John F Bowyer

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

38 papers	1,400 citations	331538 21 h-index	330025 37 g-index
38 all docs	38 docs citations	38 times ranked	1659 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Regions of the basal ganglia and primary olfactory system are most sensitive to neurodegeneration after extended sevoflurane anesthesia in the perinatal rat. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2020, 80, 106890.	1.2	2
2	Microglial activation and responses to vasculature that result from an acute LPS exposure. NeuroToxicology, 2020, 77, 181-192.	1.4	30
3	Identification of whole blood mRNA and microRNA biomarkers of tissue damage and immune function resulting from amphetamine exposure or heat stroke in adult male rats. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0210273.	1.1	7
4	Microglial activation and vascular responses that are associated with early thalamic neurodegeneration resulting from thiamine deficiency. NeuroToxicology, 2018, 65, 98-110.	1.4	17
5	The time course of blood brain barrier leakage and its implications on the progression of methamphetamine-induced seizures. NeuroToxicology, 2018, 69, 130-140.	1.4	7
6	Corticosterone and exogenous glucose alter blood glucose levels, neurotoxicity, and vascular toxicity produced by methamphetamine. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2017, 143, 198-213.	2.1	18
7	Multi-class computational evolution: development, benchmark evaluation and application to RNA-Seq biomarker discovery. BioData Mining, 2017, 10, 13.	2.2	10
8	Brain endothelial dysfunction following pyrithiamine induced thiamine deficiency in the rat. NeuroToxicology, 2016, 57, 298-309.	1.4	12
9	Vascular-directed responses of microglia produced by methamphetamine exposure: indirect evidence that microglia are involved in vascular repair?. Journal of Neuroinflammation, 2016, 13, 64.	3.1	21
10	An Iterative Leave-One-Out Approach to Outlier Detection in RNA-Seq Data. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0125224.	1.1	29
11	Evaluating the Stability of RNA-Seq Transcriptome Profiles and Drug-Induced Immune-Related Expression Changes in Whole Blood. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0133315.	1.1	17
12	Systemic Administration of Fluoro-Gold for the Histological Assessment of Vascular Structure, Integrity and Damage. Current Neurovascular Research, 2014, 11, 31-47.	0.4	9
13	Amphetamine- and methamphetamine-induced hyperthermia: Implications of the effects produced in brain vasculature and peripheral organs to forebrain neurotoxicity. Temperature, 2014, 1, 172-182.	1.6	31
14	Comparison of the global gene expression of choroid plexus and meninges and associated vasculature under control conditions and after pronounced hyperthermia or amphetamine toxicity. BMC Genomics, 2013, 14, 147.	1.2	21
15	Serum myoglobin, but not lipopolysaccharides, is predictive of AMPH-induced striatal neurotoxicity. NeuroToxicology, 2013, 37, 40-50.	1.4	6
16	A Visual Description of the Dissection of the Cerebral Surface Vasculature and Associated Meninges and the Choroid Plexus from Rat Brain. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2012, , e4285.	0.2	40
17	Chronic exposure to corticosterone enhances the neuroinflammatory and neurotoxic responses to methamphetamine. Journal of Neurochemistry, 2012, 122, 995-1009.	2.1	66
18	A comparison of methylphenidate-, amphetamine-, and methamphetamine-induced hyperthermia and neurotoxicity in male Sprague‐Dawley rats during the waking (lights off) cycle. Neurotoxicology and Teratology, 2012, 34, 253-262.	1.2	31

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19	Metabolomic analysis of urine from rats chronically dosed with acrylamide using NMR and LC/MS. Metabolomics, 2010, 6, 550-563.	1.4	20
20	Endoplasmic reticulum stress responses differ in meninges and associated vasculature, striatum, and parietal cortex after a neurotoxic amphetamine exposure. Synapse, 2010, 64, 579-593.	0.6	16
21	The mRNA expression and histological integrity in rat forebrain motor and sensory regions are minimally affected by acrylamide exposure through drinking water. Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2009, 240, 401-411.	1.3	13
22	Amphetamine and environmentally induced hyperthermia differentially alter the expression of genes regulating vascular tone and angiogenesis in the meninges and associated vasculature. Synapse, 2009, 63, 881-894.	0.6	15
23	Neurotoxicâ€related changes in tyrosine hydroxylase, microglia, myelin, and the bloodâ€brain barrier in the caudateâ€putamen from acute methamphetamine exposure. Synapse, 2008, 62, 193-204.	0.6	69
24	Brain Regionâ€"Specific Neurodegenerative Profiles Showing the Relative Importance of Amphetamine Dose, Hyperthermia, Seizures, and the Bloodâ€"Brain Barrier. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008, 1139, 127-139.	1.8	38
25	Introducing Black-Gold II, a highly soluble gold phosphate complex with several unique advantages for the histochemical localization of myelin. Brain Research, 2008, 1229, 210-217.	1.1	75
26	Quantification of rat brain neurotransmitters and metabolites using liquid chromatography/electrospray tandem mass spectrometry and comparison with liquid chromatography/electrochemical detection. Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry, 2007, 21, 3898-3904.	0.7	62
27	High doses of methamphetamine that cause disruption of the blood-brain barrier in limbic regions produce extensive neuronal degeneration in mouse hippocampus. Synapse, 2006, 60, 521-532.	0.6	143
28	Fluoro-Ruby labeling prior to an amphetamine neurotoxic insult shows a definitive massive loss of dopaminergic terminals and axons in the caudate-putamen. Brain Research, 2006, 1075, 236-239.	1.1	23
29	Multiple-Testing Strategy for Analyzing cDNA Array Data on Gene Expression. Biometrics, 2004, 60, 774-782.	0.8	52
30	Glutamate N-methyl-d-aspartate and dopamine receptors have contrasting effects on the limbic versus the somatosensory cortex with respect to amphetamine-induced neurodegeneration. Brain Research, 2004, 1030, 234-246.	1.1	11
31	Selective Changes in Gene Expression in Cortical Regions Sensitive to Amphetamine During the Neurodegenerative Process. NeuroToxicology, 2004, 25, 555-572.	1.4	23
32	Parvalbumin neuron circuits and microglia in three dopamine-poor cortical regions remain sensitive to amphetamine exposure in the absence of hyperthermia, seizure and stroke. Brain Research, 2002, 958, 52-69.	1.1	26
33	Phenobarbital and dizocilpine can block methamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity in mice by mechanisms that are independent of thermoregulation. Brain Research, 2001, 919, 179-183.	1.1	23
34	Time Course of Brain Temperature and Caudate/Putamen Microdialysate Levels of Amphetamine and Dopamine in Rats after Multiple Doses of d-Amphetamine. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1999, 890, 495-504.	1.8	23
35	Neuronal degeneration in rat forebrain resulting from d-amphetamine-induced convulsions is dependent on seizure severity and age. Brain Research, 1998, 809, 77-90.	1.1	67
36	Methamphetamine exposure can produce neuronal degeneration in mouse hippocampal remnants. Brain Research, 1997, 759, 135-140.	1.1	123

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Low environmental temperatures or pharmacologic agents that produce hypothermia decrease methamphetamine neurotoxicity in mice. Brain Research, 1994, 658, 33-38.	1.1	199
38	Neuronal degeneration in the forebrain produced by amphetamine, methamphetamine and fenfluramine. , 0, , 207-232.		5