JosÃ© Vanderlei Menani

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

254	3,536	182225	325983
papers	citations	30	40
		h-index	g-index

256	256	256	1621
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The carotid body detects circulating tumor necrosis factor-alpha to activate a sympathetic anti-inflammatory reflex. Brain, Behavior, and Immunity, 2022, 102, 370-386.	2.0	17
2	Involvement of V1-type vasopressin receptors on NaCl intake by hyperosmotic rats treated with muscimol in the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience Letters, 2022, 778, 136601.	1.0	0
3	Central angiotensinergic mechanisms in female spontaneously hypertensive rats treated with estradiol. Appetite, 2022, 174, 106012.	1.8	2
4	Rapid onset sodium appetite and orofacial responses to intraoral capsaicin and hypertonic NaCl in the rat. Appetite, 2022, 174, 106014.	1.8	1
5	Blockade of ERK1/2 activation with U0126 or PEP7 reduces sodium appetite and angiotensin II-induced pressor responses in spontaneously hypertensive rats. Peptides, 2021, 136, 170439.	1.2	4
6	Interference with the renin-angiotensin system reduces the palatability of 0.3ÂM NaCl in sodium-deplete rats. Appetite, 2021, 158, 105037.	1.8	5
7	Electrocardiographic changes in the acute hyperkalaemia produced by intragastric KCl load in rats. Experimental Physiology, 2021, 106, 1263-1271.	0.9	1
8	Sodium palatability in male spontaneously hypertensive rats. Hormones and Behavior, 2021, 130, 104952.	1.0	4
9	Intracranial Pressure During the Development of Renovascular Hypertension. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 1311-1322.	1.3	7
10	ANG II and Aldosterone Acting Centrally Participate in the Enhanced Sodium Intake in Water-Deprived Renovascular Hypertensive Rats. Frontiers in Pharmacology, 2021, 12, 679985.	1.6	4
11	Modulation of hypercapnic respiratory response by cholinergic transmission in the commissural nucleus of the solitary tract. Pflugers Archiv European Journal of Physiology, 2020, 472, 49-60.	1.3	4
12	Reciprocal interactions between sodium appetite and need-free sugar intake. Appetite, 2020, 155, 104822.	1.8	1
13	Anti-hypertensive effect of hydrogen peroxide acting centrally. Hypertension Research, 2020, 43, 1192-1203.	1.5	3
14	Mineral preference in rats treated with muscimol into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience Letters, 2020, 731, 134989.	1.0	1
15	Renovascular hypertension elevates pulmonary ventilation in rats by carotid body-dependent mechanisms. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2020, 318, R730-R742.	0.9	8
16	Cardiovascular and hidroelectrolytic changes in rats fed with high-fat diet. Behavioural Brain Research, 2019, 373, 112075.	1.2	8
17	Catalase blockade reduces the pressor response to central cholinergic activation. Brain Research Bulletin, 2019, 153, 266-272.	1.4	3
18	Interaction of central angiotensin II and aldosterone on sodium intake and blood pressure. Brain Research, 2019, 1720, 146299.	1.1	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Whole body sodium depletion modifies AT 1 mRNA expression and serotonin content in the dorsal raphe nucleus. Journal of Neuroendocrinology, 2019, 31, e12703.	1.2	11
20	Central muscarinic and LPBN mechanisms on sodium intake. Brain Research Bulletin, 2019, 144, 14-20.	1.4	1
21	Endogenous hydrogen peroxide affects antidiuresis to cholinergic activation in the medial septal area. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 694, 51-56.	1.0	5
22	Estradiol modulates the palatability of 0.3â€¯M NaCl in female rats during sodium appetite. Appetite, 2019, 133, 252-261.	1.8	7
23	Importance of the commissural nucleus of the solitary tract in renovascular hypertension. Hypertension Research, 2019, 42, 587-597.	1.5	18
24	Importance of AT1 and AT2 receptors in the nucleus of the solitary tract in cardiovascular responses induced by a high-fat diet. Hypertension Research, 2019, 42, 439-449.	1.5	15
25	Carotid bodies contribute to sympathoexcitation induced by acute salt overload. Experimental Physiology, 2019, 104, 15-27.	0.9	9
26	Excitatory Inputs from Carotid Bodies Drive Respiratory Changes in Renovascular Hypertensive Rats. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 560.3.	0.2	0
27	Water deprivation enhances the hypercapnic ventilatory response in rats. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 560.5.	0.2	0
28	Inflammatory Cytokines and Blood Pressure after Renal Denervation in 2â€Kidney, 1â€Clip Hypertensive Rats. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, .	0.2	0
29	Opioid and Î±2 adrenergic mechanisms are activated by GABA agonists in the lateral parabrachial nucleus to induce sodium intake. Brain Research Bulletin, 2018, 139, 174-181.	1.4	2
30	Enhanced angiotensin II induced sodium appetite in renovascular hypertensive rats. Peptides, 2018, 101, 82-88.	1.2	12
31	Role of the Carotid Bodies in the Hypertensive and Natriuretic Responses to NaCl Load in Conscious Rats. Frontiers in Physiology, 2018, 9, 1690.	1.3	2
32	High-fat diet increases respiratory frequency and abdominal expiratory motor activity during hypercapnia. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2018, 258, 32-39.	0.7	10
33	Aldosterone infusion into the 4th ventricle produces sodium appetite with baroreflex attenuation independent of renal or blood pressure changes. Brain Research, 2018, 1698, 70-80.	1.1	9
