Allen S Levine

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

120 papers	6,314 citations	53794 45 h-index	71685 76 g-index
122 all docs	122 docs citations	122 times ranked	4305 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Chronic Intermittent Sucrose Consumption Facilitates the Ability to Discriminate Opioid Receptor Blockade with Naltrexone in Rats. Nutrients, 2022, 14, 926.	4.1	4
2	Behavioral plasticity: Role of neuropeptides in shaping feeding responses. Appetite, 2022, 174, 106031.	3.7	0
3	Acute Hypophagia and Changes in c-Fos Immunoreactivity in Adolescent Rats Treated with Low Doses of Oxytocin and Naltrexone. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2022, 11, 59.	2.4	2
4	Impact of Gut and Metabolic Hormones on Feeding Reward. , 2021, 11, 1425-1447.		1
5	Adjustment of Whey:Casein Ratio from 20:80 to 60:40 in Milk Formulation Affects Food Intake and Brainstem and Hypothalamic Neuronal Activation and Gene Expression in Laboratory Mice. Foods, 2021, 10, 658.	4.3	8
6	Neural Basis of Dysregulation of Palatability-Driven Appetite in Autism. Current Nutrition Reports, 2021, 10, 391-398.	4.3	3
7	Effect of combination of peripheral oxytocin and naltrexone at subthreshold doses on food intake, body weight and feeding-related brain gene expression in male rats. Physiology and Behavior, 2021, 238, 113464.	2.1	6
8	Effects of opioid receptor ligands in rats trained to discriminate 22 from 2 hours of food deprivation suggest a lack of opioid involvement in eating for hunger. Behavioural Brain Research, 2020, 380, 112369.	2.2	5
9	Blunted hyperphagic and c-Fos immunoreactivity responsiveness to an orexigen, butorphanol tartrate, in aged rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2019, 711, 134409.	2.1	2
10	Effect of Oxytocin on Hunger Discrimination. Frontiers in Endocrinology, 2019, 10, 297.	3.5	17
11	Palatability of Goatâ€™s versus Cowâ€™s Milk: Insights from the Analysis of Eating Behavior and Gene Expression in the Appetite-Relevant Brain Circuit in Laboratory Animal Models. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 720.	4.1	7
12	Excessive Consumption of Sugar: an Insatiable Drive for Reward. Current Nutrition Reports, 2019, 8, 120-128.	4.3	33
13	Intragastric preloads of l-tryptophan reduce ingestive behavior via oxytocinergic neural mechanisms in male mice. Appetite, 2018, 125, 278-286.	3.7	22
14	Oxytocin administration in the basolateral and central nuclei of amygdala moderately suppresses food intake. NeuroReport, 2018, 29, 504-510.	1.2	31
15	Identification of central mechanisms underlying anorexigenic effects of intraperitoneal L-tryptophan. NeuroReport, 2018, 29, 1293-1300.	1.2	4
16	Hypothalamic Integration of the Endocrine Signaling Related to Food Intake. Current Topics in Behavioral Neurosciences, 2018, 43, 239-269.	1.7	25
17	Intravenous administration of oxytocin in rats acutely decreases deprivation-induced chow intake, but it fails to affect consumption of palatable solutions. Peptides, 2017, 93, 13-19.	2.4	20
18	Oxytocin and potential benefits for obesity treatment. Current Opinion in Endocrinology, Diabetes and Obesity, 2017, 24, 320-325.	2.3	31

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19	Neural Basis of Ventromedial Hypothalamic Oxytocin-Driven Decrease in Appetite. Neuroscience, 2017, 366, 54-61.	2.3	22
20	Basic research on appetite regulation: Social context of a meal is missing. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2016, 148, 106-107.	2.9	5
21	Central oxytocin receptor stimulation attenuates the orexigenic effects of butorphanol tartrate. NeuroReport, 2016, 27, 1012-1017.	1.2	7
22	Tim Bartness, Ph.D. (1953-2015). Temperature, 2016, 3, 31-38.	3.0	2
