## **Charles V Vorhees**

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Morris water maze: procedures for assessing spatial and related forms of learning and memory. Nature Protocols, 2006, 1, 848-858.	12.0	3,377
2	Assessing Spatial Learning and Memory in Rodents. ILAR Journal, 2014, 55, 310-332.	1.8	405
3	Cerebral Ischemia-Hypoxia Induces Intravascular Coagulation and Autophagy. American Journal of Pathology, 2006, 169, 566-583.	3.8	336
4	Hypoxia-Ischemia Induces DNA Synthesis without Cell Proliferation in Dying Neurons in Adult Rodent Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 10763-10772.	3.6	259
5	Deficiency in Na,K-ATPase  Isoform Genes Alters Spatial Learning, Motor Activity, and Anxiety in Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 616-626.	3.6	249
6	The Effects of Neonatal Isoflurane Exposure in Mice on Brain Cell Viability, Adult Behavior, Learning, and Memory. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2009, 108, 90-104.	2.2	225
7	Targeted disruption of the murine <i>Nhe1</i> locus induces ataxia, growth retardation, and seizures. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1999, 276, C788-C795.	4.6	218
8	Psychotropic drugs as behavioral teratogens. Science, 1979, 205, 1220-1225.	12.6	147
9	Comparison of the elevated plus and elevated zero mazes in treated and untreated male Sprague–Dawley rats: Effects of anxiolytic and anxiogenic agents. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 97, 406-415.	2.9	146
10	Behavioral responses to cocaine and amphetamine administration in mice lacking the dopamine D1 receptor. Brain Research, 2000, 852, 198-207.	2.2	142
11	A developmental test battery for neurobehavioral toxicity in rats: A preliminary analysis using monosodium glutamate calcium carrageenan, and hydroxyurea. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 1979, 50, 267-282.	2.8	141
12	Teratogenicity and developmental toxicity of valproic acid in rats. Teratology, 1987, 35, 195-202.	1.6	129
13	Phosphodiesterase 1B Knock-Out Mice Exhibit Exaggerated Locomotor Hyperactivity and DARPP-32 Phosphorylation in Response to Dopamine Agonists and Display Impaired Spatial Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 5188-5197.	3.6	124
14	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (Ecstasy)-Induced Learning and Memory Impairments Depend on the Age of Exposure during Early Development. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 3228-3235.	3.6	123
15	Developmental dissociation of methamphetamine-induced depletion of dopaminergic terminals and astrocyte reaction in rat striatum. Developmental Brain Research, 1993, 72, 325-328.	1.7	118
16	Stage-specific effects of prenatal d-methamphetamine exposure on behavioral and eye development in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1996, 18, 199-215.	2.4	116
17	Methamphetamine-Induced Neurotoxicity Alters Locomotor Activity, Stereotypic Behavior, and Stimulated Dopamine Release in the Rat. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 9141-9148.	3.6	115
18	Neuronopathic Gaucher disease in the mouse: viable combined selective saposin C deficiency and mutant glucocerebrosidase (V394L) mice with glucosylsphingosine and glucosylceramide accumulation and progressive neurological deficits. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 1088-1097.	2.9	113

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19	Impaired spatial and sequential learning in rats treated neonatally with <scp>d</scp> â€fenfluramine. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 491-500.	2.6	111
20	Developmental neurotoxicity of anticonvulsants: Human and animal evidence on phenytoin. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1990, 12, 203-214.	2.4	110
21	Value of water mazes for assessing spatial and egocentric learning and memory in rodent basic research and regulatory studies. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2014, 45, 75-90.	2.4	108
22	A Developmental Neurotoxicity Evaluation of the Effects of Prenatal Exposure to Fluoxetine in Rats. Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, 1994, 23, 194-205.	1.8	104
23	A single dose model of methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity in rats: effects on neostriatal monoamines and glial fibrillary acidic protein. Brain Research, 1998, 806, 1-7.	2.2	103
