Simona Cabib

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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134 papers	6,255 citations	53751 45 h-index	79644 73 g-index
136 all docs	136 docs citations	136 times ranked	4456 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Role of Stress-Related Dopamine Transmission in Building and Maintaining a Protective Cognitive Reserve. Brain Sciences, 2022, 12, 246.	1.1	5
2	Opposite genotype-specific effects of serotoninergic treatments on Pavlovian Conditioned Approach in mice of two inbred strains C57 BL/6J and DBA/2J. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2021, 32, 392-403.	0.8	4
3	Intellectual Disability and Brain Creatine Deficit: Phenotyping of the Genetic Mouse Model for GAMT Deficiency. Genes, 2021, 12, 1201.	1.0	4
4	Early life adversity affecting the attachment bond alters ventral tegmental area transcriptomic patterning and behavior almost exclusively in female mice. Neurobiology of Stress, 2021, 15, 100406.	1.9	5
5	Interactions Between Experience, Genotype and Sex in the Development of Individual Coping Strategies. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2021, 15, 785739.	1.0	4
6	Repetitive and Inflexible Active Coping and Addiction-like Neuroplasticity in Stressed Mice of a Helplessnessâ€“Resistant Inbred Strain. Behavioral Sciences (Basel, Switzerland), 2021, 11, 174.	1.0	2
7	Functional and Dysfunctional Neuroplasticity in Learning to Cope with Stress. Brain Sciences, 2020, 10, 127.	1.1	17
8	Genetic Up-Regulation or Pharmacological Activation of the Na+/Ca2+ Exchanger 1 (NCX1) Enhances Hippocampal-Dependent Contextual and Spatial Learning and Memory. Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 57, 2358-2376.	1.9	11
9	RISC RNA sequencing in the Dorsal RaphÃ¨ reveals microRNAs regulatory activities associated with behavioral and functional adaptations to chronic stress. Brain Research, 2020, 1736, 146763.	1.1	4
10	Animal models of liability to post-traumatic stress disorder: going beyond fear memory. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2019, 30, 122-129.	0.8	6
11	A new therapy prevents intellectual disability in mouse with phenylketonuria. Molecular Genetics and Metabolism, 2018, 124, 39-49.	0.5	18
12	Norepinephrine in the Medial Pre-frontal Cortex Supports Accumbens Shell Responses to a Novel Palatable Food in Food-Restricted Mice Only. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 7.	1.0	7
13	Fatigue modulates dopamine availability and promotes flexible choice reversals during decision making. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 535.	1.6	30
14	Stress-Induced Reduction of Dorsal Striatal D2 Dopamine Receptors Prevents Retention of a Newly Acquired Adaptive Coping Strategy. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2017, 8, 621.	1.6	23
15	Altered consolidation of extinction-like inhibitory learning in genotype-specific dysfunctional coping fostered by chronic stress in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2016, 315, 23-35.	1.2	7
16	The Relationship Between Specific Pavlovian Instrumental Transfer and Instrumental Reward Probability. Frontiers in Psychology, 2015, 6, 1697.	1.1	16
17	Corticolimbic catecholamines in stress: a computational model of the appraisal of controllability. Brain Structure and Function, 2015, 220, 1339-1353.	1.2	23
18	Evidence for the involvement of extinction-associated inhibitory learning in the forced swimming test. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 278, 348-355.	1.2	31

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19	Positive emotional arousal increases duration of memory traces: Different role of dopamine D1 receptor and Î²-adrenoceptor activation. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2014, 122, 158-163.	1.3	10
20	Either the dorsal hippocampus or the dorsolateral striatum is selectively involved in consolidation of forced swim-induced immobility depending on genetic background. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2014, 111, 49-55.	1.0	21
21	Stress-induced activation of ventral tegmental mu-opioid receptors reduces accumbens dopamine tone by enhancing dopamine transmission in the medial pre-frontal cortex. Psychopharmacology, 2014, 231, 4099-4108.	1.5	19
22	Partial extinction of a conditioned context enhances preference for elements previously associated with cocaine but not with chocolate. Physiology and Behavior, 2013, 120, 1-10.	1.0	3
23	Learning to cope with stress: psychobiological mechanisms of stress resilience. Reviews in the Neurosciences, 2012, 23, 659-72.	1.4	37
24	In vivo catecholaminergic metabolism in the medial prefrontal cortex of ENU2 mice: an investigation of the cortical dopamine deficit in phenylketonuria. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 2012, 35, 1001-1009.	1.7	22
