

Stefania Maccari

List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

107
papers

10,562
citations

51
h-index

102
g-index

115
ext. papers

11,124
ext. citations

4.7
avg, IF

5.64
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
107	Maternal stress programs a demasculinization of glutamatergic transmission in stress-related brain regions of aged rats. <i>GeroScience</i> , 2021 , 1	8.9	1
106	Developmental up-regulation of NMDA receptors in the prefrontal cortex and hippocampus of mGlu5 receptor knock-out mice. <i>Molecular Brain</i> , 2021 , 14, 77	4.5	0
105	Maternal stress programs accelerated aging of the basal ganglia motor system in offspring. <i>Neurobiology of Stress</i> , 2020 , 13, 100265	7.6	2
104	Resource competition shapes biological rhythms and promotes temporal niche differentiation in a community simulation. <i>Ecology and Evolution</i> , 2020 , 10, 11322-11334	2.8	0
103	Glutamatergic postsynaptic density in early life stress programming: Topographic gene expression of mGlu5 receptors and Homer proteins. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2020 , 96, 109725	5.5	10
102	Perinatal Stress Programs Sex Differences in the Behavioral and Molecular Chronobiological Profile of Rats Maintained Under a 12-h Light-Dark Cycle. <i>Frontiers in Molecular Neuroscience</i> , 2019 , 12, 89	6.1	5
101	Developmental abnormalities in cortical GABAergic system in mice lacking mGlu3 metabotropic glutamate receptors. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019 , 33, 14204-14220	0.9	3
100	Oxytocin receptor agonist reduces perinatal brain damage by targeting microglia. <i>Glia</i> , 2019 , 67, 345-359		34
99	Reduced maternal behavior caused by gestational stress is predictive of life span changes in risk-taking behavior and gene expression due to altering of the stress/anti-stress balance. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , 2018 , 66, 138-149	4.4	14
98	Consequences of a double hit of stress during the perinatal period and midlife in female rats: Mismatch or cumulative effect?. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2018 , 93, 45-55	5	9
97	The reduction in glutamate release is predictive of cognitive and emotional alterations that are corrected by the positive modulator of AMPA receptors S 47445 in perinatal stressed rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018 , 135, 284-296	5.5	9
96	Early-life experiences and the development of adult diseases with a focus on mental illness: The Human Birth Theory. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2017 , 342, 232-251	3.9	46
95	Early life stress affects glutamatergic postsynaptic density genes: implications for novel treatment targets. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2017 , 27, S758-S759	1.2	
94	Hedonic sensitivity to natural rewards is affected by prenatal stress in a sex-dependent manner. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2016 , 21, 1072-1085	4.6	20
93	Evidence for an imbalance between tau O-GlcNAcylation and phosphorylation in the hippocampus of a mouse model of Alzheimer's disease. <i>Pharmacological Research</i> , 2016 , 105, 186-97	10.2	33
92	Activation of presynaptic oxytocin receptors enhances glutamate release in the ventral hippocampus of prenatally restraint stressed rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2015 , 62, 36-46	5	39
91	Sleep in prenatally restraint stressed rats, a model of mixed anxiety-depressive disorder. <i>Advances in Neurobiology</i> , 2015 , 10, 27-44	2.1	9

