Klaus-Peter Ossenkopp

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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162 papers	5,843 citations	76196 40 h-index	98622 67 g-index
163 all docs	163 docs citations	163 times ranked	3476 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Odor-based mate choice copying in deer mice is not affected by familiarity or kinship. Animal Cognition, 2022, 25, 241-248.	0.9	3
2	Progesterone and disgust: A response to â€œprogesterone does raise disgustâ€• Hormones and Behavior, 2022, 137, 104936.	1.0	1
3	Social factors and the neurobiology of pathogen avoidance. Biology Letters, 2022, 18, 20210371.	1.0	9
4	Differential effects of progesterone on social recognition and the avoidance of pathogen threat by female mice. Hormones and Behavior, 2021, 127, 104873.	1.0	18
5	Sex and age differences in locomotor and anxietyâ€like behaviors in rats: From adolescence to adulthood. Developmental Psychobiology, 2021, 63, 496-511.	0.9	38
6	Examining the non-spatial pretraining effect on a water maze spatial learning task in rats treated with multiple intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusions of propionic acid: Contributions to a rodent model of ASD. Behavioural Brain Research, 2021, 403, 113140.	1.2	3
7	Toxin-induced aversive context conditioning: Assessing active aversive behaviors conditioned to the context of an automated activity monitor. Physiology and Behavior, 2021, 240, 113559.	1.0	3
8	Pathogen and Toxin Disgust in Rodents. , 2021, , 53-78.		1
9	Propionic acid induced behavioural effects of relevance to autism spectrum disorder evaluated in the hole board test with rats. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 97, 109794.	2.5	29
10	Pathogens, odors, and disgust in rodents. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2020, 119, 281-293.	2.9	24
11	Social neuroscience of disgust. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2019, 18, e12508.	1.1	35
12	Systemic treatment with the enteric bacterial metabolic product propionic acid results in reduction of social behavior in juvenile rats: Contribution to a rodent model of autism spectrum disorder. Developmental Psychobiology, 2019, 61, 688-699.	0.9	22
13	Conspecific infection threat rapidly biases the social responses of female mice: Involvement of oxytocin. Hormones and Behavior, 2019, 113, 67-75.	1.0	10
14	Impaired Spatial Cognition in Adult Rats Treated with Multiple Intracerebroventricular (ICV) Infusions of the Enteric Bacterial Metabolite, Propionic Acid, and Return to Baseline After 1ÂWeek of No Treatment: Contribution to a Rodent Model of ASD. Neurotoxicity Research, 2019, 35, 823-837.	1.3	18
15	Predator odor exposure in early adolescence influences the effects of the bacterial product, propionic acid, on anxiety, sensorimotor gating, and acoustic startle response in male rats in later adolescence and adulthood. Physiology and Behavior, 2019, 199, 35-46.	1.0	10
16	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced sickness in early adolescence alters the behavioral effects of the short-chain fatty acid, propionic acid, in late adolescence and adulthood: Examining anxiety and startle reactivity. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 360, 312-322.	1.2	17
17	Systemic Treatment with the Enteric Bacterial Fermentation Product, Propionic Acid, Reduces Acoustic Startle Response Magnitude in Rats in a Dose-Dependent Fashion: Contribution to a Rodent Model of ASD. Neurotoxicity Research, 2019, 35, 353-359.	1.3	15
18	Conditioned disgust in rats (anticipatory nausea) to a context paired with the effects of the toxin LiCl: Influence of sex and the estrous cycle. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2018, 173, 51-57.	1.3	11

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19	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) induced sickness in adolescent female rats alters the acute-phase response and lithium chloride (LiCl)- induced impairment of conditioned place avoidance/aversion learning, following a homotypic LPS challenge in adulthood. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 351, 121-130.	1.2	10
20	Rodent sex differences in disgust behaviors (anticipatory nausea) conditioned to a context associated with the effects of the toxin LiCl: Inhibition of conditioning following immune stimulation with lipopolysaccharide. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2017, 152, 4-12.	1.3	21
