BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISSN: 0006-2952

- **Description** **p.1**
- **Audience** **p.2**
- **Impact Factor** **p.2**
- **Abstracting and Indexing** **p.2**
- **Editorial Board** **p.2**
- **Guide for Authors** **p.5**

DESCRIPTION

Biochemical Pharmacology publishes original research findings, Commentaries and review articles related to the elucidation of cellular and tissue function(s) at the biochemical and molecular levels, the modification of cellular phenotype(s) by genetic, transcriptional/translational or drug/compound-induced modifications, as well as the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of xenobiotics and drugs, the latter including both small molecules and biologics.

The journal's target audience includes scientists engaged in the identification and study of the mechanisms of action of xenobiotics, biologics and drugs and in the drug discovery and development process.

All areas of cellular biology and cellular, tissue/organ and whole animal pharmacology fall within the scope of the journal. Drug classes covered include anti-infectives, anti-inflammatory agents, chemotherapeutics, cardiovascular, endocrinological, immunological, metabolic, neurological and psychiatric drugs, as well as research on drug metabolism and kinetics. While medicinal chemistry is a topic of complimentary interest, manuscripts in this area must contain sufficient biological data to characterize pharmacologically the compounds reported. Submissions describing work focused predominately on chemical synthesis and molecular modeling will not be considered for review.

While particular emphasis is placed on reporting the results of molecular and biochemical studies, research involving the use of tissue and animal models of human pathophysiology and toxicology is of interest to the extent that it helps define drug mechanisms of action, safety and efficacy.

Reports describing experiments conducted with natural product mixtures, plant or animal extracts will not be considered for publication unless the structures and concentrations of all component substances are known, and the agents can be easily obtained by others wishing to replicate the study.

The chemical structure of all novel compounds tested must be included in the submitted manuscript or be readily accessible in the published literature. References to structures in the patent literature must unambiguously identify a single molecular structure. All compounds, reagents, instrumentation and equipment employed in a study must be available from identified commercial suppliers, bio/pharmaceutical companies or from individuals holding legal rights to their use. Submissions will not be considered for publication if the chemical structures of tested compounds are not revealed, generally known, or accessible in the literature.

Original research submissions must contain: A rationale for the selection of the compound/drug for study as well as for the concentrations/doses employed. Quantities used for concentration- and

dose-response experiments should vary logarithmically, e.g., 1, 3, 10, 30 mg/kg, 0.1, 1.0, 10, 100 nanomolar, etc. Justification must be provided for studying only a single concentration or dose of a compound, especially as it relates to reference standards and antagonists/modulators of receptors, enzymes and signaling pathways. Justification must also be provided for the selection of the statistical tests employed as they relate to the experimental design. It is expected that all findings have been subjected to rigorous quantitative analyses, with the calculation and reporting of IC50, Ki, EC50, etc., values. These must be derived from a minimum of three (3) separate and distinct experiments, with the replicates within any single experiment being averaged to obtain a single value for that experimental series. Manuscripts that fail to meet these criteria will be subject to rejection without peer-review.

US National Institutes of Health (NIH) voluntary posting ("Public Access") policy
Biochemical Pharmacology and Elsevier facilitate the author's response to the NIH Public Access Policy.

Please bookmark this URL: http://www.elsevier.com/locate/biochempharm

Benefits to authors
We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services .

Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our support pages: http://support.elsevier.com

AUDIENCE

Pharmacologists, Biochemists, Toxicologists, Neuroscientists, Molecular and Cellular Biologists.

