

# John F. Sheridan

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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164  
papers

17,036  
citations

13332

70  
h-index

17373

126  
g-index

167  
all docs

167  
docs citations

167  
times ranked

14877  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dynamic Interleukin-1 Receptor Type 1 Signaling Mediates Microglia-Vasculature Interactions Following Repeated Systemic LPS. <i>Journal of Inflammation Research</i> , 2022, Volume 15, 1575-1590.	1.6	6
2	Breast cancer survivorsâ€™ typhoid vaccine responses: Chemotherapy, obesity, and fitness make a difference. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2022, 103, 1-9.	2.0	5
3	Sleep fragmentation engages stress-responsive circuitry, enhances inflammation and compromises hippocampal function following traumatic brain injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2022, 353, 114058.	2.0	17
4	Chronic Cortical Inflammation, Cognitive Impairment, and Immune Reactivity Associated with Diffuse Brain Injury Are Ameliorated by Forced Turnover of Microglia. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2022, 42, 4215-4228.	1.7	26
5	Socio-demographic and trauma-related predictors of PTSD within 8 weeks of a motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 3108-3121.	4.1	14
6	Prior sleep problems and adverse post-traumatic neuropsychiatric sequelae of motor vehicle collision in the AURORA study. <i>Sleep</i> , 2021, 44, .	0.6	23
7	Prognostic neuroimaging biomarkers of trauma-related psychopathology: resting-state fMRI shortly after trauma predicts future PTSD and depression symptoms in the AURORA study. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2021, 46, 1263-1271.	2.8	32
8	Development and Validation of a Model to Predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depression After a Motor Vehicle Collision. <i>JAMA Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 78, 1228.	6.0	23
9	A prospective examination of sex differences in posttraumatic autonomic functioning. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2021, 15, 100384.	1.9	10
10	Interleukin-1 receptor on hippocampal neurons drives social withdrawal and cognitive deficits after chronic social stress. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 26, 4770-4782.	4.1	50
11	Neuroimmune Interactions in Pain and Stress: An Interdisciplinary Approach. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2021, 27, 113-128.	2.6	17
12	The AURORA Study: a longitudinal, multimodal library of brain biology and function after traumatic stress exposure. <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 25, 283-296.	4.1	92
13	Sleep Disruption Exacerbates and Prolongs the Inflammatory Response to Traumatic Brain Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2020, 37, 1829-1843.	1.7	28
14	Bone Marrow-Derived Monocytes Drive the Inflammatory Microenvironment in Local and Remote Regions after Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neurotrauma</i> , 2019, 36, 937-949.	1.7	22
15	A proinflammatory diet is associated with inflammatory gene expression among healthy, non-obese adults: Can social ties protect against the risks?. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 82, 36-44.	2.0	16
16	IL-6 Signaling in Monocytes: A Potential Therapeutic Avenue for Stress-Induced Mood Impairments. <i>Chronic Stress</i> , 2019, 3, 247054701987137.	1.7	5
17	Cell-Type-Specific Interleukin 1 Receptor 1 Signaling in the Brain Regulates Distinct Neuroimmune Activities. <i>Immunity</i> , 2019, 50, 317-333.e6.	6.6	116
18	Repeated social defeat in female mice induces anxiety-like behavior associated with enhanced myelopoiesis and increased monocyte accumulation in the brain. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 78, 131-142.	2.0	47

