Cheryl A Frye

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

223 papers	14,861 citations	15504 65 h-index	22832 112 g-index
223 all docs	223 docs citations	223 times ranked	10044 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The use of the elevated plus maze as an assay of anxiety-related behavior in rodents. Nature Protocols, 2007, 2, 322-328.	12.0	2,116
2	Estrous cycle and sex differences in performance on anxiety tasks coincide with increases in hippocampal progesterone and 3Î±,5Î±-THP. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2000, 67, 587-596.	2.9	421
3	A Review and Update of Mechanisms of Estrogen in the Hippocampus and Amygdala for Anxiety and Depression Behavior. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 31, 1097-1111.	5.4	416
4	Withdrawal from 3Î±-OH-5Î±-Pregnan-20-One Using a Pseudopregnancy Model Alters the Kinetics of Hippocampal GABA_A-Gated Current and Increases the GABA_AReceptor Î±4 Subunit in Association with Increased Anxiety. Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 18, 5275-5284.	3.6	334
5	Estrus-associated decrements in a water maze task are limited to acquisition. Physiology and Behavior, 1995, 57, 5-14.	2.1	263
6	Changes in Progesterone Metabolites in the Hippocampus Can Modulate Open Field and Forced Swim Test Behavior of Proestrous Rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2002, 41, 306-315.	2.1	245
7	Estrogens and progestins enhance spatial learning of intact and ovariectomized rats in the object placement task. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 88, 208-216.	1.9	218
8	Ovarian steroids enhance object recognition in naturally cycling and ovariectomized, hormone-primed rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2006, 86, 35-46.	1.9	216
9	ERÎ²-Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators Produce Antianxiety Behavior when Administered Systemically to Ovariectomized Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 1598-1609.	5.4	209
10	Testosterone increases analgesia, anxiolysis, and cognitive performance of male rats. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 1, 371-381.	2.0	206
11	Progesterone metabolites, effective at the GABAA receptor complex, attenuate pain sensitivity in rats. Brain Research, 1994, 643, 194-203.	2.2	194
12	The role of neurosteroids and non-genomic effects of progestins and androgens in mediating sexual receptivity of rodents. Brain Research Reviews, 2001, 37, 201-222.	9.0	190
13	Antidepressant effects of ERÎ²-selective estrogen receptor modulators in the forced swim test. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 523-529.	2.9	168
14	Hormonal milieu affects tailflick latency in female rats and may be attenuated by access to sucrose. Physiology and Behavior, 1992, 52, 699-706.	2.1	158
15	Responses to Laboratory Psychosocial Stress in Postpartum Women. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2001, 63, 814-821.	2.0	158
16	The neurosteroids, progesterone and 3Î±,5Î±-THP, enhance sexual motivation, receptivity, and proceptivity in female rats. Brain Research, 1998, 808, 72-83.	2.2	154
17	Estrogen and/or Progesterone Administered Systemically or to the Amygdala Can Have Anxiety-, Fear-, and Pain-Reducing Effects in Ovariectomized Rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2004, 118, 306-313.	1.2	151
18	Testosterone's Analgesic, Anxiolytic, and Cognitive-Enhancing Effects May Be Due in Part to Actions of Its 5Î±-Reduced Metabolites in the Hippocampus.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2004, 118, 1352-1364.	1.2	146

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19	Administration of estrogen receptor beta-specific selective estrogen receptor modulators to the hippocampus decrease anxiety and depressive behavior of ovariectomized rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2007, 86, 407-414.	2.9	145
20	Behavioral effects of 3Î±-androstanediol I: modulation of sexual receptivity and promotion of GABA-stimulated chloride flux. Behavioural Brain Research, 1996, 79, 109-118.	2.2	144
21	Antianxiety and Antidepressive Behavior Produced by Physiological Estradiol Regimen may be Modulated by Hypothalamicâ€"Pituitaryâ€"Adrenal Axis Activity. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 1288-1301.	5.4	142
