

# Roy A Wise

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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201  
papers

30,811  
citations

6613

79  
h-index

4645

170  
g-index

206  
all docs

206  
docs citations

206  
times ranked

15696  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Involvement of the ghrelin system in the maintenance and reinstatement of cocaine-motivated behaviors: a role of adrenergic action at peripheral $\beta_1$ receptors. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2022, 47, 1449-1460.	5.4	13
2	Dopamine, behavior, and addiction. <i>Journal of Biomedical Science</i> , 2021, 28, 83.	7.0	25
3	Dopamine and Addiction. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 2020, 71, 79-106.	17.7	180
4	Control of food approach and eating by a GABAergic projection from lateral hypothalamus to dorsal pons. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 8611-8615.	7.1	41
5	Cocaine and cocaine expectancy increase growth hormone, ghrelin, GLP-1, IGF-1, adiponectin, and corticosterone while decreasing leptin, insulin, GIP, and prolactin. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2019, 176, 53-56.	2.9	25
6	Drive and Reinforcement Circuitry in the Brain: Origins, Neurotransmitters, and Projection Fields. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 43, 680-689.	5.4	28
7	The dopamine motive system: implications for drug and food addiction. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 18, 741-752.	10.2	658
8	Drugs Addiction: Actions and Effects. , 2017, , .		0
9	Optogenetic Activation of a Lateral Hypothalamic-Ventral Tegmental Drive-Reward Pathway. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0158885.	2.5	20
10	Lateral hypothalamic circuits for feeding and reward. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 19, 198-205.	14.8	386
11	Feeding and Reward Are Differentially Induced by Activating GABAergic Lateral Hypothalamic Projections to VTA. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 2975-2985.	3.6	95
12	Reciprocal Inhibitory Interactions Between the Reward-Related Effects of Leptin and Cocaine. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 41, 1024-1033.	5.4	37
13	Increased latencies to initiate cocaine self-administration following laterodorsal tegmental nucleus lesions. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2015, 287, 82-88.	2.2	9
14	Dopamine in the Dorsal Hippocampus Impairs the Late Consolidation of Cocaine-Associated Memory. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 39, 1645-1653.	5.4	47
15	The Development and Maintenance of Drug Addiction. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 39, 254-262.	5.4	440
16	Lesions of Cholinergic Pedunculopontine Tegmental Nucleus Neurons Fail to Affect Cocaine or Heroin Self-Administration or Conditioned Place Preference in Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e84412.	2.5	23
17	Reinforcement Disorders. , 2014, , 1-5.		0
18	Dual Roles of Dopamine in Food and Drug Seeking: The Drive-Reward Paradox. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 73, 819-826.	1.3	82

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19	Conditioned Contribution of Peripheral Cocaine Actions to Cocaine Reward and Cocaine-Seeking. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 1763-1769.	5.4	20
20	Bidirectional Modulation of Cocaine Expectancy by Phasic Glutamate Fluctuations in the Nucleus Accumbens. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 9050-9055.	3.6	12
21	Heroin Self-Administration Experience Establishes Control of Ventral Tegmental Glutamate Release by Stress and Environmental Stimuli. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 2863-2869.	5.4	16
22	Synaptic and Behavioral Profile of Multiple Glutamatergic Inputs to the Nucleus Accumbens. Neuron, 2012, 76, 790-803.	8.1	632
23	Differentiating the rapid actions of cocaine. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2011, 12, 479-484.	10.2	43
24	Dorsal as well as ventral striatal lesions affect levels of intravenous cocaine and morphine self-administration in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 493, 29-32.	2.1	30
25	Linking Context with Reward: A Functional Circuit from Hippocampal CA3 to Ventral Tegmental Area. Science, 2011, 333, 353-357.	12.6	343
26	On the speed of cocaine. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2011, 12, 700-700.	10.2	4
27	Satiating Effects of Cocaine Are Controlled by Dopamine Actions in the Nucleus Accumbens Core. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 17917-17922.	3.6	30
28	Qualitative differences between C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice in morphine potentiation of brain stimulation reward and intravenous self-administration. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 208, 309-321.	3.1	39
29	Extracellular fluctuations of dopamine and glutamate in the nucleus accumbens core and shell associated with lever-pressing during cocaine self-administration, extinction, and yoked cocaine administration. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 211, 267-275.	3.1	50
30	A ventral tegmental CRFâ€“glutamateâ€“dopamine interaction in addiction. Brain Research, 2010, 1314, 38-43.	2.2	94
31	Control of within-binge cocaine-seeking by dopamine and glutamate in the core of nucleus accumbens. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 205, 431-439.	3.1	34
32	Roles for nigrostriatalâ€“not just mesocorticolimbicâ€“dopamine in reward and addiction. Trends in Neurosciences, 2009, 32, 517-524.	8.6	393
33	Ventral tegmental glutamate: A role in stress-, cue-, and cocaine-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2009, 56, 174-176.	4.1	38
34	Reinstatement of Cocaine Seeking by Hypocretin (Orexin) in the Ventral Tegmental Area: Independence from the Local Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Network. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 65, 857-862.	1.3	125
35	Dopamine and reward: The anhedonia hypothesis 30 years on. Neurotoxicity Research, 2008, 14, 169-183.	2.7	496
36	Functional Implications of Glutamatergic Projections to the Ventral Tegmental Area. Reviews in the Neurosciences, 2008, 19, 227-44.	2.9	89

