

Geoffrey Schoenbaum

List of Publications by Citations

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

165
papers

13,959
citations

59
h-index

117
g-index

196
ext. papers

16,164
ext. citations

9.5
avg, IF

6.83
L-index

| # | Paper | IF | Citations |
|-----|---|------|-----------|
| 165 | Orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala encode expected outcomes during learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 1998 , 1, 155-9 | 25.5 | 712 |
| 164 | Orbitofrontal cortex and representation of incentive value in associative learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 19, 6610-4 | 6.6 | 499 |
| 163 | Orbitofrontal cortex as a cognitive map of task space. <i>Neuron</i> , 2014 , 81, 267-279 | 13.9 | 479 |
| 162 | Neural encoding in orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala during olfactory discrimination learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 19, 1876-84 | 6.6 | 474 |
| 161 | Dopamine neurons encode the better option in rats deciding between differently delayed or sized rewards. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 10, 1615-24 | 25.5 | 463 |
| 160 | A new perspective on the role of the orbitofrontal cortex in adaptive behaviour. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2009 , 10, 885-92 | 13.5 | 420 |
| 159 | Orbitofrontal cortex, decision-making and drug addiction. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2006 , 29, 116-24 | 13.3 | 389 |
| 158 | Encoding predicted outcome and acquired value in orbitofrontal cortex during cue sampling depends upon input from basolateral amygdala. <i>Neuron</i> , 2003 , 39, 855-67 | 13.9 | 383 |
| 157 | Different roles for orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala in a reinforcer devaluation task. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003 , 23, 11078-84 | 6.6 | 379 |
| 156 | Orbitofrontal cortex, associative learning, and expectancies. <i>Neuron</i> , 2005 , 47, 633-6 | 13.9 | 363 |
| 155 | What the orbitofrontal cortex does not do. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 18, 620-7 | 25.5 | 307 |
| 154 | Double dissociation of the effects of medial and orbital prefrontal cortical lesions on attentional and affective shifts in mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008 , 28, 11124-30 | 6.6 | 285 |
| 153 | Orbitofrontal lesions in rats impair reversal but not acquisition of go, no-go odor discriminations. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 2002 , 13, 885-90 | 1.7 | 266 |
| 152 | Dialogues on prediction errors. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2008 , 12, 265-72 | 14 | 253 |
| 151 | Orbitofrontal cortex supports behavior and learning using inferred but not cached values. <i>Science</i> , 2012 , 338, 953-6 | 33.3 | 235 |
| 150 | Differential roles of human striatum and amygdala in associative learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 14, 1250-2 | 25.5 | 234 |
| 149 | The role of orbitofrontal cortex in drug addiction: a review of preclinical studies. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008 , 63, 256-62 | 7.9 | 234 |

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| 148 | Encoding of time-discounted rewards in orbitofrontal cortex is independent of value representation. <i>Neuron</i> , 2006 , 51, 509-20 | 13.9 | 234 |
| 147 | Lesions of orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala complex disrupt acquisition of odor-guided discriminations and reversals. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2003 , 10, 129-40 | 2.8 | 233 |
| 146 | The orbitofrontal cortex and ventral tegmental area are necessary for learning from unexpected outcomes. <i>Neuron</i> , 2009 , 62, 269-80 | 13.9 | 214 |
| 145 | Expectancy-related changes in firing of dopamine neurons depend on orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 14, 1590-7 | 25.5 | 193 |
| 144 | What we know and do not know about the functions of the orbitofrontal cortex after 20 years of cross-species studies. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 27, 8166-9 | 6.6 | 190 |
| 143 | Neural encoding in ventral striatum during olfactory discrimination learning. <i>Neuron</i> , 2003 , 38, 625-36 | 13.9 | 183 |
| 142 | Changes in functional connectivity in orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala during learning and reversal training. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2000 , 20, 5179-89 | 6.6 | 183 |
| 141 | Rapid associative encoding in basolateral amygdala depends on connections with orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Neuron</i> , 2005 , 46, 321-31 | 13.9 | 179 |
| 140 | Does the orbitofrontal cortex signal value?. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2011 , 1239, 87-99 | 6.5 | 172 |
| 139 | Ventral striatum and orbitofrontal cortex are both required for model-based, but not model-free, reinforcement learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 31, 2700-5 | 6.6 | 171 |
| 138 | Basolateral amygdala lesions abolish orbitofrontal-dependent reversal impairments. <i>Neuron</i> , 2007 , 54, 51-8 | 13.9 | 161 |
| 137 | Cocaine-experienced rats exhibit learning deficits in a task sensitive to orbitofrontal cortex lesions. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004 , 19, 1997-2002 | 3.5 | 161 |
| 136 | Over the river, through the woods: cognitive maps in the hippocampus and orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 17, 513-23 | 13.5 | 158 |
| 135 | Cocaine makes actions insensitive to outcomes but not extinction: implications for altered orbitofrontal-amygdalar function. <i>Cerebral Cortex</i> , 2005 , 15, 1162-9 | 5.1 | 153 |
| 134 | The impact of orbitofrontal dysfunction on cocaine addiction. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 15, 358-66 | 25.5 | 152 |
| 133 | Ventral striatal neurons encode the value of the chosen action in rats deciding between differently delayed or sized rewards. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009 , 29, 13365-76 | 6.6 | 146 |
| 132 | Dopamine transients are sufficient and necessary for acquisition of model-based associations. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 20, 735-742 | 25.5 | 132 |
| 131 | Previous cocaine exposure makes rats hypersensitive to both delay and reward magnitude. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 27, 245-50 | 6.6 | 132 |

