

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
g-index

93
all docs

93
docs citations

93
times ranked

1267
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	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
2	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
3	Central actions of insulin during pregnancy and lactation. <i>Journal of Neuroendocrinology</i> , 2021, 33, e12946.	2.6	14
4	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
5	Adaptations in autonomic nervous system regulation in normal and hypertensive pregnancy. <i>Handbook of Clinical Neurology</i> / Edited By P J Vinken and G W Bruyn, 2020, 171, 57-84.	1.8	16
6	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
7	Obesity: sex and sympathetics. <i>Biology of Sex Differences</i> , 2020, 11, 10.	4.1	18
8	Neuronal Networks in Hypertension. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2020, 76, 300-311.	2.7	54
9	Leptin increases sympathetic nerve activity via induction of its own receptor in the paraventricular nucleus. <i>ELife</i> , 2020, 9, .	6.0	26
10	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
11	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
12	Blockade of Neuropeptide Y Y1 Receptors in the Dorsomedial Hypothalamus Increases Sympathetic Nerve Activity via Projections to the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2019, 33, 744.6.	0.5	0
13	Arcuate Nucleus Angiotensin II Increases Arterial Pressure and Sympathetic Nerve Activity in Part via Inhibition of Neuropeptide Y Projections to the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2018, 32, 732.10.	0.5	0
14	Arcuate neuropeptide Y inhibits sympathetic nerve activity via multiple neuropathways. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2017, 127, 2868-2880.	8.2	38
15	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
16	Hypothalamic Paraventricular and Arcuate Nuclei Contribute to Elevated Sympathetic Nerve Activity in Pregnant Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015, 66, 1191-1198.	2.7	23
17	Role of the Paraventricular Nucleus of the Hypothalamus in the Sympathoexcitatory Effects of Leptin. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2015, 66, 1034-1041.	2.7	44
18	Obesity-induced increases in sympathetic nerve activity: Sex matters. <i>Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical</i> , 2015, 187, 18-26.	2.8	42

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19	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
20	Leptin Acts in the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus to Increase Sympathetic Nerve Activity: Potential Role of Astroglia. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2015, 29, 839.5.	0.5	0
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	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
26	Does endothelial peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (ePPAR γ) protect baroreflex function during obesity?. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 927.11.	0.5	0
27	Leptin increases lumbar sympathetic nerve activity (LSNA) and its baroreflex regulation in female rats: variations with the estrus cycle and pregnancy. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2013, 27, 697.17.	0.5	0
28	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
29	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
30	Autonomic Control During Pregnancy. , 2012, , 265-268.		2
31	Baroreflex Function in Females: Changes With the Reproductive Cycle and Pregnancy. <i>Gender Medicine</i> , 2012, 9, 61-67.	1.4	37
32	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
33	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
34	Neuropeptide Y type 1 receptors are expressed in preautonomic neurons in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 891.20.	0.5	0
35	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
36	Impaired Baroreflex Gain During Pregnancy in Conscious Rats. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2011, 57, 283-288.	2.7	26

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37	GABA in the paraventricular nucleus tonically suppresses baroreflex function: alterations during pregnancy. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2011, 300, R1452-R1458.	1.8	14
38	Insulin: a sweet deal for human baroreflex function. Journal of Physiology, 2010, 588, 3629-3629.	2.9	3
39	Pregnancy and the endocrine regulation of the baroreceptor reflex. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 299, R439-R451.	1.8	48
40	Pregnancy impairs baroreflex control of heart rate in rats: role of insulin sensitivity. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 298, R419-R426.	1.8	19
41	Diet-induced obesity differentially affects baroreflex-mediated sympathetic and parasympathetic outflow. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1049.5.	0.5	0
42	Rosiglitazone Improves Insulin Sensitivity and Baroreflex Gain in Rats with Diet-induced Obesity. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, .	0.5	1
43	The hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus is required for insulin's action to increase baroreflex gain of lumbar sympathetic nerve activity. FASEB Journal, 2010, 24, 1019.15.	0.5	1
44	Baroreflex sensitivity varies during the rat estrous cycle: role of gonadal steroids. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2009, 296, R1419-R1426.	1.8	43
45	Baroreflex gain and insulin sensitivity change in parallel during gestation in rats. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 609.1.	0.5	0
46	Pregnancy decreases baroreflex gain: role of GABA in the paraventricular nucleus. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 792.1.	0.5	0
47	Diet-induced obesity in rats decreases insulin sensitivity and baroreflex gain. FASEB Journal, 2009, 23, 785.4.	0.5	0
48	Insulin in the Brain Increases Gain of Baroreflex Control of Heart Rate and Lumbar Sympathetic Nerve Activity. Hypertension, 2008, 51, 514-520.	2.7	49
49	Changes in gain of baroreflex control of heart rate during delivery and the early post partum period of the rat. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 1228.2.	0.5	0
50	Increases in brain insulin normalize baroreflex gain in conscious, pregnant rats. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 1228.3.	0.5	2
51	Baroreflex sensitivity varies during the estrus cycle of the rat. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, .	0.5	3
52	Modulation of the arterial baroreflex by the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus.. FASEB Journal, 2008, 22, 155-155.	0.5	1
53	Roles of nitric oxide and angiotensin II in the impaired baroreflex gain of pregnancy. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R2179-R2187.	1.8	6
54	Nitric oxide impairs baroreflex gain during acute psychological stress. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R955-R961.	1.8	7