25	The mesoaccumbens dopamine in coping with stress. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2012, 36, 79-89.	2.9	267
26	Association between striatal accumulation of FosB/Î”FosB and long-term psychomotor sensitization to amphetamine in mice depends on the genetic background. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 217, 155-164.	1.2	10
27	Effect of the interaction between the serotonin transporter gene and maternal environment on developing mouse brain. Behavioural Brain Research, 2011, 217, 188-194.	1.2	13
28	Positive and negative emotional arousal increases duration of memory traces: common and independent mechanisms. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2011, 5, 86.	1.0	13
29	5-Hydroxytryptophan during critical postnatal period improves cognitive performances and promotes dendritic spine maturation in genetic mouse model of phenylketonuria. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 14, 479-489.	1.0	33
30	Strainâ€specific proportion of the two isoforms of the dopamine D2 receptor in the mouse striatum: associated neural and behavioral phenotypes. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2010, 9, 703-711.	1.1	22
31	Increased vulnerability to psychosocial stress in heterozygous serotonin transporter knockout mice. DMM Disease Models and Mechanisms, 2010, 3, 459-470.	1.2	95
32	5-Hydroxytryptophan rescues serotonin response to stress in prefrontal cortex of hyperphenylalaninaemic mice. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2009, 12, 1067.	1.0	29
33	DeltaFosB accumulation in ventroâ€medial caudate underlies the induction but not the expression of behavioral sensitization by both repeated amphetamine and stress. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2008, 27, 191-201.	1.2	17
34	Genetic liability increases propensity to prime-induced reinstatement of conditioned place preference in mice exposed to low cocaine. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 198, 287-296.	1.5	24
35	Reduced availability of brain amines during critical phases of postnatal development in a genetic mouse model of cognitive delay. Brain Research, 2008, 1217, 232-238.	1.1	34
36	Identifying Molecular Substrates in a Mouse Model of the Serotonin Transporter Ã— Environment Risk Factor for Anxiety and Depression. Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 63, 840-846.	0.7	130

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37	Cortical and subcortical distribution of ionotropic purinergic receptor subunit type 1 (P2X1R) immunoreactive neurons in the rat forebrain. Neuroscience, 2008, 151, 791-801.	1.1	7
38	The Medial Prefrontal Cortex Determines the Accumbens Dopamine Response to Stress through the Opposing Influences of Norepinephrine and Dopamine. Cerebral Cortex, 2007, 17, 2796-2804.	1.6	117
39	Modulatory Effect of Environmental Context and Drug History on Heroin-Induced Psychomotor Activity and Fos Protein Expression in the Rat Brain. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 2611-2623.	2.8	35
40	Comparative immunohistochemical study of the dopaminergic systems in two inbred mouse strains (C57BL/6J and DBA/2J). Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy, 2007, 33, 67-74.	1.0	44
41	Habituation to the test cage influences amphetamine-induced locomotion and Fos expression and increases FosB/Î”FosB-like immunoreactivity in mice. Neuroscience, 2006, 141, 597-605.	1.1	24
42	Susceptibility to conditioned place preference induced by addictive drugs in mice of the C57BL/6 and DBA/2 inbred strains. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 181, 327-336.	1.5	108
43	Dopamine in the Medial Prefrontal Cortex Controls Genotype-Dependent Effects of Amphetamine on Mesoaccumbens Dopamine Release and Locomotion. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2004, 29, 72-80.	2.8	89
44	Distinct patterns of Fos expression induced by systemic amphetamine in the striatal complex of C57BL/6JICo and DBA/2JICo inbred strains of mice. Brain Research, 2004, 1025, 59-66.	1.1	21
45	Susceptibility to amphetamine-induced place preference is predicted by locomotor response to novelty and amphetamine in the mouse. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 172, 264-270.	1.5	68
46	Selective improvement of strain-dependent performances of cognitive tasks by food restriction. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2004, 81, 96-99.	1.0	25
47	Early and Later Adoptions Differently Modify Mother-Pup Interactions.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2004, 118, 590-596.	0.6	40
48	The behavioral profile of severe mental retardation in a genetic mouse model of phenylketonuria. Behavior Genetics, 2003, 33, 301-310.	1.4	45
