

Patrice Fort

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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108
papers

7,964
citations

44069

48
h-index

49909

87
g-index

111
all docs

111
docs citations

111
times ranked

4396
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Identification of sleep-promoting neurons in vitro. <i>Nature</i> , 2000, 404, 992-995.	27.8	448
2	A role of melanin-concentrating hormone producing neurons in the central regulation of paradoxical sleep. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 4, 19.	1.9	379
3	The rat pontoâ€medullary network responsible for paradoxical sleep onset and maintenance: a combined microinjection and functional neuroanatomical study. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 16, 1959-1973.	2.6	302
4	Ionophoretic application of unconjugated cholera toxin B subunit (CTb) combined with immunohistochemistry of neurochemical substances: a method for transmitter identification of retrogradely labeled neurons. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1990, 534, 209-224.	2.2	295
5	Role and Origin of the GABAergic Innervation of Dorsal Raphe Serotonergic Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 4217-4225.	3.6	274
6	The neuronal network responsible for paradoxical sleep and its dysfunctions causing narcolepsy and rapid eye movement (REM) behavior disorder. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2011, 15, 153-163.	8.5	230
7	Localization of the Brainstem GABAergic Neurons Controlling Paradoxical (REM) Sleep. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e4272.	2.5	207
8	Cholinergic nucleus basalis neurons are excited by histamine in vitro. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1995, 69, 495-506.	2.3	205
9	Role of catecholamines in the modafinil and amphetamine induced wakefulness, a comparative pharmacological study in the cat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 591, 319-326.	2.2	202
10	The Nuclei of origin of monoaminergic, peptidergic, and cholinergic afferents to the cat nucleus reticularis magnocellularis: A double-labeling study with cholera toxin as a retrograde tracer. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1988, 277, 1-20.	1.6	199
11	Localization of the GABAergic and non-GABAergic neurons projecting to the sublateralodorsal nucleus and potentially gating paradoxical sleep onset. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 18, 1627-1639.	2.6	187
12	Distribution of glycine-immunoreactive cell bodies and fibers in the rat brain. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 75, 737-755.	2.3	185
13	The endogenous somnogen adenosine excites a subset of sleep-promoting neurons via A2A receptors in the ventrolateral preoptic nucleus. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 134, 1377-1390.	2.3	180
14	Electrophysiological evidence that noradrenergic neurons of the rat locus coeruleus are tonically inhibited by GABA during sleep. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 10, 964-970.	2.6	176
15	Paradoxical (REM) sleep genesis: The switch from an aminergicâ€cholinergic to a GABAergicâ€glutamatergic hypothesis. <i>Journal of Physiology (Paris)</i> , 2006, 100, 271-283.	2.1	176
16	Evidence that Neurons of the Sublaterodorsal Tegmental Nucleus Triggering Paradoxical (REM) Sleep Are Glutamatergic. <i>Sleep</i> , 2011, 34, 419-423.	1.1	135
17	Alternating vigilance states: new insights regarding neuronal networks and mechanisms. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 1741-1753.	2.6	132
18	Histaminergic system in the cat hypothalamus with reference to type B monoamine oxidase. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1993, 330, 405-420.	1.6	124

