

Cheryl A Frye

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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223
papers

14,861
citations

17776

65
h-index

25983

112
g-index

223
all docs

223
docs citations

223
times ranked

10989
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pregnant women with more seizures have lower allopregnanolone concentrations. <i>Epilepsy Research</i> , 2021, 177, 106778.	0.8	3
2	Central Actions of 3Î±,5Î±-THP Involving NMDA and GABAA Receptors Regulate Affective and Sexual Behavior of Female Rats. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 11.	1.0	3
3	Mating Enhances Expression of Hormonal and Trophic Factors in the Midbrain of Female Rats. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 21.	1.0	1
4	Learning and the Lifespan: Whatâ€™s Sex Got to Do With It?. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2020, 14, 216.	1.4	2
5	Progesterone's Effects on Cognitive Performance of Male Mice Are Independent of Progestin Receptors but Relate to Increases in GABAA Activity in the Hippocampus and Cortex. <i>Frontiers in Endocrinology</i> , 2020, 11, 552805.	1.5	6
6	Prenatal resident-intruder stress decreases levels of allopregnanolone in the cortex, hypothalamus, and midbrain of males, and increases levels in the hippocampus and cerebellum of female, juvenile rat offspring. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2020, 12, 100214.	1.9	3
7	Advances in Knowledge of Androgens: How Intentional and Accidental Neurosteroid Changes Inform Us of Their Action and Role. <i>Current Sexual Health Reports</i> , 2020, 12, 209-220.	0.4	0
8	The Steroidogenesis Inhibitor Finasteride Reduces the Response to Both Stressful and Rewarding Stimuli. <i>Biomolecules</i> , 2019, 9, 749.	1.8	28
9	Effects of non-contingent cocaine on 3 alpha-androstenediol. II. Disruption of lordosis of proestrous rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 203, 113-119.	1.0	4
10	Effects of non-contingent cocaine on 3alpha-androstenediol. I. Disruption of male sexual behavior. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 203, 120-127.	1.0	5
11	Research Brief: Self-Reports of a Constellation of Persistent Antiandrogenic, Estrogenic, Physical, and Psychological Effects of Finasteride Usage Among Men. <i>American Journal of Men's Health</i> , 2018, 12, 900-906.	0.7	13
12	Progestogensâ€™ effects and mechanisms for object recognition memory across the lifespan. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2015, 294, 50-61.	1.2	9
13	Novel receptor targets for production and action of allopregnanolone in the central nervous system: a focus on pregnane xenobiotic receptor. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 106.	1.8	38
14	The pregnane xenobiotic receptor, a prominent liver factor, has actions in the midbrain for neurosteroid synthesis and behavioral/neural plasticity of female rats. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 60.	1.2	14
15	Allopregnanolone levels and seizure frequency in progesterone-treated women with epilepsy. <i>Neurology</i> , 2014, 83, 345-348.	1.5	40
16	Neurochemical and behavioral effects of chronic unpredictable stress. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 25, 557-566.	0.8	13
17	Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals. <i>Vitamins and Hormones</i> , 2014, 94, 41-98.	0.7	12
18	Progesterone-facilitated lordosis of estradiol-primed mice is attenuated by knocking down expression of membrane progestin receptors in the midbrain. <i>Steroids</i> , 2014, 81, 17-25.	0.8	31

