

# Kathleen M Kantak

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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92  
papers

2,785  
citations

159358

30  
h-index

197535

49  
g-index

94  
all docs

94  
docs citations

94  
times ranked

2160  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Role of preexisting inhibitory control deficits vs. drug use history in mediating insensitivity to aversive consequences in a rat model of polysubstance use. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2022, 239, 2377-2394.	1.5	3
2	Rodent models of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: An updated framework for model validation and therapeutic drug discovery. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2022, 216, 173378.	1.3	14
3	Integrating data science into the translational science research spectrum: A substance use disorder case study. <i>Journal of Clinical and Translational Science</i> , 2021, 5, e29.	0.3	5
4	Aging-induced microbleeds of the mouse thalamus compared to sensorimotor and memory defects. <i>Neurobiology of Aging</i> , 2021, 100, 39-47.	1.5	4
5	Spontaneously Hypertensive Rat substrains show differences in model traits for addiction risk and cocaine self-administration: Implications for a novel rat reduced complexity cross. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021, 411, 113406.	1.2	7
6	Predicting substance use disorder using long-term attention deficit hyperactivity disorder medication records in Truven. <i>Health Informatics Journal</i> , 2020, 26, 787-802.	1.1	8
7	Sex differences in the effects of a combined behavioral and pharmacological treatment strategy for cocaine relapse prevention in an animal model of cue exposure therapy. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2020, 395, 112839.	1.2	1
8	Adolescent-onset vs. adult-onset cocaine use: Impact on cognitive functioning in animal models and opportunities for translation. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2020, 196, 172994.	1.3	13
9	Facilitative effects of environmental enrichment for cocaine relapse prevention are dependent on extinction training context and involve increased TrkB signaling in dorsal hippocampus and ventromedial prefrontal cortex. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2020, 386, 112596.	1.2	5
10	Facilitating Complex Trait Analysis via Reduced Complexity Crosses. <i>Trends in Genetics</i> , 2020, 36, 549-562.	2.9	35
11	Cocaine reward and memory after chemogenetic inhibition of distinct serotonin neuron subtypes in mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 2633-2648.	1.5	4
12	Predicting Substance Use Disorder in ADHD Patients using Long-Short Term Memory Model. , 2018, 2018, 49-50.		3
13	Environmental enrichment facilitates cocaine cue extinction, deters reacquisition of cocaine self-administration and alters AMPAR GluA1 expression and phosphorylation. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2017, 22, 152-162.	1.4	17
14	Blockade of $\beta$ -adrenergic receptors in prelimbic cortex: impact on cocaine self-administration in adult spontaneously hypertensive rats following adolescent atomoxetine treatment. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2017, 234, 2897-2909.	1.5	4
15	Necessity for research directed at stimulant type and treatment-onset age to access the impact of medication on drug abuse vulnerability in teenagers with ADHD. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2016, 145, 24-26.	1.3	5
16	Adolescent d-amphetamine treatment in a rodent model of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: impact on cocaine abuse vulnerability in adulthood. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2016, 233, 3891-3903.	1.5	16
17	Adolescent d-amphetamine treatment in a rodent model of ADHD: Pro-cognitive effects in adolescence without an impact on cocaine cue reactivity in adulthood. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 297, 165-179.	1.2	20
18	Closing Thoughts for Cognitive Enhancement. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 228, 451-459.	0.9	0

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19	Methylphenidate treatment beyond adolescence maintains increased cocaine self-administration in the spontaneously hypertensive rat model of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2015, 131, 51-56.	1.3	19
20	Effect of methylphenidate treatment during adolescence on norepinephrine transporter function in orbitofrontal cortex in a rat model of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2015, 252, 55-63.	1.3	14
21	Preface to cognitive enhancement. <i>Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology</i> , 2015, 228, v.	0.9	0
22	Cocaine-seeking behavior in a genetic model of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder following adolescent methylphenidate or atomoxetine treatments. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2014, 140, 25-32.	1.6	36
23	Performance on a strategy set shifting task in rats following adult or adolescent cocaine exposure. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 231, 4489-4501.	1.5	19
24	Effects of dopamine D1 receptor blockade in the prelimbic prefrontal cortex or lateral dorsal striatum on frontostriatal function in Wistar and Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 268, 229-238.	1.2	10
25	Performance on a strategy set shifting task during adolescence in a genetic model of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Methylphenidate vs. atomoxetine treatments. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 244, 38-47.	1.2	31
26	Adolescent Atomoxetine Treatment in a Rodent Model of ADHD: Effects on Cocaine Self-Administration and Dopamine Transporters in Frontostriatal Regions. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 38, 2588-2597.	2.8	37
27	Neural regulation of the time course for cocaine cue extinction consolidation in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 37, 269-277.	1.2	13
28	Adolescence methylphenidate treatment in a rodent model of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: Dopamine transporter function and cellular distribution in adulthood. <i>Biochemical Pharmacology</i> , 2013, 86, 309-316.	2.0	32
29	Impact of medial orbital cortex and medial subthalamic nucleus inactivation, individually and together, on the maintenance of cocaine self-administration behavior in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2013, 238, 1-9.	1.2	14
30	Glycine Transporter-1 Inhibition Preceding Extinction Training Inhibits Reacquisition of Cocaine Seeking. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 2837-2845.	2.8	14
31	Effects of D-Cycloserine on Craving to Alcohol Cues in Problem Drinkers: Preliminary Findings. <i>American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse</i> , 2012, 38, 101-107.	1.1	27
32	Changes in expression of c-Fos protein following cocaine-cue extinction learning. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2012, 234, 100-106.	1.2	20
33	Inhibiting glycine transporter-1 facilitates cocaine cue extinction and attenuates reacquisition of cocaine-seeking behavior. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2012, 122, 119-126.	1.6	18
34	Involvement of the dorsal subiculum and rostral basolateral amygdala in cocaine cue extinction learning in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 33, 1299-1307.	1.2	16
35	Pharmacological enhancement of drug cue extinction learning: translational challenges. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2011, 1216, 122-137.	1.8	31
36	Cognitive enhancers for facilitating drug cue extinction: Insights from animal models. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2011, 99, 229-244.	1.3	46

