

# David C S Roberts

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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113  
papers

9,350  
citations

38738  
50  
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39667  
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114  
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114  
docs citations

114  
times ranked

4459  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Hold-down as an alternative to unit dose in cocaine self-administration experiments: Characterization using a progressive ratio schedule. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2020, 237, 2685-2693.	3.1	0
2	Intermittent intake of rapid cocaine injections promotes robust psychomotor sensitization, increased incentive motivation for the drug and mGlu2/3 receptor dysregulation. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2017, 117, 227-237.	4.1	53
3	How fast and how often: The pharmacokinetics of drug use are decisive in addiction. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2015, 56, 166-179.	6.1	160
4	Nipping Cue Reactivity in the Bud: Baclofen Prevents Limbic Activation Elicited by Subliminal Drug Cues. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2014, 34, 5038-5043.	3.6	113
5	Reduction of the reinforcing effectiveness of cocaine by continuous d-amphetamine treatment in rats: importance of active self-administration during treatment period. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 231, 949-954.	3.1	15
6	Methylphenidate and cocaine self-administration produce distinct dopamine terminal alterations. <i>Addiction Biology</i> , 2014, 19, 145-155.	2.6	60
7	Examination of behavioral strategies regulating cocaine intake in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 225, 935-944.	3.1	15
8	Conflation of cocaine seeking and cocaine taking responses in IV self-administration experiments in rats: Methodological and interpretational considerations. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2013, 37, 2026-2036.	6.1	40
9	The group II metabotropic glutamate receptor agonist, LY379268, decreases methamphetamine self-administration in rats. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2013, 132, 414-419.	3.2	37
10	Striatal $CB_1$ and $D_2$ receptors regulate expression of each other, $CRIP_1A$ and delta opioid systems. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2013, 124, 808-820.	3.9	48
11	Temporal Pattern of Cocaine Intake Determines Tolerance vs Sensitization of Cocaine Effects at the Dopamine Transporter. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 38, 2385-2392.	5.4	158
12	Paradoxical tolerance to cocaine after initial supersensitivity in drug-use-prone animals. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 38, 2628-2636.	2.6	24
13	The Motivation to Self-Administer is Increased After a History of Spiking Brain Levels of Cocaine. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 1901-1910.	5.4	132
14	Thinking Outside the Synapse: Pharmacokinetic-Based Medications for Cocaine Addiction. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 1079-1080.	5.4	1
15	Cocaine Self-Administration Produces Pharmacodynamic Tolerance: Differential Effects on the Potency of Dopamine Transporter Blockers, Releasers, and Methylphenidate. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 37, 1708-1716.	5.4	68
16	Cocaine Self-Administration in Rats: Hold-Down Procedures. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2012, 829, 279-290.	0.9	3
17	Cocaine Self-Administration in Rats: Discrete Trials Procedures. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2012, 829, 291-302.	0.9	5
18	Cocaine Self-Administration in Rats: Threshold Procedures. <i>Methods in Molecular Biology</i> , 2012, 829, 303-319.	0.9	24

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19	Cocaine-Insensitive Dopamine Transporters with Intact Substrate Transport Produced by Self-Administration. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2011, 69, 201-207.	1.3	60
20	Hypocretin 1/orexin A in the ventral tegmental area enhances dopamine responses to cocaine and promotes cocaine self-administration. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 214, 415-426.	3.1	161
21	A novel IV cocaine self-administration procedure in rats: differential effects of dopamine, serotonin, and GABA drug pre-treatments on cocaine consumption and maximal price paid. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 214, 567-577.	3.1	75
22	Brain-Cocaine Concentrations Determine the Dose Self-Administered by Rats on a Novel Behaviorally Dependent Dosing Schedule. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 36, 2741-2749.	5.4	70
23	Gene expression changes in the medial prefrontal cortex and nucleus accumbens following abstinence from cocaine self-administration. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 11, 29.	1.9	52
24	The hypocretin/orexin system regulates cocaine self-administration via actions on the mesolimbic dopamine system. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2010, 31, 336-348.	2.6	228
25	FREE-RUNNING RHYTHMS OF COCAINE SELF-ADMINISTRATION IN RATS HELD UNDER CONSTANT LIGHTING CONDITIONS. <i>Chronobiology International</i> , 2010, 27, 535-548.	2.0	45
26	Dopamine Uptake Changes Associated with Cocaine Self-Administration. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 34, 1174-1184.	5.4	44
27	Behavioral Economic Assessment of Price and Cocaine Consumption Following Self-Administration Histories that Produce Escalation of Either Final Ratios or Intake. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 34, 796-804.	5.4	92
28	Cocaine self-administration on a hold-down schedule of reinforcement in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 201, 601-609.	3.1	16
29	Decreased reinforcing effects of cocaine following 2 weeks of continuous d-amphetamine treatment in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 206, 447-456.	3.1	29
30	Persistent proteomic alterations in the medial prefrontal cortex with abstinence from cocaine self-administration. <i>Proteomics - Clinical Applications</i> , 2009, 3, 462-472.	1.6	21
31	Cocaine self-administration reinforced on a progressive ratio schedule decreases with continuous d-amphetamine treatment in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 200, 465-473.	3.1	53
32	Lesions of the dorsomedial frontal cortex block sensitization to the positive-reinforcing effects of cocaine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2008, 88, 238-246.	2.9	5
33	Parsing the addiction phenomenon: Self-administration procedures modeling enhanced motivation for drug and escalation of drug intake. <i>Drug Discovery Today: Disease Models</i> , 2008, 5, 217-226.	1.2	12
34	Persistent Alterations in Mesolimbic Gene Expression with Abstinence from Cocaine Self-Administration. <i>Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2008, 33, 1807-1817.	5.4	110
35	How to make a rat addicted to cocaine. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 2007, 31, 1614-1624.	4.8	119
36	Repetitive vibrissae-elicited forelimb placing before and immediately after unilateral 6-hydroxydopamine improves outcome in a model of Parkinson's disease. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2007, 179, 183-191.	2.2	40