IMPACT FACTOR

2013: 4.650 © Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports 2014

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

BIOSIS
Elsevier BIOBASE
Chemical Abstracts
Current Contents/ASCA
Current Contents/BIOMED Database
Current Contents/Life Sciences
Current Contents/SciSearch Database
Current Contents/Science Citation Index
MEDLINE®
EMBASE
PASCAL/CNRS
Reference Update
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief:

S.J. Enna, University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas, USA

Editors:

J.G. Piette, Université de Liège, Liège, Belgium
K. Mullane, Profectus Pharma Consulting, Inc., San Jose, California, USA

Review Editor:

M. Williams, Northwestern University, Lake Forest, Illinois, USA

Editorial Office:

Biochemical Pharmacology, University of Kansas Medical Center, 3901 Rainbow Boulevard, Mail Stop 4016, Kansas City, KS 66160, Kansas, USA, Fax: +1-913-588-7373

Managing Editor:

L. LeCount

Editorial Coordinator:

J. McNichols

Editorial Advisory Board

Antibiotics and Chemotherapeutics

B.B. Aggarwal, University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, TX, USA
R. Alfieri, Università degli Studi di Parma, Parma, Italy
C. Bailly, Institut de Recherche Pierre Fabre, Toulouse, France
E. A. Bey, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA
S. Ceruti, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy
B.S. Cummings, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA
E. De Clercq, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
M. Diederich, Cancer and Blood Disease Research Foundation, Luxembourg, Luxembourg
J.-D. Docquier, Università degli Studi di Siena, Siena, Italy
M. Galleni, Université de Liège, Liège, Belgium
HP. Gerber, Pfizer Biotherapeutics, Pearl River, New York, USA
R. Ghosh, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio , San Antonio, TX, USA
C. Giardina, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, USA
O. Handa, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan
K. Kashfi, City University of New York (CUNY), New York, New York, USA
F.A.E. Kruyt, Universitair Medisch Centrum Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands
I. Marzo, Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain
C. Michiels, Université de Namur, Namur, Belgium
J. Neyts, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
S. Nock, Cephalon, Inc., Redwood City, California, USA
B.A. Ruggeri, Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania, USA
G.L. Russo, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Avellino, Italy
K.S.M. Smalley, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, Florida, USA
F. Takahashi-Yanaga, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
B.A. Teicher, National Cancer Institute, Rockville, MD, USA
K.D. Tew, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, SC, USA
G. Viola, Università degli Studi di Padova, Padova, Italy
J. Wang, Shanghai Medicilon, Inc., Shanghai, China
F. Zunino, National Institute for the Study and Cure of Tumors, Milan, Italy

Cardiovascular

P. Anversa, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
J.Y.H. Chan, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, ROC
Y.-H. Feng, Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, USA
D. Fitzgerald, University College Dublin, Belfield, Ireland
B.M. Frey-von Matt, Universitätspoliklinik Bern, Bern, Switzerland
R.A. Khalil, Harvard Medical School, W. Roxbury, Massachusetts, USA
F.G. Spinale, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, USA
B. Staels, Institut Pasteur, Lille, France
R.J. Winquist, Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

Metabolic Disorders and Endocrinology

N. Chattopadhyay, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India
I. de Lannoy, InterVivo Solutions, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
Y. Kanai, Osaka University, Suita-Shi, Japan
A. Kowluru, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI, USA
J. Pierre, INSERM U749, Villejuif, France
M.E. Poirot, Institut Claudius Regaud, Toulouse, France
C.D. Sutherland, University of Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, UK
H. Yamazaki, Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan

Inflammation and Immunopharmacology

M.J. Alcaraz, Universitat de València, Valencia, Spain
R. Beyaert, Universiteit Gent, Gent (Zwijnaarde), Belgium
A. Bowie, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

F. D'Acquisto, William Harvey Research Institute, London, UK
J. El Benna, INSERM, Paris, France
M.P. Fink, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, USA
K.B. Glaser, AbbVie, Inc., North Chicago, Illinois, USA
J.P. Hardwick, Northeastern Ohio University College of Medicine, Rootstown, Ohio, USA
J.-H. Lai, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
E. Lavelle, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland
O. Lèo, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Gosselies, Belgium
K. McCoy, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA, USA
J.J. Moreno, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
M. Mousli, University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France
M.M. Seavey, Cephalon, Inc., West Chester, Pennsylvania, USA
O. Stendahl, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden
D.R. Webb, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, California, USA
O. Werz, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Jena, Germany
Q. Xu, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China