34	OFFSPRING OF OBESE DAMS PRESENT CHANGES IN RESPIRATORY AND SYMPATHETIC ACTIVITIES. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, .	0.2	0
35	RESPIRATORY CHANGES IN OFFSPRING OF HIGH FAT DIET FED DAMS. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 913.18.	0.2	0
36	Rapid stimulation of sodium intake combining aldosterone into the 4th ventricle and the blockade of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience, 2017, 346, 94-101.	1.1	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	The lateral parabrachial nucleus and central angiotensinergic mechanisms in the control of sodium intake induced by different stimuli. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 333, 17-26.	1.2	11
38	Increased Expression of Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor in the Nucleus of the Solitary Tract Attenuates Renovascular Hypertension in Rats. American Journal of Hypertension, 2017, 30, 435-443.	1.0	16
39	Lateral parabrachial nucleus and opioid mechanisms of the central nucleus of the amygdala in the control of sodium intake. Behavioural Brain Research, 2017, 316, 11-17.	1.2	14
40	Facilitation of breathing by leptin effects in the central nervous system. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 1617-1625.	1.3	24
41	Water deprivation-partial rehydration induces sensitization of sodium appetite and alteration of hypothalamic transcripts. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2016, 310, R15-R23.	0.9	7
42	Short-term cross-sensitizion of need-free sugar intake by combining sodium depletion and hypertonic NaCl intake. Appetite, 2016, 107, 79-85.	1.8	2
43	Participation of Î±₂â€adrenoceptors in sodium appetite inhibition during sickness behaviour following administration of lipopolysaccharide. Journal of Physiology, 2016, 594, 1607-1616.	1.3	6
44	Overexpression of AT2R in the solitary-vagal complex improves baroreflex in the spontaneously hypertensive rat. Neuropeptides, 2016, 60, 29-36.	0.9	20
45	Resistance training prevents the cardiovascular changes caused by high-fat diet. Life Sciences, 2016, 146, 154-162.	2.0	43
46	Hydrogen peroxide centrally attenuates hyperosmolarity-induced thirst and natriuresis. Neuroscience Letters, 2016, 610, 129-134.	1.0	2
47	Catecholaminergic neurons in the comissural region of the nucleus of the solitary tract modulate hyperosmolality-induced responses. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2015, 309, R1082-R1091.	0.9	11
48	Control of respiratory and cardiovascular functions by leptin. Life Sciences, 2015, 125, 25-31.	2.0	28
49	Sodium intake combining cholinergic activation and noradrenaline into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience, 2015, 300, 229-237.	1.1	3
50	Sodium intake, brain c-Fos protein and gastric emptying in cell-dehydrated rats treated with methysergide into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Physiology and Behavior, 2015, 151, 111-120.	1.0	4
51	Activation of Î¼ opioid receptors in the LPBN facilitates sodium intake in rats. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 288, 20-25.	1.2	12
52	Activation of the brain melanocortin system is required for leptinâ€induced modulation of chemorespiratory function. Acta Physiologica, 2015, 213, 893-901.	1.8	27
53	Importance of the central nucleus of the amygdala on sodium intake caused by deactivation of lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research, 2015, 1625, 238-245.	1.1	8
54	Moxonidine into the lateral parabrachial nucleus modifies postingestive signals involved in sodium intake control. Neuroscience, 2015, 284, 768-774.	1.1	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
55	Gabaergic and opioid receptors mediate the facilitation of NaCl intake induced by Î±2-adrenergic activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Behavioural Brain Research, 2015, 278, 535-541.	1.2	7
56	Hydrogen peroxide attenuates the dipsogenic, renal and pressor responses induced by cholinergic activation of the medial septal area. Neuroscience, 2015, 284, 611-621.	1.1	9
57	Role of Î±2-adrenoceptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus in the control of body fluid homeostasis. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2014, 47, 11-18.	0.7	7
58	Role of the lateral parabrachial nucleus in the control of sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2014, 306, R201-R210.	0.9	53
59	Leptin into the ventrolateral medulla facilitates chemorespiratory response in leptinâ€deficient (ob/ob) mice. Acta Physiologica, 2014, 211, 240-248.	1.8	48
60	Differential modulation of sympathetic and respiratory activities by cholinergic mechanisms in the nucleus of the solitary tract in rats. Experimental Physiology, 2014, 99, 743-758.	0.9	22
61	Angiotensinergic and cholinergic receptors of the subfornical organ mediate sodium intake induced by GABAergic activation of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience, 2014, 262, 1-8.	1.1	13
62	Control of breathing and blood pressure by parafacial neurons in conscious rats. Experimental Physiology, 2013, 98, 304-315.	0.9	19
63	Baclofen into the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces hypertonic sodium chloride intake during cell dehydration. Behavioral and Brain Functions, 2013, 9, 17.	1.4	1
64	Would right atrial stretch inhibit sodium intake following GABAA receptor activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus?. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 553, 121-125.	1.0	1
