

# Gerlinda E Hermann

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/7374677/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

78  
papers

3,892  
citations

117625

34  
h-index

123424

61  
g-index

78  
all docs

78  
docs citations

78  
times ranked

2967  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Dynamin-related protein 1 regulates substrate oxidation in skeletal muscle by stabilizing cellular and mitochondrial calcium dynamics. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i> , 2021, 297, 101196.	3.4	8
2	Evidence that hindbrain astrocytes in the rat detect low glucose with a glucose transporter 2-phospholipase C-calcium release mechanism. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, R38-R48.	1.8	13
3	Loss of excitatory amino acid transporter restraint following chronic intermittent hypoxia contributes to synaptic alterations in nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2020, 123, 2122-2135.	1.8	9
4	Thrombin action on astrocytes in the hindbrain of the rat disrupts glycemic and respiratory control. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, R1068-R1077.	1.8	2
5	Dorsal vagal complex and hypothalamic glia differentially respond to leptin and energy balance dysregulation. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 10, 90.	4.8	15
6	Astrocytic glutamate transporters reduce the neuronal and physiological influence of metabotropic glutamate receptors in nucleus tractus solitarii. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, R545-R564.	1.8	8
7	Hindbrain astrocytes and glucose counter-regulation. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2019, 204, 140-150.	2.1	12
8	Response of catecholaminergic neurons in the mouse hindbrain to glucoprivic stimuli is astrocyte dependent. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2018, 315, R153-R164.	1.8	22
9	Thrombin action on NST astrocytes disrupts glycemic and respiratory control. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, .	0.5	1
10	Glucoprivic sensitivity of hindbrain catecholamine neurons is astrocyte-dependent. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 738.2.	0.5	0
11	Hindbrain cytoglucopenia-induced increases in systemic blood glucose levels by 2-deoxyglucose depend on intact astrocytes and adenosine release. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016, 310, R1102-R1108.	1.8	18
12	Astrocytes Regulate GLP-1 Receptor-Mediated Effects on Energy Balance. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2016, 36, 3531-3540.	3.6	92
13	NMDA receptors control vagal afferent excitability in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2015, 1595, 84-91.	2.2	9
14	PAR1-Activated Astrocytes in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract Stimulate Adjacent Neurons via NMDA Receptors. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2015, 35, 776-785.	3.6	48
15	IL-1 $\beta$ reciprocally regulates chemokine and insulin secretion in pancreatic $\beta$ -cells via NF- $\kappa$ B. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2015, 309, E715-E726.	3.5	66
16	Hindbrain Glucoprivation Effects on Gastric Vagal Reflex Circuits and Gastric Motility in the Rat Are Suppressed by the Astrocyte Inhibitor Fluorocitrate. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 10488-10496.	3.6	25
17	Artemisia santolinifolia enhances glutamatergic neurotransmission in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2014, 582, 115-119.	2.1	2
18	St. John's Wort enhances the synaptic activity of the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>Nutrition</i> , 2014, 30, S37-S42.	2.4	14