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37	Microinjection of the $\mu$ -opioid receptor selective antagonist naltrindole 5 $\alpha$ -isothiocyanate site specifically affects cocaine self-administration in rats responding under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. Behavioural Brain Research, 2007, 182, 140-144.	2.2	32
38	Synchronous oscillations and phase reorganization in the basal ganglia during akinesia induced by high-dose haloperidol. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2007, 26, 1912-1924.	2.6	28
39	Increase in A2A receptors in the nucleus accumbens after extended cocaine self-administration and its disappearance after cocaine withdrawal. Brain Research, 2007, 1143, 208-220.	2.2	52
40	Cross-sensitization of the reinforcing effects of cocaine and amphetamine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 195, 369-375.	3.1	32
41	Increased breakpoints on a progressive ratio schedule reinforced by IV cocaine are associated with reduced locomotor activation and reduced dopamine efflux in nucleus accumbens shell in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2007, 195, 517-525.	3.1	32
42	A single evoked afterdischarge produces rapid time-dependent changes in connexin36 protein expression in adult rat dorsal hippocampus. Neuroscience Letters, 2006, 405, 84-88.	2.1	15
43	Rapid and Persistent Sensitization to the Reinforcing Effects of Cocaine. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2006, 31, 121-128.	5.4	63
44	Discrete-trials heroin self-administration produces sensitization to the reinforcing effects of cocaine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2006, 185, 150-159.	3.1	24
45	Involvement of adenosine A2A and dopamine receptors in the locomotor and sensitizing effects of cocaine. Brain Research, 2006, 1077, 67-80.	2.2	90
46	Neuronal Gap Junctions: Expression, Function, And Implications For Behavior. International Review of Neurobiology, 2006, 73, 125-151.	2.0	31
47	Sensitization of the reinforcing effects of self-administered cocaine in rats: effects of dose and intravenous injection speed. European Journal of Neuroscience, 2005, 22, 195-200.	2.6	86
48	Binge self-administration and deprivation produces sensitization to the reinforcing effects of cocaine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 178, 309-316.	3.1	48
49	Effects of extended-access self-administration and deprivation on breakpoints maintained by cocaine in rats. Psychopharmacology, 2005, 179, 644-651.	3.1	65
50	Amphetamine withdrawal produces region-specific and time-dependent changes in connexin36 expression in rat brain. Synapse, 2005, 56, 39-44.	1.2	24
51	Extended cocaine self-administration and deprivation produces region-specific and time-dependent changes in connexin36 expression in rat brain. Synapse, 2005, 58, 141-150.	1.2	22
52	Comparison of the Reinforcing Effects of Cocaine and Cocaine/Heroin Combinations under Progressive Ratio and Choice Schedules in Rats. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 286-295.	5.4	57
53	Reduced Dopamine Terminal Function and Insensitivity to Cocaine Following Cocaine Binge Self-Administration and Deprivation. Neuropsychopharmacology, 2005, 30, 1455-1463.	5.4	123
54	Preclinical evidence for GABAB agonists as a pharmacotherapy for cocaine addiction. Physiology and Behavior, 2005, 86, 18-20.	2.1	70