21	Oxytocin, social factors, and the expression of conditioned disgust (anticipatory nausea) in male rats. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2016, 27, 718-725.	0.8	13
22	Repeated exposure of male mice to low doses of lipopolysaccharide: Dose and time dependent development of behavioral sensitization and tolerance in an automated lightâ€“dark anxiety test. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 286, 241-248.	1.2	19
23	Sexually dimorphic effects of prenatal exposure to lipopolysaccharide, and prenatal and postnatal exposure to propionic acid, on acoustic startle response and prepulse inhibition in adolescent rats: Relevance to autism spectrum disorders. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 278, 244-256.	1.2	85
24	Sexually dimorphic effects of prenatal exposure to propionic acid and lipopolysaccharide on social behavior in neonatal, adolescent, and adult rats: Implications for autism spectrum disorders. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2014, 39, 68-78.	0.7	95
25	Pathogen threat and unfamiliar males rapidly bias the social responses of female mice. Animal Behaviour, 2014, 97, 105-111.	0.8	15
26	Pre- and Neonatal Exposure to Lipopolysaccharide or the Enteric Metabolite, Propionic Acid, Alters Development and Behavior in Adolescent Rats in a Sexually Dimorphic Manner. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87072.	1.1	103
27	Neonatal treatment with lipopolysaccharide differentially affects adult anxiety responses in the lightâ€“dark test and taste neophobia test in male and female rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2013, 31, 171-180.	0.7	25
28	Modeling the effects of low toxin levels in food on feeding: Dose-dependent reduction of fluid intake by low levels of lithium chloride. Toxicology Letters, 2013, 221, 191-196.	0.4	4
29	Impairment of lithium chloride-induced conditioned gaping responses (anticipatory nausea) following immune system stimulation with lipopolysaccharide (LPS) occurs in both LPS tolerant and LPS non-tolerant rats. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2013, 27, 123-132.	2.0	9
30	Systemic treatment with the enteric bacterial fermentation product, propionic acid, produces both conditioned taste avoidance and conditioned place avoidance in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 227, 134-141.	1.2	52
31	Lipopolysaccharide inhibits the simultaneous establishment of LiCl-induced anticipatory nausea and intravascularly conditioned taste avoidance in the rat. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 232, 278-286.	1.2	14
32	Inhibition of LiCl-induced conditioning of anticipatory nausea in rats following immune system stimulation: Comparing the immunogens lipopolysaccharide, muramyl dipeptide, and polyinosinic: polycytidylic acid. Physiology and Behavior, 2012, 106, 243-251.	1.0	12
33	Activation of immobilityâ€related hippocampal theta by cholinergic septohippocampal neurons during vestibular stimulation. Hippocampus, 2012, 22, 914-925.	0.9	41
34	Effects of the enteric bacterial metabolic product propionic acid on object-directed behavior, social behavior, cognition, and neuroinflammation in adolescent rats: Relevance to autism spectrum disorder. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 217, 47-54.	1.2	316
35	Simultaneous conditioning of â€œgapingâ€•responses and taste avoidance in rats injected with LiCl and saccharin: Examining the role of context and taste cues in the rodent model of anticipatory nausea. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 502, 76-79.	1.0	17
36	Acute corticosterone increases conditioned spontaneous orofacial behaviors but fails to influence dose related LiCl-induced conditioned â€œgapingâ€•responses in a rodent model of anticipatory nausea. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2011, 660, 358-362.	1.7	14

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37	Lipopolysaccharide reduces tactile startle response magnitude but not prepulse inhibition in rats: A doseâ€“response examination. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 93, 47-53.	1.3	8
38	Lipopolysaccharide produces dose-dependent reductions of the acoustic startle response without impairing prepulse inhibition in male rats. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2009, 23, 101-107.	2.0	16
39	Lipopolysaccharide dose dependently impairs rapid toxin (LiCl)-induced gustatory conditioning: A taste reactivity examination of the conditioned taste aversion. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2009, 23, 204-216.	2.0	19