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19	Female mice with deletion of Type One 5 α -reductase have reduced reproductive responding during proestrus and after hormone-priming. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2014, 122, 20-29.	1.3	12
20	Membrane progesterin receptors in the midbrain ventral tegmental area are required for progesterone-facilitated lordosis of rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2013, 64, 539-545.	1.0	22
21	Progesterone facilitates exploration, affective and social behaviors among wildtype, but not 5 α -reductase Type 1 mutant, mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 253, 232-239.	1.2	19
22	Progesterone, compared to medroxyprogesterone acetate, to C57BL/6, but not 5 α -reductase mutant, mice enhances object recognition and placement memory and is associated with higher BDNF levels in the hippocampus and cortex. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2013, 551, 53-57.	1.0	29
23	Type 1 5 α -reductase may be required for estrous cycle changes in affective behaviors of female mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2012, 226, 376-380.	1.2	36
24	Dissociating Behavioral, Autonomic, and Neuroendocrine Effects of Androgen Steroids in Animal Models. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2012, 829, 397-431.	0.4	6
25	Gestational or acute restraint in adulthood reduces levels of 5 α -reduced testosterone metabolites in the hippocampus and produces behavioral inhibition of adult male rats. <i>Frontiers in Cellular Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 6, 40.	1.8	22
26	Juvenile offspring of rats exposed to restraint stress in late gestation have impaired cognitive performance and dysregulated progesterone formation. <i>Stress</i> , 2011, 14, 23-32.	0.8	42
27	Prenatal Stress Alters Progesterone to Mediate Susceptibility to Sex-Typical, Stress-Sensitive Disorders, such as Drug Abuse: A Review. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 2, 52.	1.3	12
28	Progesterone attenuates depressive behavior of younger and older adult C57/BL6, wildtype, and progesterone receptor knockout mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2011, 99, 525-531.	1.3	26
29	II. Cognitive performance of middle-aged female rats is influenced by capacity to metabolize progesterone in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1379, 149-163.	1.1	32
30	I. Levels of 5 α -reduced progesterone metabolite in the midbrain account for variability in reproductive behavior of middle-aged female rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1379, 137-148.	1.1	11
31	Divergent mechanisms for trophic actions of estrogens in the brain and peripheral tissues. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1379, 119-136.	1.1	22
32	Effects of neurosteroid actions at N-methyl-d-aspartate and GABA _A receptors in the midbrain ventral tegmental area for anxiety-like and mating behavior of female rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 213, 93-103.	1.5	12
33	Progesterone, administered before kainic acid, prevents decrements in cognitive performance in the Morris Water Maze. <i>Developmental Neurobiology</i> , 2011, 71, 142-152.	1.5	17
34	Gestational Exposure to Variable Stressors Produces Decrements in Cognitive and Neural Development of Juvenile Male and Female Rats. <i>Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2011, 11, 1706-1713.	1.0	23
35	Progesterone reduces depressive behavior of young ovariectomized, aged progesterone receptor knockout, and aged wild type mice in the tail suspension test. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 25, 421-428.	2.0	15
36	Neurosteroids for a successful pregnancy. <i>Stress</i> , 2011, 14, 1-5.	0.8	14

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37	Immune stress in late pregnant rats decreases length of gestation and fecundity, and alters later cognitive and affective behaviour of surviving pre-adolescent offspring. <i>Stress</i> , 2011, 14, 652-664.	0.8	51
38	Effects and Mechanisms of $3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP on Emotion, Motivation, and Reward Functions Involving Pregnane Xenobiotic Receptor. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 5, 136.	1.4	35
39	The Vogel Punished Drinking Task as a Bioassay of Anxiety-Like Behavior of Mice. <i>Neuromethods</i> , 2011, , 143-158.	0.2	2
40	The Role of 3β -Hydroxy- 5α -Pregnan-20-One in Mediating the Development and/or Expression of Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders: Findings in Rodents Models and Clinical Populations. , 2011, , 367-404.		0
41	Conjugated equine estrogen, with medroxyprogesterone acetate, enhances formation of 5α -reduced progestogens and reduces anxiety-like behavior of middle-aged rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2010, 21, 530-539.	0.8	13
42	Mnemonic effects of progesterone to mice require formation of $3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2010, 21, 590-595.	0.6	18
43	Fluoxetine-Induced Decrements in Sexual Responses of Female Rats and Hamsters Are Reversed by $3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP. <i>Journal of Sexual Medicine</i> , 2010, 7, 2670-2680.	0.3	11
44	Effects and mechanisms of progestogens and androgens in ictal activity. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2010, 51, 135-140.	2.6	32
45	3β -androstenediol, but not testosterone, attenuates age-related decrements in cognitive, anxiety, and depressive behavior of male rats. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 2, 15.	1.7	55
46	Corticosteroid and neurosteroid dysregulation in an animal model of autism, BTBR mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 100, 264-267.	1.0	45
47	Progesterone enhances learning and memory of aged wildtype and progestin receptor knockout mice. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2010, 472, 38-42.	1.0	29
48	Infusions of anti-sense oligonucleotides for DARPP-32 to the ventral tegmental area reduce effects of progesterone- and a dopamine type 1-like receptor agonist to facilitate lordosis. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010, 206, 286-292.	1.2	13
49	Progesterone reduces hyperactivity of female and male dopamine transporter knockout mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010, 209, 59-65.	1.2	17
50	Estrogen action: A historic perspective on the implications of considering alternative approaches. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 151-162.	1.0	111
51	6-Hydroxydopamine lesions enhance progesterone-facilitated lordosis of rats and hamsters, independent of effects on motor behavior. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 218-224.	1.0	5
52	Estradiol reduces anxiety- and depression-like behavior of aged female mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2010, 99, 169-174.	1.0	97
53	Oxytocin and/or steroid hormone binding globulin infused into the ventral tegmental area modulates progesterone-mediated lordosis. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2010, 58, 44-49.	2.0	6
54	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. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2010, 57, 35-45.	1.0	81