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| 130 | Neural correlates of variations in event processing during learning in basolateral amygdala. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 30, 2464-71 | 6.6 | 125 |
| 129 | The role of the orbitofrontal cortex in the pursuit of happiness and more specific rewards. <i>Nature</i> , 2008 , 454, 340-4 | 50.4 | 125 |
| 128 | More is less: a disinhibited prefrontal cortex impairs cognitive flexibility. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 30, 17102-10 | 6.6 | 124 |
| 127 | Brief optogenetic inhibition of dopamine neurons mimics endogenous negative reward prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 19, 111-6 | 25.5 | 120 |
| 126 | Neural substrates of cognitive inflexibility after chronic cocaine exposure. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2009 , 56 Suppl 1, 63-72 | 5.5 | 118 |
| 125 | Lesions of nucleus accumbens disrupt learning about aversive outcomes. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003 , 23, 9833-41 | 6.6 | 118 |
| 124 | Surprise! Neural correlates of Pearce-Hall and Rescorla-Wagner coexist within the brain. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 35, 1190-200 | 3.5 | 115 |
| 123 | Withdrawal from cocaine self-administration produces long-lasting deficits in orbitofrontal-dependent reversal learning in rats. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2007 , 14, 325-8 | 2.8 | 110 |
| 122 | A systems approach to orbitofrontal cortex function: recordings in rat orbitofrontal cortex reveal interactions with different learning systems. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2003 , 146, 19-29 | 3.4 | 105 |
| 121 | Teaching old rats new tricks: age-related impairments in olfactory reversal learning. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2002 , 23, 555-64 | 5.6 | 105 |
| 120 | Reconciling the roles of orbitofrontal cortex in reversal learning and the encoding of outcome expectancies. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007 , 1121, 320-35 | 6.5 | 104 |
| 119 | How do you (estimate you will) like them apples? Integration as a defining trait of orbitofrontal function. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2010 , 20, 205-11 | 7.6 | 100 |
| 118 | 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. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015 , 78, 463-73 | 7.9 | 98 |
| 117 | Dopamine Neurons Respond to Errors in the Prediction of Sensory Features of Expected Rewards. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 95, 1395-1405.e3 | 13.9 | 94 |
| 116 | Encoding changes in orbitofrontal cortex in reversal-impaired aged rats. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006 , 95, 1509-17 | 3.2 | 92 |
| 115 | Neural correlates of stimulus-response and response-outcome associations in dorsolateral versus dorsomedial striatum. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 4, 12 | 3.2 | 79 |
| 114 | Midbrain dopamine neurons compute inferred and cached value prediction errors in a common framework. <i>ELife</i> , 2016 , 5, | 8.9 | 77 |
| 113 | Model-based predictions for dopamine. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2018 , 49, 1-7 | 7.6 | 70 |

