

Fabio Fumagalli

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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122
papers

6,241
citations

87888

38
h-index

74163

75
g-index

124
all docs

124
docs citations

124
times ranked

6168
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The effects of cocaine exposure in adolescence: Behavioural effects and neuroplastic mechanisms in experimental models. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 179, 4233-4253.	5.4	9
2	Intravenous administration of Tat-NR2B9c peptide, a PSD95 inhibitor, attenuates reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2022, 416, 113537.	2.2	2
3	Metabolomic signature and mitochondrial dynamics outline the difference between vulnerability and resilience to chronic stress. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 12, 87.	4.8	17
4	Cortical reorganization of the glutamate synapse in the activity-based anorexia rat model: Impact on cognition. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2022, 161, 350-365.	3.9	9
5	Responsivity of serotonin transporter knockout rats to short and long access to cocaine: Modulation of the glutamate signalling in the nucleus accumbens shell. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2022, 179, 3727-3739.	5.4	4
6	Dysbindin-1A modulation of astrocytic dopamine and basal ganglia dependent behaviors relevant to schizophrenia. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 27, 4201-4217.	7.9	2
7	Ethanol neurotoxicity is mediated by changes in expression, surface localization and functional properties of glutamate AMPA receptors. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2021, 157, 2106-2118.	3.9	7
8	The role of the serotonin transporter in prefrontal cortex glutamatergic signaling following short- and long-access cocaine self-administration. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2021, 26, e12896.	2.6	9
9	Repeated exposure to cocaine during adolescence enhances the rewarding threshold for cocaine-conditioned place preference in adulthood. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2021, 26, e13012.	2.6	8
10	Metaplastic Effects of Ketamine and MK-801 on Glutamate Receptors Expression in Rat Medial Prefrontal Cortex and Hippocampus. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2021, 58, 3443-3456.	4.0	15
11	The NMDA Receptor Subunit (GluN1 and GluN2A) Modulation Following Different Conditions of Cocaine Abstinence in Rat Brain Structures. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2021, 39, 556-565.	2.7	4
12	Long access to cocaine self-administration dysregulates the glutamate synapse in the nucleus accumbens core of serotonin transporter knockout rats. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2021, , .	5.4	5
13	Selective inhibition of phosphodiesterase 7 enzymes reduces motivation for nicotine use through modulation of mesolimbic dopaminergic transmission. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021, , JN-RM-3180-20.	3.6	3
14	Single Exposure to the Cathinones MDPV and Î±-PVP Alters Molecular Markers of Neuroplasticity in the Adult Mouse Brain. <i>International Journal of Molecular Sciences</i> , 2021, 22, 7397.	4.1	3
15	Axonal GABA A stabilizes excitability in unmyelinated sensory axons secondary to NKCC1 activity. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2021, 599, 4065-4084.	2.9	11
16	Cocaine abstinence modulates NMDA receptor subunit expression: An analysis of the GluN2B subunit in cocaine-seeking behavior. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 109, 110248.	4.8	5
17	Enhancement of the GluN2B subunit of glutamatergic NMDA receptors in rat brain areas after cocaine abstinence. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 35, 026988112110482.	4.0	4
18	The coupling of RACK1 with the beta isoform of the glucocorticoid receptor promotes resilience to chronic stress exposure. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2021, 15, 100372.	4.0	9