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55	Low doses of cocaine decrease, and high doses increase, anxiety-like behavior and brain progesterone levels among intact rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2010, 57, 474-480.	1.0	22
56	Increasing $3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP following inhibition of neurosteroid biosynthesis in the ventral tegmental area reinstates anti-anxiety, social, and sexual behavior of naturally receptive rats. <i>Reproduction</i> , 2009, 137, 119-128.	1.1	28
57	Progesterone and estrogen influence impulsive burying and avoidant freezing behavior of naturally cycling and ovariectomized rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2009, 93, 337-342.	1.3	65
58	Infusions of bicuculline to the ventral tegmental area attenuates sexual, exploratory, and anti-anxiety behavior of proestrous rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2009, 93, 474-481.	1.3	16
59	Chronic estradiol replacement to aged female rats reduces anxiety-like and depression-like behavior and enhances cognitive performance. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 34, 909-916.	1.3	97
60	Neurosteroids' effects and mechanisms for social, cognitive, emotional, and physical functions. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2009, 34, S143-S161.	1.3	77
61	Progesterone can enhance consolidation and/or performance in spatial, object and working memory tasks in Long-Evans rats. <i>Animal Behaviour</i> , 2009, 78, 279-286.	0.8	20
62	Estradiol enhances sociosexual behavior and can have proliferative effects in ovariectomized rats. <i>Age</i> , 2009, 31, 221-229.	3.0	9
63	Chronic administration of androgens with actions at estrogen receptor beta have anti-anxiety and cognitive-enhancing effects in male rats. <i>Age</i> , 2009, 31, 119-126.	3.0	11
64	Progesterone reduces depression-like behavior in a murine model of Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Age</i> , 2009, 31, 143-153.	3.0	21
65	Chronic administration of androgens with actions at estrogen receptor beta have anti-anxiety and cognitive-enhancing effects in male rats. <i>Age</i> , 2009, 31, 191-198.	3.0	47
66	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. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 196, 254-260.	1.2	136
67	Estrogen increases latencies to seizures and levels of 5α -pregnan- 3β -ol-20-one in hippocampus of wild-type, but not 5α -reductase knockout, mice. <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2009, 16, 411-414.	0.9	13
68	Antiseizure effects of 3β -androstenediol and/or 17β -estradiol may involve actions at estrogen receptor β . <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2009, 16, 418-422.	0.9	15
69	Depression-like behavior of aged male and female mice is ameliorated with administration of testosterone or its metabolites. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2009, 97, 266-269.	1.0	84
70	Progesterone influence cognitive processes in aging. <i>Future Medicinal Chemistry</i> , 2009, 1, 1215-1231.	1.1	5
71	Effects of two estradiol regimens on anxiety and depressive behaviors and trophic effects in peripheral tissues in a rodent model. <i>Gender Medicine</i> , 2009, 6, 300-311.	1.4	44
72	Nociceptive and anxiety-like behavior in reproductively competent and reproductively senescent middle-aged rats. <i>Gender Medicine</i> , 2009, 6, 235-246.	1.4	13

