Shimon Amir

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

123 papers	4,972 citations	101496 36 h-index	102432 66 g-index
155 all docs	155 docs citations	155 times ranked	3909 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Thermoregulatory significance of immobility in the forced swim test. Physiology and Behavior, 2022, 247, 113709.	1.0	3
2	In utero Exposure to Valproic-Acid Alters Circadian Organisation and Clock-Gene Expression: Implications for Autism Spectrum Disorders. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 711549.	1.0	4
3	Bmal1 in the striatum influences alcohol intake in a sexually dimorphic manner. Communications Biology, 2021, 4, 1227.	2.0	14
4	The eIF2Î± Kinase GCN2 Modulates Period and Rhythmicity of the Circadian Clock by Translational Control of Atf4. Neuron, 2019, 104, 724-735.e6.	3.8	43
5	mTOR signaling in VIP neurons regulates circadian clock synchrony and olfaction. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2018, 115, E3296-E3304.	3.3	36
6	Too Depressed to Swim or Too Afraid to Stop? A Reinterpretation of the Forced Swim Test as a Measure of Anxiety-Like Behavior. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2018, 43, 931-933.	2.8	80
7	Circadian Rhythms in Regulation of Brain Processes and Role in Psychiatric Disorders. Neural Plasticity, 2018, 2018, 1-3.	1.0	7
8	Biological Clocks and Rhythms of Anger and Aggression. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 4.	1.0	20
9	Neurodegeneration and the Circadian Clock. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2017, 9, 170.	1.7	105
10	Mapping the co-localization of the circadian proteins PER2 and BMAL1 with enkephalin and substance P throughout the rodent forebrain. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0176279.	1.1	11
11	The aging clock: circadian rhythms and later life. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2017, 127, 437-446.	3.9	354
12	Exploring the role of locomotor sensitization in the circadian food entrainment pathway. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0174113.	1.1	3
13	Effects of bilateral anterior agranular insula lesions on food anticipatory activity in rats. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0179370.	1.1	2
14	Individual differences in circadian locomotor parameters correlate with anxiety- and depression-like behavior. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0181375.	1.1	11
15	Circadian influences on dopamine circuits of the brain: regulation of striatal rhythms of clock gene expression and implications for psychopathology and disease. F1000Research, 2016, 5, 2062.	0.8	46
16	From genes to chronotypes: the influence of circadian clock genes on our daily patterns of sleep and wakefulness. Annals of Translational Medicine, 2016, 4, 184-184.	0.7	3
17	Glucocorticoids and Stress-Induced Changes in the Expression of PERIOD1 in the Rat Forebrain. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0130085.	1.1	25
18	Circadian Rhythms and Psychopathology: From Models of Depression to Rhythms in Clock Gene Expression and Back Again. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 78, 220-221.	0.7	2

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19	Light-regulated translational control of circadian behavior by eIF4E phosphorylation. Nature Neuroscience, 2015, 18, 855-862.	7.1	71
20	Phase Differences in Expression of Circadian Clock Genes in the Central Nucleus of the Amygdala, Dentate Gyrus, and Suprachiasmatic Nucleus in the Rat. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e103309.	1.1	57
21	Stress-Induced Changes in the Expression of the Clock Protein PERIOD1 in the Rat Limbic Forebrain and Hypothalamus: Role of Stress Type, Time of Day, and Predictability. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e111166.	1.1	25
22	Diurnal influences on electrophysiological oscillations and coupling in the dorsal striatum and cerebellar cortex of the anesthetized rat. Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 145.	1.2	17
23	Peripheral Circadian Clocksâ€"A Conserved Phenotype?. Chronobiology International, 2013, 30, 559-576.	0.9	8
24	Translational Control of Entrainment and Synchrony of the Suprachiasmatic Circadian Clock by mTOR/4E-BP1 Signaling. Neuron, 2013, 79, 712-724.	3.8	128