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	CXCL12 sensitizes vago-vagal reflex neurons in the dorsal medulla. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2013, 1492, 46-52.	2.2	3
20	Astrocytes in the hindbrain detect glucoprivation and regulate gastric motility. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2013, 175, 61-69.	2.8	27
21	Astrocytes in the nucleus of the solitary tract are activated by low glucose or glucoprivation: evidence for glial involvement in glucose homeostasis. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 7, 249.	2.8	42
22	Tumor Necrosis Factor Activation of Vagal Afferent Terminal Calcium Is Blocked by Cannabinoids. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2012, 32, 5237-5241.	3.6	20
23	Systemic cholecystokinin amplifies vago-vagal reflex responses recorded in vagal motor neurones. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2012, 590, 631-646.	2.9	6
24	Brainstem Control of the Gastric Function. , 2012, , 861-891.		13
25	Leptin amplifies the action of thyrotropin-releasing hormone in the solitary nucleus: an in vitro calcium imaging study. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2011, 1385, 47-55.	2.2	13
26	Hydrogen sulfide augments synaptic neurotransmission in the nucleus of the solitary tract. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2011, 106, 1822-1832.	1.8	48
27	Vagal Afferent Stimulation Activates Astrocytes in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract Via AMPA Receptors: Evidence of an Atypical Neural-Glial Interaction in the Brainstem. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 14037-14045.	3.6	64
28	Co-localization of TRHR1 and LepRb receptors on neurons in the hindbrain of the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2010, 1355, 70-85.	2.2	28
29	Proteinase-Activated Receptors in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract: Evidence for Glial-Neural Interactions in Autonomic Control of the Stomach. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 9292-9300.	3.6	54
30	Dopamine Inhibits N-Type Channels in Visceral Afferents to Reduce Synaptic Transmitter Release Under Normoxic and Chronic Intermittent Hypoxic Conditions. <i>Journal of Neurophysiology</i> , 2009, 101, 2270-2278.	1.8	36
31	TNF activates astrocytes and catecholaminergic neurons in the solitary nucleus: Implications for autonomic control. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1273, 72-82.	2.2	36
32	Leptin mediates thermogenic action of thyrotropin-releasing hormone in the hindbrain. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2009, 1295, 135-141.	2.2	26
33	CXCR4 receptors in the dorsal medulla: implications for autonomic dysfunction. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 27, 855-864.	2.6	13
34	Donald Novin. <i>Appetite</i> , 2008, 51, 417-418.	3.7	0
35	Mechanisms of action of CCK to activate central vagal afferent terminals. <i>Peptides</i> , 2008, 29, 1716-1725.	2.4	43
36	TNF is a Trigger of Autonomic Dysfunction. <i>Neuroscientist</i> , 2008, 14, 53-67.	3.5	56

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	BRAINSTEM CIRCUITS REGULATING GASTRIC FUNCTION. Annual Review of Physiology, 2006, 68, 279-305.	13.1	426
38	Live-cell imaging methods for the study of vagal afferents within the nucleus of the solitary tract. Journal of Neuroscience Methods, 2006, 150, 47-58.	2.5	28
39	Leptin and thyrotropin-releasing hormone: Cooperative action in the hindbrain to activate brown adipose thermogenesis. Brain Research, 2006, 1117, 118-124.	2.2	30
40	Stress and the colon: central-vagal or direct peripheral effect of CRF?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 290, R1535-R1536.	1.8	4
41	Esophageal-gastric relaxation reflex in rat: dual control of peripheral nitregeric and cholinergic transmission. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 290, R1570-R1576.	1.8	25
42	Tumor Necrosis Factor Potentiates Central Vagal Afferent Signaling by Modulating Ryanodine Channels. Journal of Neuroscience, 2006, 26, 12642-12646.	3.6	31
43	Brainstem Control of Gastric Function. , 2006, , 851-875.		8
44	$\hat{1}\pm$ -1 adrenergic input to solitary nucleus neurones: calcium oscillations, excitation and gastric reflex control. Journal of Physiology, 2005, 562, 553-568.	2.9	37
45	Norepinephrine effects on identified neurons of the rat dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2004, 286, G333-G339.	3.4	38
46	TNF $\hat{1}\pm$ -p55 receptors: medullary brainstem immunocytochemical localization in normal and vagus nerve-transected rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1004, 156-166.	2.2	18
47	Immunocytochemical localization of TNF type 1 and type 2 receptors in the rat spinal cord. Brain Research, 2004, 1025, 210-219.	2.2	44
48	TNF $\hat{1}\pm$ -stimulation of cFos-activation of neurons in the solitary nucleus is suppressed by TNFR:Fc adsorbant construct in the dorsal vagal complex. Brain Research, 2003, 976, 69-74.	2.2	18
49	Descending spinal projections from the rostral gigantocellular reticular nuclei complex. Journal of Comparative Neurology, 2003, 455, 210-221.	1.6	53
50	Involvement of adrenoceptors in brainstem circuits controlling the receptive relaxation reflex. Gastroenterology, 2003, 124, A613.	1.3	0
51	III. Activity-dependent plasticity in vago-vagal reflexes controlling the stomach. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2003, 284, G180-G187.	3.4	73
52	Chapter 4 Cell death in models of spinal cord injury. Progress in Brain Research, 2002, 137, 37-47.	1.4	387
53	LPS-induced suppression of gastric motility relieved by TNFR:Fc construct in dorsal vagal complex. American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology, 2002, 283, G634-G639.	3.4	35
54	Tumor necrosis factor- $\hat{1}\pm$ inhibits physiologically identified dorsal motor- $\hat{1}\pm$ nucleus neurons in vivo. Brain Research, 2002, 951, 311-315.	2.2	34