22	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. Behavioural Brain Research, 2009, 196, 254-260.	2.2	136
23	Testosterone's anti-anxiety and analgesic effects may be due in part to actions of its 5Î±-reduced metabolites in the hippocampus. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2005, 30, 418-430.	2.7	132
24	Effect of prenatal stress and gonadal hormone condition on depressive behaviors of female and male rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2003, 44, 319-326.	2.1	128
25	Activation of peripheral mitochondrial benzodiazepine receptors in the hippocampus stimulates allopregnanolone synthesis and produces anxiolytic-like effects in the rat. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 151, 64-71.	3.1	122
26	Reduced metabolites mediate neuroprotective effects of progesterone in the adult rat hippocampus. The synthetic progestin medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera) is not neuroprotective. Journal of Neurobiology, 2006, 66, 916-928.	3.6	121
27	Seizure exacerbation associated with inhibition of progesterone metabolism. Annals of Neurology, 2003, 53, 390-391.	5.3	120
28	Progesterone enhances motor, anxiolytic, analgesic, and antidepressive behavior of wild-type mice, but not those deficient in type 1 5Î±-reductase. Brain Research, 2004, 1004, 116-124.	2.2	117
29	Androgen Administration to Aged Male Mice Increases Anti-Anxiety Behavior and Enhances Cognitive Performance. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 1049-1061.	5.4	115
30	Estrous cycle, pregnancy, and parity enhance performance of rats in object recognition or object placement tasks. Reproduction, 2008, 136, 105-115.	2.6	112
31	Estrogen action: A historic perspective on the implications of considering alternative approaches. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 99, 151-162.	2.1	111
32	Estradiol or diarylpropionitrile administration to wild type, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice enhances performance in the object recognition and object placement tasks. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2008, 89, 513-521.	1.9	110
33	Estradiol or diarylpropionitrile decrease anxiety-like behavior of wildtype, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2008, 122, 974-981.	1.2	106
34	Androgens with activity at estrogen receptor beta have anxiolytic and cognitive-enhancing effects in male rats and mice. Hormones and Behavior, 2008, 54, 726-734.	2.1	105
35	ERÎ²-selective SERMs produce mnemonic-enhancing effects in the inhibitory avoidance and water maze tasks. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2006, 85, 183-191.	1.9	102
36	Anti-seizure effects of progesterone and 3Î±,5Î±-THP in kainic acid and perforant pathway models of epilepsy. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2000, 25, 407-420.	2.7	101

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37	Chronic estradiol replacement to aged female rats reduces anxiety-like and depression-like behavior and enhances cognitive performance. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, 909-916.	2.7	97
38	Estradiol reduces anxiety- and depression-like behavior of aged female mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 99, 169-174.	2.1	97
39	Seizure Activity Is Increased in Endocrine States Characterized by Decline in Endogenous Levels of the Neurosteroid 3Î±,5Î±-THP. Neuroendocrinology, 1998, 68, 272-280.	2.5	95
40	Differential Effects of Antiepileptic Drugs on Sexual Function and Reproductive Hormones in Men with Epilepsy: Interim Analysis of a Comparison between Lamotrigine and Enzyme-inducing Antiepileptic Drugs. Epilepsia, 2004, 45, 764-768.	5.1	92
41	Behavioral effects of 3a-androstanediol II: Hypothalamic and preoptic area actions via a GABAergic mechanism. Behavioural Brain Research, 1996, 79, 119-130.	2.2	91
42	ANDROGENIC NEUROSTEROIDS: ANTI-SEIZURE EFFECTS IN AN ANIMAL MODEL OF EPILEPSY. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1998, 23, 385-399.	2.7	89
43	The Role of Neurosteroids and Nongenomic Effects of Progestins in the Ventral Tegmental Area in Mediating Sexual Receptivity of Rodents. Hormones and Behavior, 2001, 40, 226-233.	2.1	88