25	Comprehensive Mapping of Regional Expression of the Clock Protein PERIOD2 in Rat Forebrain across the 24-h Day. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e76391.	1.1	42
26	Variable Restricted Feeding Disrupts the Daily Oscillations of Period2 Expression in the Limbic Forebrain and Dorsal Striatum in Rats. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2012, 46, 258-264.	1.1	21
27	Daily morphine injection and withdrawal disrupt 24-h wheel running and PERIOD2 expression patterns in the rat limbic forebrain. Neuroscience, 2011, 186, 65-75.	1.1	25
28	Nucleus-specific effects of meal duration on daily profiles of Period1 and Period2 protein expression in rats housed under restricted feeding. Neuroscience, 2011, 192, 304-311.	1.1	23
29	Variations in Daily Expression of the Circadian Clock Protein, PER2, in the Rat Limbic Forebrain During Stable Entrainment to a Long Light Cycle. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2011, 45, 154-161.	1.1	8
30	Global Depletion of Dopamine Using Intracerebroventricular 6-Hydroxydopamine Injection Disrupts Normal Circadian Wheel-Running Patterns and PERIOD2 Expression in the Rat Forebrain. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2011, 45, 162-171.	1.1	63
31	Glucocorticoid Regulation of Clock Gene Expression in the Mammalian Limbic Forebrain. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2010, 42, 168-175.	1.1	38
32	Exogenous Corticosterone Induces the Expression of the Clock Protein, PERIOD2, in the Oval Nucleus of the Bed Nucleus of the Stria Terminalis and the Central Nucleus of the Amygdala of Adrenalectomized and Intact Rats. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2010, 42, 176-182.	1.1	26
33	Endogenous Dopamine Regulates the Rhythm of Expression of the Clock Protein PER2 in the Rat Dorsal Striatum via Daily Activation of D₂Dopamine Receptors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 14046-14058.	1.7	204
34	Circadian rhythms of PERIOD1 expression in the dorsomedial hypothalamic nucleus in the absence of entrained foodâ€anticipatory activity rhythms in rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 2217-2222.	1.2	25
35	Behavioral and hormonal regulation of expression of the clock protein, PER2, in the central extended amygdala. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 33, 1321-1328.	2.5	18
36	Brain glucocorticoid receptors are necessary for the rhythmic expression of the clock protein, PERIOD2, in the central extended amygdala in mice. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 457, 58-60.	1.0	56

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37	Motivational Modulation of Rhythms of the Expression of the Clock Protein PER2 in the Limbic Forebrain. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 65, 829-834.	0.7	38
38	Region-specific modulation of PER2 expression in the limbic forebrain and hypothalamus by nighttime restricted feeding in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 440, 54-58.	1.0	32
39	Pinealectomy does not affect diurnal PER2 expression in the rat limbic forebrain. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 399, 147-150.	1.0	36
40	Thyroidectomy alters the daily pattern of expression of the clock protein, PER2, in the oval nucleus of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis and central nucleus of the amygdala in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 407, 254-257.	1.0	44
41	Glucocorticoid rhythms control the rhythm of expression of the clock protein, Period2, in oval nucleus of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis and central nucleus of the amygdala in rats. Neuroscience, 2006, 140, 753-757.	1.1	131
42	Polymyxin B and Related Cyclic Peptides Facilitate Leanness and Reduce Fat Mass and Triglyceride Content in Ageing Rats: Potential Prototype Drugs Against Obesity. International Journal of Peptide Research and Therapeutics, 2006, 12, 121-129.	0.9	3
43	The expression of the clock protein PER2 in the limbic forebrain is modulated by the estrous cycle. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 5591-5596.	3.3	68
