Michael T. Williams

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

139 papers	8,768 citations	81743 39 h-index	46693 89 g-index
141 all docs	141 docs citations	141 times ranked	11106 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Morris water maze: procedures for assessing spatial and related forms of learning and memory. Nature Protocols, 2006, 1, 848-858.	5.5	3,377
2	Assessing Spatial Learning and Memory in Rodents. ILAR Journal, 2014, 55, 310-332.	1.8	405
3	Hypoxia-Ischemia Induces DNA Synthesis without Cell Proliferation in Dying Neurons in Adult Rodent Brain. Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 24, 10763-10772.	1.7	259
4	Deficiency in Na,K-ATPase Â Isoform Genes Alters Spatial Learning, Motor Activity, and Anxiety in Mice. Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 27, 616-626.	1.7	249
5	The Effects of Neonatal Isoflurane Exposure in Mice on Brain Cell Viability, Adult Behavior, Learning, and Memory. Anesthesia and Analgesia, 2009, 108, 90-104.	1.1	225
6	Comparison of the elevated plus and elevated zero mazes in treated and untreated male Sprague â€“ Dawley rats: Effects of anxiolytic and anxiogenic agents. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 97, 406-415.	1.3	146
7	Neuronopathic Gaucher disease in the mouse: viable combined selective saposin C deficiency and mutant glucocerebrosidase (V394L) mice with glucosylsphingosine and glucosylceramide accumulation and progressive neurological deficits. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 1088-1097.	1.4	113
8	Impaired spatial and sequential learning in rats treated neonatally withd-fenfluramine. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2002, 16, 491-500.	1.2	111
9	Value of water mazes for assessing spatial and egocentric learning and memory in rodent basic research and regulatory studies. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2014, 45, 75-90.	1.2	108
10	Creatine Transporter (CrT; Slc6a8) Knockout Mice as a Model of Human CrT Deficiency. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e16187.	1.1	99
11	DevelopmentalD-methamphetamine treatment selectively induces spatial navigation impairments in reference memory in the Morris water maze while sparing working memory. Synapse, 2003, 48, 138-148.	0.6	85
12	Na,K-ATPase and the role of Î± isoforms in behavior. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2007, 39, 385-389.	1.0	80
13	Refining the critical period for methamphetamine-induced spatial deficits in the Morris water maze. Psychopharmacology, 2003, 168, 329-338.	1.5	78
14	Effect of (+)-methamphetamine on path integration learning, novel object recognition, and neurotoxicity in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 199, 637-650.	1.5	71
15	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine in Adult Rats Produces Deficits in Path Integration and Spatial Reference Memory. Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 59, 1219-1226.	0.7	70
16	Abnormal neurodevelopment, neurosignaling and behaviour in Npas3-deficient mice. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 22, 1265-1276.	1.2	67
17	Long-term effects of neonatal methamphetamine exposure in rats on spatial learning in the Barnes maze and on cliff avoidance, corticosterone release, and neurotoxicity in adulthood. Developmental Brain Research, 2003, 147, 163-175.	2.1	66
18	Effects of neonatal (+)â€methamphetamine on path integration and spatial learning in rats: effects of dose and rearing conditions. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2008, 26, 599-610.	0.7	65

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19	Prenatal immune challenge in rats: Effects of polyinosinicâ€“polycytidylic acid on spatial learning, prepulse inhibition, conditioned fear, and responses to MK-801 and amphetamine. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2015, 47, 54-65.	1.2	63
20	Abnormal response to stress and impaired NPS-induced hyperlocomotion, anxiolytic effect and corticosterone increase in mice lacking NPSR1. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2010, 35, 1119-1132.	1.3	62
21	Exposure to 3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) on postnatal days 11â€“20 induces reference but not working memory deficits in the Morris water maze in rats: implications of prior learning. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2004, 22, 247-259.	0.7	59
22	Periadolescent rats (P41â€“50) exhibit increased susceptibility to d-methamphetamine-induced long-term spatial and sequential learning deficits compared to juvenile (P21â€“30 or P31â€“40) or adult rats (P51â€“60). Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2005, 27, 117-134.	1.2	57
23	Effects of prenatal cocaine on Morris and Barnes maze tests of spatial learning and memory in the offspring of C57BL/6J mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 547-557.	1.2	56