49	Norepinephrine in the Prefrontal Cortex Is Critical for Amphetamine-Induced Reward and Mesoaccumbens Dopamine Release. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 1879-1885.	1.7	166
50	Deficits in brain serotonin synthesis in a genetic mouse model of phenylketonuria. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 2561-2564.	0.6	56
51	Predictable stress promotes place preference and low mesoaccumbens dopamine response. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 75, 135-141.	1.0	15
52	Immunoreactive neurons in the brain of two mouse strains after incubation with an antiserum recognizing Asp-Val-Val-Gly.NH2 (DVVG), the C-terminal fragment of (D-Ala2)-deltorphin I. Journal of Chemical Neuroanatomy, 2002, 24, 189-198.	1.0	5
53	Genetic susceptibility of mesocortical dopamine to stress determines liability to inhibition of mesoaccumbens dopamine and to behavioral â€˜despairâ€™ in a mouse model of depression. Neuroscience, 2002, 115, 999-1007.	1.1	82
54	Opposite imbalances between mesocortical and mesoaccumbens dopamine responses to stress by the same genotype depending on living conditions. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 129, 179-185.	1.2	53

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55	The contribution of comparative studies in inbred strains of mice to the understanding of the hyperactive phenotype. Behavioural Brain Research, 2002, 130, 103-109.	1.2	106
56	Genotype- and experience-dependent susceptibility to depressive-like responses in the forced-swimming test. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 164, 138-143.	1.5	71
57	Opposite genotype-dependent mesocorticolimbic dopamine response to stress. Neuroscience, 2001, 104, 627-631.	1.1	40
58	Barrel Pattern Formation Requires Serotonin Uptake by Thalamocortical Afferents, and Not Vesicular Monoamine Release. Journal of Neuroscience, 2001, 21, 6862-6873.	1.7	210
59	Pharmacological evidence of muscarinic-cholinergic sensitization following chronic stress. Psychopharmacology, 2001, 155, 144-147.	1.5	15
60	Dramatic brain aminergic deficit in a genetic mouse model of phenylketonuria. NeuroReport, 2000, 11, 1361-1364.	0.6	100
61	Behavioral and mesocorticolimbic dopamine responses to non aggressive social interactions depend on previous social experiences and on the opponentâ€™s sex. Behavioural Brain Research, 2000, 112, 13-22.	1.2	37
62	Abolition and Reversal of Strain Differences in Behavioral Responses to Drugs of Abuse After a Brief Experience. Science, 2000, 289, 463-465.	6.0	218
63	Of genes, environment, and destiny. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 1999, 22, 519-520.	0.4	2
64	Strain-dependent effects of anandamide on memory consolidation in mice are antagonized by naltrexone. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1999, 10, 453-457.	0.8	19
65	Long-term effects of postnatal manipulation on emotionality are prevented by maternal anxiolytic treatment in mice. Developmental Psychobiology, 1998, 32, 225-234.	0.9	42
66	Strain-dependent involvement of D1 and D2 dopamine receptors in muscarinic cholinergic influences on memory storage. Behavioural Brain Research, 1998, 98, 17-26.	1.2	22
67	Stress promotes major changes in dopamine receptor densities within the mesoaccumbens and nigrostriatal systems. Neuroscience, 1998, 84, 193-200.	1.1	119
68	The effects of anandamide on memory consolidation in mice involve both D1and D2 dopamine receptors. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1997, 8, 707-712.	0.8	43
69	Parallel Strain-Dependent Susceptibility to Environmentally-Induced Stereotypies and Stress-Induced Behavioral Sensitization in Mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1997, 61, 499-506.	1.0	91
70	Strain-dependent effects of D2 dopaminergic and muscarinic-cholinergic agonists and antagonists on memory consolidation processes in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 1997, 86, 97-104.	1.2	24
71	PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY OF DOPAMINE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN INBRED STRAINS OF MICE. Progress in Neurobiology, 1997, 51, 637-661.	2.8	135
72	Parallel strain-dependent effect of amphetamine on locomotor activity and dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens: an in vivo study in mice. Neuroscience, 1997, 82, 521-528.	1.1	77

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73	Impairments produced by amphetamine and stress on memory storage are reduced following a chronic stressful experience. Psychopharmacology, 1997, 129, 161-167.	1.5	19
74	Brain dopamine receptor plasticity: testing a diathesis-stress hypothesis in an animal model. Psychopharmacology, 1997, 132, 153-160.	1.5	34
75	What is mild in mild stress?. Psychopharmacology, 1997, 134, 344-346.	1.5	17
76	Strain-dependent effects of dopamine agonists on acetylcholine release in the hippocampus: An in vivo study in mice. Neuroscience, 1996, 70, 653-660.	1.1	31
