

Leandro J Bertoglio

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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54
papers

2,775
citations

218677

26
h-index

197818

49
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55
all docs

55
docs citations

55
times ranked

2885
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Interactions of Noradrenergic, Glucocorticoid and Endocannabinoid Systems Intensify and Generalize Fear Memory Traces. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 497, 118-133.	2.3	9
2	Medial prefrontal cortex mechanisms of cannabidiol-induced aversive memory reconsolidation impairments. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2022, 205, 108913.	4.1	13
3	Nucleus reuniens of the thalamus controls fear memory reconsolidation. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2021, 177, 107343.	1.9	13
4	Female but not male rats show biphasic effects of low doses of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol on anxiety: can cannabidiol interfere with these effects?. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2021, 196, 108684.	4.1	16
5	Dexamethasone impairs encoding and expression of aversive conditioning promoted by pentylenetetrazole. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 31, 435-447.	1.7	0
6	A time-dependent contribution of hippocampal CB ₁ , CB ₂ and PPAR β receptors to cannabidiol-induced disruption of fear memory consolidation. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2020, 177, 945-957.	5.4	29
7	Infralimbic cortex controls fear memory generalization and susceptibility to extinction during consolidation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 15827.	3.3	25
8	A single dose of the organophosphate triazophos induces fear extinction deficits accompanied by hippocampal acetylcholinesterase inhibition. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , 2020, 82, 106929.	2.4	3
9	Taking advantage of fear generalization-associated destabilization to attenuate the underlying memory via reconsolidation intervention. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2020, 181, 108338.	4.1	4
10	Thalamic nucleus reuniens regulates fear memory destabilization upon retrieval. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2020, 175, 107313.	1.9	12
11	Effects of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol on aversive memories and anxiety: a review from human studies. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 20, 420.	2.6	23
12	Role of prelimbic cortex PKC and PKM θ in fear memory reconsolidation and persistence following reactivation. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 4076.	3.3	18
13	Dissociating retrieval-dependent contextual aversive memory processes in female rats: Are there cycle-dependent differences?. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 406, 542-553.	2.3	18
14	Tempering aversive/traumatic memories with cannabinoids: a review of evidence from animal and human studies. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 236, 201-226.	3.1	42
15	Role of dorsal hippocampus δ opioid receptors in contextual aversive memory consolidation in rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018, 135, 253-267.	4.1	11
16	Effects of Cannabinoid Drugs on Aversive or Rewarding Drug-Associated Memory Extinction and Reconsolidation. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 370, 62-80.	2.3	39
17	Nucleus reuniens of the thalamus controls fear memory intensity, specificity and long-term maintenance during consolidation. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2018, 28, 602-616.	1.9	42
18	Cannabidiol regulation of emotion and emotional memory processing: relevance for treating anxiety-related and substance abuse disorders. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 174, 3242-3256.	5.4	114

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19	Newly acquired and reactivated contextual fear memories are more intense and prone to generalize after activation of prelimbic cortex NMDA receptors. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2017, 137, 154-162.	1.9	28
20	Cannabidiol disrupts the consolidation of specific and generalized fear memories via dorsal hippocampus CB1 and CB2 receptors. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017, 125, 220-230.	4.1	69
21	Role of the Endocannabinoid System and Major Cannabis Constituents in the Reconsolidation and Extinction of Rewarding Drug-Associated Memories. , 2016, , 804-814.		1
22	Overview of Cannabis Use, Misuse, and Addiction. , 2016, , 665-671.		0
23	Cannabidiol Regulation of Learned Fear: Implications for Treating Anxiety-Related Disorders. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2016, 7, 454.	3.5	51
24	Anandamide reverses depressive-like behavior, neurochemical abnormalities and oxidative-stress parameters in streptozotocin-diabetic rats: Role of CB1 receptors. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 26, 1590-1600.	0.7	32
25	Evidence for an expanded time-window to mitigate a reactivated fear memory by tamoxifen. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 26, 1601-1609.	0.7	16
26	Animal Tests for Anxiety. , 2016, , 313-326.		1
27	Decreased synaptic plasticity in the medial prefrontal cortex underlies short-term memory deficits in 6-OHDA-lesioned rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 301, 43-54.	2.2	27
28	Temporal Dissociation of Striatum and Prefrontal Cortex Uncouples Anhedonia and Defense Behaviors Relevant to Depression in 6-OHDA-Lesioned Rats. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 53, 3891-3899.	4.0	29
29	PTSD-Like Memory Generated Through Enhanced Noradrenergic Activity is Mitigated by a Dual Step Pharmacological Intervention Targeting its Reconsolidation. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 18, pyu026-pyu026.	2.1	67
30	Î²-Tetrahydrocannabinol alone and combined with cannabidiol mitigate fear memory through reconsolidation disruption. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 25, 958-965.	0.7	62
31	Activity in prelimbic cortex subserves fear memory reconsolidation over time. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2014, 21, 14-20.	1.3	44
32	Elevated Plus Maze. , 2014, , 1-5.		1
33	Enhanced noradrenergic activity potentiates fear memory consolidation and reconsolidation by differentially recruiting Î±1- and Î²-adrenergic receptors. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2013, 20, 210-219.	1.3	93
34	On Disruption of Fear Memory by Reconsolidation Blockade: Evidence from Cannabidiol Treatment. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 2132-2142.	5.4	136
35	Protein synthesis in dorsal hippocampus supports the drug tolerance induced by prior elevated plus-maze experience. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 179, 179-187.	2.3	6
36	Activity in prelimbic cortex is required for adjusting the anxiety response level during the elevated plus-maze retest. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 170, 214-222.	2.3	57