Neuropharmacology

D.C. Bertrand, HiQScreen Sàrl, Geneva, Switzerland
B. Bettler, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland
R.A.J. Challiss, University of Leicester, Leicester, UK
S.H.H. Chan, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan, ROC
D. Fitzgerald, University College Dublin, Belfield, Ireland
C. Forray, Lundbeck Research USA, Paramus, New Jersey, USA
M.F. Jarvis, AbbVie, North Chicago, Illinois, USA
Y. Kanai, Osaka University, Suita-Shi, Japan
R.J. Lewis, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Queensland, Australia
M.J. Marino, Merk & Co Inc., West Point, Pennsylvania, USA
P. McGonigle, PsychoGenics, Tarrytown, New York, USA
P.J. McLaughlin, Penn State University College of Medicine, Hershey, Pennsylvania, USA
H. Möhler, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland
G. Perry, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, USA
R.D. Spealman, Harvard Medical School, Southborough, Massachusetts, USA
J.M. Witkin, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Pharmacokinetics and Drug Metabolism

I. de Lannoy, InterVivo Solutions, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada
J.R. Idle, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland
K.-I. Inui, Kyoto Pharmaceutical University, Kyoto, Japan
Q. Xu, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
H. Yamazaki, Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan

Toxicology

K.W. Bock, Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
B.J. Day, National Jewish Medical and Research Center, Denver, Colorado, USA
Q. Xu, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Biochemical Pharmacology is an international journal devoted to publishing original research on the interaction of drugs and nontherapeutic xenobiotics with biological systems. While particular emphasis is placed on reporting findings that relate to the actions and metabolism of drugs and toxic substances at the biochemical and molecular levels, submissions in the areas of behavioral and physiological pharmacology and toxicology are also encouraged if they describe studies directed at defining mechanisms of action. All areas of the field are represented in the journal including, but not limited to, cancer chemotherapy, neuropharmacology, inflammation/immunopharmacology, antimicrobials, behavioral, respiratory, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, and endocrine pharmacology and toxicology. Submissions relating to either pharmacodynamics or pharmacokinetics are considered. Reports based on experiments conducted with mixtures, plant or animal extracts will not be considered for publication unless the chemical structures and concentrations of all substances are known.

Types of papers

(1) Full-length Research Papers. These contain the results of original research on an issue of relevance to the field of pharmacology.
(2) Commentaries. These are commissioned articles that provide the author's view on a selected topic of interest to pharmacologists. Note that instructions to authors are provided by the editorial office upon confirmation of the topic.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics and http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics.

Policy and ethics

The cover letter must contain a statement assuring that the material has not been published or is not under active consideration by another journal. The authors must also indicate in the cover letter that the research was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and/or with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals as adopted and promulgated by the United States National Institutes of Health.

Conflict of interest

All authors are requested to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations within three years of beginning the submitted work that could inappropriately influence, or be perceived to influence, their work. See also http://www.elsevier.com/conflictsofinterest. Further information and an example of a Conflict of Interest form can be found at: http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/286/p/7923.

Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere including electronically in the same form, in English or in any other language, without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection software iThenticate. See also http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect.

Changes to authorship

This policy concerns the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the authorship of accepted manuscripts:
Before the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue: Requests to add or remove an author, or to rearrange the author names, must be sent to the Journal Manager from the corresponding author of the accepted manuscript and must include: (a) the reason the name should be added or removed, or the author names rearranged and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, fax, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Requests that are not sent by the corresponding author will be forwarded by the Journal Manager to the corresponding author, who

must follow the procedure as described above. Note that: (1) Journal Managers will inform the Journal Editors of any such requests and (2) publication of the accepted manuscript in an online issue is suspended until authorship has been agreed.
After the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue: Any requests to add, delete, or rearrange author names in an article published in an online issue will follow the same policies as noted above and result in a corrigendum.