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55	Fast onset of dopamine uptake inhibition by intravenous cocaine. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 2004, 20, 2838-2842.	2.6	46
56	Effects of positive allosteric modulators of the GABA B receptor on cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2004, 173, 105-111.	3.1	93
57	Sensitization to the reinforcing effects of cocaine following binge-abstinent self-administration. <i>Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews</i> , 2004, 27, 803-812.	6.1	81
58	Analysis of Protein Expression in Brain Tissue by ELISA. , 2003, 79, 283-296.		1
59	Effect of HD-23, a potent long acting cocaine-analog, on cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2003, 167, 386-392.	3.1	9
60	Beta-funaltrexamine affects cocaine self-administration in rats responding on a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2003, 75, 301-307.	2.9	29
61	A POTENTIAL ROLE FOR GABAB AGONISTS IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOSTIMULANT ADDICTION. <i>Alcohol and Alcoholism</i> , 2002, 37, 478-484.	1.6	149
62	Changes in rat frontal cortex gene expression following chronic cocaine. <i>Molecular Brain Research</i> , 2002, 104, 11-20.	2.3	52
63	GABAB receptor agonists for the treatment of drug addiction: a review of recent findings. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2002, 65, 209-220.	3.2	245
64	Patterns of cocaine self-administration in rats produced by various access conditions under a discrete trials procedure. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2002, 67, 291-299.	3.2	138
65	The GABA B antagonist CGP56433A attenuates the effect of baclofen on cocaine but not heroin self-administration in the rat. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2002, 160, 49-55.	3.1	27
66	Repeated cocaine self-administration causes multiple changes in rat frontal cortex gene expression. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2002, 27, 1181-1192.	3.3	32
67	Individual differences in sucrose consumption in the rat: motivational and neurochemical correlates of hedonia. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2001, 157, 269-276.	3.1	65
68	Intra-VTA Baclofen Attenuates Cocaine Self-Administration on a Progressive Ratio Schedule of Reinforcement. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2000, 66, 857-862.	2.9	86
69	GABA Modulation of Cocaine Self-Administration. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2000, 909, 145-158.	3.8	47
70	Long-term changes in connexin32 gap junction protein and mRNA expression following cocaine self-administration in rats. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1999, 11, 3329-3338.	2.6	26
71	The GABAB agonist CGP 44532 decreases cocaine self-administration in rats: demonstration using a progressive ratio and a discrete trials procedure. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 1999, 38, 1797-1804.	4.1	85
72	Platelet activating factor receptor expression is associated with neuronal apoptosis in an in vivo model of excitotoxicity. <i>Cell Death and Differentiation</i> , 1998, 5, 867-875.	11.2	40

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73	A Critique of Fixed and Progressive Ratio Schedules Used to Examine the Neural Substrates of Drug Reinforcement. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1997, 57, 441-447.	2.9	356
74	Progressive ratio schedules in drug self-administration studies in rats: a method to evaluate reinforcing efficacy. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 1996, 66, 1-11.	2.5	1,199
75	Initiation, maintenance and extinction of cocaine self-administration with and without conditioned reward. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1996, 128, 89-96.	3.1	51
76	Effect of medial prefrontal cortex injections of SCH 23390 on intravenous cocaine self-administration under both a fixed and progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 1995, 67, 75-80.	2.2	81
77	Effect of 6-hydroxydopamine lesions of the amygdala on intravenous cocaine self-administration under a progressive ratio schedule of reinforcement. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 646, 273-278.	2.2	35
78	Neuroleptics block high- but not low-dose heroin place preferences: Further evidence for a two-system model of motivation.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 108, 1128-1138.	1.2	39
79	MDL 72222, ketanserin, and methysergide pretreatments fail to alter breaking points on a progressive ratio schedule reinforced by intravenous cocaine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1993, 44, 161-165.	2.9	63
80	Self-administration of GBR 12909 on a fixed ratio and progressive ratio schedule in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1993, 111, 202-206.	3.1	62
81	Dopaminergic antagonism within the nucleus accumbens or the amygdala produces differential effects on intravenous cocaine self-administration under fixed and progressive ratio schedules of reinforcement. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1993, 624, 245-252.	2.2	194
82	The effects of dose and access restrictions on the periodicity of cocaine self-administration in the rat. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 1993, 33, 119-128.	3.2	87
83	Cocaine self-administration increases preprodynorphin, but not c-fos, mRNA in rat striatum. <i>NeuroReport</i> , 1993, 4, 543-546.	1.2	170
84	Self-Administration of Psychomotor Stimulants Using Progressive Ratio Schedules of Reinforcement. , 1992, , 233-270.		42
85	Clozapine increases breaking points on a progressive-ratio schedule reinforced by intravenous cocaine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1992, 42, 559-562.	2.9	33
86	Fluoxetine pretreatment reduces breaking points on a progressive ratio schedule reinforced by intravenous cocaine self-administration in the rat. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1991, 49, 833-840.	4.3	169
87	3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) self-administration and neurotoxicity. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1991, 39, 569-574.	2.9	14
88	Break-points on a progressive ratio schedule reinforced by intravenous cocaine increase following depletion of forebrain serotonin. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1990, 101, 262-266.	3.1	246
89	Breaking points on a progressive ratio schedule reinforced by intravenous apomorphine increase daily following 6-hydroxydopamine lesions of the nucleus accumbens. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1989, 32, 43-47.	2.9	54
90	Self-administration of cocaine on a progressive ratio schedule in rats: dose-response relationship and effect of haloperidol pretreatment. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1989, 97, 535-538.	3.1	234

