Juan M Saavedra

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

130 papers	7,913 citations	31949 53 h-index	51562 86 g-index
134 all docs	134 docs citations	134 times ranked	5937 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Introduction to the Special Issue â€œThe Brain-Gut Axisâ€. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2022, 42, 311-313.	1.7	6
2	396 Brain pathophysiology in SARS-CoV-2 disease. Journal of Clinical and Translational Science, 2022, 6, 74-75.	0.3	1
3	Angiotensin Receptor Blockers Are Not Just for Hypertension Anymore. Physiology, 2021, 36, 160-173.	1.6	12
4	Candesartan Neuroprotection in Rat Primary Neurons Negatively Correlates with Aging and Senescence: a Transcriptomic Analysis. Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 57, 1656-1673.	1.9	9
5	Candesartan could ameliorate the COVID-19 cytokine storm. Biomedicine and Pharmacotherapy, 2020, 131, 110653.	2.5	23
6	COVID-19, Angiotensin Receptor Blockers, and the Brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 40, 667-674.	1.7	30
7	Angiotensin receptor blockers for the treatment of COVID-19 and its comorbidities. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 159, 104958.	3.1	2
8	Angiotensin receptor blockers and COVID-19. Pharmacological Research, 2020, 156, 104832.	3.1	48
9	Trace Amines and Trace Amine-Associated Receptors: A New Frontier in Cell Signaling. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2020, 40, 189-190.	1.7	11
10	Telmisartan Protects a Microglia Cell Line from LPS Injury Beyond AT1 Receptor Blockade or PPARÎ³ Activation. Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 56, 3193-3210.	1.9	22
11	MALAT1 Up-Regulator Polydatin Protects Brain Microvascular Integrity and Ameliorates Stroke Through C/EBPÎ²/MALAT1/CREB/PGC-1Î±/PPARÎ³ Pathway. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2019, 39, 265-286.	1.7	60
12	Significance of the Stress Research: â€œIn Memoriam, Richard Kvetnanskyâ€. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 1-4.	1.7	2
13	Microglia: Housekeeper of the Central Nervous System. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 53-71.	1.7	170
14	A Dual AMPK/Nrf2 Activator Reduces Brain Inflammation After Stroke by Enhancing Microglia M2 Polarization. Antioxidants and Redox Signaling, 2018, 28, 141-163.	2.5	171
15	Angiotensin II AT2 Receptors Contribute to Regulate the Sympathoadrenal and Hormonal Reaction to Stress Stimuli. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2018, 38, 85-108.	1.7	11
16	Balasubramide derivative 3C modulates microglia activation via CaMKKÎ²-dependent AMPK/PGC-1Î± pathway in neuroinflammatory conditions. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2018, 67, 101-117.	2.0	38
17	Beneficial effects of Angiotensin II receptor blockers in brain disorders. Pharmacological Research, 2017, 125, 91-103.	3.1	65
18	Temporal Changes in Cortical and Hippocampal Expression of Genes Important for Brain Glucose Metabolism Following Controlled Cortical Impact Injury in Mice. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2017, 8, 231.	1.5	29