44	The central and basolateral nuclei of the amygdala exhibit opposite diurnal rhythms of expression of the clock protein Period2. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 4180-4184.	3.3	222
45	Daily restricted feeding rescues a rhythm of period2 expression in the arrhythmic suprachiasmatic nucleus. Neuroscience, 2005, 132, 245-248.	1.1	82
46	A Circadian Rhythm in the Expression of PERIOD2 Protein Reveals a Novel SCN-Controlled Oscillator in the Oval Nucleus of the Bed Nucleus of the Stria Terminalis. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 781-790.	1.7	147
47	Fos Expression in the Suprachiasmatic Nucleus During Photic Entrainment of Circadian Rhythms in Retinally Damaged Rats. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2004, 22, 223-230.	1.1	1
48	Melanopsin in the Circadian Timing System. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 73-90.	1.1	17
49	Expression Profiles of PER2 Immunoreactivity Within the Shell and Core Regions of the Rat Suprachiasmatic Nucleus: Lack of Effect of Photic Entrainment and Disruption by Constant Light. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2003, 21, 133-148.	1.1	29
50	Modes of plasticity within the mammalian circadian system. Progress in Brain Research, 2002, 138, 191-203.	0.9	6
51	Circadian modulation of Fos responses to odor of the red fox, a rodent predator, in the rat olfactory system. Brain Research, 2000, 866, 262-267.	1.1	70
52	Expression profiles of JunB and c-Fos proteins in the rat circadian system. Brain Research, 2000, 870, 54-65.	1.1	28
53	Conditioned Stimulus Control in the Circadian System: Two Tales Tell One Story. Journal of Biological Rhythms, 2000, 15, 292-293.	1.4	5
54	The Role of the Intergeniculate Leaflet in Entrainment of Circadian Rhythms to a Skeleton Photoperiod. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 372-380.	1.7	90

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55	Photic entrainment and induction of immediate-early genes within the rat circadian system. Brain Research, 1999, 821, 95-100.	1.1	25
56	Resetting the rat circadian clock by ultra-short light flashes. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 261, 159-162.	1.0	28
57	In rats, odor-induced Fos in the olfactory pathways depends on the phase of the circadian clock. Neuroscience Letters, 1999, 272, 175-178.	1.0	41
58	Conditioned Fear Attenuates Light-Induced Suppression of Melatonin Release in Rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1999, 67, 623-626.	1.0	24
59	Glutamatergic antagonists do not attenuate light-induced Fos protein in rat intergeniculate leaflet. Brain Research, 1998, 810, 264-268.	1.1	5
60	Conditioning in the Orcadian System. Chronobiology International, 1998, 15, 447-456.	0.9	22
61	A blocker of nitric oxide synthase, NG-nitro-l-arginine methyl ester, attenuates light-induced Fos protein expression in rat suprachiasmatic nucleus. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 224, 29-32.	1.0	17
62	Lactation reduces Fos induction in the paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei of the hypothalamus after urethane administration in rats. Brain Research, 1997, 752, 319-323.	1.1	21
63	Fos expression in rat visual cortex induced by ocular input of ultraviolet light. Brain Research, 1996, 716, 213-218.	1.1	22
64	Constant light induces persistent Fos expression in rat intergeniculate leaflet. Brain Research, 1996, 731, 221-225.	1.1	28
65	Resetting of the circadian clock by a conditioned stimulus. Nature, 1996, 379, 542-545.	13.7	97
66	N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor-mediated signaling in the supraoptic nucleus involves activation of a nitric oxide-dependent pathway. Brain Research, 1994, 645, 330-334.	1.1	12
67	Inhibition of nitric oxide synthase does not block the development of sensitization to the behavioral activating effects of amphetamine. Brain Research, 1994, 641, 141-144.	1.1	44
68	The effects of prostaglandin E2 injected into the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus on brown adipose tissue thermogenesis in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Brain Research, 1993, 613, 285-287.	1.1	14
69	Blocking NMDA receptors or nitric oxide production disrupts light transmission to the suprachiasmatic nucleus. Brain Research, 1992, 586, 336-339.	1.1	61
