

Michael M Morgan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4017362/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

78
papers

2,985
citations

126907

33
h-index

182427

51
g-index

78
all docs

78
docs citations

78
times ranked

2470
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Social housing promotes recovery of wheel running depressed by inflammatory pain and morphine withdrawal in male rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021, 396, 112912.	2.2	8
2	Use of home cage wheel running to assess the behavioural effects of administering a mu/delta opioid receptor heterodimer antagonist for spontaneous morphine withdrawal in the rat. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021, 397, 112953.	2.2	12
3	Comparative benefits of social housing and buprenorphine on wheel running depressed by morphine withdrawal in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 238, 2895-2903.	3.1	3
4	Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) Exacerbates Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Adolescent and Adult Female Rats. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2021, 22, 1040-1047.	1.4	5
5	Morphine restores and naloxone-precipitated withdrawal depresses wheel running in rats with hindpaw inflammation. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2021, 209, 173251.	2.9	5
6	Reinventing the wheel™ to advance the development of pain therapeutics. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 32, 142-152.	1.7	26
7	Differences in antinociceptive signalling mechanisms following morphine and fentanyl microinjections into the rat periaqueductal gray. <i>European Journal of Pain</i> , 2020, 24, 617-624.	2.8	13
8	Pros and Cons of Clinically Relevant Methods to Assess Pain in Rodents. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2019, 100, 335-343.	6.1	118
9	Lack of Antinociceptive Cross-Tolerance With Co-Administration of Morphine and Fentanyl Into the Periaqueductal Gray of Male Sprague-Dawley Rats. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2019, 20, 1040-1047.	1.4	12
10	Medication overuse headache following repeated morphine, but not Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol administration in the female rat. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 29, 469-472.	1.7	15
11	Enhanced antinociception with repeated microinjections of apomorphine into the periaqueductal gray of male and female rats. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 29, 234-240.	1.7	7
12	Anti-migraine effect of Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol in the female rat. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2018, 818, 271-277.	3.5	34
13	Acute hyperalgesia and delayed dry eye after corneal abrasion injury. <i>Pain Reports</i> , 2018, 3, e664.	2.7	22
14	Depression of home cage wheel running: a reliable and clinically relevant method to assess migraine pain in rats. <i>Journal of Headache and Pain</i> , 2017, 18, 5.	6.0	36
15	Depression of home cage wheel running is an objective measure of spontaneous morphine withdrawal in rats with and without persistent pain. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2017, 156, 10-15.	2.9	20
16	Analysis of inflammation-induced depression of home cage wheel running in rats reveals the difference between opioid antinociception and restoration of function. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2017, 317, 502-507.	2.2	32
17	Analysis of morphine-induced changes in the activity of periaqueductal gray neurons in the intact rat. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 335, 1-8.	2.3	7
18	Relative contribution of the dorsal raphe nucleus and ventrolateral periaqueductal gray to morphine antinociception and tolerance in the rat. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 44, 2667-2672.	2.6	16

