Geoffrey Schoenbaum

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

161 papers	17,509 citations	19655 61 h-index	16650 123 g-index
196 all docs	196 docs citations	196 times ranked	9581 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala encode expected outcomes during learning. Nature Neuroscience, 1998, 1, 155-159.	14.8	812
2	Orbitofrontal Cortex as a Cognitive Map of Task Space. Neuron, 2014, 81, 267-279.	8.1	709
3	Orbitofrontal Cortex and Representation of Incentive Value in Associative Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 6610-6614.	3.6	579
4	Neural Encoding in Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala during Olfactory Discrimination Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 1999, 19, 1876-1884.	3.6	539
5	Dopamine neurons encode the better option in rats deciding between differently delayed or sized rewards. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 1615-1624.	14.8	538
6	A new perspective on the role of the orbitofrontal cortex in adaptive behaviour. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2009, 10, 885-892.	10.2	501
7	Orbitofrontal cortex, decision-making and drug addiction. Trends in Neurosciences, 2006, 29, 116-124.	8.6	438
8	What the orbitofrontal cortex does not do. Nature Neuroscience, 2015, 18, 620-627.	14.8	427
9	Encoding Predicted Outcome and Acquired Value in Orbitofrontal Cortex during Cue Sampling Depends upon Input from Basolateral Amygdala. Neuron, 2003, 39, 855-867.	8.1	425
10	Different Roles for Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala in a Reinforcer Devaluation Task. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 11078-11084.	3.6	417
11	Orbitofrontal Cortex, Associative Learning, and Expectancies. Neuron, 2005, 47, 633-636.	8.1	410
12	Double Dissociation of the Effects of Medial and Orbital Prefrontal Cortical Lesions on Attentional and Affective Shifts in Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 28, 11124-11130.	3.6	320
13	Differential roles of human striatum and amygdala in associative learning. Nature Neuroscience, 2011, 14, 1250-1252.	14.8	300
14	Orbitofrontal lesions in rats impair reversal but not acquisition of go, no-go odor discriminations. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 885-890.	1.2	298
15	Orbitofrontal Cortex Supports Behavior and Learning Using Inferred But Not Cached Values. Science, 2012, 338, 953-956.	12.6	288
16	Dialogues on prediction errors. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2008, 12, 265-272.	7.8	286
17	Encoding of Time-Discounted Rewards in Orbitofrontal Cortex Is Independent of Value Representation. Neuron, 2006, 51, 509-520.	8.1	280
18	Lesions of Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala Complex Disrupt Acquisition of Odor-Guided Discriminations and Reversals. Learning and Memory, 2003, 10, 129-140.	1.3	270

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19	The Role of Orbitofrontal Cortex in Drug Addiction: A Review of Preclinical Studies. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 63, 256-262.	1.3	270
20	Over the river, through the woods: cognitive maps in the hippocampus and orbitofrontal cortex. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2016, 17, 513-523.	10.2	259
21	The Orbitofrontal Cortex and Ventral Tegmental Area Are Necessary for Learning from Unexpected Outcomes. Neuron, 2009, 62, 269-280.	8.1	252
22	Expectancy-related changes in firing of dopamine neurons depend on orbitofrontal cortex. Nature Neuroscience, 2011, 14, 1590-1597.	14.8	224
23	Dopamine transients are sufficient and necessary for acquisition of model-based associations. Nature Neuroscience, 2017, 20, 735-742.	14.8	222
24	What We Know and Do Not Know about the Functions of the Orbitofrontal Cortex after 20 Years of Cross-Species Studies: Figure 1.. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 8166-8169.	3.6	217
25	Changes in Functional Connectivity in Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala during Learning and Reversal Training. Journal of Neuroscience, 2000, 20, 5179-5189.	3.6	208
26	Does the orbitofrontal cortex signal value?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2011, 1239, 87-99.	3.8	203