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73	Trilostane exerts antidepressive effects among wild-type, but not estrogen receptor $\hat{1}^2$ knockout mice. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2009, 20, 1047-1050.	0.6	4
74	Using the Elevated Plus Maze as a Bioassay to Assess the Effects of Naturally Occurring and Exogenously Administered Compounds to Influence Anxiety-Related Behaviors of Mice. <i>Neuromethods</i> , 2009, , 225-246.	0.2	5
75	Effects of manipulating progesterone and NMDA receptors in the ventral tegmental area for lordosis of hamsters and rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 200, 71-80.	1.5	5
76	Finasteride Blocks the Reduction in Ictal Activity Produced by Exogenous Estrous Cyclicity. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 10, 291-296.	1.2	62
77	In the ventral tegmental area, progestogens' membrane-mediated actions for lordosis of rats involve the second-messenger phospholipase C. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1230, 218-223.	1.1	5
78	Progesterone enhances performance of aged mice in cortical or hippocampal tasks. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008, 437, 116-120.	1.0	45
79	Effects of progesterone administration and APP ^{swe} +PSEN1 ^{E9} mutation for cognitive performance of mid-aged mice. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 89, 17-26.	1.0	66
80	Estradiol or diarylpropionitrile administration to wild type, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice enhances performance in the object recognition and object placement tasks. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 89, 513-521.	1.0	110
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. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2008, 90, 171-177.	1.0	60
82	Parity and estrogen-administration alter affective behavior of ovariectomized rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2008, 93, 351-356.	1.0	30
83	Antiseizure effects of $5\hat{1}\pm$ -androstane- $3\hat{1}\pm,7\hat{1}^2$ -diol may be independent of actions at estrogen receptor $\hat{1}^2$. <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2008, 13, 32-35.	0.9	2
84	Androgens with activity at estrogen receptor beta have anxiolytic and cognitive-enhancing effects in male rats and mice. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2008, 54, 726-734.	1.0	105
85	Membrane actions of progestins at dopamine type 1-like and GABAA receptors involve downstream signal transduction pathways. <i>Steroids</i> , 2008, 73, 906-913.	0.8	30
86	Rapid and estrogen receptor beta mediated actions in the hippocampus mediate some functional effects of estrogen. <i>Steroids</i> , 2008, 73, 997-1007.	0.8	63
87	Activity of protein kinase C is important for $3\hat{1}\pm,5\hat{1}\pm$ -THP's actions at dopamine type 1-like and/or GABAA receptors in the ventral tegmental area for lordosis of rats. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2008, 77, 91-97.	1.4	10
88	Infusions of $3\hat{1}\pm,5\hat{1}\pm$ -THP to the VTA enhance exploratory, anti-anxiety, social, and sexual behavior and increase levels of $3\hat{1}\pm,5\hat{1}\pm$ -THP in midbrain, hippocampus, diencephalon, and cortex of female rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008, 187, 88-99.	1.2	31
89	Exploratory, anti-anxiety, social, and sexual behaviors of rats in behavioral estrus is attenuated with inhibition of $3\hat{1}\pm,5\hat{1}\pm$ -THP formation in the midbrain ventral tegmental area. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008, 193, 269-276.	1.2	25
90	Androgen Administration to Aged Male Mice Increases Anti-Anxiety Behavior and Enhances Cognitive Performance. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 1049-1061.	2.8	115