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19	An integrative genome-wide transcriptome reveals that candesartan is neuroprotective and a candidate therapeutic for Alzheimerâ€™s disease. Alzheimer's Research and Therapy, 2016, 8, 5.	3.0	34
20	Evidence to Consider Angiotensin II Receptor Blockers for the Treatment of Early Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2016, 36, 259-279.	1.7	68
21	Telmisartan prevention of LPS-induced microglia activation involves M2 microglia polarization via CaMKKÎ²-dependent AMPK activation. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 50, 298-313.	2.0	121
22	Neurorestoration after traumatic brain injury through angiotensin II receptor blockage. Brain, 2015, 138, 3299-3315.	3.7	110
23	Hepatic Expression of Serum Amyloid A1 Is Induced by Traumatic Brain Injury and Modulated by Telmisartan. American Journal of Pathology, 2015, 185, 2641-2652.	1.9	33
24	Totarol prevents neuronal injury in vitro and ameliorates brain ischemic stroke: Potential roles of Akt activation and HO-1 induction. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2015, 289, 142-154.	1.3	57
25	Neuroprotective Effects of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers. American Journal of Hypertension, 2015, 28, 289-299.	1.0	157
26	Telmisartan ameliorates glutamate-induced neurotoxicity: Roles of AT1 receptor blockade and PPARÎ³ activation. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 79, 249-261.	2.0	78
27	Antihypertensive drug Valsartan promotes dendritic spine density by altering AMPA receptor trafficking. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2013, 439, 464-470.	1.0	16
28	Commercially Available Angiotensin II At2 Receptor Antibodies Are Nonspecific. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e69234.	1.1	65
29	Stressâ€triggered regulation of the adrenomedullary angiotensin II type 2 receptor. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 936.8.	0.2	0
30	Telmisartan ameliorates lipopolysaccharide-induced innate immune response through peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-Î³ activation in human monocytes. Journal of Hypertension, 2012, 30, 87-96.	0.3	57
31	Candesartan, an Angiotensin II AT1-Receptor Blocker and PPAR-Î³ Agonist, Reduces Lesion Volume and Improves Motor and Memory Function After Traumatic Brain Injury in Mice. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2012, 37, 2817-2829.	2.8	101
32	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockers as treatments for inflammatory brain disorders. Clinical Science, 2012, 123, 567-590.	1.8	168
33	Six Commercially Available Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antibodies are Non-specific. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 1353-1365.	1.7	101
34	Telmisartan directly ameliorates the neuronal inflammatory response to IL-1Î² partly through the JNK/c-Jun and NADPH oxidase pathways. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2012, 9, 102.	3.1	83
35	Regulation of angiotensin II type 2 receptor gene expression in the adrenal medulla by acute and repeated immobilization stress. Journal of Endocrinology, 2012, 215, 291-301.	1.2	12
36	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockers Ameliorate Inflammatory Stress: A Beneficial Effect for the Treatment of Brain Disorders. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 667-681.	1.7	78

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37	In Memoriam Zofia Zukowska, MD PhD. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2012, 32, 643-644.	1.7	0
38	Blockade of brain angiotensin II AT1 receptors ameliorates stress, anxiety, brain inflammation and ischemia: Therapeutic implications. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2011, 36, 1-18.	1.3	217
39	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Ameliorates Brain Inflammation. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2011, 36, 857-870.	2.8	201
40	Angiotensin II AT₁ blockade reduces the lipopolysaccharide-induced innate immune response in rat spleen. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R1376-R1384.	0.9	39
41	A peripherally administered, centrally acting angiotensin II AT2 antagonist selectively increases brain AT1 receptors and decreases brain tyrosine hydroxylase transcription, pituitary vasopressin and ACTH. Brain Research, 2009, 1250, 130-140.	1.1	37
42	In Memoriam John William Daly (1933â€“2008). Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 441-442.	1.7	0
43	Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Angiotensin Receptor Blockers in the Brain and the Periphery. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2009, 29, 781-792.	1.7	101
44	Increased Angiotensin II AT1 receptor mRNA and binding in spleen and lung of AT2 receptor gene disrupted mice. Regulatory Peptides, 2009, 158, 156-166.	1.9	12
45	Candesartan reduces the innate immune response to lipopolysaccharide in human monocytes. Journal of Hypertension, 2009, 27, 2365-2376.	0.3	29
46	Angiotensin II AT₁receptor blockade selectively enhances brain AT₂receptor expression, and abolishes the cold-restraint stress-induced increase in tyrosine hydroxylase mRNA in the locus coeruleus of spontaneously hypertensive rats. Stress, 2008, 11, 457-466.	0.8	48
47	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Decreases Lipopolysaccharide-Induced Inflammation in the Rat Adrenal Gland. Endocrinology, 2008, 149, 5177-5188.	1.4	44
48	Estrogen Reduces Aldosterone, Upregulates Adrenal Angiotensin II AT₂ Receptors and Normalizes Adrenomedullary Fra-2 in Ovariectomized Rats. Neuroendocrinology, 2008, 88, 276-286.	1.2	56
49	Brain and peripheral angiotensin II play a major role in stress. Stress, 2007, 10, 185-193.	0.8	138
50	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor blockade prevents the hypothalamic corticotropin-releasing factor response to isolation stress. Brain Research, 2007, 1142, 92-99.	1.1	70
51	Angiotensin II: multitasking in the brain. Journal of Hypertension, 2006, 24, S131-S137.	0.3	39
52	Mechanisms of the Anti-Ischemic Effect of Angiotensin II AT 1 Receptor Antagonists in the Brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2006, 26, 1097-1109.	1.7	73
53	The Discovery of a Novel Macrophage Binding Site. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2006, 26, 507-524.	1.7	5
54	Long-term angiotensin II AT1 receptor inhibition produces adipose tissue hypotrophy accompanied by increased expression of adiponectin and PPARÎ³. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2006, 552, 112-122.	1.7	111

