JosÃ© Vanderlei Menani

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

254	3,536	159525	289141
papers	citations	30 h-index	40 g-index

256	256	256	1536
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Lesions of the hypothalamus and pituitary inhibit volume-expansion-induced release of atrial natriuretic peptide.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1991, 88, 2956-2960.	3.3	71
2	Lateral parabrachial nucleus and serotonergic mechanisms in the control of salt appetite in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1996, 270, R162-R168.	0.9	71
3	Water deprivation-induced sodium appetite: humoral and cardiovascular mediators and immediate early genes. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 282, R552-R559.	0.9	62
4	Salt appetite: interaction of forebrain angiotensinergic and hindbrain serotonergic mechanisms. Brain Research, 1998, 801, 29-35.	1.1	60
5	GABAA receptor activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces water and hypertonic NaCl intake. Neuroscience, 2005, 134, 725-735.	1.1	53
6	Role of the lateral parabrachial nucleus in the control of sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2014, 306, R201-R210.	0.9	53
7	Role of the hypothalamus in the control of atrial natriuretic peptide release.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1989, 86, 9621-9625.	3.3	52
8	Involvement of the Central Nervous System in the Salivary Secretion Induced by Pilocarpine in Rats. Journal of Dental Research, 1993, 72, 1481-1484.	2.5	52
9	Leptin into the ventrolateral medulla facilitates chemorespiratory response in leptinâ€deficient (ob/ob) mice. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 211, 240-248.	1.8	48
10	Activation of Î±2-adrenergic receptors into the lateral parabrachial nucleus enhances NaCl intake in rats. Neuroscience, 2004, 129, 25-34.	1.1	47
11	The anteroventral third ventricle (AV3V) region is essential for pressor, dipsogenic and natriuretic responses to central carbachol. Neuroscience Letters, 1990, 113, 339-344.	1.0	46
12	Central Muscarinic Receptors Signal Pilocarpine-induced Salivation. Journal of Dental Research, 2003, 82, 993-997.	2.5	46
13	Commissural NTS contributes to pressor responses to glutamate injected into the medial NTS of awake rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1996, 270, R1220-R1225.	0.9	44
14	Ventrolateral medulla mechanisms involved in cardiorespiratory responses to central chemoreceptor activation in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 300, R501-R510.	0.9	44
15	Lateral parabrachial nucleus serotonergic mechanisms and salt appetite induced by sodium depletion. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 274, R555-R560.	0.9	43
16	Resistance training prevents the cardiovascular changes caused by high-fat diet. Life Sciences, 2016, 146, 154-162.	2.0	43
17	Serotonergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus on DOCA-induced sodium intake. Brain Research, 2000, 880, 131-138.	1.1	40
18	Clonidine and phenylephrine injected into the lateral hypothalamus inhibits water intake in rats. Brain Research, 1990, 522, 125-130.	1.1	39

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19	Water deprivation-induced sodium appetite. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 100, 535-544.	1.0	39
20	Hindbrain serotonin and the rapid induction of sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R126-R131.	0.9	38
21	Effect of lateral hypothalamus lesions on the water and salt intake, and sodium and urine excretion induced by activation of the median preoptic nucleus in conscious rats. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1995, 53, 195-204.	1.9	37
22	Role of theÎ±1-andÎ±2-adrenoceptors of the lateral hypothalamus in the dipsogenic response to central angiotensin II in rats. Brain Research, 1991, 560, 291-296.	1.1	35
23	Brain serotonin blockade and paradoxical salt intake in rats. Neuroscience, 2003, 121, 1055-1061.	1.1	35
24	Cardiovascular responses to hydrogen peroxide into the nucleus tractus solitarius. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 297, R462-R469.	0.9	35
25	Lateral parabrachial nucleus and central amygdala in the control of sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2010, 165, 633-641.	1.1	35
26	Lateral parabrachial serotonergic mechanisms: angiotensin-induced pressor and drinking responses. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1995, 269, R1044-R1049.	0.9	33
27	Opioid activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces hypertonic sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2008, 155, 350-358.	1.1	33
28	Forebrain angiotensin type 1 receptors and parabrachial serotonin in the control of NaCl and water intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1996, 271, R1470-R1476.	0.9	32
29	Cholecystokinin actions in the parabrachial nucleus: effects on thirst and salt appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 275, R1431-R1437.	0.9	31
30	Serotonergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus and cholinergic-induced sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 282, R837-R841.	0.9	31
31	Antihypertensive effects of central ablations in spontaneously hypertensive rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R1797-R1806.	0.9	31
32	Interaction of serotonin and cholecystokinin in the lateral parabrachial nucleus to control sodium intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 280, R1301-R1307.	0.9	28
33	FURO/CAP: A protocol for sodium intake sensitization. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 99, 472-481.	1.0	28
34	Control of respiratory and cardiovascular functions by leptin. Life Sciences, 2015, 125, 25-31.	2.0	28
35	Effect of cholinergic and adrenergic stimulation of the subfornical organ on water intake. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1984, 20, 301-306.	1.3	27
36	Alpha2-adrenergic activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces NaCl intake under conditions of systemic hyperosmolarity. Neuroscience, 2006, 142, 21-28.	1.1	27