65	Involvement of central cholinergic mechanisms on sodium intake induced by gabaergic activation of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 534, 188-192.	1.0	9
66	Activation of central Î±2-adrenoceptors mediates salivary gland vasoconstriction. Archives of Oral Biology, 2013, 58, 167-173.	0.8	5
67	Is carotid body input the only critical mechanism involved in hypertension in spontaneously hypertensive rat?. Journal of Physiology, 2013, 591, 745-746.	1.3	0
68	Facilitation of sodium intake by combining noradrenaline into the lateral parabrachial nucleus with prazosin peripherally. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2013, 111, 111-119.	1.3	1
69	Cardiovascular responses to injections of angiotensin II or carbachol into the rostral ventrolateral medulla in rats with AV3V lesions. Neuroscience Letters, 2013, 556, 32-36.	1.0	2
70	Commissural nucleus of the solitary tract regulates the antihypertensive effects elicited by moxonidine. Neuroscience, 2013, 250, 80-91.	1.1	15
71	Lesion of the commissural nucleus of the solitary tract/A2 noradrenergic neurons facilitates the activation of angiotensinergic mechanisms in response to hemorrhage. Neuroscience, 2013, 254, 196-204.	1.1	3
72	Hindbrain mineralocorticoid mechanisms on sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 304, R252-R259.	0.9	27

#	Article	IF	Citations
73	Inhibitory mechanism of the nucleus of the solitary tract involved in the control of cardiovascular, dipsogenic, hormonal, and renal responses to hyperosmolality. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2013, 304, R531-R542.	0.9	26
74	Effects of leptin in the retrotrapezoid nucleus (RTN) on CO2â€sensitivity and respiration.. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 1137.12.	0.2	2
75	Moxonidine into the lateral parabrachial nucleus reduces renal and hormonal responses to cell dehydration. Neuroscience, 2012, 208, 69-78.	1.1	9
76	Higher salt preference in heart failure patients. Appetite, 2012, 58, 418-423.	1.8	20
77	Commissural NTS lesions enhance the pressor response to central cholinergic and adrenergic activation. Neuroscience Letters, 2012, 521, 31-36.	1.0	3
78	Central mechanisms activated by leptin to modify hypercapniaâ€induced ventilatory responses. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.16.	0.2	0
79	Control of sympathetic and phrenic nerve activity by cholinergic mechanisms in the nucleus of the solitary tract (NTS). FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.11.	0.2	0
80	PERIPHERAL PRAZOSIN COMBINED WITH NORADRENALINE INTO THE LATERAL PARABRACHIAL NUCLEUS FACILITATES CHOLINERGICâ€INDUCED SODIUM APPETITE. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1103.18.	0.2	0
81	Blockade of P2X purinergic receptors of the lateral parabrachial nucleus reduces hypoxiaâ€induced tachypnea. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 702.8.	0.2	0
82	Central cholinergic or angiotensinergic activation facilitates the pressor responses to glutamate injected into the RVLM. FASEB Journal, 2012, 26, 1091.73.	0.2	0
83	Lipopolysaccharide reduces sodium intake and sodium excretion in dehydrated rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 102, 164-169.	1.0	7
84	Natriorexigenic effect of baclofen is reduced by AT1 receptor blockade in the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research Bulletin, 2011, 86, 348-354.	1.4	3
85	Central mechanisms involved in pilocarpine-induced pressor response. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2011, 164, 34-42.	1.4	4
86	Inhibition of the caudal pressor area reduces cardiorespiratory chemoreflex responses. Neuroscience, 2011, 177, 84-92.	1.1	2
87	Baclofen into the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces hypertonic sodium chloride and sucrose intake in rats. Neuroscience, 2011, 183, 160-170.	1.1	22
88	Importance of central AT1 receptors for sodium intake induced by GABAergic activation of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Neuroscience, 2011, 196, 147-152.	1.1	13
89	Chemosensory control by commissural nucleus of the solitary tract in rats. Respiratory Physiology and Neurobiology, 2011, 179, 227-234.	0.7	21
90	Mineral intake independent from gastric irritation or pica by cell-dehydrated rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 104, 659-665.	1.0	7

#	Article	IF	Citations
91	Changes in taste reactivity to intra-oral hypertonic NaCl after lateral parabrachial injections of an Î±2-adrenergic receptor agonist. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 104, 702-708.	1.0	22
92	Purinergic mechanisms of lateral parabrachial nucleus facilitate sodium depletion-induced NaCl intake. Brain Research, 2011, 1372, 49-58.	1.1	13
93	Hypothalamic disconnection caudal to paraventricular nucleus affects cardiovascular and drinking responses to central angiotensin II and carbachol. Brain Research, 2011, 1388, 100-108.	1.1	5
94	AT1 receptor blockade in the lateral parabrachial nucleus reduces the effects of muscimol on sodium intake. Brain Research, 2011, 1403, 28-36.	1.1	11
95	Ventrolateral medulla mechanisms involved in cardiorespiratory responses to central chemoreceptor activation in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 300, R501-R510.	0.9	44
96	Inhibition of sodium appetite by lipopolysaccharide: involvement of Î±2-adrenoceptors. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 301, R185-R192.	0.9	9