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37	Neuroanatomy of Anxiety. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2009, 2, 77-96.	1.7	93
38	Pentylentetrazole as an unconditioned stimulus for olfactory and contextual fear conditioning in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2009, 92, 512-518.	1.9	18
39	Aversive learning as a mechanism for lack of repeated anxiolytic-like effect in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2008, 90, 545-550.	2.9	29
40	Interplay between glutamate and serotonin within the dorsal periaqueductal gray modulates anxiety-related behavior of rats exposed to the elevated plus-maze. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008, 194, 181-186.	2.2	22
41	Attenuation of anxiety-related behaviour after the antagonism of transient receptor potential vanilloid type 1 channels in the rat ventral hippocampus. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 19, 357-360.	1.7	51
42	Cholecystokinin-2 receptors modulate freezing and escape behaviors evoked by the electrical stimulation of the rat dorsolateral periaqueductal gray. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007, 1156, 133-138.	2.2	14
43	Further evidence that anxiety and memory are regionally dissociated within the hippocampus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 175, 183-188.	2.2	104
44	Lack of interaction between NMDA and cholecystokinin-2 receptor-mediated neurotransmission in the dorsolateral periaqueductal gray in the regulation of rat defensive behaviors. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2006, 79, 2238-2244.	4.3	4
45	Involvement of dorsolateral periaqueductal gray N-methyl-D-aspartic acid glutamate receptors in the regulation of risk assessment and inhibitory avoidance behaviors in the rat elevated T-maze. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 17, 589-596.	1.7	23
46	Involvement of dorsolateral periaqueductal gray cholecystokinin-2 receptors in the regulation of a panic-related behavior in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1059, 46-51.	2.2	27
47	Ethological and temporal analyses of anxiety-like behavior: The elevated plus-maze model 20 years on. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2005, 29, 1193-1205.	6.1	788
48	Enhanced dorsolateral periaqueductal gray activity counteracts the anxiolytic response to midazolam on the elevated plus-maze Trial 2 in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 162, 99-107.	2.2	22
49	Scopolamine given pre-Trial 1 prevents the one-trial tolerance phenomenon in the elevated plus-maze Trial 2. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 15, 45-54.	1.7	40
50	Anxiolytic-like effects of NMDA/glycine-B receptor ligands are abolished during the elevated plus-maze trial 2 in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 170, 335-342.	3.1	39
51	Behavioral profile of rats submitted to session 1-session 2 in the elevated plus-maze during diurnal/nocturnal phases and under different illumination conditions. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2002, 132, 135-143.	2.2	92
52	Prior maze experience required to alter midazolam effects in rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002, 72, 449-455.	2.9	59
53	Anxiolytic effects of ethanol and phenobarbital are abolished in test-experienced rats submitted to the elevated plus maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002, 73, 963-969.	2.9	61
54	Previous maze experience required to increase open arms avoidance in rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze model of anxiety. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2000, 108, 197-203.	2.2	138