Anthony C Johnson

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

51	1,791	279487 23	276539 41
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

52	52	52	2113
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Next 50 Years of Neuroscience. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 101-106.	1.7	23
2	The microbiota-gut-brain axis: An emerging role for the epigenome. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2020, 245, 138-145.	1.1	31
3	Gut and brain interactions. , 2020, , 17-30.		2
4	Critical evaluation of animal models of visceral pain for therapeutics development: A focus on irritable bowel syndrome. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2020, 32, e13776.	1.6	25
5	Enlightening the frontiers of neurogastroenterology through optogenetics. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2020, 319, G391-G399.	1.6	3
6	Microbiota, the brain and epigenetics. , 2019, , 423-443.		0
7	Role of estrogen and stress on the brain-gut axis. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2019, 317, G203-G209.	1.6	34
8	Targeting epigenetic mechanisms for chronic visceral pain: A valid approach for the development of novel therapeutics. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2019, 31, e13500.	1.6	16
9	Enteric RET inhibition attenuates gastrointestinal secretion and motility via cholinergic signaling in rat colonic mucosal preparations. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2019, 31, e13479.	1.6	11
10	Exploring the Potential of RET Kinase Inhibition for Irritable Bowel Syndrome: A Preclinical Investigation in Rodent Models of Colonic Hypersensitivity. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2019, 368, 299-307.	1.3	11
11	Visceral hypersensitivity induced by optogenetic activation of the amygdala in conscious rats. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2018, 314, G448-G457.	1.6	7
12	Stereotaxic Exposure of the Central Nucleus of the Amygdala to Corticosterone Increases Colonic Permeability and Reduces Nerve-Mediated Active Ion Transport in Rats. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2018, 12, 543.	1.4	4
13	Mechanisms of Stress-induced Visceral Pain. Journal of Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2018, 24, 7-18.	0.8	74
14	Visceral Organ Crossâ€Sensitization in a Rodent Model of Early Life Stress. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 921.2.	0.2	0
15	Gastrointestinal Physiology and Function. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2017, 239, 1-16.	0.9	120
16	Critical Evaluation of Animal Models of Gastrointestinal Disorders. Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology, 2017, 239, 289-317.	0.9	18
17	Optogenetic Activation of Central Amygdaloid Circuitry Induces Visceral Pain in Freely Moving Rats. Gastroenterology, 2017, 152, S729.	0.6	1
18	Stress-Induced Chronic Visceral Pain of Gastrointestinal Origin. Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience, 2017, 11, 86.	1.2	61