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37	Hindbrain mineralocorticoid mechanisms on sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 304, R252-R259.	0.9	27
38	Activation of the brain melanocortin system is required for leptinâ€induced modulation of chemorespiratory function. Acta Physiologica, 2015, 213, 893-901.	1.8	27
39	Cardiovascular responses produced by central injection of hydrogen peroxide in conscious rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2006, 71, 37-44.	1.4	26
40	Non-NMDA receptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus modulate sodium appetite. Brain Research, 2009, 1301, 44-51.	1.1	26
41	Adrenergic mechanisms of the KÃ¶lliker-Fuse/A7 area on the control of water and sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2009, 164, 370-379.	1.1	26
42	Inhibitory mechanism of the nucleus of the solitary tract involved in the control of cardiovascular, dipsogenic, hormonal, and renal responses to hyperosmolality. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 304, R531-R542.	0.9	26
43	Lesions of the lateral hypothalamus impair pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2002, 58, 455-459.	1.4	25
44	GABAergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus on sodium appetite. Brain Research Bulletin, 2007, 73, 238-247.	1.4	25
45	Lesions in the central amygdala impair sodium intake induced by the blockade of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research, 2010, 1332, 57-64.	1.1	24
46	Facilitation of breathing by leptin effects in the central nervous system. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 1617-1625.	1.3	24
47	Tachycardia during the onset of one-kidney, one-clip renal hypertension: role of the renin-angiotensin system and AV3V tissue. Brain Research, 1988, 446, 295-302.	1.1	23
48	AV3V lesion suppresses the pressor, dipsogenic and natriuretic responses to cholinergic activation of the septal area in rats. Brain Research, 1992, 572, 172-175.	1.1	23
49	Role of the Î±1-, and Î±2- and Î²-adrenoceptors of the median preoptic area on the water intake, renal excretion, and arterial pressure induced by ANG II. Brain Research, 1996, 717, 38-43.	1.1	23
50	Noradrenaline and mixed Î±2-adrenoceptor/imidazoline-receptor ligands: effects on sodium intake. Brain Research, 1999, 839, 227-234.	1.1	23
51	Water deprivation and the double- depletion hypothesis: common neural mechanisms underlie thirst and salt appetite. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2007, 40, 707-712.	0.7	23
52	Central serotonergic and adrenergic/imidazoline inhibitory mechanisms on sodium and water intake. Brain Research, 2002, 956, 103-109.	1.1	22
53	Activation of serotonergic 5-HT1A receptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus increases NaCl intake. Brain Research, 2005, 1066, 1-9.	1.1	22
54	Baclofen into the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces hypertonic sodium chloride and sucrose intake in rats. Neuroscience, 2011, 183, 160-170.	1.1	22

