

Tamara J Phillips

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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182
papers

10,879
citations

31902

53
h-index

35952

97
g-index

186
all docs

186
docs citations

186
times ranked

5782
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Sex Differences in the Brain Transcriptome Related to Alcohol Effects and Alcohol Use Disorder. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2022, 91, 43-52.	0.7	30
2	Peri-adolescent exposure to (meth)amphetamine in animal models. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2022, 161, 1-51.	0.9	0
3	Genetic and Brain Mechanisms of Addictive Behavior and Neuroadaptation. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2022, 12, 51.	1.1	0
4	A breeding strategy to identify modifiers of high genetic risk for methamphetamine intake. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2021, 20, e12667.	1.1	6
5	Confirmation of a Causal Taar1 Allelic Variant in Addiction-Relevant Methamphetamine Behaviors. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 12, 725839.	1.3	4
6	Combined and sequential effects of alcohol and methamphetamine in animal models. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2021, 131, 248-269.	2.9	1
7	On the Use of Heterogeneous Stock Mice to Map Transcriptomes Associated With Excessive Ethanol Consumption. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2021, 12, 725819.	1.3	2
8	Phenotypic and gene expression features associated with variation in chronic ethanol consumption in heterogeneous stock collaborative cross mice. <i>Genomics</i> , 2020, 112, 4516-4524.	1.3	16
9	Non-genetic factors that influence methamphetamine intake in a genetic model of differential methamphetamine consumption. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 3315-3336.	1.5	10
10	Differential genetic risk for methamphetamine intake confers differential sensitivity to the temperature-altering effects of other addictive drugs. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2020, 19, e12640.	1.1	4
11	Regional Analysis of the Brain Transcriptome in Mice Bred for High and Low Methamphetamine Consumption. <i>Brain Sciences</i> , 2019, 9, 155.	1.1	17
12	The Role of Biogenic Amine Transporters in Trace Amine-Associated Receptor 1 Regulation of Methamphetamine-Induced Neurotoxicity. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2019, 371, 36-44.	1.3	5
13	Depression-like symptoms of withdrawal in a genetic mouse model of binge methamphetamine intake. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2019, 18, e12533.	1.1	12
14	Taar1 gene variants have a causal role in methamphetamine intake and response and interact with Oprm1. <i>ELife</i> , 2019, 8, .	2.8	27
15	Verification of a genetic locus for methamphetamine intake and the impact of morphine. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2018, 29, 260-272.	1.0	9
16	The Role of Trace Amine Associated Receptor-1 (TAAR-1) on the Modulation of Circadian Rhythms in Mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, .	0.2	0
17	The combined effects of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and selected substituted methcathinones on measures of neurotoxicity. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , 2017, 61, 74-81.	1.2	24
18	Amphetamine and Methamphetamine Increase NMDAR-GluN2B Synaptic Currents in Midbrain Dopamine Neurons. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 42, 1539-1547.	2.8	33