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19	Mammary tumors compromise time-of-day differences in hypothalamic gene expression and circadian behavior and physiology in mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2019, 80, 805-817.	2.0	13
20	Reply to: Microglia, Monocytes, and the Recurrence of Anxiety in Stress-Sensitized Mice. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 85, e69-e70.	0.7	2
21	Microglia Promote Increased Pain Behavior through Enhanced Inflammation in the Spinal Cord during Repeated Social Defeat Stress. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2019, 39, 1139-1149.	1.7	49
22	The Influence of Microglial Elimination and Repopulation on Stress Sensitization Induced by Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 85, 667-678.	0.7	72
23	Interleukin-6 Induced by Social Stress Promotes a Unique Transcriptional Signature in the Monocytes That Facilitate Anxiety. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2019, 85, 679-689.	0.7	77
24	Corticosterone Production during Repeated Social Defeat Causes Monocyte Mobilization from the Bone Marrow, Glucocorticoid Resistance, and Neurovascular Adhesion Molecule Expression. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 2328-2340.	1.7	99
25	Effects of dermal wounding on distal primary tumor immunobiology in mice. <i>Journal of Surgical Research</i> , 2018, 221, 328-335.	0.8	3
26	Ropivacaine and Bupivacaine prevent increased pain sensitivity without altering neuroimmune activation following repeated social defeat stress. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2018, 69, 113-123.	2.0	11
27	Social Stress Mobilizes Hematopoietic Stem Cells to Establish Persistent Splenic Myelopoiesis. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 25, 2552-2562.e3.	2.9	94
28	Repeated social defeat-induced neuroinflammation, anxiety-like behavior and resistance to fear extinction were attenuated by the cannabinoid receptor agonist WIN55,212-2. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 43, 1924-1933.	2.8	44
29	Repeated Social Defeat, Neuroinflammation, and Behavior: Monocytes Carry the Signal. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 46-61.	2.8	210
30	Microglia Priming with Aging and Stress. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 318-333.	2.8	284
31	Daily Moderate Exercise Is Beneficial and Social Stress Is Detrimental to Disease Pathology in Murine Lupus Nephritis. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , 2017, 8, 236.	1.3	21
32	Tumors Alter Inflammation and Impair Dermal Wound Healing in Female Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0161537.	1.1	8
33	Antidepressant imipramine diminishes stress-induced inflammation in the periphery and central nervous system and related anxiety- and depressive- like behaviors. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 57, 293-303.	2.0	73
34	Lumbar Myeloid Cell Trafficking into Locomotor Networks after Thoracic Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 2016, 282, 86-98.	2.0	16
35	Correction of MFG-E8 Resolves Inflammation and Promotes Cutaneous Wound Healing in Diabetes. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2016, 196, 5089-5100.	0.4	77
36	Neuroinflammatory Dynamics Underlie Memory Impairments after Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 2590-2604.	1.7	163

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37	Stress-Induced Microglia Activation and Monocyte Trafficking to the Brain Underlie the Development of Anxiety and Depression. <i>Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences</i> , 2016, 31, 155-172.	0.8	80
38	Euflammation attenuates peripheral inflammation-induced neuroinflammation and mitigates immune-to-brain signaling. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 54, 140-148.	2.0	24
39	Sympathetic Release of Splenic Monocytes Promotes Recurring Anxiety Following Repeated Social Defeat. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2016, 79, 803-813.	0.7	108
40	GABAergic modulation with classical benzodiazepines prevent stress-induced neuro-immune dysregulation and behavioral alterations. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2016, 51, 154-168.	2.0	80
41	Peripheral and central effects of repeated social defeat stress: Monocyte trafficking, microglial activation, and anxiety. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 289, 429-442.	1.1	158
42	Imipramine attenuates neuroinflammatory signaling and reverses stress-induced social avoidance. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 46, 212-220.	2.0	82
43	Neuroimmune mechanisms of stress: sex differences, developmental plasticity, and implications for pharmacotherapy of stress-related disease. <i>Stress</i> , 2015, 18, 367-380.	0.8	70
44	Social defeat promotes a reactive endothelium in a brain region-dependent manner with increased expression of key adhesion molecules, selectins and chemokines associated with the recruitment of myeloid cells to the brain. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 302, 151-164.	1.1	78
45	Interleukin 1 Type 1 Receptor Restore: A Genetic Mouse Model for Studying Interleukin 1 Receptor-Mediated Effects in Specific Cell Types. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 2860-2870.	1.7	57
46	Molecular mechanisms of repeated social defeat-induced glucocorticoid resistance: Role of microRNA. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2015, 44, 195-206.	2.0	38
47	Chronic Physical Stress Does Not Interact with Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)-Encoded DUTPase to Alter the Sickness Response. <i>Journal of Behavioral and Brain Science</i> , 2015, 05, 513-523.	0.2	4
48	Knockdown of Interleukin-1 Receptor Type-1 on Endothelial Cells Attenuated Stress-Induced Neuroinflammation and Prevented Anxiety-Like Behavior. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 2583-2591.	1.7	174
49	Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-encoded dUTPase and chronic restraint induce impaired learning and memory and sickness responses. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2014, 137, 18-24.	1.0	9
50	Re-establishment of Anxiety in Stress-Sensitized Mice Is Caused by Monocyte Trafficking from the Spleen to the Brain. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 75, 970-981.	0.7	242
51	Monocyte trafficking to the brain with stress and inflammation: a novel axis of immune-to-brain communication that influences mood and behavior. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 447.	1.4	303
52	Autonomic Dysreflexia Causes Chronic Immune Suppression after Spinal Cord Injury. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 12970-12981.	1.7	134
53	Stress-Induced Recruitment of Bone Marrow-Derived Monocytes to the Brain Promotes Anxiety-Like Behavior. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 33, 13820-13833.	1.7	466
54	A comparison of mindfulness-based stress reduction and an active control in modulation of neurogenic inflammation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2013, 27, 174-184.	2.0	222

