

Alastair V Ferguson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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179
papers

7,385
citations

38742

50
h-index

71685

76
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180
all docs

180
docs citations

180
times ranked

4353
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The subfornical organ and organum vasculosum of the lamina terminalis: Critical roles in cardiovascular regulation and the control of fluid balance. Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2021, 180, 203-215.	1.8	5
2	Phoenixin influences the excitability of nucleus of the solitary tract neurones, effects which are modified by environmental and glucocorticoid stress. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2020, 32, e12855.	2.6	9
3	The actions of ghrelin in the paraventricular nucleus: energy balance and neuroendocrine implications. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2019, 1455, 81-97.	3.8	15
4	Interaction between angiotensin and glucose sensing at the subfornical organ. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2018, 30, e12654.	2.6	7
5	Electrophysiological Effects of Ghrelin in the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus Neurons. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 275.	3.7	18
6	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor acts at neurons of the subfornical organ to influence cardiovascular function. Physiological Reports, 2018, 6, e13704.	1.7	6
7	The transcriptome of the rat subfornical organ is altered in response to early postnatal overnutrition. IBRO Reports, 2018, 5, 17-23.	0.3	7
8	Novel regulator of vasopressin secretion: phoenixin. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 314, R623-R628.	1.8	27
9	Tumor necrosis factor- α potentiates the effects of angiotensin II on subfornical organ neurons. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2018, 315, R425-R433.	1.8	6
10	Ionic mechanisms underlying tonic and burst firing behavior in subfornical organ neurons: a combined experimental and modeling study. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2018, 120, 2269-2281.	1.8	5
11	The subfornical organ: A novel site for prolactin action. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2018, 30, e12613.	2.6	6
12	Effects of acetylcholine and cholinergic antagonists on the activity of nucleus of the solitary tract neurons. Brain Research, 2017, 1659, 136-141.	2.2	5
13	Subfornical organ neurons integrate cardiovascular and metabolic signals. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2017, 312, R253-R262.	1.8	16
14	Adropin acts in the rat paraventricular nucleus to influence neuronal excitability. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2017, 312, R511-R519.	1.8	12
15	Glucose concentrations modulate brain-derived neurotrophic factor responsiveness of neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2017, 29, .	2.6	5
16	Sex-specific differences in cardiovascular and metabolic hormones with integrated signalling in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. Experimental Physiology, 2017, 102, 1373-1379.	2.0	15
17	The proinflammatory cytokine tumor necrosis factor- α excites subfornical organ neurons. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2017, 118, 1532-1541.	1.8	23
18	Physiological roles for the subfornical organ: a dynamic transcriptome shaped by autonomic state. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 1581-1589.	2.9	28

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19	Hydrogen sulfide depolarizes neurons in the nucleus of the solitary tract of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2016, 1633, 1-9.	2.2	17
20	Leptin influences the excitability of area postrema neurons. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, R440-R448.	1.8	24
21	Recent advances in central cardiovascular control: sex, ROS, gas and inflammation. <i>F1000Research</i> , 2016, 5, 420.	1.6	9
22	Neurohumoral Integration of Cardiovascular Function by the Lamina Terminalis. <i>Current Hypertension Reports</i> , 2015, 17, 93.	3.5	13
23	Glycemic state regulates melanocortin, but not nesfatin-1, responsiveness of glucose-sensing neurons in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2015, 308, R690-R699.	1.8	21
24	Actions of a hydrogen sulfide donor (NaHS) on transient sodium, persistent sodium, and voltage-gated calcium currents in neurons of the subfornical organ. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2015, 114, 1641-1651.	1.8	15
25	Hydrogen Sulfide Regulates Cardiovascular Function by Influencing the Excitability of Subfornical Organ Neurons. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105772.	2.5	18
26	AT1 receptor blockade alters nutritional and biometric development in obesity-resistant and obesity-prone rats submitted to a high fat diet. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2014, 5, 832.	2.1	15
27	The subfornical organ: a novel site of action of cholecystokinin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2014, 306, R363-R373.	1.8	15
28	Î±-MSH exerts direct postsynaptic excitatory effects on NTS neurons and enhances GABAergic signaling in the NTS. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 262, 70-82.	2.3	9
29	Cellular Actions of Nesfatin in the Subfornical Organ. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2014, 26, 237-246.	2.6	7
30	Metabolic Signaling to the Central Nervous System: Routes Across the Blood Brain Barrier. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2014, 20, 1392-1399.	1.9	8
31	Circumventricular organs: Targets for integration of circulating fluid and energy balance signals?. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2013, 121, 96-102.	2.1	57
32	Apelin acts in the subfornical organ to influence neuronal excitability and cardiovascular function. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2013, 591, 3421-3432.	2.9	36
33	Depolarizing Actions of Hydrogen Sulfide on Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus Neurons. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e64495.	2.5	19
34	Cellular Actions of Nesfatin-1 on Hypothalamic and Medullary Neurons. <i>Current Pharmaceutical Design</i> , 2013, 19, 6949-6954.	1.9	4
35	Subfornical organ: a novel site for the actions of cholecystokinin. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 1123.5.	0.5	0
36	Nesfatin-1 influences the excitability of neurons in the nucleus of the solitary tract and regulates cardiovascular function. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2012, 302, R1297-R1304.	1.8	49