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91	Antisense Oligodeoxynucleotides for Estrogen Receptor- β and α Attenuate Estradiol's Modulation of Affective and Sexual Behavior, Respectively. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 431-440.	2.8	54
92	Estrous cycle, pregnancy, and parity enhance performance of rats in object recognition or object placement tasks. <i>Reproduction</i> , 2008, 136, 105-115.	1.1	112
93	Chapter 3 Hormonal Influences on Seizures. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2008, 83, 27-77.	0.9	51
94	Estradiol or diarylpropionitrile decrease anxiety-like behavior of wildtype, but not estrogen receptor beta knockout, mice.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 122, 974-981.	0.6	106
95	Oestrogen Effects in Olivo-Cerebellar and Hippocampal Circuits. <i>Novartis Foundation Symposium</i> , 2008, 230, 155-172.	1.2	10
96	Conjugated equine estrogen enhances rats' cognitive, anxiety, and social behavior. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2008, 19, 789-792.	0.6	32
97	The Role of Midbrain $3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP in Mediating Exploration, Anxiety, Social, and Reproductive Behavior. , 2008, , 449-482.		3
98	Estradiol-Induced Conditioned Place Preference may Require Actions at Estrogen Receptors in the Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 522-530.	2.8	32
99	Estradiol decreases anxiety behavior and enhances inhibitory avoidance and gestational stress produces opposite effects. <i>Stress</i> , 2007, 10, 251-260.	0.8	64
100	Engaging in paced mating, but neither exploratory, anti-anxiety, nor social behavior, increases 5α -reduced progesterin concentrations in midbrain, hippocampus, striatum, and cortex. <i>Reproduction</i> , 2007, 133, 663-674.	1.1	58
101	Sexual experience of male rats influences anxiety-like behavior and androgen levels. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2007, 92, 443-453.	1.0	69
102	Androgens' effects to enhance learning may be mediated in part through actions at estrogen receptor- β in the hippocampus. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 87, 78-85.	1.0	77
103	Androgens' performance-enhancing effects in the inhibitory avoidance and water maze tasks may involve actions at intracellular androgen receptors in the dorsal hippocampus. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 87, 201-208.	1.0	33
104	Estrogens and progestins enhance spatial learning of intact and ovariectomized rats in the object placement task. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007, 88, 208-216.	1.0	218
105	The use of the elevated plus maze as an assay of anxiety-related behavior in rodents. <i>Nature Protocols</i> , 2007, 2, 322-328.	5.5	2,116
106	Self-administration of 3β -androstane-20-one increases locomotion and analgesia and decreases aggressive behavior of male hamsters. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 415-421.	1.3	17
107	Administration of estrogen receptor beta-specific selective estrogen receptor modulators to the hippocampus decrease anxiety and depressive behavior of ovariectomized rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 407-414.	1.3	145
108	Progestins influence motivation, reward, conditioning, stress, and/or response to drugs of abuse. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 209-219.	1.3	88

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109	Some rewarding effects of androgens may be mediated by actions of its 5 α -reduced metabolite 3 α -androstenediol. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 354-367.	1.3	64
110	MK-801 infusions to the ventral tegmental area and ventromedial hypothalamus produce opposite effects on lordosis of hormone-primed rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2007, 86, 377-385.	1.3	19
111	Differential Effects of Antiepileptic Drugs on Neuroactive Steroids in Men with Epilepsy. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2006, 47, 1945-1948.	2.6	36
112	A Review and Update of Mechanisms of Estrogen in the Hippocampus and Amygdala for Anxiety and Depression Behavior. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 31, 1097-1111.	2.8	416
113	Progestins TM effects on sexual behaviour of female rats and hamsters involving D1 and GABAA receptors in the ventral tegmental area may be G-protein-dependent. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2006, 172, 286-293.	1.2	16
114	Intrahippocampal administration of an androgen receptor antagonist, flutamide, can increase anxiety-like behavior in intact and DHT-replaced male rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 216-222.	1.0	72
115	Progestin facilitation of lordosis in rodents involves adenylyl cyclase activity in the ventral tegmental area. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 237-244.	1.0	13
116	In the ventral tegmental area, progestins have actions at D1 receptors for lordosis of hamsters and rats that involve GABAA receptors. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2006, 50, 332-337.	1.0	22
117	ER β -selective SERMs produce mnemonic-enhancing effects in the inhibitory avoidance and water maze tasks. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2006, 85, 183-191.	1.0	102
118	Ovarian steroids enhance object recognition in naturally cycling and ovariectomized, hormone-primed rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2006, 86, 35-46.	1.0	216
119	Inhibiting 5 α -reductase in the amygdala attenuates antianxiety and antidepressive behavior of naturally receptive and hormone-primed ovariectomized rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 186, 302-311.	1.5	64
120	3 α ,5 α -THP: a potential plasma neurosteroid biomarker in Alzheimer's disease and perhaps non-Alzheimer's dementia. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 186, 481-485.	1.5	42
121	Early postnatal stimulation alters pregnane neurosteroids in the hippocampus. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 186, 343-350.	1.5	21
122	In the ventral tegmental area, G-proteins mediate progesterone TM 's actions at dopamine type 1 receptors for lordosis of rats and hamsters. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 186, 133-142.	1.5	12
123	Administration of estrogen to ovariectomized rats promotes conditioned place preference and produces moderate levels of estrogen in the nucleus accumbens. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1067, 209-215.	1.1	29
124	Region-, age-, and sex-specific effects of fetal diazepam exposure on the postnatal development of neurosteroids. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2006, 1067, 115-125.	1.1	9
125	Reduced metabolites mediate neuroprotective effects of progesterone in the adult rat hippocampus. The synthetic progestin medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera) is not neuroprotective. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 2006, 66, 916-928.	3.7	121
126	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. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2006, 83, 336-347.	1.2	36