97	Purinergic receptors of the nucleus of the solitary tract are involved in the ventilatory response to hypoxia. FASEB Journal, 2011, 25, 1076.8.	0.2	0
98	Importance of angiotensinergic mechanisms for the pressor response to l-glutamate into the rostral ventrolateral medulla. Brain Research, 2010, 1322, 72-80.	1.1	14
99	Lesions in the central amygdala impair sodium intake induced by the blockade of the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research, 2010, 1332, 57-64.	1.1	24
100	Water deprivation-induced sodium appetite and differential expression of encephalic c-Fos immunoreactivity in the spontaneously hypertensive rat. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R1298-R1309.	0.9	20
101	FURO/CAP: A protocol for sodium intake sensitization. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 99, 472-481.	1.0	28
102	Water deprivation-induced sodium appetite. Physiology and Behavior, 2010, 100, 535-544.	1.0	39
103	Lateral parabrachial nucleus and central amygdala in the control of sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2010, 165, 633-641.	1.1	35
104	Inhibition of central angiotensin II-induced pressor responses by hydrogen peroxide. Neuroscience, 2010, 171, 524-530.	1.1	13
105	Effects of bilateral inhibition of retrotrapezoid nucleus on breathing in conscious rats. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1026.9.	0.2	0
106	Central mineralocorticoid receptor blockade reduces sodium appetite in rats: new evidence for an old effect. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1025.13.	0.2	0
107	Role of central angiotensinergic mechanisms on the facilitation of the recovery of hemorrhageâ€induced hypotension by noradrenergic A2â€lesions. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 794.8.	0.2	1
108	Salt intake sensitization and hypothalamic expression of genes related to the reninâ€angiotensin system. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1025.5.	0.2	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
109	Antidipsogenic effects of central adenosine-5'-triphosphate. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2009, 42, 105-113.	0.7	2
110	Cardiovascular responses to hydrogen peroxide into the nucleus tractus solitarius. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 297, R462-R469.	0.9	35
111	Antihypertensive effects of central ablations in spontaneously hypertensive rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R1797-R1806.	0.9	31
112	Role of the medial septal area on pilocarpine-induced salivary secretion and water intake. Brain Research, 2009, 1298, 145-152.	1.1	5
113	Non-NMDA receptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus modulate sodium appetite. Brain Research, 2009, 1301, 44-51.	1.1	26
114	Damage to the central amygdala produces differential encephalic c-fos expression in the water deprivationâ€“partial rehydration protocol. Brain Research, 2009, 1304, 80-89.	1.1	2
115	Involvement of central Î±1-adrenoceptors on renal responses to central moxonidine and Î±-methylnoradrenaline. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2009, 607, 60-67.	1.7	5
116	Involvement of the intermediate nucleus of the lateral septal area on angiotensin II-induced dipsogenic and pressor responses. Regulatory Peptides, 2009, 157, 14-18.	1.9	2
117	Activation of Î±2-adrenoceptors in the lateral hypothalamus reduces pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2009, 450, 225-228.	1.0	12
118	Adrenergic mechanisms of the KÃ¶lliker-Fuse/A7 area on the control of water and sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2009, 164, 370-379.	1.1	26
119	Mechanisms of the ventrolateral medulla on the control of sympathetic activity by central chemoreflex in rats. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 1009.3.	0.2	0
120	Inhibition of the commissural nucleus of the solitary tract inhibits peripheral but not central chemoreflex in rats. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 621.19.	0.2	0
121	Central muscarinic receptor subtypes involved in pilocarpineâ€induced salivation, hypertension and water intake. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2008, 155, 1256-1263.	2.7	21
122	Right atrial stretch alters foreâ€and hindâ€brain expression of câ€fos and inhibits the rapid onset of salt appetite. Journal of Physiology, 2008, 586, 3719-3729.	1.3	18
123	Serotonergic receptor blockade in the lateral parabrachial nucleus: Different effects on hypertonic and isotonic NaCl intake. Brain Research, 2008, 1187, 137-145.	1.1	12
124	Sodium intake by hyperosmotic rats treated with a GABAA receptor agonist into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Brain Research, 2008, 1190, 86-93.	1.1	9
125	Central angiotensin II induces sodium bicarbonate intake in the rat. Appetite, 2008, 51, 82-89.	1.8	5
126	Opioid activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces hypertonic sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2008, 155, 350-358.	1.1	33

#	Article	IF	Citations
127	Activation of the serotonergic 5-HT1A receptor in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus inhibits water intake and increases urinary excretion in water-deprived rats. Regulatory Peptides, 2008, 150, 14-20.	1.9	11
128	A2 noradrenergic neurons inhibit osmoreceptorâ€induced pressor responses.. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, .	0.2	1
129	Pressor responses produced by peripheral osmoreceptor activation in commissural nucleus of the solitary tractâ€lesioned rats.. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 738.2.	0.2	0