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Home cage wheel running is an objective and clinically relevant method to assess inflammatory pain in male and female rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2016, 263, 115-122.	2.5	67
20	Ligand-biased activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2 leads to differences in opioid induced antinociception and tolerance. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 298, 17-24.	2.2	16
21	Functionally Selective Signaling for Morphine and Fentanyl Antinociception and Tolerance Mediated by the Rat Periaqueductal Gray. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e114269.	2.5	15
22	Contribution of Adenylyl Cyclase Modulation of Pre- and Postsynaptic GABA Neurotransmission to Morphine Antinociception and Tolerance. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 39, 2142-2152.	5.4	39
23	Opioid Selective Antinociception Following Microinjection Into the Periaqueductal Gray of the Rat. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2014, 15, 1102-1109.	1.4	20
24	Chronic Inflammatory Pain Prevents Tolerance to the Antinociceptive Effect of Morphine Microinjected into the Ventrolateral Periaqueductal Gray of the Rat. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2013, 14, 1601-1610.	1.4	13
25	Columnar distribution of catecholaminergic neurons in the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray and their relationship to efferent pathways. <i>Synapse</i> , 2013, 67, 94-108.	1.2	32
26	The periaqueductal gray contributes to bidirectional enhancement of antinociception between morphine and cannabinoids. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2013, 103, 444-449.	2.9	40
27	Differential Development of Antinociceptive Tolerance to Morphine and Fentanyl Is Not Linked to Efficacy in the Ventrolateral Periaqueductal Gray of the Rat. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2012, 13, 799-807.	1.4	26
28	Contribution of the rostral ventromedial medulla to post-anxiety induced hyperalgesia. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2012, 1450, 80-86.	2.2	8
29	Chronic psychostimulant exposure to adult, but not periadolescent rats reduces subsequent morphine antinociception. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2012, 101, 538-543.	2.9	2
30	The Influence of Non-Nociceptive Factors on Hot-Plate Latency in Rats. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2011, 12, 222-227.	1.4	75
31	Don't Throw the Hot Plate Out With the Bath Water. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2011, 12, 938-939.	1.4	2
32	Environmentally induced antinociception and hyperalgesia in rats and mice. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1415, 56-62.	2.2	13
33	Analysis of opioid efficacy, tolerance, addiction and dependence from cell culture to human. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 164, 1322-1334.	5.4	197
34	Tolerance to the Antinociceptive Effect of Morphine in the Absence of Short-Term Presynaptic Desensitization in Rat Periaqueductal Gray Neurons. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2010, 335, 674-680.	2.5	49
35	Attenuation of dynamin-dependent internalization decreases antinociception during the expression of morphine tolerance. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 585.4.	0.5	0
36	Extracellular Signal-Regulated Kinase 1/2 Activation Counteracts Morphine Tolerance in the Periaqueductal Gray of the Rat. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2009, 331, 412-418.	2.5	43

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Behavioral Consequences of Delta-Opioid Receptor Activation in the Periaqueductal Gray of Morphine Tolerant Rats. <i>Neural Plasticity</i> , 2009, 2009, 1-7.	2.2	10
38	Drug dependent sex-differences in periaqueductal gray mediated antinociception in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2009, 147, 210-216.	4.2	42
39	Glutamate modulation of antinociception, but not tolerance, produced by morphine microinjection into the periaqueductal gray of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1295, 59-66.	2.2	26
40	Contribution of dopamine receptors to periaqueductal gray-mediated antinociception. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 204, 531-540.	3.1	79
41	Early methylphenidate exposure enhances morphine antinociception and tolerance in adult rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2009, 57, 673-677.	4.1	7
42	Sexually dimorphic activation of the periaqueductal gray's rostral ventromedial medullary circuit during the development of tolerance to morphine in the rat. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 27, 1517-1524.	2.6	55
43	Microinjection of the vehicle dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) into the periaqueductal gray modulates morphine antinociception. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1204, 53-58.	2.2	26
44	Repeated cannabinoid injections into the rat periaqueductal gray enhance subsequent morphine antinociception. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2008, 55, 1219-1225.	4.1	44
45	Periaqueductal gray neurons project to spinally projecting GABAergic neurons in the rostral ventromedial medulla. <i>Pain</i> , 2008, 140, 376-386.	4.2	116
46	Tolerance to Repeated Morphine Administration Is Associated with Increased Potency of Opioid Agonists. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 2494-2504.	5.4	40
47	Behavioral and Electrophysiological Evidence for Opioid Tolerance in Adolescent Rats. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 32, 600-606.	5.4	35
48	Analgesic tolerance to microinjection of the μ -opioid agonist DAMGO into the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2007, 52, 1580-1585.	4.1	22
49	PAG μ opioid receptor activation underlies sex differences in morphine antinociception. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007, 177, 126-133.	2.2	64
50	Morphine Antinociceptive Potency on Chemical, Mechanical, and Thermal Nociceptive Tests in the Rat. <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2006, 7, 358-366.	1.4	69
51	Antinociceptive tolerance revealed by cumulative intracranial microinjections of morphine into the periaqueductal gray in the rat. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2006, 85, 214-219.	2.9	62
52	Antinociceptive tolerance to morphine from repeated nociceptive testing in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1047, 65-71.	2.2	19
53	Intermittent dosing prolongs tolerance to the antinociceptive effect of morphine microinjection into the periaqueductal gray. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005, 1059, 173-178.	2.2	19
54	Defensive behaviors evoked from the ventrolateral periaqueductal gray of the rat: Comparison of opioid and GABA disinhibition. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2005, 164, 61-66.	2.2	35