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55	AT 1 Receptor Blockade Regulates the Local Angiotensin II System in Cerebral Microvessels From Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Stroke, 2006, 37, 1271-1276.	1.0	94
56	A Centrally Acting, Anxiolytic Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antagonist Prevents the Isolation Stress-Induced Decrease in Cortical CRF1 Receptor and Benzodiazepine Binding. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 31, 1123-1134.	2.8	96
57	Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Blockade Abolishes Brain Microvascular Inflammation and Heat Shock Protein Responses in Hypertensive Rats. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2005, 25, 878-886.	2.4	106
58	Angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonists inhibit the angiotensin-CRF-AVP axis and are potentially useful for the treatment of stress-related and mood disorders. Drug Development Research, 2005, 65, 237-269.	1.4	15
59	Brain Angiotensin II: New Developments, Unanswered Questions and Therapeutic Opportunities. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 2005, 25, 485-512.	1.7	258
60	Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT1 and AT2 receptors in the rat. Regulatory Peptides, 2005, 124, 7-17.	1.9	104
61	Anti-stress and anti-anxiety effects of centrally acting angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonists. Regulatory Peptides, 2005, 128, 227-238.	1.9	108
62	Decreased Hypothalamic and Adrenal Angiotensin II Receptor Expression and Adrenomedullary Catecholamines in Transgenic Mice with Impaired Glucocorticoid Receptor Function. Neuroendocrinology, 2004, 80, 171-180.	1.2	8
63	Angiotensin II AT 1 Receptor Blockade Reverses Pathological Hypertrophy and Inflammation in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Stroke, 2004, 35, 1726-1731.	1.0	183
64	Oral administration of an AT1 receptor antagonist prevents the central effects of angiotensin II in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1028, 9-18.	1.1	61
65	Brain Angiotensin II, an Important Stress Hormone: Regulatory Sites and Therapeutic Opportunities. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 76-84.	1.8	70
66	Life-Long Serotonin Reuptake Deficiency Results in Complex Alterations in Adrenomedullary Responses to Stress. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 99-104.	1.8	23
67	Angiotensin II AT1Receptor Blockade Prolongs the Lifespan of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats and Reduces Stress-Induced Release of Catecholamines, Glucocorticoids, and Vasopressin. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 131-136.	1.8	22
68	Angiotensin II AT1and AT2Receptor Types Regulate Basal and Stress-Induced Adrenomedullary Catecholamine Production through Transcriptional Regulation of Tyrosine Hydroxylase. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2004, 1018, 302-309.	1.8	31
69	Normalization of Endothelial and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Angiotensin II AT₁ Receptor Inhibition. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, 23, 371-380.	2.4	125
70	Anti-inflammatory effects of angiotensin II AT₁ receptor antagonism prevent stress-induced gastric injury. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2003, 285, G414-G423.	1.6	109
71	The Serotonin Transporter is Required for Stress-Evoked Increases in Adrenal Catecholamine Synthesis and Angiotensin II AT₂ Receptor Expression. Neuroendocrinology, 2003, 78, 217-225.	1.2	22
72	Angiotensin II AT1 and AT2 Receptors Contribute to Maintain Basal Adrenomedullary Norepinephrine Synthesis and Tyrosine Hydroxylase Transcription. Endocrinology, 2003, 144, 2092-2101.	1.4	47