24	Creatine Transporter (CrT; Slc6a8) Knockout Mice as a Model of Human CrT Deficiency. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16187.	2.5	99
25	Maze learning in rats: A comparison of performance in two water mazes in progeny prenatally exposed to different doses of phenytoin. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1987, 9, 235-241.	2.4	97
26	Effect of methamphetamine on glutamate-positive neurons in the adult and developing rat somatosensory cortex. Synapse, 1996, 23, 328-334.	1.2	92
27	Methamphetamine exposure during early postnatal development in rats: I. Acoustic startle augmentation and spatial learning deficits. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 114, 392-401.	3.1	85
28	Ontogeny of methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity and associated hyperthermic response. Developmental Brain Research, 1997, 103, 155-162.	1.7	85
29	DevelopmentalD-methamphetamine treatment selectively induces spatial navigation impairments in reference memory in the Morris water maze while sparing working memory. Synapse, 2003, 48, 138-148.	1.2	85
30	Behavioral teratogenicity of valproic acid: selective effects on behavior after prenatal exposure to rats. Psychopharmacology, 1987, 92, 173-9.	3.1	84
31	Pervasive hyperactivity and long-term learning impairments in rats with induced micrencephaly from prenatal exposure to methylazoxymethanol. Developmental Brain Research, 1984, 15, 1-10.	1.7	83
32	Na,K-ATPase and the role of α isoforms in behavior. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2007, 39, 385-389.	2.3	80
33	Methamphetamine selectively damages dopaminergic innervation to the nucleus accumbens core while sparing the shell. , 1997, 27, 153-160.		79
34	Refining the critical period for methamphetamine-induced spatial deficits in the Morris water maze. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 168, 329-338.	3.1	78
35	Adult Learning Deficits after Neonatal Exposure tod-Methamphetamine: Selective Effects on Spatial Navigation and Memory. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 4732-4739.	3.6	77
36	Fetal anticonvulsant syndrome in rats: dose- and period-response relationships of prenatal diphenylhydantoin, trimethadione and phenobarbital exposure on the structural and functional development of the offspring. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1983, 227, 274-87.	2.5	77

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37	The LIM homeobox gene <i>Isl1</i> is required for the correct development of the striatonigral pathway in the mouse. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, E4026-35.	7.1	76
38	The effects of amfonelic acid, a dopamine uptake inhibitor, on methamphetamine-induced dopaminergic terminal degeneration and astrocytic response in rat striatum. Brain Research, 1994, 649, 217-224.	2.2	75
39	Principles of Behavioral Teratology. , 1986, , 23-48.		75
40	Effect of (+)-methamphetamine on path integration learning, novel object recognition, and neurotoxicity in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 199, 637-650.	3.1	71
41	Fetal hydantoin syndrome in rats: Dose-effect relationships of prenatal phenytoin on postnatal development and behavior. Teratology, 1987, 35, 287-303.	1.6	70
42	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine in Adult Rats Produces Deficits in Path Integration and Spatial Reference Memory. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 59, 1219-1226.	1.3	70
43	Time-course of methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity in rat caudate-putamen after single-dose treatment. Brain Research, 2000, 863, 106-111.	2.2	68
44	Abnormal neurodevelopment, neurosignaling and behaviour in Npas3-deficient mice. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 22, 1265-1276.	2.6	67
45	Long-term effects of neonatal methamphetamine exposure in rats on spatial learning in the Barnes maze and on cliff avoidance, corticosterone release, and neurotoxicity in adulthood. Developmental Brain Research, 2003, 147, 163-175.	1.7	66
46	Effects of neonatal (+)â€methamphetamine on path integration and spatial learning in rats: effects of dose and rearing conditions. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2008, 26, 599-610.	1.6	65
47	Prenatal immune challenge in rats: Effects of polyinosinic–polycytidylic acid on spatial learning, prepulse inhibition, conditioned fear, and responses to MK-801 and amphetamine. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2015, 47, 54-65.	2.4	63
