

Geoffrey Schoenbaum

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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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	Minimal cross-trial generalization in learning the representation of an odor-guided choice task.. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2022 , 18, e1009897	5	
164	Anterior cingulate neurons signal neutral cue pairings during sensory preconditioning.. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021 ,	6.3	1
163	Replication efforts have limited epistemic value. <i>Nature</i> , 2021 , 599, 201	50.4	2
162	The magical orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 108	2.1	0
161	The orbitofrontal cartographer. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 267-276	2.1	5
160	Cross-species studies on orbitofrontal control of inference-based behavior. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 109-119	2.1	2
159	The orbitofrontal cortex is necessary for learning to ignore. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021 , 31, 2652-2657.e3	6.3	4
158	Neuroscience: What, where, and how wonderful?. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2021 , 31, R896-R898	6.3	
157	Leveraging Basic Science for the Clinic-From Bench to Bedside. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2021 , 78, 331-334	14.5	2
156	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
155	Evolving schema representations in orbitofrontal ensembles during learning. <i>Nature</i> , 2021 , 590, 606-611	50.4	17
154	Orbitofrontal State Representations Are Related to Choice Adaptations and Reward Predictions. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 41, 1941-1951	6.6	1
153	Past experience shapes the neural circuits recruited for future learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 24, 391-400	25.5	8
152	Spatial Representations in Rat Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 41, 6933-6945	6.6	2
151	Orbitofrontal cortex and learning predictions of state transitions. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 487-497	2.1	0
150	Prospective representations in rat orbitofrontal ensembles. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2021 , 135, 518-527	2.1	0
149	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

148	Neuroscience: From Sensory Discrimination to Choice in Gustatory Cortex. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2020 , 30, R444-R446	6.3	
147	Interactions between human orbitofrontal cortex and hippocampus support model-based inference. <i>PLoS Biology</i> , 2020 , 18, e3000578	9.7	44
146	Targeted Stimulation of Human Orbitofrontal Networks Disrupts Outcome-Guided Behavior. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2020 , 30, 490-498.e4	6.3	26
145	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
144	Responding to preconditioned cues is devaluation sensitive and requires orbitofrontal cortex during cue-cue learning. <i>ELife</i> , 2020 , 9,	8.9	15
143	Dopamine transients do not act as model-free prediction errors during associative learning. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020 , 11, 106	17.4	22
142	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
141	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
140	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
139	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
138	Sensory prediction errors in the human midbrain signal identity violations independent of perceptual distance. <i>ELife</i> , 2019 , 8,	8.9	12
137	Dopamine neuron ensembles signal the content of sensory prediction errors. <i>ELife</i> , 2019 , 8,	8.9	21
136	Real-Time Value Integration during Economic Choice Is Regulated by Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Current Biology</i> , 2019 , 29, 4315-4322.e4	6.3	11
135	Expectancy-Related Changes in Dopaminergic Error Signals Are Impaired by Cocaine Self-Administration. <i>Neuron</i> , 2019 , 101, 294-306.e3	13.9	9
134	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
133	Orbitofrontal neurons signal reward predictions, not reward prediction errors. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2018 , 153, 137-143	3.1	23
132	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
131	Model-based predictions for dopamine. <i>Current Opinion in Neurobiology</i> , 2018 , 49, 1-7	7.6	70

130	Medial orbitofrontal inactivation does not affect economic choice. <i>ELife</i> , 2018 , 7,	8.9	22
129	Rethinking dopamine as generalized prediction error. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2018 , 285,	4.4	56
128	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
127	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
126	Does the Dopaminergic Error Signal Act Like a Cached-Value Prediction Error? 2018 , 243-258		
125	Orbitofrontal neurons signal sensory associations underlying model-based inference in a sensory preconditioning task. <i>ELife</i> , 2018 , 7,	8.9	48
124	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
123	Rat mPFC and M2 Play a Waiting Game (at Different Timescales). <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 94, 700-702	13.9	
122	Dopamine transients are sufficient and necessary for acquisition of model-based associations. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 20, 735-742	25.5	132
121	Effects of inference on dopaminergic prediction errors depend on orbitofrontal processing. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 131, 127-134	2.1	15
120	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
119	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
118	Suppression of Ventral Hippocampal Output Impairs Integrated Orbitofrontal Encoding of Task Structure. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 95, 1197-1207.e3	13.9	51
117	Lateral Orbitofrontal Inactivation Dissociates Devaluation-Sensitive Behavior and Economic Choice. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017 , 96, 1192-1203.e4	13.9	45
116	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
115	The Dopamine Prediction Error: Contributions to Associative Models of Reward Learning. <i>Frontiers in Psychology</i> , 2017 , 8, 244	3.4	39
114	Preconditioned cues have no value. <i>ELife</i> , 2017 , 6,	8.9	23
113	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