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| 112 | Abnormal associative encoding in orbitofrontal neurons in cocaine-experienced rats during decision-making. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006 , 24, 2643-53 | 3.5 | 68 |
| 111 | Temporal Specificity of Reward Prediction Errors Signaled by Putative Dopamine Neurons in Rat VTA Depends on Ventral Striatum. <i>Neuron</i> , 2016 , 91, 182-93 | 13.9 | 66 |
| 110 | Orbitofrontal neurons infer the value and identity of predicted outcomes. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014 , 5, 3926 | 17.4 | 66 |
| 109 | Lateral Hypothalamic GABAergic Neurons Encode Reward Predictions that Are Relayed to the Ventral Tegmental Area to Regulate Learning. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2017 , 27, 2089-2100.e5 | 6.3 | 65 |
| 108 | Model-based learning and the contribution of the orbitofrontal cortex to the model-free world. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 35, 991-6 | 3.5 | 63 |
| 107 | Neural estimates of imagined outcomes in the orbitofrontal cortex drive behavior and learning. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013 , 80, 507-18 | 13.9 | 61 |
| 106 | Risk-responsive orbitofrontal neurons track acquired salience. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013 , 77, 251-8 | 13.9 | 56 |
| 105 | All that glitters ... dissociating attention and outcome expectancy from prediction errors signals. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2010 , 104, 587-95 | 3.2 | 56 |
| 104 | Cocaine exposure shifts the balance of associative encoding from ventral to dorsolateral striatum. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 1, 11 | 3.2 | 56 |
| 103 | Rethinking dopamine as generalized prediction error. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2018 , 285, | 4.4 | 56 |
| 102 | Optogenetic inhibition of dorsal medial prefrontal cortex attenuates stress-induced reinstatement of palatable food seeking in female rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013 , 33, 214-26 | 6.6 | 55 |
| 101 | Functions of the amygdala and related forebrain areas in attention and cognition. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1999 , 877, 397-411 | 6.5 | 55 |
| 100 | Orbitofrontal inactivation impairs reversal of Pavlovian learning by interfering with disinhibition of responding for previously unrewarded cues. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009 , 30, 1941-6 | 3.5 | 53 |
| 99 | Suppression of Ventral Hippocampal Output Impairs Integrated Orbitofrontal Encoding of Task Structure. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 95, 1197-1207.e3 | 13.9 | 51 |
| 98 | Neural correlates of variations in event processing during learning in central nucleus of amygdala. <i>Neuron</i> , 2010 , 68, 991-1001 | 13.9 | 51 |
| 97 | Interneurons are necessary for coordinated activity during reversal learning in orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015 , 77, 454-64 | 7.9 | 50 |
| 96 | Orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to valueless Pavlovian cues during unblocking. <i>ELife</i> , 2014 , 3, e02653 | 8.9 | 50 |
| 95 | Cocaine-induced decision-making deficits are mediated by miscoding in basolateral amygdala. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 10, 949-51 | 25.5 | 48 |