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37	Cognitive enhancers for the treatment of neuropsychiatric disorders: Clinical and preclinical investigations. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2011, 99, 113-115.	1.3	1
38	Methylphenidate Treatment in Adolescent Rats with an Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Phenotype: Cocaine Addiction Vulnerability and Dopamine Transporter Function. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 36, 837-847.	2.8	81
39	Medial temporal lobe functioning and structure in the spontaneously hypertensive rat: Comparison with Wistar-Kyoto normotensive and Wistar-Kyoto hypertensive strains. <i>Hippocampus</i> , 2010, 20, 787-797.	0.9	21
40	Interaction of the rostral basolateral amygdala and prelimbic prefrontal cortex in regulating reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2010, 96, 347-353.	1.3	47
41	Combined pharmacotherapy and cognitive-behavioral therapy for anxiety disorders: Medication effects, glucocorticoids, and attenuated treatment outcomes. <i>Clinical Psychology: Science and Practice</i> , 2010, 17, 91-103.	0.6	69
42	D-cycloserine Deters Reacquisition of Cocaine Self-Administration by Augmenting Extinction Learning. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2010, 35, 357-367.	2.8	81
43	Effects of D-Cycloserine Administration on Weekly Nonemotional Memory Tasks in Healthy Participants. <i>Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics</i> , 2009, 78, 49-54.	4.0	32
44	Effects of self-administered cocaine in adolescent and adult male rats on orbitofrontal cortex-related neurocognitive functioning. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 206, 61-71.	1.5	26
45	The involvement of type IV phosphodiesterases in cocaine-induced sensitization and subsequent pERK expression in the mouse nucleus accumbens. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 206, 177-185.	1.5	26
46	Dissociable effects of cocaine-seeking behavior following D <sub>1</sub> receptor activation and blockade within the caudal and rostral basolateral amygdala in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 29, 1641-1653.	1.2	26
47	Role of the orbitofrontal cortex and dorsal striatum in regulating the dose-related effects of self-administered cocaine. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 201, 128-136.	1.2	19
48	Role of dopamine D1 receptors in the prefrontal dorsal agranular insular cortex in mediating cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 200, 81-91.	1.5	29
49	Hippocampal regulation of contextual cue-induced reinstatement of cocaine-seeking behavior. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2008, 90, 481-491.	1.3	38
50	Stimulant-Associated Cognitive Abnormalities: Mechanisms and Impact on Reward-Related Behavior and Addiction. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2008, 97, 276-280.	1.6	6
51	Advancing the spontaneous hypertensive rat model of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 122, 340-357.	0.6	78
52	Influence of sex, estrous cycle, and drug-onset age on cocaine self-administration in rats ( <i>Rattus</i> ). <i>Journal of Experimental Biology</i> , 2007, 210, 411-421.	1.3	41
53	Ethanol vapor self-administration in adult C57BL/6J male mice. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2007, 86, 123-131.	1.6	4
54	Differential effects of self-administered cocaine in adolescent and adult rats on stimulus-reward learning. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2007, 194, 403-411.	1.5	37