40	Intracerebroventricular injections of the enteric bacterial metabolic product propionic acid impair cognition and sensorimotor ability in the Longâ€“Evans rat: Further development of a rodent model of autism. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 200, 33-41.	1.2	123
41	Tamoxifen produces conditioned taste avoidance in male rats: An analysis of microstructural licking patterns and taste reactivity. Hormones and Behavior, 2009, 56, 322-331.	1.0	10
42	Tamoxifen and raloxifene produce conditioned taste avoidance in female rats: A microstructural analysis of licking patterns. Life Sciences, 2009, 84, 282-289.	2.0	11
43	Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) blocks the acquisition of LiCl-induced gaping in a rodent model of anticipatory nausea. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 450, 301-305.	1.0	25
44	Sexually dimorphic effects of neonatal immune system activation with lipopolysaccharide on the behavioural response to a homotypic adult immune challenge. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2008, 26, 331-338.	0.7	34
45	Intracerebroventricular injection of propionic acid, an enteric bacterial metabolic end-product, impairs social behavior in the rat: Implications for an animal model of autism. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 54, 901-911.	2.0	185
46	Exposure to a context previously associated with nausea elicits conditioned gaping in rats: A model of anticipatory nausea. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 187, 33-40.	1.2	65
47	A Novel Rodent Model of Autism: Intraventricular Infusions of Propionic Acid Increase Locomotor Activity and Induce Neuroinflammation and Oxidative Stress in Discrete Regions of Adult Rat Brain. American Journal of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, 2008, 4, 146-166.	0.1	88
48	Neonatal immune system activation with lipopolysaccharide enhances behavioural sensitization to the dopamine agonist, quinpirole, in adult female but not male rats. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2007, 21, 935-945.	2.0	26
49	Neurobiological effects of intraventricular propionic acid in rats: Possible role of short chain fatty acids on the pathogenesis and characteristics of autism spectrum disorders. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 176, 149-169.	1.2	416
50	The rate of behavioral tolerance development to repeated lipopolysaccharide treatments depends upon the time of injection during the lightâ€“dark cycle: A multivariable examination of locomotor activity. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 180, 161-173.	1.2	22
51	Pain perception and electromagnetic fields. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2007, 31, 619-642.	2.9	71
52	Allopregnanolone produces hyperphagia by reducing neophobia without altering food palatability. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 16, 272-280.	0.3	24
53	Quinpirole-induced behavioral sensitization is enhanced by prior scheduled exposure to sucrose: A multi-variable examination of locomotor activity. Behavioural Brain Research, 2006, 167, 49-56.	1.2	23
54	The effects of acute corticosterone on lithium chloride-induced conditioned place aversion and locomotor activity in rats. Life Sciences, 2006, 79, 1069-1080.	2.0	22

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55	Effects of the FAAH inhibitor, URB597, and anandamide on lithium-induced taste reactivity responses: a measure of nausea in the rat. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 190, 135-143.	1.5	50
56	Influence of the estrous cycle on tolerance development to LPS-induced sickness behaviors in rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2006, 31, 510-525.	1.3	31
57	Dose response effects of lithium chloride on conditioned place aversions and locomotor activity in rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2005, 515, 117-127.	1.7	36
58	Influence of photoperiod and sex on locomotor behavior of meadow voles (Microtus pennsylvanicus) in an automated lightâ€“dark â€˜anxietyâ€™ test. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2005, 30, 869-879.	1.3	20
59	The effects of lipopolysaccharide and lithium chloride on the ingestion of a bitterâ€“sweet taste: Comparing intake and palatability. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2005, 19, 564-573.	2.0	15