77	Different effects of repeated stressful experiences on mesocortical and mesolimbic dopamine metabolism. Neuroscience, 1996, 73, 375-380.	1.1	63
78	Psychopharmacology of memory modulation: Evidence for multiple interaction among neurotransmitters and hormones. Behavioural Brain Research, 1996, 77, 1-21.	1.2	79
79	Dopamine-N-methyl-d-aspartate interactions in the modulation of locomotor activity and memory consolidation in mice. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1996, 308, 1-12.	1.7	47
80	Opposite strain-dependent effects of post-training corticosterone in a passive avoidance task in mice: role of dopamine. Brain Research, 1996, 729, 110-118.	1.1	46
81	Stress, depression and the mesolimbic dopamine system. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 128, 331-342.	1.5	283
82	Strain-dependent effects of cocaine on memory storage improvement induced by post-training physostigmine. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 123, 340-345.	1.5	17
83	Dose-dependent aversive and rewarding effects of amphetamine as revealed by a new place conditioning apparatus. Psychopharmacology, 1996, 125, 92-96.	1.5	41
84	A comparison of the behavioral effects of minaprine, amphetamine and stress. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 121, 73-80.	1.5	56
85	Effects of the NMDA-antagonist, MK-801, on stress-induced alterations of dopamine dependent behavior. Psychopharmacology, 1995, 117, 313-317.	1.5	8
86	Paw preference and brain dopamine asymmetries. Neuroscience, 1995, 64, 427-432.	1.1	56
87	Opposite responses of mesolimbic dopamine system to controllable and uncontrollable aversive experiences. Journal of Neuroscience, 1994, 14, 3333-3340.	1.7	108
88	Strain-dependent effects of post-training cocaine or nomifensine on memory storage involve both D1 and D2 dopamine receptors. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 115, 157-162.	1.5	25
89	Post-training minaprine enhances memory storage in mice: involvement of D1 and D2 dopamine receptors. Psychopharmacology, 1994, 113, 476-480.	1.5	13
90	Influence of early life events on immune reactivity in adult mice. Developmental Psychobiology, 1994, 27, 205-213.	0.9	39

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91	Opposite strain-dependent differences for intermale aggressive behavior elicited by individual housing and housing with a female in the mouse. Aggressive Behavior, 1994, 20, 305-314.	1.5	5
92	The effects of morphine on memory consolidation in mice involve both D1 and D2 dopamine receptors. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1994, 61, 156-161.	2.3	45
93	Effects of subchronic minaprine on dopamine release in the ventral striatum and on immobility in the forced swimming test. Neuroscience Letters, 1994, 166, 69-72.	1.0	9
94	Influence of Brain and Behavioral Lateralization in Brain Monoaminergic, Neuroendocrine, and Immune Stress Responses. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1994, 741, 271-282.	1.8	14
95	Strain-dependent effects of post-training GABA receptor agonists and antagonists on memory storage in mice. Psychopharmacology, 1993, 111, 134-138.	1.5	45
96	Effects of postnatal stress on dopamine mesolimbic system responses to aversive experiences in adult life. Brain Research, 1993, 604, 232-239.	1.1	54
97	Repeated stressful experiences differently affect the time-dependent responses of the mesolimbic dopamine system to the stressor. Brain Research, 1993, 601, 333-336.	1.1	110
98	Strain-dependent effects of post-training dopamine receptor agonists and antagonists on memory storage in mice. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1992, 58, 58-63.	2.3	31
99	Effects of acute and repeated exposure to stress on the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenocortical activity in mice during postnatal development. Hormones and Behavior, 1992, 26, 474-485.	1.0	62
100	Nonhuman behavioral models in the genetics of disturbed behavior. Journal of Psychiatric Research, 1992, 26, 367-382.	1.5	17
101	Chronic stress induces strain-dependent sensitization to the behavioral effects of amphetamine in the mouse. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 43, 53-60.	1.3	64
102	Behavioral effects of RO 41-9067: A novel D2 dopamine receptor agonist. Drug Development Research, 1992, 27, 425-433.	1.4	6
103	Post-training dopamine receptor agonists and antagonists affect memory storage in mice irrespective of their selectivity for D1 or D2 receptors. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1991, 56, 283-291.	2.3	82
104	Repeated stressful experiences differently affect brain dopamine receptor subtypes. Life Sciences, 1991, 48, 1263-1268.	2.0	25
105	Acute stress induces time-dependent responses in dopamine mesolimbic system. Brain Research, 1991, 554, 217-222.	1.1	206
