Jose Minarro

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

153 papers	5,079 citations	101543 36 h-index	128289 60 g-index
153 all docs	153 docs citations	153 times ranked	4050 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Impact of adolescent methamphetamine use on social cognition: A human-mice reverse translation study. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2022, 230, 109183.	3.2	1
2	Unraveling the molecular mechanisms involved in alcohol intake and withdrawal in adolescent mice exposed to alcohol during early life stages. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2021, 104, 110025.	4.8	3
3	Oxytocin reverses ethanol consumption and neuroinflammation induced by social defeat in male mice. Hormones and Behavior, 2021, 127, 104875.	2.1	20
4	Critical role of TLR4 in uncovering the increased rewarding effects of cocaine and ethanol induced by social defeat in male mice. Neuropharmacology, 2021, 182, 108368.	4.1	13
5	Oxytocin Signaling as a Target to Block Social Defeat-Induced Increases in Drug Abuse Reward. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 2372.	4.1	11
6	Targeting Alzheimerâ€™s disease with multimodal polypeptide-based nanoconjugates. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	29
7	Pairing Binge Drinking and a High-Fat Diet in Adolescence Modulates the Inflammatory Effects of Subsequent Alcohol Consumption in Mice. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2021, 22, 5279.	4.1	5
8	Ketogenic Diet Decreases Alcohol Intake in Adult Male Mice. Nutrients, 2021, 13, 2167.	4.1	19
9	Ethanol intake in male mice exposed to social defeat: Environmental enrichment potentiates resilience. Neurobiology of Stress, 2021, 15, 100413.	4.0	9
10	Unravelling the Neuroinflammatory Mechanisms Underlying the Effects of Social Defeat Stress on Use of Drugs of Abuse. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2021, , 153-180.	1.7	3
11	Social defeat-induced increase in the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine: Role of CX3CL1. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 96, 109753.	4.8	19
12	Cocaine-induced changes in CX3CL1 and inflammatory signaling pathways in the hippocampus: Association with IL1Î². Neuropharmacology, 2020, 162, 107840.	4.1	16
13	Voluntary wheel running protects against the increase in ethanol consumption induced by social stress in mice. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2020, 212, 108004.	3.2	22
14	Endogenous oxytocin is essential for the buffering effects of pair housing against the increase in cocaine reward induced by social stress. Physiology and Behavior, 2020, 221, 112913.	2.1	10
15	Cross-reinstatement between 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) and cocaine using conditioned place preference. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2020, 100, 109876.	4.8	9
16	Common Neural Mechanisms of Palatable Food Intake and Drug Abuse: Knowledge Obtained with Animal Models. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2020, 26, 2372-2384.	1.9	18
17	Social Housing Conditions Modulate the Long-Lasting Increase in Cocaine Reward Induced by Intermittent Social Defeat. Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience, 2019, 13, 148.	2.0	18
18	Oral Monosodium Glutamate Administration Causes Early Onset of Alzheimerâ€™s Disease-Like Pathophysiology in APP/PS1 Mice. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2019, 72, 957-975.	2.6	10

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19	Differential Impact of Ad Libitum or Intermittent High-Fat Diets on Bingeing Ethanol-Mediated Behaviors. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 2253.	4.1	5
20	Pharmacological modulation of the behavioral effects of social defeat in memory and learning in male mice. Psychopharmacology, 2019, 236, 2797-2810.	3.1	10
21	Role of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors in the long-term effects of repeated social defeat stress on the rewarding and psychomotor properties of cocaine in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 361, 95-103.	2.2	14
22	Oxytocin prevents the increase of cocaine-related responses produced by social defeat. Neuropharmacology, 2019, 146, 50-64.	4.1	35
23	Antagonism of corticotropin-releasing factor CRF 1 receptors blocks the enhanced response to cocaine after social stress. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2018, 823, 87-95.	3.5	23
24	Role of AMPA glutamate receptors in the conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2018, 347, 57-60.	2.2	12