60	Rapid toxin-induced gustatory conditioning in rats: separate and combined effects of systemic injection or intraoral infusion of lithium chloride. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 154, 423-430.	1.2	12
61	Comparing immune activation (lipopolysaccharide) and toxin (lithium chloride)-induced gustatory conditioning: lipopolysaccharide produces conditioned taste avoidance but not aversion. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 148, 11-19.	1.2	40
62	Immune activation paired with intraoral sucrose conditions oral rejection. NeuroReport, 2004, 15, 2287-2291.	0.6	7
63	Lipopolysaccharide-induced hypoactivity and behavioral tolerance development are modulated by the light-dark cycle in male and female rats. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 170, 399-408.	1.5	33
64	The influence of photoperiod and sex on lipopolysaccharide-induced hypoactivity and behavioral tolerance development in meadow voles (Microtus pennsylvanicus). Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2003, 28, 970-991.	1.3	15
65	Sex differences in the effects of muramyl dipeptide and lipopolysaccharide on locomotor activity and the development of behavioral tolerance in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 74, 433-447.	1.3	71
66	Activation of the immune system in rats with lipopolysaccharide reduces voluntary sucrose intake but not intraoral intake. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 76, 153-159.	1.3	17
67	Vestibular lesions selectively abolish body rotation-induced, but not lithium-induced, conditioned taste aversions (oral rejection responses) in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 117, 105-112.	0.6	37
68	Vestibular lesions selectively abolish body rotation-induced, but not lithium-induced, conditioned taste aversions (oral rejection responses) in rats. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 117, 105-12.	0.6	10
69	Acute effects of corticosterone on LiCl-induced rapid gustatory conditioning in rats: a microstructural analysis of licking patterns. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 136, 143-150.	1.2	19
70	Locomotor activity changes following lipopolysaccharide treatment in mice: a multivariate assessment of behavioral tolerance. Physiology and Behavior, 2001, 72, 481-491.	1.0	85
71	Corticosterone rapidly reduces male odor preferences in female mice. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 2999-3002.	0.6	33
72	Acute effects of corticosterone on LiCl-induced rapid gustatory conditioning in rats. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 3903-3908.	0.6	20

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73	Influence of a natural stressor (predator odor) on locomotor activity in the meadow vole (Microtus) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2000, 25, 259-276.	1.3	49
74	Examining the effects of lipopolysaccharide and cholecystokinin on water ingestion: comparing intake and palatability. Brain Research, 2000, 861, 220-232.	1.1	28
75	Sex differences in conditioned taste aversion and in the effects of exposure to a specific pulsed magnetic field in deer mice Peromyscus maniculatus. Physiology and Behavior, 2000, 71, 237-249.	1.0	24
76	Differential effects of lipopolysaccharide and cholecystokinin on sucrose intake and palatability. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1999, 277, R705-R715.	0.9	17
77	Relations of hippocampal volume and dentate gyrus width to gonadal hormone levels in male and female meadow voles. Brain Research, 1999, 821, 383-391.	1.1	76
78	Rotation-induced conditioned rejection in the taste reactivity test. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 1557-1559.	0.6	32
79	Repeated injections of lipopolysaccharide attenuate the satiety effects of cholecystokinin. NeuroReport, 1999, 10, 3847-3851.	0.6	4
80	Sex differences in spatial learning and prefrontal and parietal cortical dendritic morphology in the meadow vole, Microtus pennsylvanicus. Brain Research, 1998, 810, 41-47.	1.1	34
81	Analgesic Effects of a Specific Pulsed Magnetic Field in the Land Snail, Cepaea nemoralis: Consequences of Repeated Exposures, Relations to Tolerance and Cross-Tolerance with DPDPE. Peptides, 1998, 19, 333-342.	1.2	33
82	Hormone replacement modifies cholecystokinin-induced changes in sucrose palatability in ovariectomized rats. Peptides, 1998, 19, 977-985.	1.2	11
83	Individual Differences in Radial Maze Performance and Locomotor Activity in the Meadow Vole, Microtus pennsylvanicus. Physiology and Behavior, 1998, 65, 555-561.	1.0	16