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19	Effect of the wake-promoting agent modafinil on sleep-promoting neurons from the ventrolateral preoptic nucleus: an in vitro pharmacologic study. <i>Sleep</i> , 2004, 27, 19-25.	1.1	119
20	Pharmacological and Immunohistochemical Evidence for Serotonergic Modulation of Cholinergic Nucleus Basalis Neurons. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1993, 5, 541-547.	2.6	118
21	Lower brainstem catecholamine afferents to the rat dorsal raphe nucleus. , 1996, 364, 402-413.		118
22	Genetic inactivation of glutamate neurons in the rat sublaterodorsal tegmental nucleus recapitulates REM sleep behaviour disorder. <i>Brain</i> , 2017, 140, 414-428.	7.6	118
23	Cholinergic and noncholinergic brainstem neurons expressing Fos after paradoxical (REM) sleep deprivation and recovery. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 21, 2488-2504.	2.6	115
24	The supramammillary nucleus and the claustrum activate the cortex during REM sleep. <i>Science Advances</i> , 2015, 1, e1400177.	10.3	115
25	The satiety molecule nesfatin-1 is co-expressed with melanin concentrating hormone in tuberal hypothalamic neurons of the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 155, 174-181.	2.3	111
26	Noradrenergic Modulation of Cholinergic Nucleus Basalis Neurons Demonstrated by in vitro Pharmacological and Immunohistochemical Evidence in the Guinea-pig Brain. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1995, 7, 1502-1511.	2.6	109
27	Brainstem mechanisms of paradoxical (REM) sleep generation. <i>Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology</i> , 2012, 463, 43-52.	2.8	107
28	Localization of the neurons active during paradoxical (REM) sleep and projecting to the locus coeruleus noradrenergic neurons in the rat. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2006, 495, 573-586.	1.6	102
29	Paradoxical (REM) sleep genesis by the brainstem is under hypothalamic control. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2013, 23, 786-792.	4.2	99
30	Nuclei of origin of monoaminergic, peptidergic, and cholinergic afferents to the cat trigeminal motor nucleus: A double-labeling study with cholera-toxin as a retrograde tracer. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1990, 301, 262-275.	1.6	96
31	Unrelated course of subthalamic nucleus and globus pallidus neuronal activities across vigilance states in the rat. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 12, 3361-3374.	2.6	94
32	Peptidergic hypothalamic afferents to the cat nucleus raphe pallidus as revealed by a double immunostaining technique using unconjugated cholera toxin as a retrograde tracer. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1987, 402, 339-345.	2.2	92
33	Differential Oscillatory Properties of Cholinergic and Non-cholinergic Nucleus Basalis Neurons in Guinea Pig Brain Slice. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 8, 169-182.	2.6	87
34	Not a single but multiple populations of GABAergic neurons control sleep. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2017, 32, 85-94.	8.5	87
35	Role of the Lateral Preoptic Area in Sleep-Related Erectile Mechanisms and Sleep Generation in the Rat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 20, 6640-6647.	3.6	85
36	The Lateral Hypothalamic Area Controls Paradoxical (REM) Sleep by Means of Descending Projections to Brainstem GABAergic Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 16763-16774.	3.6	85

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37	Ventromedial medulla inhibitory neuron inactivation induces REM sleep without atonia and REM sleep behavior disorder. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 504.	12.8	85
38	Monoaminergic, peptidergic, and cholinergic afferents to the cat facial nucleus as evidenced by a double immunostaining method with unconjugated cholera toxin as a retrograde tracer. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1989, 283, 285-302.	1.6	82
39	Sleep disturbances in Ube3a maternal-deficient mice modeling Angelman syndrome. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2005, 20, 471-478.	4.4	79
40	Lower brainstem afferents to the cat posterior hypothalamus: A double-labeling study. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1990, 24, 437-455.	3.0	78
41	Sleep architecture of the melanin-concentrating hormone receptor β 1 knockout mice. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 27, 1793-1800.	2.6	78
42	New aspects in the pathophysiology of rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder: the potential role of glutamate, gamma-aminobutyric acid, and glycine. <i>Sleep Medicine</i> , 2013, 14, 714-718.	1.6	75
43	Role of the dorsal paragigantocellular reticular nucleus in paradoxical (rapid eye movement) sleep generation: a combined electrophysiological and anatomical study in the rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 152, 849-857.	2.3	70
44	The C1q complement family of synaptic organizers: not just complementary. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2017, 45, 9-15.	4.2	70
45	Role of the melanin-concentrating hormone neuropeptide in sleep regulation. <i>Peptides</i> , 2009, 30, 2052-2059.	2.4	68
46	Origin of the dopaminergic innervation of the rat dorsal raphe nucleus. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1995, 6, 2527-2531.	1.2	64
47	Rhythmic firing of medial septum non-cholinergic neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 75, 671-675.	2.3	59
48	Glucose Induces Slow-Wave Sleep by Exciting the Sleep-Promoting Neurons in the Ventrolateral Preoptic Nucleus: A New Link between Sleep and Metabolism. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 9900-9911.	3.6	59
49	Modulation of cholinergic nucleus basalis neurons by acetylcholine and N-methyl-d-aspartate. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 81, 47-55.	2.3	51
50	Glycine-immunoreactive neurones in the cat brain stem reticular formation. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1993, 4, 1123-6.	1.2	47
51	Origin of the glycinergic innervation of the rat trigeminal motor nucleus. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1996, 7, 3081-3086.	1.2	46
52	GABAergic control of hypothalamic melanin-concentrating hormone-containing neurons across the sleep-waking cycle. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2005, 16, 1069-1073.	1.2	43
53	Rhythmical bursts induced by NMDA in guinea pig cholinergic nucleus basalis neurones in vitro.. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 1995, 487, 623-638.	2.9	42
54	Tuberal Hypothalamic Neurons Secreting the Satiety Molecule Nesfatin-1 Are Critically Involved in Paradoxical (REM) Sleep Homeostasis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e52525.	2.5	42