112	Medial Orbitofrontal Neurons Preferentially Signal Cues Predicting Changes in Reward during Unblocking. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 36, 8416-24	6.6	15
111	Thinking Outside the Box: Orbitofrontal Cortex, Imagination, and How We Can Treat Addiction. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2016 , 41, 2966-2976	8.7	25
110	Neural correlates of two different types of extinction learning in the amygdala central nucleus. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2016 , 7, 12330	17.4	8
109	Cholinergic Interneurons Use Orbitofrontal Input to Track Beliefs about Current State. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 36, 6242-57	6.6	46
108	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
107	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
106	Brief optogenetic inhibition of dopamine neurons mimics endogenous negative reward prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2016 , 19, 111-6	25.5	120
105	Midbrain dopamine neurons compute inferred and cached value prediction errors in a common framework. <i>ELife</i> , 2016 , 5,	8.9	77
104	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
103	Back to basics: Making predictions in the orbitofrontal-amygdala circuit. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2016 , 131, 201-6	3.1	40
102	Dialogue on economic choice, learning theory, and neuronal representations. <i>Current Opinion in Behavioral Sciences</i> , 2015 , 5, 16-23	4	24
101	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
100	What the orbitofrontal cortex does not do. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 18, 620-7	25.5	307
99	Altered basolateral amygdala encoding in an animal model of schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 35, 6394-400	6.6	8
98	Orbitofrontal lesions eliminate signalling of biological significance in cue-responsive ventral striatal neurons. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2015 , 6, 7195	17.4	16
97	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
96	The State of the Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Neuron</i> , 2015 , 88, 1075-1077	13.9	12
95	Neural Estimates of Imagined Outcomes in Basolateral Amygdala Depend on Orbitofrontal Cortex. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 35, 16521-30	6.6	17

94	Interneurons are necessary for coordinated activity during reversal learning in orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2015 , 77, 454-64	7.9	50
93	Lateral orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to upshifted, downshifted, or blocked cues during unblocking. <i>ELife</i> , 2015 , 4, e11299	8.9	25
92	Learning theory: a driving force in understanding orbitofrontal function. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2014 , 108, 22-7	3.1	47
91	Orbitofrontal cortex as a cognitive map of task space. <i>Neuron</i> , 2014 , 81, 267-279	13.9	479
90	Orbitofrontal activation restores insight lost after cocaine use. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2014 , 17, 1092-9	25.5	45
89	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
88	Orbitofrontal neurons infer the value and identity of predicted outcomes. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2014 , 5, 3926	17.4	66
87	Orbitofrontal neurons acquire responses to valueless Pavlovian cues during unblocking. <i>ELife</i> , 2014 , 3, e02653	8.9	50
86	How did the chicken cross the road? With her striatal cholinergic interneurons, of course. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013 , 79, 3-6	13.9	14
85	Neural estimates of imagined outcomes in the orbitofrontal cortex drive behavior and learning. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013 , 80, 507-18	13.9	61
84	Risk-responsive orbitofrontal neurons track acquired salience. <i>Neuron</i> , 2013 , 77, 251-8	13.9	56
83	Dopamine signals mimic reward prediction errors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2013 , 16, 777-9	25.5	4
82	Disruption of model-based behavior and learning by cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013 , 229, 493-501	4.7	12
81	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
80	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
79	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
78	Reward prediction error signaling in posterior dorsomedial striatum is action specific. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 32, 10296-305	6.6	46
77	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

76	Orbitofrontal cortex supports behavior and learning using inferred but not cached values. <i>Science</i> , 2012 , 338, 953-6	33.3	235
75	The impact of orbitofrontal dysfunction on cocaine addiction. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 15, 358-66	25.5	152
74	Normal aging alters learning and attention-related teaching signals in basolateral amygdala. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 32, 13137-44	6.6	11
73	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
72	Impaired reality testing in an animal model of schizophrenia. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2011 , 70, 1122-6	7.9	28
71	Differential roles of human striatum and amygdala in associative learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 14, 1250-2	25.5	234
70	Expectancy-related changes in firing of dopamine neurons depend on orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 14, 1590-7	25.5	193
69	Normal Aging does Not Impair Orbitofrontal-Dependent Reinforcer Devaluation Effects. <i>Frontiers in Aging Neuroscience</i> , 2011 , 3, 4	5.3	9
68	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
67	Does the orbitofrontal cortex signal value?. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2011 , 1239, 87-99	6.5	172
66	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
65	The role of the nucleus accumbens in knowing when to respond. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2011 , 18, 85-7	2.8	9
64	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
63	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
62	All that glitters ... dissociating attention and outcome expectancy from prediction errors signals. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2010 , 104, 587-95	3.2	56
61	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
60	Neural correlates of variations in event processing during learning in basolateral amygdala. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 30, 2464-71	6.6	125
59	More is less: a disinhibited prefrontal cortex impairs cognitive flexibility. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 30, 17102-10	6.6	124