Copyright

This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research: Open access and Subscription.

For subscription articles
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (for more information on this and copyright, see http://www.elsevier.com/copyright). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.
Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations (please consult http://www.elsevier.com/permissions). If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases: please consult http://www.elsevier.com/permissions.

For open access articles
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (for more information see http://www.elsevier.com/OAauthoragreement). Permitted reuse of open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license (see http://www.elsevier.com/openaccesslicenses).

Retained author rights
As an author you (or your employer or institution) retain certain rights. For more information on author rights for:
Subscription articles please see http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/author-rights-and-responsibilities.
Open access articles please see http://www.elsevier.com/OAauthoragreement.

Author Contributions
To be included as an author of a submission an individual must have made substantive and definable intellectual contributions to the submitted work and be able to take public responsibility for appropriate portions of the work. Authorship is not justified for the acquisition of funding, provision of research materials, data generation or provision of space. Individuals involved in making such contributions should be listed under Acknowledgments.

Role of the funding source

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

Funding body agreements and policies

Elsevier has established agreements and developed policies to allow authors whose articles appear in journals published by Elsevier, to comply with potential manuscript archiving requirements as specified as conditions of their grant awards. To learn more about existing agreements and policies please visit http://www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies.

Open access

This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research:

Open access
- Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse
- An open access publication fee is payable by authors or their research funder

Subscription
• Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our access programs (http://www.elsevier.com/access)
• No open access publication fee

All articles published open access will be immediately and permanently free for everyone to read and download. Permitted reuse is defined by your choice of one of the following Creative Commons user licenses:
Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY): lets others distribute and copy the article, to create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), to text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.
Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA): for non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, to create extracts, abstracts and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), to text and data mine the article, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation, and license their new adaptations or creations under identical terms (CC BY-NC-SA).
Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND): for non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

To provide open access, this journal has a publication fee which needs to be met by the authors or their research funders for each article published open access.
Your publication choice will have no effect on the peer review process or acceptance of submitted articles.

The open access publication fee for this journal is **$3000**, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: http://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing.

Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's WebShop (http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/) or visit our customer support site (http://support.elsevier.com) for more information.

Submission
Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts source files to a single PDF file of the article, which is used in the peer-review process. Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to PDF files at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, takes place by e-mail removing the need for a paper trail.

For submission of articles to *Biochemical Pharmacology* please go to the journal's online submission site at http://ees.elsevier.com/bcp.

Classification
Authors must assign the manuscript to one of the following categories at the time of submission:
(1) Antibiotics and Chemotherapeutics
(2) Cardiovascular Pharmacology
(3) Metabolic Disorders and Endocrinology
(4) Gastrointestinal Pharmacology
(5) Inflammation and Immunopharmacology
(6) Toxicology
(7) Neuropharmacology
(8) Pharmacokinetics and Drug Metabolism

(9) Pulmonary, Renal and Hepatic Pharmacology
The category must be listed on the title page.

PREPARATION

Important
At revision stage all authors are required to submit, together with the revised manuscript, a zip-file named "Archival_material.zip" that contains the original, uncropped and unedited photographs of all figures that represent gels, Western blots, microscopic photos, etc. that will be published in the final article. This file will be added to the published paper as online Archival Material and is not part of the peer review process of the manuscript. Failure to provide such original photographs will delay, or even preclude, publication of a manuscript in *Biochemical Pharmacology*.