130	Serotonergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus in renal and hormonal responses to isotonic blood volume expansion. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R1190-R1197.	0.9	18
131	5-HT2 and 5-HT3 receptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus mediate opposite effects on sodium intake. Neuroscience, 2007, 146, 1453-1461.	1.1	14
132	Enhancement of meal-associated hypertonic NaCl intake by moxonidine into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 183, 156-160.	1.2	9
133	GABAergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus on sodium appetite. Brain Research Bulletin, 2007, 73, 238-247.	1.4	25
134	Lesions of the commissural subnucleus of the nucleus of the solitary tract increase isoproterenol-induced water intake. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2007, 40, 1121-1127.	0.7	11
135	Central cholinergic blockade reduces the pressor response to l-glutamate into the rostral ventrolateral medullary pressor area. Brain Research, 2007, 1155, 100-107.	1.1	11
136	Commissural nucleus of the solitary tract is important for cardiovascular responses to caudal pressor area activation. Brain Research, 2007, 1161, 32-37.	1.1	6
137	Involvement of central Î±1- and Î±2-adrenoceptors on cardiovascular responses to moxonidine. European Journal of Pharmacology, 2007, 563, 164-171.	1.7	9
138	Vasopressinâ€dependent pressor responses induced by hypertonic saline load in rats with commissural NTS lesions. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A514.	0.2	3
139	Water deprivation and the double- depletion hypothesis: common neural mechanisms underlie thirst and salt appetite. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2007, 40, 707-712.	0.7	23
140	Cardiovascular effects evoked by central moxonidine in renovascular hypertensive (RH) rats.. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A513.	0.2	0
141	Sodium intake and changes in câ€fos expression in forebrain and hindbrain areas induced by baclofen into the lateral parabrachial nucleus. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A509.	0.2	0
142	Interaction between serotoninergic and opioidergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus in the control of NaCl intake. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A510.	0.2	0
143	EFFECTS OF ELECTROLYTIC LESIONS OR CHOLINERGIC BLOCKADE OF THE MEDIAL SEPTAL AREA ON THE SALIVARY SECRETION AND WATER INTAKE INDUCED BY PERIPHERAL PILOCARPINE. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A510.	0.2	0
144	Cardiovascular responses produced by central injection of hydrogen peroxide in conscious rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2006, 71, 37-44.	1.4	26

#	Article	IF	Citations
145	Alpha2-adrenergic activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces NaCl intake under conditions of systemic hyperosmolarity. Neuroscience, 2006, 142, 21-28.	1.1	27
146	IMPORTÃ‚NCIA DA REGIÃƒO ANTEROVENTRAL DO TERCEIRO VENTRÃCULO (AV3V) NO CONTROLE CARDIOVASCULAR E DO EQUILÃBRIO HIDROELETROLÃTICO. Medicina, 2006, 39, 21.	0.0	0
147	Antihypertensive Responses Elicited by Central Moxonidine in Rats: Possible Role of Nitric Oxide. Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology, 2006, 47, 780-787.	0.8	8
148	Damage of the medial preoptic area impairs peripheral pilocarpine-induced salivary secretion. Brain Research, 2006, 1085, 144-148.	1.1	10
149	AV3V lesions reduce the pressor response to l-glutamate into the RVLM. Brain Research, 2006, 1086, 160-167.	1.1	10
150	Lesions of the commissural nucleus of the solitary tract abolish the pressor response produced by CVLM deactivation.. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A365.	0.2	0
151	Cardiovascular effects evoked by central moxonidine in Lâ€NAME hypertension model.. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A1205.	0.2	0
152	Activation of serotonergic 5-HT1A receptors in the lateral parabrachial nucleus increases NaCl intake. Brain Research, 2005, 1066, 1-9.	1.1	22
153	Effects of AV3V lesion on pilocarpine-induced pressor response and salivary gland vasodilation. Brain Research, 2005, 1055, 111-121.	1.1	17
154	The bradycardic and hypotensive responses to serotonin are reduced by activation of GABA A receptors in the nucleus tractus solitarius of awake rats. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2005, 38, 1123-1131.	0.7	3
155	Role of pressor mechanisms from the NTS and CVLM in control of arterial pressure. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 289, R1416-R1425.	0.9	19
156	Potassium intake during cell dehydration. Physiology and Behavior, 2005, 85, 99-106.	1.0	9
157	GABAA receptor activation in the lateral parabrachial nucleus induces water and hypertonic NaCl intake. Neuroscience, 2005, 134, 725-735.	1.1	53
158	Central blockade of nitric oxide synthesis reduces moxonidine-induced hypotension. British Journal of Pharmacology, 2004, 142, 765-771.	2.7	20
159	Cardiovascular responses to microinjection of l-glutamate into the NTS in AV3V-lesioned rats. Brain Research, 2004, 1025, 106-112.	1.1	11
160	Serotonergic mechanism of the lateral parabrachial nucleus and relaxin-induced sodium intake. Brain Research, 2004, 1030, 74-80.	1.1	11
161	Activation of Î±2-adrenergic receptors into the lateral parabrachial nucleus enhances NaCl intake in rats. Neuroscience, 2004, 129, 25-34.	1.1	47