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19	Trace amine-associated receptor 1 regulation of methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2017, 63, 57-69.	1.4	33
20	Methamphetamine Addiction Vulnerability: The Glutamate, the Bad, and the Ugly. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2017, 81, 959-970.	0.7	57
21	Parallel Effects of Methamphetamine on Anxiety and CCL3 in Humans and a Genetic Mouse Model of High Methamphetamine Intake. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2017, 75, 169-177.	0.9	11
22	A Spontaneous Mutation in Taar1 Impacts Methamphetamine-Related Traits Exclusively in DBA/2 Mice from a Single Vendor. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 8, 993.	1.6	40
23	A Mouse Model for Binge-Level Methamphetamine Use. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 10, 493.	1.4	23
24	Methamphetamine Consumption Inhibits Pair Bonding and Hypothalamic Oxytocin in Prairie Voles. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0158178.	1.1	9
25	Effects of acute alcohol withdrawal on nest building in mice selectively bred for alcohol withdrawal severity. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2016, 165, 257-266.	1.0	5
26	Identification of Treatment Targets in a Genetic Mouse Model of Voluntary Methamphetamine Drinking. <i>International Review of Neurobiology</i> , 2016, 126, 39-85.	0.9	10
27	Prefrontal glutamate correlates of methamphetamine sensitization and preference. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 43, 689-702.	1.2	38
28	Genetic Polymorphisms Affect Mouse and Human Trace Amine-Associated Receptor 1 Function. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0152581.	1.1	42
29	An animal model of differential genetic risk for methamphetamine intake. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 327.	1.4	21
30	Effect of nucleus accumbens shell infusions of ganaxolone or gaboxadol on ethanol consumption in mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 232, 1415-1426.	1.5	21
31	Trace Amine-Associated Receptor 1 Regulation of Methamphetamine Intake and Related Traits. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 40, 2175-2184.	2.8	78
32	Effects of nicotine on ethanol-induced locomotor sensitization: A model of neuroadaptation. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2015, 288, 26-32.	1.2	12
33	Nicotine Enhances the Locomotor Stimulating but Not the Conditioned Rewarding Effect of Ethanol in DBA/2J Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2015, 39, 64-72.	1.4	6
34	Preclinical evidence implicating corticotropin-releasing factor signaling in ethanol consumption and neuroadaptation. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2015, 14, 98-135.	1.1	44
35	Mesocorticolimbic monoamine correlates of methamphetamine sensitization and motivation. <i>Frontiers in Systems Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 8, 70.	1.2	34
36	Genetic Animal Models. , 2014, , .		1

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37	Effects of Varenicline on Ethanol-Induced Conditioned Place Preference, Locomotor Stimulation, and Sensitization. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2014, 38, 3033-3042.	1.4	21
38	Methamphetamine drinking microstructure in mice bred to drink high or low amounts of methamphetamine. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 272, 111-120.	1.2	20
39	Opioid sensitivity in mice selectively bred to consume or not consume methamphetamine. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2014, 19, 370-379.	1.4	29
40	Dual-Trait Selection for Ethanol Consumption and Withdrawal: Genetic and Transcriptional Network Effects. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2014, 38, 2915-2924.	1.4	33
41	Long-term effects of exposure to methamphetamine in adolescent rats. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2014, 138, 17-23.	1.6	23
42	Morphine intake and the effects of naltrexone and buprenorphine on the acquisition of methamphetamine intake. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2014, 13, 226-235.	1.1	17
43	Targeting GABA _B receptors for anti-abuse drug discovery. <i>Expert Opinion on Drug Discovery</i> , 2014, 9, 1307-1317.	2.5	28
44	Differences in the reinstatement of ethanol seeking with ganaxolone and gaboxadol. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 272, 180-187.	1.1	19
45	Normalizing dopamine D2 receptor-mediated responses in D2 null mutant mice by virus-mediated receptor restoration: Comparing D2L and D2S. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 248, 479-487.	1.1	28
46	Genetic factors involved in risk for methamphetamine intake and sensitization. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2013, 24, 446-458.	1.0	24
47	Unique genetic factors influence sensitivity to the rewarding and aversive effects of methamphetamine versus cocaine. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 256, 420-427.	1.2	13
48	Impaired memory and reduced sensitivity to the circadian period lengthening effects of methamphetamine in mice selected for high methamphetamine consumption. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 256, 197-204.	1.2	9
49	Accentuating effects of nicotine on ethanol response in mice with high genetic predisposition to ethanol-induced locomotor stimulation. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2013, 127, 108-114.	1.6	13
50	GABAB receptor activation attenuates the stimulant but not mesolimbic dopamine response to ethanol in FAST mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 237, 49-58.	1.2	3
51	Effects of sodium butyrate on methamphetamine-sensitized locomotor activity. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 239, 139-147.	1.2	15
52	Role of Corticotropin-Releasing Factor and Corticosterone in Behavioral Sensitization to Ethanol. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2012, 341, 455-463.	1.3	19
53	Profound reduction in sensitivity to the aversive effects of methamphetamine in mice bred for high methamphetamine intake. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2012, 62, 1134-1141.	2.0	40
54	A genetic animal model of differential sensitivity to methamphetamine reinforcement. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2012, 62, 2169-2177.	2.0	42