44	Progestins influence motivation, reward, conditioning, stress, and/or response to drugs of abuse. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2007, 86, 209-219.	2.9	88
45	Social isolation stress during the third week of life has age-dependent effects on spatial learning in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 128, 153-160.	2.2	86
46	5Î±-reduced androgens may have actions in the hippocampus to enhance cognitive performance of male rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2004, 29, 1019-1027.	2.7	86
47	Allopregnanolone Levels and Symptom Improvement in Severe Premenstrual Syndrome. Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology, 2002, 22, 516-520.	1.4	85
48	Depression-like behavior of aged male and female mice is ameliorated with administration of testosterone or its metabolites. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 97, 266-269.	2.1	84
49	Hippocampal 3Î±,5Î±-THP may alter depressive behavior of pregnant and lactating rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 531-540.	2.9	81
50	Mnemonic effects of testosterone and its 5Î±-reduced metabolites in the conditioned fear and inhibitory avoidance tasks. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 559-568.	2.9	81
51	Sex differences in salivary cortisol in response to acute stressors among healthy participants, in recreational or pathological gamblers, and in those with posttraumatic stress disorder. Hormones and Behavior, 2010, 57, 35-45.	2.1	81
52	Posttraining androgens' enhancement of cognitive performance is temporally distinct from androgens' increases in affective behavior. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 1, 172-182.	2.0	80
53	Neonatal isolation alters stress hormone and mesolimbic dopamine release in juvenile rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 77-85.	2.9	79
54	Testosterone's metabolism in the hippocampus may mediate its anti-anxiety effects in male rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 473-481.	2.9	77

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55	Androgensâ€™ effects to enhance learning may be mediated in part through actions at estrogen receptor-Î² in the hippocampus. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 87, 78-85.	1.9	77
56	Neurosteroidsâ€™ effects and mechanisms for social, cognitive, emotional, and physical functions. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2009, 34, S143-S161.	2.7	77
57	Inhibiting progesterone metabolism in the hippocampus of rats in behavioral estrus decreases anxiolytic behaviors and enhances exploratory and antinociceptive behaviors. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 1, 287-296.	2.0	76
58	The Neurosteroids DHEA and DHEAS May Influence Cognitive Performance by Altering Affective State. Physiology and Behavior, 1999, 66, 85-92.	2.1	74
59	Menstrual cycle and dietary restraint influence taste preferences in young women. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 55, 561-567.	2.1	73
60	Progestins Can Have a Membrane-Mediated Action in Rat Midbrain for Facilitation of Sexual Receptivity. Hormones and Behavior, 1996, 30, 682-691.	2.1	73
61	Intrahippocampal administration of an androgen receptor antagonist, flutamide, can increase anxiety-like behavior in intact and DHT-replaced male rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2006, 50, 216-222.	2.1	72
62	An overview of oral contraceptives. Neurology, 2006, 66, S29-36.	1.1	71
63	Progesterone Reduces Pentylenetetrazol-Induced Ictal Activity of Wild-Type Mice But Not Those Deficient in Type I 5Î±-Reductase. Epilepsia, 2002, 43, 14-17.	5.1	70
64	Sexual experience of male rats influences anxiety-like behavior and androgen levels. Physiology and Behavior, 2007, 92, 443-453.	2.1	69
65	Effects of paced and non-paced mating stimulation on plasma progesterone, 3Î±-diol and corticosterone. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1996, 21, 431-439.	2.7	68
66	Self-reported dietary restraint is associated with elevated levels of salivary cortisol. Appetite, 2002, 38, 13-17.	3.7	68