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73	Normalization of Endothelial and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Expression in Brain Microvessels of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats by Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Inhibition. Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism, 2003, , 371-380.	2.4	35
74	Stress and Angiotensin II: Novel Therapeutic Opportunities. CNS and Neurological Disorders, 2003, 2, 413-419.	4.3	24
75	Protection Against Ischemia and Improvement of Cerebral Blood Flow in Genetically Hypertensive Rats by Chronic Pretreatment With an Angiotensin II AT 1 Antagonist. Stroke, 2002, 33, 2297-2303.	1.0	197
76	Estrogen upregulates renal angiotensin II AT₂receptors. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2002, 283, F934-F943.	1.3	111
77	Restraint Stress Modulates Brain, Pituitary and Adrenal Expression of Angiotensin II AT_{1A}, AT_{1B} and AT₂ Receptors. Neuroendocrinology, 2002, 75, 227-240.	1.2	72
78	Exaggerated Adrenomedullary Response to Immobilization in Mice with Targeted Disruption of the Serotonin Transporter Gene. Endocrinology, 2002, 143, 4520-4526.	1.4	113
79	Increased Angiotensin II AT₁ Receptor Expression in Paraventricular Nucleus and Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis Stimulation in AT₂ Receptor Gene Disrupted Mice. Neuroendocrinology, 2002, 76, 137-147.	1.2	33
80	Increased AT1 receptors in adrenal gland of AT2 receptor gene-disrupted mice. Regulatory Peptides, 2001, 102, 41-47.	1.9	19
81	Increased AT₁receptor expression and mRNA in kidney glomeruli of AT₂receptor gene-disrupted mice. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2001, 280, F71-F78.	1.3	24
82	Candesartan decreases the sympatho-adrenal and hormonal response to isolation stress. JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System, 2001, 2, S130-S135.	1.0	3
83	Peripheral Administration of an Angiotensin II AT1 Receptor Antagonist Decreases the Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Response to Isolation Stress. Endocrinology, 2001, 142, 3880-3889.	1.4	131
84	Review: The role of angiotensin II AT1-receptors in the regulation of the cerebral blood flow and brain ischaemia. JRAAS - Journal of the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System, 2001, 2, S102-S109.	1.0	9
85	Chronic peripheral administration of the angiotensin II AT1 receptor antagonist Candesartan blocks brain AT1 receptors. Brain Research, 2000, 871, 29-38.	1.1	130
86	Angiotensin II AT ₁ Blockade Normalizes Cerebrovascular Autoregulation and Reduces Cerebral Ischemia in Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. Stroke, 2000, 31, 2478-2486.	1.0	249
87	Characterization of AT2 receptor expression in NIH 3T3 fibroblasts. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1999, 19, 277-288.	1.7	8
88	Angiotensin and cerebral blood flow. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1999, 19, 553-573.	1.7	51
89	Decreased expression of natriuretic peptide a receptors and decreased cGMP production in the choroid plexus of spontaneously hypertensive rats. Molecular and Chemical Neuropathology, 1998, 33, 209-222.	1.0	9
90	Characterization and distribution of angiotensin II receptor subtypes in the mouse brain. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1998, 348, 101-114.	1.7	66

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91	CGP-42112 partially activates human monocytes and reduces their stimulation by lipopolysaccharides. American Journal of Physiology - Cell Physiology, 1997, 273, C826-C833.	2.1	17
92	Localization of angiotensin-converting enzyme, angiotensin II, angiotensin II receptor subtypes, and vasopressin in the mouse hypothalamus. Brain Research, 1997, 757, 218-227.	1.1	73
93	Selective chronic sodium or chloride depletion specifically modulates subfornical organ atrial natriuretic peptide receptor number in young rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1997, 17, 455-470.	1.7	2
94	Localization of AT2 angiotensin II receptor gene expression in rat brain by in sity hybridization histochemistry. Molecular Brain Research, 1996, 37, 192-200.	2.5	47
95	Expression of AT1A and AT1B angiotensin II receptor messenger RNA in forebrain of 2-wk-old rats. American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism, 1996, 271, E104-E112.	1.8	43
96	Gene expression of angiotensin II receptor subtypes in the cerebellar cortex of young rats. NeuroReport, 1996, 7, 1349-1352.	0.6	15
97	Brain Angiotensin II and Related Receptors: New Developments. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1996, 396, 247-252.	0.8	2
98	AT1A, AT1B, and AT2angiotensin II receptor subtype gene expression in rat brain. NeuroReport, 1995, 6, 2549-2552.	0.6	105
99	Quantitative autoradiography of angiotensin II AT2 receptors with [125I]CGP 42112. Brain Research, 1995, 677, 29-38.	1.1	50
100	Expression of non-angiotensin II [125I]CGP 42112 binding sites on activated microglia after kainic acid, induced neurodegeneration. Brain Research, 1995, 702, 153-161.	1.1	15
101	Angiotensin II receptor subtypes and phosphoinositide hydrolysis in rat adrenal medulla. Brain Research Bulletin, 1995, 38, 441-446.	1.4	49
102	Selective peptide and nonpeptide ligands differentially bind to angiotensin II AT2 receptor and a non-angiotensin II CGP42112 binding site. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 1995, 274, 1129-34.	1.3	9
103	[125I]CGP 42112 reveals a non-angiotensin II binding site in 1-methyl-4-phenylpyridine (MPP+)-induced brain injury. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1994, 14, 99-104.	1.7	16
104	Expression of a novel non-angiotensin II [125I]CGP 42112 binding site in healing wounds of the rat brain. Brain Research, 1994, 658, 265-270.	1.1	26
105	Specific, Non-Angiotensin, [125I]CGP 42112 Binding Sites in Rat Spleen Macrophages. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 1994, 200, 1049-1058.	1.0	17
106	Characterization of brain angiotensin II AT2 receptor subtype using [125I] CGP 42112A. NeuroReport, 1993, 4, 103-105.	0.6	25
107	Reproductive hormones modulate angiotensin II AT1 receptors in the dorsomedial arcuate nucleus of the female rat. Endocrinology, 1993, 133, 939-941.	1.4	7
108	Brain and Pituitary Angiotensin. Endocrine Reviews, 1992, 13, 329-380.	8.9	421