Language

Biochemical Pharmacology is committed to the publication of science from its designated fields of interest, irrespective of geographical and sponsor source. The peer review process routinely conducted by the Editorial Board and expert reviewers is dedicated to constructive, collegial feedback with the aim of improving the content and clarity of submissions. The Editorial Board and its reviewers will however not undertake to provide major revisions of the grammatical content of submitted manuscripts, irrespective of the scientific merit. Accordingly, authors are advised to ensure that their manuscripts are written in clear, understandable English before submitting these to the journal. American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these. Use decimal points (not decimal commas); use a space for thousands (10 000 and above).
Biochemical Pharmacology will rapidly reject those manuscripts that lack linguistic clarity and those in which there has been minimal attempt to follow the style guidelines.

Use of Word processing Software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. Reports must be written in English and include an abstract that does not exceed 250 words. Manuscript pages should be numbered sequentially and double-spaced with 1" or 25 mm margins. Size 12 (point) Times Roman or Arial font is preferred. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts, etc. Do not embed "graphically designed" equations or tables, but prepare these using the word processor's facility. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier: http://www.elsevier.com/guidepublication. Do not import the figures into the text file but, instead, indicate their approximate locations directly in the electronic text and on the manuscript. See also the section on Electronic illustrations. To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the "spell-check" and "grammar-check" functions of your wordprocessor.

Article structure

Subdivision - numbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Materials and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be replicated. Citations to previous publications describing the methods may be employed instead of detailed information. In these cases only modifications to these procedures need to be detailed in the section.

Results

Results should be clear and concise, with little or no discussion of the rationale for each experiment. This should be left for the Discussion section. While representative Western blots can be included, they cannot be modified in any manner and must include a relevant standard house-keeping protein for comparison. They must also be accompanied by quantification appropriate for statistical analysis,

indicating the number of experiments used for quantification. Western blots that represent a single experiment (or replicates within a single experiment) will be considered inadequate for peer review. Western blots that are obviously over-exposed or over-loaded will be rejected. The sources of the primary and secondary antibodies must be provided. If these are not from commercial sources but are made in-house or are a gift from a colleague, evidence for their specificity must be provided.

Non-quantitative PCR and RT-PCR must be replaced by quantitative real-time PCR experiments. A complete guideline for Minimal Information about Quantitative Real-time PCR Experiments (MIQE) is available online: http://www.clinchem.org/cgi/content/short/55/4/611. A PDF version for all essential components of the checklist can be obtained by the link above. The MIQE guidelines are intended to help authors plan, perform and present qPCR experiments. They are also a guide for reviewers and editors to judge the quality of qPCR data. Microarray data must be MIAME compliant (see http://www.mged.org/Workgroups/MIAME/miame.html). The MIAME guidelines are the minimum information needed to enable unambiguous interpretation of micro-array experiments and potentially to reproduce the experiment.

Discussion

The narrative in this section should focus on explaining the interpretation of the results and the significance of the work. It should not simply be a repetition of the results section. Literature citations must be kept to a minimum, with emphasis on those articles that pertain most directly to research on this topic.

Essential Title Page Information

Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
Author names and affiliations. Please indicate the family name clearly in those cases where it may not be obvious (e.g., a double name). Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address for each affiliation, including the country name and the e-mail address of each author.
Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who is willing to handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.**
Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a "Present address"' (or "Permanent address") may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Abstract

A concise and factual abstract of 250 or fewer words is mandatory to comply with Internet criteria for searching. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, they must be cited in full, without reference to the reference list. Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Graphical Abstract

Authors must supply a graphical abstract for all types of articles if invited to submit a revision. The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership and for compilation of databases. Carefully drawn figures that serve to illustrate the theme of the paper are desired. Authors may also provide appropriate text, not exceeding 30 words. The content of the graphical abstract will be typeset and should be kept within an area of 5 cm tall by 17 cm wide (landscape shape). Authors are encouraged to limit graphical abstracts to 189 pixels tall by 642 pixels wide to ensure the image and text will be legible when displayed on-line. Authors must supply the graphic separately as an electronic file. For examples of graphical abstracts, please visit the *Biochemical Pharmacology* home page of http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00062952.

