

3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine increases interstitial dopamine levels in rat brain: studies on the relationship with acute hypertension

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A review of the mechanisms involved in the acute MDMA (ecstasy)-induced hyperthermic response. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2004, 500, 3-13.	1.7	170
2	Serotonin neurotoxins "past and present. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2004, 6, 589-614.	1.3	41
4	A comparative study on the acute and long-term effects of MDMA and 3,4-dihydroxymethamphetamine (HHMA) on brain monoamine levels after i.p. or striatal administration in mice. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2005, 144, 231-241.	2.7	58
5	Cyclooxygenase-2 Is an Obligatory Factor in Methamphetamine-Induced Neurotoxicity. <i>Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</i> , 2005, 313, 870-876.	1.3	54
6	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine increases pro-interleukin-1 β production and caspase-1 protease activity in frontal cortex, but not in hypothalamus, of Dark Agouti rats: Role of interleukin-1 β in neurotoxicity. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 135, 1095-1105.	1.1	21
7	MDMA-induced neurotoxicity: long-term effects on 5-HT biosynthesis and the influence of ambient temperature. <i>British Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 148, 778-785.	2.7	48
8	Dopamine Quinones Activate Microglia and Induce a Neurotoxic Gene Expression Profile: Relationship to Methamphetamine-Induced Nerve Ending Damage. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2006, 1074, 31-41.	1.8	97
9	Binge ethanol administration enhances the MDMA-induced long-term 5-HT neurotoxicity in rat brain. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 189, 459-470.	1.5	39
10	Protective effects of minocycline on 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine-induced neurotoxicity in serotonergic and dopaminergic neurons of mouse brain. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2006, 544, 1-9.	1.7	62
11	Damage of serotonergic axons and immunolocalization of Hsp27, Hsp72, and Hsp90 molecular chaperones after a single dose of MDMA administration in Dark Agouti rat: Temporal, spatial, and cellular patterns. <i>Journal of Comparative Neurology</i> , 2006, 497, 251-269.	0.9	38
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13	Effects of amphetamine and cocaine on the development of acute experimental allergic encephalomyelitis in Lewis rats. <i>Human and Experimental Toxicology</i> , 2007, 26, 637-643.	1.1	7
15	The effect of amphetamine analogs on cleaved microtubule-associated protein-tau formation in the rat brain. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2007, 144, 223-231.	1.1	25
16	Evidence for a role of Hsp70 in the neuroprotection induced by heat shock pre-treatment against 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine toxicity in rat brain. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2007, 101, 1272-1283.	2.1	17
17	The Role of Oxidative Stress, Metabolic Compromise, and Inflammation in Neuronal Injury Produced by Amphetamine-Related Drugs of Abuse. <i>Journal of Neuroimmune Pharmacology</i> , 2008, 3, 203-217.	2.1	139
18	Role of nonsynaptic communication in regulating the immune response. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2008, 52, 52-59.	1.9	16
19	Memantine protects against amphetamine derivatives-induced neurotoxic damage in rodents. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2008, 54, 1254-1263.	2.0	49
20	Neuropeptide Y protects retinal neural cells against cell death induced by ecstasy. <i>Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 152, 97-105.	1.1	39

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22	Microarray Analysis of Differentially Expressed Genes in the Brains of Tubby Mice. <i>Korean Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 2009, 13, 91.	0.6	9
23	Characterization of Phenytoin, Carbamazepine, Vinpocetine and Clorgyline Simultaneous Effects on Sodium Channels and Catecholamine Metabolism in Rat Striatal Nerve Endings. <i>Neurochemical Research</i> , 2009, 34, 470-479.	1.6	5
24	Molecular and Cellular Mechanisms of Ecstasy-Induced Neurotoxicity: An Overview. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 2009, 39, 210-271.	1.9	251
25	A Study on the Mechanisms by Which Minocycline Protects Against MDMA (Ecstasy)-Induced Neurotoxicity of 5-HT Cortical Neurons. <i>Neurotoxicity Research</i> , 2010, 18, 187-199.	1.3	36
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27	Evidence that MDMA (Ecstasy) increases cannabinoid CB2 receptor expression in microglial cells: role in the neuroinflammatory response in rat brain. <i>Journal of Neurochemistry</i> , 2010, 113, 67-78.	2.1	38
28	Amphetamine toxicities. <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2010, 1187, 101-121.	1.8	232
29	Low ambient temperature reveals distinct mechanisms for MDMA-induced serotonergic toxicity and astroglial Hsp27 heat shock response in rat brain. <i>Neurochemistry International</i> , 2011, 59, 695-705.	1.9	5
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35	The Effects of Psychostimulant Drugs on Blood Brain Barrier Function and Neuroinflammation. <i>Frontiers in Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 3, 121.	1.6	146
36	Sigma receptor antagonists attenuate acute methamphetamine-induced hyperthermia by a mechanism independent of IL-1 β mRNA expression in the hypothalamus. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2012, 691, 103-109.	1.7	17
37	MDMA produces a delayed and sustained increase in the extracellular concentration of glutamate in the rat hippocampus. <i>Neuropharmacology</i> , 2012, 63, 1022-1027.	2.0	31
38	Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA): interindividual differences due to polymorphisms and drug-drug interactions. <i>Critical Reviews in Toxicology</i> , 2012, 42, 854-876.	1.9	41

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48	Psychostimulants and brain dysfunction: A review of the relevant neurotoxic effects. Neuropharmacology, 2014, 87, 135-149.	2.0	59
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58	THC Prevents MDMA Neurotoxicity in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e9143.	1.1	48
59	Reduced Contextual Discrimination following Alcohol Consumption or MDMA Administration in Mice. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0142978.	1.1	11
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