162	CENTRAL HYPOTENSIVE ACTIONS OF MOXONIDINE REQUIRES NITRIC OXIDE RELEASE. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, S170.	0.3	0

#	Article	IF	Citations
163	ENHANCED HYPOTENSIVE EFFECTS OF MOXONIDINE IN DOCA/SALT HYPERTENSIVE RATS. Journal of Hypertension, 2004, 22, S19.	0.3	0
164	Involvement of Forebrain Imidazoline and a2-Adrenergic Receptors in the Antidipsogenic Response to Moxonidine. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 1009, 262-264.	1.8	7
165	Effect of the gadolinium ion on body fluid regulation. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2003, 76, 275-283.	1.3	1
166	Moxonidine and central Î±2 adrenergic receptors in sodium intake. Brain Research, 2003, 993, 177-182.	1.1	10
167	Central moxonidine on salivary gland blood flow and cardiovascular responses to pilocarpine. Brain Research, 2003, 987, 155-163.	1.1	16
168	Brain serotonin blockade and paradoxical salt intake in rats. Neuroscience, 2003, 121, 1055-1061.	1.1	35
169	Central Î±2 adrenergic receptors and cholinergic-induced salivation in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2003, 59, 383-386.	1.4	14
170	Recovery of High Blood Pressure After Chronic Lesions of the Commissural NTS in SHR. Hypertension, 2003, 42, 713-718.	1.3	16
171	Central Muscarinic Receptors Signal Pilocarpine-induced Salivation. Journal of Dental Research, 2003, 82, 993-997.	2.5	46
172	Water deprivation-induced sodium appetite: humoral and cardiovascular mediators and immediate early genes. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 282, R552-R559.	0.9	62
173	Ingestion of hypertonic NaCl vs. palatable drinks by sodium-depleted rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 75, 443-448.	1.0	11
174	Isotonic NaCl intake by cell-dehydrated rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2002, 76, 501-505.	1.0	21
175	Lesions of the lateral hypothalamus impair pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 2002, 58, 455-459.	1.4	25
176	Serotonergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus and cholinergic-induced sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 282, R837-R841.	0.9	31
177	Dissociation between the circulating renin-angiotensin system and angiotensin II receptors in central losartan-induced hypertension. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2002, 35, 1069-1074.	0.7	4
178	Episodes of water deprivation enhance daily hypertonic NaCl intake in rats. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2002, 35, 465-468.	0.7	9
179	Inhibition of pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats by central noradrenaline. Archives of Oral Biology, 2002, 47, 429-434.	0.8	19
180	Interaction between brain L-type calcium channels and Î±2-adrenoceptors in the inhibition of sodium appetite. Brain Research, 2002, 931, 1-4.	1.1	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
181	Central serotonergic and adrenergic/imidazoline inhibitory mechanisms on sodium and water intake. Brain Research, 2002, 956, 103-109.	1.1	22
182	Moxonidine reduces pilocarpine-induced salivation in rats. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2001, 91, 32-36.	1.4	10
183	Effects of central imidazolinergic and alpha2-adrenergic activation on water intake. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 2001, 34, 1185-1190.	0.7	13
184	Interaction of serotonin and cholecystokinin in the lateral parabrachial nucleus to control sodium intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 280, R1301-R1307.	0.9	28
185	Brain Versus Peripheral Angiotensin Ii Receptors In Hypovolaemia: Behavioural And Cardiovascular Implications. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2000, 27, 437-442.	0.9	15
186	Serotonergic mechanisms of the lateral parabrachial nucleus on DOCA-induced sodium intake. Brain Research, 2000, 880, 131-138.	1.1	40
187	Hindbrain serotonin and the rapid induction of sodium appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R126-R131.	0.9	38
188	Enhanced pressor response to carotid occlusion in commNTS-lesioned rats: possible efferent mechanisms. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 278, R1258-R1266.	0.9	6
189	Commissural NTS Lesions and Cardiovascular Responses in Aortic Baroreceptorâ€“Denervated Rats. Hypertension, 1999, 34, 739-743.	1.3	20
190	Noradrenaline and mixed Î±2-adrenoceptor/imidazoline-receptor ligands: effects on sodium intake. Brain Research, 1999, 839, 227-234.	1.1	23
191	Central moxonidine on water and NaCl intake. Brain Research Bulletin, 1999, 49, 273-279.	1.4	16
192	Sympathetic mediation of salivation induced by intracerebroventricular pilocarpine in rats. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1999, 76, 9-14.	1.9	14
193	Salt appetite: interaction of forebrain angiotensinergic and hindbrain serotonergic mechanisms. Brain Research, 1998, 801, 29-35.	1.1	60
194	Lateral parabrachial nucleus serotonergic mechanisms and salt appetite induced by sodium depletion. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 274, R555-R560.	0.9	43
195	Cholecystokinin actions in the parabrachial nucleus: effects on thirst and salt appetite. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1998, 275, R1431-R1437.	0.9	31
196	Bombesin Affects the Central Nervous System to Produce Sodium Intake Inhibition in Rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1997, 63, 15-23.	1.0	5
