

# Matthew R Skelton

## List of Publications by Year in Descending Order

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The third column is the impact factor (IF) of the journal, and the fourth column is the number of citations of the article.

56  
papers

1,572  
citations

27  
h-index

38  
g-index

61  
ext. papers

1,764  
ext. citations

4.1  
avg, IF

4.2  
L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
56	Male mice placed on a ketogenic diet from postnatal day (P) 21 through adulthood have reduced growth, are hypoactive, show increased freezing in a conditioned fear paradigm, and have spatial learning deficits. <i>Brain Research</i> , <b>2020</b> , 1734, 146697	3.7	2
55	Creatine Transporter, Reduced in Colon Tissues From Patients With Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, Regulates Energy Balance in Intestinal Epithelial Cells, Epithelial Integrity, and Barrier Function. <i>Gastroenterology</i> , <b>2020</b> , 159, 984-998.e1	13.3	18
54	Deletion of the Creatine Transporter (Slc6a8) in Dopaminergic Neurons Leads to Hyperactivity in Mice. <i>Journal of Molecular Neuroscience</i> , <b>2020</b> , 70, 102-111	3.3	2
53	Creatine transporter knockout mice (Slc6a8) show increases in serotonin-related proteins and are resilient to learned helplessness. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , <b>2020</b> , 377, 112254	3.4	5
52	Deletion of the creatine transporter gene in neonatal, but not adult, mice leads to cognitive deficits. <i>Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease</i> , <b>2019</b> , 42, 966-974	5.4	5
51	Dodecyl creatine ester-loaded nanoemulsion as a promising therapy for creatine transporter deficiency. <i>Nanomedicine</i> , <b>2019</b> , 14, 1579-1593	5.6	7
50	Cognitive deficits and increases in creatine precursors in a brain-specific knockout of the creatine transporter gene Slc6a8. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , <b>2018</b> , 17, e12461	3.6	12
49	Intranasal carnosine attenuates transcriptomic alterations and improves mitochondrial function in the Thy1-aSyn mouse model of Parkinson's disease. <i>Molecular Genetics and Metabolism</i> , <b>2018</b> , 125, 305-313	3.7	12
48	Phosphodiesterase-1b (Pde1b) knockout mice are resistant to forced swim and tail suspension induced immobility and show upregulation of Pde10a. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , <b>2017</b> , 234, 1803-1813	4.7	16
47	A heterozygous mutation in tubulin, beta 2B (Tubb2b) causes cognitive deficits and hippocampal disorganization. <i>Genes, Brain and Behavior</i> , <b>2017</b> , 16, 250-259	3.6	8
46	Developmental manganese neurotoxicity in rats: Cognitive deficits in allocentric and egocentric learning and memory. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , <b>2017</b> , 59, 16-26	3.9	21
45	Creatine transporter deficiency leads to increased whole body and cellular metabolism. <i>Amino Acids</i> , <b>2016</b> , 48, 2057-65	3.5	21
44	Developmental stress and lead (Pb): Effects of maternal separation and/or Pb on corticosterone, monoamines, and blood Pb in rats. <i>NeuroToxicology</i> , <b>2016</b> , 54, 22-33	4.4	15
43	Dopamine depletion in either the dorsomedial or dorsolateral striatum impairs egocentric Cincinnati water maze performance while sparing allocentric Morris water maze learning. <i>Neurobiology of Learning and Memory</i> , <b>2015</b> , 118, 55-63	3.1	34
42	Prenatal immune challenge in rats: effects of polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid on spatial learning, prepulse inhibition, conditioned fear, and responses to MK-801 and amphetamine. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , <b>2015</b> , 47, 54-65	3.9	52
41	Female mice heterozygous for creatine transporter deficiency show moderate cognitive deficits. <i>Journal of Inherited Metabolic Disease</i> , <b>2014</b> , 37, 63-8	5.4	20
40	Creatine transporter (SLC6A8) knockout mice display an increased capacity for in vitro creatine biosynthesis in skeletal muscle. <i>Frontiers in Physiology</i> , <b>2014</b> , 5, 314	4.6	18

