

Virginia L Brooks

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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77
papers

1,682
citations

201674

27
h-index

315739

38
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93
all docs

93
docs citations

93
times ranked

1267
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Insulin acts in the arcuate nucleus to increase lumbar sympathetic nerve activity and baroreflex function in rats. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2011, 589, 1643-1662.	2.9	98
2	TRANSLATION OF SALT RETENTION TO CENTRAL ACTIVATION OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN HYPERTENSION. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 2005, 32, 426-432.	1.9	86
3	Neuronal Networks in Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, 300-311.	2.7	54
4	Osmolality: a physiological long-term regulator of lumbar sympathetic nerve activity and arterial pressure. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1999, 276, R1579-R1586.	1.8	52
5	Insulin in the Brain Increases Gain of Baroreflex Control of Heart Rate and Lumbar Sympathetic Nerve Activity. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2008, 51, 514-520.	2.7	49
6	Pregnancy and the endocrine regulation of the baroreceptor reflex. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 299, R439-R451.	1.8	48
7	Deoxycorticosterone Acetate—Salt Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2006, 47, 680-685.	2.7	46
8	AT1 and glutamatergic receptors in paraventricular nucleus support blood pressure during water deprivation. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, R1675-R1682.	1.8	45
9	PREGNANCY ATTENUATES ACTIVITY OF THE BARORECEPTOR REFLEX. <i>Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology</i> , 1995, 22, 152-156.	1.9	44
10	Role of the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus in the Sympathoexcitatory Effects of Leptin. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015, 66, 1034-1041.	2.7	44
11	Baroreflex sensitivity varies during the rat estrous cycle: role of gonadal steroids. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2009, 296, R1419-R1426.	1.8	43
12	Obesity-induced increases in sympathetic nerve activity: Sex matters. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2015, 187, 18-26.	2.8	42
13	Leptin differentially increases sympathetic nerve activity and its baroreflex regulation in female rats: role of oestrogen. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2015, 593, 1633-1647.	2.9	42
14	Acute and chronic increases in osmolality increase excitatory amino acid drive of the rostral ventrolateral medulla in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2004, 287, R1359-R1368.	1.8	38
15	The Interaction of Angiotensin II and Osmolality in the Generation of Sympathetic Tone during Changes in Dietary Salt Intake. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2001, 940, 380-394.	3.8	38
16	Arcuate neuropeptide Y inhibits sympathetic nerve activity via multiple neuropathways. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 2868-2880.	8.2	38
17	Increased osmolality of conscious water-deprived rats supports arterial pressure and sympathetic activity via a brain action. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2005, 288, R1248-R1255.	1.8	37
18	Baroreflex Function in Females: Changes With the Reproductive Cycle and Pregnancy. <i>Gender Medicine</i> , 2012, 9, 61-67.	1.4	37