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55	Social stress up-regulates inflammatory gene expression in the leukocyte transcriptome via $\beta$ 2-adrenergic induction of myelopoiesis. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110, 16574-16579.	3.3	470
56	Controlled progressive innate immune stimulation regimen prevents the induction of sickness behavior in the open field test. Journal of Inflammation Research, 2013, 6, 91.	1.6	6
57	Prolonged Restraint Stress Increases IL-6, Reduces IL-10, and Causes Persistent Depressive-Like Behavior That Is Reversed by Recombinant IL-10. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e58488.	1.1	189
58	Stressor-Induced Increase in Microbicidal Activity of Splenic Macrophages Is Dependent upon Peroxynitrite Production. Infection and Immunity, 2012, 80, 3429-3437.	1.0	51
59	Peripheral innate immune challenge exaggerated microglia activation, increased the number of inflammatory CNS macrophages, and prolonged social withdrawal in socially defeated mice. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2012, 37, 1491-1505.	1.3	234
60	$\beta$ 2-Adrenergic receptor mediated increases in activation and function of natural killer cells following repeated social disruption. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2012, 26, 1226-1238.	2.0	35
61	Beta adrenergic blockade decreases the immunomodulatory effects of social disruption stress. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2012, 26, 1150-1159.	2.0	127
62	Neural and behavioral responses to low-grade inflammation. Behavioural Brain Research, 2012, 235, 334-341.	1.2	40
63	Stress and the anti-influenza immune response: Repeated social defeat augments clonal expansion of CD8+T cells during primary influenza A viral infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2012, 243, 34-42.	1.1	14
64	Are There Neurophenotypes for Asthma? Functional Brain Imaging of the Interaction between Emotion and Inflammation in Asthma. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e40921.	1.1	71
65	Stressor-Induced Alterations of Adaptive Immunity to Vaccination and Viral Pathogens. Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America, 2011, 31, 69-79.	0.7	14
66	$\beta$ 2-Adrenergic Receptor Antagonism Prevents Anxiety-Like Behavior and Microglial Reactivity Induced by Repeated Social Defeat. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 6277-6288.	1.7	560
67	Immunogenic dendritic cells primed by social defeat enhance adaptive immunity to influenza A virus. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 46-52.	2.0	32
68	Endothelial IL-1R1 is a critical mediator of EAE pathogenesis. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2011, 25, 160-167.	2.0	42
69	Sex differences in the response to influenza virus infection: Modulation by stress. Hormones and Behavior, 2011, 59, 257-264.	1.0	24
70	Computational identification of gene-environment interaction at the human IL6 locus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 5681-5686.	3.3	216
71	Influenza Virus-Specific Immunological Memory Is Enhanced by Repeated Social Defeat. Journal of Immunology, 2010, 184, 2014-2025.	0.4	32
72	Depressive symptoms predict exaggerated inflammatory responses to an in vivo immune challenge among pregnant women. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2010, 24, 49-53.	2.0	98