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Epigenetics of Pain Management. , 2016, , 827-841.		2
20	Tu1789 Central Mechanisms of Stress-Induced Pain: Relevance of Amygdala-Cortical Connections. Gastroenterology, 2016, 150, S947.	0.6	0
21	Stress and the Microbiotaâ€“Gutâ€“Brain Axis in Visceral Pain: Relevance to Irritable Bowel Syndrome. CNS Neuroscience and Therapeutics, 2016, 22, 102-117.	1.9	262
22	The Pharmacology of Visceral Pain. Advances in Pharmacology, 2016, 75, 273-301.	1.2	27
23	Stress and the Microbiotaâ€“Gutâ€“Brain Axis in Visceral Pain: Relevance to Irritable Bowel Syndrome. , 2016, 22, 102.		1
24	Knockdown of corticotropin-releasing factor in the central amygdala reverses persistent viscerosomatic hyperalgesia. Translational Psychiatry, 2015, 5, e517-e517.	2.4	46
25	Knockdown of steroid receptors in the central nucleus of the amygdala induces heightened pain behaviors in the rat. Neuropharmacology, 2015, 93, 116-123.	2.0	40
26	Animal models of gastrointestinal and liver diseases. Animal models of visceral pain: pathophysiology, translational relevance, and challenges. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2015, 308, G885-G903.	1.6	68
27	Central amygdala mechanisms regulating visceral pain. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015, 61, 8.	1.3	2
28	Stress-Induced Pain: A Target for the Development of Novel Therapeutics. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 2014, 351, 327-335.	1.3	44
29	Activation of Colonic Mucosal 5-HT4 Receptors Accelerates Propulsive Motility and Inhibits Visceral Hypersensitivity. Gastroenterology, 2012, 142, 844-854.e4.	0.6	224
30	Importance of stress receptorâ€mediated mechanisms in the amygdala on visceral pain perception in an intrinsically anxious rat. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2012, 24, 479-486.	1.6	47
31	Evidence to Support The Non-Genomic Modulation of The HPA Axis. Journal of Steroids & Hormonal Science, 2012, 03, .	0.1	2
32	Effects of Bifidobacterium infantis 35624 on Post-Inflammatory Visceral Hypersensitivity in the Rat. Digestive Diseases and Sciences, 2011, 56, 3179-3186.	1.1	64
33	Brain Activation in Response to Visceral Stimulation in Rats with Amygdala Implants of Corticosterone: An fMRI Study. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e8573.	1.1	35
34	Exposure of the amygdala to elevated levels of corticosterone alters colonic motility in response to acute psychological stress. Neuropharmacology, 2010, 58, 1161-1167.	2.0	33
35	Inhibition of endothelial cell adhesion molecule expression improves colonic hyperalgaesia. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2009, 21, 189-196.	1.6	5
36	Effect of spinal cord stimulation in a rodent model of postâ€operative ileus. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2009, 21, 672.	1.6	15

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37	M1271 a Novel Gastric Invagination Procedure Produces Weight Loss in Rats. Gastroenterology, 2009, 136, A-386.	0.6	1
38	T1662 Importance of Corticosteroid Receptors Within the Amygdala On Post-Inflammatory Colonic Hyperalgesia. Gastroenterology, 2009, 136, A-553.	0.6	0
39	T1839 Role of Steroid Receptor-Mediated Mechanisms in the Amygdala On Colonic Hypersensitivity in a High Anxiety Rat. Gastroenterology, 2008, 134, A-574.	0.6	0
40	Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 1-deficient mice show decreased anxiety and colonic sensitivity. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2007, 19, 754-760.	1.6	48
41	5-HT2B receptors do not modulate sensitivity to colonic distension in rats with acute colorectal hypersensitivity. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2006, 18, 343-345.	1.6	14
42	Effects of serotonin transporter inhibition on gastrointestinal motility and colonic sensitivity in the mouse. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2006, 18, 464-471.	1.6	84
43	Long-term expression of corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF) in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus in response to an acute colonic inflammation. Brain Research, 2006, 1071, 91-96.	1.1	46
44	Corticotropin-releasing factor 1 receptor-mediated mechanisms inhibit colonic hypersensitivity in rats. Neurogastroenterology and Motility, 2005, 17, 415-422.	1.6	107
45	Spinal cord stimulation attenuates visceromotor reflexes in a rat model of post-inflammatory colonic hypersensitivity. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2005, 122, 69-76.	1.4	35
46	NK1 receptor-mediated mechanisms regulate colonic hypersensitivity in the guinea pig. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 74, 1005-1013.	1.3	43
47	Spinal cord stimulation (SCS) reduces perception of a visceral stimulus induced by colorectal distention in rodents. Gastroenterology, 2003, 124, A611-A612.	0.6	0
48	Probiotic bacteria normalize post inflammatory visceral hyperagesia in rats. Gastroenterology, 2003, 124, A476.	0.6	1
49	Attenuation by spinal cord stimulation of a nociceptive reflex generated by colorectal distention in a rat model. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2003, 104, 17-24.	1.4	46
50	The acute and long term effects of colonic inflammation on supraspinal pathways in a rat model. Gastroenterology, 2001, 120, A726.	0.6	0
51	Increasein chlorotyrosine and nitrotyrosine-markers of inflammation mediated oxidative damage in animal models of inflammatory bowel disease. Gastroenterology, 2000, 118, A1122.	0.6	0