25	Housing conditions modulate the reinforcing properties of cocaine in adolescent mice that binge on fat. Physiology and Behavior, 2018, 183, 18-26.	2.1	14
26	Indomethacin blocks the increased conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine induced by repeated social defeat. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0209291.	2.5	19
27	Lavandula angustifolia Essential Oil and Linalool Counteract Social Aversion Induced by Social Defeat. Molecules, 2018, 23, 2694.	3.8	34
28	Social stress during adolescence activates long-term microglia inflammation insult in reward processing nuclei. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206421.	2.5	30
29	Baseline prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex predicts the sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine in male and female mice. Psychopharmacology, 2018, 235, 2651-2663.	3.1	10
30	Social defeat stress: Mechanisms underlying the increase in rewarding effects of drugs of abuse. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2018, 48, 2948-2970.	2.6	35
31	Increased ethanol consumption after interruption of fat bingeing. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194431.	2.5	5
32	Reinstatement of Drug-seeking in Mice Using the Conditioned Place Preference Paradigm. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2018, , .	0.3	10
33	Effects of repeated social defeat on adolescent mice on cocaineâ€induced CPP and selfâ€administration in adulthood: integrity of the bloodâ€“brain barrier. Addiction Biology, 2017, 22, 129-141.	2.6	62
34	Dopamine D2 receptors mediate the increase in reinstatement of the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine induced by acute social defeat. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2017, 799, 48-57.	3.5	22
35	Changes in gene expression and sensitivity of cocaine reward produced by a continuous fat diet. Psychopharmacology, 2017, 234, 2337-2352.	3.1	23
36	Repeated social defeat and the rewarding effects of cocaine in adult and adolescent mice: dopamine transcription factors, proBDNF signaling pathways, and the TrkB receptor in the mesolimbic system. Psychopharmacology, 2017, 234, 2063-2075.	3.1	37

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37	The rewarding effects of ethanol are modulated by binge eating of a high-fat diet during adolescence. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 121, 219-230.	4.1	29
38	Binge ethanol drinking during adolescence modifies cocaine responses in mice. Journal of Psychopharmacology, 2017, 31, 86-95.	4.0	8
39	Role of nitric oxide pathway in the conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 330, 75-77.	2.2	12
40	Cognitive and behavioural effects induced by social stress plus MDMA administration in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 319, 63-72.	2.2	15
41	Effects of bingeing on fat during adolescence on the reinforcing effects of cocaine in adult male mice. Neuropharmacology, 2017, 113, 31-44.	4.1	37
42	Adolescent Exposure to the Synthetic Cannabinoid WIN 55212-2 Modifies Cocaine Withdrawal Symptoms in Adult Mice. International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 2017, 18, 1326.	4.1	14
43	Adolescent but not adult ethanol binge drinking modulates cocaine withdrawal symptoms in mice. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0172956.	2.5	20
44	TLR4 response mediates ethanol-induced neurodevelopment alterations in a model of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2017, 14, 145.	7.2	71
45	Influence of the Novelty-Seeking Endophenotype on the Rewarding Effects of Psychostimulant Drugs in Animal Models. Current Neuropharmacology, 2016, 14, 87-100.	2.9	25
46	Effects of Cannabinoid Exposure during Adolescence on the Conditioned Rewarding Effects of WIN 55212-2 and Cocaine in Mice: Influence of the Novelty-Seeking Trait. Neural Plasticity, 2016, 2016, 1-11.	2.2	15
47	Clearing Amyloid-Î² through PPARÎ³/ApoE Activation by Genistein is a Treatment of Experimental Alzheimerâ€™s Disease. Journal of Alzheimer's Disease, 2016, 51, 701-711.	2.6	74
48	Role of dopamine neurotransmission in the long-term effects of repeated social defeat on the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 71, 144-154.	4.8	23
49	`Up-regulation of histone acetylation induced by social defeat mediates the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2016, 70, 39-48.	4.8	34
50	Social defeat in adolescent mice increases vulnerability to alcohol consumption. Addiction Biology, 2016, 21, 87-97.	2.6	55