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37	Acetylcholine Release in the Mesocorticolimbic Dopamine System during Cocaine Seeking: Conditioned and Unconditioned Contributions to Reward and Motivation. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 9021-9029.	3.6	62
38	Cocaine Serves as a Peripheral Interoceptive Conditioned Stimulus for Central Glutamate and Dopamine Release. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2846.	2.5	80
39	Long-Term Upregulation of Protein Kinase A and Adenylate Cyclase Levels in Human Smokers. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 1964-1972.	3.6	30
40	A Role for Conditioned Ventral Tegmental Glutamate Release in Cocaine Seeking. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 27, 10546-10555.	3.6	98
41	Stress-induced relapse to cocaine seeking: roles for the CRF2 receptor and CRF-binding protein in the ventral tegmental area of the rat. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 193, 283-294.	3.1	191
42	Role of brain dopamine in food reward and reinforcement. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2006, 361, 1149-1158.	4.0	358
43	A New Peptide Input to Learning and Addiction. <i>Neuron</i> , 2006, 49, 483-484.	8.1	2
44	The high specific activity tritium labeling of the ganglion-blocking nicotinic antagonist chlorisondamine. <i>Journal of Labelled Compounds and Radiopharmaceuticals</i> , 2006, 49, 471-478.	1.0	1
45	Two Brain Sites for Cannabinoid Reward. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 4901-4907.	3.6	164
46	How can drug addiction help us understand obesity?. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 8, 555-560.	14.8	967
47	Forebrain substrates of reward and motivation. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2005, 493, 115-121.	1.6	250
48	Cocaine Experience Establishes Control of Midbrain Glutamate and Dopamine by Corticotropin-Releasing Factor: A Role in Stress-Induced Relapse to Drug Seeking. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 25, 5389-5396.	3.6	342
49	Study of the Interaction of Chlorisondamine and Chlorisondamine Analogues with an Epitope of the $\alpha$ -2 Neuronal Acetylcholine Nicotinic Receptor Subunit. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2005, 4, 532-539.	3.7	8
50	Rewarding Effects of AMPA Administration into the Supramammillary or Posterior Hypothalamic Nuclei But Not the Ventral Tegmental Area. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 5758-5765.	3.6	60
51	Dopamine, learning and motivation. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 5, 483-494.	10.2	2,955
52	Blockade of substantia nigra dopamine D1 receptors reduces intravenous cocaine reward in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 175, 53-9.	3.1	20
53	Mapping of chemical trigger zones for reward. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2004, 47, 190-201.	4.1	119
54	Drive, incentive, and reinforcement: the antecedents and consequences of motivation. <i>Nebraska Symposium on Motivation</i> , 2004, 50, 159-95.	0.9	13