58	Neural correlates of variations in event processing during learning in central nucleus of amygdala. <i>Neuron</i> , 2010 , 68, 991-1001	13.9	51
57	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
56	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
55	Toward a model of impaired reality testing in rats. <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i> , 2009 , 35, 664-7	1.3	19
54	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
53	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
52	The orbitofrontal cortex and ventral tegmental area are necessary for learning from unexpected outcomes. <i>Neuron</i> , 2009 , 62, 269-80	13.9	214
51	Neural substrates of cognitive inflexibility after chronic cocaine exposure. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2009 , 56 Suppl 1, 63-72	5.5	118
50	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
49	The role of orbitofrontal cortex in drug addiction: a review of preclinical studies. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2008 , 63, 256-62	7.9	234
48	Cocaine-paired cues activate aversive representations in accumbens neurons. <i>Neuron</i> , 2008 , 57, 633	13.9	4
47	Dialogues on prediction errors. <i>Trends in Cognitive Sciences</i> , 2008 , 12, 265-72	14	253
46	E pluribus unum? A new take on addiction by Redish et al.. <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 2008 , 31, 459-459		
45	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
44	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
43	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
42	Cocaine-induced decision-making deficits are mediated by miscoding in basolateral amygdala. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 10, 949-51	25.5	48
41	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

40	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
39	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
38	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
37	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
36	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
35	Previous cocaine exposure makes rats hypersensitive to both delay and reward magnitude. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 27, 245-50	6.6	132
34	Basolateral amygdala lesions abolish orbitofrontal-dependent reversal impairments. <i>Neuron</i> , 2007 , 54, 51-8	13.9	161
33	Prior cocaine exposure disrupts extinction of fear conditioning. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2006 , 13, 416-21	2.8	28
32	Encoding of time-discounted rewards in orbitofrontal cortex is independent of value representation. <i>Neuron</i> , 2006 , 51, 509-20	13.9	234
31	Orbitofrontal cortex, decision-making and drug addiction. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2006 , 29, 116-24	13.3	389
30	Paying attention. Focus on "State-dependent modulation of time-varying gustatory responses". <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006 , 96, 2844	3.2	
29	Encoding changes in orbitofrontal cortex in reversal-impaired aged rats. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006 , 95, 1509-17	3.2	92
28	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
27	Rapid associative encoding in basolateral amygdala depends on connections with orbitofrontal cortex. <i>Neuron</i> , 2005 , 46, 321-31	13.9	179
26	Orbitofrontal cortex, associative learning, and expectancies. <i>Neuron</i> , 2005 , 47, 633-6	13.9	363
25	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
24	Thanks for the memories. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2005 , 12, 547-8	2.8	2
23	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

22	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
21	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
20	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
19	Lesions of nucleus accumbens disrupt learning about aversive outcomes. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003 , 23, 9833-41	6.6	118
18	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
17	Neural encoding in ventral striatum during olfactory discrimination learning. <i>Neuron</i> , 2003 , 38, 625-36	13.9	183
16	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
15	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
14	Teaching old rats new tricks: age-related impairments in olfactory reversal learning. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2002 , 23, 555-64	5.6	105
13	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
12	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
11	Neural encoding in orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala during olfactory discrimination learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 19, 1876-84	6.6	474
10	Orbitofrontal cortex and representation of incentive value in associative learning. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 19, 6610-4	6.6	499
9	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
8	Orbitofrontal cortex and basolateral amygdala encode expected outcomes during learning. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 1998 , 1, 155-9	25.5	712
7	The orbitofrontal cartographer		3
6	Rethinking dopamine as generalized prediction error		2
5	Rat orbitofrontal ensemble activity contains a multiplexed but value-invariant representation of task structure in an odor sequence task		2

4	Targeted stimulation of an orbitofrontal network disrupts decisions based on inferred, not experienced outcomes	1
3	Devaluation-sensitive responding to preconditioned cues requires orbitofrontal cortex during initial cue-cue learning	3
2	Causal evidence supporting the proposal that dopamine transients function as a temporal difference prediction error	2
1	Dopamine transients delivered in learning contexts do not act as model-free prediction errors	3