

Antonio P Carobrez

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.

65
papers

3,088
citations

31
h-index

55
g-index

73
ext. papers

3,387
ext. citations

3.8
avg, IF

5.21
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
65	Dexamethasone impairs encoding and expression of aversive conditioning promoted by pentylentetrazole. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2020 , 31, 435-447	2.4	
64	Inactivation of the dorsolateral periaqueductal gray matter impairs the promoting influence of stress on fear memory during retrieval. <i>Brain Structure and Function</i> , 2019 , 224, 3117-3132	4	4
63	Periaqueductal gray glutamatergic, cannabinoid and vanilloid receptor interplay in defensive behavior and aversive memory formation. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018 , 135, 399-411	5.5	16
62	The periaqueductal gray and primal emotional processing critical to influence complex defensive responses, fear learning and reward seeking. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2017 , 76, 39-47	9	69
61	Acquisition and expression of fear memories are distinctly modulated along the dorsolateral periaqueductal gray axis of rats exposed to predator odor. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016 , 315, 160-7	3.4	13
60	Olfactory instruction for fear: neural system analysis. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2015 , 9, 276	5.1	24
59	Paradoxical mineralocorticoid receptor-mediated effect in fear memory encoding and expression of rats submitted to an olfactory fear conditioning task. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2014 , 79, 201-11	5.5	21
58	Anxiogenic-like profile of Wistar adult rats based on the pilocarpine model: an animal model for trait anxiety?. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013 , 227, 209-19	4.7	15
57	Systemic or intra-prelimbic cortex infusion of prazosin impairs fear memory reconsolidation. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013 , 244, 137-41	3.4	29
56	Dorsolateral periaqueductal gray stimulation prior to retrieval potentiates a contextual fear memory in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013 , 237, 76-81	3.4	6
55	Enhanced noradrenergic activity potentiates fear memory consolidation and reconsolidation by differentially recruiting α 1- and β adrenergic receptors. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2013 , 20, 210-9	2.8	71
54	Sex differences in fear memory and extinction of mice with forebrain-specific disruption of the mineralocorticoid receptor. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 36, 3096-102	3.5	47
53	The dorsolateral periaqueductal gray and its role in mediating fear learning to life threatening events. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012 , 7, e50361	3.7	41
52	Acquisition of Pavlovian fear conditioning using β adrenoceptor activation of the dorsal premammillary nucleus as an unconditioned stimulus to mimic live predator-threat exposure. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2011 , 36, 926-39	8.7	31
51	The dorsal periaqueductal gray modulates the increased fear-like behavior exhibited by experienced rats in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010 , 206, 120-6	3.4	10
50	Impairment of contextual conditioned fear extinction after microinjection of alpha-1-adrenergic blocker prazosin into the medial prefrontal cortex. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2010 , 211, 89-95	3.4	26
49	Activity in prelimbic cortex is required for adjusting the anxiety response level during the elevated plus-maze retest. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010 , 170, 214-22	3.9	48

48	Role of beta-adrenergic receptors in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex during contextual fear extinction in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2010 , 94, 318-28	3.1	37
47	P.1.g.024 The influence of corticosteroid receptors on olfactory fear conditioning. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010 , 20, S322	1.2	
46	P.4.b.016 Ventromedial prefrontal cortex activity is required for anxiety expression: distinct neurochemical mechanisms evidence. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010 , 20, S538-S539	1.2	3
45	Neuroanatomy of anxiety. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2010 , 2, 77-96	3.4	80
44	Olfactory fear conditioning paradigm in rats: effects of midazolam, propranolol or scopolamine. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2009 , 91, 32-40	3.1	48
43	Pentylentetrazole as an unconditioned stimulus for olfactory and contextual fear conditioning in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2009 , 92, 512-8	3.1	14
42	P.4.b.006 Atenolol impairs the acquisition and expression of olfactory fear conditioning in rats. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009 , 19, S599-S600	1.2	1
41	Aversive learning as a mechanism for lack of repeated anxiolytic-like effect in the elevated plus-maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2008 , 90, 545-50	3.9	25
40	Activation of dorsal periaqueductal gray by glycine produces long lasting hyponociception in rats without overt defensive behaviors. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 2008 , 83, 118-21	6.8	8
39	Frequency of climbing behavior as a predictor of altered motor activity in rat forced swimming test. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2008 , 445, 170-3	3.3	28
38	Interplay between glutamate and serotonin within the dorsal periaqueductal gray modulates anxiety-related behavior of rats exposed to the elevated plus-maze. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2008 , 194, 181-6	3.4	20
37	New perspectives on beta-adrenergic mediation of innate and learned fear responses to predator odor. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008 , 28, 13296-302	6.6	45
36	Chapter 4.3 Modulation of anxiety behaviors by 5-HT-interacting drugs. <i>Handbook of Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008 , 241-268	0.7	3
35	Sensing danger through the olfactory system: the role of the hypothalamic dorsal premammillary nucleus. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2008 , 32, 1228-35	9	44
34	Distinct ventral and dorsal hippocampus AP5 anxiolytic effects revealed in the elevated plus-maze task in rats. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , 2007 , 88, 177-85	3.1	54
33	P.1.c.030 Antidepressant treatment reduces fos-like immunoreactivity in different regions of periaqueductal gray matter. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2006 , 16, S239-S240	1.2	
32	P.1.d.012 Propranolol restores the anxiolytic action of midazolam during the retest in the elevated plus maze test. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2006 , 16, S256	1.2	
31	Antidepressant treatment reduces Fos-like immunoreactivity induced by swim stress in different columns of the periaqueductal gray matter. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 2006 , 70, 414-21	3.9	22

