

Alicia A Walf

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Progesterone's Effects on Cognitive Performance of Male Mice Are Independent of Progesterin Receptors but Relate to Increases in GABAA Activity in the Hippocampus and Cortex. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2020, 11, 552805.	3.5	6
2	Cognitive behavioral therapy use in Alzheimer's disease. , 2020, , 793-809.		1
3	Advances in Knowledge of Androgens: How Intentional and Accidental Neurosteroid Changes Inform Us of Their Action and Role. <i>Current Sexual Health Reports</i> , 2020, 12, 209-220.	0.8	0
4	The Steroidogenesis Inhibitor Finasteride Reduces the Response to Both Stressful and Rewarding Stimuli. <i>Biomolecules</i> , 2019, 9, 749.	4.0	28
5	Effects of non-contingent cocaine on 3 alpha-androstanediol. II. Disruption of lordosis of proestrous rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 203, 113-119.	2.1	4
6	Effects of non-contingent cocaine on 3alpha-androstanediol. I. Disruption of male sexual behavior. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 203, 120-127.	2.1	5
7	Research Brief: Self-Reports of a Constellation of Persistent Antiandrogenic, Estrogenic, Physical, and Psychological Effects of Finasteride Usage Among Men. <i>American Journal of Men's Health</i> , 2018, 12, 900-906.	1.6	13
8	An experimental design framework for the personalization of indoor microclimates through feedback loops between responsive thermal systems and occupant biometrics. <i>International Journal of Architectural Computing</i> , 2017, 15, 54-69.	1.5	6
9	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) for preventing Alzheimer's disease. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2017, 334, 163-177.	2.2	10
10	Progesterone's effects and mechanisms for object recognition memory across the lifespan. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2015, 294, 50-61.	2.2	9
11	Novel receptor targets for production and action of allopregnanolone in the central nervous system: a focus on pregnane xenobiotic receptor. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 106.	3.7	38
12	The pregnane xenobiotic receptor, a prominent liver factor, has actions in the midbrain for neurosteroid synthesis and behavioral/neural plasticity of female rats. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 60.	2.5	14
13	Progesterone-facilitated lordosis of estradiol-primed mice is attenuated by knocking down expression of membrane progesterin receptors in the midbrain. <i>Steroids</i> , 2014, 81, 17-25.	1.8	31
14	Membrane progesterin receptors in the midbrain ventral tegmental area are required for progesterone-facilitated lordosis of rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2013, 64, 539-545.	2.1	22
15	Progesterone, compared to medroxyprogesterone acetate, to C57BL/6, but not 5 α -reductase mutant, mice enhances object recognition and placement memory and is associated with higher BDNF levels in the hippocampus and cortex. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2013, 551, 53-57.	2.1	29
16	Motivated Behaviors and Levels of 3 α ,5 α -THP in the Midbrain are Attenuated by Knocking Down Expression of Pregnane Xenobiotic Receptor in the Midbrain Ventral Tegmental Area of Proestrous Rats. <i>Journal of Sexual Medicine</i> , 2013, 10, 1692-1706.	0.6	13
17	Type 1 5 α -reductase may be required for estrous cycle changes in affective behaviors of female mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2012, 226, 376-380.	2.2	36
18	Gestational or acute restraint in adulthood reduces levels of 5 α -reduced testosterone metabolites in the hippocampus and produces behavioral inhibition of adult male rats. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 6, 40.	3.7	22

