Pier Vincenzo Piazza

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

88 papers	11,948 citations	38660 50 h-index	53109 85 g-index
88 all docs	88 docs citations	88 times ranked	8543 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Differential expression of the neuronal CB1 cannabinoid receptor in the hippocampus of male Ts65Dn Down syndrome mouse model. Molecular and Cellular Neurosciences, 2022, 119, 103705.	1.0	1
2	The central serotonin2B receptor as a new pharmacological target for the treatment of dopamine-related neuropsychiatric disorders: Rationale and current status of research. , 2018, 181, 143-155.		31
3	Opposite control of mesocortical and mesoaccumbal dopamine pathways by serotonin2B receptor blockade: Involvement of medial prefrontal cortex serotonin1A receptors. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 119, 91-99.	2.0	17
4	A new nomenclature for classifying psychotropic drugs. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, 2017, 83, 1614-1616.	1.1	26
5	The CB1 Receptor as the Cornerstone of Exostasis. Neuron, 2017, 93, 1252-1274.	3.8	60
6	Differential control of dopamine ascending pathways by serotonin2B receptor antagonists: New opportunities for the treatment of schizophrenia. Neuropharmacology, 2016, 109, 59-68.	2.0	18
7	Differential Control of Cocaine Self-Administration by GABAergic and Glutamatergic CB1 Cannabinoid Receptors. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2192-2205.	2.8	43
8	Central serotonin2B receptor blockade inhibits cocaine-induced hyperlocomotion independently of changes of subcortical dopamine outflow. Neuropharmacology, 2015, 97, 329-337.	2.0	22
9	Serotonin_{2C}receptors modulate dopamine transmission in the nucleus accumbens independently of dopamine release: behavioral, neurochemical and molecular studies with cocaine. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 445-457.	1.4	30
10	Serotonin2C receptor stimulation inhibits cocaine-induced Fos expression and DARPP-32 phosphorylation in the rat striatum independently of dopamine outflow. Neuropharmacology, 2015, 89, 375-381.	2.0	14
11	Psychobiology of cocaine addiction: Contribution of a multi-symptomatic animal model of loss of control. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 76, 437-449.	2.0	64
12	Pregnenolone Can Protect the Brain from Cannabis Intoxication. Science, 2014, 343, 94-98.	6.0	247
13	A multistep general theory of transition to addiction. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 229, 387-413.	1.5	172
14	Glucocorticoids Can Induce PTSD-Like Memory Impairments in Mice. Science, 2012, 335, 1510-1513.	6.0	244
15	Interplay of Maternal Care and Genetic Influences in Programming Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 282-289.	0.7	20
16	Endocannabinoids Measurement in Human Saliva as Potential Biomarker of Obesity. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e42399.	1.1	109
17	Implication of allopregnanolone in the antinociceptive effect of N -palmitoylethanolamide in acute or persistent pain. Pain, 2012, 153, 33-41.	2.0	59
18	Coupled intracerebral microdialysis and electrophysiology for the assessment of dopamine neuron function in vivo. Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods, 2012, 65, 83-92.	0.3	23

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19	Western blot detection of brain phosphoproteins after performing Laser Microdissection and Pressure Catapulting (LMPC). Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2011, 198, 204-212.	1.3	12
20	High-Novelty-Preference Rats are Predisposed to Compulsive Cocaine Self-administration. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 569-579.	2.8	227
21	The central serotonin_{2B} receptor: a new pharmacological target to modulate the mesoaccumbens dopaminergic pathway activity. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2010, 114, 1323-1332.	2.1	48
22	Bimodal control of stimulated food intake by the endocannabinoid system. Nature Neuroscience, 2010, 13, 281-283.	7.1	246
23	Transition to Addiction Is Associated with a Persistent Impairment in Synaptic Plasticity. Science, 2010, 328, 1709-1712.	6.0	319
24	Palmitoylethanolamide modulates pentobarbital-evoked hypnotic effect in mice. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2010, 20, 195-206.	0.3	37
25	Stress and addiction: glucocorticoid receptor in dopaminoceptive neurons facilitates cocaine seeking. Nature Neuroscience, 2009, 12, 247-249.	7.1	156
26	<i>In vivo</i> evidence that constitutive activity of serotonin_{2C} receptors in the medial prefrontal cortex participates in the control of dopamine release in the rat nucleus accumbens: differential effects of inverse agonist versus antagonist. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2009, 111, 614-623.	2.1	43
27	Serotonin2C receptors in the medial prefrontal cortex facilitate cocaine-induced dopamine release in the rat nucleus accumbens. Neuropharmacology, 2009, 56, 507-513.	2.0	46
28	Pattern of Intake and Drug Craving Predict the Development of Cocaine Addiction-like Behavior in Rats. Biological Psychiatry, 2009, 65, 863-868.	0.7	145
29	Transcriptional Effects of Glucocorticoid Receptors in the Dentate Gyrus Increase Anxiety-Related Behaviors. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e7704.	1.1	24
30	Geneâ€“environment interactions in vulnerability to cocaine intravenous self-administration: a brief social experience affects intake in DBA/2J but not in C57BL/6J mice. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 193, 179-186.	1.5	38
31	Preexposure during or following adolescence differently affects nicotine-rewarding properties in adult rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 184, 382-390.	1.5	77
32	Glucocorticoid hormones, individual differences, and behavioral and dopaminergic responses to psychostimulant drugs. Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience, 2005, , 89-111.	0.0	1
33	The MAPK pathway and Egr-1 mediate stress-related behavioral effects of glucocorticoids. Nature Neuroscience, 2005, 8, 664-672.	7.1	207
34	Differences between brain structures in nuclear translocation and DNA binding of the glucocorticoid receptor during stress and the circadian cycle. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 19, 1837-1846.	1.2	91
35	What juxtaposition, tradition and parsimony can do to vertical shifts in drug self-administration dose?response functions. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 171, 356-359.	1.5	6
36	Susceptibility to amphetamine-induced place preference is predicted by locomotor response to novelty and amphetamine in the mouse. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 172, 264-270.	1.5	68