90	A self-medication hypothesis for increased vulnerability to drug abuse in prenatally restraint stressed rats. <i>Advances in Neurobiology</i> , 2015 , 10, 101-20	2.1	6
89	The consequences of early-life adversity: neurobiological, behavioural and epigenetic adaptations. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2014 , 26, 707-23	3.8	241
88	The effects of antidepressant treatment in prenatally stressed rats support the glutamatergic hypothesis of stress-related disorders. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014 , 34, 2015-24	6.6	75
87	Chronic agomelatine treatment corrects the abnormalities in the circadian rhythm of motor activity and sleep/wake cycle induced by prenatal restraint stress in adult rats. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013 , 16, 323-38	5.8	60
86	Behavioural and Neuroendocrine Consequences of Prenatal Stress in Rat 2013 , 175-193		
85	Early life stress causes refractoriness to haloperidol-induced catalepsy. <i>Molecular Pharmacology</i> , 2013 , 84, 244-51	4.3	9
84	Anxiety-like behavior of prenatally stressed rats is associated with a selective reduction of glutamate release in the ventral hippocampus. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012 , 32, 17143-54	6.6	76
83	Anxiety-like behaviour and associated neurochemical and endocrinological alterations in male pups exposed to prenatal stress. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2012 , 37, 1646-58	5	94
82	Proteomic characterization in the hippocampus of prenatally stressed rats. <i>Journal of Proteomics</i> , 2012 , 75, 1764-70	3.9	40
81	Pharmacological activation of group-II metabotropic glutamate receptors corrects a schizophrenia-like phenotype induced by prenatal stress in mice. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012 , 37, 929-38	8.7	92
80	Impact of early life stress on alcohol consumption and on the short- and long-term responses to alcohol in adolescent female rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011 , 221, 43-9	3.4	25
79	Lactobacillus Reuteri DSM 17938 and Bifidobacterium Longum ATCC BAA-999 Normalize Sleep Patterns in Prenatal Stress Rats. <i>Pediatric Research</i> , 2011 , 70, 797-797	3.2	
78	Effect of prenatal stress on alcohol preference and sensitivity to chronic alcohol exposure in male rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011 , 214, 197-208	4.7	19
77	Chronic agomelatine treatment corrects behavioral, cellular, and biochemical abnormalities induced by prenatal stress in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011 , 217, 301-13	4.7	121
76	Perinatal Influences on Behavior and Neuroendocrine Functions 2010 , 35-39		
75	Prenatal stress exacerbates the impact of an aversive procedure on the corticosterone response to stress in female rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2009 , 34, 786-90	5	20
74	Ethanol attenuates spatial memory deficits and increases mGlu1a receptor expression in the hippocampus of rats exposed to prenatal stress. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2009 , 33, 1346-54	3.7	20
73	Long-term effects of prenatal stress: changes in adult cardiovascular regulation and sensitivity to stress. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2009 , 33, 191-203	9	77

72	Impact of an acute exposure to ethanol on the oxidative stress status in the hippocampus of prenatal restraint stress adolescent male rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2008 , 1191, 55-62	3.7	21
71	Epigenetic programming of the stress response in male and female rats by prenatal restraint stress. <i>Brain Research Reviews</i> , 2008 , 57, 571-85		337
70	P.2.d.008 Agomelatine counteracts alteration in circadian rhythms observed in old hamsters. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008 , 18, S349-S350	1.2	
69	Prenatal restraint stress generates two distinct behavioral and neurochemical profiles in male and female rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008 , 3, e2170	3.7	253
68	Maternal stress alters endocrine function of the fetoplacental unit in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2007 , 292, E1526-33	6	272
67	Individual differences in the effects of chronic prazosin hydrochloride treatment on hippocampal mineralocorticoid and glucocorticoid receptors. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 25, 3312-8	3.5	17
66	Impact of an intense stress on ethanol consumption in female rats characterized by their pre-stress preference: modulation by prenatal stress. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2007 , 1131, 181-6	3.7	27
65	Prenatal stress has pro-inflammatory consequences on the immune system in adult rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2007 , 32, 114-24	5	61
64	Prenatal stress alters the negative correlation between neuronal activation in limbic regions and behavioral responses in rats exposed to high and low anxiogenic environments. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2007 , 32, 765-76	5	37
63	Early motherhood in rats is associated with a modification of hippocampal function. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2007 , 32, 803-12	5	95
62	Effects of prenatal restraint stress on the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis and related behavioural and neurobiological alterations. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2007 , 32 Suppl 1, S10-5	5	241
61	Maternal exposure to low levels of corticosterone during lactation protects the adult offspring against ischemic brain damage. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 27, 7041-6	6.6	36
60	Effect of hindlimb unloading on motor activity in adult rats: impact of prenatal stress. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2007 , 121, 177-85	2.1	12
59	Effects of a single footshock followed by situational reminders on HPA axis and behaviour in the aversive context in male and female rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2006 , 31, 92-9	5	56
58	Prenatal stress alters Fos protein expression in hippocampus and locus coeruleus stress-related brain structures. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2006 , 31, 769-80	5	55
57	Insulin-like growth factor 1 reduces age-related disorders induced by prenatal stress in female rats. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2006 , 27, 119-27	5.6	63
56	Hypo-response of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical axis after an ethanol challenge in prenatally stressed adolescent male rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006 , 24, 1193-200	3.5	29
55	Antenatal glucocorticoids blunt the functioning of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis of neonates and disturb some behaviors in juveniles. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2005 , 133, 221-30	3.9	36