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55	Changes in taste reactivity to intra-oral hypertonic NaCl after lateral parabrachial injections of an Î±2-adrenergic receptor agonist. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 104, 702-708.	1.0	22
56	Differential modulation of sympathetic and respiratory activities by cholinergic mechanisms in the nucleus of the solitary tract in rats. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 743-758.	0.9	22
57	Isotonic NaCl intake by cell-dehydrated rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 76, 501-505.	1.0	21
58	Central muscarinic receptor subtypes involved in pilocarpineâ€induced salivation, hypertension and water intake. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 155, 1256-1263.	2.7	21
59	Chemosensory control by commissural nucleus of the solitary tract in rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 179, 227-234.	0.7	21
60	Effects of central Î±-adrenergic agonists on hormone-induced 3% NaCl and water intake. Neuroscience Letters, 1996, 214, 155-158.	1.0	20
61	Commissural NTS Lesions and Cardiovascular Responses in Aortic Baroreceptorâ€“Denervated Rats. Hypertension, 1999, 34, 739-743.	1.3	20
62	Central blockade of nitric oxide synthesis reduces moxonidine-induced hypotension. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2004, 142, 765-771.	2.7	20
63	Water deprivation-induced sodium appetite and differential expression of encephalic c-Fos immunoreactivity in the spontaneously hypertensive rat. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R1298-R1309.	0.9	20
64	Higher salt preference in heart failure patients. Appetite, 2012, 58, 418-423.	1.8	20
65	Overexpression of AT2R in the solitary-vagal complex improves baroreflex in the spontaneously hypertensive rat. Neuropeptides, 2016, 60, 29-36.	0.9	20
66	Inhibition of pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats by central noradrenaline. Archives of Oral Biology, 2002, 47, 429-434.	0.8	19
67	Role of pressor mechanisms from the NTS and CVLM in control of arterial pressure. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R1416-R1425.	0.9	19
68	Control of breathing and blood pressure by parafacial neurons in conscious rats. Experimental Physiology, 2013, 98, 304-315.	0.9	19
69	Interaction between areas of the central nervous system in the control of water intake and arterial pressure in rats.. Journal of Physiology, 1984, 350, 1-8.	1.3	18
70	Role of central Î±1- and Î±2-adrenoceptors on the dipsogenic and cardiovascular effect of angiotensin II. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 893-896.	1.3	18
71	AV3V lesion reduces the pressor, dipsogenic, and natriuretic responses to ventromedial hypothalamus activation. Brain Research Bulletin, 1992, 28, 909-914.	1.4	18
72	Role of cholinergic and adrenergic pathways of the medial septal area in the control of water intake and renal excretion in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 42, 1-8.	1.3	18

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73	Effects of lidocaine injections into the lateral parabrachial nucleus on dipsogenic and pressor responses to central angiotensin II in rats. Brain Research, 1995, 695, 250-252.	1.1	18
74	Receptor-Mediated Effects of Clonidine on Need-Induced 3% NaCl and Water Intake. Brain Research Bulletin, 1997, 42, 205-209.	1.4	18
75	Serotonergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus in renal and hormonal responses to isotonic blood volume expansion. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R1190-R1197.	0.9	18
76	Right atrial stretch alters foreâ€•and hindâ€brain expression of câ€fos and inhibits the rapid onset of salt appetite. Journal of Physiology, 2008, 586, 3719-3729.	1.3	18
77	Importance of the commissural nucleus of the solitary tract in renovascular hypertension. Hypertension Research, 2019, 42, 587-597.	1.5	18
78	Effect of AV3V lesion on the cardiovascular, fluid, and electrolytic changes induced by activation of the lateral preoptic area. Physiology and Behavior, 1992, 52, 173-177.	1.0	17
79	Role of cholinergic and adrenergic pathways of the medial septal area in the water intake and pressor response to central angiotensin II and carbachol in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 1995, 37, 463-466.	1.4	17
80	Commissural nucleus of the solitary tract lesions reduce food intake and body weight gain in rats. Brain Research, 1996, 740, 102-108.	1.1	17
81	Multifactorial control of water and saline intake: role of <FONT FACE=Symbol>a2-adrenoceptors. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1997, 30, 497-502.	0.7	17
82	Effects of AV3V lesion on pilocarpine-induced pressor response and salivary gland vasodilation. Brain Research, 2005, 1055, 111-121.	1.1	17
83	The carotid body detects circulating tumor necrosis factor-alpha to activate a sympathetic anti-inflammatory reflex. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2022, 102, 370-386.	2.0	17
84	Clonidine and phenylephrine injected into the lateral preoptic area reduce water intake in dehydrated rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1993, 46, 39-43.	1.3	16
85	Role of adrenergic pathways of the medial preoptic area in ANGII-induced water intake and renal excretion in rats. Brain Research, 1994, 636, 81-86.	1.1	16
86	Central moxonidine on water and NaCl intake. Brain Research Bulletin, 1999, 49, 273-279.	1.4	16
87	Central moxonidine on salivary gland blood flow and cardiovascular responses to pilocarpine. Brain Research, 2003, 987, 155-163.	1.1	16
88	Recovery of High Blood Pressure After Chronic Lesions of the Commissural NTS in SHR. Hypertension, 2003, 42, 713-718.	1.3	16
89	Increased Expression of Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract Attenuates Renovascular Hypertension in Rats. American Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 30, 435-443.	1.0	16
90	Lesion of the anteroventral third ventricle region impairs the recovery of arterial pressure induced by hypertonic saline in rats submitted to hemorrhagic shock. Brain Research, 1992, 587, 109-114.	1.1	15