48	Abnormal response to stress and impaired NPS-induced hyperlocomotion, anxiolytic effect and corticosterone increase in mice lacking NPSR1. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 1119-1132.	2.7	62
49	Reprint of "Value of water mazes for assessing spatial and egocentric learning and memory in rodent basic research and regulatory studiesâ€. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2015, 52, 93-108.	2.4	60
50	The relationship of gestational age to vitamin A induced postnatal dysfunction,. Teratology, 1978, 17, 271-275.	1.6	59
51	Long-term learning deficits and changes in unlearned behaviors following in utero exposure to multiple daily doses of cocaine during different exposure periods and maternal plasma cocaine concentrations. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1995, 17, 253-264.	2.4	59
52	Exposure to 3,4â€nethylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) on postnatal days 11–20 induces reference but not working memory deficits in the Morris water maze in rats: implications of prior learning. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2004, 22, 247-259.	1.6	59
53	The Effects of Chlordane Exposure during Pre- and Postnatal Periods at Environmentally Relevant Levels on Sex Steroid-Mediated Behaviors and Functions in the Rat. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 1994, 126, 326-337.	2.8	58
54	Protective effects of MK-801 on methamphetamine-induced depletion of dopaminergic and serotonergic terminals and striatal astrocytic response: An immunohistochemical study. Synapse, 1995, 19, 97-104.	1.2	57

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55	Periadolescent rats (P41–50) exhibit increased susceptibility to d-methamphetamine-induced long-term spatial and sequential learning deficits compared to juvenile (P21–30 or P31–40) or adult rats (P51–60). Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2005, 27, 117-134.	2.4	57
56	Effects of prenatal cocaine on Morris and Barnes maze tests of spatial learning and memory in the offspring of C57BL/6J mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 547-557.	2.4	56
57	Developmental 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) impairs sequential and spatial but not cued learning independent of growth, litter effects or injection stress. Brain Research, 2003, 968, 89-101.	2.2	56
58	Developmental effects of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine: a review. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2008, 19, 91-111.	1.7	56
59	Behavioral and physical development of rats chronically exposed to caffeinated fluids*1. Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, 1984, 4, 1-13.	1.8	55
60	Desflurane, Isoflurane, and Sevoflurane Provide Limited Neuroprotection against Neonatal Hypoxia-Ischemia in a Delayed Preconditioning Paradigm. Anesthesiology, 2009, 111, 533-546.	2.5	54
61	Behavioral and neurochemical characterization of mice deficient in the phosphodiesterase-1B (PDE1B) enzyme. Neuropharmacology, 2007, 53, 113-124.	4.1	53
62	Systemic and behavioral effects of intranasal administration of silver nanoparticles. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2015, 51, 68-76.	2.4	53
63	Interactions of dopamine D1 and D2 receptor antagonists with D-methamphetamine-induced hyperthermia and striatal dopamine and serotonin reductions. Synapse, 2005, 56, 84-93.	1.2	52
64	Alterations in Body Temperature, Corticosterone, and Behavior Following the Administration of 5-Methoxy-Diisopropyltryptamine (â€~Foxy') to Adult Rats: a New Drug of Abuse. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 1404-1420.	5.4	52
65	Progression of multiple behavioral deficits with various ages of onset in a murine model of Hurler syndrome. Brain Research, 2008, 1188, 241-253.	2.2	52
66	Dorsal striatal dopamine depletion impairs both allocentric and egocentric navigation in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2012, 97, 402-408.	1.9	52
67	Prenatal immune challenge in rats: Altered responses to dopaminergic and glutamatergic agents, prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle, and reduced routeâ€based learning as a function of maternal body weight gain after prenatal exposure to poly IC. Synapse, 2012, 66, 725-737.	1.2	52