23	Tim Bartness, Ph.D. (1953â€2015). Obesity, 2015, 23, 2315-2316.	3.0	0
24	Effect of oxytocin receptor blockade on appetite for sugar is modified by social context. Appetite, 2015, 86, 81-87.	3.7	33
25	Discriminative Stimulus Effects of Naltrexone in Rats with Limited Access to Sucrose. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 1019.11.	0.5	0
26	Functional relationship between oxytocin and appetite for carbohydrates versus saccharin. NeuroReport, 2014, 25, 909-914.	1.2	46
27	Exposure to a high-fat high-sugar diet causes strong up-regulation of proopiomelanocortin and differentially affects dopamine D1 and D2 receptor gene expression in the brainstem of rats. Neuroscience Letters, 2014, 559, 18-23.	2.1	14
28	A non-peptide oxytocin receptor agonist, WAY-267,464, alleviates novelty-induced hypophagia in mice: Insights into changes in c-Fos immunoreactivity. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2014, 124, 367-372.	2.9	21
29	The contribution of brain reward circuits to the obesity epidemic. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2013, 37, 2047-2058.	6.1	236
30	Oxytocin receptor blockade reduces acquisition but not retrieval of taste aversion and blunts responsiveness of amygdala neurons to an aversive stimulus. Peptides, 2013, 50, 36-41.	2.4	32
31	The contribution of brain reward circuits to the obesity epidemic. , 2013, 37, 2047-2047.		1
32	Neurobeachin, a Regulator of Synaptic Protein Targeting, Is Associated with Body Fat Mass and Feeding Behavior in Mice and Body-Mass Index in Humans. PLoS Genetics, 2012, 8, e1002568.	3.5	33
33	Feed-forward mechanisms: Addiction-like behavioral and molecular adaptations in overeating. Frontiers in Neuroendocrinology, 2012, 33, 127-139.	5.2	63
34	Fto colocalizes with a satiety mediator oxytocin in the brain and upregulates oxytocin gene expression. Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, 2011, 408, 422-426.	2.1	17
35	Opioids as facilitators of feeding: Can any food be rewarding?. Physiology and Behavior, 2011, 104, 105-110.	2.1	37
36	Oxytocin as feeding inhibitor: Maintaining homeostasis in consummatory behavior. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2010, 97, 47-54.	2.9	83

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37	Molecular mechanisms underlying anorexia nervosa: Focus on human gene association studies and systems controlling food intake. Brain Research Reviews, 2010, 62, 147-164.	9.0	106
38	Central nociceptin/orphanin FQ system elevates food consumption by both increasing energy intake and reducing aversive responsiveness. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2010, 299, R655-R663.	1.8	29
39	Molecular, Immunohistochemical, and Pharmacological Evidence of Oxytocinâ€™s Role as Inhibitor of Carbohydrate But Not Fat Intake. Endocrinology, 2010, 151, 4736-4744.	2.8	96
40	Chronic sugar intake dampens feeding-related activity of neurons synthesizing a satiety mediator, oxytocin. Peptides, 2010, 31, 1346-1352.	2.4	53
41	Organics: Evidence of Health Benefits Lacking. Science, 2009, 325, 676-676.	12.6	2
42	â€œAgricultureâ€•Is Not a Dirty Word. Science, 2009, 324, 1140-1140.	12.6	6
43	Hypothalamic FTO is associated with the regulation of energy intake not feeding reward. BMC Neuroscience, 2009, 10, 129.	1.9	107
44	Effects of sibutramine and rimonabant in rats trained to discriminate between 22- and 2-h food deprivation. Psychopharmacology, 2009, 203, 453-459.	3.1	12
45	Complexity of neural mechanisms underlying overconsumption of sugar in scheduled feeding: Involvement of opioids, orexin, oxytocin and NPY. Peptides, 2009, 30, 226-233.	2.4	59
46	Amygdalar opioids modulate hypothalamic melanocortin-induced anorexia. Physiology and Behavior, 2009, 96, 568-573.	2.1	31