27	Rapid Associative Encoding in Basolateral Amygdala Depends on Connections with Orbitofrontal Cortex. Neuron, 2005, 46, 321-331.	8.1	201
28	Ventral Striatum and Orbitofrontal Cortex Are Both Required for Model-Based, But Not Model-Free, Reinforcement Learning. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 2700-2705.	3.6	201
29	Neural Encoding in Ventral Striatum during Olfactory Discrimination Learning. Neuron, 2003, 38, 625-636.	8.1	196
30	Cocaine-experienced rats exhibit learning deficits in a task sensitive to orbitofrontal cortex lesions. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 19, 1997-2002.	2.6	179
31	The impact of orbitofrontal dysfunction on cocaine addiction. Nature Neuroscience, 2012, 15, 358-366.	14.8	179
32	Basolateral Amygdala Lesions Abolish Orbitofrontal-Dependent Reversal Impairments. Neuron, 2007, 54, 51-58.	8.1	176
33	Ventral Striatal Neurons Encode the Value of the Chosen Action in Rats Deciding between Differently Delayed or Sized Rewards. Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 29, 13365-13376.	3.6	176
34	Cocaine Makes Actions Insensitive to Outcomes but not Extinction: Implications for Altered Orbitofrontalâ€"Amygdalar Function. Cerebral Cortex, 2005, 15, 1162-1169.	2.9	166
35	Interactions between human orbitofrontal cortex and hippocampus support model-based inference. PLoS Biology, 2020, 18, e3000578.	5.6	165
36	Brief optogenetic inhibition of dopamine neurons mimics endogenous negative reward prediction errors. Nature Neuroscience, 2016, 19, 111-116.	14.8	163

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37	More Is Less: A Disinhibited Prefrontal Cortex Impairs Cognitive Flexibility. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 17102-17110.	3.6	157
38	Surprise! Neural correlates of Pearceâ€"Hall and Rescorlaâ€"Wagner coexist within the brain. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 35, 1190-1200.	2.6	157
39	The role of the orbitofrontal cortex in the pursuit of happiness and more specific rewards. Nature, 2008, 454, 340-344.	27.8	155
40	Dopamine Neurons Respond to Errors in the Prediction of Sensory Features of Expected Rewards. Neuron, 2017, 95, 1395-1405.e3.	8.1	154
41	Neural Correlates of Variations in Event Processing during Learning in Basolateral Amygdala. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 2464-2471.	3.6	147
42	Neural substrates of cognitive inflexibility after chronic cocaine exposure. Neuropharmacology, 2009, 56, 63-72.	4.1	135
43	Previous Cocaine Exposure Makes Rats Hypersensitive to Both Delay and Reward Magnitude. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 245-250.	3.6	134
44	Lesions of Nucleus Accumbens Disrupt Learning about Aversive Outcomes. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 9833-9841.	3.6	128
45	Withdrawal from cocaine self-administration produces long-lasting deficits in orbitofrontal-dependent reversal learning in rats. Learning and Memory, 2007, 14, 325-328.	1.3	127
46	Reconciling the Roles of Orbitofrontal Cortex in Reversal Learning and the Encoding of Outcome Expectancies. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1121, 320-335.	3.8	126
47	Effect of the Novel Positive Allosteric Modulator of Metabotropic Glutamate Receptor 2 AZD8529 on Incubation of Methamphetamine Craving After Prolonged Voluntary Abstinence in a Rat Model. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 78, 463-473.	1.3	122
48	Model-based predictions for dopamine. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2018, 49, 1-7.	4.2	119
49	Teaching old rats new tricks: age-related impairments in olfactory reversal learning. Neurobiology of Aging, 2002, 23, 555-564.	3.1	117
50	How do you (estimate you will) like them apples? Integration as a defining trait of orbitofrontal function. Current Opinion in Neurobiology, 2010, 20, 205-211.	4.2	111
51	Rethinking dopamine as generalized prediction error. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2018, 285, 20181645.	2.6	111
52	A systems approach to orbitofrontal cortex function: recordings in rat orbitofrontal cortex reveal interactions with different learning systems. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 146, 19-29.	2.2	110