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127	In the Ventral Tegmental Area, Progestins TM Membrane-Mediated Actions for Lordosis of Hamsters and Rats Involve Protein Kinase A. <i>Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2006, 84, 405-414.	1.2	10
128	Role of androgens in epilepsy. <i>Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics</i> , 2006, 6, 1061-1075.	1.4	23
129	An overview of oral contraceptives. <i>Neurology</i> , 2006, 66, S29-36.	1.5	71
130	Antianxiety and Antidepressive Behavior Produced by Physiological Estradiol Regimen may be Modulated by Hypothalamic TM Pituitary TM Adrenal Axis Activity. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 30, 1288-1301.	2.8	142
131	Estradiol to aged female or male mice improves learning in inhibitory avoidance and water maze tasks. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1036, 101-108.	1.1	65
132	Progesterone's 5 α -reduced metabolite, 3 α ,5 α -THP, mediates lateral displacement of hamsters. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1038, 59-68.	1.1	13
133	Estrogen-priming can enhance progesterone's anti-seizure effects in part by increasing hippocampal levels of allopregnanolone. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2005, 81, 907-916.	1.3	51
134	Testosterone's anti-anxiety and analgesic effects may be due in part to actions of its 5 α -reduced metabolites in the hippocampus. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2005, 30, 418-430.	1.3	132
135	In the ventral tegmental area picrotoxin blocks FGIN 1-27-induced increases in sexual behavior of rats and hamsters. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 178, 174-182.	1.5	21
136	ER ² -Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators Produce Antianxiety Behavior when Administered Systemically to Ovariectomized Rats. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 30, 1598-1609.	2.8	209
137	Differences in affective behaviors and hippocampal allopregnanolone levels in adult rats of lines selectively bred for infantile vocalizations. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 159, 301-311.	1.2	50
138	Progestin-facilitated lordosis of hamsters may involve dopamine-like type 1 receptors in the ventral tegmental area. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 161, 1-7.	1.2	25
139	Attenuating 5 α -pregnane-3 α -ol-20-one formation in the hippocampus of female rats increases pentylenetetrazole-induced seizures. <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2005, 6, 140-146.	0.9	20
140	Actions at GABAA receptors in the hippocampus may mediate some antiseizure effects of progestins. <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2005, 6, 320-327.	0.9	22
141	Ketogenic diet decreases circulating concentrations of neuroactive steroids of female rats. <i>Epilepsy and Behavior</i> , 2005, 7, 231-239.	0.9	13
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143	Progestins in the Hippocampus of Female Rats Have Antiseizure Effects in a Pentylenetetrazole Seizure Model. <i>Epilepsia</i> , 2004, 45, 1531-1538.	2.6	35
144	Antidepressant effects of ER ² -selective estrogen receptor modulators in the forced swim test. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 523-529.	1.3	168