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19	Bidirectional role of dopamine in learning and memory-active forgetting. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2021, 131, 953-963.	6.1	5
20	Lasting reduction of nicotine-seeking behavior by chronic N-acetylcysteine during experimental cue-exposure therapy. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2020, 25, e12771.	2.6	5
21	The metaplastic effects of ketamine on sucrose renewal and contextual memory reconsolidation in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2020, 379, 112347.	2.2	14
22	Membrane Progesterone Receptors (mPRs/PAQRs) Differently Regulate Migration, Proliferation, and Differentiation in Rat Schwann Cells. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 70, 433-448.	2.3	24
23	Activity-Based Anorexia Dynamically Dysregulates the Glutamatergic Synapse in the Nucleus Accumbens of Female Adolescent Rats. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 3661.	4.1	12
24	Hypersensitivity to amphetamine's psychomotor and reinforcing effects in serotonin transporter knockout rats: Glutamate in the nucleus accumbens. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 177, 4532-4547.	5.4	21
25	Cocaine Self-Administration and Abstinence Modulate NMDA Receptor Subunits and Active Zone Proteins in the Rat Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Molecules</i> , 2020, 25, 3480.	3.8	11
26	Schwann Cell Autocrine and Paracrine Regulatory Mechanisms, Mediated by Allopregnanolone and BDNF, Modulate PKC μ in Peripheral Sensory Neurons. <i>Cells</i> , 2020, 9, 1874.	4.1	13
27	Repeated cocaine exposure during adolescence impairs recognition memory in early adulthood: A role for BDNF signaling in the perirhinal cortex. <i>Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 43, 100789.	4.0	9
28	Anhedonic-like behavior and BDNF dysregulation following a single injection of cocaine during adolescence. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2020, 175, 108161.	4.1	10
29	Born to Protect: Leveraging BDNF Against Cognitive Deficit in Alzheimer's Disease. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2020, 34, 281-297.	5.9	31
30	Increased cocaine self-administration in rats lacking the serotonin transporter: a role for glutamatergic signaling in the habenula. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2019, 24, 1167-1178.	2.6	16
31	Deletion of the serotonin transporter perturbs BDNF signaling in the central amygdala following long-access cocaine self-administration. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2019, 205, 107610.	3.2	4
32	Short-term withdrawal from repeated exposure to cocaine during adolescence modulates dynorphin mRNA levels and BDNF signaling in the rat nucleus accumbens. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2019, 197, 127-133.	3.2	8
33	Repeated cocaine exposure dysregulates BDNF expression and signaling in the mesocorticolimbic pathway of the adolescent rat. <i>World Journal of Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 20, 531-544.	2.6	17
34	The metaplastic effects of NMDA receptors blockade on reactivation of instrumental memories in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018, 154, 87-96.	1.9	11
35	Pronounced Hyperactivity, Cognitive Dysfunctions, and BDNF Dysregulation in Dopamine Transporter Knock-out Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 1959-1972.	3.6	148
36	Ketamine Self-Administration Elevates $\hat{\pm}$ CaMKII Autophosphorylation in Mood and Reward-Related Brain Regions in Rats. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2018, 55, 5453-5461.	4.0	26

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37	A single cocaine administration alters dendritic spine morphology and impairs glutamate receptor synaptic retention in the medial prefrontal cortex of adolescent rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018, 140, 209-216.	4.1	24
38	A single cocaine exposure disrupts actin dynamics in the cortico-accumbal pathway of adolescent rats: modulation by a second cocaine injection. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 234, 1217-1222.	3.1	16
39	The Cathinones MDPV and \pm -PVP Elicit Different Behavioral and Molecular Effects Following Acute Exposure. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2017, 32, 594-602.	2.7	28
40	Developmental Exposure to Cocaine Dynamically Dysregulates Cortical Arc/Arg3.1 Modulation in Response to a Challenge. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2017, 31, 289-297.	2.7	17
41	Ketamine Self-Administration Reduces the Homeostasis of the Glutamate Synapse in the Rat Brain. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2017, 54, 7186-7193.	4.0	24
42	Abstinence from cocaine self-administration activates the nELAV/GAP43 pathway in the hippocampus: A stress-related effect?. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2016, 26, 700-704.	1.9	0
43	Region-specific effects of developmental exposure to cocaine on fibroblast growth factor-2 expression in the rat brain. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 2699-2704.	3.1	14
44	Contingent and non-contingent recreational-like exposure to ethanol alters BDNF expression and signaling in the cortico-accumbal network differently. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 3149-3160.	3.1	13
45	High levels of brain-derived neurotrophic factor are associated with treatment adherence among crack-cocaine users. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2016, 630, 169-175.	2.1	13
46	Systemic Delivery of a Brain-Penetrant TrkB Antagonist Reduces Cocaine Self-Administration and Normalizes TrkB Signaling in the Nucleus Accumbens and Prefrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 8149-8159.	3.6	36
47	Increased context-dependent conditioning to amphetamine in mice lacking TAAR1. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2016, 103, 206-214.	7.1	33
48	The modulation of BDNF expression and signalling dissects the antidepressant from the reinforcing properties of ketamine: Effects of single infusion vs. chronic self-administration in rats. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2016, 104, 22-30.	7.1	29
49	Withdrawal from Cocaine Self-administration and Yoked Cocaine Delivery Dysregulates Glutamatergic mGlu5 and NMDA Receptors in the Rat Brain. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2015, 27, 246-258.	2.7	31
50	Chronic glutamate treatment selectively modulates AMPA RNA editing and ADAR expression and activity in primary cortical neurons. <i>RNA Biology</i> , 2015, 12, 43-53.	3.1	16
51	A single exposure to cocaine during development elicits regionally-selective changes in basal basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF-2) gene expression and alters the trophic response to a second injection. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 232, 713-719.	3.1	13
52	TAAR1 Modulates Cortical Glutamate NMDA Receptor Function. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 40, 2217-2227.	5.4	98
53	Stress rapidly dysregulates the glutamatergic synapse in the prefrontal cortex of cocaine-withdrawn adolescent rats. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2015, 20, 158-169.	2.6	31
54	Short-term withdrawal from developmental exposure to cocaine activates the glucocorticoid receptor and alters spine dynamics. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 25, 1832-1841.	0.7	28