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91	Increased Motivation to Self-Administer Apomorphine following 6-Hydroxydopamine Lesions of the Nucleus Accumbens. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 1988, 537, 523-524.	3.8	7
92	Alpha2-adrenergic receptors mediate the increase in blood glucose levels induced by epinephrine and brief footshock stress. <i>Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1988, 12, 307-314.	4.8	22
93	Increased self-administration of cocaine following haloperidol: Sex-dependent effects of the antiestrogen tamoxifen. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1986, 25, 497-501.	2.9	37
94	Supersensitivity to the anticonvulsant and proconvulsant activity of clonidine following noradrenaline depletion induced by 6-hydroxydopamine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1985, 85, 319-322.	3.1	17
95	Disruption of cocaine and heroin self-administration following kainic acid lesions of the nucleus accumbens. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1985, 23, 1029-1036.	2.9	217
96	Evidence on the retrograde neurotoxicity of doxorubicin. <i>Neuroscience Letters</i> , 1985, 53, 215-219.	2.1	15
97	Relationship between levels and uptake of serotonin and high affinity [3H]imipramine recognition sites in the rat brain. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1985, 63, 1239-1244.	1.4	8
98	Destruction of the locus coeruleus or the dorsal NE bundle does not alter the release of punished responding by ethanol and chlordiazepoxide. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 1984, 33, 479-485.	2.1	52
99	Experimentally induced glucose intolerance increases oral ethanol intake in rats. <i>Alcohol</i> , 1984, 1, 257-261.	1.7	8
100	Neonatal 6-hydroxydopamine prevents adaptation to chemical disruption of the pituitary-adrenal system in the rat. <i>Hormones and Behavior</i> , 1984, 18, 12-21.	2.1	10
101	Atypical neuroleptics increase self-administration of cocaine: An evaluation of a behavioural screen for antipsychotic activity. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1983, 82, 135-139.	3.1	140
102	Long-term reduction in beta-adrenergic receptor binding after amygdala kindling in rats. <i>Experimental Neurology</i> , 1983, 82, 17-24.	4.1	29
103	Neonatal intraspinal 6-hydroxydopamine, 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine or their combination: Effects on nociception and morphine analgesia. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1982, 86, 157-166.	3.5	8
104	Disruption of cocaine self-administration following 6-hydroxydopamine lesions of the ventral tegmental area in rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1982, 17, 901-904.	2.9	393
105	High affinity [3H]desipramine binding in rat cerebral cortex decreases after selective lesion of noradrenergic neurons with 6-hydroxydopamine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1981, 73, 375-376.	3.5	29
106	Adrenal steroid-induced changes in $\alpha$ -adrenergic receptor binding in rat hippocampus. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1981, 74, 37-41.	3.5	69
107	Interaction of brain noradrenaline and the pituitary-adrenal axis in learning and extinction. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1979, 10, 11-16.	2.9	28
108	Noradrenergic influences on catalepsy. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1978, 60, 53-57.	3.1	34

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109	6-OHda lesion to the dorsal noradrenergic bundle alters morphine-induced locomotor activity and catalepsy. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1978, 52, 209-214.	3.5	18
110	Selective depletion of spinal noradrenaline abolishes post-decapitation convulsions. <i>Life Sciences</i> , 1978, 23, 2411-2413.	4.3	17
111	Neonatal systemic 6-hydroxydopamine and dorsal tegmental bundle lesion: Comparison of effects on CNS norepinephrine and the postdecapitation reflex. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1978, 155, 205-208.	2.2	21
112	On the role of ascending catecholaminergic systems in intravenous self-administration of cocaine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1977, 6, 615-620.	2.9	685
113	Drug Self-Administration: Experimental Methods and Determinants. , 0, , 349-398.		24