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55	Rewards wanted: Molecular mechanisms of motivation. <i>Discovery Medicine</i> , 2004, 4, 180-6.	0.5	24
56	Unmet expectations: The brain minds. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2003, 9, 15-16.	30.7	6
57	Interaction of Chlorisondamine with the Neuronal Nicotinic Acetylcholine Receptor. <i>Journal of Proteome Research</i> , 2003, 2, 207-212.	3.7	19
58	Brain Hyperthermia Is Induced by Methamphetamine and Exacerbated by Social Interaction. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 3924-3929.	3.6	75
59	Brain Reward Circuitry. <i>Neuron</i> , 2002, 36, 229-240.	8.1	831
60	Elevated Expression of 5-HT <sub>1B</sub> Receptors in Nucleus Accumbens Efferents Sensitizes Animals to Cocaine. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 10856-10863.	3.6	107
61	Brain and Body Hyperthermia Associated with Heroin Self-Administration in Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 1072-1080.	3.6	35
62	Failure of Intravenous Morphine to Serve as an Effective Instrumental Reinforcer in Dopamine D2 Receptor Knock-Out Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, RC224-RC224.	3.6	78
63	Rewarding and Psychomotor Stimulant Effects of Endomorphin-1: Anteroposterior Differences within the Ventral Tegmental Area and Lack of Effect in Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 7225-7233.	3.6	123
64	Rewarding Effects of the Cholinergic Agents Carbachol and Neostigmine in the Posterior Ventral Tegmental Area. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 9895-9904.	3.6	108
65	Dopamine Uptake through the Norepinephrine Transporter in Brain Regions with Low Levels of the Dopamine Transporter: Evidence from Knock-Out Mouse Lines. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 389-395.	3.6	557
66	Endomorphin-1 and -2 immunoreactive cells in the hypothalamus are labeled by fluoro-gold injections to the ventral tegmental area. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2002, 454, 320-328.	1.6	21
67	Brain temperature fluctuation: a reflection of functional neural activation. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 16, 164-168.	2.6	161
68	Increase of Extracellular Glutamate and Expression of Fos-Like Immunoreactivity in the Ventral Tegmental Area in Response to Electrical Stimulation of the Prefrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2002, 70, 1503-1512.	3.9	54
69	Blockade of D1 Dopamine Receptors in the Ventral Tegmental Area Decreases Cocaine Reward: Possible Role for Dendritically Released Dopamine. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 21, 5841-5846.	3.6	85
70	Novelty-evoked elevations of nucleus accumbens dopamine: dependence on impulse flow from the ventral subiculum and glutamatergic neurotransmission in the ventral tegmental area. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 13, 819-828.	2.6	162
71	Incubation of cocaine craving after withdrawal. <i>Nature</i> , 2001, 412, 141-142.	27.8	930
72	Striatal hyperthermia associated with arousal: intracranial thermorecordings in behaving rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 918, 141-152.	2.2	27

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73	Chemical Stimulation of the Ventral Hippocampus Elevates Nucleus Accumbens Dopamine by Activating Dopaminergic Neurons of the Ventral Tegmental Area. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 1635-1642.	3.6	188
74	Intravenous self-administration of methamphetamine-heroin (speedball) combinations under a progressive-ratio schedule of reinforcement in rats. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2000, 11, 2621-2623.	1.2	27
75	Fos expression following self-stimulation of the medial prefrontal cortex. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2000, 107, 123-132.	2.2	33
76	Interactions between medial prefrontal cortex and meso-limbic components of brain reward circuitry. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2000, 126, 255-262.	1.4	20
77	Dopamine Fluctuations in the Nucleus Accumbens during Maintenance, Extinction, and Reinstatement of Intravenous d-Amphetamine Self-Administration. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 19, 4102-4109.	3.6	127
78	Injectons of N-methyl-D-aspartate into the ventral hippocampus increase extracellular dopamine in the ventral tegmental area and nucleus accumbens. , 1999, 31, 241-249.		116
79	Cognitive factors in addiction and nucleus accumbens function: Some hints from rodent models. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 27, 300-310.	1.3	21
80	Drug-activation of brain reward pathways. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 1998, 51, 13-22.	3.2	610
81	Electrical Stimulation of the Prefrontal Cortex Increases Cholecystokinin, Glutamate, and Dopamine Release in the Nucleus Accumbens: an <i>In Vivo</i> Microdialysis Study in Freely Moving Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 18, 6492-6500.	3.6	146
82	Effects of Pedunculopontine Tegmental Nucleus Lesions on Responding for Intravenous Heroin under Different Schedules of Reinforcement. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 18, 5035-5044.	3.6	108
83	Drug Self-Administration Viewed as Ingestive Behaviour. <i>Appetite</i> , 1997, 28, 1-5.	3.7	42
84	Synergistic effects of cocaine and dizocilpine (MK-801) on brain stimulation reward. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1997, 760, 231-237.	2.2	37
85	Influence of novel and habituated testing conditions on cocaine sensitization. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1996, 307, 15-19.	3.5	16
86	Neurobiology of addiction. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 1996, 6, 243-251.	4.2	828
87	Rewarding Actions of Phencyclidine and Related Drugs in Nucleus Accumbens Shell and Frontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 16, 3112-3122.	3.6	331
88	Microinjections of phencyclidine (PCP) and related drugs into nucleus accumbens shell potentiate medial forebrain bundle brain stimulation reward. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1996, 128, 413-420.	3.1	113
89	MK-801 (Dizocilpine): Synergist and conditioned stimulus in bromocriptine-induced psychomotor sensitization. , 1996, 22, 362-368.		43
90	Cocaine vaccines revisited. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 1996, 2, 1073-1074.	30.7	13