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91	Role of the medial septal area on the cardiovascular, fluid and electrolytic responses to angiotensin ii and cholinergic activation into the subfornical organ in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 1994, 33, 249-254.	1.4	15
92	Central Î±-Adrenergic Agonists and Need-Induced 3% NaCl and Water Intake. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1997, 57, 137-143.	1.3	15
93	Brain Versus Peripheral Angiotensin Ii Receptors In Hypovolaemia: Behavioural And Cardiovascular Implications. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2000, 27, 437-442.	0.9	15
94	Commissural nucleus of the solitary tract regulates the antihypertensive effects elicited by moxonidine. Neuroscience, 2013, 250, 80-91.	1.1	15
95	Importance of AT1 and AT2 receptors in the nucleus of the solitary tract in cardiovascular responses induced by a high-fat diet. Hypertension Research, 2019, 42, 439-449.	1.5	15
96	Sympathetic mediation of salivation induced by intracerebroventricular pilocarpine in rats. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1999, 76, 9-14.	1.9	14
97	Central Î±2 adrenergic receptors and cholinergic-induced salivation in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2003, 59, 383-386.	1.4	14
98	5-HT2 and 5-HT3 receptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus mediate opposite effects on sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2007, 146, 1453-1461.	1.1	14
99	Importance of angiotensinergic mechanisms for the pressor response to l-glutamate into the rostral ventrolateral medulla. Brain Research, 2010, 1322, 72-80.	1.1	14
100	Lateral parabrachial nucleus and opioid mechanisms of the central nucleus of the amygdala in the control of sodium intake. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 316, 11-17.	1.2	14
101	Morphological, morphometric and stereological study of submandibular glands in rats with lesion of the anteroventrai region of the third ventricle (AV3V). Experimental Pathology, 1990, 38, 177-187.	0.5	13
102	Idazoxan and the effect of intracerebroventricular oxytocin or vasopressin on sodium intake of sodium-depleted rats. Regulatory Peptides, 1997, 69, 137-142.	1.9	13
103	Effects of central imidazolinergic and alpha2-adrenergic activation on water intake. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2001, 34, 1185-1190.	0.7	13
104	Inhibition of central angiotensin II-induced pressor responses by hydrogen peroxide. Neuroscience, 2010, 171, 524-530.	1.1	13
105	Importance of central AT1 receptors for sodium intake induced by GABAergic activation of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience, 2011, 196, 147-152.	1.1	13
106	Purinergic mechanisms of lateral parabrachial nucleus facilitate sodium depletion-induced NaCl intake. Brain Research, 2011, 1372, 49-58.	1.1	13
107	Angiotensinergic and cholinergic receptors of the subfornical organ mediate sodium intake induced by GABAergic activation of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience, 2014, 262, 1-8.	1.1	13
108	Effects of intracerebroventricular injections of losartan or PD123319 on arterial pressure and heart rate of sodium replete and sodium deplete rats. Regulatory Peptides, 1996, 66, 31-35.	1.9	12