24	Developmental 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) impairs sequential and spatial but not cued learning independent of growth, litter effects or injection stress. Brain Research, 2003, 968, 89-101.	1.1	56
25	Developmental effects of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine: a review. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2008, 19, 91-111.	0.8	56
26	Systemic and behavioral effects of intranasal administration of silver nanoparticles. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2015, 51, 68-76.	1.2	53
27	Alterations in Body Temperature, Corticosterone, and Behavior Following the Administration of 5-Methoxy-Diisopropyltryptamine (â€˜Foxyâ€™) to Adult Rats: a New Drug of Abuse. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 1404-1420.	2.8	52
28	Progression of multiple behavioral deficits with various ages of onset in a murine model of Hurler syndrome. Brain Research, 2008, 1188, 241-253.	1.1	52
29	Dorsal striatal dopamine depletion impairs both allocentric and egocentric navigation in rats. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2012, 97, 402-408.	1.0	52
30	Prenatal immune challenge in rats: Altered responses to dopaminergic and glutamatergic agents, prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle, and reduced routeâ€based learning as a function of maternal body weight gain after prenatal exposure to poly IC. Synapse, 2012, 66, 725-737.	0.6	52
31	Preweaning treatment with methamphetamine induces increases in both corticosterone and ACTH in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2000, 22, 751-759.	1.2	51
32	Mouse plasmacytoma-expressed transcript 1 knock out induced 5-HT disruption results in a lack of cognitive deficits and an anxiety phenotype complicated by hypoactivity and defensiveness. Neuroscience, 2009, 164, 1431-1443.	1.1	51
33	Methamphetamine exposure from postnatal day 11 to 20 causes impairments in both behavioral strategies and spatial learning in adult rats. Brain Research, 2002, 958, 312-321.	1.1	49
34	Phosphodiesterase 1B differentially modulates the effects of methamphetamine on locomotor activity and spatial learning through DARPP32-dependent pathways: evidence from PDE1B-DARPP32 double-knockout mice. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2006, 5, 540-551.	1.1	49
35	Perinatal exposure to the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor citalopram alters spatial learning and memory, anxiety, depression, and startle in Sprague€Dawley rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2016, 54, 39-52.	0.7	48
36	Loss of Intercalated Cells (ITCs) in the Mouse Amygdala ofTshz1Mutants Correlates with Fear, Depression, and Social Interaction Phenotypes. Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 38, 1160-1177.	1.7	47

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37	(+)â€Methamphetamine increases corticosterone in plasma and BDNF in brain more than forced swim or isolation in neonatal rats. Synapse, 2008, 62, 110-121.	0.6	45
38	Shortâ€and longâ€term effects of (+)â€methamphetamine and (Â±)â€3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine on monoamine and corticosterone levels in the neonatal rat following multiple days of treatment. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2008, 104, 1674-1685.	2.1	43
39	In Utero and Lactational Exposure to PCBs in Mice: Adult Offspring Show Altered Learning and Memory Depending on Cyp1a2 and Ahr Genotypes. Environmental Health Perspectives, 2011, 119, 1286-1293.	2.8	42
40	Oligodendrocyte Nf1 Controls Aberrant Notch Activation and Regulates Myelin Structure and Behavior. Cell Reports, 2017, 19, 545-557.	2.9	42
41	Dopamine depletion in either the dorsomedial or dorsolateral striatum impairs egocentric Cincinnati water maze performance while sparing allocentric Morris water maze learning. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 2015, 118, 55-63.	1.0	40
42	Treatment with MDMA from P11â€“20 disrupts spatial learning and path integration learning in adolescent rats but only spatial learning in older rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 189, 307-318.	1.5	39
43	Neonatal (+)-methamphetamine increases brain derived neurotrophic factor, but not nerve growth factor, during treatment and results in long-term spatial learning deficits. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2007, 32, 734-745.	1.3	39
44	Effects of (+)â€methamphetamine on path integration and spatial learning, but not locomotor activity or acoustic startle, align with the stress hyporesponsive period in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 27, 289-298.	0.7	39
45	Age-dependent effects of neonatal methamphetamine exposure on spatial learning. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2007, 18, 549-562.	0.8	38
46	Neurological deficits and glycosphingolipid accumulation in saposin B deficient mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2008, 17, 2345-2356.	1.4	38