47	Analysis of the network of feeding neuroregulators using the Allen Brain Atlas. Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews, 2008, 32, 945-956.	6.1	41
48	Ghrelin in the CNS: From hunger to a rewarding and memorable meal?. Brain Research Reviews, 2008, 58, 160-170.	9.0	63
49	Role of opiate peptides in regulating energy balance. , 2008, , 232-265.		1
50	Paraventricular opioids alter intake of high-fat but not high-sucrose diet depending on diet preference in a binge model of feeding. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2007, 293, R99-R105.	1.8	81
51	Intraventricular ghrelin activates oxytocin neurons: implications in feeding behavior. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 499-503.	1.2	28
52	Central ghrelin induces feeding driven by energy needs not by reward. NeuroReport, 2007, 18, 591-595.	1.2	28
53	Î±-Melanocyte stimulating hormone and ghrelin: Central interaction in feeding control. Peptides, 2007, 28, 2084-2089.	2.4	20
54	Central opioids and consumption of sweet tastants: When reward outweighs homeostasis. Physiology and Behavior, 2007, 91, 506-512.	2.1	97

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55	Hypothesis: Metabolic Activity of the Colonic Bacteria Influences Organ Injury from Ethanol. Hepatology, 2007, 2, 598S-600S.	7.3	40
56	Effects of opioids in rats trained to discriminate 22 from 2 hours food deprivation. FASEB Journal, 2007, 21, A411.	0.5	0
57	Functional interaction between nociceptin/orphanin FQ and Î±-melanocyte-stimulating hormone in the regulation of feeding. Peptides, 2006, 27, 1827-1834.	2.4	36
58	The animal model in food intake regulation: Examples from the opioid literature. Physiology and Behavior, 2006, 89, 92-96.	2.1	37
59	Intraparaventricular neuropeptide Y and ghrelin induce learned behaviors that report food deprivation in rats. NeuroReport, 2006, 17, 733-737.	1.2	14
60	Orexins and Opioids in Feeding Behavior. , 2006, , 919-927.		1
61	EFFECTS OF DAMGO AND DSLET IN RATS TRAINED TO DISCRIMINATE 22 FROM 2 HOURS FOOD DEPRIVATION. FASEB Journal, 2006, 20, A680.	0.5	0
62	Chronic sucrose ingestion enhances mu-opioid discriminative stimulus effects. Brain Research, 2005, 1050, 48-52.	2.2	15
63	Injection of neuropeptide W into paraventricular nucleus of hypothalamus increases food intake. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2005, 288, R1727-R1732.	1.8	49
64	Ghrelin induces feeding in the mesolimbic reward pathway between the ventral tegmental area and the nucleus accumbens. Peptides, 2005, 26, 2274-2279.	2.4	354
65	Minireview: Characterization of Influence of Central Nociceptin/Orphanin FQ on Consummatory Behavior. Endocrinology, 2004, 145, 2627-2632.	2.8	52
66	Intra-amygdalar injection of DAMGO: effects on c-Fos levels in brain sites associated with feeding behavior. Brain Research, 2004, 1015, 9-14.	2.2	32
67	Alterations in food intake by opioid and dopamine signaling pathways between the ventral tegmental area and the shell of the nucleus accumbens. Brain Research, 2004, 1018, 78-85.	2.2	69
68	A bi-directional Î¼-opioidâ€"opioid connection between the nucleus of the accumbens shell and the central nucleus of the amygdala in the rat. Brain Research, 2004, 1029, 135-139.	2.2	54
69	Functional opioid pathways are necessary for hypocretin-1 (orexin-A)-induced feeding. Peptides, 2004, 25, 307-314.	2.4	48
70	Our journey with neuropeptide Y: effects on ingestive behaviors and energy expenditure. Peptides, 2004, 25, 505-510.	2.4	42
71	Opioids as agents of reward-related feeding: a consideration of the evidence. Physiology and Behavior, 2004, 82, 57-61.	2.1	147