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Differential susceptibility of the PAG and RVM to tolerance to the antinociceptive effect of morphine in the rat. <i>Pain</i> , 2005, 113, 91-98.	4.2	35
56	Simultaneous analysis of the time course for changes in core body temperature, activity, and nociception following systemic administration of interleukin-1 β in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2004, 996, 187-192.	2.2	12
57	Tolerance to repeated microinjection of morphine into the periaqueductal gray is associated with changes in the behavior of off- and on-cells in the rostral ventromedial medulla of rats. <i>Pain</i> , 2001, 89, 237-244.	4.2	50
58	Immobility accompanies the antinociception mediated by the rostral ventromedial medulla of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2000, 872, 276-281.	2.2	43
59	Tolerance to the antinociceptive effect of morphine microinjections into the ventral but not lateral/dorsal periaqueductal gray of the rat. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 113, 833-839.	1.2	58
60	Microinjection of morphine into the rostral ventromedial medulla produces greater antinociception in male compared to female rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1998, 796, 315-318.	2.2	104
61	Direct Comparison of Heat-Evoked Activity of Nociceptive Neurons in the Dorsal Horn With the Hindpaw Withdrawal Reflex in the Rat. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 1998, 79, 174-180.	1.8	23
62	Antinociception mediated by the periaqueductal gray is attenuated by orphanin FQ. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1997, 8, 3431-3434.	1.2	105
63	Descending modulation and nociceptive transmission. <i>Pain Forum</i> , 1996, 5, 23-27.	1.1	8
64	Activity of nociceptive modulatory neurons in the rostral ventromedial medulla associated with volume expansion-induced antinociception. <i>Pain</i> , 1993, 52, 1-9.	4.2	21
65	Analgesia, antianalgesia, and hyperalgesia: What role might neurons of the rostral ventromedial medulla play?. <i>APS Journal</i> , 1992, 1, 199-201.	0.2	0
66	Activity of neurons in the rostral medulla of the halothane-anesthetized rat during withdrawal from noxious heat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 582, 154-158.	2.2	14
67	Periaqueductal gray stimulation produces a spinally mediated, opioid antinociception for the inflamed hindpaw of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 545, 17-23.	2.2	72
68	Stimulation of the periaqueductal gray matter of the rat produces a preferential ipsilateral antinociception. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 567, 140-144.	2.2	28
69	Differences in Antinociception Evoked from Dorsal and Ventral Regions of the Caudal Periaqueductal Gray Matter. , 1991, , 139-150.		19
70	Stimulation of the periaqueductal gray matter inhibits nociception at the supraspinal as well as spinal level. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1989, 502, 61-66.	2.2	118
71	Characterization of stimulation-produced analgesia from the nucleus tractus solitarius in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1989, 486, 175-180.	2.2	36
72	Characterization of the analgesic effects of the benzodiazepine antagonist, Ro 15-1788. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1987, 415, 367-370.	2.2	22

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Site specificity in the development of tolerance to stimulation-produced analgesia from the periaqueductal gray matter of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1987, 425, 356-359.	2.2	43
74	Diazepam dissociates the analgesic and aversive effects of periaqueductal gray stimulation in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1987, 423, 395-398.	2.2	35
75	Barbiturate-induced inhibition of a spinal nociceptive reflex: role of GABA mechanisms and descending modulation. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1987, 407, 307-311.	2.2	42
76	GABAergic modulation of the analgesic effects of morphine microinjected in the ventral periaqueductal gray matter of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1987, 436, 223-228.	2.2	153
77	Chronic nicotine and withdrawal effects on body weight and food and water consumption in female rats. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1987, 39, 441-444.	2.1	102
78	Different effects of chronic nicotine treatment regimens on body weight and tolerance in the rat. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1987, 91, 236-8.	3.1	24