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55	Prolonged abstinence from developmental cocaine exposure dysregulates BDNF and its signaling network in the medial prefrontal cortex of adult rats. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 17, 625-634.	2.1	51
56	Deletion of GABA β Receptor in Schwann Cells Regulates Remak Bundles and Small Nociceptive Câ€fibers. <i>Glia</i> , 2014, 62, 548-565.	4.9	37
57	Cocaine-induced glutamate receptor trafficking is abrogated by extinction training in the rat hippocampus. <i>Pharmacological Reports</i> , 2014, 66, 198-204.	3.3	12
58	Nitric oxide synthase inhibition reverts muscarinic receptor down-regulation induced by pilocarpine- and kainic acid-evoked seizures in rat fronto-parietal cortex. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 2014, 108, 11-19.	1.6	3
59	Repeated aripiprazole treatment regulates Bdnf, Arc and Npas4 expression under basal condition as well as after an acute swim stress in the rat brain. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2014, 80, 1-8.	7.1	25
60	Long-Term Abstinence from Developmental Cocaine Exposure Alters Arc/Arg3.1 Modulation in the Rat Medial Prefrontal Cortex. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2014, 26, 299-306.	2.7	11
61	Short-term abstinence from cocaine self-administration, but not passive cocaine infusion, elevates Î±CaMKII autophosphorylation in the rat nucleus accumbens and medial prefrontal cortex. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 17, 323-329.	2.1	17
62	Dynamic modulation of basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF-2) expression in the rat brain following repeated exposure to cocaine during adolescence. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 225, 553-560.	3.1	10
63	Region-specific effects on BDNF expression after contingent or non-contingent cocaine i.v. self-administration in rats. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 16, 913-918.	2.1	43
64	Kainate Receptor RNA Editing is Markedly Altered by Acute Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 51, 903-910.	2.3	2
65	Modulation of BDNF expression by repeated treatment with the novel antipsychotic lurasidone under basal condition and in response to acute stress. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 15, 235-246.	2.1	59
66	The AMPA receptor potentiator Org 26576 modulates stress-induced transcription of BDNF isoforms in rat hippocampus. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2012, 65, 176-181.	7.1	18
67	AMPA GluRâ€A receptor subunit mediates hippocampal responsiveness in mice exposed to stress. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2011, 21, 1028-1035.	1.9	17
68	ELAVâ€GAP43 pathway activation following combined exposure to cocaine and stress. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 218, 249-256.	3.1	8
69	Stress and cocaine interact to modulate Arc/Arg3.1 expression in rat brain. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 218, 241-248.	3.1	6
70	Repeated electroconvulsive shock (ECS) alters the phosphorylation of glutamate receptor subunits in the rat hippocampus. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010, 13, 1255-1260.	2.1	28
71	Unrelated developmental neurotoxicants elicit similar transcriptional profiles for effects on neurotrophic factors and their receptors in an in vitro model. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , 2010, 32, 42-51.	2.4	18
72	GABA synthesis in Schwann cells is induced by the neuroactive steroid allopregnanolone. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2010, 112, 980-990.	3.9	48