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37	Glucose-responsive neurons in the subfornical organ of the rat—a novel site for direct CNS monitoring of circulating glucose. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 201, 157-165.	2.3	29
38	Cardiovascular Actions of Leptin in the Subfornical Organ are Abolished by Diet-Induced Obesity. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2012, 24, 504-510.	2.6	27
39	Nesfatin-1 Alters Synaptic Activity in Neurons in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 889.4.	0.5	0
40	Switching control of sympathetic activity from forebrain to hindbrain in chronic dehydration. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2011, 589, 4457-4471.	2.9	22
41	The transcriptome of the medullary area postrema: the thirsty rat, the hungry rat and the hypertensive rat. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2011, 96, 495-504.	2.0	17
42	Actions of adiponectin on the excitability of subfornical organ neurons are altered by food deprivation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1330, 72-82.	2.2	26
43	Orexin receptor subtype activation and locomotor behaviour in the rat. <i>Acta Physiologica</i> , 2010, 198, 313-324.	3.8	29
44	Effects of albumin-conjugated PYY on food intake: the respective roles of the circumventricular organs and vagus nerve. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 32, 826-839.	2.6	33
45	Circulating signals as critical regulators of autonomic state—central roles for the subfornical organ. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, R405-R415.	1.8	87
46	Lesions of area postrema and subfornical organ alter exendin-4-induced brain activation without preventing the hypophagic effect of the GLP-1 receptor agonist. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, R1098-R1110.	1.8	34
47	Acute electrical stimulation of the subfornical organ induces feeding in satiated rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 534-537.	2.1	26
48	Electrical stimulation of the subfornical organ induces feeding and drinking in satiated rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 994.1.	0.5	0
49	Nesfatin-1 Stimulates Stress Hormone Secretion. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, lb621.	0.5	1
50	Nesfatin-1 Influences the Excitability of Neurons in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 994.2.	0.5	0
51	Angiotensinergic Regulation of Autonomic and Neuroendocrine Outputs: Critical Roles for the Subfornical Organ and Paraventricular Nucleus. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 89, 370-376.	2.5	78
52	The subfornical organ: a central nervous system site for actions of circulating leptin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, R512-R520.	1.8	52
53	Chrelin modulates electrical activity of area postrema neurons. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, R485-R492.	1.8	45
54	Adiponectin Depolarizes Parvocellular Paraventricular Nucleus Neurons Controlling Neuroendocrine and Autonomic Function. <i>Endocrinology</i> , 2009, 150, 832-840.	2.8	53