197	Ventromedial Hypothalamus Lesions Increase the Dipsogenic Responses and Reduce the Pressor Responses to Median Preoptic Area Activation. Physiology and Behavior, 1997, 62, 311-316.	1.0	4
198	Effect of ibotenate lesions of the ventromedial hypothalamus on the water and salt intake induced by activation of the median preoptic nucleus in sodium-depleted rats. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1997, 66, 19-25.	1.9	6

#	Article	IF	Citations
199	Idazoxan and the effect of intracerebroventricular oxytocin or vasopressin on sodium intake of sodium-depleted rats. Regulatory Peptides, 1997, 69, 137-142.	1.9	13
200	Receptor-Mediated Effects of Clonidine on Need-Induced 3% NaCl and Water Intake. Brain Research Bulletin, 1997, 42, 205-209.	1.4	18
201	Multifactorial control of water and saline intake: role of <FONT FACE=Symbol>a2-adrenoceptors. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1997, 30, 497-502.	0.7	17
202	Functional evidence that the central renin-angiotensin system plays a role in the pressor response induced by central injection of carbachol. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1997, 30, 493-496.	0.7	6
203	Effect of rilmenidine injection into the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus on the water intake induced by application of angiotensin II to the subfornical organ. Journal of Physiology (Paris), 1997, 91, 97-98.	2.1	3
204	Central Î±-Adrenergic Agonists and Need-Induced 3% NaCl and Water Intake. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1997, 57, 137-143.	1.3	15
205	Effects of central Î±-adrenergic agonists on hormone-induced 3% NaCl and water intake. Neuroscience Letters, 1996, 214, 155-158.	1.0	20
206	Effects of intracerebroventricular injections of losartan or PD123319 on arterial pressure and heart rate of sodium replete and sodium deplete rats. Regulatory Peptides, 1996, 66, 31-35.	1.9	12
207	Lateral parabrachial nucleus and serotonergic mechanisms in the control of salt appetite in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1996, 270, R162-R168.	0.9	71
208	Commissural NTS contributes to pressor responses to glutamate injected into the medial NTS of awake rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1996, 270, R1220-R1225.	0.9	44
209	Forebrain angiotensin type 1 receptors and parabrachial serotonin in the control of NaCl and water intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1996, 271, R1470-R1476.	0.9	32
210	Role of the Î±1-, and Î±2- and Î²-adrenoceptors of the median preoptic area on the water intake, renal excretion, and arterial pressure induced by ANG II. Brain Research, 1996, 717, 38-43.	1.1	23
211	Commissural nucleus of the solitary tract lesions reduce food intake and body weight gain in rats. Brain Research, 1996, 740, 102-108.	1.1	17
212	Effects of lidocaine injections into the lateral parabrachial nucleus on dipsogenic and pressor responses to central angiotensin II in rats. Brain Research, 1995, 695, 250-252.	1.1	18
213	Lateral parabrachial serotonergic mechanisms: angiotensin-induced pressor and drinking responses. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1995, 269, R1044-R1049.	0.9	33
214	Effect of lateral hypothalamus lesions on the water and salt intake, and sodium and urine excretion induced by activation of the median preoptic nucleus in conscious rats. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1995, 53, 195-204.	1.9	37
215	Role of alpha1 and alpha2-adrenoceptors of the lateral hypothalamic area on urinary excretion caused by centrally administered angiotensin II. Neuroscience Letters, 1995, 194, 169-172.	1.0	0
216	Novel evidence that beta adrenoceptors of the medial septal area regulate blood pressure and electrolyte balance. Life Sciences, 1995, 57, 1605-1611.	2.0	5

#	Article	IF	Citations
217	Role of cholinergic and adrenergic pathways of the medial septal area in the water intake and pressor response to central angiotensin II and carbachol in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 1995, 37, 463-466.	1.4	17
218	Role of adrenergic pathways of the medial preoptic area in ANGII-induced water intake and renal excretion in rats. Brain Research, 1994, 636, 81-86.	1.1	16
219	Synergist interaction between angiotensin II and DOCA on sodium and water balance in rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1994, 55, 423-427.	1.0	6
220	Role of the adrenergic pathways of the lateral hypothalamus on water intake and pressor response induced by the cholinergic activation of the medial septal area in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1994, 167, 153-155.	1.0	9
221	Role of the medial septal area on the cardiovascular, fluid and electrolytic responses to angiotensin ii and cholinergic activation into the subfornical organ in rats. Brain Research Bulletin, 1994, 33, 249-254.	1.4	15
222	Clonidine and phenylephrine injected into the lateral preoptic area reduce water intake in dehydrated rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1993, 46, 39-43.	1.3	16
223	The effects of forebrain multiple lesions on the pressor response induced by bilateral carotid occlusion in conscious rats. Brain Research, 1993, 612, 243-246.	1.1	6
224	Involvement of the Central Nervous System in the Salivary Secretion Induced by Pilocarpine in Rats. Journal of Dental Research, 1993, 72, 1481-1484.	2.5	52
225	The medial septal area is important for the dipsogenesis induced by carbachol and angiotensin II injected into the subfornical organ. Appetite, 1992, 19, 171.	1.8	0