72	Evidence for a Î¼-opioidâ€"opioid connection between the paraventricular nucleus and ventral tegmental area in the rat. Brain Research, 2003, 991, 206-211.	2.2	33

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73	Agoutiâ€Related Protein: Appetite or Reward?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 994, 187-191.	3.8	15
74	Neural basis of orexigenic effects of ghrelin acting within lateral hypothalamus. Peptides, 2003, 24, 597-602.	2.4	137
75	Hypothalamic paraventricular injections of ghrelin: effect on feeding and c-Fos immunoreactivity. Peptides, 2003, 24, 919-923.	2.4	112
76	Effects of the opioid antagonist naltrexone on feeding induced by DAMGO in the ventral tegmental area and in the nucleus accumbens shell region in the rat. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2003, 285, R999-R1004.	1.8	67
77	Sugars: hedonic aspects, neuroregulation, and energy balance. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2003, 78, 834S-842S.	4.7	145
78	Sugars and Fats: The Neurobiology of Preference. Journal of Nutrition, 2003, 133, 831S-834S.	2.9	123
79	Effect of Agouti-related protein on development of conditioned taste aversion and oxytocin neuronal activation. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 1355-1358.	1.2	17
80	Naltrexone infusion inhibits the development of preference for a high-sucrose diet. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2002, 283, R1149-R1154.	1.8	27
81	Effect of nociceptin/orphanin FQ on food intake in rats that differ in diet preference. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 2002, 73, 529-535.	2.9	41
82	Paraventricular hypothalamic Î±-melanocyte-stimulating hormone and MTII reduce feeding without causing aversive effects. Peptides, 2001, 22, 129-134.	2.4	106
83	Feeding inhibition by urocortin in the rat hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 280, R473-R480.	1.8	42
84	Role of Î±-MSH in the regulation of consummatory behavior: immunohistochemical evidence. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 281, R673-R680.	1.8	48
85	Naloxone's effect on meal microstructure of sucrose and cornstarch diets. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2001, 281, R1605-R1612.	1.8	25
86	Evidence of interactions between melanocortin and opioid systems in regulation of feeding. NeuroReport, 2001, 12, 1727-1730.	1.2	43
87	The kappa-opioid antagonist GNTI reduces U50,488-, DAMGO-, and deprivation-induced feeding, but not butorphanol- and neuropeptide Y-induced feeding in rats. Brain Research, 2001, 909, 75-80.	2.2	42
88	Fos expression in feeding-related brain areas following intracerebroventricular administration of orphanin FQ in rats. Brain Research, 2000, 855, 171-175.	2.2	40
89	Sucrose consumption increases naloxone-induced c-Fos immunoreactivity in limbic forebrain. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 278, R712-R719.	1.8	61
90	Naltrexone administered to central nucleus of amygdala or PVN: neural dissociation of diet and energy. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R86-R92.	1.8	71

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91	Opioids affect acquisition of LiCl-induced conditioned taste aversion: involvement of OT and VP systems. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 2000, 279, R1504-R1511.	1.8	51
92	STZ-induced diabetes decreases and insulin normalizes POMC mRNA in arcuate nucleus and pituitary in rats. American Journal of Physiology - Regulatory Integrative and Comparative Physiology, 1999, 276, R1320-R1326.	1.8	43
93	The effect of naloxone on food-motivated behavior in the obese Zucker rat. Psychopharmacology, 1999, 141, 378-384.	3.1	41
94	Feeding response to central orexins. Brain Research, 1999, 821, 535-538.	2.2	289