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19	II. Cognitive performance of middle-aged female rats is influenced by capacity to metabolize progesterone in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1379, 149-163.	2.2	32
20	I. Levels of 5 α -reduced progesterone metabolite in the midbrain account for variability in reproductive behavior of middle-aged female rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1379, 137-148.	2.2	11
21	Divergent mechanisms for trophic actions of estrogens in the brain and peripheral tissues. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1379, 119-136.	2.2	22
22	The Vogel Punished Drinking Task as a Bioassay of Anxiety-Like Behavior of Mice. <i>Neuromethods</i> , 2011, , 143-158.	0.3	2
23	Raloxifene and/or estradiol decrease anxiety-like and depressive-like behavior, whereas only estradiol increases carcinogen-induced tumorigenesis and uterine proliferation among ovariectomized rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 21, 231-240.	1.7	32
24	Conjugated equine estrogen, with medroxyprogesterone acetate, enhances formation of 5 α -reduced progestogens and reduces anxiety-like behavior of middle-aged rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 21, 530-539.	1.7	13
25	Mnemonic effects of progesterone to mice require formation of 3 β ,5 α -THP. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2010, 21, 590-595.	1.2	18
26	3 β -androstenediol, but not testosterone, attenuates age-related decrements in cognitive, anxiety, and depressive behavior of male rats. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 2, 15.	3.4	55
27	Progesterone enhances learning and memory of aged wildtype and progestin receptor knockout mice. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2010, 472, 38-42.	2.1	29
28	Infusions of anti-sense oligonucleotides for DARPP-32 to the ventral tegmental area reduce effects of progesterone- and a dopamine type 1-like receptor agonist to facilitate lordosis. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010, 206, 286-292.	2.2	13
29	Estrogen action: A historic perspective on the implications of considering alternative approaches. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 151-162.	2.1	111
30	Estradiol reduces anxiety- and depression-like behavior of aged female mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 169-174.	2.1	97
31	Oxytocin and/or steroid hormone binding globulin infused into the ventral tegmental area modulates progesterone-mediated lordosis. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2010, 58, 44-49.	4.1	6
32	Chronic estradiol replacement to aged female rats reduces anxiety-like and depression-like behavior and enhances cognitive performance. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 34, 909-916.	2.7	97
33	Progesterone can enhance consolidation and/or performance in spatial, object and working memory tasks in Long \hat{e} Evans rats. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2009, 78, 279-286.	1.9	20
34	Estradiol enhances sociosexual behavior and can have proliferative effects in ovariectomized rats. <i>Age</i> , 2009, 31, 221-229.	3.0	9
35	Progesterone reduces depression-like behavior in a murine model of Alzheimer \hat{e} s Disease. <i>Age</i> , 2009, 31, 143-153.	3.0	21
36	Proestrous compared to diestrous wildtype, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice have better performance in the spontaneous alternation and object recognition tasks and reduced anxiety-like behavior in the elevated plus and mirror maze. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 196, 254-260.	2.2	136

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37	Depression-like behavior of aged male and female mice is ameliorated with administration of testosterone or its metabolites. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2009, 97, 266-269.	2.1	84
38	Effects of two estradiol regimens on anxiety and depressive behaviors and trophic effects in peripheral tissues in a rodent model. <i>Gender Medicine</i> , 2009, 6, 300-311.	1.4	44
39	Nociceptive and anxiety-like behavior in reproductively competent and reproductively senescent middle-aged rats. <i>Gender Medicine</i> , 2009, 6, 235-246.	1.4	13
40	Trilostane exerts antidepressive effects among wild-type, but not estrogen receptor $\hat{1}^2$ knockout mice. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2009, 20, 1047-1050.	1.2	4
41	Using the Elevated Plus Maze as a Bioassay to Assess the Effects of Naturally Occurring and Exogenously Administered Compounds to Influence Anxiety-Related Behaviors of Mice. <i>Neuromethods</i> , 2009, , 225-246.	0.3	5
42	In the ventral tegmental area, progestogens' membrane-mediated actions for lordosis of rats involve the second-messenger phospholipase C. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1230, 218-223.	2.2	5
43	Progesterone enhances performance of aged mice in cortical or hippocampal tasks. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 437, 116-120.	2.1	45
44	Effects of progesterone administration and APP ^{swe} +PSEN1 ^{E9} mutation for cognitive performance of mid-aged mice. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 89, 17-26.	1.9	66
45	Estradiol or diarylpropionitrile administration to wild type, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice enhances performance in the object recognition and object placement tasks. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 89, 513-521.	1.9	110
46	Progesterone to ovariectomized mice enhances cognitive performance in the spontaneous alternation, object recognition, but not placement, water maze, and contextual and cued conditioned fear tasks. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 90, 171-177.	1.9	60
47	Parity and estrogen-administration alter affective behavior of ovariectomized rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2008, 93, 351-356.	2.1	30
48	Androgens with activity at estrogen receptor beta have anxiolytic and cognitive-enhancing effects in male rats and mice. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2008, 54, 726-734.	2.1	105
49	Membrane actions of progestins at dopamine type 1-like and GABA _A receptors involve downstream signal transduction pathways. <i>Steroids</i> , 2008, 73, 906-913.	1.8	30
50	Rapid and estrogen receptor beta mediated actions in the hippocampus mediate some functional effects of estrogen. <i>Steroids</i> , 2008, 73, 997-1007.	1.8	63
51	Activity of protein kinase C is important for 3 $\hat{1}$ \pm ,5 $\hat{1}$ \pm -THP's actions at dopamine type 1-like and/or GABA _A receptors in the ventral tegmental area for lordosis of rats. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2008, 77, 91-97.	3.0	10
52	Antisense Oligodeoxynucleotides for Estrogen Receptor- $\hat{1}^2$ and $\hat{1}$ \pm Attenuate Estradiol's Modulation of Affective and Sexual Behavior, Respectively. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 431-440.	5.4	54
53	Estradiol or diarylpropionitrile decrease anxiety-like behavior of wildtype, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 122, 974-981.	1.2	106
54	Conjugated equine estrogen enhances rats' cognitive, anxiety, and social behavior. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2008, 19, 789-792.	1.2	32