51	Involvement of TLR4 in the long-term epigenetic changes, rewarding and anxiety effects induced by intermittent ethanol treatment in adolescence. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2016, 53, 159-171.	4.1	113
52	Involvement of NMDA glutamate receptors in the acquisition and reinstatement of the conditioned place preference induced by MDMA. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2015, 26, 411-417.	1.7	31
53	Effect of drugs of abuse on social behaviour. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2015, 26, 541-570.	1.7	30
54	The novelty-seeking phenotype modulates the long-lasting effects of adolescent MDMA exposure. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 141, 190-198.	2.1	13

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55	Acute social defeat stress increases the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine in adult but not in adolescent mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2015, 135, 1-12.	2.9	46
56	Plasma profile of proâ€inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in cocaine users under outpatient treatment: influence of cocaine symptom severity and psychiatric coâ€morbidity. Addiction Biology, 2015, 20, 756-772.	2.6	85
57	TLR4 elimination prevents synaptic and myelin alterations and long-term cognitive dysfunctions in adolescent mice with intermittent ethanol treatment. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2015, 45, 233-244.	4.1	109
58	Long-term effects of repeated social stress on the conditioned place preference induced by MDMA in mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2015, 63, 98-109.	4.8	48
59	Role of CB2 receptors in social and aggressive behavior in male mice. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 3019-3031.	3.1	31
60	Cocaine enhances the conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA in adolescent mice. Brain Research Bulletin, 2015, 113, 27-33.	3.0	3
61	Sex differences in the long-lasting consequences of adolescent ethanol exposure for the rewarding effects of cocaine in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 2995-3007.	3.1	18
62	Therapies in early development for the treatment of opiate addiction. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2015, 24, 1459-1472.	4.1	5
63	Higher sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine and MDMA in High-Novelty-Seekers mice exposed to a cocaine binge during adolescence. Psychopharmacology, 2015, 232, 101-113.	3.1	26
64	Effects of acute social stress on the conditioned place preference induced by MDMA in adolescent and adult mice. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2014, 25, 532-546.	1.7	25
65	Neuroimmune Activation and Myelin Changes in Adolescent Rats Exposed to High-Dose Alcohol and Associated Cognitive Dysfunction: A Review with Reference to Human Adolescent Drinking. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2014, 49, 187-192.	1.6	92
66	Capacity of novelty-induced locomotor activity and the hole-board test to predict sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine. Physiology and Behavior, 2014, 133, 152-160.	2.1	41
67	The Novelty-Seeking Phenotype Modulates the Long-Lasting Effects of Intermittent Ethanol Administration during Adolescence. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e92576.	2.5	35
68	Influence of chronic caffeine on MDMA-induced behavioral and neuroinflammatory response in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2013, 226, 433-444.	3.1	13
69	Sex-dependent effects of early maternal deprivation on MDMA-induced conditioned place preference in adolescent rats: Possible neurochemical correlates. Toxicology, 2013, 311, 78-86.	4.2	19
70	Assessment of the abuse potential of MDMA in the conditioned place preference paradigm: Role of CB1 receptors. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2013, 47, 77-84.	4.8	18
71	P.6.c.007 Deletion or blockade of cannabinoid CB2 receptors modifies the reinforcing, motivational and physiological actions of nicotine in mice. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 23, S568-S569.	0.7	0
72	Involvement of 5-hydroxytryptamine 5-HT3 serotonergic receptors in the acquisition and reinstatement of the conditioned place preference induced by MDMA. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2013, 714, 132-141.	3.5	14

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73	CB1 cannabinoid receptor-mediated aggressive behavior. Neuropharmacology, 2013, 75, 172-180.	4.1	56
74	P.1.g.036 Role of cannabinoid CB1 receptor in the regulation of aggressive social behaviour. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 23, S209-S210.	0.7	0