84	Taste reactivity responses in rats: influence of sex and the estrous cycle. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 274, R718-R724.	0.9	61
85	Forced-choice discrimination of equimolar NaCl and LiCl solutions in rats: effects of ablating the chemosensitive area postrema on acquisition and retention. Behavioural Brain Research, 1997, 87, 15-24.	1.2	15
86	Antinociceptive effects of a pulsed magnetic field in the land snail, Cepaea nemoralis. Neuroscience Letters, 1997, 222, 107-110.	1.0	90
87	Oestradiol-induced taste avoidance is the result of a conditioned palatability shift. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 2777-2780.	0.6	19
88	Sex differences in performance in the Morris water maze and the effects of initial nonstationary hidden platform training.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1996, 110, 1309-1320.	0.6	224
89	Area postrema mediates the formation of rapid, conditioned palatability shifts in lithium-treated rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1996, 110, 202-212.	0.6	66
90	Sexually dimorphic aspects of spontaneous activity in meadow voles (Microtus pennsylvanicus): Effects of exposure to fox odor.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 1996, 110, 1126-1132.	0.6	60

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91	Behavioral, neural, and pharmacological aspects of palatability: An introduction to the symposium. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1995, 19, 87-88.	2.9	2
92	Toxin-induced conditioned changes in taste reactivity and the role of the chemosensitive area postrema. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1995, 19, 99-108.	2.9	74
93	Possible mechanisms by which extremely low frequency magnetic fields affect opioid function. FASEB Journal, 1995, 9, 807-814.	0.2	107
94	Cholecystokinin reduces ingestive taste reactivity responses to water in fluid-replete but not fluid-deprived rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 599-603.	1.0	12
95	A multivariate assessment of spontaneous locomotor activity in the Mongolian gerbil (Meriones) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 1	1.0	8
96	Naloxone facilitates spatial learning in a water-maze task in female, but not male, adult nonbreeding meadow voles. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 47, 265-271.	1.3	14
97	Deoxynivalenol (vomitoxin)-induced conditioned taste aversions in rats are mediated by the chemosensitive area postrema. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 47, 363-367.	1.3	22
98	Reductions in body temperature and spontaneous activity in rats exposed to horizontal rotation: Abolition following chemical labyrinthectomy. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 56, 319-324.	1.0	34
99	Factor analysis of open-field behavior in the rat (Rattus norvegicus): application of the three-way PARAFAC model to a longitudinal data set. Behavioural Processes, 1994, 31, 129-144.	0.5	43
100	Effects of Magnetic and Electric Fields in Invertebrates and Lower Vertebrates. , 1994, , 205-240.		7
101	Spatial learning in an enclosed eight-arm radial maze in rats with sodium arsanilate-induced labyrinthectomies. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1993, 59, 253-257.	2.3	63
102	Repeated naloxone treatments and exposures to weak 60-Hz magnetic fields have â€˜analgesicâ€™ effects in snails. Brain Research, 1993, 620, 159-162.	1.1	39
103	Novel diet consumption and body weight gain are reduced in rats chronically infused with lithium chloride: Mediation by the chemosensitive area postrema. Brain Research Bulletin, 1993, 31, 613-619.	1.4	17
104	Extremely Low Frequency Magnetic Field Exposure from MRI/MRS Procedures. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1992, 649, 44-58.	1.8	12
105	Sodium arsanilate-induced vestibular dysfunction in meadow voles (Microtus pennsylvanicus): effects on posture, spontaneous locomotor activity and swimming behavior. Behavioural Brain Research, 1992, 47, 13-22.	1.2	20
106	Effects of central administration of kynurenic acid on spontaneous locomotor activity in the kindled rat: A multivariate approach using the automated digiscan monitoring system. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 43, 807-814.	1.3	9
107	Magnetic Fields, Opioid Systems, and Day-Night Rhythms of Behavior. , 1992, , 95-117.		12