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145	Hippocampal $3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP may alter depressive behavior of pregnant and lactating rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 531-540.	1.3	81
146	Estrogen has mnemonic-enhancing effects in the inhibitory avoidance task. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 551-558.	1.3	59
147	Progestins' actions in the VTA to facilitate lordosis involve dopamine-like type 1 and 2 receptors. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 405-418.	1.3	39
148	Testosterone's metabolism in the hippocampus may mediate its anti-anxiety effects in male rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 473-481.	1.3	77
149	Androgens in the hippocampus can alter, and be altered by, ictal activity. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 483-493.	1.3	44
150	$3\beta,5\alpha$ -THP mediates progestins' effects to protect against adrenalectomy-induced cell death in the dentate gyrus of female and male rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 505-512.	1.3	26
151	Mnemonic effects of testosterone and its 5α -reduced metabolites in the conditioned fear and inhibitory avoidance tasks. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2004, 78, 559-568.	1.3	81
152	5α -reduced androgens may have actions in the hippocampus to enhance cognitive performance of male rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2004, 29, 1019-1027.	1.3	86
153	Gonadal, adrenal, and neuroactive steroids' role in ictal activity. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 1000, 8-18.	1.1	64
154	Progesterone enhances motor, anxiolytic, analgesic, and antidepressive behavior of wild-type mice, but not those deficient in type 1 5α -reductase. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 1004, 116-124.	1.1	117
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160	Seizure exacerbation associated with inhibition of progesterone metabolism. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2003, 53, 390-391.	2.8	120
161	Effect of prenatal stress and gonadal hormone condition on depressive behaviors of female and male rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2003, 44, 319-326.	1.0	128
162	Anti-nociception following exposure to trimethylthiazoline, peripheral or intra-amygdala estrogen and/or progesterone. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2003, 144, 77-85.	1.2	35

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167	Changes in Progesterone Metabolites in the Hippocampus Can Modulate Open Field and Forced Swim Test Behavior of Proestrous Rats. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2002, 41, 306-315.	1.0	245
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169	Self-reported dietary restraint is associated with elevated levels of salivary cortisol. <i>Appetite</i> , 2002, 38, 13-17.	1.8	68
170	Social isolation stress during the third week of life has age-dependent effects on spatial learning in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2002, 128, 153-160.	1.2	86
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172	Prenatal stress produces deficits in socio-sexual behavior of cycling, but not hormone-primed, Long-Evans rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002, 73, 53-60.	1.3	24
173	Testosterone enhances aggression of wild-type mice but not those deficient in type I 5 α -reductase. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2002, 948, 165-170.	1.1	30
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178	The role of neurosteroids and non-genomic effects of progesterins and androgens in mediating sexual receptivity of rodents. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2001, 37, 201-222.	9.1	190
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182	Inhibiting progesterone metabolism in the hippocampus of rats in behavioral estrus decreases anxiolytic behaviors and enhances exploratory and antinociceptive behaviors. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 1, 287-296.	1.0	76
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185	3 β ,5 α -THP in the raphe magnus attenuates PTZ-induced myoclonic seizures. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 911, 146-151.	1.1	11
186	Testosterone reduces pentylenetetrazole-induced ictal activity of wildtype mice but not those deficient in type I 5 α -reductase. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2001, 918, 182-186.	1.1	49
187	Anti-seizure effects of progesterone and 3 β ,5 α -THP in kainic acid and perforant pathway models of epilepsy. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2000, 25, 407-420.	1.3	101
188	Estrous cycle and sex differences in performance on anxiety tasks coincide with increases in hippocampal progesterone and 3 β ,5 α -THP. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2000, 67, 587-596.	1.3	421
189	Central allopregnanolone is increased in rat pups in response to repeated, short episodes of neonatal isolation. <i>Developmental Brain Research</i> , 2000, 124, 133-136.	2.1	48
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197	Progestins influence performance on cognitive tasks independent of changes in affective behavior. <i>Cognitive, Affective and Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 28, 550-563.	1.2	33
198	Endogenous levels of 5 alpha-reduced progestins and androgens in fetal vs. adult rat brains. <i>Developmental Brain Research</i> , 1999, 115, 17-24.	2.1	57

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201	Prenatal stress suppresses rat pup ultrasonic vocalization and myoclonic twitching in response to separation. , 1999, 34, 205-215.		41
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205	The neurosteroids, progesterone and 3 β ,5 α -THP, enhance sexual motivation, receptivity, and proceptivity in female rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1998, 808, 72-83.	1.1	154
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