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55	Adiponectin acts in the nucleus of the solitary tract to decrease blood pressure by modulating the excitability of neuropeptide Y neurons. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1256, 76-84.	2.2	32
56	Neuropeptide W has Cell Phenotype-specific Effects on the Excitability of Different Subpopulations of Paraventricular Nucleus Neurones. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 21, 850-857.	2.6	19
57	Gastrointestinal hormone actions in the central regulation of energy metabolism: potential sensory roles for the circumventricular organs. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2009, 33, S16-S21.	3.4	33
58	Nesfatin-1 Influences the Excitability of Paraventricular Nucleus Neurones. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 20, 245-250.	2.6	75
59	Neurophysiology of hunger and satiety. <i>Developmental Disabilities Research Reviews</i> , 2008, 14, 96-104.	2.9	40
60	Nesfatin-1 inhibits NPY neurons in the arcuate nucleus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1230, 99-106.	2.2	101
61	Obestatin inhibits vasopressin secretion: evidence for a physiological action in the control of fluid homeostasis. <i>Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2008, 196, 559-564.	2.6	31
62	Neuronostatin Encoded by the Somatostatin Gene Regulates Neuronal, Cardiovascular, and Metabolic Functions. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2008, 283, 31949-31959.	3.4	94
63	Neuropeptide W Influences the Excitability of Neurons in the Rat Hypothalamic Arcuate Nucleus. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 88, 88-94.	2.5	6
64	Prokineticin 2 influences subfornical organ neurons through regulation of MAP kinase and the modulation of sodium channels. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, R848-R856.	1.8	10
65	Microarray analysis of the transcriptome of the subfornical organ in the rat: regulation by fluid and food deprivation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2008, 295, R1914-R1920.	1.8	57
66	The paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus "a potential target for integrative treatment of autonomic dysfunction. <i>Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets</i> , 2008, 12, 717-727.	3.4	249
67	The Area Postrema: A Brain Monitor and Integrator of Systemic Autonomic State. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2008, 14, 182-194.	3.5	174
68	Hypocretin/orexin type 1 receptor in brain: role in cardiovascular control and the neuroendocrine response to immobilization stress. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, R382-R387.	1.8	68
69	Subthreshold oscillations of membrane potential of rat subfornical organ neurons. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2007, 18, 1389-1393.	1.2	8
70	The sensory circumventricular organs: Brain targets for circulating signals controlling ingestive behavior. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 91, 413-423.	2.1	129
71	Adiponectin selectively inhibits oxytocin neurons of the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2007, 585, 805-816.	2.9	58
72	Prokineticin-2 depolarizes paraventricular nucleus magnocellular and parvocellular neurons. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 25, 425-434.	2.6	27

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73	Cardiovascular Actions of Orexin-A in the Rat Subfornical Organ. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2007, 19, 7-13.	2.6	27
74	Adiponectin controls the excitability of neurons in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2007, 21, A457.	0.5	0
75	Making sense of it: roles of the sensory circumventricular organs in feeding and regulation of energy homeostasis. <i>Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> , 2007, 232, 14-26.	2.4	37
76	Circuitries Involved in the Regulation of Energy Homeostasis: View from the Chair. <i>Obesity</i> , 2006, 14, 214S-215S.	3.0	0
77	Area Postrema Neurons Are Modulated by the Adipocyte Hormone Adiponectin. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 9695-9702.	3.6	85
78	The Subfornical Organ: A Central Target for Circulating Feeding Signals. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 26, 2022-2030.	3.6	83
79	Prostaglandin E2 Mediates Cellular Effects of Interleukin-1beta on Parvocellular Neurons in the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2005, 17, 498-508.	2.6	41
80	Transient potassium conductances protect nucleus tractus solitarius neurons from NMDA induced excitotoxic plateau depolarizations. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1056, 1-9.	2.2	4
81	Angiotensin depolarizes parvocellular neurons in paraventricular nucleus through modulation of putative nonselective cationic and potassium conductances. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2005, 289, R52-R58.	1.8	27
82	Non-sleep effects of hypocretin/orexin. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2005, 9, 243-252.	8.5	61
83	Interleukin-1 β depolarizes magnocellular neurons in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus through prostaglandin-mediated activation of a non selective cationic conductance. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2005, 129, 63-71.	1.9	31
84	Prokineticin 2 Modulates the Excitability of Subfornical Organ Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 24, 2375-2379.	3.6	35
85	ANG II-induced excitation of paraventricular nucleus magnocellular neurons: a role for glutamate interneurons. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2004, 286, R894-R902.	1.8	34
86	Sensory circumventricular organs: central roles in integrated autonomic regulation. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2004, 117, 11-23.	1.9	178
87	The orexin/hypocretin system: a critical regulator of neuroendocrine and autonomic function. <i>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2003, 24, 141-150.	5.2	164
88	Interleukin-1 β Depolarizes Paraventricular Nucleus Parvocellular Neurons. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2003, 15, 126-133.	2.6	56
89	Interleukin 1 β Modulates Rat Subfornical Organ Neurons as a Result of Activation of a Nonselective Cationic Conductance. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2003, 550, 113-122.	2.9	88
90	Adrenomedullin influences dissociated rat area postrema neurons. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2003, 112, 9-17.	1.9	8

