

Elisabet Jerlhag

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

74
papers

4,799
citations

109137

35
h-index

98622

67
g-index

75
all docs

75
docs citations

75
times ranked

2656
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Effects of a selective long-acting amylin receptor agonist on alcohol consumption, food intake and body weight in male and female rats. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2021, 26, e12910.	1.4	12
2	Activation of the amylin pathway modulates cocaine-induced activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system in male mice. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2021, 127, 104885.	1.0	10
3	Activation of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptors and skilled reach foraging. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2021, 26, e12953.	1.4	3
4	An amylin and calcitonin receptor agonist modulates alcohol behaviors by acting on reward-related areas in the brain. <i>Progress in Neurobiology</i> , 2021, 200, 101969.	2.8	19
5	A ghrelin receptor antagonist reduces the ability of ghrelin, alcohol or amphetamine to induce a dopamine release in the ventral tegmental area and in nucleus accumbens shell in rats. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 899, 174039.	1.7	25
6	Salmon Calcitonin Attenuates Some Behavioural Responses to Nicotine in Male Mice. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2021, 12, 685631.	1.6	9
7	An Overview of Appetite-Regulatory Peptides in Addiction Processes; From Bench to Bed Side. <i>Frontiers in Neuroscience</i> , 2021, 15, 774050.	1.4	14
8	Brain region-specific neuromedin U signalling regulates alcohol-related behaviours and food intake in rodents. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2020, 25, e12764.	1.4	21
9	Neuromedin U induces self-grooming in socially-stimulated mice. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2020, 162, 107818.	2.0	6
10	Alcohol-mediated behaviours and the gut-brain axis; with focus on glucagon-like peptide-1. <i>Brain Research</i> , 2020, 1727, 146562.	1.1	23
11	Long-term treatment with a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist reduces ethanol intake in male and female rats. <i>Translational Psychiatry</i> , 2020, 10, 238.	2.4	23
12	The glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, exendin-4, reduces sexual interaction behaviors in a brain site-specific manner in sexually naïve male mice. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 2020, 124, 104778.	1.0	7
13	Effects of sub-chronic amylin receptor activation on alcohol-induced locomotor stimulation and monoamine levels in mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 3249-3257.	1.5	11
14	Excess of ovarian nerve growth factor impairs embryonic development and causes reproductive and metabolic dysfunction in adult female mice. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2020, 34, 14440-14457.	0.2	6
15	Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptors and sexual behaviors in male mice. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2020, 117, 104687.	1.3	7
16	Mice exposed to maternal androgen excess and diet-induced obesity have altered phosphorylation of catechol-O-methyltransferase in the placenta and fetal liver. <i>International Journal of Obesity</i> , 2019, 43, 2176-2188.	1.6	16
17	An amylin analogue attenuates alcohol-related behaviours in various animal models of alcohol use disorder. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2019, 44, 1093-1102.	2.8	21
18	Ghrelin signalling within the rat nucleus accumbens and skilled reach foraging. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 106, 183-194.	1.3	13