68	Learning Impairment from Maternal Salicylate Treatment in Rats. Nature: New Biology, 1972, 236, 211-212.	4.5	51
69	Methamphetamine exposure during early postnatal development in rats: II. Hypoactivity and altered responses to pharmacological challenge. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 114, 402-408.	3.1	51
70	Preweaning treatment with methamphetamine induces increases in both corticosterone and ACTH in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 751-759.	2.4	51
71	Mouse plasmacytoma-expressed transcript 1 knock out induced 5-HT disruption results in a lack of cognitive deficits and an anxiety phenotype complicated by hypoactivity and defensiveness. Neuroscience, 2009, 164, 1431-1443.	2.3	51
72	Nf1 Loss and Ras Hyperactivation in Oligodendrocytes Induce NOS-Driven Defects in Myelin and Vasculature. Cell Reports, 2013, 4, 1197-1212.	6.4	51

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73	An analysis of factors influencing complex water maze learning in rats: Effects of task complexity, path order and escape assistance on performance following prenatal exposure to phenytoin. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1991, 13, 213-222.	2.4	50
74	Protein tyrosine phosphatase alpha (PTPα) knockout mice show deficits in Morris water maze learning, decreased locomotor activity, and decreases in anxiety. Brain Research, 2003, 984, 1-10.	2.2	50
75	Adult neurological function following neonatal hypoxia–ischemia in a mouse model of the term neonate: Water maze performance is dependent on separable cognitive and motor components. Brain Research, 2006, 1118, 208-221.	2.2	50
76	Long-term effects of prenatal phenytoin exposure on offspring behavior in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1989, 11, 295-305.	2.4	49
77	A method for measuring locomotor behavior in rodents: Contrast-sensitive computer-controlled video tracking activity assessment in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1992, 14, 43-49.	2.4	49
78	Preliminary evidence for methamphetamine-induced behavioral and ocular effects in rat offspring following exposure during early organogenesis. Psychopharmacology, 1992, 109, 255-263.	3.1	49
79	?-Phenyl-N-tert-butyl nitrone attenuates methamphetamine-induced depletion of striatal dopamine without altering hyperthermia. Synapse, 1996, 24, 173-181.	1.2	49
80	Methamphetamine exposure from postnatal day 11 to 20 causes impairments in both behavioral strategies and spatial learning in adult rats. Brain Research, 2002, 958, 312-321.	2.2	49
81	Phosphodiesterase 1B differentially modulates the effects of methamphetamine on locomotor activity and spatial learning through DARPP32-dependent pathways: evidence from PDE1B-DARPP32 double-knockout mice. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2006, 5, 540-551.	2.2	49
82	Perinatal exposure to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor citalopram alters spatial learning and memory, anxiety, depression, and startle in Spragueâ€Dawley rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2016, 54, 39-52.	1.6	48
83	Loss of Intercalated Cells (ITCs) in the Mouse Amygdala of <i>Tshz1</i> Mutants Correlates with Fear, Depression, and Social Interaction Phenotypes. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 1160-1177.	3.6	47
84	(+)â€Methamphetamine increases corticosterone in plasma and BDNF in brain more than forced swim or isolation in neonatal rats. Synapse, 2008, 62, 110-121.	1.2	45
85	Neurotoxic regimen of methamphetamine produces evidence of behavioral sensitization in the rat. Synapse, 2001, 39, 1-7.	1.2	43
86	Isoflurane-Delayed Preconditioning Reduces Immediate Mortality and Improves Striatal Function in Adult Mice After Neonatal Hypoxia???Ischemia. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2007, 104, 1066-1077.	2.2	43
87	Short†and longâ€term effects of (+)â€methamphetamine and (±)â€3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine c monoamine and corticosterone levels in the neonatal rat following multiple days of treatment. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2008, 104, 1674-1685.	on 3.9	43
88	<i>In Utero</i> and Lactational Exposure to PCBs in Mice: Adult Offspring Show Altered Learning and Memory Depending on <i>Cyp1a2</i> and <i>Ahr</i> Genotypes. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 1286-1293.	6.0	42