108	Inhibitory effects of 60-Hz magnetic fields on opiate-induced â€œanalgesiaâ€•in the land snail, Cepaea nemoralis, under natural conditions. Physiology and Behavior, 1991, 49, 53-56.	1.0	20

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109	Evidence for the involvement of protein kinase C in the modulation of morphine-induced â€˜analgesiaâ€™ and the inhibitory effects of exposure to 60-Hz magnetic fields in the snail,Cepaea nemoralis. Brain Research, 1991, 554, 65-71.	1.1	40
110	Inhibitory effects of powerline-frequency (60-Hz) magnetic fields on pentylenetetrazol-induced seizures and mortality in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 1991, 44, 211-216.	1.2	22
111	Sodium arsanilate-induced vestibular dysfunction in rats: Effects on open-field behavior and spontaneous activity in the automated digiscan monitoring system. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 875-881.	1.3	60
112	Nicotine-induced conditioned taste aversions are enhanced in rats with lesions of the area postrema. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 625-630.	1.3	26
113	Increased mortality in land snails (Cepaea nemoralis) exposed to powerline (60-Hz) magnetic fields and effects of the light-dark cycle. Neuroscience Letters, 1990, 114, 89-94.	1.0	13
114	Day-night rhythms in the inhibitory effects of 60 Hz magnetic fields on opiate-mediated â€˜analgesicâ€™ behaviors of the land snail, Cepaea nemoralis. Brain Research, 1990, 517, 276-282.	1.1	26
115	Motion sickness in guinea pigs (Cavia porcellus) indexed by body rotation-induced conditioned taste aversions. Physiology and Behavior, 1990, 47, 467-470.	1.0	10
116	The effects of naloxone on body rotation-induced analgesia and anorexia in male mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1989, 34, 317-320.	1.3	8
117	Differential inhibitory effects of MIF-1, Tyr-MIF-1, naloxone and Î²-funaltrexamine on body rotation-induced analgesia in the meadow vole, Microtus pennsylvanicus. Peptides, 1989, 10, 493-497.	1.2	23
118	Absence of a hemispheric difference in seizure sensitivity and kindling rate in the rat brain. Physiology and Behavior, 1989, 45, 219-220.	1.0	6
119	Gamma radiation-induced conditioned taste aversions in rats: A comparison of the protective effects of area postrema lesions with differing doses of radiation. Physiology and Behavior, 1989, 46, 747-750.	1.0	7
120	Exposure to time varying magnetic fields associated with magnetic resonance imaging reduces fentanyl-induced analgesia in mice. Bioelectromagnetics, 1988, 9, 167-174.	0.9	16
121	Magnetic fields inhibit opioid-mediated ?analgesic? behaviours of the terrestrial snail,Cepaea nemoralis. Journal of Comparative Physiology A: Neuroethology, Sensory, Neural, and Behavioral Physiology, 1988, 162, 551-558.	0.7	46
122	Inhibitory effects of acute exposure to low-intensity 60-Hz magnetic fields on electrically kindled seizures in rats. Brain Research, 1988, 442, 255-260.	1.1	49
123	Day-night rhythms of opioid and non-opioid stress-induced analgesia: differential inhibitory effects of exposure to magnetic fields. Pain, 1988, 32, 223-229.	2.0	32
124	Body-rotation induced analgesia in male mice: Effects of duration and type of rotation procedure. Brain Research Bulletin, 1988, 21, 967-972.	1.4	16
125	Clinical and Applied Aspects of Magnetic Field Exposure: Possible Role for the Endogenous Opioid Systems. Journal of Bioelectricity, 1988, 7, 189-208.	0.7	24
126	Morphine-induced analgesia and exposure to low-intensity 60-Hz magnetic fields: inhibition of nocturnal analgesia in mice is a function of magnetic field intensity. Brain Research, 1987, 418, 356-360.	1.1	46

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127	Magnetic fields and stress: Day-night differences. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1987, 11, 279-286.	2.5	13
128	Attenuation of morphine-induced analgesia in mice by exposure to magnetic resonance imaging: Separate effects of the static, radiofrequency and time-varying magnetic fields. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 1987, 5, 9-14.	1.0	52
129	Calcium channel involvement in magnetic field inhibition of morphine-induced analgesia. Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology, 1987, 336, 308-15.	1.4	64
130	Automated multivariate measurement of spontaneous motor activity in mice: Time course and reliabilities of the behavioral measures. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1987, 27, 565-568.	1.3	39
131	Magnetic fields differentially inhibit mu, delta, kappa and sigma opiate-induced analgesia in mice. Peptides, 1986, 7, 449-453.	1.2	51