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55	Do initial responses to drugs predict future use or abuse?. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2012, 36, 1565-1576.	2.9	148
56	Intracranial self-stimulation in FAST and SLOW mice: effects of alcohol and cocaine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 220, 719-730.	1.5	15
57	Behavioral inhibition in mice bred for high vs. low levels of methamphetamine consumption or sensitization. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 222, 353-365.	1.5	8
58	Involvement of the Beta-Endorphin Neurons of the Hypothalamic Arcuate Nucleus in Ethanol-Induced Place Preference Conditioning in Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2011, 35, 2019-2029.	1.4	19
59	Dissection of corticotropin-releasing factor system involvement in locomotor sensitivity to methamphetamine. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2011, 10, 78-89.	1.1	27
60	Sensitivity to rewarding or aversive effects of methamphetamine determines methamphetamine intake. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2011, 10, 625-636.	1.1	54
61	Selective breeding for magnitude of methamphetamine-induced sensitization alters methamphetamine consumption. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 214, 791-804.	1.5	26
62	Ethanol concentration-dependent effects and the role of stress on ethanol drinking in corticotropin-releasing factor type 1 and double type 1 and 2 receptor knockout mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 218, 169-177.	1.5	33
63	Behavioral Sensitization to Addictive Drugs: Clinical Relevance and Methodological Aspects. <i>NeuroMethods</i> , 2011, , 267-305.	0.2	3
64	A method for mapping intralocus interactions influencing excessive alcohol drinking. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2010, 21, 39-51.	1.0	22
65	The Complexity of Alcohol Drinking: Studies in Rodent Genetic Models. <i>Behavior Genetics</i> , 2010, 40, 737-750.	1.4	107
66	PRECLINICAL STUDY: FULL ARTICLE: Repeated ethanol administration modifies the temporal structure of sucrose intake patterns in mice: effects associated with behavioral sensitization. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2010, 15, 324-335.	1.4	17
67	Mice Selectively Bred for High- or Low-Alcohol-Induced Locomotion Exhibit Differences in Dopamine Neuron Function. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2009, 329, 342-349.	1.3	27
68	The $\beta 3$ subunit gene of the nicotinic acetylcholine receptor is a candidate gene for ethanol stimulation. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2009, 8, 600-609.	1.1	25
69	Ethanol and cocaine-induced locomotion are genetically related to increases in accumbal dopamine. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2009, 8, 346-355.	1.1	40
70	Genetically correlated effects of selective breeding for high and low methamphetamine consumption. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2009, 8, 758-771.	1.1	77
71	Attenuation of the Stimulant Response to Ethanol is Associated with Enhanced Ataxia for a GABA _A , but not a GABA _B , Receptor Agonist. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2009, 33, 108-120.	1.4	29
72	Combined Scopolamine and Ethanol Treatment Results in a Locomotor Stimulant Response Suggestive of Synergism That is Not Blocked by Dopamine Receptor Antagonists. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2009, 33, 435-447.	1.4	8