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73	Repeated social stress enhances the innate immune response to a primary HSV-1 infection in the cornea and trigeminal ganglia of Balb/c mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2010, 24, 273-280.	2.0	21
74	Social disruption induces lung inflammation. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2010, 24, 394-402.	2.0	42
75	Social Stress Enhances Allergen-Induced Airway Inflammation in Mice and Inhibits Corticosteroid Responsiveness of Cytokine Production. <i>Journal of Immunology</i> , 2009, 182, 7888-7896.	0.4	76
76	Selective impairment in dendritic cell function and altered antigen-specific CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cell responses in diet-induced obese mice infected with influenza virus. <i>Immunology</i> , 2009, 126, 268-279.	2.0	132
77	Repeated social defeat activates dendritic cells and enhances Toll-like receptor dependent cytokine secretion. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2009, 23, 225-231.	2.0	100
78	Neonatal stress modulates sickness behavior. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2009, 23, 977-985.	2.0	34
79	Social stress enhances IL-1 $\beta$ and TNF- $\alpha$ production by Porphyromonas gingivalis lipopolysaccharide-stimulated CD11b <sup>+</sup> cells. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2009, 98, 351-358.	1.0	80
80	Social Interactions, Stress, and Immunity. <i>Immunology and Allergy Clinics of North America</i> , 2009, 29, 285-293.	0.7	59
81	Interleukin-1 receptor type 1-deficient mice fail to develop social stress-associated glucocorticoid resistance in the spleen. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2008, 33, 108-117.	1.3	81
82	Minocycline attenuates lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced neuroinflammation, sickness behavior, and anhedonia. <i>Journal of Neuroinflammation</i> , 2008, 5, 15.	3.1	539
83	The inflammatory response to social defeat is increased in older mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2008, 93, 628-636.	1.0	46
84	Early Wound Healing Following One-Stage Dental Implant Placement With and Without Antibiotic Prophylaxis: A Pilot Study. <i>Journal of Periodontology</i> , 2008, 79, 1904-1912.	1.7	36
85	Food Restriction Compromises Immune Memory in Deer Mice ( <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> ) by Reducing Spleen-Derived Antibody-Producing B Cell Numbers. <i>Physiological and Biochemical Zoology</i> , 2008, 81, 366-372.	0.6	30
86	Social disruption stress enhances the primary response to influenza infection through the activation of dendritic cells. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 857-22.	0.2	1
87	Repeated social defeat increases the bactericidal activity of splenic macrophages through a Toll-like receptor-dependent pathway. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 293, R1180-R1190.	0.9	101
88	Twenty years of psychoneuroimmunology and viral infections in <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> . <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2007, 21, 273-280.	2.0	15
89	Repeated social defeat causes increased anxiety-like behavior and alters splenocyte function in C57BL/6 and CD-1 mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2007, 21, 458-466.	2.0	165
90	Stress and Wound Healing: Animal Models. , 2007, , 837-850.		0