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37	Evidence for Addiction-like Behavior in the Rat. Science, 2004, 305, 1014-1017.	6.0	1,005
38	Enriched Environment Confers Resistance to 1-Methyl-4-Phenyl-1,2,3,6-Tetrahydropyridine and Cocaine: Involvement of Dopamine Transporter and Trophic Factors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 10999-11007.	1.7	206
39	The Glucocorticoid Receptor as a Potential Target to Reduce Cocaine Abuse. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 4785-4790.	1.7	159
40	Evidence for Enhanced Neurobehavioral Vulnerability to Nicotine during Periadolescence in Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 4712-4716.	1.7	248
41	Changes in Extracellular Dopamine Induced by Morphine and Cocaine: Crucial Control by D2 Receptors. Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 22, 3293-3301.	1.7	158
42	Influence of cue-conditioning on acquisition, maintenance and relapse of cocaine intravenous self-administration. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 15, 1363-1370.	1.2	62
43	The neurosteroid allopregnanolone increases dopamine release and dopaminergic response to morphine in the rat nucleus accumbens. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 169-173.	1.2	87
44	Interaction between glucocorticoid hormones, stress and psychostimulant drugs*. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 387-394.	1.2	368
45	Individual vulnerability to substance abuse and affective disorders: Role of early environmental influences. Neurotoxicity Research, 2002, 4, 281-296.	1.3	38
46	Influence of glucocorticoids on dopaminergic transmission in the rat dorsolateral striatum. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 13, 812-818.	1.2	49
47	Long term neurodevelopmental and behavioral effects of perinatal life events in rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2001, 3, 65-83.	1.3	46
48	The dopaminergic hyper-responsiveness of the shell of the nucleus accumbens is hormone-dependent. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 973-979.	1.2	190
49	Interactions between imidazoline binding sites and dopamine levels in the rat nucleus accumbens. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 4547-4551.	1.2	7
50	Distinct functions of the two isoforms of dopamine D2 receptors. Nature, 2000, 408, 199-203.	13.7	625
51	Differential calbindinâ€immunoreactivity in dopamine neurons projecting to the rat striatal complex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 4578-4582.	1.2	3
52	Vertical Shifts in Self-Administration Doseâ€"Response Functions Predict a Drug-Vulnerable Phenotype Predisposed to Addiction. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 4226-4232.	1.7	321
53	Abolition and Reversal of Strain Differences in Behavioral Responses to Drugs of Abuse After a Brief Experience. Science, 2000, 289, 463-465.	6.0	218
54	Differential calbindin-immunoreactivity in dopamine neurons projecting to the rat striatal complex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 4578-4582.	1.2	2

