

Michael S Brainard

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

32
papers

3,748
citations

361045

20
h-index

414034

32
g-index

40
all docs

40
docs citations

40
times ranked

1852
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	What songbirds teach us about learning. <i>Nature</i> , 2002, 417, 351-358.	13.7	512
2	Contributions of an avian basal gangliaâ€‘forebrain circuit to real-time modulation of song. <i>Nature</i> , 2005, 433, 638-643.	13.7	456
3	Interruption of a basal gangliaâ€‘forebrain circuit prevents plasticity of learned vocalizations. <i>Nature</i> , 2000, 404, 762-766.	13.7	401
4	Performance variability enables adaptive plasticity of â€‘crystallizedâ€™ adult birdsong. <i>Nature</i> , 2007, 450, 1240-1244.	13.7	365
5	Auditory feedback in learning and maintenance of vocal behaviour. <i>Nature Reviews Neuroscience</i> , 2000, 1, 31-40.	4.9	276
6	Lesions of an Avian Basal Ganglia Circuit Prevent Context-Dependent Changes to Song Variability. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2006, 96, 1441-1455.	0.9	224
7	Translating Birdsong: Songbirds as a Model for Basic and Applied Medical Research. <i>Annual Review of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 36, 489-517.	5.0	194
8	Central Contributions to Acoustic Variation in Birdsong. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 10370-10379.	1.7	142
9	Covert skill learning in a cortical-basal ganglia circuit. <i>Nature</i> , 2012, 486, 251-255.	13.7	137
10	Adult birdsong is actively maintained by error correction. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 12, 927-931.	7.1	124
11	Mechanisms and time course of vocal learning and consolidation in the adult songbird. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 106, 1806-1821.	0.9	102
12	Cellular transcriptomics reveals evolutionary identities of songbird vocal circuits. <i>Science</i> , 2021, 371, .	6.0	101
13	Online Contributions of Auditory Feedback to Neural Activity in Avian Song Control Circuitry. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 28, 11378-11390.	1.7	95
14	Social Modulation of Sequence and Syllable Variability in Adult Birdsong. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2008, 99, 1700-1711.	0.9	93
15	An Avian Basal Ganglia-Forebrain Circuit Contributes Differentially to Syllable Versus Sequence Variability of Adult Bengalese Finch Song. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 101, 3235-3245.	0.9	79
16	Learning the microstructure of successful behavior. <i>Nature Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 14, 373-380.	7.1	62
17	Contributions of the Anterior Forebrain Pathway to Vocal Plasticity. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2004, 1016, 377-394.	1.8	61
18	The Avian Basal Ganglia Are a Source of Rapid Behavioral Variation That Enables Vocal Motor Exploration. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2018, 38, 9635-9647.	1.7	50

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Variable Sequencing Is Actively Maintained in a Well Learned Motor Skill. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 15414-15425.	1.7	43
20	Genetic variation interacts with experience to determine interindividual differences in learned song. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2018, 115, 421-426.	3.3	38
21	Vocal learning promotes patterned inhibitory connectivity. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2017, 8, 2105.	5.8	28
22	Discrete Circuits Support Generalized versus Context-Specific Vocal Learning in the Songbird. <i>Neuron</i> , 2017, 96, 1168-1177.e5.	3.8	26
23	Acetylcholine acts on songbird premotor circuitry to invigorate vocal output. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	2.8	20
24	Learning is enhanced by tailoring instruction to individual genetic differences. <i>ELife</i> , 2019, 8, .	2.8	19
25	An Adapting Auditory-motor Feedback Loop Can Contribute to Generating Vocal Repetition. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2015, 11, e1004471.	1.5	18
26	An automated approach to the quantitation of vocalizations and vocal learning in the songbird. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2018, 14, e1006437.	1.5	17
27	Songbirds can learn flexible contextual control over syllable sequencing. <i>ELife</i> , 2021, 10, .	2.8	17
28	Draft genome assembly of the Bengalese finch, <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> , a model for motor skill variability and learning. <i>GigaScience</i> , 2018, 7, 1-6.	3.3	14
29	Auditory-induced neural dynamics in sensory-motor circuitry predict learned temporal and sequential statistics of birdsong. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2016, 113, 9641-9646.	3.3	13
30	Timing during transitions in Bengalese finch song: implications for motor sequencing. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2017, 118, 1556-1566.	0.9	9
31	Role of the site of synaptic competition and the balance of learning forces for Hebbian encoding of probabilistic Markov sequences. <i>Frontiers in Computational Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 9, 92.	1.2	4
32	Zebra finches are sensitive to combinations of temporally distributed features in a model of word recognition. <i>Journal of the Acoustical Society of America</i> , 2018, 144, 872-884.	0.5	4