Vincent David

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

24 papers	1,495 citations	471371 17 h-index	642610 23 g-index
24 all docs	24 docs citations	24 times ranked	1497 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Î²4-Nicotinic Receptors Are Critically Involved in Reward-Related Behaviors and Self-Regulation of Nicotine Reinforcement. Journal of Neuroscience, 2020, 40, 3465-3477.	1.7	14
2	Sustained corticosterone rise in the prefrontal cortex is a key factor for chronic stress-induced working memory deficits in mice. Neurobiology of Stress, 2019, 10, 100161.	1.9	20
3	Targeting the Glucocorticoid Receptors During Alcohol Withdrawal to Reduce Protracted Neurocognitive Disorders. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2019, 10, 580.	1.3	12
4	Editorial: Memory Systems of the Addicted Brain: The Underestimated Role of Cognitive Biases in Addiction and Its Treatment. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2018, 9, 30.	1.3	0
5	Alcohol withdrawal induces longâ€lasting spatial working memory impairments: relationship with changes in corticosterone response in the prefrontal cortex. Addiction Biology, 2017, 22, 898-910.	1.4	21
6	Morphine Reward Promotes Cue-Sensitive Learning: Implication of Dorsal Striatal CREB Activity. Frontiers in Psychiatry, 2017, 8, 87.	1.3	8
7	Co-activation of VTA DA and GABA neurons mediates nicotine reinforcement. Molecular Psychiatry, 2013, 18, 382-393.	4.1	129
8	Involvement of Protein Degradation by the Ubiquitin Proteasome System in Opiate Addictive Behaviors. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2013, 38, 596-604.	2.8	24
9	Heads for learning, tails for memory: reward, reinforcement and a role of dopamine in determining behavioral relevance across multiple timescales. Frontiers in Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 175.	1.4	36
10	Alpha7-nicotinic receptors modulate nicotine-induced reinforcement and extracellular dopamine outflow in the mesolimbic system in mice. Psychopharmacology, 2012, 220, 1-14.	1.5	49
11	Distinct contributions of nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit Î±4 and subunit Î±6 to the reinforcing effects of nicotine. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 7577-7582.	3.3	146
12	Disrupting Effect of Drug-Induced Reward on Spatial But Not Cue-Guided Learning: Implication of the Striatal Protein Kinase A/cAMP Response Element-Binding Protein Pathway. Journal of Neuroscience, 2011, 31, 16517-16528.	1.7	24
13	Self-administration of the GABAA agonist muscimol into the medial septum: dependence on dopaminergic mechanisms. Psychopharmacology, 2008, 201, 219-228.	1.5	16
14	Brain Regional Fos Expression Elicited by the Activation of Î¼- but not Î´-Opioid Receptors of the Ventral Tegmental Area: Evidence for an Implication of the Ventral Thalamus in Opiate Reward. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 33, 1746-1759.	2.8	40
15	Long-term effects of chronic nicotine exposure on brain nicotinic receptors. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 8155-8160.	3.3	92
16	Reinforcing effects of nicotine microinjections into the ventral tegmental area of mice: Dependence on cholinergic nicotinic and dopaminergic D1 receptors. Neuropharmacology, 2006, 50, 1030-1040.	2.0	78
17	Nicotine reinforcement and cognition restored by targeted expression of nicotinic receptors. Nature, 2005, 436, 103-107.	13.7	548
18	Rewarding effects elicited by cocaine microinjections into the ventral tegmental area of C57BL/6 mice: involvement of dopamine D1 and serotonin1B receptors. Psychopharmacology, 2004, 174, 367-75.	1.5	32

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Differential effects of the dopamine D 2 /D 3 receptor antagonist sulpiride on self-administration of morphine into the ventral tegmental area or the nucleus accumbens. Psychopharmacology, 2002, 160, 307-317.	1.5	54
20	Anatomical and pharmacological specificity of the rewarding effect elicited by microinjections of morphine into the nucleus accumbens of mice. Psychopharmacology, 2000, 150, 24-34.	1.5	51
21	Rewarding effects elicited by the microinjection of either AMPA or NMDA glutamatergic antagonists into the ventral tegmental area revealed by an intracranial self-administration paradigm in mice. European Journal of Neuroscience, 1998, 10, 1394-1402.	1.2	29
22	Differentiation of intracranial morphine self-administration behavior among five brain regions in mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1994, 48, 625-633.	1.3	30
23	A comparative study of self-administration of morphine into the amygdala and the ventral tegmental area in mice. Behavioural Brain Research, 1994, 65, 205-211.	1.2	35
24	Differential effects of naloxone on approach and escape responses induced by electrical stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus or the mesencephalic central gray area in mice. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1991, 40, 323-327.	1.3	7