226	Recovery of water intake induced by carbachol injection into the lateral hypothalamus of rats with lesion of the anteroventral wall of the third ventricle (AV3V). Appetite, 1992, 19, 189.	1.8	0
227	AV3V lesion reduces the pressor, dipsogenic, and natriuretic responses to ventromedial hypothalamus activation. Brain Research Bulletin, 1992, 28, 909-914.	1.4	18
228	Opiate activation suppresses the drinking, pressor and natriuretic responses induced by cholinergic stimulation of the medial septal area. Brain Research Bulletin, 1992, 28, 155-160.	1.4	9
229	Effect of furosemide treatment on the central and peripheral pressor responses to cholinergic and adrenergic agonists, angiotensin II, hypertonic solution and vasopressin. Neuroscience Letters, 1992, 143, 255-258.	1.0	5
230	Cardiovascular effects of central clonidine in conscious rats after hypothalamic lesions. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1992, 40, 49-56.	1.9	8
231	Effect of AV3V lesion on the cardiovascular, fluid, and electrolytic changes induced by activation of the lateral preoptic area. Physiology and Behavior, 1992, 52, 173-177.	1.0	17
232	AV3V lesion suppresses the pressor, dipsogenic and natriuretic responses to cholinergic activation of the septal area in rats. Brain Research, 1992, 572, 172-175.	1.1	23
233	Lesion of the anteroventral third ventricle region impairs the recovery of arterial pressure induced by hypertonic saline in rats submitted to hemorrhagic shock. Brain Research, 1992, 587, 109-114.	1.1	15
234	AV3V lesion impairs responses induced by cholinergic activation of SFO in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1992, 263, R1277-R1283.	0.9	11

#	Article	IF	Citations
235	Role of cholinergic and adrenergic pathways of the medial septal area in the control of water intake and renal excretion in rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 42, 1-8.	1.3	18
236	Pressor, dipsogenic, natriuretic and kaliuretic responses to central carbachol in rats with lesion of the medial septal area. Neuroscience Letters, 1991, 132, 195-198.	1.0	9
237	Role of theÎ±1-andÎ±2-adrenoceptors of the lateral hypothalamus in the dipsogenic response to central angiotensin II in rats. Brain Research, 1991, 560, 291-296.	1.1	35
238	Hypothalamic lesions increase saline ingestion induced by injection of angiotensin II into AV3V in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1991, 261, R647-R651.	0.9	4
239	The effect of analogues of angiotensin II on drinking and cardiovascular responses to central angiotensin II in the rat.. Journal of Physiology, 1991, 443, 513-518.	1.3	1
240	Lesions of the hypothalamus and pituitary inhibit volume-expansion-induced release of atrial natriuretic peptide.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1991, 88, 2956-2960.	3.3	71
241	Role of central Î±1- and Î±2-adrenoceptors on the dipsogenic and cardiovascular effect of angiotensin II. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1990, 36, 893-896.	1.3	18
242	The anteroventral third ventricle (AV3V) region is essential for pressor, dipsogenic and natriuretic responses to central carbachol. Neuroscience Letters, 1990, 113, 339-344.	1.0	46
243	Morphological, morphometric and stereological study of submandibular glands in rats with lesion of the anteroventrai region of the third ventricle (AV3V). Experimental Pathology, 1990, 38, 177-187.	0.5	13
244	Interaction between cholinergic and adrenergic pathways of the hypothalamic ventromedial nucleus on cardiovascular regulation. Journal of the Autonomic Nervous System, 1990, 30, 239-246.	1.9	10
245	Lesion of the anteroventral third ventricle region abolishes the beneficial effects of hypertonic saline on hemorrhagic shock in rats. Brain Research, 1990, 530, 342-344.	1.1	11
246	Clonidine and phenylephrine injected into the lateral hypothalamus inhibits water intake in rats. Brain Research, 1990, 522, 125-130.	1.1	39
247	Carbachol injection into the medial preoptic area induces natriuresis, kaliuresis and antidiuresis in rats. Neuroscience Letters, 1989, 105, 333-339.	1.0	10
248	Role of the hypothalamus in the control of atrial natriuretic peptide release.. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 1989, 86, 9621-9625.	3.3	52
249	Tachycardia during the onset of one-kidney, one-clip renal hypertension: role of the renin-angiotensin system and AV3V tissue. Brain Research, 1988, 446, 295-302.	1.1	23
250	Influence of the anteroventral third ventricle region and sinoaortic denervation on the pressor response to carotid occlusion.. Hypertension, 1988, 11, I178-81.	1.3	7
251	Effects of intracerebroventricular infusion of angiotensin II and related peptides on water and sodium ingestion and excretion. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1988, 21, 615-9.	0.7	1
252	Interaction between cholinergic and adrenergic synapses of the rat subfornical organ and the thirst-inducing effect of angiotensin II. Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological Research, 1985, 18, 37-46.	0.7	2

#	Article	IF	Citations
253	Effect of cholinergic and adrenergic stimulation of the subfornical organ on water intake. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1984, 20, 301-306.	1.3	27
254	Interaction between areas of the central nervous system in the control of water intake and arterial pressure in rats.. Journal of Physiology, 1984, 350, 1-8.	1.3	18