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91	MK-801 Disrupts the expression but not the development of bromocriptine sensitization: A state-dependency interpretation. <i>Synapse</i> , 1995, 20, 1-9.	1.2	71
92	Elevations of nucleus accumbens dopamine and DOPAC levels during intravenous heroin self-administration. <i>Synapse</i> , 1995, 21, 140-148.	1.2	203
93	Cytisine-induced behavioral activation: delineation of neuroanatomical locus of action. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 670, 257-263.	2.2	31
94	Ventral tegmental injections of a selective $\mu$ or $\delta$ opioid enhance feeding in food-deprived rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995, 673, 304-312.	2.2	53
95	Attenuation of the locomotor-sensitizing effects of the D2 dopamine agonist bromocriptine by either the D1 antagonist SCH 23390 or the D2 antagonist raclopride. <i>Synapse</i> , 1994, 17, 155-159.	1.2	18
96	Sensitization of locomotion following repeated ventral tegmental injections of cytosine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1994, 48, 521-524.	2.9	16
97	Place preference conditioning with ventral tegmental injections of cytosine. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1994, 55, 1179-1186.	4.3	47
98	Drug- and behavior-associated changes in dopamine-related electrochemical signals during intravenous heroin self-administration in rats. <i>Synapse</i> , 1993, 14, 60-72.	1.2	118
99	Striatal Tissue Preparation Facilitates Early Sampling in Microdialysis and Reveals an Index of Neuronal Damage. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1993, 61, 1246-1254.	3.9	21
100	In vivo estimates of extracellular dopamine and dopamine metabolite levels during intravenous cocaine or heroin self-administration. <i>Seminars in Neuroscience</i> , 1993, 5, 337-342.	2.2	10
101	Lack of cross-sensitization between the locomotor-activating effects of bromocriptine and those of cocaine or heroin. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1993, 110, 402-408.	3.1	26
102	Phencyclidine-induced potentiation of brain stimulation reward: acute effects are not altered by repeated administration. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1993, 111, 402-408.	3.1	34
103	Morphine-induced potentiation of brain stimulation reward is enhanced by MK-801. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 620, 339-342.	2.2	56
104	Ventral mesencephalic $\delta$ opioid receptors are involved in modulation of basal mesolimbic dopamine neurotransmission: an anatomical localization study. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 622, 348-352.	2.2	28
105	Lack of sensitization or tolerance to the facilitating effect of ventral tegmental area morphine on lateral hypothalamic brain stimulation reward. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 617, 303-308.	2.2	27
106	Ventral tegmental injections of morphine but not U-50,488H enhance feeding in food-deprived rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 632, 68-73.	2.2	37
107	Mesolimbic dopamine neurotransmission is increased by administration of $\mu$ -opioid receptor antagonists. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1993, 243, 55-64.	3.5	73
108	Self-Stimulation and Drug Reward Mechanisms. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1992, 654, 192-198.	3.8	95