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19	Ghrelin and aggressive behaviours—Evidence from preclinical and human genetic studies. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 104, 80-88.	1.3	15
20	Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptors within the nucleus of the solitary tract regulate alcohol-mediated behaviors in rodents. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2019, 149, 124-132.	2.0	26
21	Brain region specific glucagon-like peptide-1 receptors regulate alcohol-induced behaviors in rodents. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2019, 103, 284-295.	1.3	42
22	Gut-brain axis and addictive disorders: A review with focus on alcohol and drugs of abuse. , 2019, 196, 1-14.		58
23	Activation of amylin receptors attenuates alcohol-mediated behaviours in rodents. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2019, 24, 388-402.	1.4	29
24	GLP-1 signaling and alcohol-mediated behaviors; preclinical and clinical evidence. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2018, 136, 343-349.	2.0	37
25	A cannabinoid receptor antagonist attenuates ghrelin-induced activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system in mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2018, 184, 211-219.	1.0	30
26	Autonomic nervous system activation mediates the increase in whole-body glucose uptake in response to electroacupuncture. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2017, 31, 3288-3297.	0.2	38
27	The Leu72Met Polymorphism of the Prepro-ghrelin Gene is Associated With Alcohol Consumption and Subjective Responses to Alcohol: Preliminary Findings. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 2017, 52, 425-430.	0.9	26
28	The glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist Exendin-4 decreases relapse-like drinking in socially housed mice. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2017, 160, 14-20.	1.3	56
29	Central administration of the anorexigenic peptide neuromedin U decreases alcohol intake and attenuates alcohol-induced reward in rodents. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2017, 22, 640-651.	1.4	20
30	Sub-chronic Ghrelin Receptor Blockade Attenuates Alcohol- and Amphetamine-Induced Locomotor Stimulation in Mice. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 2016, 51, 121-127.	0.9	37
31	Genetic variation of the growth hormone secretagogue receptor gene is associated with alcohol use disorders identification test scores and smoking. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2016, 21, 481-488.	1.4	23
32	The glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist liraglutide attenuates the reinforcing properties of alcohol in rodents. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2016, 21, 422-437.	1.4	73
33	The role of ghrelin signalling for sexual behaviour in male mice. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2016, 21, 348-359.	1.4	24
34	The Anorexigenic Peptide Neuromedin U (NMU) Attenuates Amphetamine-Induced Locomotor Stimulation, Accumbal Dopamine Release and Expression of Conditioned Place Preference in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0154477.	1.1	23
35	Ghrelin and GHS-R1A signaling within the ventral and laterodorsal tegmental area regulate sexual behavior in sexually naïve male mice. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2015, 62, 392-402.	1.3	38
36	Blockade of growth hormone secretagogue receptor 1A signaling by JMV 2959 attenuates the NMDAR antagonist, phencyclidine-induced impairments in prepulse inhibition. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 232, 4285-4292.	1.5	4

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37	A ghrelin receptor (GHS-R1A) antagonist attenuates the rewarding properties of morphine and increases opioid peptide levels in reward areas in mice. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2015, 25, 2364-2371.	0.3	49
38	Role of Appetite-Regulating Peptides in the Pathophysiology of Addiction: Implications for Pharmacotherapy. <i>CNS Drugs</i> , 2014, 28, 875-886.	2.7	113
39	Peripherally Circulating Ghrelin Does Not Mediate Alcohol-Induced Reward and Alcohol Intake in Rodents. <i>Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research</i> , 2014, 38, 959-968.	1.4	42
40	Alcohol. <i>Progress in Brain Research</i> , 2014, 211, 201-233.	0.9	37
41	Local infusion of low, but not high, doses of alcohol into the anterior ventral tegmental area causes release of accumbal dopamine. <i>Open Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 04, 53-59.	0.2	8
42	Ghrelin Receptor Antagonism as a Potential Therapeutic Target for Alcohol Use Disorders: A Preclinical Perspective. <i>Receptors</i> , 2014, , 123-134.	0.2	0
43	The glucagon-like peptide 1 analogue Exendin-4 attenuates alcohol mediated behaviors in rodents. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , 2013, 38, 1259-1270.	1.3	122
44	Ghrelin Receptor (GHS-R1A) Antagonism Suppresses Both Alcohol Consumption and the Alcohol Deprivation Effect in Rats following Long-Term Voluntary Alcohol Consumption. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e71284.	1.1	75
45	Genetic Variation of the Ghrelin Signalling System in Individuals with Amphetamine Dependence. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e61242.	1.1	25
46	The Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Analogue, Exendin-4, Attenuates the Rewarding Properties of Psychostimulant Drugs in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e69010.	1.1	109
47	The Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Analogue Exendin-4 Attenuates the Nicotine-Induced Locomotor Stimulation, Accumbal Dopamine Release, Conditioned Place Preference as well as the Expression of Locomotor Sensitization in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e77284.	1.1	94
48	Ghrelin Antagonism: A Potential Therapeutic Target for Addictive Behaviour Disorders. , 2012, , 181-197.		0
49	Ghrelin receptor (GHS-R1A) antagonism suppresses both operant alcohol self-administration and high alcohol consumption in rats. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2012, 17, 86-94.	1.4	94
50	Concomitant Release of Ventral Tegmental Acetylcholine and Accumbal Dopamine by Ghrelin in Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e49557.	1.1	91
51	Reward-Related Genes and Personality Traits in Alcohol-Dependent Individuals: A Pilot Case Control Study. <i>Neuropsychobiology</i> , 2011, 64, 38-46.	0.9	39
52	Ghrelin receptor antagonism attenuates nicotine-induced locomotor stimulation, accumbal dopamine release and conditioned place preference in mice. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2011, 117, 126-131.	1.6	118
53	Expression of the gene encoding the ghrelin receptor in rats selected for differential alcohol preference. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2011, 221, 182-188.	1.2	74
54	The role of the central ghrelin system in reward from food and chemical drugs. <i>Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology</i> , 2011, 340, 80-87.	1.6	206