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19	Excitatory amino acids in rostral ventrolateral medulla support blood pressure during water deprivation in rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2004, 286, H1642-H1648.	3.2	36
20	Central Action of Increased Osmolality to Support Blood Pressure in Deoxycorticosterone Acetateâ€“Salt Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2006, 48, 658-663.	2.7	36
21	Neuropeptide Y acts in the paraventricular nucleus to suppress sympathetic nerve activity and its baroreflex regulation. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2014, 592, 1655-1675.	2.9	33
22	Sodium Intake, Angiotensin II Receptor Blockade, and Baroreflex Function in Conscious Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 1997, 29, 450-457.	2.7	32
23	Leptin Acts in the Forebrain to Differentially Influence Baroreflex Control of Lumbar, Renal, and Splanchnic Sympathetic Nerve Activity and Heart Rate. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2013, 61, 812-819.	2.7	32
24	Insulin resistance and impaired baroreflex gain during pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, R2188-R2195.	1.8	29
25	Chronic Infusion of Angiotensin II Resets Baroreflex Control of Heart Rate by an Arterial Pressureâ€“Independent Mechanism. <i>Hypertension</i> , 1995, 26, 420-424.	2.7	29
26	Tyrosine hydroxylase and norepinephrine transporter in sympathetic ganglia of female rats vary with reproductive state. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2003, 105, 8-15.	2.8	27
27	Alterations in the baroreflex occur late in pregnancy in conscious rabbits. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 1997, 176, 692-694.	1.3	26
28	Impaired Baroreflex Gain During Pregnancy in Conscious Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2011, 57, 283-288.	2.7	26
29	Leptin increases sympathetic nerve activity via induction of its own receptor in the paraventricular nucleus. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	26
30	Insulin increases sympathetic nerve activity in part by suppression of tonic inhibitory neuropeptide Y inputs into the paraventricular nucleus in female rats. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2016, 311, R97-R103.	1.8	25
31	Hypothalamic Paraventricular and Arcuate Nuclei Contribute to Elevated Sympathetic Nerve Activity in Pregnant Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015, 66, 1191-1198.	2.7	23
32	Ganglionic tyrosine hydroxylase and norepinephrine transporter are decreased by increased sodium chloride in vivo and in vitro. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2003, 107, 85-98.	2.8	22
33	Is osmolality a long-term regulator of renal sympathetic nerve activity in conscious water-deprived rats?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2002, 282, R560-R568.	1.8	21
34	Rosiglitazone Improves Insulin Sensitivity and Baroreflex Gain in Rats with Diet-Induced Obesity. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2012, 343, 206-213.	2.5	21
35	Sex differences in the sympathoexcitatory response to insulin in obese rats: role of neuropeptide Y. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2019, 597, 1757-1775.	2.9	21
36	Pregnancy impairs baroreflex control of heart rate in rats: role of insulin sensitivity. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2010, 298, R419-R426.	1.8	19

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37	Diet-induced obesity severely impairs myelinated aortic baroreceptor reflex responses. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2012, 302, H2083-H2091.	3.2	19
38	Obesity: sex and sympathetics. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2020, 11, 10.	4.1	18
39	Resistance to the sympathoexcitatory effects of insulin and leptin in late pregnant rats. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2019, 597, 4087-4100.	2.9	17
40	Role of angiotensin II in altered baroreflex function of conscious rabbits during late pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2001, 184, 476-482.	1.3	16
41	Adaptations in autonomic nervous system regulation in normal and hypertensive pregnancy. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn</i> , 2020, 171, 57-84.	1.8	16
42	Time course of synergistic interaction between DOCA and salt on blood pressure: roles of vasopressin and hepatic osmoreceptors. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2006, 291, R1825-R1834.	1.8	15
43	Upregulation of brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression in nodose ganglia and the lower brainstem of hypertensive rats. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Research</i> , 2013, 91, 220-229.	2.9	15
44	Sites and sources of sympathoexcitation in obese male rats: role of brain insulin. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2020, 318, R634-R648.	1.8	15
45	GABA in the paraventricular nucleus tonically suppresses baroreflex function: alterations during pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2011, 300, R1452-R1458.	1.8	14
46	Central actions of insulin during pregnancy and lactation. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2021, 33, e12946.	2.6	14
47	Does nitric oxide contribute to the basal vasodilation of pregnancy in conscious rabbits?. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2001, 281, R1624-R1632.	1.8	13
48	Pregnancy alters hemodynamic responses to hemorrhage in conscious rabbits. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology</i> , 2003, 284, H1110-H1118.	3.2	13
49	Neuropeptide Y suppresses thermogenic and cardiovascular sympathetic nerve activity via Y1 receptors in the paraventricular nucleus and dorsomedial hypothalamus. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2021, 33, e13006.	2.6	11
50	Pregnancy and acute baroreflex resetting in conscious rabbits. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2002, 283, R429-R440.	1.8	10
51	Regional conductance changes during hemorrhage in pregnant and nonpregnant conscious rabbits. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 1999, 277, R675-R681.	1.8	8
52	Nitric oxide impairs baroreflex gain during acute psychological stress. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, R955-R961.	1.8	7
53	Roles of nitric oxide and angiotensin II in the impaired baroreflex gain of pregnancy. <i>American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology</i> , 2007, 292, R2179-R2187.	1.8	6
54	Arcuate Angiotensin II Increases Arterial Pressure via Coordinated Increases in Sympathetic Nerve Activity and Vasopressin Secretion. <i>ENeuro</i> , 2022, 9, ENEURO.0404-21.2021.	1.9	6