70	NG-Monomethyl-l-arginine co-injection attenuates the thermogenic and hyperthermic effects of E2 prostaglandin microinjection into the anterior hypothalamic preoptic area in rats. Brain Research, 1991, 556, 157-160.	1.1	48
71	Activation of brown adipose tissue thermogenesis by chemical stimulation of the hypothalamic supraoptic nucleus. Brain Research, 1991, 563, 349-352.	1.1	14
72	Activation of brown adipose tissue thermogenesis by chemical stimulation of the posterior hypothalamus. Brain Research, 1990, 534, 303-308.	1.1	32

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73	Intra-ventromedial hypothalamic injection of glutamate stimulates brown adipose tissue thermogenesis in the rat. Brain Research, 1990, 511, 341-344.	1.1	65
74	Injection of prostaglandin E2 into the anterior hypothalamic preoptic area activates brown adipose tissue thermogenesis in the rat. Brain Research, 1990, 528, 138-142.	1.1	51
75	Stimulation of the paraventricular nucleus with glutamate activates interscapular brown adipose tissue thermogenesis in rats. Brain Research, 1990, 508, 152-155.	1.1	76
76	Insulin co-injection suppresses the thermogenic response to glutamate microinjection into the VMH in rats. Brain Research, 1990, 527, 326-329.	1.1	12
77	Intra-ventromedial hypothalamic injection of insulin suppresses brown fat thermogenesis in the anaesthetized rat. Brain Research, 1989, 480, 340-343.	1.1	16
78	Glutamate injection into the suprachiasmatic nucleus stimulates brown fat thermogenesis in the rat. Brain Research, 1989, 498, 140-144.	1.1	52
79	Intra-hypothalamic injection of thyrotropin-releasing hormone suppresses brown fat thermogenesis in the anaesthetized rat. Brain Research, 1989, 478, 361-364.	1.1	7
80	Retinohypothalamic tract stimulation activates thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue in the rat. Brain Research, 1989, 503, 163-166.	1.1	24
81	Vanadate stimulates in vivo glucose uptake in brain and arrests food intake and body weight gain in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1989, 45, 1113-1116.	1.0	36
82	Opposite effects of restraint on morphine analgesia and naloxone-induced jumping. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1988, 30, 905-910.	1.3	6
83	The use of post-binding agents in studying insulin action and its relation to experimental diabetes. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1988, 37, 1891-1896.	2.0	15
84	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH): Insulin-like action on glucoregulation. Biochemical Pharmacology, 1988, 37, 4245-4251.	2.0	5
85	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) blocks glucagon-induced hyperglycemia in mice: dissociation of the antihyperglycemic and pituitary actions of TRH. Brain Research, 1988, 455, 201-203.	1.1	7
86	Immunological blockade of endogenous thyrotropin-releasing hormone impairs recovery from hyperglycemia in mice. Brain Research, 1988, 462, 160-162.	1.1	4
87	Aging blocks the thermoregulatory action of thyrotropin-releasing hormone in anaesthetized rats. Brain Research, 1988, 440, 181-184.	1.1	2
88	Apparent involvement of protein kinase C in the central glucoregulatory action of insulin. Brain Research, 1988, 450, 272-279.	1.1	10
89			

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91	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone blocks neurally-mediated hyperglycemia through central action. Peptides, 1988, 9, 31-35.	1.2	15
92	Vanadate ions: central nervous system action on glucoregulation. Brain Research, 1987, 419, 392-396.	1.1	10
93	Centrally mediated hypoglycemic effect of insulin: apparent involvement of specific insulin receptors. Brain Research, 1987, 418, 152-156.	1.1	18
94	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone potently reverses epinephrine-stimulated hyperglycemia in mice. Brain Research, 1987, 435, 112-122.	1.1	10
95	Central glucagon-induced hyperglycemia is mediated by combined activation of the adrenal medulla and sympathetic nerve endings. Physiology and Behavior, 1986, 37, 563-566.	1.0	24
96	Catalepsy Induced by Body Pinch: Relation to Stress-Induced Analgesia. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1986, 467, 226-237.	1.8	28
97	Systemic hypoglycemia following central injection of endotoxin in mice. Brain Research, 1985, 339, 382-385.	1.1	3