53	Midbrain dopamine neurons compute inferred and cached value prediction errors in a common framework. ELife, 2016, 5, .	6.0	103
54	Encoding Changes in Orbitofrontal Cortex in Reversal-Impaired Aged Rats. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2006, 95, 1509-1517.	1.8	98

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55	Neural correlates of stimulus-response and response-outcome associations in dorsolateral versus dorsomedial striatum. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2010, 4, 12.	2.1	96
56	Orbitofrontal neurons infer the value and identity of predicted outcomes. Nature Communications, 2014, 5, 3926.	12.8	93
57	Temporal Specificity of Reward Prediction Errors Signaled by Putative Dopamine Neurons in Rat VTA Depends on Ventral Striatum. Neuron, 2016, 91, 182-193.	8.1	93
58	Lateral Hypothalamic GABAergic Neurons Encode Reward Predictions that Are Relayed to the Ventral Tegmental Area to Regulate Learning. Current Biology, 2017, 27, 2089-2100.e5.	3.9	90
59	Abnormal associative encoding in orbitofrontal neurons in cocaine-experienced rats during decision-making. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 24, 2643-2653.	2.6	79
60	Neural Estimates of Imagined Outcomes in the Orbitofrontal Cortex Drive Behavior and Learning. Neuron, 2013, 80, 507-518.	8.1	76
61	An Integrated Model of Action Selection: Distinct Modes of Cortical Control of Striatal Decision Making. Annual Review of Psychology, 2019, 70, 53-76.	17.7	76
62	Suppression of Ventral Hippocampal Output Impairs Integrated Orbitofrontal Encoding of Task Structure. Neuron, 2017, 95, 1197-1207.e3.	8.1	75
63	Modelâ€based learning and the contribution of the orbitofrontal cortex to the modelâ€free world. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 35, 991-996.	2.6	74
64	Orbitofrontal inactivation impairs reversal of Pavlovian learning by interfering with â€˜disinhibitionâ€™ of responding for previously unrewarded cues. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2009, 30, 1941-1946.	2.6	71
65	Orbitofrontal neurons signal sensory associations underlying model-based inference in a sensory preconditioning task. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	70
66	Risk-Responsive Orbitofrontal Neurons Track Acquired Salience. Neuron, 2013, 77, 251-258.	8.1	68
67	The Dopamine Prediction Error: Contributions to Associative Models of Reward Learning. Frontiers in Psychology, 2017, 8, 244.	2.1	66
68	Evolving schema representations in orbitofrontal ensembles during learning. Nature, 2021, 590, 606-611.	27.8	66
69	Targeted Stimulation of Human Orbitofrontal Networks Disrupts Outcome-Guided Behavior. Current Biology, 2020, 30, 490-498.e4.	3.9	65
70	Neural Correlates of Variations in Event Processing during Learning in Central Nucleus of Amygdala. Neuron, 2010, 68, 991-1001.	8.1	64
71	Optogenetic Inhibition of Dorsal Medial Prefrontal Cortex Attenuates Stress-Induced Reinstatement of Palatable Food Seeking in Female Rats. Journal of Neuroscience, 2013, 33, 214-226.	3.6	64
72	Interneurons Are Necessary for Coordinated Activity During Reversal Learning in Orbitofrontal Cortex. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 77, 454-464.	1.3	63

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73	Orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to â€˜valuelessâ€™ Pavlovian cues during unblocking. ELife, 2014, 3, e02653.	6.0	63
74	Functions of the Amygdala and Related Forebrain Areas in Attention and Cognition. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 877, 397-411.	3.8	62
75	Lateral Orbitofrontal Inactivation Dissociates Devaluation-Sensitive Behavior and Economic Choice. Neuron, 2017, 96, 1192-1203.e4.	8.1	62
76	Rat Orbitofrontal Ensemble Activity Contains Multiplexed but Dissociable Representations of Value and Task Structure in an Odor Sequence Task. Current Biology, 2019, 29, 897-907.e3.	3.9	62
77	All That Glitters â€¦ Dissociating Attention and Outcome Expectancy From Prediction Errors Signals. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2010, 104, 587-595.	1.8	61
78	Cholinergic Interneurons Use Orbitofrontal Input to Track Beliefs about Current State. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 6242-6257.	3.6	61