75	Effects of risperidone on the acquisition and reinstatement of the conditioned place preference induced by MDMA. Brain Research Bulletin, 2013, 98, 36-43.	3.0	8
76	A Methanol Extract ofBrugmansia arboreaAffects the Reinforcing and Motor Effects of Morphine and Cocaine in Mice. Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2013, 2013, 1-7.	1.2	4
77	Rhodiola roseaImpairs Acquisition and Expression of Conditioned Place Preference Induced by Cocaine. Evidence-based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, 2013, 2013, 1-9.	1.2	15
78	Role of CB2 Cannabinoid Receptors in the Rewarding, Reinforcing, and Physical Effects of Nicotine. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 2515-2524.	5.4	109
79	Impact of Social Stress in Addiction to Psychostimulants: What we know from Animal Models. Current Pharmaceutical Design, 2013, 19, 7009-7025.	1.9	27
80	Pre-treatment with high doses of cocaine decreases the reinforcing effects of cocaine in the conditioned place preference paradigm. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 516, 29-33.	2.1	10
81	Effect of intermittent exposure to ethanol and MDMA during adolescence on learning and memory in adult mice. Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2012, 8, 32.	3.3	16
82	Adolescent preâ€exposure to ethanol and 3,4â€methylenedioxymethylamphetamine (MDMA) increases conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA and drugâ€induced reinstatement. Addiction Biology, 2012, 17, 588-600.	2.6	22
83	Age- and sex-related differences in the acquisition and reinstatement of ethanol CPP in mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2012, 34, 108-115.	2.4	35
84	High novelty-seeking predicts greater sensitivity to the conditioned rewarding effects of cocaine. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2012, 102, 124-132.	2.9	56
85	Role of the Dopaminergic System in the Acquisition, Expression and Reinstatement of MDMA-Induced Conditioned Place Preference in Adolescent Mice. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e43107.	2.5	37
86	Adolescent pre-exposure to ethanol or MDMA prolongs the conditioned rewarding effects of MDMA. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 103, 585-593.	2.1	26
87	Acute blockade of CB1 receptor leads to reinstatement of MDMA-induced conditioned place preference. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2011, 100, 33-39.	2.9	17
88	Effects of CNQX and MPEP on sensitization to the rewarding effects of morphine. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2011, 654, 42-46.	3.5	8
89	Intermittent ethanol exposure increases long-lasting behavioral and neurochemical effects of MDMA in adolescent mice. Psychopharmacology, 2011, 218, 429-442.	3.1	29
90	Preclinical evidence of new opioid modulators for the treatment of addiction. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs, 2010, 19, 977-994.	4.1	12

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91	Effect of the CB1 cannabinoid agonist WIN 55212-2 on the acquisition and reinstatement of MDMA-induced conditioned place preference in mice. Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2010, 6, 19.	3.3	30
92	Effect of adolescent exposure to WIN 55212-2 on the acquisition and reinstatement of MDMA-induced conditioned place preference. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2010, 34, 166-171.	4.8	29
93	Long-Term Effects of Delayed Fatherhood in Mice on Postnatal Development and Behavioral Traits of Offspring1. Biology of Reproduction, 2009, 80, 337-342.	2.7	47
94	Acute behavioural and neurotoxic effects of MDMA plus cocaine in adolescent mice. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2009, 31, 49-59.	2.4	50
95	Memantine blocks sensitization to the rewarding effects of morphine. Brain Research, 2009, 1288, 95-104.	2.2	29
96	Neurobiological mechanisms of the reinstatement of drug-conditioned place preference. Brain Research Reviews, 2009, 59, 253-277.	9.0	241
97	Social experiences affect reinstatement of cocaine-induced place preference in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 207, 485-498.	3.1	63
98	PRECLINICAL STUDY: Acquisition and reinstatement of MDMAâ€induced conditioned place preference in mice preâ€treated with MDMA or cocaine during adolescence. Addiction Biology, 2009, 14, 447-456.	2.6	34
99	Effects of extended cocaine conditioning in the reinstatement of place preference. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 96, 620-630.	2.1	22