54	Prenatal stress affects behavioral reactivity to an intense stress in adult female rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2005 , 1031, 67-73	3.7	47
53	Long-term behavioural alterations in female rats after a single intense footshock followed by situational reminders. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2005 , 30, 316-24	5	81
52	Neurochemical and behavioral alterations in glucocorticoid receptor-impaired transgenic mice after chronic mild stress. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004 , 24, 2787-96	6.6	99
51	Prenatal stress induces intrauterine growth restriction and programmes glucose intolerance and feeding behaviour disturbances in the aged rat. <i>Journal of Endocrinology</i> , 2004 , 181, 291-6	4.7	215
50	Stress during gestation induces lasting effects on emotional reactivity of the dam rat. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2004 , 153, 211-6	3.4	81
49	Chronic treatment with imipramine reverses immobility behaviour, hippocampal corticosteroid receptors and cortical 5-HT(1A) receptor mRNA in prenatally stressed rats. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2004 , 47, 841-7	5.5	103
48	Early and later adoptions differently modify mother-pup interactions. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2004 , 118, 590-6	2.1	38
47	Prenatal stress in rats predicts immobility behavior in the forced swim test. Effects of a chronic treatment with tianeptine. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2003 , 989, 246-51	3.7	160
46	Prenatal stress and long-term consequences: implications of glucocorticoid hormones. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2003 , 27, 119-27	9	426
45	Environmental enrichment during adolescence reverses the effects of prenatal stress on play behaviour and HPA axis reactivity in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2003 , 18, 3367-74	3.5	286
44	Reduced activity of hippocampal group-I metabotropic glutamate receptors in learning-prone rats. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2003 , 122, 277-84	3.9	11
43	Individual vulnerability to substance abuse and affective disorders: role of early environmental influences. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2002 , 4, 281-96	4.3	36
42	Long term neurodevelopmental and behavioral effects of perinatal life events in rats. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2001 , 3, 65-83	4.3	38
41	Melatonin or a melatonin agonist corrects age-related changes in circadian response to environmental stimulus. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001 , 280, R1582-91	3.2	54
40	PHYSIOLOGY OF SLEEP (REVIEW) Interactions between stress and sleep: from basic research to clinical situations. <i>Sleep Medicine Reviews</i> , 2000 , 4, 201-219	10.2	170
39	High corticosterone levels in prenatally stressed rats predict persistent paradoxical sleep alterations. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 19, 8656-64	6.6	142
38	Hormones corticostéroïdiennes et cerveau. <i>Société De Biologie Journal</i> , 1999 , 193, 275-283		
37	Long-term effects of prenatal stress and postnatal handling on age-related glucocorticoid secretion and cognitive performance: a longitudinal study in the rat. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999 , 11, 2906-16	3.5	282

36	Prenatal stress alters circadian activity of hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis and hippocampal corticosteroid receptors in adult rats of both gender 1999 , 40, 302-315		220
35	Prenatal stress alters circadian activity of hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis and hippocampal corticosteroid receptors in adult rats of both gender 1999 , 40, 302		9
34	Corticotropin-releasing factor administered centrally, but not peripherally, stimulates hippocampal acetylcholine release. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 1998 , 71, 622-9	6	30
33	Prenatal stress enhances stress- and corticotropin-releasing factor-induced stimulation of hippocampal acetylcholine release in adult rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1998 , 18, 1886-92	6.6	98
32	Prenatal stress induces high anxiety and postnatal handling induces low anxiety in adult offspring: correlation with stress-induced corticosterone secretion. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1997 , 17, 2626-36	6.6	657
31	Cocaine-induced increase in cortical acetylcholine release: interaction with the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1997 , 9, 1130-6	3.5	22
30	Prenatal stress induces a phase advance of circadian corticosterone rhythm in adult rats which is prevented by postnatal stress. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1997 , 759, 317-20	3.7	82
29	Hippocampal type I and type II corticosteroid receptors are differentially regulated by chronic prazosin treatment. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1996 , 73, 963-70	3.9	11
28	Suppression of glucocorticoid secretion and antipsychotic drugs have similar effects on the mesolimbic dopaminergic transmission. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1996 , 93, 15445-50	11.5	110
27	Maternal glucocorticoid secretion mediates long-term effects of prenatal stress. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996 , 16, 3943-9	6.6	523
26	Early and later adoptions have different long-term effects on male rat offspring. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996 , 16, 7783-90	6.6	125
25	Glucocorticoids have state-dependent stimulant effects on the mesencephalic dopaminergic transmission. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1996 , 93, 8716-20	11.5	283
24	Behavioral reactivity to novelty during youth as a predictive factor of stress-induced corticosterone secretion in the elderly--a life-span study in rats. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 1996 , 21, 441-53	5	99
23	Long-term effects of prenatal stress and handling on metabolic parameters: relationship to corticosterone secretion response. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1996 , 712, 287-92	3.7	123
22	Social stress increases the acquisition of cocaine self-administration in male and female rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1995 , 698, 46-52	3.7	247
21	Opposite effects on hippocampal corticosteroid receptors induced by stimulation of beta and alpha 1 noradrenergic receptors. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1995 , 66, 539-45	3.9	26
20	Adoption reverses the long-term impairment in glucocorticoid feedback induced by prenatal stress. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1995 , 15, 110-6	6.6	511
19	Prenatal stress increases the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenal axis response in young and adult rats. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 1994 , 6, 341-5	3.8	416

