

Russell W Brown

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

40
papers

550
citations

516710

16
h-index

713466

21
g-index

40
all docs

40
docs citations

40
times ranked

525
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Female-specific role of ciliary neurotrophic factor in the medial amygdala in promoting stress responses. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2022, 17, 100435.	4.0	2
2	Localization of NGF expression in mouse spleen and salivary gland: Relevance to pleotropic functions. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2022, 366, 577846.	2.3	0
3	The effects of a novel inhibitor of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha on prepulse inhibition and microglial activation in two distinct rodent models of schizophrenia. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021, 406, 113229.	2.2	10
4	Transgenerational evidence of increases in dopamine D2 receptor sensitivity in rodents: Impact on sensorimotor gating, the behavioral response to nicotine and BDNF. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 35, 026988112110339.	4.0	5
5	Restoration of Noradrenergic Function in Parkinson's Disease Model Mice. <i>ASN Neuro</i> , 2021, 13, 175909142110097.	2.7	7
6	Modulation of mGlu5 improves sensorimotor gating deficits in rats neonatally treated with quinpirole through changes in dopamine D2 signaling. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2021, 211, 173292.	2.9	5
7	Bidirectional control of infant rat social behavior via dopaminergic innervation of the basolateral amygdala. <i>Neuron</i> , 2021, 109, 4018-4035.e7.	8.1	26
8	Effects of Manipulation of Noradrenergic Activities on the Expression of Dopaminergic Phenotypes in Aged Rat Brains. <i>ASN Neuro</i> , 2021, 13, 175909142110550.	2.7	0
9	Effects of an adenosine A2A agonist on the rewarding associative properties of nicotine and neural plasticity in a rodent model of schizophrenia. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 34, 137-144.	4.0	11
10	The adenosine A(2A) receptor agonist CGS 21680 alleviates auditory sensorimotor gating deficits and increases in accumbal CREB in rats neonatally treated with quinpirole. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 3519-3527.	3.1	7
11	Transcription Factors Phox2a/2b Upregulate Expression of Noradrenergic and Dopaminergic Phenotypes in Aged Rat Brains. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2020, 38, 793-807.	2.7	7
12	Dopaminergic Effects of Major Bath Salt Constituents 3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV), Mephedrone, and Methyone Are Enhanced Following Co-exposure. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2019, 36, 132-143.	2.7	6
13	Ciliary neurotrophic factor is a key sex-specific regulator of depressive-like behavior in mice. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 100, 96-105.	2.7	19
14	Effects of Environmental Enrichment on Nicotine Sensitization in Rats Neonatally Treated with Quinpirole: Analyses of Glial Cell Line-Derived Neurotrophic Factor and Implications towards Schizophrenia. <i>Developmental Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 40, 64-72.	2.0	5
15	An analysis of the rewarding and aversive associative properties of nicotine in the neonatal quinpirole model: Effects on glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF). <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 194, 107-114.	2.0	7
16	Dopamine D ₂ Receptor Supersensitivity as a Spectrum of Neurotoxicity and Status in Psychiatric Disorders. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2018, 366, 519-526.	2.5	14
17	The effects of nicotine in the neonatal quinpirole rodent model of psychosis: Neural plasticity mechanisms and nicotinic receptor changes. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2017, 325, 17-24.	2.2	7
18	Antidepressant-Like Actions of Inhibitors of Poly(ADP-Ribose) Polymerase in Rodent Models. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 20, 994-1004.	2.1	8

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19	Perinatal Treatments with the Dopamine D2-Receptor Agonist Quinpirole Produces Permanent D2-Receptor Supersensitization: a Model of Schizophrenia. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2016, 41, 183-192.	3.3	18
20	Applications of the Neonatal Quinpirole Model to Psychosis and Convergence upon the Dopamine D2 Receptor. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2015, 29, 387-402.	1.7	6
21	Neonatal quinpirole treatment produces prepulse inhibition deficits in adult male and female rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2015, 137, 93-100.	2.9	11
22	Neuronal reorganization in adult rats neonatally exposed to (±)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine. <i>Toxicology Reports</i> , 2014, 1, 699-706.	3.3	2
23	The incentive amplifying effects of nicotine are reduced by selective and non-selective dopamine antagonists in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2014, 126, 50-62.	2.9	22
24	Adolescent nicotine sensitization and effects of nicotine on accumbal dopamine release in a rodent model of increased dopamine D2 receptor sensitivity. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 242, 102-109.	2.2	23
25	Sex and dose-related differences in methylphenidate adolescent locomotor sensitization and effects on brain-derived neurotrophic factor. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 26, 1480-1488.	4.0	18
26	Schizophrenia and Substance Abuse Comorbidity: Nicotine Addiction and the Neonatal Quinpirole Model. <i>Developmental Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 34, 140-151.	2.0	35
27	Amphetamine locomotor sensitization and conditioned place preference in adolescent male and female rats neonatally treated with quinpirole. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2011, 22, 374-378.	1.7	14
28	Eszopiclone facilitation of the antidepressant efficacy of fluoxetine using a social defeat stress model. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2011, 99, 648-658.	2.9	7
29	Neonatal quinpirole treatment enhances locomotor activation and dopamine release in the nucleus accumbens core in response to amphetamine treatment in adulthood. <i>Synapse</i> , 2010, 64, 289-300.	1.2	20
30	Nicotine sensitization and analysis of brain-derived neurotrophic factor in adolescent <i>Arrestin2</i> knockout mice. <i>Synapse</i> , 2009, 63, 510-519.	1.2	21
31	Sex differences in nicotine sensitization and conditioned hyperactivity in adolescent rats neonatally treated with quinpirole: Role of D2 and D3 receptor subtypes. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 123, 1296-1308.	1.2	14
32	Adulthood olanzapine treatment fails to alleviate decreases of ChAT and BDNF RNA expression in rats quinpirole-primed as neonates. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008, 1200, 66-77.	2.2	8
33	Ontogenetic quinpirole treatment produces long-lasting decreases in the expression of <i>Rgs9</i> , but increases <i>Rgs17</i> in the striatum, nucleus accumbens and frontal cortex. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 26, 2532-2538.	2.6	25
34	The effects of adulthood nicotine treatment on D2-mediated behavior and neurotrophins of rats neonatally treated with quinpirole. <i>Synapse</i> , 2006, 59, 253-259.	1.2	23
35	The effects of adulthood olanzapine treatment on cognitive performance and neurotrophic factor content in male and female rats neonatally treated with quinpirole. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 24, 2075-2083.	2.6	27
36	The effects of eticlopride on Morris water task performance in male and female rats neonatally treated with quinpirole. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 180, 234-240.	3.1	12

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37	Adulthood nicotine treatment alleviates behavioural impairments in rats neonatally treated with quinpirole: possible roles of acetylcholine function and neurotrophic factor expression. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 19, 1634-1642.	2.6	26
38	Neonatal quinpirole treatment impairs morris water task performance in early postweanling rats: relationship to increases in corticosterone and decreases in neurotrophic factors. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2004, 56, 161-168.	1.3	18
39	Mecamylamine blocks enhancement of reference memory but not working memory produced by post-training injection of nicotine in rats tested on the radial arm maze. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2002, 134, 259-265.	2.2	24
40	Ontogenetic quinpirole treatments produce spatial memory deficits and enhance skilled reaching in adult rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2002, 72, 591-600.	2.9	30