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91	INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHONEUROIMMUNOLOGY AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY. , 2007, , 917-920.		0
92	Stress-induced Modulation of Innate Resistance and Adaptive Immunity to Influenza Viral Infection. , 2007, , 1097-1105.		1
93	Subordinate social status modulates the vulnerability to the immunological effects of social stress. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2007, 32, 1097-1105.	1.3	30
94	Social Interactions, Stress, and Immunity. Neurologic Clinics, 2006, 24, 483-491.	0.8	40
95	Role of early stress in the individual differences in host response to viral infection. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2006, 20, 339-348.	2.0	97
96	Androstenediol reduces the anti-inflammatory effects of restraint stress during wound healing. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2006, 20, 590-596.	2.0	31
97	Stress induces the translocation of cutaneous and gastrointestinal microflora to secondary lymphoid organs of C57BL/6 mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2006, 171, 29-37.	1.1	114
98	Smooth muscle cell expression of a constitutive active form of human Rac 1 accelerates cutaneous wound repair. Surgery, 2005, 137, 92-101.	1.0	17
99	Restraint stress alters lung gene expression in an experimental influenza A viral infection. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2005, 162, 103-111.	1.1	15
100	Tissue-specific alterations in the glucocorticoid sensitivity of immune cells following repeated social defeat in mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2005, 163, 110-119.	1.1	91
101	From The Cover: Neural circuitry underlying the interaction between emotion and asthma symptom exacerbation. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2005, 102, 13319-13324.	3.3	192
102	Stress-induced modulation of NK activity during influenza viral infection: role of glucocorticoids and opioids. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2005, 19, 153-164.	2.0	53
103	Social stress and the regulation of tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ secretion. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2005, 19, 311-317.	2.0	104
104	Effects of repeated social stress on leukocyte distribution in bone marrow, peripheral blood and spleen. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2004, 148, 106-115.	1.1	173
105	Experimental Models of Stress and Wound Healing. World Journal of Surgery, 2004, 28, 327-330.	0.8	63
106	Physical defeat reduces the sensitivity of murine splenocytes to the suppressive effects of corticosterone. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2004, 18, 416-424.	2.0	63
107	Modulation of natural killer cell activity by restraint stress during an influenza A/PR8 infection in mice. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2004, 18, 526-535.	2.0	54
108	Molecular mechanisms of glucocorticoid resistance in splenocytes of socially stressed male mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2003, 137, 51-58.	1.1	104



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109	Alterations in Brain and Immune Function Produced by Mindfulness Meditation. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 2003, 65, 564-570.	1.3	1,964
110	The HPA Axis, SNS, and Immunity: A Commentary. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 17.	2.0	5
111	Stress-induced changes in pathophysiology and interferon gene expression during primary HSV-1 infection. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 329-338.	2.0	29
112	Social experience alters the response to social stress in mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2003, 17, 426-437.	2.0	46
113	Expression of glucocorticoid resistance following social stress requires a second signal. <i>Journal of Leukocyte Biology</i> , 2003, 74, 507-513.	1.5	68
114	The Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis and Viral Infection. <i>Viral Immunology</i> , 2003, 16, 141-157.	0.6	91
115	Mild Depressive Symptoms Are Associated With Amplified and Prolonged Inflammatory Responses After Influenza Virus Vaccination in Older Adults. <i>Archives of General Psychiatry</i> , 2003, 60, 1009.	13.8	218
116	Stress-Induced Susceptibility to Bacterial Infection During Cutaneous Wound Healing. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2002, 16, 74-84.	2.0	186
117	Altered Kinetics of IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , and KGF-1 Gene Expression in Early Wounds of Restrained Mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 2002, 16, 150-162.	2.0	79
118	Interleukin-6 and the development of social disruption-induced glucocorticoid resistance. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 124, 9-15.	1.1	97
119	Social disruption-induced glucocorticoid resistance: kinetics and site specificity. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 124, 54-61.	1.1	85
120	Restraint stress alters the expression of interleukin-1 and keratinocyte growth factor at the wound site: an in situ hybridization study. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 129, 74-83.	1.1	51
121	Social stress alters splenocyte phenotype and function. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2002, 132, 66-71.	1.1	80
122	Social Stress Induces Glucocorticoid Resistance in Subordinate Animals. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2001, 39, 247-257.	1.0	270
123	Social stress induces glucocorticoid resistance in macrophages. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 280, R1799-R1805.	0.9	235
124	Social stress increases the susceptibility to endotoxic shock. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 2001, 115, 36-45.	1.1	156
125	Stress and influenza viral infection: modulation of proinflammatory cytokine responses in the lung. <i>Respiration Physiology</i> , 2001, 128, 71-77.	2.8	40
126	Influenza Virus Infection Induces Metallothionein Gene Expression in the Mouse Liver and Lung by Overlapping but Distinct Molecular Mechanisms. <i>Molecular and Cellular Biology</i> , 2001, 21, 8301-8317.	1.1	61