132	The effects of flavor preexposure and test interval on conditioned taste aversions in rats. Bulletin of the Psychonomic Society, 1986, 24, 219-221.	0.2	24
133	Magnetic field inhibition of morphine-induced analgesia and behavioral activity in mice: Evidence for involvement of calcium ions. Brain Research, 1986, 379, 30-38.	1.1	85
134	Behavioral effects of exposure to Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging: I. Open-field behavior and passive avoidance learning in rats. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 1986, 4, 275-280.	1.0	44
135	Motor activity changes and conditioned taste aversions induced by administration of scopolamine in rats: Role of the area postrema. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1986, 25, 269-276.	1.3	26
136	Behavioral effects of exposure to nuclear magnetic resonance imaging: II. Spatial memory tests. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 1986, 4, 281-284.	1.0	40
137	Stress-induced opioid analgesia and activity in mice: Inhibitory influences of exposure to magnetic fields. Psychopharmacology, 1986, 89, 440-443.	1.5	63
138	The principle of aggregation in psychobiological correlational research: An example from the open-field test. Learning and Behavior, 1985, 13, 339-344.	3.4	39
139	Magnetic fields inhibit opioid-induced feeding in the slug, Limax maximus. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1985, 23, 727-730.	1.3	17
140	Exposure to nuclear magnetic resonance imaging procedure attenuates morphine-induced analgesia in mice. Life Sciences, 1985, 37, 1507-1514.	2.0	44
141	Tolerance to morphine-induced analgesia in mice: Magnetic fields function as environmental specific cues and reduce tolerance development. Life Sciences, 1985, 37, 1125-1135.	2.0	35
142	Some behavioral factors related to the effects of cold-restraint stress in rats: A factor analyticâ€"multiple regression approach. Physiology and Behavior, 1985, 34, 935-941.	1.0	12
143	Magnetic fields as environmental specific cues for morphine-induced analgesia: Interactions with tolerance development. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1985, 9, 713-716.	2.5	4
144	Taste aversions conditioned with multiple exposures to gamma radiation: Abolition by area postrema lesions in rats. Brain Research, 1985, 346, 1-7.	1.1	37

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145	Magnetic fields abolish the enhanced nocturnal analgesic response to morphine in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1984, 32, 261-264.	1.0	80
146	Motion sickness in quail: Body-rotation-induced conditioned fluid aversions in C. coturnix japonica.. Journal of Comparative Psychology (Washington, D C: 1983), 1984, 98, 189-193.	0.3	11
147	Area postrema lesions in rats enhance the magnitude of body rotation-induced conditioned taste aversions. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1983, 38, 82-96.	2.3	60
148	Geophysical Variables and Behavior: XI. Open-Field Behaviors in Young Rats Exposed to an ELF Rotating Magnetic Field. Psychological Reports, 1983, 52, 343-349.	0.9	41
149	Defecation as an index of motion sickness in the rat. Physiological Psychology, 1982, 10, 355-360.	0.8	40
150	Acute hyperkinesia after hypothalamic lesions: A comparison of the time course, level, and type of hyperkinesia induced by ventromedial and lateral hypothalamic lesions in rats. Experimental Neurology, 1980, 67, 346-362.	2.0	5
151	Ventromedial hypothalamic lesions and stomach ulcers: Reduction by non-nutritive bulk ingested in the post lesion period. Physiology and Behavior, 1980, 24, 1125-1131.	1.0	2
152	A simple method of monitoring licking responses that is compatible with electrophysiological recording. Physiology and Behavior, 1980, 24, 801-803.	1.0	2
153	Development of acute feeding disorders, hyperactivity, and stomach pathology after medial and lateral hypothalamic lesions in rats. Physiological Psychology, 1980, 8, 77-87.	0.8	10
154	Relationship of some open-field behaviors to amygdaloid kindled convulsions in Wistar rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1979, 23, 809-812.	1.0	7
155	Bird orientation and the geomagnetic field: A review. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1978, 2, 255-270.	2.9	68
156	Kindling rates in Wistar rats: An analysis of individual differences. Physiology and Behavior, 1978, 20, 205-207.	1.0	8
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