98	Beneficial effect of Î³-endorphin-type peptides in anaphylactic shock. Brain Research, 1985, 329, 329-333.	1.1	11
99	Central thyrotropin-releasing hormone elicits systemic hypoglycemia in mice. Brain Research, 1985, 344, 387-391.	1.1	14
100	Opiate antagonists reverse the hypoactivity associated with systemic anaphylaxis in mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1984, 20, 483-485.	1.3	6
101	Anti-anaphylactic action in the mouse of thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) is mediated through Î²1-adrenoceptive effectors. Neuroscience Letters, 1984, 46, 127-130.	1.0	15
102	Effects of hyperprolactinaemia on core temperature of the rat. Brain Research Bulletin, 1984, 12, 355-358.	1.4	26
103	Naloxone improves, and morphine exacerbates, experimental shock induced by release of endogenous histamine by compound 48/80. Brain Research, 1984, 297, 187-190.	1.1	7
104	Beneficial effect of i.c.v. naloxone in anaphylactic shock is mediated through peripheral Î²-adrenoceptive mechanisms. Brain Research, 1984, 290, 191-194.	1.1	20
105	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) improves survival in anaphylactic shock: A central effect mediated by the sympatho-adrenomedullary Î²-adrenoceptive system. Brain Research, 1984, 298, 219-224.	1.1	29
106	Regulation of opiate receptors in mouse brain: arcuate nuclear lesion induces receptor up-regulation and supersensitivity to opiates. Brain Research, 1983, 262, 168-171.	1.1	19
107	Antianaphylactic effect of naloxone in mice is mediated by increased central sympathetic outflow to sympathetic nerve endings and adrenal medulla. Brain Research, 1983, 274, 180-183.	1.1	22
108	Morphine exacerbates anaphylactic shock in mice by stimulating central opiate receptors. Neuroscience Letters, 1983, 40, 169-174.	1.0	6

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109	Involvement of endogenous opioids with forced swimming-induced immobility in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1982, 28, 249-251.	1.0	38
110	Endogenous opioids interact in stress-induced hyperglycemia in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1982, 28, 575-577.	1.0	15
111	Body pinch induces long lasting cataleptic like immobility in mice: Behavioral characterization and the effect of naloxone. Life Sciences, 1981, 28, 1189-1194.	2.0	65
112	A simple and adjustable restraining apparatus for mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1981, 26, 335-336.	1.0	8
113	Behavioral response of the genetically obese (ob/ob) mouse to heat stress: Effects of naloxone and prior exposure to immobilization stress. Physiology and Behavior, 1981, 27, 249-253.	1.0	6
114	Pinch-induced catalepsy in mice.. Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology, 1981, 95, 827-835.	1.8	50
115	The role of endorphins in stress: Evidence and speculations. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1980, 4, 77-86.	2.9	334
116	The pituitary gland mediates acute and chronic pain responsiveness in stressed and non-stressed rats. Life Sciences, 1979, 24, 439-448.	2.0	177
117	Increased amphetamine potency following chronic naltrexone administration in rats. Life Sciences, 1979, 25, 1407-1412.	2.0	13
118	Chronic naltrexone administration reverses the suppressive effect of crowding on body weight gain in rats. Neuropharmacology, 1979, 18, 905-907.	2.0	7
119	Electrical stimulation and lesions of the medial forebrain bundle of the rat: Changes in voluntary ethanol consumption and brain aldehyde dehydrogenase activity. Psychopharmacology, 1978, 57, 167-174.	1.5	13
120	Brain and liver aldehyde dehydrogenase activity and voluntary ethanol consumption by rats: Relations to strain, sex, and age. Psychopharmacology, 1978, 57, 97-102.	1.5	42
121	Endogenous opioid ligands may mediate stress-induced changes in the affective properties of pain related behavior in rats. Life Sciences, 1978, 23, 1143-1151.	2.0	273
122	Ventral hypothalamic lesions block the consumption of morphine in rats. Life Sciences, 1973, 13, 805-816.	2.0	14
123	Characterization of Affective Behaviors and Motor Functions in Mice With a Striatal-Specific Deletion of Bmal1 and Per2. Frontiers in Physiology, 0, 13, .	1.3	6