100	Involvement of nitric oxide synthesis in sensitization to the rewarding effects of morphine. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 464, 67-70.	2.1	17
101	Behavioural and neurotoxic long-lasting effects of MDMA plus cocaine in adolescent mice. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 590, 204-211.	3.5	18
102	Effect of adolescent exposure to MDMA and cocaine on acquisition and reinstatement of morphine-induce CPP. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2008, 32, 701-709.	4.8	21
103	Rewarding Effects and Reinstatement of MDMA-Induced CPP in Adolescent Mice. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2007, 32, 1750-1759.	5.4	73
104	Effect of memantine and CNQX in the acquisition, expression and reinstatement of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2007, 31, 932-939.	4.8	57
105	Cocaine exposure during adolescence affects anxiety in adult mice. Brain Research Bulletin, 2007, 71, 393-403.	3.0	24
106	Intermittent ethanol exposure induces inflammatory brain damage and causes long-term behavioural alterations in adolescent rats. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 25, 541-550.	2.6	324
107	Prenatal cocaine alters later responses to morphine in adult male mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2006, 30, 1073-1082.	4.8	22
108	Gestational exposure to cocaine alters cocaine reward. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2006, 17, 509-515.	1.7	29

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109	Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid affects the acquisition and reinstatement of cocaine-induced conditioned place preference in mice. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2006, 17, 119-131.	1.7	44
110	Social stress is as effective as physical stress in reinstating morphine-induced place preference in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 185, 459-470.	3.1	108
111	Isolation decreases physical and motivational aspects of morphine withdrawal. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2005, 16, 131-138.	1.7	17
112	Sensitization to the rewarding effects of morphine depends on dopamine. NeuroReport, 2005, 16, 201-205.	1.2	31
113	Long-lasting rewarding effects of morphine induced by drug primings. Brain Research, 2005, 1050, 53-63.	2.2	32
114	Prenatal cocaine exposure alters spontaneous and cocaine-induced motor and social behaviors. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2005, 27, 449-457.	2.4	24
115	Role of dopamine and glutamate receptors in cocaine-induced social effects in isolated and grouped male OF1 mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2005, 82, 478-487.	2.9	11
116	NMDA glutamate but not dopamine antagonists blocks drug-induced reinstatement of morphine place preference. Brain Research Bulletin, 2005, 64, 493-503.	3.0	78
117	GHB ameliorates naloxone-induced conditioned place aversion and physical aspects of morphine withdrawal in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 177, 130-140.	3.1	21
118	Social behavioural profile of cocaine in isolated and grouped male mice. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2004, 76, 115-123.	3.2	24
119	Morphine potentiates the impairing effects of neuroleptics on two-way active conditioned avoidance response in male mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 28, 225-237.	4.8	12
120	Effects of NMDA receptor antagonists (MK-801 and memantine) on the acquisition of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2004, 28, 1035-1043.	4.8	56
121	7-Nitroindazole blocks conditioned place preference but not hyperactivity induced by morphine. Behavioural Brain Research, 2004, 150, 73-82.	2.2	30
122	The dopamine release inhibitor CGS 10746B blocks conditioned physical signs of morphine withdrawal. Addiction Biology, 2003, 8, 167-172.	2.6	2
123	GHB differentially affects morphine actions on motor activity and social behaviours in male mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 76, 259-265.	2.9	6
124	Memantine presents different effects from MK-801 in motivational and physical signs of morphine withdrawal. Behavioural Brain Research, 2003, 144, 25-35.	2.2	36
125	Long-term effects of delayed motherhood in mice on postnatal development and behavioural traits of offspring. Human Reproduction, 2003, 18, 1580-1587.	0.9	27
126	Changes in dopaminergic neurotransmission do not alter somatic or motivational opiate withdrawal-induced symptoms in rats.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 117, 995-1005.	1.2	13

