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List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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70	9,371	38742 50	91884 69
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

70	70	70	9006
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Habituation revisited: An updated and revised description of the behavioral characteristics of habituation. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2009, 92, 135-138.	1.9	1,167
2	Chronic stress and obesity: A new view of â€œcomfort foodâ€• Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2003, 100, 11696-11701.	7.1	1,126
3	Effect of Neonatal Handling on Age-Related Impairments Associated with the Hippocampus. Science, 1988, 239, 766-768.	12.6	1,027
4	Neuroanatomical basis for facilitation of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal responses to a novel stressor after chronic stress. Neuroscience, 1998, 84, 1025-1039.	2.3	463
5	Habituation to repeated stress: Get used to it. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2009, 92, 215-224.	1.9	390
6	The effects of neonatal handling on the development of the adrenocortical response to stress: Implications for neuropathology and cognitive deficits in later life. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1991, 16, 85-103.	2.7	348
7	Postnatal handling attenuates certain neuroendocrine, anatomical, and cognitive dysfunctions associated with aging in female rats. Neurobiology of Aging, 1991, 12, 31-38.	3.1	234
8	Lesions of the Posterior Paraventricular Thalamus Block Habituation of Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Responses to Repeated Restraint. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2002, 14, 403-410.	2.6	198
9	Changes in Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Function, Body Temperature, Body Weight and Food Intake with Repeated Social Stress Exposure in Rats. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2006, 18, 13-24.	2.6	172
10	Enduring and sex-specific effects of adolescent social isolation in rats on adult stress reactivity. Brain Research, 2010, 1343, 83-92.	2.2	168
11	Contributions of the paraventricular thalamic nucleus in the regulation of stress, motivation, and mood. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 73.	2.0	165
12	Glucocorticoids, chronic stress, and obesity. Progress in Brain Research, 2006, 153, 75-105.	1.4	164
13	A Cholecystokinin-Mediated Pathway to the Paraventricular Thalamus Is Recruited in Chronically Stressed Rats and Regulates Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Function. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 5564-5573.	3.6	138
14	Facilitation of hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal responses to novel stress following repeated social stress using the resident/intruder paradigm. Hormones and Behavior, 2003, 43, 158-165.	2.1	124
15	The gut microbiome regulates the increases in depressive-type behaviors and in inflammatory processes in the ventral hippocampus of stress vulnerable rats. Molecular Psychiatry, 2020, 25, 1068-1079.	7.9	123
16	Molecular basis for the development of individual differences in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal stress response. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1993, 13, 321-347.	3.3	120
17	The paraventricular nucleus of the thalamus alters rhythms in core temperature and energy balance in a state-dependent manner. Brain Research, 1999, 851, 66-75.	2.2	118
18	Hypothalamicâ€Pituitaryâ€Adrenal Function in Chronic Intermittently Coldâ€Stressed Neonatally Handled and Non Handled Rats. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 1995, 7, 97-108.	2.6	113

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19	A spoonful of sugar: feedback signals of energy stores and corticosterone regulate responses to chronic stress. Physiology and Behavior, 2003, 79, 3-12.	2.1	106
20	Individual Differences in the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Stress Response and the Hypothalamic CRF System. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1993, 697, 70-85.	3.8	104
21	Voluntary Sucrose Ingestion, Like Corticosterone Replacement, Prevents the Metabolic Deficits of Adrenalectomy. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2000, 12, 461-470.	2.6	102
22	Orexins Mediate Sex Differences in the Stress Response and in Cognitive Flexibility. Biological Psychiatry, 2017, 81, 683-692.	1.3	100
23	Inflammation and vascular remodeling in the ventral hippocampus contributes to vulnerability to stress. Translational Psychiatry, 2017, 7, e1160-e1160.	4.8	96
24	Early Adolescence as a Critical Window During Which Social Stress Distinctly Alters Behavior and Brain Norepinephrine Activity. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 896-909.	5.4	91
25	Muscarinic antagonists are anxiogenic in rats tested in the black-white box. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1996, 54, 57-63.	2.9	90
26	MicroRNAs as biomarkers of resilience or vulnerability to stress. Neuroscience, 2015, 305, 36-48.	2.3	89
27	Changes in anxiety-related behaviors and hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal activity in mice lacking the 5-HT-3A receptor. Physiology and Behavior, 2004, 81, 545-555.	2.1	88
28	Social isolation in adolescence alters behaviors in the forced swim and sucrose preference tests in female but not in male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 269-275.	2.1	87
29	Stress-induced occupancy and translocation of hippocampal glucocorticoid receptors. Brain Research, 1988, 445, 198-203.	2.2	83
30	Prenatal stress differentially affects habituation of corticosterone responses to repeated stress in adult male and female rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2005, 47, 430-438.	2.1	83
31	Cellular mechanisms underlying the development and expression of individual differences in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal stress response. Journal of Steroid Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, 1991, 39, 265-274.	2.5	81
32	Orexins and stress. Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, 2018, 51, 132-145.	5.2	80
33	Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptors in the medial prefrontal cortex regulate hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal activity and anxiety-related behavior regardless of prior stress experience. Brain Research, 2007, 1186, 212-223.	2.2	77
34	Disruption of Arcuate/Paraventricular Nucleus Connections Changes Body Energy Balance and Response to Acute Stress. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 6707-6713.	3.6	76
35	Deletion of the 5-HT3 receptor differentially affects behavior of males and females in the Porsolt forced swim and defensive withdrawal tests. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 153, 527-535.	2.2	75
36	Negative feedback functions in chronically stressed rats: role of the posterior paraventricular thalamus. Physiology and Behavior, 2003, 78, 365-373.	2.1	74