79	Optogenetic Blockade of Dopamine Transients Prevents Learning Induced by Changes in Reward Features. Current Biology, 2017, 27, 3480-3486.e3.	3.9	61
80	Cocaine exposure shifts the balance of associative encoding from ventral to dorsolateral striatum. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2007, 1, 11.	2.1	58
81	Back to basics: Making predictions in the orbitofrontalâ€“amygdala circuit. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2016, 131, 201-206.	1.9	58
82	Orbitofrontal activation restores insight lost after cocaine use. Nature Neuroscience, 2014, 17, 1092-1099.	14.8	57
83	Reward Prediction Error Signaling in Posterior Dorsomedial Striatum Is Action Specific. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 10296-10305.	3.6	55
84	Cocaine-induced decision-making deficits are mediated by miscoding in basolateral amygdala. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 949-951.	14.8	53
85	Causal evidence supporting the proposal that dopamine transients function as temporal difference prediction errors. Nature Neuroscience, 2020, 23, 176-178.	14.8	51
86	Learning theory: A driving force in understanding orbitofrontal function. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2014, 108, 22-27.	1.9	50
87	Toward a theoretical role for tonic norepinephrine in the orbitofrontal cortex in facilitating flexible learning. Neuroscience, 2017, 345, 124-129.	2.3	46
88	Attention-Related Pearce-Kaye-Hall Signals in Basolateral Amygdala Require the Midbrain Dopaminergic System. Biological Psychiatry, 2012, 72, 1012-1019.	1.3	45
89	A role for BDNF in cocaine reward and relapse. Nature Neuroscience, 2007, 10, 935-936.	14.8	44
90	Dopamine transients do not act as model-free prediction errors during associative learning. Nature Communications, 2020, 11, 106.	12.8	44

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91	Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Transformation of Time-Discounted Rewards in Orbitofrontal Cortex and Associated Brain Circuits. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1104, 21-34.	3.8	43
92	Orbitofrontal neurons signal reward predictions, not reward prediction errors. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2018, 153, 137-143.	1.9	43
93	Complementary Task Structure Representations in Hippocampus and Orbitofrontal Cortex during an Odor Sequence Task. Current Biology, 2019, 29, 3402-3409.e3.	3.9	42
94	The dorsal raphe nucleus is integral to negative prediction errors in Pavlovian fear. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2014, 40, 3096-3101.	2.6	41
95	Thinking Outside the Box: Orbitofrontal Cortex, Imagination, and How We Can Treat Addiction. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2016, 41, 2966-2976.	5.4	39
96	Lateral orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to upshifted, downshifted, or blocked cues during unblocking. ELife, 2015, 4, e11299.	6.0	39
97	Dopamine neuron ensembles signal the content of sensory prediction errors. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	39
98	Nucleus accumbens core and shell are necessary for reinforcer devaluation effects on Pavlovian conditioned responding. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2010, 4, 126.	2.1	38
99	Conditioned reinforcement can be mediated by either outcome-specific or general affective representations. Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience, 2007, 1, 2.	2.1	37
100	Preconditioned cues have no value. ELife, 2017, 6, .	6.0	37
101	Impaired Reality Testing in an Animal Model of Schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry, 2011, 70, 1122-1126.	1.3	35
102	Prior cocaine exposure disrupts extinction of fear conditioning. Learning and Memory, 2006, 13, 416-421.	1.3	33
103	Ensembles in medial and lateral orbitofrontal cortex construct cognitive maps emphasizing different features of the behavioral landscape.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2017, 131, 201-212.	1.2	32
104	Willingness to Wait and Altered Encoding of Time-Discounted Reward in the Orbitofrontal Cortex with Normal Aging. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 5525-5533.	3.6	31