47	Effect of a neurotoxic dose regimen of (+)-methamphetamine on behavior, plasma corticosterone, and brain monoamines in adult C57BL/6 mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2010, 32, 346-355.	1.2	38
48	Neurobehavioral phenotype of C57BL/6J mice prenatally and neonatally exposed to cigarette smoke. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2013, 35, 34-45.	1.2	38
49	Cincinnati water maze: A review of the development, methods, and evidence as a test of egocentric learning and memory. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 57, 1-19.	1.2	38
50	Effects of pyrethroids on brain development and behavior: Deltamethrin. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2021, 87, 106983.	1.2	36
51	Specific saposin C deficiency: CNS impairment and acid Â-glucosidase effects in the mouse. Human Molecular Genetics, 2010, 19, 634-647.	1.4	35
52	Neurotoxic (+)-methamphetamine treatment in rats increases brain-derived neurotrophic factor and tropomyosin receptor kinase B expression in multiple brain regions. Neuroscience, 2011, 184, 164-171.	1.1	35
53	Knockout of latrophilin-3 in Sprague-Dawley rats causes hyperactivity, hyper-reactivity, under-response to amphetamine, and disrupted dopamine markers. Neurobiology of Disease, 2019, 130, 104494.	2.1	35
54	Methamphetamine exposure during the preweanling period causes prolonged changes in dorsal striatal protein kinase A activity, dopamine D2-like binding sites, and dopamine content. Synapse, 2003, 48, 131-137.	0.6	34

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55	Behavioral and growth effects induced by low dose methamphetamine administration during the neonatal period in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2004, 22, 273-283.	0.7	34
56	Learning and memory after neonatal exposure to 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) in rats: Interaction with exposure in adulthood. Synapse, 2005, 57, 148-159.	0.6	34
57	Targeted mutations in the Na,Kâ€ATPase alpha 2 isoform confer ouabain resistance and result in abnormal behavior in mice. Synapse, 2011, 65, 520-531.	0.6	34
58	Comparison of monoamine and corticosterone levels 24 h following (+)methamphetamine, (+/â€“)3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, cocaine, (+)fenfluramine or (+/â€“)methylphenidate administration in the neonatal rat. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2006, 98, 1369-1378.	2.1	33
59	Neonatal methamphetamine administration induces region-specific long-term neuronal morphological changes in the rat hippocampus, nucleus accumbens and parietal cortex. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2004, 19, 3165-3170.	1.2	32
60	(+/â€“)3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) Dose-Dependently Impairs Spatial Learning in the Morris Water Maze after Exposure of Rats to Different Five-Day Intervals from Birth to Postnatal Day Twenty. Developmental Neuroscience, 2009, 31, 107-120.	1.0	32
61	Developmental manganese neurotoxicity in rats: Cognitive deficits in allocentric and egocentric learning and memory. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2017, 59, 16-26.	1.2	32
62	Chronic psychosocial stress during pregnancy affects maternal behavior and neuroendocrine function and modulates hypothalamic CRH and nuclear steroid receptor expression. Translational Psychiatry, 2020, 10, 6.	2.4	32
63	Effect of vitamin C deficiency during postnatal development on adult behavior: functional phenotype of Gulo(â^’/â^’) knockout mice. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2012, 11, 269-277.	1.1	31
64	Deltamethrin Exposure Daily From Postnatal Day 3â€“20 in Sprague-Dawley Rats Causes Long-term Cognitive and Behavioral Deficits. Toxicological Sciences, 2019, 169, 511-523.	1.4	31
65	Comparison of (+)â€methamphetamine, Â±â€Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, (+)â€amphetamine and Â±â€fenfluramine in rats on egocentric learning in the Cincinnati water maze. Synapse, 2011, 65, 368-378.	0.6	30
66	Differential effects of perinatal exposure to antidepressants on learning and memory, acoustic startle, anxiety, and openâ€field activity in Sprague–Dawley rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2017, 61, 92-111.	0.7	30
67	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine administration on postnatal day 11 in rats increases pituitaryâ€“adrenal output and reduces striatal and hippocampal serotonin without altering SERT activity. Brain Research, 2005, 1039, 97-107.	1.1	29
68	Effects of developmental stress and lead (Pb) on corticosterone after chronic and acute stress, brain monoamines, and blood Pb levels in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2011, 29, 45-55.	0.7	29
