

# Charles L Pickens

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

37  
papers

2,452  
citations

361296

20  
h-index

360920

35  
g-index

38  
all docs

38  
docs citations

38  
times ranked

2470  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pre-training naltrexone increases conditioned fear learning independent of adolescent alcohol consumption history. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2021, 229, 113212.	1.0	2
2	Alcohol Consumption during Adulthood Does Not Impair Later Go/No-Go Reversal Learning in Male Rats. <i>NeuroSci</i> , 2021, 2, 166-176.	0.4	1
3	Extended operant training increases infralimbic and prelimbic cortex Fos regardless of fear conditioning experience. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2021, 414, 113476.	1.2	2
4	Pre-training inactivation of basolateral amygdala and mediodorsal thalamus, but not orbitofrontal cortex or prelimbic cortex, impairs devaluation in a multiple-response/multiple-reinforcer cued operant task. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2020, 378, 112159.	1.2	11
5	Dose-dependent effects of alcohol injections on omission-contingency learning have an inverted-U pattern. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2020, 392, 112736.	1.2	3
6	Individual differences in voluntary alcohol consumption are associated with conditioned fear in the fear incubation model. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019, 362, 299-310.	1.2	10
7	Voluntary alcohol access during adolescence/early adulthood, but not during adulthood, causes faster omission contingency learning. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2019, 370, 111918.	1.2	7
8	A novel multichoice touchscreen paradigm for assessing cognitive flexibility in mice. <i>Learning and Memory</i> , 2019, 26, 24-30.	0.5	18
9	Operant over-responding is more sensitive than reversal learning for revealing behavioral changes after withdrawal from alcohol consumption. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2018, 196, 176-184.	1.0	5
10	Dorsolateral Striatum Engagement Interferes with Early Discrimination Learning. <i>Cell Reports</i> , 2018, 23, 2264-2272.	2.9	59
11	Individual differences in conditioned fear are associated with levels of adolescent/early adult alcohol consumption and instrumental extinction. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2018, 349, 145-157.	1.2	14
12	Relationship of low doses of alcohol voluntarily consumed during adolescence and early adulthood with subsequent behavioral flexibility. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 28, 531-544.	0.8	22
13	Subchronic anesthetic ketamine injections in rats impair choice reversal learning, but have no effect on reinforcer devaluation. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2017, 28, 294-302.	0.8	5
14	Prior alcohol consumption does not impair go/no-go discrimination learning, but causes over-responding on go trials, in rats. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2016, 312, 272-278.	1.2	10
15	Blockade of CB1 receptors prevents retention of extinction but does not increase low preincubated conditioned fear in the fear incubation procedure. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2014, 25, 23-31.	0.8	9
16	The Effects of Stress on Measures of Alcohol Drinking in Rodents. , 2014, , 97-110.		4
17	An Unconditioned Stimulus Retrieval Extinction Procedure to Prevent the Return of Fear Memory. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 76, 895-901.	0.7	103
18	Incubation of Fear. <i>Current Protocols in Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 64, Unit 6.27.	2.6	9

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19	Effect of Chronic Delivery of the Toll-like Receptor 4 Antagonist (+)-Naltrexone on Incubation of Heroin Craving. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 73, 729-737.	0.7	106
20	Context-Induced Relapse to Alcohol Seeking After Punishment in a Rat Model. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2013, 73, 256-262.	0.7	102
21	Chronic alcohol produces neuroadaptations to prime dorsal striatal learning. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2013, 110, 14783-14788.	3.3	172
22	Association of time-dependent changes in mu opioid receptor mRNA, but not BDNF, TrkB, or MeCP2 mRNA and protein expression in the rat nucleus accumbens with incubation of heroin craving. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 224, 559-571.	1.5	44
23	Effect of fenfluramine on reinstatement of food seeking in female and male rats: implications for the predictive validity of the reinstatement model. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 221, 341-353.	1.5	35
24	Neurobiology of the incubation of drug craving. <i>Trends in Neurosciences</i> , 2011, 34, 411-420.	4.2	555
25	Endogenous GDNF in ventral tegmental area and nucleus accumbens does not play a role in the incubation of heroin craving. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2011, 16, 261-272.	1.4	52
26	Stress-induced reinstatement of alcohol-seeking in rats is selectively suppressed by the neurokinin 1 (NK1) antagonist L822429. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 218, 111-119.	1.5	65
27	Alcohol Reward, Dopamine Depletion, and GDNF. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 31, 14833-14834.	1.7	3
28	Role of Dorsal Medial Prefrontal Cortex Dopamine D1-Family Receptors in Relapse to High-Fat Food Seeking Induced by the Anxiogenic Drug Yohimbine. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 36, 497-510.	2.8	80
29	Incubation of conditioned fear in the conditioned suppression model in rats: role of food-restriction conditions, length of conditioned stimulus, and generality to conditioned freezing. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 169, 1501-1510.	1.1	31
30	Effects of the MCH1 receptor antagonist SNAP 94847 on high-fat food-reinforced operant responding and reinstatement of food seeking in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 205, 129-140.	1.5	42
31	Role of dopamine D1-family receptors in dorsolateral striatum in context-induced reinstatement of heroin seeking in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 206, 51-60.	1.5	62
32	Effect of pharmacological manipulations of neuropeptide Y and corticotropin-releasing factor neurotransmission on incubation of conditioned fear. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2009, 164, 1398-1406.	1.1	32
33	Long-Lasting Incubation of Conditioned Fear in Rats. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2009, 65, 881-886.	0.7	108
34	A limited role for mediodorsal thalamus in devaluation tasks.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 122, 659-676.	0.6	25
35	Orbitofrontal Lesions Impair Use of Cue-Outcome Associations in a Devaluation Task.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 119, 317-322.	0.6	171
36	Conditioning and cognition. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2004, 28, 651-661.	2.9	56

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Different Roles for Orbitofrontal Cortex and Basolateral Amygdala in a Reinforcer Devaluation Task. Journal of Neuroscience, 2003, 23, 11078-11084.	1.7	417