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55	The arcuate nucleus: A site of synergism between Angiotensin II and leptin to increase sympathetic nerve activity and blood pressure in rats. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 2022, 785, 136773.	2.1	5
56	Roles of the subfornical organ and area postrema in arterial pressure increases induced by 48-h water deprivation in normal rats. <i>Physiological Reports</i> , 2014, 2, e00191.	1.7	4
57	Insulin: a sweet deal for human baroreflex function. <i>Journal of Physiology</i> , 2010, 588, 3629-3629.	2.9	3
58	Baroreflex sensitivity varies during the estrus cycle of the rat. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, .	0.5	3
59	Autonomic Control During Pregnancy. , 2012, , 265-268.		2
60	Increases in brain insulin normalize baroreflex gain in conscious, pregnant rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 1228.3.	0.5	2
61	Modulation of the arterial baroreflex by the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus.. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 155-155.	0.5	1
62	Rosiglitazone Improves Insulin Sensitivity and Baroreflex Gain in Rats with Dietâ€­induced Obesity. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, .	0.5	1
63	The hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus is required for insulin's action to increase baroreflex gain of lumbar sympathetic nerve activity. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 1019.15.	0.5	1
64	Changes in gain of baroreflex control of heart rate during delivery and the early post partum period of the rat. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2008, 22, 1228.2.	0.5	0
65	Baroreflex gain and insulin sensitivity change in parallel during gestation in rats. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 609.1.	0.5	0
66	Pregnancy decreases baroreflex gain: role of GABA in the paraventricular nucleus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 792.1.	0.5	0
67	Dietâ€­induced obesity in rats decreases insulin sensitivity and baroreflex gain. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2009, 23, 785.4.	0.5	0
68	Dietâ€­induced obesity differentially affects baroreflexâ€­mediated sympathetic and parasympathetic outflow. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2010, 24, 1049.5.	0.5	0
69	Leptin acts in the forebrain to increase gain of baroreflex control of lumbar sympathetic nerve activity and heart rate. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 891.11.	0.5	0
70	Does PVN Neuropeptide Y contribute to the sympathoexcitatory effect of insulin in the arcuate nucleus?. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 893.9.	0.5	0
71	Neuropeptide Y type 1 receptors are expressed in preâ€­autonomic neurons in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 891.20.	0.5	0
72	Leptin increases lumbar sympathetic nerve activity (LSNA) in part via excitatory amino acid inputs into the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus (PVN). <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.19.	0.5	0

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73	Does endothelial peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (ePPAR γ) protect baroreflex function during obesity?. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 927.11.	0.5	0
74	Leptin increases lumbar sympathetic nerve activity (LSNA) and its baroreflex regulation in female rats: variations with the estrus cycle and pregnancy. FASEB Journal, 2013, 27, 697.17.	0.5	0
75	Leptin Acts in the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus to Increase Sympathetic Nerve Activity: Potential Role of Astroglia. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 839.5.	0.5	0
76	Arcuate Nucleus Angiotensin II Increases Arterial Pressure and Sympathetic Nerve Activity in Part via Inhibition of Neuropeptide Y Projections to the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus. FASEB Journal, 2018, 32, 732.10.	0.5	0
77	Blockade of Neuropeptide Y Y1 Receptors in the Dorsomedial Hypothalamus Increases Sympathetic Nerve Activity via Projections to the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus. FASEB Journal, 2019, 33, 744.6.	0.5	0