69	6-Hydroxydopamine-Induced Dopamine Reductions in the Nucleus Accumbens, but not the Medial Prefrontal Cortex, Impair Cincinnati Water Maze Egocentric and Morris Water Maze Allocentric Navigation in Male Sprague–Dawley Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2016, 30, 199-212.	1.3	28
70	Effects of developmental manganese, stress, and the combination of both on monoamines, growth, and corticosterone. Toxicology Reports, 2014, 1, 1046-1061.	1.6	27
71	Female mice heterozygous for creatine transporter deficiency show moderate cognitive deficits. Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease, 2014, 37, 63-68.	1.7	27
72	(Â±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine treatment in adult rats impairs path integration learning: A comparison of single vs once per week treatment for 5 weeks. Neuropharmacology, 2008, 55, 1121-1130.	2.0	26

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73	Comparison of the developmental effects of 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (Foxy) to (Â±)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 204, 287-297.	1.5	26
74	(Â±)3,4â€methylenedioxymethamphetamine (â€œecstasyâ€) treatment modulates expression of neurotrophins and their receptors in multiple regions of adult rat brain. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2012, 520, 2459-2474.	0.9	26
75	Ontogeny of the adrenal response to (+)-methamphetamine in neonatal rats: The effect of prior drug exposure. Stress, 2006, 9, 153-163.	0.8	25
76	Kaolinâ€induced ventriculomegaly at weaning produces longâ€term learning, memory, and motor deficits in rats. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2014, 35, 7-15.	0.7	25
77	Developmental manganese, lead, and barren cage exposure have adverse long-term neurocognitive, behavioral and monoamine effects in Sprague-Dawley rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2018, 67, 50-64.	1.2	24
78	Cognitive deficits and increases in creatine precursors in a brainâ€specific knockout of the creatine transporter gene Slc6a8. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2018, 17, e12461.	1.1	24
79	Impairment of cognitive flexibility in type 2 diabetic db/db mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 371, 111978.	1.2	24
80	Developmental effects of Â±3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine on spatial versus path integration learning: Effects of dose distribution. Synapse, 2007, 61, 488-499.	0.6	23
81	(+)â€Methamphetamineâ€induced monoamine reductions and impaired egocentric learning in adrenalectomized rats is independent of hyperthermia. Synapse, 2010, 64, 773-785.	0.6	22
82	Mechanisms involved in the neurotoxic and cognitive effects of developmental methamphetamine exposure. Birth Defects Research Part C: Embryo Today Reviews, 2016, 108, 131-141.	3.6	22
83	Developmental manganese exposure in combination with developmental stress and iron deficiency: Effects on behavior and monoamines. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2016, 56, 55-67.	1.2	22
84	Neonatal 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) exposure alters neuronal protein kinase A activity, serotonin and dopamine content, and [35S]GTPÎ³S binding in adult rats. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 178-186.	1.1	21
85	In Utero and Lactational Exposure to a Complex Mixture of Polychlorinated Biphenyls: Toxicity in Pups Dependent on the Cyp1a2 and Ahr Genotypes. Toxicological Sciences, 2011, 119, 189-208.	1.4	21
86	Neurobehavioral Effects from Developmental Methamphetamine Exposure. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2015, 29, 183-230.	0.8	21
87	Developmental stress and lead (Pb): Effects of maternal separation and/or Pb on corticosterone, monoamines, and blood Pb in rats. NeuroToxicology, 2016, 54, 22-33.	1.4	21
88	Developmental treatment with the dopamine D2/3 agonist quinpirole selectively impairs spatial learning in the Morris water maze. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2009, 31, 1-10.	1.2	20
89	Cognitive impairments from developmental exposure to serotonergic drugs: citalopram and MDMA. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 16, 1383-1394.	1.0	20
90	Effects of developmental exposure to manganese and/or low iron diet: Changes to metal transporters, sucrose preference, elevated zero-maze, open-field, and locomotion in response to fenfluramine, amphetamine, and MK-801. Toxicology Reports, 2015, 2, 1046-1056.	1.6	20

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91	Infectionâ€induced endothelial amyloids impair memory. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 10300-10314.	0.2	20
92	Enhanced Transient Striatal Dopamine Release and Reuptake in Lphn3 Knockout Rats. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2020, 11, 1171-1177.	1.7	20
93	A new model of Pde4d deficiency: genetic knockâ€down of PDE4D enzyme in rats produces an antidepressant phenotype without spatial cognitive effects. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2012, 11, 614-622.	1.1	19