39	Neuronal reorganization in adult rats neonatally exposed to (±)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine. <i>Toxicology Reports</i> , <b>2014</b> , 1, 699-706	4.8	2
38	Effects of developmental manganese, stress, and the combination of both on monoamines, growth, and corticosterone. <i>Toxicology Reports</i> , <b>2014</b> , 1, 1046-1061	4.8	25
37	Neonatal +-methamphetamine exposure in rats alters adult locomotor responses to dopamine D1 and D2 agonists and to a glutamate NMDA receptor antagonist, but not to serotonin agonists. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , <b>2013</b> , 16, 377-91	5.8	13
36	Cognitive impairments from developmental exposure to serotonergic drugs: citalopram and MDMA. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , <b>2013</b> , 16, 1383-94	5.8	18
35	Neonatal citalopram treatment inhibits the 5-HT depleting effects of MDMA exposure in rats. <i>ACS Chemical Neuroscience</i> , <b>2012</b> , 3, 12-21	5.7	4
34	Prenatal immune challenge in rats: altered responses to dopaminergic and glutamatergic agents, prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle, and reduced route-based learning as a function of maternal body weight gain after prenatal exposure to poly IC. <i>Synapse</i> , <b>2012</b> , 66, 725-37	2.4	44
33	Expression and distribution of creatine transporter and creatine kinase (brain isoform) in developing and mature rat cochlear tissues. <i>Histochemistry and Cell Biology</i> , <b>2012</b> , 137, 599-613	2.4	9
32	Distinct periods of developmental sensitivity to the effects of 3,4-(±)-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) on behaviour and monoamines in rats. <i>International Journal of Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , <b>2012</b> , 15, 811-24	5.8	6
31	Effects of developmental stress and lead (Pb) on corticosterone after chronic and acute stress, brain monoamines, and blood Pb levels in rats. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , <b>2011</b> , 29, 45-55	2.7	28
30	Comparison of the elevated plus and elevated zero mazes in treated and untreated male Sprague-Dawley rats: effects of anxiolytic and anxiogenic agents. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , <b>2011</b> , 97, 406-15	3.9	111
29	Effects of periadolescent fluoxetine and paroxetine on elevated plus-maze, acoustic startle, and swimming immobility in rats while on and off-drug. <i>Behavioral and Brain Functions</i> , <b>2011</b> , 7, 41	4.1	7
28	Comparison of (+)-methamphetamine, (±)-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, (+)-amphetamine and (±)-fenfluramine in rats on egocentric learning in the Cincinnati water maze. <i>Synapse</i> , <b>2011</b> , 65, 368-78	2.4	30
27	In utero and lactational exposure to PCBs in mice: adult offspring show altered learning and memory depending on Cyp1a2 and Ahr genotypes. <i>Environmental Health Perspectives</i> , <b>2011</b> , 119, 1286-93	8.4	36
26	Creatine transporter (CrT; Slc6a8) knockout mice as a model of human CrT deficiency. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , <b>2011</b> , 6, e16187	3.7	72
25	Specific saposin C deficiency: CNS impairment and acid beta-glucosidase effects in the mouse. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , <b>2010</b> , 19, 634-47	5.6	32
24	Neuronopathic Gaucher disease in the mouse: viable combined selective saposin C deficiency and mutant glucocerebrosidase (V394L) mice with glucosylsphingosine and glucosylceramide accumulation and progressive neurological deficits. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , <b>2010</b> , 19, 1088-97	5.6	94
23	Effects of inhibiting neonatal methamphetamine-induced corticosterone release in rats by adrenal autotransplantation on later learning, memory, and plasma corticosterone levels. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , <b>2010</b> , 28, 331-42	2.7	15
22	Effect of a neurotoxic dose regimen of (+)-methamphetamine on behavior, plasma corticosterone, and brain monoamines in adult C57BL/6 mice. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , <b>2010</b> , 32, 346-55	3.9	34