30	Elevated T-maze evaluation of anxiety and memory effects of NMDA/glycine-B site ligands injected into the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter and the superior colliculus of rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2006 , 51, 203-12	5.5	15
29	Structure of the rat behaviour in the forced swimming test. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005 , 158, 243-50	5.4	66
28	Pilocarpine prevents age-related spatial learning impairments in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005 , 158, 263-8	3.4	18
27	Enhanced dorsolateral periaqueductal gray activity counteracts the anxiolytic response to midazolam on the elevated plus-maze Trial 2 in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005 , 162, 99-107	3.4	20
26	Ethological and temporal analyses of anxiety-like behavior: the elevated plus-maze model 20 years on. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2005 , 29, 1193-205	9	655
25	Organization of single components of defensive behaviors within distinct columns of periaqueductal gray matter of the rat: role of N-methyl-D-aspartic acid glutamate receptors. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2004 , 125, 71-89	3.9	105
24	Scopolamine given pre-Trial 1 prevents the one-trial tolerance phenomenon in the elevated plus-maze Trial 2. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2004 , 15, 45-54	2.4	35
23	Anxiolytic-like effects of NMDA/glycine-B receptor ligands are abolished during the elevated plus-maze trial 2 in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2003 , 170, 335-42	4.7	36
22	Lack of midazolam-induced anxiolysis in the plus-maze Trial 2 is dependent on the length of Trial 1. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2003 , 74, 395-400	3.9	35
21	Prior maze experience required to alter midazolam effects in rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002 , 72, 449-55	3.9	51
20	Anxiolytic effects of ethanol and phenobarbital are abolished in test-experienced rats submitted to the elevated plus maze. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002 , 73, 963-9	3.9	54
19	Elevated T-maze as an animal model of memory: effects of scopolamine. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2002 , 13, 139-48	2.4	35
18	Dorsal periaqueductal gray matter inhibits passive coping strategy elicited by forced swimming stress in rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2002 , 335, 87-90	3.3	16
17	Behavioral profile of rats submitted to session 1-session 2 in the elevated plus-maze during diurnal/nocturnal phases and under different illumination conditions. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2002 , 132, 135-43	3.4	84
16	Modulation of defensive behavior by periaqueductal gray NMDA/glycine-B receptor. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2001 , 25, 697-709	9	66
15	The brain decade in debate: II. Panic or anxiety? From animal models to a neurobiological basis. <i>Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research</i> , 2001 , 34, 145-54	2.8	19
14	Previous maze experience required to increase open arms avoidance in rats submitted to the elevated plus-maze model of anxiety. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2000 , 108, 197-203	3.4	128
13	Long-lasting inhibitory avoidance acquisition in rats submitted to the elevated T-maze model of anxiety. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1999 , 101, 59-64	3.4	22

12	Effects of glycine or (S)-3-amino-L-hydroxy-2-pyrrolidone microinjections along the rostrocaudal axis of the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter on rats' performance in the elevated plus-maze task. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 113, 196-203	2.1	25
11	Effects of glycine or (+/-)-3-amino-1-hydroxy-2-pyrrolidone microinjections along the rostrocaudal axis of the dorsal periaqueductal gray matter on rats' performance in the elevated plus-maze task. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 113, 196-203	2.1	2
10	NMDA-coupled periaqueductal gray glycine receptors modulate anxiolytic drug effects on plus-maze performance. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1998 , 90, 157-65	3.4	33
9	Individual housing from rearing modifies the performance of young rats on the elevated plus-maze apparatus. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1996 , 60, 1391-6	3.5	63
8	Anxiogenic-like effect of glycine and D-serine microinjected into dorsal periaqueductal gray matter of rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1995 , 189, 93-6	3.3	37
7	Anxiolytic effect of glycine antagonists microinjected into the dorsal periaqueductal grey. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1994 , 113, 565-9	4.7	45
6	Influence of gender and age on performance of rats in the elevated plus maze apparatus. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1993 , 56, 177-80	3.4	177
5	MK-801 produces a reduction in anxiety-related antipredator defensiveness in male and female rats and a gender-dependent increase in locomotor behavior. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1992 , 108, 352-62	4.7	71
4	Anxiolytic effect in the elevated plus-maze of the NMDA receptor antagonist AP7 microinjected into the dorsal periaqueductal grey. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1991 , 103, 91-4	4.7	125
3	Sex effects in defensive behavior: baseline differences and drug interactions. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 1991 , 15, 461-8	9	110
2	The 5-HT puzzle: a creative analysis. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 1991 , 5, 330-1	4.6	
1	Neuroeffector mechanisms of the defense reaction in the rat. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1983 , 31, 439-44	3.5	26