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| 94 | Orbitofrontal neurons signal sensory associations underlying model-based inference in a sensory preconditioning task. <i>ELife</i> , 2018 , 7, | 8.9 | 48 |
| 93 | Learning theory: a driving force in understanding orbitofrontal function. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2014 , 108, 22-7 | 3.1 | 47 |
| 92 | Cholinergic Interneurons Use Orbitofrontal Input to Track Beliefs about Current State. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 36, 6242-57 | 6.6 | 46 |
| 91 | Reward prediction error signaling in posterior dorsomedial striatum is action specific. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 32, 10296-305 | 6.6 | 46 |
| 90 | Lateral Orbitofrontal Inactivation Dissociates Devaluation-Sensitive Behavior and Economic Choice. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 96, 1192-1203.e4 | 13.9 | 45 |
| 89 | Orbitofrontal activation restores insight lost after cocaine use. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2014 , 17, 1092-9 | 25.5 | 45 |
| 88 | Interactions between human orbitofrontal cortex and hippocampus support model-based inference. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2020 , 18, e3000578 | 9.7 | 44 |
| 87 | An Integrated Model of Action Selection: Distinct Modes of Cortical Control of Striatal Decision Making. <i>Annual Review of Psychology</i> , 2019 , 70, 53-76 | 26.1 | 42 |
| 86 | Back to basics: Making predictions in the orbitofrontal-amygdala circuit. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2016 , 131, 201-6 | 3.1 | 40 |
| 85 | The Dopamine Prediction Error: Contributions to Associative Models of Reward Learning. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017 , 8, 244 | 3.4 | 39 |
| 84 | Should I stay or should I go? Transformation of time-discounted rewards in orbitofrontal cortex and associated brain circuits. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007 , 1104, 21-34 | 6.5 | 39 |
| 83 | Optogenetic Blockade of Dopamine Transients Prevents Learning Induced by Changes in Reward Features. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2017 , 27, 3480-3486.e3 | 6.3 | 38 |
| 82 | Rat Orbitofrontal Ensemble Activity Contains Multiplexed but Dissociable Representations of Value and Task Structure in an Odor Sequence Task. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019 , 29, 897-907.e3 | 6.3 | 34 |
| 81 | Nucleus Accumbens Core and Shell are Necessary for Reinforcer Devaluation Effects on Pavlovian Conditioned Responding. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 4, 126 | 3.2 | 34 |
| 80 | Attention-related Pearce-Kaye-Hall signals in basolateral amygdala require the midbrain dopaminergic system. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2012 , 72, 1012-9 | 7.9 | 32 |
| 79 | The dorsal raphe nucleus is integral to negative prediction errors in Pavlovian fear. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014 , 40, 3096-101 | 3.5 | 29 |
| 78 | Conditioned reinforcement can be mediated by either outcome-specific or general affective representations. <i>Frontiers in Integrative Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 1, 2 | 3.2 | 29 |
| 77 | Impaired reality testing in an animal model of schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2011 , 70, 1122-6 | 7.9 | 28 |

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| 76 | Prior cocaine exposure disrupts extinction of fear conditioning. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2006 , 13, 416-21 | 2.8 | 28 |
| 75 | Willingness to wait and altered encoding of time-discounted reward in the orbitofrontal cortex with normal aging. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 32, 5525-33 | 6.6 | 27 |
| 74 | Targeted Stimulation of Human Orbitofrontal Networks Disrupts Outcome-Guided Behavior. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2020 , 30, 490-498.e4 | 6.3 | 26 |
| 73 | Causal evidence supporting the proposal that dopamine transients function as temporal difference prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2020 , 23, 176-178 | 25.5 | 25 |
| 72 | Thinking Outside the Box: Orbitofrontal Cortex, Imagination, and How We Can Treat Addiction. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016 , 41, 2966-2976 | 8.7 | 25 |
| 71 | Lateral orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to upshifted, downshifted, or blocked cues during unblocking. <i>ELife</i> , 2015 , 4, e11299 | 8.9 | 25 |
| 70 | Dialogue on economic choice, learning theory, and neuronal representations. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2015 , 5, 16-23 | 4 | 24 |
| 69 | Toward a theoretical role for tonic norepinephrine in the orbitofrontal cortex in facilitating flexible learning. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 345, 124-129 | 3.9 | 23 |
| 68 | Orbitofrontal neurons signal reward predictions, not reward prediction errors. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018 , 153, 137-143 | 3.1 | 23 |
| 67 | Preconditioned cues have no value. <i>ELife</i> , 2017 , 6, | 8.9 | 23 |
| 66 | Inactivation of the central but not the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala disrupts learning in response to overexpectation of reward. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 30, 2911-7 | 6.6 | 22 |
| 65 | Neural correlates of inflexible behavior in the orbitofrontal-amygdalar circuit after cocaine exposure. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2007 , 1121, 598-609 | 6.5 | 22 |
| 64 | Medial orbitofrontal inactivation does not affect economic choice. <i>ELife</i> , 2018 , 7, | 8.9 | 22 |
| 63 | Dopamine transients do not act as model-free prediction errors during associative learning. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020 , 11, 106 | 17.4 | 22 |
| 62 | Dopamine neuron ensembles signal the content of sensory prediction errors. <i>ELife</i> , 2019 , 8, | 8.9 | 21 |
| 61 | Ensembles in medial and lateral orbitofrontal cortex construct cognitive maps emphasizing different features of the behavioral landscape. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 131, 201-212 | 2.1 | 21 |
| 60 | Complementary Task Structure Representations in Hippocampus and Orbitofrontal Cortex during an Odor Sequence Task. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019 , 29, 3402-3409.e3 | 6.3 | 20 |
| 59 | Brief, But Not Prolonged, Pauses in the Firing of Midbrain Dopamine Neurons Are Sufficient to Produce a Conditioned Inhibitor. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018 , 38, 8822-8830 | 6.6 | 20 |