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55	Insulin resistance and impaired baroreflex gain during pregnancy. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R2188-R2195.	1.8	29
56	AT1 and glutamatergic receptors in paraventricular nucleus support blood pressure during water deprivation. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 292, R1675-R1682.	1.8	45
57	Deoxycorticosterone Acetate "Salt Rats. Hypertension, 2006, 47, 680-685.	2.7	46
58	Time course of synergistic interaction between DOCA and salt on blood pressure: roles of vasopressin and hepatic osmoreceptors. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2006, 291, R1825-R1834.	1.8	15
59	Central Action of Increased Osmolality to Support Blood Pressure in Deoxycorticosterone Acetate "Salt Rats. Hypertension, 2006, 48, 658-663.	2.7	36
60	TRANSLATION OF SALT RETENTION TO CENTRAL ACTIVATION OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN HYPERTENSION. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 2005, 32, 426-432.	1.9	86
61	Increased osmolality of conscious water-deprived rats supports arterial pressure and sympathetic activity via a brain action. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R1248-R1255.	1.8	37
62	Acute and chronic increases in osmolality increase excitatory amino acid drive of the rostral ventrolateral medulla in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2004, 287, R1359-R1368.	1.8	38
63	Excitatory amino acids in rostral ventrolateral medulla support blood pressure during water deprivation in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2004, 286, H1642-H1648.	3.2	36
64	Tyrosine hydroxylase and norepinephrine transporter in sympathetic ganglia of female rats vary with reproductive state. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2003, 105, 8-15.	2.8	27
65	Ganglionic tyrosine hydroxylase and norepinephrine transporter are decreased by increased sodium chloride in vivo and in vitro. Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic and Clinical, 2003, 107, 85-98.	2.8	22
66	Pregnancy alters hemodynamic responses to hemorrhage in conscious rabbits. American Journal of Physiology - Heart and Circulatory Physiology, 2003, 284, H1110-H1118.	3.2	13
67	Is osmolality a long-term regulator of renal sympathetic nerve activity in conscious water-deprived rats?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 282, R560-R568.	1.8	21
68	Pregnancy and acute baroreflex resetting in conscious rabbits. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 283, R429-R440.	1.8	10
69	Does nitric oxide contribute to the basal vasodilation of pregnancy in conscious rabbits?. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 281, R1624-R1632.	1.8	13
70	Role of angiotensin II in altered baroreflex function of conscious rabbits during late pregnancy. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2001, 184, 476-482.	1.3	16
71	The Interaction of Angiotensin II and Osmolality in the Generation of Sympathetic Tone during Changes in Dietary Salt Intake. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2001, 940, 380-394.	3.8	38
72	Osmolality: a physiological long-term regulator of lumbar sympathetic nerve activity and arterial pressure. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1999, 276, R1579-R1586.	1.8	52

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73	Regional conductance changes during hemorrhage in pregnant and nonpregnant conscious rabbits. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1999, 277, R675-R681.	1.8	8
74	Sodium Intake, Angiotensin II Receptor Blockade, and Baroreflex Function in Conscious Rats. Hypertension, 1997, 29, 450-457.	2.7	32
75	Alterations in the baroreflex occur late in pregnancy in conscious rabbits. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1997, 176, 692-694.	1.3	26
76	PREGNANCY ATTENUATES ACTIVITY OF THE BARORECEPTOR REFLEX. Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology and Physiology, 1995, 22, 152-156.	1.9	44
77	Chronic Infusion of Angiotensin II Resets Baroreflex Control of Heart Rate by an Arterial Pressure-Independent Mechanism. Hypertension, 1995, 26, 420-424.	2.7	29