67	The nitric oxide synthase inhibitor 7-nitroindazole displays enhanced anxiolytic efficacy without tolerance in rats following subchronic administration. Neuropharmacology, 1998, 37, 899-904.	4.1	67
68	Effects of progesterone administration and APPswe+PSEN1Î”e9 mutation for cognitive performance of mid-aged mice. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2008, 89, 17-26.	1.9	66
69	Progesterone has rapid and membrane effects in the facilitation of female mouse sexual behavior. Brain Research, 1999, 815, 259-269.	2.2	65
70	Estradiol to aged female or male mice improves learning in inhibitory avoidance and water maze tasks. Brain Research, 2005, 1036, 101-108.	2.2	65
71	Progestogens and estrogen influence impulsive burying and avoidant freezing behavior of naturally cycling and ovariectomized rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2009, 93, 337-342.	2.9	65
72	Gonadal, adrenal, and neuroactive steroids' role in ictal activity. Brain Research, 2004, 1000, 8-18.	2.2	64

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73	Inhibiting 5Î±-reductase in the amygdala attenuates antianxiety and antidepressive behavior of naturally receptive and hormone-primed ovariectomized rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 186, 302-311.	3.1	64
74	Estradiol decreases anxiety behavior and enhances inhibitory avoidance and gestational stress produces opposite effects. Stress, 2007, 10, 251-260.	1.8	64
75	Some rewarding effects of androgens may be mediated by actions of its 5Î±-reduced metabolite 3Î±-androstanediol. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2007, 86, 354-367.	2.9	64
76	Enhancing effects of estrogen on inhibitory avoidance performance may be in part independent of intracellular estrogen receptors in the hippocampus. Brain Research, 2002, 956, 285-293.	2.2	63
77	Rapid and estrogen receptor beta mediated actions in the hippocampus mediate some functional effects of estrogen. Steroids, 2008, 73, 997-1007.	1.8	63
78	Prenatal stress reduces the effectiveness of the neurosteroid 3?,5?-THP to block kainic-acid-induced seizures. Developmental Psychobiology, 1999, 34, 227-234.	1.6	62
79	Finasteride Blocks the Reduction in Ictal Activity Produced by Exogenous Estrous Cyclicity. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2008, 10, 291-296.	2.6	62
80	The testosterone metabolite and neurosteroid 3Î±-androstanediol may mediate the effects of testosterone on conditioned place preference. Brain Research Reviews, 2001, 37, 162-171.	9.0	60
81	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. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2008, 90, 171-177.	1.9	60
82	Estrogen has mnemonic-enhancing effects in the inhibitory avoidance task. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 551-558.	2.9	59
83	Engaging in paced mating, but neither exploratory, anti-anxiety, nor social behavior, increases 5Î±-reduced progestin concentrations in midbrain, hippocampus, striatum, and cortex. Reproduction, 2007, 133, 663-674.	2.6	58
84	Endogenous levels of 5 alpha-reduced progestins and androgens in fetal vs. adult rat brains. Developmental Brain Research, 1999, 115, 17-24.	1.7	57
85	3Î±-androstanediol, but not testosterone, attenuates age-related decrements in cognitive, anxiety, and depressive behavior of male rats. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2010, 2, 15.	3.4	55
86	Antisense Oligodeoxynucleotides for Estrogen Receptor-Î² and Î± Attenuate Estradiol's Modulation of Affective and Sexual Behavior, Respectively. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 431-440.	5.4	54
87	GABAA, D1, and D5, but not progestin receptor, antagonist and anti-sense oligonucleotide infusions to the ventral tegmental area of cycling rats and hamsters attenuate lordosis. Behavioural Brain Research, 1999, 103, 23-34.	2.2	53
88	Estrogen-priming can enhance progesterone's anti-seizure effects in part by increasing hippocampal levels of allopregnanolone. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2005, 81, 907-916.	2.9	51
89	Chapter 3 Hormonal Influences on Seizures. International Review of Neurobiology, 2008, 83, 27-77.	2.0	51
90	Immune stress in late pregnant rats decreases length of gestation and fecundity, and alters later cognitive and affective behaviour of surviving pre-adolescent offspring. Stress, 2011, 14, 652-664.	1.8	51