89	Oligodendrocyte Nf1 Controls Aberrant Notch Activation and Regulates Myelin Structure and Behavior. Cell Reports, 2017, 19, 545-557.	6.4	42
90	Teratogenicity of carbamazepine in rats. Teratology, 1990, 41, 311-317.	1.6	41

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91	Protecting Children from Environmental Toxins. PLoS Medicine, 2005, 2, e61.	8.4	41
92	Dopamine depletion in either the dorsomedial or dorsolateral striatum impairs egocentric Cincinnati water maze performance while sparing allocentric Morris water maze learning. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2015, 118, 55-63.	1.9	40
93	Treatment with MDMA from P11–20 disrupts spatial learning and path integration learning in adolescent rats but only spatial learning in older rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 189, 307-318.	3.1	39
94	Neonatal (+)-methamphetamine increases brain derived neurotrophic factor, but not nerve growth factor, during treatment and results in long-term spatial learning deficits. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2007, 32, 734-745.	2.7	39
95	Effects of (+)â€methamphetamine on path integration and spatial learning, but not locomotor activity or acoustic startle, align with the stress hyporesponsive period in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 27, 289-298.	1.6	39
96	A fostering/crossfostering analysis of the effects of prenatal ethanol exposure in a liquid diet on offspring development and behavior in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1989, 11, 115-120.	2.4	38
97	Age-dependent effects of neonatal methamphetamine exposure on spatial learning. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2007, 18, 549-562.	1.7	38
98	Neurological deficits and glycosphingolipid accumulation in saposin B deficient mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 2345-2356.	2.9	38
99	Effect of a neurotoxic dose regimen of (+)-methamphetamine on behavior, plasma corticosterone, and brain monoamines in adult C57BL/6 mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2010, 32, 346-355.	2.4	38
100	Neurobehavioral phenotype of C57BL/6J mice prenatally and neonatally exposed to cigarette smoke. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2013, 35, 34-45.	2.4	38
101	Cincinnati water maze: A review of the development, methods, and evidence as a test of egocentric learning and memory. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 57, 1-19.	2.4	38
102	Comparison of time-dependent effects of (+)-methamphetamine or forced swim on monoamines, corticosterone, glucose, creatine, and creatinine in rats. BMC Neuroscience, 2008, 9, 49.	1.9	36
103	Modulation of Polycystic Kidney Disease Severity by Phosphodiesterase 1 and 3 Subfamilies. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 2016, 27, 1312-1320.	6.1	36
104	Effects of pyrethroids on brain development and behavior: Deltamethrin. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2021, 87, 106983.	2.4	36
105	Genetic differences in spatial learning between Dark Agouti and Sprague-Dawley strains: possible correlation with the CYP2D2 polymorphism in rats treated neonatally with methamphetamine. Pharmacogenetics and Genomics, 1999, 9, 171-81.	5.7	36
106	Reliability, sensitivity and validity of behavioral indices of neurotoxicity. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1987, 9, 445-464.	2.4	35
107	Specific saposin C deficiency: CNS impairment and acid Â-glucosidase effects in the mouse. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 634-647.	2.9	35
108	Neurotoxic (+)-methamphetamine treatment in rats increases brain-derived neurotrophic factor and tropomyosin receptor kinase B expression in multiple brain regions. Neuroscience, 2011, 184, 164-171.	2.3	35

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109	Knockout of latrophilin-3 in Sprague-Dawley rats causes hyperactivity, hyper-reactivity, under-response to amphetamine, and disrupted dopamine markers. Neurobiology of Disease, 2019, 130, 104494.	4.4	35
110	Methamphetamine-Induced Dopamine and Serotonin Reductions in Neostriatum Are Not Gender Specific in Rats with Comparable Hyperthermic Responses1. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1998, 20, 441-448.	2.4	34
111	Methamphetamine exposure during the preweanling period causes prolonged changes in dorsal striatal protein kinase A activity, dopamine D2-like binding sites, and dopamine content. Synapse, 2003, 48, 131-137.	1.2	34