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|----|--|------|----|
| 58 | Toward a model of impaired reality testing in rats. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2009 , 35, 664-7 | 1.3 | 19 |
| 57 | Effects of prior cocaine versus morphine or heroin self-administration on extinction learning driven by overexpectation versus omission of reward. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015 , 77, 912-20 | 7.9 | 18 |
| 56 | Neural Estimates of Imagined Outcomes in Basolateral Amygdala Depend on Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 35, 16521-30 | 6.6 | 17 |
| 55 | Evolving schema representations in orbitofrontal ensembles during learning. <i>Nature</i> , 2021 , 590, 606-611 | 50.4 | 17 |
| 54 | Orbitofrontal lesions eliminate signalling of biological significance in cue-responsive ventral striatal neurons. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015 , 6, 7195 | 17.4 | 16 |
| 53 | Effects of inference on dopaminergic prediction errors depend on orbitofrontal processing. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 131, 127-134 | 2.1 | 15 |
| 52 | Medial Orbitofrontal Neurons Preferentially Signal Cues Predicting Changes in Reward during Unblocking. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 36, 8416-24 | 6.6 | 15 |
| 51 | Responding to preconditioned cues is devaluation sensitive and requires orbitofrontal cortex during cue-cue learning. <i>ELife</i> , 2020 , 9, | 8.9 | 15 |
| 50 | How did the chicken cross the road? With her striatal cholinergic interneurons, of course. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013 , 79, 3-6 | 13.9 | 14 |
| 49 | Manipulating the revision of reward value during the intertrial interval increases sign tracking and dopamine release. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2018 , 16, e2004015 | 9.7 | 13 |
| 48 | Sensory prediction errors in the human midbrain signal identity violations independent of perceptual distance. <i>ELife</i> , 2019 , 8, | 8.9 | 12 |
| 47 | The State of the Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Neuron</i> , 2015 , 88, 1075-1077 | 13.9 | 12 |
| 46 | Disruption of model-based behavior and learning by cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013 , 229, 493-501 | 4.7 | 12 |
| 45 | Normal aging alters learning and attention-related teaching signals in basolateral amygdala. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 32, 13137-44 | 6.6 | 11 |
| 44 | Real-Time Value Integration during Economic Choice Is Regulated by Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019 , 29, 4315-4322.e4 | 6.3 | 11 |
| 43 | Evaluation of the hypothesis that phasic dopamine constitutes a cached-value signal. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018 , 153, 131-136 | 3.1 | 9 |
| 42 | Normal Aging does Not Impair Orbitofrontal-Dependent Reinforcer Devaluation Effects. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 3, 4 | 5.3 | 9 |
| 41 | The role of the nucleus accumbens in knowing when to respond. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2011 , 18, 85-7 | 2.8 | 9 |

