletter, 1981, 2, 169-172.	0.1	2