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55	Interactions between imidazoline binding sites and dopamine levels in the rat nucleus accumbens. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 12, 4547-4551.	1.2	0
56	Reconciling discrete psychological typology with a psychobiological continuum. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1999, 22, 529-530.	0.4	1
57	Functional heterogeneity in dopamine release and in the expression of Fos-like proteins within the rat striatal complex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 11, 1155-1166.	1.2	72
58	Release of endogenous dopamine in cultured mesencephalic neurons: influence of dopaminergic agonists and glucocorticoid antagonists. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 11, 2343-2350.	1.2	24
59	Cocaine self-administration increases the incentive motivational properties of the drug in rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 11, 2731-2736.	1.2	157
60	The neurosteroid pregnenolone sulphate increases dopamine release and the dopaminergic response to morphine in the rat nucleus accumbens. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 11, 3757-3760.	1.2	43
61	Pharmacological stimuli decreasing nucleus accumbens dopamine can act as positive reinforcers but have a low addictive potential. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 3269-3275.	1.2	35
62	Individual differences in stress-induced dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens are influenced by corticosterone. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 3903-3907.	1.2	162
63	Glucocorticoids as a biological substrate of reward: physiological and pathophysiological implications. Brain Research Reviews, 1997, 25, 359-372.	9.1	343
64	Cocaine-induced Increase in Cortical Acetylcholine Release: Interaction with the Hypothalamo-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 9, 1130-1136.	1.2	28
65	Pathophysiological Basis of Vulnerability to Drug Abuse: Role of an Interaction Between Stress, Glucocorticoids, and Dopaminergic Neurons. Annual Review of Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1996, 36, 359-378.	4.2	691
66	Maternal Glucocorticoid Secretion Mediates Long-Term Effects of Prenatal Stress. Journal of Neuroscience, 1996, 16, 3943-3949.	1.7	572
67	Acute pharmacological blockade of corticosterone secretion reverses food restriction-induced sensitization of the locomotor response to cocaine. Brain Research, 1996, 724, 251-255.	1.1	60
68	Social stress increases the acquisition of cocaine self-administration in male and female rats. Brain Research, 1995, 698, 46-52.	1.1	260
69	Animals predisposed to develop amphetamine self-administration show higher susceptibility to develop contextual conditioning of both amphetamine-induced hyperlocomotion and sensitization. Brain Research, 1994, 657, 236-244.	1.1	83
70	Inhibition of corticosterone synthesis by Metyrapone decreases cocaine-induced locomotion and relapse of cocaine self-administration. Brain Research, 1994, 658, 259-264.	1.1	136
71	Social isolation-induced enhancement of the psychomotor effects of morphine depends on corticosterone secretion. Brain Research, 1994, 640, 136-139.	1.1	76
72	Progeny of mothers drinking corticosterone during lactation has lower stress-induced corticosterone secretion and better cognitive performance. Brain Research, 1993, 624, 209-215.	1.1	129

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73	Higher and longer stress-induced increase in dopamine concentrations in the nucleus accumbens of animals predisposed to amphetamine self-administration. A microdialysis study. Brain Research, 1993, 602, 169-174.	1.1	273
74	Sensitization to the psychomotor effects of amphetamine and morphine induced by food restriction depends on corticosterone secretion. Brain Research, 1993, 611, 352-356.	1.1	134
75	Basal and stress-induced corticosterone secretion is decreased by lesion of mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons. Brain Research, 1993, 622, 311-314.	1.1	49
76	Rats orally self-administer corticosterone. Brain Research, 1993, 622, 315-320.	1.1	96
77	Individual differences in the psychomotor effects of morphine are predicted by reactivity to novelty and influenced by corticosterone secretion. Brain Research, 1993, 623, 341-344.	1.1	125
78	Stress-induced sensitization to amphetamine and morphine psychomotor effects depend on stress-induced corticosterone secretion. Brain Research, 1992, 598, 343-348.	1.1	187
79	Repeated corticosterone administration sensitizes the locomotor response to amphetamine. Brain Research, 1992, 584, 309-313.	1.1	113
80	Noradrenergic regulation of type-I and type-II corticosteroid receptors in amygdala and hypothalamus. Brain Research, 1992, 587, 313-318.	1.1	31
81	Increased locomotor response to novelty and propensity to intravenous amphetamine self-administration in adult offspring of stressed mothers. Brain Research, 1992, 586, 135-139.	1.1	265
82	Life events-induced decrease of corticosteroid type I receptors is associated with reduced corticosterone feedback and enhanced vulnerability to amphetamine self-administration. Brain Research, 1991, 547, 7-20.	1.1	84
83	Hippocampal type I and type II corticosteroid receptor affinities are reduced in rats predisposed to develop amphetamine self-administration. Brain Research, 1991, 548, 305-309.	1.1	47
84	Dopaminergic activity is reduced in the prefrontal cortex and increased in the nucleus accumbens of rats predisposed to develop amphetamine self-administration. Brain Research, 1991, 567, 169-174.	1.1	330
85	Stress- and pharmacologically-induced behavioral sensitization increases vulnerability to acquisition of amphetamine self-administration. Brain Research, 1990, 514, 22-26.	1.1	544
86	Circling behavior: Ethological analysis and functional considerations. Behavioural Brain Research, 1989, 31, 267-271.	1.2	9
87	The influence of dopaminergic A10 neurons on the motor pattern evoked by substantia nigra (pars) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overl	1.2	5
88	Endocrinology of Drug Dependence. , 0, , 425-434.		1