105	Dialogue on economic choice, learning theory, and neuronal representations. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2015, 5, 16-23.	3.9	31
106	Neural Estimates of Imagined Outcomes in Basolateral Amygdala Depend on Orbitofrontal Cortex. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 16521-16530.	3.6	30
107	Real-Time Value Integration during Economic Choice Is Regulated by Orbitofrontal Cortex. Current Biology, 2019, 29, 4315-4322.e4.	3.9	30
108	Medial orbitofrontal inactivation does not affect economic choice. ELife, 2018, 7, .	6.0	30

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109	Neural Correlates of Inflexible Behavior in the Orbitofrontalâ€“Amygdalar Circuit after Cocaine Exposure. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2007, 1121, 598-609.	3.8	29
110	Brief, But Not Prolonged, Pauses in the Firing of Midbrain Dopamine Neurons Are Sufficient to Produce a Conditioned Inhibitor. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 8822-8830.	3.6	29
111	Medial Orbitofrontal Neurons Preferentially Signal Cues Predicting Changes in Reward during Unblocking. Journal of Neuroscience, 2016, 36, 8416-8424.	3.6	28
112	Inactivation of the Central But Not the Basolateral Nucleus of the Amygdala Disrupts Learning in Response to Overexpectation of Reward: Figure 1.. Journal of Neuroscience, 2010, 30, 2911-2917.	3.6	27
113	Sensory prediction errors in the human midbrain signal identity violations independent of perceptual distance. ELife, 2019, 8, .	6.0	26
114	Toward a Model of Impaired Reality Testing in Rats. Schizophrenia Bulletin, 2009, 35, 664-667.	4.3	25
115	Manipulating the revision of reward value during the intertrial interval increases sign tracking and dopamine release. PLoS Biology, 2018, 16, e2004015.	5.6	24
116	Responding to preconditioned cues is devaluation sensitive and requires orbitofrontal cortex during cue-cue learning. ELife, 2020, 9, .	6.0	24
117	Effects of Prior Cocaine Versus Morphine or Heroin Self-Administration on Extinction Learning Driven by Overexpectation Versus Omission of Reward. Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 77, 912-920.	1.3	23
118	Orbitofrontal lesions eliminate signalling of biological significance in cue-responsive ventral striatal neurons. Nature Communications, 2015, 6, 7195.	12.8	23
119	Evaluation of the hypothesis that phasic dopamine constitutes a cached-value signal. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2018, 153, 131-136.	1.9	23
120	Past experience shapes the neural circuits recruited for future learning. Nature Neuroscience, 2021, 24, 391-400.	14.8	22
121	Effects of inference on dopaminergic prediction errors depend on orbitofrontal processing.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2017, 131, 127-134.	1.2	21
122	Targeted Stimulation of an Orbitofrontal Network Disrupts Decisions Based on Inferred, Not Experienced Outcomes. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 8726-8733.	3.6	21
123	Processing in Lateral Orbitofrontal Cortex Is Required to Estimate Subjective Preference during Initial, but Not Established, Economic Choice. Neuron, 2020, 108, 526-537.e4.	8.1	20
124	The orbitofrontal cartographer.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 135, 267-276.	1.2	20
125	Is the core function of orbitofrontal cortex to signal values or make predictions?. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2021, 41, 1-9.	3.9	20
126	Normal Aging Alters Learning and Attention-Related Teaching Signals in Basolateral Amygdala. Journal of Neuroscience, 2012, 32, 13137-13144.	3.6	18

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127	How Did the Chicken Cross the Road? With Her Striatal Cholinergic Interneurons, Of Course. Neuron, 2013, 79, 3-6.	8.1	18
128	Disruption of model-based behavior and learning by cocaine self-administration in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 229, 493-501.	3.1	18
129	Spatial Representations in Rat Orbitofrontal Cortex. Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 41, 6933-6945.	3.6	18
130	The State of the Orbitofrontal Cortex. Neuron, 2015, 88, 1075-1077.	8.1	17
131	Expectancy-Related Changes in Dopaminergic Error Signals Are Impaired by Cocaine Self-Administration. Neuron, 2019, 101, 294-306.e3.	8.1	17