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	In vitro and in vivo analysis of the Effects of corticotropin releasing factor on rat dorsal vagal complex. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2002, 543, 135-146.	2.9	75
56	Tumor Necrosis Factor- $\hat{\pm}$ Induces cFOS and Strongly Potentiates Glutamate-Mediated Cell Death in the Rat Spinal Cord. <i>Neurobiology of Disease</i> , 2001, 8, 590-599.	4.4	181
57	TNF- $\hat{\pm}$ -induced c-Fos generation in the nucleus of the solitary tract is blocked by NBQX and MK-801. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, R1394-R1400.	1.8	34
58	TNF- $\hat{\pm}$ activates solitary nucleus neurons responsive to gastric distension. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Renal Physiology</i> , 2000, 279, G582-G586.	3.4	65
59	Induction of endogenous tumor necrosis factor- $\hat{\pm}$ : suppression of centrally stimulated gastric motility. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1999, 276, R59-R68.	1.8	25
60	Descending projections from the nucleus raphe obscurus to pudendal motoneurons in the male rat. , 1998, 397, 458-474.		28
61	Vagal control of digestion: Modulation by central neural and peripheral endocrine factors. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 1996, 20, 57-66.	6.1	112
62	Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha in the Dorsal Vagal Complex Suppresses Gastric Motility. <i>NeuroImmunoModulation</i> , 1995, 2, 74-81.	1.8	60
63	Stress-induced changes attributable to the sympathetic nervous system during experimental influenza viral infection in DBA/2 inbred mouse strain. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1994, 53, 173-180.	2.3	50
64	Kinetics of glucocorticoid response to restraint stress and/or experimental influenza viral infection in two inbred strains of mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1994, 49, 25-33.	2.3	84
65	Mechanisms of action of long-acting analogs of somatostatin. <i>Regulatory Peptides</i> , 1993, 44, 285-295.	1.9	21
66	Restraint stress differentially affects the pathogenesis of an experimental influenza viral infection in three inbred strains of mice. <i>Journal of Neuroimmunology</i> , 1993, 47, 83-93.	2.3	70
67	Modulation of IgA synthesis by neuroendocrine peptides. <i>Trends in Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 1991, 2, 68-72.	7.1	8
68	Activation of the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis increases gastric motility in the rat. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1990, 30, 123-128.	1.9	19
69	Thyrotropin-releasing hormone: effects on identified neurons of the dorsal vagal complex. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1989, 26, 107-112.	1.9	85
70	Nucleus raphe obscurus (nRO) influences vagal control of gastric motility in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1989, 486, 181-184.	2.2	52
71	Dorsal medullary serotonin and gastric motility: enhancement of effects by thyrotropin-releasing hormone. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1988, 25, 35-40.	1.9	34
72	Oxytocin, oxytocin antagonist, TRH, and hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus stimulation effects on gastric motility. <i>Peptides</i> , 1987, 8, 505-513.	2.4	165

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus stimulation-induced gastric acid secretion and bradycardia suppressed by oxytocin antagonist. <i>Peptides</i> , 1986, 7, 695-700.	2.4	73
74	Dorsal medullary oxytocin, vasopressin, oxytocin antagonist, and TRH effects on gastric acid secretion and heart rate. <i>Peptides</i> , 1985, 6, 1143-1148.	2.4	114
75	Convergence of vagal and gustatory afferent input within the parabrachial nucleus of the rat. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1985, 13, 1-17.	1.9	174
76	Projection of the hepatic branch of the splanchnic nerve to the brainstem of the rat. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1984, 11, 223-225.	1.9	15
77	Hepatic-vagal and gustatory afferent interactions in the brainstem of the rat. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1983, 9, 477-495.	1.9	68
78	Central connections of the hepatic branch of the vagus nerve: a horseradish peroxidase histochemical study. <i>Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System</i> , 1983, 7, 165-174.	1.9	99