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73	Acute spinal cord injury persistently reduces R/G RNA editing of AMPA receptors. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2010, 114, 397-407.	3.9	33
74	Sub-chronic exposure to atomoxetine up-regulates BDNF expression and signalling in the brain of adolescent spontaneously hypertensive rats: Comparison with methylphenidate. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2010, 62, 523-529.	7.1	60
75	Antipsychotic drug actions on gene modulation and signaling mechanisms. , 2009, 124, 74-85.		75
76	Prenatal stress alters glutamatergic system responsiveness in adult rat prefrontal cortex. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2009, 109, 1733-1744.	3.9	59
77	Acute spinal cord injury reduces brain derived neurotrophic factor expression in rat hippocampus. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 159, 936-939.	2.3	25
78	Single session of cocaine intravenous self-administration shapes goal-oriented behaviours and up-regulates Arc mRNA levels in rat medial prefrontal cortex. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 12, 423.	2.1	32
79	Cognitive Effects of Second-Generation Antipsychotics. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2009, 23, 603-614.	5.9	9
80	Antipsychotic drugs modulate Arc expression in the rat brain. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 19, 109-115.	0.7	31
81	Repeated stress prevents cocaine-induced activation of BDNF signaling in rat prefrontal cortex. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 19, 402-408.	0.7	44
82	Stress and cocaine interact to modulate basic fibroblast growth factor (FGF-2) expression in rat brain. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 196, 357-364.	3.1	17
83	Single exposure to erythropoietin modulates Nerve Growth Factor expression in the spinal cord following traumatic injury: Comparison with methylprednisolone. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 578, 19-27.	3.5	25
84	Targeting of neurotrophic factors, their receptors, and signaling pathways in the developmental neurotoxicity of organophosphates in vivo and in vitro. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2008, 76, 424-438.	3.0	71
85	Repeated treatment with haloperidol, but not olanzapine, alters synaptic NMDA receptor composition in rat striatum. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 18, 531-534.	0.7	12
86	Neurotrophic Factors in Neurodegenerative Disorders. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2008, 22, 1005-1019.	5.9	35
87	Dynamic Regulation of Glutamatergic Postsynaptic Activity in Rat Prefrontal Cortex by Repeated Administration of Antipsychotic Drugs. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 73, 1484-1490.	2.3	58
88	Olanzapine, but not haloperidol, enhances PSA-NCAM immunoreactivity in rat prefrontal cortex. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 11, 591-5.	2.1	15
89	Stress during development: Impact on neuroplasticity and relevance to psychopathology. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2007, 81, 197-217.	5.7	191
90	Chronic phencyclidine administration reduces the expression and editing of specific glutamate receptors in rat prefrontal cortex. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2007, 208, 54-62.	4.1	26