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91	Orexin-A Depolarizes Nucleus Tractus Solitarius Neurons Through Effects on Nonselective Cationic and K ⁺ Conductances. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2003, 89, 2167-2175.	1.8	92
92	Excitatory Effects of Orexin-A on Nucleus Tractus Solitarius Neurons Are Mediated by Phospholipase C and Protein Kinase C. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 23, 6215-6222.	3.6	82
93	Angiotensin II Activates a Nitric-Oxide-Driven Inhibitory Feedback in the Rat Paraventricular Nucleus. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2003, 89, 1238-1244.	1.8	25
94	Orexin actions in hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus: physiological consequences and cellular correlates. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 2002, 104, 97-103.	1.9	121
95	Orexin-A Depolarizes Dissociated Rat Area Postrema Neurons through Activation of a Nonselective Cationic Conductance. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 6303-6308.	3.6	63
96	Adrenomedullin influences magnocellular and parvocellular neurons of paraventricular nucleus via separate mechanisms. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2002, 283, R1293-R1302.	1.8	12
97	Microinjection of orexin into the rat nucleus tractus solitarius causes increases in blood pressure. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2002, 950, 261-267.	2.2	77
98	Cellular mechanisms of orexin actions on paraventricular nucleus neurones in rat hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2002, 545, 855-867.	2.9	78
99	Hormonal and Neurotransmitter Roles for Angiotensin in the Regulation of Central Autonomic Function. <i>Experimental Biology and Medicine</i> , 2001, 226, 85-96.	2.4	110
100	Slowly Inactivating Potassium Conductance (ID): A Potential Target for Stroke Therapy. <i>Stroke</i> , 2001, 32, 2624-2634.	2.0	12
101	Circumventricular Organs: Gateways to the Brain Membrane Properties Of Subfornical Organ Neurons. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2001, 28, 575-580.	1.9	7
102	Adrenomedullin Acts in the Rat Paraventricular Nucleus to Decrease Blood Pressure. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2001, 13, 467-471.	2.6	22
103	Selective potentiation of N ^a Ca ^v type calcium channels by angiotensin II in rat subfornical organ neurones. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2001, 536, 667-675.	2.9	26
104	Subfornical organ neurons projecting to paraventricular nucleus: whole-cell properties. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 921, 78-85.	2.2	62
105	The calcium receptor modulates the hyperpolarization-activated current in subfornical organ neurons. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2000, 11, 3231-3235.	1.2	17
106	Local circuitry regulates the excitability of rat neurohypophysial neurones. <i>Experimental Physiology</i> , 2000, 85, 153s-161s.	2.0	32
107	Intrinsic osmosensitivity of subfornical organ neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 100, 539-547.	2.3	92
108	A subthreshold persistent sodium current mediates bursting in rat subfornical organ neurones. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2000, 529, 359-371.	2.9	36

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109	Control of neuronal excitability by an ion-sensing receptor. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 11, 1947-1954.	2.6	39
110	Activation of N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors evokes calcium spikes in the dendrites of rat hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 90, 885-891.	2.3	23
111	Inhibition of subfornical organ neuronal potassium channels by vasopressin. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 93, 349-359.	2.3	29
112	Hyperpolarizing after-potentials regulate generation of long-duration plateau depolarizations in rat paraventricular nucleus neurons. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 10, 1412-1421.	2.6	9
113	Angiotensin II: A peptidergic neurotransmitter in central autonomic pathways. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 1998, 54, 169-192.	5.7	125
114	Leptin depolarizes rat hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus neurons. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1998, 274, R1468-R1472.	1.8	44
115	Nitric oxide regulates NMDA-driven GABAergic inputs to type I neurones of the rat paraventricular nucleus. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 1997, 499, 733-746.	2.9	149
116	Dissociated Adult Rat Subfornical Organ Neurons Maintain Membrane Properties and Angiotensin Responsiveness for up to 6 Days. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 1997, 66, 409-415.	2.5	39
117	Reduced NMDA receptor sensitivity may underlie the resistance of subpopulations of PVN neurons to excitotoxicity. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1997, 8, 2101-2105.	1.2	13
118	Vasopressin Acts in the Subfornical Organ to Decrease Blood Pressure. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 1997, 66, 130-135.	2.5	28
119	Long duration pressor responses following activation of subfornical organ neurons in rats are the result of increased circulating vasopressin. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1997, 233, 81-84.	2.1	7
120	Nitric oxide depolarizes Type II paraventricular nucleus neurons in vitro. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1997, 79, 149-159.	2.3	66
121	Cholecystokinin activates area postrema neurons in rat brain slices. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1997, 272, R1625-R1630.	1.8	21
122	Electrophysiological properties of paraventricular magnocellular neurons in rat brain slices: Modulation of IA by angiotensin II. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 71, 133-145.	2.3	90
123	Angiotensin II and glutamate influence area postrema neurons in rat brain slices. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1996, 63, 91-98.	1.9	17
124	Whole cell patch recordings from forebrain slices demonstrate angiotensin II inhibits potassium currents in subfornical organ neurons. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1996, 66, 55-58.	1.9	45
125	Electrophysiology of the Circumventricular Organs. <i>Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology</i> , 1996, 17, 440-475.	5.2	103
126	Paraventricular nucleus neurons projecting to the spinal cord receive excitatory input from the subfornical organ. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1995, 268, R625-R633.	1.8	91