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| 40 | Targeted Stimulation of an Orbitofrontal Network Disrupts Decisions Based on Inferred, Not Experienced Outcomes. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2020 , 40, 8726-8733 | 6.6 | 9 |
| 39 | Expectancy-Related Changes in Dopaminergic Error Signals Are Impaired by Cocaine Self-Administration. <i>Neuron</i> , 2019 , 101, 294-306.e3 | 13.9 | 9 |
| 38 | Altered basolateral amygdala encoding in an animal model of schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 35, 6394-400 | 6.6 | 8 |
| 37 | Neural correlates of two different types of extinction learning in the amygdala central nucleus. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016 , 7, 12330 | 17.4 | 8 |
| 36 | Past experience shapes the neural circuits recruited for future learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 24, 391-400 | 25.5 | 8 |
| 35 | Affect, action, and ambiguity and the amygdala-orbitofrontal circuit. Focus on "combined unilateral lesions of the amygdala and orbital prefrontal cortex impair affective processing in rhesus monkeys". <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2004 , 91, 1938-9 | 3.2 | 6 |
| 34 | A novel method for detecting licking behavior during recording of electrophysiological signals from the brain. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2001 , 106, 139-46 | 3 | 6 |
| 33 | Is the core function of orbitofrontal cortex to signal values or make predictions?. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2021 , 41, 1-9 | 4 | 6 |
| 32 | Processing in Lateral Orbitofrontal Cortex Is Required to Estimate Subjective Preference during Initial, but Not Established, Economic Choice. <i>Neuron</i> , 2020 , 108, 526-537.e4 | 13.9 | 5 |
| 31 | The orbitofrontal cartographer. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 267-276 | 2.1 | 5 |
| 30 | Dopamine signals mimic reward prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2013 , 16, 777-9 | 25.5 | 4 |
| 29 | Contrasting Effects of Lithium Chloride and CB1 Receptor Blockade on Enduring Changes in the Valuation of Reward. <i>Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 5, 53 | 3.5 | 4 |
| 28 | Cocaine-paired cues activate aversive representations in accumbens neurons. <i>Neuron</i> , 2008 , 57, 633 | 13.9 | 4 |
| 27 | The orbitofrontal cortex is necessary for learning to ignore. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021 , 31, 2652-2657.e3 | 6.3 | 4 |
| 26 | Ventral striatal lesions disrupt dopamine neuron signaling of differences in cue value caused by changes in reward timing but not number. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 130, 593-9 | 2.1 | 4 |
| 25 | The orbitofrontal cartographer | | 3 |
| 24 | Devaluation-sensitive responding to preconditioned cues requires orbitofrontal cortex during initial cue-cue learning | | 3 |
| 23 | Dopamine transients delivered in learning contexts do not act as model-free prediction errors | | 3 |

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|----|---|------|---|
| 22 | Thanks for the memories. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2005 , 12, 547-8 | 2.8 | 2 |
| 21 | Replication efforts have limited epistemic value. <i>Nature</i> , 2021 , 599, 201 | 50.4 | 2 |
| 20 | Rethinking dopamine as generalized prediction error | | 2 |
| 19 | Rat orbitofrontal ensemble activity contains a multiplexed but value-invariant representation of task structure in an odor sequence task | | 2 |
| 18 | Causal evidence supporting the proposal that dopamine transients function as a temporal difference prediction error | | 2 |
| 17 | Cross-species studies on orbitofrontal control of inference-based behavior. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 109-119 | 2.1 | 2 |
| 16 | Leveraging Basic Science for the Clinic-From Bench to Bedside. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2021 , 78, 331-334 | 14.5 | 2 |
| 15 | Spatial Representations in Rat Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 41, 6933-6945 | 6.6 | 2 |
| 14 | Anterior cingulate neurons signal neutral cue pairings during sensory preconditioning.. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021 , | 6.3 | 1 |
| 13 | Targeted stimulation of an orbitofrontal network disrupts decisions based on inferred, not experienced outcomes | | 1 |
| 12 | Prior Cocaine Use Alters the Normal Evolution of Information Coding in Striatal Ensembles during Value-Guided Decision-Making. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 41, 342-353 | 6.6 | 1 |
| 11 | Orbitofrontal State Representations Are Related to Choice Adaptations and Reward Predictions. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 41, 1941-1951 | 6.6 | 1 |
| 10 | The magical orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 108 | 2.1 | 0 |
| 9 | Orbitofrontal cortex and learning predictions of state transitions. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 487-497 | 2.1 | 0 |
| 8 | Prospective representations in rat orbitofrontal ensembles. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 518-527 | 2.1 | 0 |
| 7 | Rat mPFC and M2 Play a Waiting Game (at Different Timescales). <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 94, 700-702 | 13.9 | |
| 6 | Neuroscience: From Sensory Discrimination to Choice in Gustatory Cortex. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2020 , 30, R444-R446 | 6.3 | |
| 5 | E pluribus unum? A new take on addiction by Redish et al.. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2008 , 31, 459-459 | | |

- 4 Paying attention. Focus on "State-dependent modulation of time-varying gustatory responses".
Journal of Neurophysiology, **2006**, 96, 2844 3.2
- 3 Neuroscience: What, where, and how wonderful?. *Current Biology*, **2021**, 31, R896-R898 6.3
- 2 Does the Dopaminergic Error Signal Act Like a Cached-Value Prediction Error? **2018**, 243-258
- 1 Minimal cross-trial generalization in learning the representation of an odor-guided choice task..
PLoS Computational Biology, **2022**, 18, e1009897 5