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109	Acute depolarization block of A10 dopamine neurons: interactions of morphine with dopamine antagonists. Brain Research, 1992, 596, 231-237.	2.2	31
110	Localization of drug reward mechanisms by intracranial injections. Synapse, 1992, 10, 247-263.	1.2	254
111	Locomotor-activating effects of the D2 agonist bromocriptine show environment-specific sensitization following repeated injections. Psychopharmacology, 1992, 107, 277-284.	3.1	77
112	Reinstatement of heroin self-administration habits: morphine prompts and naltrexone discourages renewed responding after extinction. Psychopharmacology, 1992, 108, 79-84.	3.1	126
113	Ventral pallidal microinjections of receptor-selective opioid agonists produce differential effects on circling and locomotor activity in rats. Brain Research, 1991, 550, 205-212.	2.2	37
114	Facilitory effect of $\delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol on hypothalamically induced feeding. Psychopharmacology, 1991, 103, 172-176.	3.1	66
115	Circling induced by intra-accumbens amphetamine injections. Psychopharmacology, 1991, 105, 157-161.	3.1	23
116	Microinjections of a nicotinic agonist into dopamine terminal fields: Effects on locomotion. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 37, 113-116.	2.9	46
117	Locomotion induced by ventral tegmental microinjections of a nicotinic agonist. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 35, 735-737.	2.9	63
118	Facilitation of feeding by nucleus accumbens amphetamine injections: Latency and speed measures. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 32, 769-772.	2.9	19
119	Pharmacological regulation of intravenous cocaine and heroin self-administration in rats: A variable dose paradigm. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 32, 527-531.	2.9	111
120	Environment-specific cross-sensitization between the locomotor activating effects of morphine and amphetamine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 32, 581-584.	2.9	87
121	Influence of housing conditions on the acquisition of intravenous heroin and cocaine self-administration in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 33, 903-907.	2.9	128
122	Opiate reward: Sites and substrates. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1989, 13, 129-133.	6.1	272
123	Anatomical mapping of brain stimulation reward sites in the anterior hypothalamic area: special attention to the stria medullaris. Brain Research, 1989, 483, 12-16.	2.2	19
124	Opioid-neuroleptic interaction in brainstem self-stimulation. Brain Research, 1989, 477, 144-151.	2.2	46
125	Behavioral evidence for midbrain dopamine depolarization inactivation. Brain Research, 1989, 477, 152-156.	2.2	37
126	Potentiation of morphine-elicited circling by dopaminergic uptake blockade. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1988, 30, 1077-1079.	2.9	4



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127	Effects of naltrexone on nucleus accumbens, lateral hypothalamic and ventral tegmental self-stimulation rate—frequency functions. Brain Research, 1988, 462, 126-133.	2.2	35
128	Concurrent facilitory and inhibitory effects of amphetamine on stimulation-induced eating. Brain Research, 1988, 459, 356-360.	2.2	20
129	Effects of nucleus accumbens amphetamine on lateral hypothalamic brain stimulation reward. Brain Research, 1988, 459, 361-368.	2.2	98
130	Comparisons of refractory periods for medial forebrain bundle fibers subserving stimulation-induced feeding and brain stimulation reward: a psychophysical study. Brain Research, 1988, 438, 256-263.	2.2	28
131	Comparisons of connectivity and conduction velocities for medial forebrain bundle fibers subserving stimulation-induced feeding and brain stimulation reward. Brain Research, 1988, 438, 264-270.	2.2	39
132	Contraversive circling induced by ventral tegmental microinjections of moderate doses of morphine and [d-Pen2,d-Pen5]enkephalin. Brain Research, 1988, 450, 382-386.	2.2	21
133	Psychomotor Stimulant Properties of Addictive Drugs. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1988, 537, 228-234.	3.8	66
134	Facilitory and Inhibitory Effects of Nucleus Accumbens Amphetamine on Feeding. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1988, 537, 491-492.	3.8	18
135	A Study of the Interactions of Pimozide, Morphine, and Muscimol on Brain Stimulation Reward: Behavioral Evidence for Depolarization Inactivation of A10 Dopaminergic Neurons. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1988, 537, 525-528.	3.8	4
136	The neurobiology of craving: Implications for the understanding and treatment of addiction.. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1988, 97, 118-132.	1.9	534
137	A psychomotor stimulant theory of addiction.. Psychological Review, 1987, 94, 469-492.	3.8	2,563
138	Opioid receptor subtypes associated with ventral tegmental facilitation of lateral hypothalamic brain stimulation reward. Brain Research, 1987, 423, 34-38.	2.2	87
139	Opioid receptor subtypes associated with ventral tegmental facilitation and periaqueductal gray inhibition of feeding. Brain Research, 1987, 423, 39-44.	2.2	49
140	Opposite effects of unilateral forebrain ablations on ipsilateral and contralateral hypothalamic self-stimulation. Brain Research, 1987, 407, 285-293.	2.2	26
141	The role of reward pathways in the development of drug dependence. , 1987, 35, 227-263.		370
142	Intravenous Drug Self-Administration: A Special Case of Positive Reinforcement. , 1987, , 117-141.		54
143	Opposite effects of ventral tegmental and periaqueductal gray morphine injections on lateral hypothalamic stimulation-induced feeding. Brain Research, 1986, 399, 24-32.	2.2	41
144	Circling from unilateral VTA morphine: Direction is controlled by environmental stimuli. Brain Research Bulletin, 1986, 16, 267-269.	3.0	16