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91	Exposure to Organophosphates Reduces the Expression of Neurotrophic Factors in Neonatal Rat Brain Regions: Similarities and Differences in the Effects of Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon on the Fibroblast Growth Factor Superfamily. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , 2007, 115, 909-916.	6.0	83
92	Repeated exposure to cocaine differently modulates BDNF mRNA and protein levels in rat striatum and prefrontal cortex. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 26, 2756-2763.	2.6	97
93	Dynamic regulation of fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF-2) gene expression in the rat brain following single and repeated cocaine administration. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2006, 96, 996-1004.	3.9	34
94	The expanding role of BDNF: a therapeutic target for Alzheimer's disease?. <i>Pharmacogenomics Journal</i> , 2006, 6, 8-15.	2.0	150
95	Shedding light into the role of BDNF in the pharmacotherapy of Parkinson's disease. <i>Pharmacogenomics Journal</i> , 2006, 6, 95-104.	2.0	124
96	Chronic treatment with fluoxetine up-regulates cellular BDNF mRNA expression in rat dopaminergic regions. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 9, 307.	2.1	103
97	Long-Term Exposure to the Atypical Antipsychotic Olanzapine Differently Up-Regulates Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinases 1 and 2 Phosphorylation in Subcellular Compartments of Rat Prefrontal Cortex. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 69, 1366-1372.	2.3	34
98	Corticostriatal Up-Regulation of Activity-Regulated Cytoskeletal-Associated Protein Expression after Repeated Exposure to Cocaine. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 70, 1726-1734.	2.3	47
99	Prenatal stress elicits regionally selective changes in basal FGF-2 gene expression in adulthood and alters the adult response to acute or chronic stress. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2005, 20, 731-737.	4.4	51
100	Emerging role of the FGF system in psychiatric disorders. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2005, 26, 228-231.	8.7	46
101	Corticostriatal brain-derived neurotrophic factor dysregulation in adult rats following prenatal stress. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 20, 1348-1354.	2.6	108
102	Fluoxetine and olanzapine have synergistic effects in the modulation of fibroblast growth factor 2 expression within the rat brain. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 55, 1095-1102.	1.3	99
103	Quetiapine regulates FGF-2 and BDNF expression in the hippocampus of animals treated with MK-801. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2004, 15, 2109-2112.	1.2	66
104	Effect of antipsychotic drugs on brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression under reduced N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor activity. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2003, 72, 622-628.	2.9	68
105	Dopaminergic D2 receptor activation modulates FGF-2 gene expression in rat prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2003, 74, 74-80.	2.9	26
106	Association between the G1001C polymorphism in the GRIN1 gene promoter region and schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 53, 617-619.	1.3	57
107	Modulation of fibroblast growth factor-2 by stress and corticosteroids: from developmental events to adult brain plasticity. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2001, 37, 249-258.	9.0	92
108	Decreased hippocampal BDNF expression after acute systemic injection of quinpirole. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2001, 40, 954-957.	4.1	11

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109	Prepulse Inhibition Deficits and Perseverative Motor Patterns in Dopamine Transporter Knock-Out Mice: Differential Effects of D1 and D2 Receptor Antagonists. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 21, 305-313.	3.6	248
110	Stimulatory role of dopamine on fibroblast growth factor-2 expression in rat striatum. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2001, 76, 990-997.	3.9	48
111	Increased Methamphetamine Neurotoxicity in Heterozygous Vesicular Monoamine Transporter 2 Knock-Out Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 19, 2424-2431.	3.6	229
112	Cocaine self-administration in dopamine-transporter knockout mice. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 1, 132-137.	14.8	463
113	Re-evaluation of the role of the dopamine transporter in dopamine system homeostasis1Published on the World Wide Web on 27 January 1998.1. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 1998, 26, 148-153.	9.0	239
114	Role of Dopamine Transporter in Methamphetamine-Induced Neurotoxicity: Evidence from Mice Lacking the Transporter. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 18, 4861-4869.	3.6	235
115	Increased MPTP Neurotoxicity in Vesicular Monoamine Transporter 2 Heterozygote Knockout Mice. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1998, 70, 1973-1978.	3.9	148
116	Inactivation of the Dopamine Transporter Reveals Essential Roles of Dopamine in the Control of Locomotion, Psychostimulant Response, and Pituitary Function. <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 1997, 42, 179-182.	2.0	15
117	Anterior Pituitary Hypoplasia and Dwarfism in Mice Lacking the Dopamine Transporter. <i>Neuron</i> , 1997, 19, 127-138.	8.1	192
118	Knockout of the Vesicular Monoamine Transporter 2 Gene Results in Neonatal Death and Supersensitivity to Cocaine and Amphetamine. <i>Neuron</i> , 1997, 19, 1285-1296.	8.1	345
119	Dopamine Transporter Is Required for In Vivo MPTP Neurotoxicity: Evidence from Mice Lacking the Transporter. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1997, 69, 1322-1325.	3.9	286
120	Inhibition of nitric oxide synthase dramatically potentiates seizures induced by kainic acid and pilocarpine in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 679, 184-187.	2.2	66
121	Adrenalectomy reduces FGF-1 and FGF-2 gene expression in specific rat brain regions and differently affects their induction by seizures. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 1995, 34, 190-196.	2.3	25
122	Dopamine Transporter Knockout Rats Show Impaired Wellbeing in a Multimodal Severity Assessment Approach. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 0, 16, .	2.0	6