Keywords
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Chemical compounds
You can enrich your article by providing a list of chemical compounds studied in the article. The list of compounds will be used to extract relevant information from the NCBI PubChem Compound database and display it next to the online version of the article on ScienceDirect. You can include up to 10 names of chemical compounds in the article. For each compound, please provide the PubChem CID of the most relevant record as in the following example: Glutamic acid (PubChem CID:611). The PubChem CIDs can be found via http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pccompound. Please position the list of compounds immediately below the 'Keywords' section. It is strongly recommended to follow the exact text formatting as in the example below:
Chemical compounds studied in this article
Ethylene glycol (PubChem CID: 174); Plitidepsin (PubChem CID: 44152164); Benzalkonium chloride (PubChem CID: 15865)
More information is available at: http://www.elsevier.com/PubChem.

Acknowledgements
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Nomenclature and abbreviations
The nomenclature used to identify receptors and ion channels should conform to guidelines of the Committee on Receptor Nomenclature and Drug Classification of the International Union of Pharmacology. These are accessible at http://www.iuphar-db.org/nomenclature.html. Use only abbreviations that are generally accepted by the scientific community. Click HERE to view the full list of abbreviations that can be employed without definition. Drugs or other xenobiotics should be identified only by their chemical or generic names. The source, including company name and location, for all chemicals, reagents, cell lines, tissue, and experimental animals must be provided in the text.

Database linking
Elsevier encourages authors to connect articles with external databases, giving their readers one-click access to relevant databases that help to build a better understanding of the described research. Please refer to relevant database identifiers using the following format in your article: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN). See http://www.elsevier.com/databaselinking for more information and a full list of supported databases.

Genbank
DNA sequences and GenBank Accession numbers. Many Elsevier journals cite "gene accession numbers" in their running text and footnotes. Gene accession numbers refer to genes or DNA sequences about which further information can be found in the databases at the National Center for Biotechnical Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine. Every accession number cited in an article should be typed in **bold, underlined text**. Letters in the accession number should always be capitalized. Example: a B-cell tumor from a chronic lymphatic leukemia (GenBank accession no. **BE675048**), and a T-cell lymphoma (GenBank accession no. **AA361117**)
Authors are encouraged to check accession numbers used very carefully. **An error in a letter or number can result in a dead link.** Note that in the final version of the ***electronic* copy**, the accession number text will be linked to the appropriate source in the NCBI databases enabling readers to go directly to that source from the article.

Math formulae
Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Many wordprocessors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Table footnotes

Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter.

Artwork

Electronic artwork

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
- Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the printed version.
- Submit each illustration as a separate file.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available on our website:
http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.

Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.

TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.

TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.

TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

Please do not:

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Line drawings, including graphs, should be black on a white background. Lettering should be large enough to permit photographic reduction. For those not to be reduced, the format should not exceed 16x20 cm. Photographs (or halftone illustrations) must be of good quality with as much contrast as possible. The magnification of micrographs should be indicated by a scale bar in the figure. Illustrations should be numbered with Arabic numerals. The legends should be typed separately with double spacing.

Color artwork

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color on the Web (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. **For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article**. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or on the Web only. For further information on the preparation of electronic artwork, please see http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions.

Please note: Because of technical complications that can arise by converting color figures to 'gray scale' (for the printed version should you not opt for color in print) please submit in addition usable black and white versions of all the color illustrations.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables

All tables must be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals and cited in the text. Titles should be brief but descriptive. Tables should be compiled on separate pages, together with a legend and/or footnotes. Tables should not have vertical lines, and horizontal lines must be kept to a minimum. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in tables do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article.