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145	Effects of pimozide and naloxone on latency for hypothalamically induced eating. Brain Research, 1986, 375, 329-337.	2.2	29
146	Effects of naloxone and pimozide on initiation and maintenance measures of free feeding. Brain Research, 1986, 368, 62-68.	2.2	67
147	The anhedonia hypothesis: Mark III. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1985, 8, 178-186.	0.7	145
148	Relative effectiveness of pimozide, haloperidol and trifluoperazine on self-stimulation rate-intensity functions. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1985, 23, 777-780.	2.9	30
149	Concurrent heroin self-administration and intracranial self-stimulation in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1985, 23, 837-842.	2.9	14
150	Dopamine-dependent contralateral circling induced by neurotensin applied unilaterally to the ventral tegmental area in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 1985, 15, 537-538.	3.0	12
151	Contralateral circling induced by tegmental morphine: Anatomical localization, pharmacological specificity, and phenomenology. Brain Research, 1985, 326, 19-26.	2.2	46
152	Pimozide attenuates free feeding: Best scores analysis reveals a motivational deficit. Psychopharmacology, 1984, 84, 446-451.	3.1	85
153	Current-distance relation for rewarding brain stimulation. Behavioural Brain Research, 1984, 14, 85-89.	2.2	49
154	Brain reward circuitry: Four circuit elements "wired" in apparent series. Brain Research Bulletin, 1984, 12, 203-208.	3.0	224
155	Brain stimulation reward and dopamine terminal fields. I. Caudate-putamen, nucleus accumbens and amygdala. Brain Research, 1984, 297, 265-273.	2.2	90
156	Brain stimulation reward and dopamine terminal fields. II. Septal and cortical projections. Brain Research, 1984, 301, 209-219.	2.2	40
157	Circling from intracranial morphine applied to the ventral tegmental area in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 1983, 11, 295-298.	3.0	36
158	Neural substrates of opiate reinforcement. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1983, 7, 569-575.	4.8	59
159	Brain stimulation reward in the lateral hypothalamic medial forebrain bundle: Mapping of boundaries and homogeneity. Brain Research, 1983, 274, 25-30.	2.2	34
160	Ventral tegmental site of opiate reward: Antagonism by a hydrophilic opiate receptor blocker. Brain Research, 1983, 258, 105-108.	2.2	93
161	Ethanol and Brain Mechanisms of Reward. , 1983, , 77-105.		0
162	Neuroleptics and operant behavior: The anhedonia hypothesis. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1982, 5, 39-53.	0.7	943

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163	Hypotheses of neuroleptic action: Levels of progress. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1982, 5, 78-87.	0.7	11
164	Opiate rewarding action: independence of the cells of the lateral hypothalamus. Brain Research, 1981, 222, 213-217.	2.2	19
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