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55	Melanin-concentrating hormone-expressing neurons adjust slow-wave sleep dynamics to catalyze paradoxical (REM) sleep. <i>Sleep</i> , 2018, 41, .	1.1	42
56	Noradrenergic neurons expressing Fos during waking and paradoxical sleep deprivation in the rat. <i>Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy</i> , 2009, 37, 149-157.	2.1	41
57	Effect of strychnine on rat locus coeruleus neurones during sleep and wakefulness. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1996, 8, 351-355.	1.2	40
58	Selective activation of a few limbic structures during paradoxical (REM) sleep by the claustrum and the supramammillary nucleus: evidence and function. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2017, 44, 59-64.	4.2	39
59	Forebrain afferents to the cat posterior hypothalamus: A double labeling study. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1989, 23, 83-104.	3.0	38
60	Effect of the Wake-Promoting Agent Modafinil on Sleep-Promoting Neurons from the Ventrolateral Preoptic Nucleus: an In Vitro Pharmacologic Study. <i>Sleep</i> , 2004, , .	1.1	38
61	Paradoxical (REM) sleep deprivation in mice using the smallâ€platformsâ€coverâ€water method: polysomnographic analyses and melaninâ€concentrating hormone and hypocretin/orexin neuronal activation before, during and after deprivation. <i>Journal of Sleep Research</i> , 2015, 24, 309-319.	3.2	38
62	Pharmacological characterization and differentiation of non-cholinergic nucleus basalis neurons in vitro. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1998, 9, 61-65.	1.2	36
63	Paradoxical Sleep in Mice Lacking M ₃ and M ₂ /M ₄ Muscarinic Receptors. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2005, 52, 140-146.	1.9	36
64	Oscillatory and Intrinsic Membrane Properties of Guinea Pig Nucleus Prepositus Hypoglossi Neurons In Vitro. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 96, 175-196.	1.8	36
65	Impaired hippocampal plasticity and altered neurogenesis in adult Ube3a maternal deficient mouse model for Angelman syndrome. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2009, 220, 341-348.	4.1	35
66	Anatomical and electrophysiological evidence for a glycinergic inhibitory innervation of the rat locus coeruleus. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 128, 33-36.	2.1	33
67	Afferents to the nucleus reticularis parvicellularis of the cat medulla oblongata: A tract-tracing study with cholera toxin B subunit. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 1994, 342, 603-618.	1.6	33
68	Dopaminergic neurons expressing Fos during waking and paradoxical sleep in the rat. <i>Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy</i> , 2010, 39, 262-271.	2.1	33
69	Sleepâ€wake physiology. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2019, 160, 359-370.	1.8	32
70	GABAergic input to cholinergic nucleus basalis neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 86, 937-947.	2.3	31
71	Effect of chronic treatment with milnacipran on sleep architecture in rats compared with paroxetine and imipramine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002, 73, 557-563.	2.9	31
72	Origins of the glycinergic inputs to the rat locus coeruleus and dorsal raphe nuclei: a study combining retrograde tracing with glycine immunohistochemistry. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 11, 1058-1066.	2.6	29