132	Neural correlates of two different types of extinction learning in the amygdala central nucleus. Nature Communications, 2016, 7, 12330.	12.8	15
133	The orbitofrontal cortex is necessary for learning to ignore. Current Biology, 2021, 31, 2652-2657.e3.	3.9	13
134	The role of the nucleus accumbens in knowing when to respond. Learning and Memory, 2011, 18, 85-87.	1.3	11
135	A novel method for detecting licking behavior during recording of electrophysiological signals from the brain. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2001, 106, 139-146.	2.5	10
136	Prior Cocaine Use Alters the Normal Evolution of Information Coding in Striatal Ensembles during Value-Guided Decision-Making. Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 41, 342-353.	3.6	10
137	Orbitofrontal State Representations Are Related to Choice Adaptations and Reward Predictions. Journal of Neuroscience, 2021, 41, 1941-1951.	3.6	10
138	Normal Aging does Not Impair Orbitofrontal-Dependent Reinforcer Devaluation Effects. Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience, 2011, 3, 4.	3.4	9
139	Altered Basolateral Amygdala Encoding in an Animal Model of Schizophrenia. Journal of Neuroscience, 2015, 35, 6394-6400.	3.6	9
140	Leveraging Basic Science for the Clinicâ€"From Bench to Bedside. JAMA Psychiatry, 2021, 78, 331.	11.0	7
141	Affect, Action, and Ambiguity and the Amygdala-Orbitofrontal Circuit. Focus on â€œCombined Unilateral Lesions of the Amygdala and Orbital Prefrontal Cortex Impair Affective Processing in Rhesus Monkeysâ€. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2004, 91, 1938-1939.	1.8	6
142	Cocaine-Paired Cues Activate Aversive Representations in Accumbens Neurons. Neuron, 2008, 57, 633.	8.1	6
143	Ventral striatal lesions disrupt dopamine neuron signaling of differences in cue value caused by changes in reward timing but not number.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2016, 130, 593-599.	1.2	6
144	Cross-species studies on orbitofrontal control of inference-based behavior.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 135, 109-119.	1.2	6

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145	Dopamine signals mimic reward prediction errors. Nature Neuroscience, 2013, 16, 777-779.	14.8	5
146	Orbitofrontal cortex and learning predictions of state transitions.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 135, 487-497.	1.2	5
147	Anterior cingulate neurons signal neutral cue pairings during sensory preconditioning. Current Biology, 2022, 32, 725-732.e3.	3.9	5
148	Contrasting Effects of Lithium Chloride and CB1 Receptor Blockade on Enduring Changes in the Valuation of Reward. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 5, 53.	2.0	4
149	Thanks for the memories.... Learning and Memory, 2005, 12, 547-548.	1.3	3
150	The magical orbitofrontal cortex.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 135, 108-108.	1.2	3
151	Prospective representations in rat orbitofrontal ensembles.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 135, 518-527.	1.2	3
152	Replication efforts have limited epistemic value. Nature, 2021, 599, 201-201.	27.8	3
153	Minimal cross-trial generalization in learning the representation of an odor-guided choice task. PLoS Computational Biology, 2022, 18, e1009897.	3.2	2
154	Paying Attention. Focus on â€œState-Dependent Modulation of Time-Varying Gustatory Responsesâ€. Journal of Neurophysiology, 2006, 96, 2844-2844.	1.8	0
155	E pluribus unum? A new take on addiction by Redish et al.. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2008, 31, 459-459.	0.7	0
156	Rat mPFC and M2 Play a Waiting Game (at Different Timescales). Neuron, 2017, 94, 700-702.	8.1	0
157	Does the Dopaminergic Error Signal Act Like a Cached-Value Prediction Error?. , 2018, , 243-258.		0
158	Neuroscience: From Sensory Discrimination to Choice in Gustatory Cortex. Current Biology, 2020, 30, R444-R446.	3.9	0
159	A new team is on the field.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 135, 1-1.	1.2	0
160	Editorial overview: Building and using models of the world. Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences, 2021, 38, iii-v.	3.9	0
161	Neuroscience: What, where, and how wonderful?. Current Biology, 2021, 31, R896-R898.	3.9	0