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109	Serotonergic receptor blockade in the lateral parabrachial nucleus: Different effects on hypertonic and isotonic NaCl intake. Brain Research, 2008, 1187, 137-145.	1.1	12
110	Activation of Î±2-adrenoceptors in the lateral hypothalamus reduces pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 450, 225-228.	1.0	12
111	Activation of Î¼ opioid receptors in the LPBN facilitates sodium intake in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 288, 20-25.	1.2	12
112	Enhanced angiotensin II induced sodium appetite in renovascular hypertensive rats. Peptides, 2018, 101, 82-88.	1.2	12
113	Lesion of the anteroventral third ventricle region abolishes the beneficial effects of hypertonic saline on hemorrhagic shock in rats. Brain Research, 1990, 530, 342-344.	1.1	11
114	AV3V lesion impairs responses induced by cholinergic activation of SFO in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1992, 263, R1277-R1283.	0.9	11
115	Ingestion of hypertonic NaCl vs. palatable drinks by sodium-depleted rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 75, 443-448.	1.0	11
116	Cardiovascular responses to microinjection of l-glutamate into the NTS in AV3V-lesioned rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1025, 106-112.	1.1	11
117	Serotonergic mechanism of the lateral parabrachial nucleus and relaxin-induced sodium intake. Brain Research, 2004, 1030, 74-80.	1.1	11
118	Lesions of the commissural subnucleus of the nucleus of the solitary tract increase isoproterenol-induced water intake. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2007, 40, 1121-1127.	0.7	11
119	Central cholinergic blockade reduces the pressor response to l-glutamate into the rostral ventrolateral medullary pressor area. Brain Research, 2007, 1155, 100-107.	1.1	11
120	Activation of the serotonergic 5-HT1A receptor in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus inhibits water intake and increases urinary excretion in water-deprived rats. Regulatory Peptides, 2008, 150, 14-20.	1.9	11
121	AT1 receptor blockade in the lateral parabrachial nucleus reduces the effects of muscimol on sodium intake. Brain Research, 2011, 1403, 28-36.	1.1	11
122	Catecholaminergic neurons in the comissural region of the nucleus of the solitary tract modulate hyperosmolality-induced responses. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R1082-R1091.	0.9	11
123	The lateral parabrachial nucleus and central angiotensinergic mechanisms in the control of sodium intake induced by different stimuli. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 333, 17-26.	1.2	11
124	Whole body sodium depletion modifies AT 1 mRNA expression and serotonin content in the dorsal raphe nucleus. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2019, 31, e12703.	1.2	11
125	Carbachol injection into the medial preoptic area induces natriuresis, kaliuresis and antidiuresis in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1989, 105, 333-339.	1.0	10
126	Interaction between cholinergic and adrenergic pathways of the hypothalamic ventromedial nucleus on cardiovascular regulation. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1990, 30, 239-246.	1.9	10

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127	Moxonidine reduces pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2001, 91, 32-36.	1.4	10
128	Moxonidine and central Î±2 adrenergic receptors in sodium intake. Brain Research, 2003, 993, 177-182.	1.1	10
129	Damage of the medial preoptic area impairs peripheral pilocarpine-induced salivary secretion. Brain Research, 2006, 1085, 144-148.	1.1	10
130	AV3V lesions reduce the pressor response to l-glutamate into the RVLM. Brain Research, 2006, 1086, 160-167.	1.1	10
131	High-fat diet increases respiratory frequency and abdominal expiratory motor activity during hypercapnia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 258, 32-39.	0.7	10
132	Pressor, dipsogenic, natriuretic and kaliuretic responses to central carbachol in rats with lesion of the medial septal area. Neuroscience Letters, 1991, 132, 195-198.	1.0	9
133	Opiate activation suppresses the drinking, pressor and natriuretic responses induced by cholinergic stimulation of the medial septal area. Brain Research Bulletin, 1992, 28, 155-160.	1.4	9
134	Role of the adrenergic pathways of the lateral hypothalamus on water intake and pressor response induced by the cholinergic activation of the medial septal area in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1994, 167, 153-155.	1.0	9
135	Episodes of water deprivation enhance daily hypertonic NaCl intake in rats. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2002, 35, 465-468.	0.7	9
136	Potassium intake during cell dehydration. Physiology and Behavior, 2005, 85, 99-106.	1.0	9
137	Enhancement of meal-associated hypertonic NaCl intake by moxonidine into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 183, 156-160.	1.2	9
138	Involvement of central Î±1- and Î±2-adrenoceptors on cardiovascular responses to moxonidine. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 563, 164-171.	1.7	9
139	Sodium intake by hyperosmotic rats treated with a GABAA receptor agonist into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research, 2008, 1190, 86-93.	1.1	9
140	Inhibition of sodium appetite by lipopolysaccharide: involvement of Î±2-adrenoceptors. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 301, R185-R192.	0.9	9
141	Moxonidine into the lateral parabrachial nucleus reduces renal and hormonal responses to cell dehydration. Neuroscience, 2012, 208, 69-78.	1.1	9
142	Involvement of central cholinergic mechanisms on sodium intake induced by gabaergic activation of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 534, 188-192.	1.0	9
143	Hydrogen peroxide attenuates the dipsogenic, renal and pressor responses induced by cholinergic activation of the medial septal area. Neuroscience, 2015, 284, 611-621.	1.1	9
144	Aldosterone infusion into the 4th ventricle produces sodium appetite with baroreflex attenuation independent of renal or blood pressure changes. Brain Research, 2018, 1698, 70-80.	1.1	9