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91	Differences in affective behaviors and hippocampal allopregnanolone levels in adult rats of lines selectively bred for infantile vocalizations. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 159, 301-311.	2.2	50
92	Testosterone reduces pentylenetetrazole-induced ictal activity of wildtype mice but not those deficient in type I 5Î±-reductase. Brain Research, 2001, 918, 182-186.	2.2	49
93	Central allopregnanolone is increased in rat pups in response to repeated, short episodes of neonatal isolation. Developmental Brain Research, 2000, 124, 133-136.	1.7	48
94	Chronic administration of androgens with actions at estrogen receptor beta have anti-anxiety and cognitive-enhancing effects in male rats. Age, 2009, 31, 191-198.	3.0	47
95	Chronic anabolic-androgenic steroid treatment affects brain gabaa receptor-gated chloride ion transport. Life Sciences, 1996, 58, 573-583.	4.3	45
96	Progesterone enhances performance of aged mice in cortical or hippocampal tasks. Neuroscience Letters, 2008, 437, 116-120.	2.1	45
97	Corticosteroid and neurosteroid dysregulation in an animal model of autism, BTBR mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 100, 264-267.	2.1	45
98	The neurosteroid, 3Î±-androstanediol, prevents inhibitory avoidance deficits and pyknotic cells in the granule layer of the dentate gyrus induced by adrenalectomy in rats. Brain Research, 2000, 855, 166-170.	2.2	44
99	Androgens in the hippocampus can alter, and be altered by, ictal activity. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 483-493.	2.9	44
100	Effects of two estradiol regimens on anxiety and depressive behaviors and trophic effects in peripheral tissues in a rodent model. Gender Medicine, 2009, 6, 300-311.	1.4	44
101	Androgens Are Neuroprotective in the Dentate Gyrus of Adrenalectomized Female Rats. Stress, 2000, 3, 185-194.	1.8	42
102	3Î±,5Î±-THP: a potential plasma neurosteroid biomarker in Alzheimer's disease and perhaps non-Alzheimer's dementia. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 186, 481-485.	3.1	42
103	Juvenile offspring of rats exposed to restraint stress in late gestation have impaired cognitive performance and dysregulated progestogen formation. Stress, 2011, 14, 23-32.	1.8	42
104	5Î±-reduced progesterone metabolites are essential in hamster VTA for sexual receptivity. Life Sciences, 1994, 54, 653-659.	4.3	41
105	Prenatal stress suppresses rat pup ultrasonic vocalization and myoclonic twitching in response to separation. , 1999, 34, 205-215.		41
106	Allopregnanolone levels and seizure frequency in progesterone-treated women with epilepsy. Neurology, 2014, 83, 345-348.	1.1	40
107	Progestins' actions in the VTA to facilitate lordosis involve dopamine-like type 1 and 2 receptors. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 405-418.	2.9	39
108	Menstrual cycle and sex differences influence salt preference. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 55, 193-197.	2.1	38

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109	Novel receptor targets for production and action of allopregnanolone in the central nervous system: a focus on pregnane xenobiotic receptor. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2014, 8, 106.	3.7	38
110	Anti-sense oligonucleotides, for progestin receptors in the VMH and glutamic acid decarboxylase in the VTA, attenuate progesterone-induced lordosis in hamsters and rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2000, 115, 55-64.	2.2	37
111	Prenatal Stress Alters Reproductive Responses of Rats in Behavioral Estrus and Paced Mating of Hormone-Primed Rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2002, 42, 472-483.	2.1	36
112	Differential Effects of Antiepileptic Drugs on Neuroactive Steroids in Men with Epilepsy. Epilepsia, 2006, 47, 1945-1948.	5.1	36
113	Progestin Concentrations Are Increased following Paced Mating in Midbrain, Hippocampus, Diencephalon, and Cortex of Rats in Behavioral Estrus, but Only in Midbrain of Diestrous Rats. Neuroendocrinology, 2006, 83, 336-347.	2.5	36