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127	Subfornical organ stimulation elicits drinking. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1995, 38, 209-213.	3.0	34
128	Nitric oxide actions in paraventricular nucleus: cardiovascular and neurochemical implications. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1994, 266, R306-R313.	1.8	111
129	Angiotensin II neurotransmitter actions in paraventricular nucleus are potentiated by a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1994, 50, 52-59.	1.9	58
130	Modified cardiovascular sensitivity of the area postrema to vasopressin in spontaneously hypertensive rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 636, 165-168.	2.2	6
131	Circulating vasopressin influences area postrema neurons. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 59, 185-194.	2.3	26
132	Cardiovascular and single-unit responses to subfornical organ stimulation are abolished by pentobarbital anesthesia. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1994, 72, 1031-1034.	1.4	6
133	Angiotensin II responsiveness of rat paraventricular and subfornical organ neurons in vitro. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1993, 55, 197-207.	2.3	87
134	Functional evidence that the angiotensin antagonist losartan crosses the blood-brain barrier in the rat. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1993, 30, 33-39.	3.0	125
135	Role of gastric acid secretion and blood flow in the development of vagal stimulation induced gastric mucosal damage. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1993, 71, 829-834.	1.4	1
136	Subfornical organ efferents to paraventricular nucleus utilize angiotensin as a neurotransmitter. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1993, 265, R302-R309.	1.8	92
137	Central actions of angiotensin in cardiovascular control: Multiple roles for a single peptide. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 70, 779-785.	1.4	57
138	Chapter 54: Neurophysiological analysis of mechanisms for subfornical organ and area postrema involvement in autonomic control. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 1992, 91, 413-421.	1.4	27
139	Neurally mediated gastric mucosal damage in hypophysectomized rats. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 70, 1109-1116.	1.4	1
140	Central Peptidergic Mechanisms in Autonomic Control. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 70, 772-772.	1.4	0
141	Angiotensin II actions in paraventricular nucleus: functional evidence for neurotransmitter role in efferents originating in subfornical organ. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 599, 223-229.	2.2	122
142	Actions of endothelin at the subfornical organ. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 570, 180-187.	2.2	34
143	Endothelin acts at the subfornical organ to influence the activity of putative vasopressin and oxytocin-secreting neurons. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 586, 111-116.	2.2	46
144	Circulating endothelin influences area postrema neurons. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1991, 32, 11-21.	1.9	27

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145	Effects of parabrachial stimulation on angiotensin and blood pressure sensitive area postrema neurons. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1991, 26, 269-277.	3.0	8
146	Autonomic mechanisms underlying area postrema stimulation-induced cardiovascular responses in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1991, 261, R1-R8.	1.8	6
147	The area postrema: a cardiovascular control centre at the blood-brain interface?. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 69, 1026-1034.	1.4	60
148	The Characteristics of Medial Septal Neurons Antidromically Identified as Projecting to the Median Eminence and their Response to Gonadal Steroids. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 1990, 2, 575-581.	2.6	2
149	Metabolic activation of efferent pathways from the rat area postrema. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1990, 258, R788-R797.	1.8	10
150	Electrophysiological characterization of reciprocal connections between the parabrachial nucleus and the area postrema in the rat. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1990, 24, 577-582.	3.0	42
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