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55	Context-dependent prefrontal cortex regulation of cocaine self-administration and reinstatement behaviors in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2006, 24, 3285-3298.	1.2	96
56	Modification of the Discriminative Stimulus Effects of Cocaine by the Nitric Oxide Synthase Inhibitor L-NAME. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2006, 909, 265-266.	1.8	0
57	Influence of cocaine self-administration on learning related to prefrontal cortex or hippocampus functioning in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 181, 227-236.	1.5	36
58	The Type IV phosphodiesterase inhibitor rolipram interferes with drug-induced conditioned place preference but not immediate early gene induction in mice. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 19, 2561-2568.	1.2	38
59	Effects of persistent cocaine self-administration on amygdala-dependent and dorsal striatum-dependent learning in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 174, 237-45.	1.5	23
60	Hippocampal memory system function and the regulation of cocaine self-administration behavior in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2004, 151, 225-238.	1.2	65
61	Complementary Tasks to Measure Working Memory in Distinct Prefrontal Cortex Subregions in Rats.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 118, 1042-1051.	0.6	42
62	Vaccines Against Drugs of Abuse. <i>Drugs</i> , 2003, 63, 341-352.	4.9	50
63	A Preliminary, Controlled Investigation of Magnesium L-Aspartate Hydrochloride for Illicit Cocaine and Opiate Use in Methadone-Maintained Patients. <i>Journal of Addictive Diseases</i> , 2003, 22, 49-61.	0.8	16
64	Anti-cocaine vaccines: antibody protection against relapse. <i>Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2003, 4, 213-218.	0.9	20
65	Dissociable Effects of Lidocaine Inactivation of the Rostral and Caudal Basolateral Amygdala on the Maintenance and Reinstatement of Cocaine-Seeking Behavior in Rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2002, 22, 1126-1136.	1.7	185
66	Neuronal nitric oxide synthase inhibition decreases cocaine self-administration behavior in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 159, 361-369.	1.5	20
67	Stimulus-response functions of the lateral dorsal striatum and regulation of behavior studied in a cocaine maintenance/cue reinstatement model in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 161, 278-287.	1.5	28
68	Cognitive task performance after lidocaine-induced inactivation of different sites within the basolateral amygdala and dorsal striatum.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 115, 589-601.	0.6	46
69	Time course of changes in cocaine self-administration behavior in rats during immunization with the cocaine vaccine IPC-1010. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 153, 334-340.	1.5	52
70	Effects of nitric oxide synthase inhibitors on the discriminative stimulus effects of cocaine in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 154, 261-273.	1.5	11
71	Cognitive task performance after lidocaine-induced inactivation of different sites within the basolateral amygdala and dorsal striatum. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2001, 115, 589-601.	0.6	26
72	Evaluation of anti-cocaine antibodies and a cocaine vaccine in a rat self-administration model. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 148, 251-262.	1.5	157

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73	Cocaine-opioid interactions in groups of rats trained to discriminate different doses of cocaine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1999, 147, 257-265.	1.5	27
74	Modulation of the Discriminative Stimulus and Rate-Altering Effects of Cocaine by Competitive and Noncompetitive N-Methyl-d-Aspartate Antagonists. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1998, 59, 159-169.	1.3	16
75	Efficacy of a therapeutic cocaine vaccine in rodent models. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 1996, 2, 1129-1132.	15.2	216
76	Acute and multiple injection effects of magnesium of responding maintained by cocaine, extinction from cocaine, glucose + saccharin, and food. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1992, 41, 415-423.	1.3	4
77	Magnesium-maintained self-administration responding in cocaine-trained rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1991, 104, 527-535.	1.5	7
78	Failure of magnesium to maintain self-administration in cocaine-naive rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1990, 36, 9-12.	1.3	4
79	Enhancement of apomorphine and l-amphetamine-induced behaviors by magnesium. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1990, 36, 29-33.	1.3	8
80	Postconditioning effects of magnesium on cocaine conditioned place preference in mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1990, 36, 531-538.	1.3	21
81	Magnesium-induced conditioned place preference in mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1990, 36, 539-545.	1.3	13
82	Magnesium alters the potency of cocaine and haloperidol on mouse aggression. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1989, 99, 181-188.	1.5	14
83	Social, motor, and autonomic signs of morphine withdrawal: differential sensitivities to catecholaminergic drugs in mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1988, 96, 468-476.	1.5	45
84	Effects of serotonin receptor agonists and antagonists on offensive aggression in mice. <i>Aggressive Behavior</i> , 1987, 13, 87-96.	1.5	39
85	Aggression during morphine withdrawal: Effects of method of withdrawal, fighting experience, and social role. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1986, 90, 451-6.	1.5	30
86	Stimulant-like effects of magnesium on aggression in mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1986, 25, 1195-1199.	1.3	20
87	Regional changes in monoamines and metabolites following defensive aggression in the rat. <i>Brain Research Bulletin</i> , 1984, 12, 227-232.	1.4	10
88	Aggression-altering effects of cyclic AMP. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1981, 20, 79-82.	2.0	10
89	Influence of cyclic GMP on rodent aggressive behavior. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1981, 29, 1379-1385.	2.0	3
90	Facilitation of shock-induced fighting following intraventricular 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine and 6-hydroxydopa. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1981, 74, 157-160.	1.5	65

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91	Dietary tryptophan modulation and aggressive behavior in mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1980, 12, 675-679.	1.3	34
92	Effects of dietary supplements and a tryptophan-free diet on aggressive behavior in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1980, 12, 173-179.	1.3	65