112	Behavioral and growth effects induced by low dose methamphetamine administration during the neonatal period in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2004, 22, 273-283.	1.6	34
113	Learning and memory after neonatal exposure to 3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) in rats: Interaction with exposure in adulthood. Synapse, 2005, 57, 148-159.	1.2	34
114	Targeted mutations in the Na,Kâ€ATPase alpha 2 isoform confer ouabain resistance and result in abnormal behavior in mice. Synapse, 2011, 65, 520-531.	1.2	34
115	Dose-response effects of prenatal phenytoin exposure in rats: Effects on early locomotion, maze learning, and memory as a function of phenytoin-induced circling behavior. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1990, 12, 145-152.	2.4	33
116	Methamphetamine enhances the cleavage of the cytoskeletal protein tau in the rat brain. Neuroscience, 2003, 116, 1063-1068.	2.3	33
117	Comparison of monoamine and corticosterone levels 24 h following (+)methamphetamine, (+/–)3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, cocaine, (+)fenfluramine or (+/–)methylphenidate administration in the neonatal rat. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 98, 1369-1378.	3.9	33
118	Behavioral effects of prenatally administered smokeless tobacco on rat offspring. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1993, 15, 183-192.	2.4	32
119	Neonatal methamphetamine administration induces region-specific long-term neuronal morphological changes in the rat hippocampus, nucleus accumbens and parietal cortex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 19, 3165-3170.	2.6	32
120	(+/–)3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) Dose-Dependently Impairs Spatial Learning in the Morris Water Maze after Exposure of Rats to Different Five-Day Intervals from Birth to Postnatal Day Twenty. Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 31, 107-120.	2.0	32
121	Developmental manganese neurotoxicity in rats: Cognitive deficits in allocentric and egocentric learning and memory. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2017, 59, 16-26.	2.4	32
122	Chronic psychosocial stress during pregnancy affects maternal behavior and neuroendocrine function and modulates hypothalamic CRH and nuclear steroid receptor expression. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 6.	4.8	32
123	A comparison of behavioral and anatomical measures of hydroxyurea induced abnormalities. Teratology, 1978, 18, 379-384.	1.6	31
124	Effect of vitamin C deficiency during postnatal development on adult behavior: functional phenotype of <i>Gulo(</i> â^` <i>/</i> â^` <i>)</i> knockout mice. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2012, 11, 269-277.	2.2	31
125	Deltamethrin Exposure Daily From Postnatal Day 3–20 in Sprague-Dawley Rats Causes Long-term Cognitive and Behavioral Deficits. Toxicological Sciences, 2019, 169, 511-523.	3.1	31
126	Methods for Detecting Long-Term CNS Dysfunction After Prenatal Exposure to Neurotoxins. Drug and Chemical Toxicology, 1997, 20, 387-399.	2.3	30

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127	DNA fragmentation factor 45 deficient mice exhibit enhanced spatial learning and memory compared to wild-type control mice. Brain Research, 2000, 867, 70-79.	2.2	30
128	Alterations in diurnal and nocturnal locomotor activity in rats treated with a monoamine-depleting regimen of methamphetamine or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine. Psychopharmacology, 2001, 153, 321-326.	3.1	30
129	Comparison of (+)â€methamphetamine, ±â€Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, (+)â€amphetamine and ±â€fenfluramine in rats on egocentric learning in the Cincinnati water maze. Synapse, 2011, 65, 368-378.	1.2	30
130	Differential effects of perinatal exposure to antidepressants on learning and memory, acoustic startle, anxiety, and openâ€field activity in Spragueâ€Đawley rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2017, 61, 92-111.	1.6	30
131	Review of rodent models of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2022, 132, 621-637.	6.1	30
132	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine administration on postnatal day 11 in rats increases pituitary–adrenal output and reduces striatal and hippocampal serotonin without altering SERT activity. Brain Research, 2005, 1039, 97-107.	2.2	29