94	Phosphodiesterase-1b (Pde1b) knockout mice are resistant to forced swim and tail suspension induced immobility and show upregulation of Pde10a. Psychopharmacology, 2017, 234, 1803-1813.	1.5	18
95	Chronic social defeat, but not restraint stress, alters bladder function in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 150, 83-92.	1.0	17
96	Administration of d,l-fenfluramine to rats produces learning deficits in the Cincinnati water maze but not the Morris water maze: relationship to adrenal cortical output. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2002, 24, 783-796.	1.2	16
97	A Single High Dose of Methamphetamine Reduces Monoamines and Impairs Egocentric and Allocentric Learning and Memory in Adult Male Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2018, 33, 671-680.	1.3	16
98	Effects of inhibiting neonatal methamphetamineâ€induced corticosterone release in rats by adrenal autotransplantation on later learning, memory, and plasma corticosterone levels. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2010, 28, 331-342.	0.7	15
99	Effect of chronic glutathione deficiency on the behavioral phenotype of Gclm(â^'/â^') knockout mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2012, 34, 450-457.	1.2	15
100	A better approach to in vivo developmental neurotoxicity assessment: Alignment of rodent testing with effects seen in children after neurotoxic exposures. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2018, 354, 176-190.	1.3	15
101	Characterization of Motor and Non-Motor Behavioral Alterations in the Dj-1 (PARK7) Knockout Rat. Journal of Molecular Neuroscience, 2019, 69, 298-311.	1.1	15
102	Tissue-specific effects of saposin A and saposin B on glycosphingolipid degradation in mutant mice. Human Molecular Genetics, 2013, 22, 2435-2450.	1.4	14
103	Neonatal (+)-methamphetamine exposure in rats alters adult locomotor responses to dopamine D1 and D2 agonists and to a glutamate NMDA receptor antagonist, but not to serotonin agonists. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 16, 377-391.	1.0	14
104	The potassium channel Kv4.2 regulates dendritic spine morphology, electroencephalographic characteristics and seizure susceptibility in mice. Experimental Neurology, 2020, 334, 113437.	2.0	14
105	Glucose and corticosterone changes in developing and adult rats following exposure to (Â±)-3,4-methylendioxymethamphetamine or 5-methoxydiisopropyltryptamine. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2010, 32, 152-157.	1.2	12
106	Latrophilin-3 disruption: Effects on brain and behavior. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2021, 127, 619-629.	2.9	12
107	A novel role for the ADHD risk gene latrophilin-3 in learning and memory in Lphn3 knockout rats. Neurobiology of Disease, 2021, 158, 105456.	2.1	12
108	Absorption and clearance of Â±3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine from the plasma of neonatal rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2004, 26, 849-856.	1.2	11

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109	Effects of Housing on Methamphetamine-Induced Neurotoxicity and Spatial Learning and Memory. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2017, 8, 1479-1489.	1.7	11
110	Effects of intrastriatal dopamine D1 or D2 antagonists on methamphetamine-induced egocentric and allocentric learning and memory deficits in Sprague–Dawley rats. Psychopharmacology, 2019, 236, 2243-2258.	1.5	11
111	Effects of Acute Deltamethrin Exposure in Adult and Developing Sprague Dawley Rats on Acoustic Startle Response in Relation to Deltamethrin Brain and Plasma Concentrations. Toxicological Sciences, 2019, 168, 61-69.	1.4	11
112	Metyrapone attenuates the sequential learning deficits but not monoamine depletions following d,l-fenfluramine administration to adult rats. Synapse, 2004, 54, 214-222.	0.6	10
113	Learning and memory effects of neonatal methamphetamine exposure in rats: Role of reactive oxygen species and age at assessment. Synapse, 2017, 71, e21992.	0.6	10
114	Effects of Acute Exposure of Permethrin in Adult and Developing Sprague-Dawley Rats on Acoustic Startle Response and Brain and Plasma Concentrations. Toxicological Sciences, 2018, 165, 361-371.	1.4	10
115	Effects of periadolescent fluoxetine and paroxetine on elevated plus-maze, acoustic startle, and swimming immobility in rats while on and off-drug. Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2011, 7, 41.	1.4	9
116	Neurobehavioral abnormalities following prenatal psychosocial stress are differentially modulated by maternal environment. Translational Psychiatry, 2022, 12, 22.	2.4	9
117	Neonatal methylphenidate does not impair adult spatial learning in the Morris water maze in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2011, 502, 152-156.	1.0	8