114	Type 1 5Î±-reductase may be required for estrous cycle changes in affective behaviors of female mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 226, 376-380.	2.2	36
115	Anti-nociception following exposure to trimethylthiazoline, peripheral or intra-amygdala estrogen and/or progesterone. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 144, 77-85.	2.2	35
116	Progestins in the Hippocampus of Female Rats Have Antiseizure Effects in a Pentylenetetrazole Seizure Model. Epilepsia, 2004, 45, 1531-1538.	5.1	35
117	Effects and Mechanisms of 3Î±,5Î±,-THP on Emotion, Motivation, and Reward Functions Involving Pregnane Xenobiotic Receptor. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2011, 5, 136.	2.8	35
118	Olanzapineâ€™s effects to reduce fear and anxiety and enhance social interactions coincide with increased progestin concentrations of ovariectomized rats. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2003, 28, 657-673.	2.7	34
119	Androgensâ€™ performance-enhancing effects in the inhibitory avoidance and water maze tasks may involve actions at intracellular androgen receptors in the dorsal hippocampus. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2007, 87, 201-208.	1.9	33
120	Progestins influence performance on cognitive tasks independent of changes in affective behavior. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 28, 550-563.	1.3	33
121	Infusion of 3Î±,5Î±-THP to the pontine reticular formation attenuates PTZ-induced seizures. Brain Research, 2000, 881, 98-102.	2.2	32
122	Fluoxetine May Influence Lordosis of Rats through Effects on Midbrain 3Î±,5Î±-THP Concentrations. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 1007, 37-41.	3.8	32
123	Lordosis of Rats Is Modified by Neurosteroidogenic Effects of Membrane Benzodiazepine Receptors in the Ventral Tegmental Area. Neuroendocrinology, 2003, 77, 71-82.	2.5	32
124	Estradiol-Induced Conditioned Place Preference may Require Actions at Estrogen Receptors in the Nucleus Accumbens. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 522-530.	5.4	32
125	Conjugated equine estrogen enhances rats' cognitive, anxiety, and social behavior. NeuroReport, 2008, 19, 789-792.	1.2	32
126	Effects and mechanisms of progestogens and androgens in ictal activity. Epilepsia, 2010, 51, 135-140.	5.1	32

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127	II. Cognitive performance of middle-aged female rats is influenced by capacity to metabolize progesterone in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. Brain Research, 2011, 1379, 149-163.	2.2	32
128	Infusions of 3Î±,5Î±-THP to the VTA enhance exploratory, anti-anxiety, social, and sexual behavior and increase levels of 3Î±,5Î±-THP in midbrain, hippocampus, diencephalon, and cortex of female rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 187, 88-99.	2.2	31
129	Progesterone-facilitated lordosis of estradiol-primed mice is attenuated by knocking down expression of membrane progestin receptors in the midbrain. Steroids, 2014, 81, 17-25.	1.8	31
130	Testosterone enhances aggression of wild-type mice but not those deficient in type I 5Î±-reductase. Brain Research, 2002, 948, 165-170.	2.2	30
131	Parity and estrogen-administration alter affective behavior of ovariectomized rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2008, 93, 351-356.	2.1	30
132	Membrane actions of progestins at dopamine type 1-like and GABAA receptors involve downstream signal transduction pathways. Steroids, 2008, 73, 906-913.	1.8	30
133	Administration of estrogen to ovariectomized rats promotes conditioned place preference and produces moderate levels of estrogen in the nucleus accumbens. Brain Research, 2006, 1067, 209-215.	2.2	29
134	Progesterone enhances learning and memory of aged wildtype and progestin receptor knockout mice. Neuroscience Letters, 2010, 472, 38-42.	2.1	29
135	Progesterone, compared to medroxyprogesterone acetate, to C57BL/6, but not 5Î±-reductase mutant, mice enhances object recognition and placement memory and is associated with higher BDNF levels in the hippocampus and cortex. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 551, 53-57.	2.1	29