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37	Struggling behavior during restraint is regulated by stress experience. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 191, 219-226.	2.2	70
38	Optogenetic examination identifies a context-specific role for orexins/hypocretins in anxiety-related behavior. Physiology and Behavior, 2014, 130, 182-190.	2.1	70
39	Regulation of Chronic Stress-Induced Changes in Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Activity by the Basolateral Amygdala. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1032, 315-319.	3.8	67
40	Depressive and cardiovascular disease comorbidity in a rat model of social stress: a putative role for corticotropin-releasing factor. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 222, 325-336.	3.1	66
41	The Effects of Intrahippocampal Scopolamine Infusions on Anxiety in Rats as Measured by the Blackâ€“White Box Test. Brain Research Bulletin, 1998, 45, 89-93.	3.0	65
42	Social defeat induces changes in histone acetylation and expression of histone modifying enzymes in the ventral hippocampus, prefrontal cortex, and dorsal raphe nucleus. Neuroscience, 2014, 264, 88-98.	2.3	61
43	Effects of Chronic Sleep Fragmentation on Wake-Active Neurons and the Hypercapnic Arousal Response. Sleep, 2014, 37, 51-64.	1.1	60
44	Social Stress Engages Opioid Regulation of Locus Coeruleus Norepinephrine Neurons and Induces a State of Cellular and Physical Opiate Dependence. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 1833-1843.	5.4	59
45	Short-term and long-term effects of repeated social defeat during adolescence or adulthood in female rats. Neuroscience, 2013, 249, 63-73.	2.3	59
46	Effects of chronic intermittent cold stress on pituitary adrenocortical and sympathetic adrenomedullary functioning. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 633-639.	2.1	56
47	The effects of prior chronic stress on cardiovascular responses to acute restraint and formalin injection. Brain Research, 1998, 797, 313-320.	2.2	54
48	Sex-specific susceptibility to cocaine in rats with a history of prenatal stress. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 97, 270-277.	2.1	54
49	Effects of maternal separation on behavioural sensitization produced by repeated cocaine administration in adulthood. Brain Research, 2003, 960, 42-47.	2.2	51
50	The physical context of previous stress exposure modifies hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal responses to a subsequent homotypic stress. Hormones and Behavior, 2007, 51, 95-103.	2.1	51
51	Enkephalin and dynorphin mRNA expression are associated with resilience or vulnerability to chronic social defeat stress. Physiology and Behavior, 2013, 122, 237-245.	2.1	51
52	Orexin 2 receptor regulation of the hypothalamicâ€“pituitaryâ€“adrenal (HPA) response to acute and repeated stress. Neuroscience, 2017, 348, 313-323.	2.3	47
53	Hippocampal cholinergic blockade enhances hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal responses to stress. Brain Research, 1997, 766, 244-248.	2.2	45
54	Sex differences in circuits activated by corticotropin releasing factor in rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2018, 97, 145-153.	2.1	43

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55	Chronic stress alters behavior in the conditioned defensive burying test: role of the posterior paraventricular thalamus. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 76, 343-349.	2.9	41
56	The contribution of orexins to sex differences in the stress response. Brain Research, 2020, 1731, 145893.	2.2	40
57	Glucocorticoid receptors in brain and pituitary of the lactating rat. Physiology and Behavior, 1989, 45, 209-212.	2.1	39
58	The basolateral amygdala regulates adaptation to stress via Î²-adrenergic receptor-mediated reductions in phosphorylated extracellular signal-regulated kinase. Neuroscience, 2011, 178, 108-122.	2.3	34
59	Lack of elevations in glucocorticoids correlates with dysphoria-like behavior after repeated social defeat. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 105, 958-965.	2.1	30
60	Manganese-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MEMRI) reveals brain circuitry involved in responding to an acute novel stress in rats with a history of repeated social stress. Physiology and Behavior, 2013, 122, 228-236.	2.1	29
61	Plaque-forming cell responses and antibody titers following injection of sheep red blood cells in nonstressed, acute, and/or chronically stressed handled and nonhandled animals. , 1996, 29, 171-181.		24
62	Inescapable but not escapable stress leads to increased struggling behavior and basolateral amygdala c-fos gene expression in response to subsequent novel stress challenge. Neuroscience, 2010, 170, 138-148.	2.3	24
63	Orexin signaling during social defeat stress influences subsequent social interaction behaviour and recognition memory. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 356, 444-452.	2.2	24
64	Putative genes mediating the effects of orexins in the posterior paraventricular thalamus on neuroendocrine and behavioral adaptations to repeated stress. Brain Research Bulletin, 2012, 89, 203-210.	3.0	20
65	A Retrospective Study of Predictors of Return to Duty versus Medical Retirement in an Active Duty Military Population with Blast-Related Mild Traumatic Brain Injury. Journal of Neurotrauma, 2018, 35, 991-1002.	3.4	20
66	Sex- and Age-dependent Effects of Orexin 1 Receptor Blockade on Open-Field Behavior and Neuronal Activity. Neuroscience, 2018, 381, 11-21.	2.3	19
67	Age- and sex-dependent impact of repeated social stress on morphology of rat prefrontal cortex pyramidal neurons. Neurobiology of Stress, 2019, 10, 100165.	4.0	19
68	Neurochemically distinct circuitry regulates locus coeruleus activity during female social stress depending on coping style. Brain Structure and Function, 2019, 224, 1429-1446.	2.3	15
69	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.	2.2	14
70	Intracerebroventricular Administration of Corticotrophin-Releasing Hormone Receptor Antagonists Produces Different Effects on Hypothalamic Pituitary Adrenal Responses to Novel Restraint Depending on the Stress History of the Animal. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2007, 19, 198-207.	2.6	10