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127	Animal models of disease. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2000, 68, 501-507.	1.0	34
128	Social Disruption, Immunity, and Susceptibility to Viral Infection: Role of Glucocorticoid Insensitivity and NGF. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2000, 917, 894-905.	1.8	118
129	Steroid Hormone Regulation of Antiviral Immunity. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2000, 917, 935-943.	1.8	36
130	Androstenediol (AED) prevents neuroendocrine-mediated suppression of the immune response to an influenza viral infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1999, 98, 121-129.	1.1	21
131	Stress and Immunity: Implications for Viral Disease and Wound Healing. <i>Journal of Periodontology</i> , 1999, 70, 786-792.	1.7	67
132	The Influence of Psychological Stress on the Immune Response to Vaccines. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1998, 840, 649-655.	1.8	139
133	Autonomic, Neuroendocrine, and Immune Responses to Psychological Stress: The Reactivity Hypothesis. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1998, 840, 664-673.	1.8	202
134	Stress-Induced Neuroendocrine Modulation of Viral Pathogenesis and Immunity. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1998, 840, 803-808.	1.8	127
135	Restraint Stress Slows Cutaneous Wound Healing in Mice. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1998, 12, 64-73.	2.0	238
136	Stress-Induced Modulation of Anti-viral Immunity. <i>Brain, Behavior, and Immunity</i> , 1998, 12, 1-6.	2.0	47
137	Metallothionein Induction in Response to Restraint Stress. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 1998, 273, 27904-27910.	1.6	67
138	Social stress and the reactivation of latent herpes simplex virus type 1. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1998, 95, 7231-7235.	3.3	222
139	Endocrine regulation of the immune response to influenza virus infection with a metabolite of DHEA-androstenediol. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1997, 78, 203-211.	1.1	71
140	Evaluation of antioxidant healing formulations in topical therapy of experimental cutaneous and genital herpes simplex virus infections. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 1997, 36, 157-166.	1.9	12
141	Chronic stress alters the immune response to influenza virus vaccine in older adults. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1996, 93, 3043-3047.	3.3	692
142	Heterogeneity in Neuroendocrine and Immune Responses to Brief Psychological Stressors as a Function of Autonomic Cardiac Activation. <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i> , 1995, 57, 154-164.	1.3	221
143	The reliability and validity of a structured interview for the assessment of infectious illness symptoms. <i>Journal of Behavioral Medicine</i> , 1995, 18, 517-529.	1.1	45
144	Stress-induced glucocorticoid response modulates mononuclear cell trafficking during an experimental influenza viral infection. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1995, 56, 179-186.	1.1	81

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145	Transneuronal labeling in hamster brainstem following lingual injections with Herpes simplex virus-1. Neuroscience, 1995, 68, 1277-1293.	1.1	21
146	Stress-induced changes attributable to the sympathetic nervous system during experimental influenza viral infection in DBA/2 inbred mouse strain. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1994, 53, 173-180.	1.1	50
147	Kinetics of glucocorticoid response to restraint stress and/or experimental influenza viral infection in two inbred strains of mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1994, 49, 25-33.	1.1	84
148	Spontaneous development of a chromosomal translocation 5;14 in an epstein-barr-virus-associated b-cell lymphoma in aSCID mouse. International Journal of Cancer, 1993, 55, 281-287.	2.3	5
149	Peptide vaccines incorporating a "promiscuous"™ T-cell epitope bypass certain haplotype restricted immune responses and provide broad spectrum immunogenicity. Journal of Molecular Recognition, 1993, 6, 81-94.	1.1	68
150	The Effect of Adrenalectomy on the Restraint Stressed Induced Suppression of MHC Class II Expression by Murine Peritoneal Macrophages. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 1993, 7, 29-35.	2.0	37
151	Stress-induced modulation of the primary cellular immune response to herpes simplex virus infection is mediated by both adrenal-dependent and independent mechanisms. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1993, 42, 167-176.	1.1	94
152	Mechanisms of stress-induced modulation of viral pathogenesis and immunity. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1993, 48, 151-160.	1.1	133
153	Restraint stress differentially affects the pathogenesis of an experimental influenza viral infection in three inbred strains of mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1993, 47, 83-93.	1.1	70
154	Decreased herpes simplex viral immunity and enhanced pathogenesis following stressor administration in mice. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 1992, 38, 129-137.	1.1	62
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