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55	Estradiol-Induced Conditioned Place Preference may Require Actions at Estrogen Receptors in the Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 522-530.	5.4	32
56	Estradiol decreases anxiety behavior and enhances inhibitory avoidance and gestational stress produces opposite effects. <i>Stress</i> , 2007, 10, 251-260.	1.8	64
57	Estrogens and progestins enhance spatial learning of intact and ovariectomized rats in the object placement task. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 88, 208-216.	1.9	218
58	The use of the elevated plus maze as an assay of anxiety-related behavior in rodents. <i>Nature Protocols</i> , 2007, 2, 322-328.	12.0	2,116
59	Self-administration of 3 β -androstenediol increases locomotion and analgesia and decreases aggressive behavior of male hamsters. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 415-421.	2.9	17
60	Administration of estrogen receptor beta-specific selective estrogen receptor modulators to the hippocampus decrease anxiety and depressive behavior of ovariectomized rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 407-414.	2.9	145
61	A Review and Update of Mechanisms of Estrogen in the Hippocampus and Amygdala for Anxiety and Depression Behavior. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 31, 1097-1111.	5.4	416
62	Progestins TM effects on sexual behaviour of female rats and hamsters involving D1 and GABAA receptors in the ventral tegmental area may be G-protein-dependent. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 172, 286-293.	2.2	16
63	Progestin facilitation of lordosis in rodents involves adenylyl cyclase activity in the ventral tegmental area. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 237-244.	2.1	13
64	In the ventral tegmental area, progestins have actions at D1 receptors for lordosis of hamsters and rats that involve GABAA receptors. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 332-337.	2.1	22
65	Ovarian steroids enhance object recognition in naturally cycling and ovariectomized, hormone-primed rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2006, 86, 35-46.	1.9	216
66	Inhibiting 5 β -reductase in the amygdala attenuates antianxiety and antidepressive behavior of naturally receptive and hormone-primed ovariectomized rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 186, 302-311.	3.1	64
67	In the Ventral Tegmental Area, Progestins TM Membrane-Mediated Actions for Lordosis of Hamsters and Rats Involve Protein Kinase A. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2006, 84, 405-414.	2.5	10
68	Antianxiety and Antidepressive Behavior Produced by Physiological Estradiol Regimen may be Modulated by Hypothalamic \rightarrow Pituitary \rightarrow Adrenal Axis Activity. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 30, 1288-1301.	5.4	142
69	ER β -Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators Produce Antianxiety Behavior when Administered Systemically to Ovariectomized Rats. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 30, 1598-1609.	5.4	209
70	Progestin-facilitated lordosis of hamsters may involve dopamine-like type 1 receptors in the ventral tegmental area. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 161, 1-7.	2.2	25
71	Antidepressant effects of ER β -selective estrogen receptor modulators in the forced swim test. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 523-529.	2.9	168
72	Hippocampal 3 β ,5 β -THP may alter depressive behavior of pregnant and lactating rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 531-540.	2.9	81

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73	Progestins' actions in the VTA to facilitate lordosis involve dopamine-like type 1 and 2 receptors. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 405-418.	2.9	39
74	Progesterone enhances motor, anxiolytic, analgesic, and antidepressive behavior of wild-type mice, but not those deficient in type 1 5 α -reductase. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 1004, 116-124.	2.2	117
75	Estrogen and/or Progesterone Administered Systemically or to the Amygdala Can Have Anxiety-, Fear-, and Pain-Reducing Effects in Ovariectomized Rats.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 118, 306-313.	1.2	151
76	Anti-nociception following exposure to trimethylthiazoline, peripheral or intra-amygdala estrogen and/or progesterone. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2003, 144, 77-85.	2.2	35
77	Changes in Progesterone Metabolites in the Hippocampus Can Modulate Open Field and Forced Swim Test Behavior of Proestrous Rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2002, 41, 306-315.	2.1	245
78	Testosterone reduces pentylentetrazole-induced ictal activity of wildtype mice but not those deficient in type I 5 α -reductase. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 918, 182-186.	2.2	49