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145	Carotid bodies contribute to sympathoexcitation induced by acute salt overload. Experimental Physiology, 2019, 104, 15-27.	0.9	9
146	Cardiovascular effects of central clonidine in conscious rats after hypothalamic lesions. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1992, 40, 49-56.	1.9	8
147	Antihypertensive Responses Elicited by Central Moxonidine in Rats: Possible Role of Nitric Oxide. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2006, 47, 780-787.	0.8	8
148	Importance of the central nucleus of the amygdala on sodium intake caused by deactivation of lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research, 2015, 1625, 238-245.	1.1	8
149	Cardiovascular and hidroelectrolytic changes in rats fed with high-fat diet. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 373, 112075.	1.2	8
150	Renovascular hypertension elevates pulmonary ventilation in rats by carotid body-dependent mechanisms. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R730-R742.	0.9	8
151	Influence of the anteroventral third ventricle region and sinoaortic denervation on the pressor response to carotid occlusion.. Hypertension, 1988, 11, I178-81.	1.3	7
152	Involvement of Forebrain Imidazoline and a2-Adrenergic Receptors in the Antidipsogenic Response to Moxonidine. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 1009, 262-264.	1.8	7
153	Lipopolysaccharide reduces sodium intake and sodium excretion in dehydrated rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 102, 164-169.	1.0	7
154	Mineral intake independent from gastric irritation or pica by cell-dehydrated rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 104, 659-665.	1.0	7
155	Role of Î±2-adrenoceptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus in the control of body fluid homeostasis. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2014, 47, 11-18.	0.7	7
156	Gabaergic and opioid receptors mediate the facilitation of NaCl intake induced by Î±2-adrenergic activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 278, 535-541.	1.2	7
157	Water deprivation-partial rehydration induces sensitization of sodium appetite and alteration of hypothalamic transcripts. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 310, R15-R23.	0.9	7
158	Interaction of central angiotensin II and aldosterone on sodium intake and blood pressure. Brain Research, 2019, 1720, 146299.	1.1	7
159	Estradiol modulates the palatability of 0.3â€¯M NaCl in female rats during sodium appetite. Appetite, 2019, 133, 252-261.	1.8	7
160	Intracranial Pressure During the Development of Renovascular Hypertension. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 1311-1322.	1.3	7
161	The effects of forebrain multiple lesions on the pressor response induced by bilateral carotid occlusion in conscious rats. Brain Research, 1993, 612, 243-246.	1.1	6
162	Synergist interaction between angiotensin II and DOCA on sodium and water balance in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 55, 423-427.	1.0	6

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163	Effect of ibotenate lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus on the water and salt intake induced by activation of the median preoptic nucleus in sodium-depleted rats. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1997, 66, 19-25.	1.9	6
164	Functional evidence that the central renin-angiotensin system plays a role in the pressor response induced by central injection of carbachol. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1997, 30, 493-496.	0.7	6
165	Enhanced pressor response to carotid occlusion in commNTS-lesioned rats: possible efferent mechanisms. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 278, R1258-R1266.	0.9	6
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