133	Effects of developmental stress and lead (Pb) on corticosterone after chronic and acute stress, brain monoamines, and blood Pb levels in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 29, 45-55.	1.6	29
134	Comparison of the behavioral teratogenic potential of phenytoin, mephenytoin, ethotoin, and hydantoin in rats. Teratology, 1991, 43, 279-293.	1.6	28
135	Cyp2d1 Polymorphism in Methamphetamine-Treated Rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1998, 20, 265-273.	2.4	28
136	Evaluation of neonatal exposure to cocaine on learning, activity, startle, scent marking, immobility, and plasma cocaine concentrationsâ~†â~†This manuscript was reviewed through the Developmental Neurotoxicology section, Charles F. Mactutus, Ph.D., Guest Editor Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 255-265.	2.4	28
137	6-Hydroxydopamine-Induced Dopamine Reductions in the Nucleus Accumbens, but not the Medial Prefrontal Cortex, Impair Cincinnati Water Maze Egocentric and Morris Water Maze Allocentric Navigation in Male Sprague–Dawley Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2016, 30, 199-212.	2.7	28
138	Behavioral teratologic effects of prenatal exposure to continuous-wave ultrasound in unanesthetized rats. Teratology, 1994, 50, 238-249.	1.6	27
139	Effects of developmental manganese, stress, and the combination of both on monoamines, growth, and corticosterone. Toxicology Reports, 2014, 1, 1046-1061.	3.3	27
140	Female mice heterozygous for creatine transporter deficiency show moderate cognitive deficits. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 2014, 37, 63-68.	3.6	27
141	(±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine treatment in adult rats impairs path integration learning: A comparison of single vs once per week treatment for 5 weeks. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 55, 1121-1130.	4.1	26
142	Comparison of the developmental effects of 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (Foxy) to (±)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 204, 287-297.	3.1	26
143	(±)3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine ("ecstasyâ€) treatment modulates expression of neurotrophins and their receptors in multiple regions of adult rat brain. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2012, 520, 2459-2474.	1.6	26
144	Metal-salt potentiation of salicylate-induced teratogenesis and behavioral changes in rats. Teratology, 1974, 10, 293-300.	1.6	25

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145	Effects of 2-methoxyethanol on fetal development, postnatal behavior, and embryonic intracellular pH of rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1989, 11, 273-284.	2.4	25
146	Ontogeny of the adrenal response to (+)-methamphetamine in neonatal rats: The effect of prior drug exposure. Stress, 2006, 9, 153-163.	1.8	25
147	Kaolinâ€induced ventriculomegaly at weaning produces longâ€ŧerm learning, memory, and motor deficits in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2014, 35, 7-15.	1.6	25
148	A new method for evaluating air-righting reflex ontogeny in rats using prenatal exposure to phenytoin to demonstrate delayed development. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1994, 16, 563-573.	2.4	24
149	Enhancement of Cocaine-Induced Hyperthermia Fails to Elicit Neurotoxicity11Reviewed through the Neurochemistry Section, James P. O'Callaghan, Ph.D., Section Editor Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1998, 20, 531-535.	2.4	24
150	Prenatal Phenytoin Exposure and Spatial Navigation in Offspring. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 1999, 21, 567-578.	2.4	24
151	Developmental manganese, lead, and barren cage exposure have adverse long-term neurocognitive, behavioral and monoamine effects in Sprague-Dawley rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2018, 67, 50-64.	2.4	24
152	Cognitive deficits and increases in creatine precursors in a brainâ€specific knockout of the creatine transporter gene <i>Slc6a8</i> . Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2018, 17, e12461.	2.2	24
153	Impairment of cognitive flexibility in type 2 diabetic db/db mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 371, 111978.	2.2	24
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