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109	The AT2 subtype of the angiotensin II receptors has differential sensitivity to dithiothreitol in specific brain nuclei of young rats. European Journal of Pharmacology, 1992, 226, 169-173.	2.7	23
110	Comparative quantification of rat brain and pituitary angiotensin-converting enzyme with autoradiographic and enzymatic methods. Brain Research, 1991, 545, 215-222.	1.1	13
111	Characterization of AT2 angiotensin II receptors in rat anterior cerebral arteries. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 1991, 261, H667-H670.	1.5	27
112	Autoradiographic Localization and Quantification of Rat Heart Angiotensin Converting Enzyme. American Journal of Hypertension, 1991, 4, 321-326.	1.0	54
113	Quantitative Autoradiography Reveals Different Angiotensin II Receptor Subtypes in Selected Rat Brain Nuclei. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1991, 56, 348-351.	2.1	137
114	Increased dithiothreitol-insensitive, type 2 angiotensin II receptors in selected brain areas of young rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1991, 11, 295-299.	1.7	21
115	DIFFERENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ANGIOTENSIN II RECEPTOR SUBTYPES IN THE RAT BRAIN. Endocrinology, 1991, 128, 630-632.	1.4	73
116	Angiotensin-II Receptor Subtypes in Median Eminence and Basal Forebrain Areas Involved in Regulation of Pituitary Function. Endocrinology, 1991, 129, 3001-3008.	1.4	68
117	Differential Sensitivity to Cations of the Melatonin Receptors in the Rat Area Postrema and Suprachiasmatic Nuclei. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1990, 55, 1450-1453.	2.1	10
118	Increased Â2-Adrenoceptor Number in Peripheral Sympathetic Ganglia of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. American Journal of Hypertension, 1990, 3, 886-889.	1.0	4
119	Enhanced Phosphoinositide Hydrolysis in the Pineal Gland of Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. American Journal of Hypertension, 1990, 3, 496-498.	1.0	2
120	Interactions Between the Circulating Hormones Angiotensin and Atrial Natriuretic Peptide and Their Receptors in Brain. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1990, 274, 191-210.	0.8	8
121	Quantitative in vitro autoradiographic characterization of [125I]angiotensin III binding sites in rat adrenal gland. Regulatory Peptides, 1988, 23, 127-133.	1.9	16
122	Regulation of atrial natriuretic peptide receptors in the rat brain. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1987, 7, 151-173.	1.7	53
123	Angiotensin II binding sites in the anteroventral-third ventricle (AV3V) area and related structures of the rat brain. Neuroscience Letters, 1986, 67, 37-41.	1.0	30
124	Binding of angiotensin and atrial natriuretic peptide in brain of hypertensive rats. Nature, 1986, 320, 758-760.	13.7	183
125	Quantitative autoradiographic characterization of receptors for angiotensin II and other neuropeptides in individual brain nuclei and peripheral tissues from single rats. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1985, 5, 211-222.	1.7	65
126	High-affinity angiotensin receptors in rat adrenal medulla. Regulatory Peptides, 1985, 11, 237-243.	1.9	38

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127	Quantitative Measurement of Angiotensin II (A II) Receptors in Discrete Regions of Rat Brain, Pituitary and Adrenal Gland by Autoradiography. Clinical and Experimental Hypertension, 1984, 6, 1761-1764.	0.3	14
128	Highâ€Protein Carboxymethylase Activity and Low Endogenous Methyl Acceptor Proteins in Posterior Pituitary Lobe of Rats Lacking Neurophysinâ€Vasopressin (Brattleboro Rats). Journal of Neurochemistry, 1983, 41, 195-200.	2.1	4
129	Twenty-four-hour rhythm and effects of stress and adrenomedullectomy on rat pineal dopamine, noradrenaline, and adrenaline concentrations. Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, 1982, 2, 1-10.	1.7	30
130	Distribution of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Activity in Specific Areas of the Rat Brain Stem. Journal of Neurochemistry, 1982, 38, 281-284.	2.1	65