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55	The Ghrelin Signalling System Is Involved in the Consumption of Sweets. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e18170.	1.1	68
56	Glutamatergic regulation of ghrelin-induced activation of the mesolimbic dopamine system. Addiction Biology, 2011, 16, 82-91.	1.4	86
57	Role of Feeding-Related Pathways in Alcohol Dependence: A Focus on Sweet Preference, NPY, and Ghrelin. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2011, 35, 194-202.	1.4	66
58	Hedonic and incentive signals for body weight control. Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders, 2011, 12, 141-151.	2.6	145
59	The alcohol-induced locomotor stimulation and accumbal dopamine release is suppressed in ghrelin knockout mice. Alcohol, 2011, 45, 341-347.	0.8	84
60	Ghrelin receptor antagonism attenuates cocaine- and amphetamine-induced locomotor stimulation, accumbal dopamine release, and conditioned place preference. Psychopharmacology, 2010, 211, 415-422.	1.5	189
61	Genetic Variation of the Ghrelin Signaling System in Females With Severe Alcohol Dependence. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2010, 34, 1519-1524.	1.4	47
62	PRECLINICAL STUDY: FULL ARTICLE: Ghrelin increases intake of rewarding food in rodents. Addiction Biology, 2010, 15, 304-311.	1.4	292
63	Requirement of central ghrelin signaling for alcohol reward. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2009, 106, 11318-11323.	3.3	359
64	Association of nAChR gene haplotypes with heavy alcohol use and body mass. Brain Research, 2009, 1305, S72-S79.	1.1	23
65	Effects of subunit selective nACh receptors on operant ethanol self-administration and relapse-like ethanol-drinking behavior. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 203, 99-108.	1.5	79
66	The antipsychotic aripiprazole antagonizes the ethanol- and amphetamine-induced locomotor stimulation in mice. Alcohol, 2008, 42, 123-127.	0.8	33
67	Association of Proghrelin and GHSR1A Gene Polymorphisms and Haplotypes With Heavy Alcohol Use and Body Mass. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2008, 32, 2054-2061.	1.4	80
68	PRECLINICAL STUDY: Systemic administration of ghrelin induces conditioned place preference and stimulates accumbal dopamine. Addiction Biology, 2008, 13, 358-363.	1.4	166
69	Alpha-conotoxin MII-sensitive nicotinic acetylcholine receptors are involved in mediating the ghrelin-induced locomotor stimulation and dopamine overflow in nucleus accumbens. European Neuropsychopharmacology, 2008, 18, 508-518.	0.3	70
70	Ghrelin administration into tegmental areas stimulates locomotor activity and increases extracellular concentration of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens. Addiction Biology, 2007, 12, 6-16.	1.4	369
71	Ghrelin stimulates locomotor activity and accumbal dopamine-overflow via central cholinergic systems in mice: implications for its involvement in brain reward. Addiction Biology, 2006, 11, 45-54.	1.4	322
72	ROLE OF THE SUBUNIT COMPOSITION OF CENTRAL NICOTINIC ACETYLCHOLINE RECEPTORS FOR THE STIMULATORY AND DOPAMINE-ENHANCING EFFECTS OF ETHANOL. Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2006, 41, 486-493.	0.9	76

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73	Is an α -conotoxin MII-sensitive mechanism involved in the neurochemical, stimulatory, and rewarding effects of ethanol?. <i>Alcohol</i> , 2004, 34, 239-250.	0.8	95
74	Dopamine and Alcohol Dependence: From Bench to Clinic. , 0, , .		9