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73	A Line of Mice Selected for High Blood Ethanol Concentrations Shows Drinking in the Dark to Intoxication. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2009, 65, 662-670.	0.7	144
74	Central urocortin 3 administration decreases limited-access ethanol intake in nondependent mice. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2009, 20, 346-351.	0.8	26
75	Behavioral genetic contributions to the study of addiction-related amphetamine effects. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2008, 32, 707-759.	2.9	48
76	A role for neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in ethanol-induced stimulation, but not cocaine- or methamphetamine-induced stimulation. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 196, 377-387.	1.5	40
77	Role of dopamine D1-like receptors in methamphetamine locomotor responses of D2 receptor knockout mice. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2008, 7, 568-577.	1.1	50
78	Corticotropin-releasing factor-1 receptor involvement in behavioral neuroadaptation to ethanol: A urocortin 1-independent mechanism. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2008, 105, 9070-9075.	3.3	62
79	Allopregnanolone influences the consummatory processes that govern ethanol drinking in C57BL/6J mice. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007, 179, 265-272.	1.2	43
80	Mouse Lines Selected for Alcohol Consumption Differ on Certain Measures of Impulsivity. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2007, 31, 1839-1845.	1.4	55
81	Behavioral sensitization to ethanol does not result in cross-sensitization to NMDA receptor antagonists. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 195, 103-115.	1.5	23
82	Delay Discounting Predicts Behavioral Sensitization to Ethanol in Outbred WSC Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2006, 30, 429-437.	1.4	49
83	Ethanol-related traits in mice selectively bred for differential sensitivity to methamphetamine-induced activation.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 120, 1356-1366.	0.6	25
84	Alcohol-related genes: contributions from studies with genetically engineered mice. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2006, 11, 195-269.	1.4	230
85	Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor type 2-deficient mice display impaired coping behaviors during stress. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2006, 5, 131-138.	1.1	31
86	Sensitivity to the locomotor-stimulant effects of ethanol and allopregnanolone: a quantitative trait locus study of common genetic influence. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2006, 5, 506-517.	1.1	22
87	GABAB receptor stimulation accentuates the locomotor effects of morphine in mice bred for extreme sensitivity to the stimulant effects of ethanol. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2006, 85, 697-704.	1.3	4
88	Toward understanding the genetics of alcohol drinking through transcriptome meta-analysis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2006, 103, 6368-6373.	3.3	349
89	Determining addiction genes and substance use. <i>Drugs and Alcohol Today</i> , 2005, 5, 26-31.	0.3	0
90	Genetic Correlational Analyses of Ethanol Reward and Aversion Phenotypes in Short-Term Selected Mouse Lines Bred for Ethanol Drinking or Ethanol-Induced Conditioned Taste Aversion.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 119, 892-910.	0.6	55

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91	The Syntaxin Binding Protein 1 Gene (Stxbp1) Is a Candidate for an Ethanol Preference Drinking Locus on Mouse Chromosome 2. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2005, 29, 708-720.	1.4	43
92	Mice Deficient in Corticotropin-Releasing Factor Receptor Type 2 Exhibit Normal Ethanol-Associated Behaviors. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2005, 29, 1601-1609.	1.4	28
93	Neurosteroid Modulators of GABAA Receptors Differentially Modulate Ethanol Intake Patterns in Male C57BL/6J Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2005, 29, 1630-1640.	1.4	78
94	Gene expression differences in mice divergently selected for methamphetamine sensitivity. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2005, 16, 291-305.	1.0	84
95	Naloxone does not attenuate the locomotor effects of ethanol in FAST, SLOW, or two heterogeneous stocks of mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 182, 277-289.	1.5	12
96	Behavioral sensitization to ethanol is modulated by environmental conditions, but is not associated with cross-sensitization to allopregnanolone or pentobarbital in DBA/2J mice. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 131, 263-273.	1.1	22
97	Sensitivity to psychostimulants in mice bred for high and low stimulation to methamphetamine. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , 2004, 4, 110-125.	1.1	72
98	On the Integration of Alcohol-Related Quantitative Trait Loci and Gene Expression Analyses. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2004, 28, 1437-1448.	1.4	55
99	Let???s Not Discourage Innovative Approaches to??? Complex Questions. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2004, 28, 1607-1608.	1.4	1
100	Pharmacogenetic studies of alcohol self-administration and withdrawal. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 174, 539-60.	1.5	33
101	Corticotropin-releasing factor overexpression decreases ethanol drinking and increases sensitivity to the sedative effects of ethanol. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 176, 386-397.	1.5	40
102	Sex differences in the effect of ethanol injection and consumption on brain allopregnanolone levels in C57BL/6 mice. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 123, 813-819.	1.1	82
103	Effects of a Drd2 deletion mutation on ethanol-induced locomotor stimulation and sensitization suggest a role for epistasis. <i>Behavior Genetics</i> , 2003, 33, 311-324.	1.4	50
104	Different data from different labs: Lessons from studies of gene-environment interaction. <i>Journal of Neurobiology</i> , 2003, 54, 283-311.	3.7	450
105	Cross-Sensitization Between the Locomotor Stimulant Effects of Ethanol and Those of Morphine and Cocaine in Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2003, 27, 616-627.	1.4	49
106	Reverse Selection for Differential Response to the Locomotor Stimulant Effects of Ethanol Provides Evidence for Pleiotropic Genetic Influence on Locomotor Response to Other Drugs of Abuse. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2003, 27, 1535-1547.	1.4	35
107	Sensitivity to Ketamine, Alone or in Combination With Ethanol, Is Altered in Mice Selectively Bred for Sensitivity to Ethanol???s Locomotor Effects. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2003, 27, 1701-1709.	1.4	17
108	Mother nature meets mother nurture. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2003, 6, 440-442.	7.1	20