18	Inhibition of corticosterone synthesis by Metyrapone decreases cocaine-induced locomotion and relapse of cocaine self-administration. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994 , 658, 259-64	3.7	132
17	The D1 dopamine agonist SKF 38393, but not the D2 agonist LY 171555, decreases the affinity of type II corticosteroid receptors in rat hippocampus and ventral striatum. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1994 , 60, 939-43	3.9	11
16	The mesolimbic dopaminergic system exerts an inhibitory influence on brain corticosteroid receptor affinities. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 1993 , 55, 429-34	3.9	40
15	Corticosterone in the range of stress-induced levels possesses reinforcing properties: implications for sensation-seeking behaviors. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1993 , 90, 11738-42	11.5	255
14	Basal and stress-induced corticosterone secretion is decreased by lesion of mesencephalic dopaminergic neurons. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993 , 622, 311-4	3.7	46
13	Hippocampal type I and type II corticosteroid receptors are modulated by central noradrenergic systems. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 1992 , 17, 103-12	5	54
12	Stress-induced sensitization to amphetamine and morphine psychomotor effects depend on stress-induced corticosterone secretion. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992 , 598, 343-8	3.7	174
11	Repeated corticosterone administration sensitizes the locomotor response to amphetamine. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992 , 584, 309-13	3.7	107
10	Noradrenergic regulation of type-I and type-II corticosteroid receptors in amygdala and hypothalamus. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992 , 587, 313-8	3.7	28
9	Increased locomotor response to novelty and propensity to intravenous amphetamine self-administration in adult offspring of stressed mothers. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992 , 586, 135-9	3.7	254
8	Effects of acute and repeated exposure to stress on the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenocortical activity in mice during postnatal development. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 1992 , 26, 474-85	3.7	57
7	Corticosterone levels determine individual vulnerability to amphetamine self-administration. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 1991 , 88, 2088-92	11.5	468
6	Life events-induced decrease of corticosteroid type I receptors is associated with reduced corticosterone feedback and enhanced vulnerability to amphetamine self-administration. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991 , 547, 7-12	3.7	79
5	Hippocampal type I and type II corticosteroid receptor affinities are reduced in rats predisposed to develop amphetamine self-administration. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991 , 548, 305-9	3.7	44
4	Influence of 6-OHDA lesion of central noradrenergic systems on corticosteroid receptors and neuroendocrine responses to stress. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1990 , 533, 60-5	3.7	39
3	Strain-dependent differences in hippocampal glucocorticoid binding capacity and active avoidance in the mouse. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1990 , 37, 185-8	3.4	6
2	Acetyl-L-carnitine reduces the age-dependent loss of glucocorticoid receptors in the rat hippocampus: an autoradiographic study. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 1989 , 23, 462-6	4.4	38
1	Hippocampal serotonin in the regulation of the hypothalamo-pituitary-adrenocortical axis (HPAA) stress response. <i>Pharmacological Research Communications</i> , 1988 , 20, 429-30		1