References

Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Reference links
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is encouraged.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software
This journal has standard templates available in key reference management packages EndNote (http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp) and Reference Manager (http://refman.com/support/rmstyles.asp). Using plug-ins to wordprocessing packages, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article and the list of references and citations to these will be formatted according to the journal style which is described below.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.
List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.
Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:

[1] Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. J Sci Commun 2010;163:51–9.
Reference to a book:
[2] Strunk Jr W, White EB. The elements of style. 4th ed. New York: Longman; 2000.
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. Introduction to the electronic age, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 2009, p. 281–304.
Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.' For further details you are referred to 'Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals' (J Am Med Assoc 1997;277:927–34) (see also http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html).

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations: http://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/.

Video data
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the files in MPEG format with a maximum size of 10 MB. Contact the Editorial Office [bp@kumc.edu] for instructions on how to submit your file(s). Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect: http://www.sciencedirect.com. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages at http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

AudioSlides
The journal encourages authors to create an AudioSlides presentation with their published article. AudioSlides are brief, webinar-style presentations that are shown next to the online article on ScienceDirect. This gives authors the opportunity to summarize their research in their own words and to help readers understand what the paper is about. More information and examples are available at http://www.elsevier.com/audioslides. Authors of this journal will automatically receive an invitation e-mail to create an AudioSlides presentation after acceptance of their paper.

Supplementary files
Elsevier accepts electronic supplementary material to support and enhance your scientific research. Generally, only audio or video files will be considered for this purpose and will be peer-reviewed. All other types of data must appear in the manuscript. Supplementary files supplied will be published online alongside the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect: http://www.sciencedirect.com. In order to ensure that your submitted material is directly usable, please provide the audio or video file(s) in one of our recommended file formats. Authors should submit the audio or video file(s) together with the article. For more detailed instructions please visit our artwork instruction pages at http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions.

Submission checklist
The following list will be useful during the final checking of an article prior to sending it to the journal for review. Please consult this Guide for Authors for further details of any item.
Ensure that the following items are present:
One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
- E-mail address
- Full postal address
- Phone numbers

All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:
- Keywords
- All figure captions

• All tables (including title, description, footnotes)
Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell-checked' and 'grammar-checked'
• References are in the correct format for this journal
• All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web)
• Color figures are clearly marked as being intended for color reproduction on the Web (free of charge) and in print, or to be reproduced in color on the Web (free of charge) and in black-and-white in print
• If only color on the Web is required, black-and-white versions of the figures are also supplied for printing purposes
For any further information please visit our customer support site at http://support.elsevier.com.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Use of the Digital Object Identifier

The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) may be used to cite and link to electronic documents. The DOI consists of a unique alpha-numeric character string which is assigned to a document by the publisher upon the initial electronic publication. The assigned DOI never changes. Therefore, it is an ideal medium for citing a document, particularly 'Articles in press' because they have not yet received their full bibliographic information. Example of a correctly given DOI (in URL format; here an article in the journal *Physics Letters B*):
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2010.09.059
When you use a DOI to create links to documents on the web, the DOIs are guaranteed never to change.

Online proof correction

Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.
If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately - please upload all of your corrections within 48 hours. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility. Note that Elsevier may proceed with the publication of your article if no response is received.

Offprints

The corresponding author, at no cost, will be provided with a personalized link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. This link can also be used for sharing via email and social networks. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's WebShop (http://webshop.elsevier.com/myarticleservices/offprints). Authors requiring printed copies of multiple articles may use Elsevier WebShop's 'Create Your Own Book' service to collate multiple articles within a single cover (http://webshop.elsevier.com/myarticleservices/booklets).

Author Inquiries

For inquiries relating to the submission of articles (including electronic submission where available) please visit this journal's homepage or contact the Editorial Office [bp@kumc.edu]. You can track accepted articles at http://www.elsevier.com/trackarticle and set up e-mail alerts to inform you of when an article's status has changed. Also accessible from here is information on copyright, frequently asked questions and more. Contact details for questions arising after acceptance of an article, especially those relating to proofs, will be provided by the publisher.

© Copyright 2014 Elsevier | http://www.elsevier.com