95	Differential effects of neuropeptide Y and the Î¼-agonist DAMGO on `palatability' vs. `energy'. Brain Research, 1999, 834, 160-163.	2.2	39
96	Effects of the opioid antagonist naltrexone on feeding induced by DAMGO in the central nucleus of the amygdala and in the paraventricular nucleus in the rat. Brain Research, 1998, 782, 18-23.	2.2	76
97	Association between the amygdala and nucleus of the solitary tract in Î¼-opioid induced feeding in the rat. Brain Research, 1998, 802, 184-188.	2.2	66
98	Effects of palatability-induced hyperphagia and food restriction on mRNA levels of neuropeptide-Y in the arcuate nucleus. Brain Research, 1998, 806, 117-121.	2.2	38
99	Feeding effects of hypothalamic injection of melanocortin 4 receptor ligands. Brain Research, 1998, 809, 302-306.	2.2	175
100	Why Do We Eat? A Neural Systems Approach. Annual Review of Nutrition, 1997, 17, 597-619.	10.1	82
101	Effect of Naltrexone on Feeding, Neuropeptide Y and Uncoupling Protein Gene Expression during Lactation. Neuroendocrinology, 1997, 65, 259-264.	2.5	20
102	Interaction of the Hypothalamic Paraventricular Nucleus and Central Nucleus of the Amygdala in Naloxone Blockade of Neuropeptide Y-Induced Feeding Revealed byc-fosExpression. Journal of Neuroscience, 1997, 17, 5175-5182.	3.6	66
103	Orphanin FQ, agonist of orphan opioid receptor ORL1, stimulates feeding in rats. NeuroReport, 1996, 8, 369-371.	1.2	201
104	Behavioral effects of naloxone on neuropeptide Y-induced feeding. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1996, 54, 771-777.	2.9	33
105	Palatability-induced hyperphagia increases hypothalamic Dynorphin peptide and mRNA levels. Brain Research, 1996, 721, 126-131.	2.2	131
106	Effects of neuropeptide Y on ingestion of flavored solutions in nondeprived rats. Physiology and Behavior, 1993, 54, 877-880.	2.1	40
107	[Leu31,Pro34]Neuropeptide Y (NPY), but not NPY 20â€“36, produces discriminative stimulus effects similar to NPY and induces food intake. Brain Research, 1993, 631, 129-132.	2.2	10
108	The effect of norbinaltorphimine, Î²-funaltrexamine and naltrindole on NPY-induced feeding. Brain Research, 1993, 631, 325-328.	2.2	53

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109	Effects of neuropeptide Y on food-reinforced behavior in satiated rats. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1992, 42, 207-212.	2.9	43
110	The discriminative stimulus effects of neuropeptide Y. Brain Research, 1991, 561, 165-168.	2.2	53
111	Opioids Are They Regulators of Feeding?. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 1989, 575, 209-220.	3.8	88
112	Psychoneuroendocrine effects of methadone maintenance. Psychoneuroendocrinology, 1989, 14, 371-391.	2.7	47
113	Effects of Kappa Opiate Agonists, Cholecystokinin and Bombesin on Intake of Diets Varying in Carbohydrate-to-Fat Ratio in Rats. Journal of Nutrition, 1987, 117, 976-985.	2.9	65
114	The stimulation of food intake by selective agonists of mu, kappa and delta opioid receptors. Life Sciences, 1986, 38, 1081-1088.	4.3	135
115	Neuropeptides and appetite regulation. Medical Journal of Australia, 1985, 142, S11-3.	1.7	3
116	The effect of peripherally administered satiety substances on feeding induced by butorphanol tartrate. Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior, 1983, 19, 577-582.	2.9	41
117	The effects of aging on opioid modulation of feeding in rats. Life Sciences, 1983, 32, 2793-2799.	4.3	106
118	Stress induced eating. Life Sciences, 1983, 32, 2169-2182.	4.3	171
119	Alcohol and the Opiate Receptor. Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 1983, 7, 83-84.	2.4	40
120	Flavor enhances the antidipsogenic effect of naloxone. Physiology and Behavior, 1982, 28, 23-25.	2.1	150