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127	Reinstatement of Morphine-Induced Conditioned Place Preference in Mice by Priming Injections. Neural Plasticity, 2003, 10, 279-290.	2.2	45
128	Memantine does not block antiaggressive effects of morphine in mice. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2002, 13, 249-252.	1.7	11
129	Environment associated with morphine and experience of aggression modulate behaviors of postdependent mice. Brain Research Bulletin, 2002, 57, 157-163.	3.0	6
130	Ethological analysis of morphine withdrawal with different dependence programs in male mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2002, 26, 335-347.	4.8	20
131	Effects of DA D1 and D2 antagonists on the sensitisation to the motor effects of morphine in mice. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry, 2002, 26, 1263-1271.	4.8	40
132	Effects of dopamine antagonists with different receptor blockade profiles on morphine-induced place preference in male mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 2001, 121, 189-197.	2.2	123
133	Effects of CGS 10746B on hyperactivity and place preference induced by morphine. Behavioural Brain Research, 2001, 126, 23-32.	2.2	21
134	Development of tolerance to the antiaggressive effects of morphine. Behavioural Pharmacology, 2001, 12, 221-224.	1.7	9
135	Individual differences in the induction of sensitisation or tolerance to the motor effects of morphine in mice. Neuroscience Research Communications, 2001, 29, 51-57.	0.2	2
136	Conditioned place preference paradigm can be a mouse model of relapse to opiates. Neuroscience Research Communications, 2001, 28, 23-29.	0.2	14
137	Antiaggressive and motor effects of the DA release inhibitor CGS 10746B. Aggressive Behavior, 2001, 27, 382-390.	2.4	6
138	Naloxone-induced opiate withdrawal produces long-lasting and context-independent changes in aggressive and social behaviors of postdependent male mice.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2000, 114, 424-430.	1.2	15
139	Lack of Specific Effects of Selective D1 and D2 Dopamine Antagonists vs. Risperidone on Morphine-Induced Hyperactivity. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2000, 66, 189-197.	2.9	37
140	Chronic Moderate Hyperammonemia Impairs Active and Passive Avoidance Behavior and Conditional Discrimination Learning in Rats. Experimental Neurology, 2000, 161, 704-713.	4.1	116
141	Predicting how equipotent doses of chlorpromazine, haloperidol, sulpiride, raclopride and clozapine reduce locomotor activity in mice. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2000, 10, 159-164.	0.7	49
142	Long-Term Effects of Postovulatory Aging of Mouse Oocytes on Offspring: A Two-Generational Study1. Biology of Reproduction, 1999, 61, 1347-1355.	2.7	102
143	The effects of dopamine D 2 and D 3 antagonists on spontaneous motor activity and morphine-induced hyperactivity in male mice. Psychopharmacology, 1999, 143, 82-88.	3.1	49
144	The dopamine D 3 antagonist U-99194A maleate increases social behaviors of isolation-induced aggressive male mice. Psychopharmacology, 1999, 144, 90-94.	3.1	30

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145	Effects of SCH 23390, Raclopride, and Haloperidol on Morphine Withdrawal-Induced Aggression in Male Mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1999, 64, 123-130.	2.9	36
146	Effects of risperidone and SCH 23390 on isolation-induced aggression in male mice. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 1998, 8, 95-103.	0.7	125
147	Dose-Dependent Impairing Effects of Morphine on Avoidance Acquisition and Performance in Male Mice. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 1998, 69, 92-105.	1.9	30
148	Effects of risperidone on conditioned avoidance responding in male mice. Behavioural Pharmacology, 1997, 8, 669-676.	1.7	14
149	Interaction of Morphine and Haloperidol on Agonistic and Motor Behaviors of Male Mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1997, 58, 153-158.	2.9	15
150	Apparent vs Real Effects of Scopolamine on the Learning of an Active Avoidance Task. Neurobiology of Learning and Memory, 1996, 66, 246-251.	1.9	15
151	Behavioral profile of raclopride in agonistic encounters between male mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 47, 753-756.	2.9	37
152	Antiaggressive and motor effects of haloperidol show different temporal patterns in the development of tolerance. Physiology and Behavior, 1993, 53, 1055-1059.	2.1	25
153	Haloperidol does not antagonize the effects of stress on aggressive behaviour in mice. Physiology and Behavior, 1990, 47, 281-285.	2.1	16