136	Perforant path stimulation in rats produces seizures, loss of hippocampal neurons, and a deficit in spatial mapping which are reduced by prior MK-801. Behavioural Brain Research, 2000, 107, 59-69.	2.2	28
137	Increasing 3Î±,5Î±-THP following inhibition of neurosteroid biosynthesis in the ventral tegmental area reinstates anti-anxiety, social, and sexual behavior of naturally receptive rats. Reproduction, 2009, 137, 119-128.	2.6	28
138	The Steroidogenesis Inhibitor Finasteride Reduces the Response to Both Stressful and Rewarding Stimuli. Biomolecules, 2019, 9, 749.	4.0	28
139	Progesterone and 3Î±,5Î±-THP enhance sexual receptivity in mice.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 1118-1128.	1.2	27
140	In the Ventral Tegmental Area, G-Proteins and cAMP Mediate the Neurosteroid 3Î±,5Î±-THPâ€™s Actions at Dopamine Type 1 Receptors for Lordosis of Rats. Neuroendocrinology, 2004, 80, 233-243.	2.5	27
141	Intravenous progesterone elicits a more rapid induction of lordosis in rats than does SKF38393. Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 28, 99-109.	1.3	27
142	3Î±,5Î±-THP mediates progestins' effects to protect against adrenalectomy-induced cell death in the dentate gyrus of female and male rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2004, 78, 505-512.	2.9	26
143	Progesterone attenuates depressive behavior of younger and older adult C57/BL6, wildtype, and progesterone receptor knockout mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 99, 525-531.	2.9	26
144	Progestin-facilitated lordosis of hamsters may involve dopamine-like type 1 receptors in the ventral tegmental area. Behavioural Brain Research, 2005, 161, 1-7.	2.2	25

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145	Exploratory, anti-anxiety, social, and sexual behaviors of rats in behavioral estrus is attenuated with inhibition of 3Î±,5Î±-THP formation in the midbrain ventral tegmental area. Behavioural Brain Research, 2008, 193, 269-276.	2.2	25
146	Prenatal stress produces deficits in socio-sexual behavior of cycling, but not hormone-primed, Longâ€"Evans rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 53-60.	2.9	24
147	Taste preferences and sensory perceptions in female varsity swimmers. Appetite, 1995, 24, 25-36.	3.7	23
148	Role of androgens in epilepsy. Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, 2006, 6, 1061-1075.	2.8	23
149	Gestational Exposure to Variable Stressors Produces Decrements in Cognitive and Neural Development of Juvenile Male and Female Rats. Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, 2011, 11, 1706-1713.	2.1	23
150	Actions at GABAA receptors in the hippocampus may mediate some antiseizure effects of progestins. Epilepsy and Behavior, 2005, 6, 320-327.	1.7	22
151	In the ventral tegmental area, progestins have actions at D1 receptors for lordosis of hamsters and rats that involve GABAA receptors. Hormones and Behavior, 2006, 50, 332-337.	2.1	22
152	Low doses of cocaine decrease, and high doses increase, anxiety-like behavior and brain progestogen levels among intact rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2010, 57, 474-480.	2.1	22
153	Divergent mechanisms for trophic actions of estrogens in the brain and peripheral tissues. Brain Research, 2011, 1379, 119-136.	2.2	22
154	Gestational or acute restraint in adulthood reduces levels of 5Î±-reduced testosterone metabolites in the hippocampus and produces behavioral inhibition of adult male rats. Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience, 2012, 6, 40.	3.7	22
155	Membrane progestin receptors in the midbrain ventral tegmental area are required for progesterone-facilitated lordosis of rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2013, 64, 539-545.	2.1	22
156	In the ventral tegmental area picrotoxin blocks FGIN 1-27-induced increases in sexual behavior of rats and hamsters. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 178, 174-182.	3.1	21
157	Early postnatal stimulation alters pregnane neurosteroids in the hippocampus. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 186, 343-350.	3.1	21
158	Progesterone reduces depression-like behavior in a murine model of Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. Age, 2009, 31, 143-153.	3.0	21
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