106	Genotype-dependent effects of chronic stress on apomorphine-induced alterations of striatal and mesolimbic dopamine metabolism. Brain Research, 1991, 542, 91-96.	1.1	77
107	LY 171555-induced hyperdefensiveness in the mouse does not implicate benzodiazepine receptors. Psychopharmacology, 1991, 103, 449-454.	1.5	12
108	D1 and D2 receptor antagonists differently affect cocaine-induced locomotor hyperactivity in the mouse. Psychopharmacology, 1991, 105, 335-339.	1.5	118

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109	LY 171555-induced catalepsy and defensive behavior in four strains of mice suggest the involvement of different D2 dopamine receptor systems. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 327-331.	1.3	21
110	Role of genotype in the adaptation of the brain dopamine system to stress. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 1990, 14, 523-528.	2.9	46
111	Effects of defeat experiences on dopamine metabolism in different brain areas of the mouse. Aggressive Behavior, 1990, 16, 271-284.	1.5	58
112	Behavioral and biochemical changes monitored in two inbred strains of mice during exploration of an unfamiliar environment. Physiology and Behavior, 1990, 47, 749-753.	1.0	59
113	Strain-dependent differences in hippocampal glucocorticoid binding capacity and active avoidance in the mouse. Behavioural Brain Research, 1990, 37, 185-188.	1.2	8
114	Social Behavior of the House Mouse: A Potential Model for Preclinical Studies on Stress. , 1990, , 31-40.		0
115	Behavioral Effects of Manipulations of the Olfactory Environment in Developing Mice: Involvement of the Dopaminergic System. , 1990, , 59-71.		2
116	Genotype-Dependent Adaptation of Brain Dopamine System to Stress. , 1990, , 171-182.		2
117	Genotype-dependent modulation of LY 171555-induced defensive behavior in the mouse. Psychopharmacology, 1989, 97, 166-168.	1.5	20
118	Stress-induced decrease of 3-methoxytyramine in the nucleus accumbens of the mouse is prevented by naltrexone pretreatment. Life Sciences, 1989, 45, 1031-1037.	2.0	23
119	Chronic cocaine enhances defensive behaviour in the laboratory mouse: involvement of D2 dopamine receptors. Psychopharmacology, 1988, 96, 437-441.	1.5	32
120	A classical genetic analysis of two apomorphine-induced behaviors in the mouse. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1988, 30, 143-147.	1.3	30
121	Effects of immobilization stress on dopamine and its metabolites in different brain areas of the mouse: role of genotype and stress duration. Brain Research, 1988, 441, 153-160.	1.1	96
122	Pharmacological evidence for a role of D2 dopamine receptors in the defensive behavior of the mouse. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1988, 50, 98-111.	2.3	47
123	Different effects of acute and chronic stress on two dopamine-mediated behaviors in the mouse. Physiology and Behavior, 1988, 43, 223-227.	1.0	48
124	Chronic exposure to a novel odor increases pups' vocalizations, maternal care, and alters dopaminergic functioning in developing mice. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1987, 48, 197-205.	2.3	54
125	Effects of corticotropin releasing factor and sauvagine on social behavior of isolated mice. Peptides, 1987, 8, 935-938.	1.2	43
126	Age-dependent changes of brain GABA levels, turnover rates and shock-induced aggressive behavior in inbred strains of mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1987, 26, 83-88.	1.3	43

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127	Chronic stress reduces the analgesic but not the stimulant effect of morphine in mice. Brain Research, 1986, 380, 357-358.	1.1	16
128	Passive Avoidance Behavior in Mice: Interaction Between Age and Genotype. Experimental Aging Research, 1986, 12, 107-109.	0.6	20
129	Different effects of apomorphine on climbing behavior and locomotor activity in three strains of mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1985, 23, 555-557.	1.3	46
130	The effect of age on two kinds of aggressive behavior in inbred strains of mice. Developmental Psychobiology, 1985, 18, 477-482.	0.9	13
131	Pharmacological evidence for a protective role of the endogenous opioid system on electroshock-induced seizures in the mouse. Neuroscience Letters, 1985, 62, 241-247.	1.0	15
132	A genetic analysis of stereotypy in the mouse: Dopaminergic plasticity following chronic stress. Behavioral and Neural Biology, 1985, 44, 239-248.	2.3	41
133	Chronic stress enhances apomorphine-induced stereotyped behavior in mice: Involvement of endogenous opioids. Brain Research, 1984, 298, 138-140.	1.1	83
134	Serotonin levels and turnover in different brain areas of isolated aggressive or non-aggressive strains of mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 1984, 8, 365-371.	2.5	38