118	A heterozygous mutation in tubulin, beta <scp>2B</scp> (<scp>Tubb2b</scp>) causes cognitive deficits and hippocampal disorganization. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2017, 16, 250-259.	1.1	8
119	Effects of Preweaning Manganese in Combination with Adult Striatal Dopamine Lesions on Monoamines, BDNF, TrkB, and Cognitive Function in Sprague–Dawley Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2019, 35, 606-620.	1.3	8
120	Litter effects: Comments on Golub and Sobin's “Statistical modeling of litter as a random effect in mixed models to manage “intralitter likeness”. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2020, 77, 106852.	1.2	8
121	Learning and Memory Effects of Neonatal Methamphetamine Exposure in Sprague-Dawley Rats: Test of the Role of Dopamine Receptors D1 in Mediating the Long-Term Effects. Developmental Neuroscience, 2019, 41, 44-55.	1.0	7
122	Mouse knockout of guanylyl cyclase C: Recognition memory deficits in the absence of activity changes. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2019, 18, e12573.	1.1	7
123	An assessment of executive function in two different rat models of <scp>attention–deficit</scp> hyperactivity disorder: Spontaneously hypertensive versus Lphn3 knockout rats. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2021, 20, e12767.	1.1	7
124	Elevations in plasmatic titers of corticosterone and aldosterone, in the absence of changes in ACTH, testosterone, or glial fibrillary acidic protein, 72 h following d,l-fenfluramine or d-fenfluramine administration to rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2001, 23, 23-32.	1.2	6
125	Neonatal methamphetamine-induced corticosterone release in rats is inhibited by adrenal autotransplantation without altering the effect of the drug on hippocampal serotonin. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2010, 32, 356-361.	1.2	6
126	Effects on plasma corticosterone levels and brain serotonin from interference with methamphetamine-induced corticosterone release in neonatal rats. Stress, 2010, 13, 469-480.	0.8	6

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127	Distinct periods of developmental sensitivity to the effects of 3,4-(Â±)-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) on behaviour and monoamines in rats. International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 15, 811-824.	1.0	6
128	Phosphodiesteraseâ€1b deletion confers depressionâ€like behavioral resistance separate from stressâ€related effects in mice. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2017, 16, 756-767.	1.1	6
129	Metal bashing: iron deficiency and manganese overexposure impact on peripheral nerves. Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health - Part A: Current Issues, 2019, 82, 99-112.	1.1	6
130	Effects of Neonatal Methamphetamine and Stress on Brain Monoamines and Corticosterone in Preweanling Rats. Neurotoxicity Research, 2017, 31, 269-282.	1.3	5
131	Whole brain proton irradiation in adult Sprague Dawley rats produces dose dependent and non-dependent cognitive, behavioral, and dopaminergic effects. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 21584.	1.6	5
132	Neonatal Citalopram Treatment Inhibits the 5-HT Depleting Effects of MDMA Exposure in Rats. ACS Chemical Neuroscience, 2012, 3, 12-21.	1.7	4
133	Effects of neonatal methamphetamine treatment on adult stress-induced corticosterone release in rats. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2012, 34, 136-142.	1.2	4
134	Prenatal exposure to PCBs in Cyp1a2 knockâ€out mice interferes with F 1 fertility, impairs longâ€term potentiation, reduces acoustic startle and impairs conditioned freezing contextual memory with minimal transgenerational effects. Journal of Applied Toxicology, 2019, 39, 603-621.	1.4	4
135	Impact of preweaning stress on long-term neurobehavioral outcomes in Sprague-Dawley rats: Differential effects of barren cage rearing, pup isolation, and the combination. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2021, 84, 106956.	1.2	3
136	Neuronal reorganization in adult rats neonatally exposed to (Â±)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine. Toxicology Reports, 2014, 1, 699-706.	1.6	2
137	Effects of Permethrin or Deltamethrin Exposure in Adult Sprague Dawley Rats on Acoustic and Light Prepulse Inhibition of Acoustic or Tactile Startle. Neurotoxicity Research, 2021, 39, 543-555.	1.3	2
138	Electroencephalographic and Convulsive Effects of Binge Doses of (+)- Methamphetamine, 5-methoxydiisopropyltryptamine, and (Â±)-3,4- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine in Rats. The Open Neuropsychopharmacology Journal, 2012, 5, 1-8.	0.3	2
139	Prolonged methamphetamine exposure during a critical period in neonatal Sprague Dawley rats does not exacerbate egocentric and allocentric learning deficits but increases reference memory impairments. International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience, 2020, 80, 163-174.	0.7	1