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109	Internet Resources for Genomic, Bioinformatics, and Medical Genetics Information. Current Protocols in Neuroscience, 2003, 22, Appendix 5A.	2.6	1
110	Bivalent effects of MK-801 on ethanol-induced sensitization do not parallel its effects on ethanol-induced tolerance.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2003, 117, 641-649.	0.6	46
111	Cross-Sensitization Between the Locomotor Stimulant Effects of Ethanol and Those of Morphine and Cocaine in Mice. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2003, 27, 616-627.	1.4	11
112	Sensitivity to the locomotor stimulant effects of ethanol and allopregnanolone is influenced by common genes.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2002, 116, 126-137.	0.6	25
113	Locomotor activity responses to ethanol, other alcohols and GABA-A acting compounds in forward- and reverse-selected FAST and SLOW mouse lines.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2002, 116, 958-967.	0.6	23
114	Ventral tegmental area region governs GABAB receptor modulation of ethanol-stimulated activity in mice. Neuroscience, 2002, 115, 185-200.	1.1	65
115	Initial sensitivity, tolerance and cross-tolerance to allopregnanolone- and ethanol-induced hypothermia in selected mouse lines. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 162, 313-322.	1.5	30
116	Harnessing the mouse to unravel the genetics of human disease. Genes, Brain and Behavior, 2002, 1, 14-26.	1.1	79
117	Complex-trait genetics: emergence of multivariate strategies. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 2002, 3, 478-485.	4.9	48
118	Forward, Relaxed, and Reverse Selection for Reduced and Enhanced Sensitivity to Ethanol's Locomotor Stimulant Effects in Mice. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2002, 26, 593-602.	1.4	23
119	Effect of Forward and Reverse Selection for Ethanol-Induced Locomotor Response on Other Measures of Ethanol Sensitivity. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2002, 26, 1322-1329.	1.4	8
120	Forward, Relaxed, and Reverse Selection for Reduced and Enhanced Sensitivity to Ethanol's Locomotor Stimulant Effects in Mice. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2002, 26, 593-602.	1.4	2
121	Animal models for the genetic study of human alcohol phenotypes. Alcohol Research, 2002, 26, 202-7.	1.0	5
122	Forward, relaxed, and reverse selection for reduced and enhanced sensitivity to ethanol's locomotor stimulant effects in mice. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2002, 26, 593-602.	1.4	19
123	Sensitivity to the locomotor stimulant effects of ethanol and allopregnanolone is influenced by common genes. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2002, 116, 126-37.	0.6	14
124	Locomotor activity responses to ethanol, other alcohols, and GABA-A acting compounds in forward- and reverse-selected FAST and SLOW mouse lines. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2002, 116, 958-67.	0.6	16
125	Effect of forward and reverse selection for ethanol-induced locomotor response on other measures of ethanol sensitivity. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2002, 26, 1322-9.	1.4	3
126	Attenuation of ethanol-induced conditioned taste aversion in mice sensitized to the locomotor stimulant effects of ethanol.. Behavioral Neuroscience, 2001, 115, 146-153.	0.6	31