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73	Single-unit and polygraphic recordings associated with systemic or local pharmacology: A multi-purpose stereotaxic approach for the awake, anaesthetic-free, and head-restrained rat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2000, 61, 88-100.	2.9	24
74	Role of MCH Neurons in Paradoxical (REM) Sleep Control. <i>Sleep</i> , 2013, 36, 1775-1776.	1.1	23
75	Genetic deletion of melanin-concentrating hormone neurons impairs hippocampal short-term synaptic plasticity and hippocampal-dependent forms of short-term memory. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2015, 25, 1361-1373.	1.9	20
76	Brainstem structures responsible for paradoxical sleep onset and maintenance. <i>Archives Italiennes De Biologie</i> , 2004, 142, 397-411.	0.4	20
77	Neuroanatomical and Neurochemical Bases of Vigilance States. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 253, 35-58.	1.8	19
78	The Inhibition of the Dorsal Paragigantocellular Reticular Nucleus Induces Waking and the Activation of All Adrenergic and Noradrenergic Neurons: A Combined Pharmacological and Functional Neuroanatomical Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e96851.	2.5	18
79	The sarcoglycan-sarcospan complex localization in mouse retina is independent from dystrophins. <i>Neuroscience Research</i> , 2005, 53, 25-33.	1.9	16
80	Adrenergic input from medullary ventrolateral C1 cells to the nucleus raphe pallidus of the cat, as demonstrated by a double immunostaining technique. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1989, 106, 29-35.	2.1	15
81	Immunohistochemical evidence for the presence of type B monoamine oxidase in histamine-containing neurons in the posterior hypothalamus of cats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 128, 61-65.	2.1	14
82	Differential origin of the activation of dorsal and ventral dentate gyrus granule cells during paradoxical (REM) sleep in the rat. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2017, 222, 1495-1507.	2.3	14
83	Is REM sleep a paradoxical state?: Different neurons are activated in the cingulate cortices and the claustrum during wakefulness and paradoxical sleep hypersomnia. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 191, 114514.	4.4	14
84	Neurochemistry of sleep. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2011, 98, 173-190.	1.8	13
85	Sleep architecture and homeostasis in mice with partial ablation of melanin-concentrating hormone neurons. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 298, 100-110.	2.2	13
86	Nucleus Accumbens, a new sleep-regulating area through the integration of motivational stimuli. <i>Acta Pharmacologica Sinica</i> , 2018, 39, 165-166.	6.1	12
87	Catecholaminergic afferents to the cat median eminence as determined by double-labelling methods. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1990, 36, 491-505.	2.3	9
88	A Particular Medullary-Spinal Inhibitory Pathway is Recruited for the Expression of Muscle Atonia During REM Sleep. <i>Journal of Experimental Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 12, 117906951880874.	2.3	8
89	Targeted recombination in active populations as a new mouse genetic model to study sleep-active neuronal populations: Demonstration that Lhx6+ neurons in the ventral zona incerta are activated during paradoxical sleep hypersomnia. <i>Journal of Sleep Research</i> , 2020, 29, e12976.	3.2	8
90	Animal models of REM dysfunctions: what they tell us about the cause of narcolepsy and RBD?. <i>Archives Italiennes De Biologie</i> , 2015, 152, 118-28.	0.4	6

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91	In Vitro Identification of the Presumed Sleep-Promoting Neurons of the Ventrolateral Preoptic Nucleus (VLPO). , 2004, , 41-62.		5
92	Inhibitory Mechanisms in the Dorsal Raphe Nucleus and Locus Coeruleus During Sleep. , 2019, , 195-211.		4
93	What are the mechanisms activating the sleep-active neurons located in the preoptic area?. Sleep and Biological Rhythms, 2011, 9, 59-64.	1.0	3
94	Defining and measuring paradoxical (REM) sleep in animal models of sleep disorders. Current Opinion in Physiology, 2020, 15, 203-209.	1.8	3
95	Granule cells in the infrapyramidal blade of the dentate gyrus are activated during paradoxical (REM) sleep hypersomnia but not during wakefulness: a study using TRAP mice. Sleep, 2021, 44, .	1.1	3
96	Posterior hypothalamus and regulation of vigilance states. Archives Italiennes De Biologie, 2004, 142, 487-500.	0.4	3
97	Gamma-aminobutyric acid and the regulation of paradoxical, or rapid eye movement, sleep. , 2008, , 85-108.		1
98	Brainstem structures involved in rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder. Sleep and Biological Rhythms, 2013, 11, 9-14.	1.0	1
99	Role and origin of the GABAergic innervation of dorsal raphe serotonergic neurons. , 2008, , 237-250.		1
100	Networks of Normal and Disordered Sleep. , 2014, , 299-310.		1
101	Inhibitory Mechanisms in the Dorsal Raphe Nucleus and Locus Coeruleus During Sleep. , 1998, , .		1
102	In vitro study of the sleep promoting neurons from the ventrolateral preoptic nucleus. Sleep and Biological Rhythms, 2004, 2, S23-S24.	1.0	0
103	Glutamatergic regulation of REM sleep. , 0, , 214-222.		0
104	Le sommeil paradoxal: son contrôle par l'hypothalamus. Médecine Du Sommeil, 2013, 10, 146-154.	0.2	0
105	Neuroanatomy and physiology of sleep and wakefulness. , 0, , 8-14.		0
106	Neuroanatomical and Neurochemical Systems Involved in Paradoxical Sleep (PS) Generation. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2019, 30, 239-248.	0.7	0
107	The Neurobiology of Sleep-Wake Systems: An Overview. , 2011, , 107-119.		0
108	Impaired Sleep and Alertness in Parkinson's Disease: What Did We Learn from Animal Models?, 2015, , 35-49.		0