

# John N Campbell

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10917907/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

13  
papers

1,898  
citations

777949

13  
h-index

1181555

14  
g-index

15  
all docs

15  
docs citations

15  
times ranked

3514  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Highly selective brain-to-gut communication via genetically defined vagus neurons. <i>Neuron</i> , 2021, 109, 2106-2115.e4.	3.8	43
2	The Paraventricular Hypothalamus Regulates Satiety and Prevents Obesity via Two Genetically Distinct Circuits. <i>Neuron</i> , 2019, 102, 653-667.e6.	3.8	123
3	A molecular census of arcuate hypothalamus and median eminence cell types. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 20, 484-496.	7.1	635
4	Aldosterone-Sensing Neurons in the NTS Exhibit State-Dependent Pacemaker Activity and Drive Sodium Appetite via Synergy with Angiotensin II Signaling. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 96, 190-206.e7.	3.8	64
5	A rapidly acting glutamatergic ARCâ€™PVH satiety circuit postsynaptically regulated by Î±-MSH. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017, 20, 42-51.	7.1	178
6	Dynamic GABAergic afferent modulation of AgRP neurons. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 19, 1628-1635.	7.1	165
7	A Postsynaptic AMPKâ€™p21-Activated Kinase Pathway Drives Fasting-Induced Synaptic Plasticity in AgRP Neurons. <i>Neuron</i> , 2016, 91, 25-33.	3.8	60
8	Appetite controlled by a cholecystokinin nucleus of the solitary tract to hypothalamus neurocircuit. <i>ELife</i> , 2016, 5, .	2.8	120
9	A neural basis for melanocortin-4 receptorâ€™regulated appetite. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 18, 863-871.	7.1	324
10	Traumatic brain injury causes a Tacrolimus-sensitive increase in non-convulsive seizures in a rat model of post-traumatic epilepsy. <i>International Journal of Neurology and Brain Disorders</i> , 2014, 1, 1-11.	0.0	32
11	Mechanisms of Dendritic Spine Remodeling in a Rat Model of Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2012, 29, 218-234.	1.7	44
12	Traumatic Brain Injury Causes an FK506-Sensitive Loss and an Overgrowth of Dendritic Spines in Rat Forebrain. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2012, 29, 201-217.	1.7	60
13	A cellular mechanism for dendritic spine loss in the pilocarpine model of status epilepticus. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2008, 49, 1696-1710.	2.6	43