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127	Voluntary ethanol drinking in C57BL/6J and DBA/2J mice before and after sensitization to the locomotor stimulant effects of ethanol. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 155, 91-99.	1.5	110
128	QTL analysis and genomewide mutagenesis in mice: complementary genetic approaches to the dissection of complex traits. <i>Behavior Genetics</i> , 2001, 31, 5-15.	1.4	78
129	Transgenic and Gene "Knockout" Models in Alcohol Research. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2001, 25, 60S-66S.	1.4	5
130	Transgenic and Gene ???Knockout??? Models in Alcohol Research. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2001, 25, 60S-66S.	1.4	7
131	Mapping genes that regulate density of dopamine transporters and correlated behaviors in recombinant inbred mice. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2001, 298, 634-43.	1.3	43
132	Sensitivity to ethanol-induced motor incoordination in 5-HT1B receptor null mutant mice is task-dependent: Implications for behavioral assessment of genetically altered mice.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 114, 401-409.	0.6	67
133	Abnormal adaptations to stress and impaired cardiovascular function in mice lacking corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor-2. <i>Nature Genetics</i> , 2000, 24, 403-409.	9.4	564
134	Sensitivity to Ethanol-Induced Motor Incoordination in FAST and SLOW Selectively Bred Mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2000, 66, 241-247.	1.3	13
135	Sensitivity to ethanol-induced motor incoordination in 5-HT(1B) receptor null mutant mice is task-dependent: implications for behavioral assessment of genetically altered mice. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 114, 401-9.	0.6	20
136	Ethanol-Induced Expression of c-Fos Differentiates the FAST and SLOW Selected Lines of Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 1999, 23, 87-95.	1.4	18
137	Complications associated with genetic background effects in research using knockout mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1999, 147, 5-7.	1.5	147
138	Ontogeny of Ethanol-Induced Locomotor Activity and Hypothermia Differences in Selectively Bred FAST and SLOW Mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1999, 62, 339-347.	1.3	7
139	Identifying genes for alcohol and drug sensitivity: recent progress and future directions. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 1999, 22, 173-179.	4.2	236
140	Alcohol preference and sensitivity are markedly reduced in mice lacking dopamine D2 receptors. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 1, 610-615.	7.1	236
141	MK-801 Potentiates Ethanol's Effects on Locomotor Activity in Mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1998, 59, 135-143.	1.3	47
142	Genes on mouse Chromosomes 2 and 9 determine variation in ethanol consumption. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 1998, 9, 936-941.	1.0	109
143	High genetic susceptibility to ethanol withdrawal predicts low ethanol consumption. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 1998, 9, 983-990.	1.0	152
144	Duration of sensitization to the locomotor stimulant effects of ethanol in mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1998, 135, 374-382.	1.5	81

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145	Localization of Genes Mediating Acute and Sensitized Locomotor Responses to Cocaine in BXD/Ty Recombinant Inbred Mice. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 18, 3023-3034.	1.7	98
146	Locomotor Activity in D2 Dopamine Receptor-Deficient Mice Is Determined by Gene Dosage, Genetic Background, and Developmental Adaptations. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998, 18, 3470-3479.	1.7	395
147	Seizure sensitivity and GABAergic modulation of ethanol sensitivity in selectively bred FAST and SLOW mouse lines. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 1998, 287, 606-15.	1.3	31
148	Mice Lacking Dopamine D4 Receptors Are Supersensitive to Ethanol, Cocaine, and Methamphetamine. <i>Cell</i> , 1997, 90, 991-1001.	13.5	452
149	Naltrexone Effects on Ethanol Drinking Acquisition and on Established Ethanol Consumption in C57BL/6J Mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 1997, 21, 691-702.	1.4	68
150	Behavioral Sensitization to Ethanol: Genetics and the Effects of Stress. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1997, 57, 487-493.	1.3	128
151	Short-term selective breeding as a tool for QTL mapping: ethanol preference drinking in mice. <i>Behavior Genetics</i> , 1997, 27, 55-66.	1.4	131
152	Behavior Genetics of Drug Sensitization. <i>Critical Reviews in Neurobiology</i> , 1997, 11, 21-33.	3.3	77
153	Naltrexone effects on ethanol drinking acquisition and on established ethanol consumption in C57BL/6J mice. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 1997, 21, 691-702.	1.4	22
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