

Charles P Taylor

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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39
papers

5,821
citations

147801

31
h-index

315739

38
g-index

40
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40
docs citations

40
times ranked

3919
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Analgesia with Gabapentin and Pregabalin May Involve <i>N</i> -Methyl-d-Aspartate Receptors, Neurexins, and Thrombospondins. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2020, 374, 161-174.	2.5	32
2	The diverse therapeutic actions of pregabalin: is a single mechanism responsible for several pharmacological activities?. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2013, 34, 332-339.	8.7	251
3	Pregabalin is a potent and selective ligand for α_1 and α_2 calcium channel subunits. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 667, 80-90.	3.5	116
4	Anxiolytic-Like Activity of Pregabalin in the Vogel Conflict Test in α_1 (R217A) and α_2 (R279A) Mouse Mutants. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2011, 338, 615-621.	2.5	50
5	Central Sensitization and α Ligands in Chronic Pain Syndromes: Pathologic Processes and Pharmacologic Effect. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2010, 11, 1241-1249.	1.4	73
6	Reply to: How does gabapentin relieve pain? (Marshall Devor). <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 145, 259-261.	4.2	3
7	Oxadiazolone bioisosteres of pregabalin and gabapentin. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2009, 19, 247-250.	2.2	15
8	Anxiolytic profile of pregabalin on elicited hippocampal theta oscillation. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2009, 56, 379-385.	4.1	39
9	Mechanisms of analgesia by gabapentin and pregabalin – Calcium channel α [Cav α] ligands. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 142, 13-16.	4.2	217
10	Ca ²⁺ channel α ligands: novel modulators of neurotransmission. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 2007, 28, 75-82.	8.7	395
11	Pharmacology and mechanism of action of pregabalin: The calcium channel α_2 (alpha2) subunit as a target for antiepileptic drug discovery. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 2007, 73, 137-150.	1.6	492
12	Activity profile of pregabalin in rodent models of epilepsy and ataxia. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 2006, 68, 189-205.	1.6	77
13	Carboxylate bioisosteres of gabapentin. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2006, 16, 2333-2336.	2.2	22
14	Pregabalin action at a model synapse: Binding to presynaptic calcium channel α subunit reduces neurotransmission in mice. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 553, 82-88.	3.5	59
15	Calcium channel alpha2-delta type 1 subunit is the major binding protein for pregabalin in neocortex, hippocampus, amygdala, and spinal cord: An ex vivo autoradiographic study in alpha2-delta type 1 genetically modified mice. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1075, 68-80.	2.2	142
16	Pregabalin Reduces the Release of Synaptic Vesicles from Cultured Hippocampal Neurons. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 70, 467-476.	2.3	96
17	Novel Cyclopropyl α -Amino Acid Analogues of Pregabalin and Gabapentin That Target the α_2 Protein. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2005, 48, 3026-3035.	6.4	43
18	Structure-Activity Relationships of Pregabalin and Analogues That Target the α Protein. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2005, 48, 2294-2307.	6.4	197

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19	Pregabalin and gabapentin reduce release of substance P and CGRP from rat spinal tissues only after inflammation or activation of protein kinase C. <i>Pain</i> , 2003, 105, 133-141.	4.2	290
20	Antiepileptic drugs for treatment of neuropathic pain. , 2002, , 211-232.		2
21	The effects of gabapentin in the rat hippocampus are mimicked by two structural analogs, but not by nimodipine. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 2000, 41, 155-162.	1.6	17
22	Rodent Model of Chronic Central Pain After Spinal Cord Contusion Injury and Effects of Gabapentin. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2000, 17, 1205-1217.	3.4	151
23	A summary of mechanistic hypotheses of gabapentin pharmacology. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 1998, 29, 233-249.	1.6	742
24	Phenytoin and Fosphenytoin. , 1997, , 253-256.		0
25	Sodium Channels and Therapy of Central Nervous System Diseases. <i>Advances in Pharmacology</i> , 1997, , 47-98.	2.0	55
26	Phenytoin pretreatment prevents hypoxic-ischemic brain damage in neonatal rats. <i>Developmental Brain Research</i> , 1996, 95, 169-175.	1.7	30
27	Benefit of vitamin E, riluzole, and gabapentin in a transgenic model of familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 1996, 39, 147-157.	5.3	658
28	Effects of anticonvulsant drug gabapentin on the enzymes in metabolic pathways of glutamate and GABA. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 1995, 22, 1-11.	1.6	147
29	Hippocampal slices: glutamate overflow and cellular damage from ischemia are reduced by sodium-channel blockade. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 1995, 59, 121-128.	2.5	97
30	Na ⁺ channels as targets for neuroprotective drugs. <i>Trends in Pharmacological Sciences</i> , 1995, 16, 309-316.	8.7	233
31	Enantioselective synthesis of PD144723: a potent stereospecific anticonvulsant.. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 1994, 4, 823-826.	2.2	82
32	Damage from oxygen and glucose deprivation in hippocampal slices is prevented by tetrodotoxin, lidocaine and phenytoin without blockade of action potentials. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 664, 167-177.	2.2	105
33	Potent and stereospecific anticonvulsant activity of 3-isobutyl GABA relates to in vitro binding at a novel site labeled by tritiated gabapentin. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 1993, 14, 11-15.	1.6	133
34	Gabapentin anticonvulsant action in rats: disequilibrium with peak drug concentrations in plasma and brain microdialysate. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 1993, 16, 175-181.	1.6	117
35	Na ⁺ currents that fail to inactivate. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 1993, 16, 455-460.	8.6	157
36	3-Alkyl GABA and 3-alkylglutamic acid analogues: two new classes of anticonvulsant agents. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 1992, 11, 103-110.	1.6	91

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37	Gabapentin increases aminoxyacetic acid-induced GABA accumulation in several regions of rat brain. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1991, 128, 150-154.	2.1	182
38	Ralitoline (CI-946) and CI-953 block sustained repetitive sodium action potentials in cultured mouse spinal cord neurons and displace batrachotoxinin A 20- β -benzoate binding in vitro. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 1991, 8, 197-203.	1.6	16
39	3-Alkyl-4-aminobutyric acids: the first class of anticonvulsant agents that activates L-glutamic acid decarboxylase. <i>Journal of Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 1991, 34, 2295-2298.	6.4	95