21	(+/-)3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) dose-dependently impairs spatial learning in the morris water maze after exposure of rats to different five-day intervals from birth to postnatal day twenty. <i>Developmental Neuroscience</i> , <b>2009</b> , 31, 107-20	2.2	27
20	Comparison of the developmental effects of 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (Foxy) to (+/-)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , <b>2009</b> , 204, 287-97	4.7	22
19	Effects of (+)-methamphetamine on path integration and spatial learning, but not locomotor activity or acoustic startle, align with the stress hypo-responsive period in rats. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , <b>2009</b> , 27, 289-98	2.7	38
18	Short- and long-term effects of (+)-methamphetamine and (+/-)-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine on monoamine and corticosterone levels in the neonatal rat following multiple days of treatment. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , <b>2008</b> , 104, 1674-85	6	41
17	Comparison of time-dependent effects of (+)-methamphetamine or forced swim on monoamines, corticosterone, glucose, creatine, and creatinine in rats. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , <b>2008</b> , 9, 49	3.2	34
16	Effects of neonatal (+)-methamphetamine on path integration and spatial learning in rats: effects of dose and rearing conditions. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , <b>2008</b> , 26, 599-610	2.7	61
15	(+/-)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine treatment in adult rats impairs path integration learning: a comparison of single vs once per week treatment for 5 weeks. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , <b>2008</b> , 55, 1121-30	5.5	23
14	Neurological deficits and glycosphingolipid accumulation in saposin B deficient mice. <i>Human Molecular Genetics</i> , <b>2008</b> , 17, 2345-56	5.6	34
13	Developmental effects of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine: a review. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , <b>2008</b> , 19, 91-111	2.4	51
12	(+)-Methamphetamine increases corticosterone in plasma and BDNF in brain more than forced swim or isolation in neonatal rats. <i>Synapse</i> , <b>2008</b> , 62, 110-21	2.4	42
11	Neonatal (+)-methamphetamine increases brain derived neurotrophic factor, but not nerve growth factor, during treatment and results in long-term spatial learning deficits. <i>Psychoneuroendocrinology</i> , <b>2007</b> , 32, 734-45	5	36
10	Alterations in body temperature, corticosterone, and behavior following the administration of 5-methoxy-diisopropyltryptamine (Foxy) to adult rats: a new drug of abuse. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , <b>2007</b> , 32, 1404-20	8.7	44
9	Age-dependent effects of neonatal methamphetamine exposure on spatial learning. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , <b>2007</b> , 18, 549-62	2.4	36
8	Treatment with MDMA from P11-20 disrupts spatial learning and path integration learning in adolescent rats but only spatial learning in older rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , <b>2006</b> , 189, 307-18	4.7	35
7	Peri-adolescent rats (P41-50) exhibit increased susceptibility to D-methamphetamine-induced long-term spatial and sequential learning deficits compared to juvenile (P21-30 or P31-40) or adult rats (P51-60). <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , <b>2005</b> , 27, 117-34	3.9	53
6	Learning and memory after neonatal exposure to 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) in rats: interaction with exposure in adulthood. <i>Synapse</i> , <b>2005</b> , 57, 148-59	2.4	34
5	Absorption and clearance of +/-3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine from the plasma of neonatal rats. <i>Neurotoxicology and Teratology</i> , <b>2004</b> , 26, 849-56	3.9	11
4	Metyrapone attenuates the sequential learning deficits but not monoamine depletions following d,l-fenfluramine administration to adult rats. <i>Synapse</i> , <b>2004</b> , 54, 214-22	2.4	10

3	Exposure to 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) on postnatal days 11-20 induces reference but not working memory deficits in the Morris water maze in rats: implications of prior learning. <i>International Journal of Developmental Neuroscience</i> , <b>2004</b> , 22, 247-59	2.7	53
2	Protein tyrosine phosphatase alpha (PTP alpha) knockout mice show deficits in Morris water maze learning, decreased locomotor activity, and decreases in anxiety. <i>Brain Research</i> , <b>2003</b> , 984, 1-10	3.7	38
1	Creatine transporter knockout mice (Slc6a8) show increases in serotonin-related proteins and are resilient to learned helplessness		1