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DESCRIPTION

*Brain Research* publishes papers reporting interdisciplinary investigations of nervous system structure and function that are of general interest to the international community of neuroscientists. As is evident from the journal's name, its scope is broad, ranging from cellular and molecular studies through systems neuroscience, cognition and disease. Invited reviews are also published; suggestions for and inquiries about potential reviews are welcomed.

With the appearance of the final issue of the 2011 subscription, Vol. 67/1-2 (24 June 2011), *Brain Research Reviews* has ceased publication as a distinct journal separate from *Brain Research*. Review articles accepted for *Brain Research* are now published in that journal.

N.B. Review articles are by invitation only; inquiries and suggestions for reviews should be directed to the *Brain Research* Editorial Office (bres@elsevier.com).

In the journal's Table of Contents, published papers will be shown under one of the Section titles listed below. Authors will be given the opportunity to choose the most appropriate section upon manuscript submission.

SECTIONS

- **Cell Biology, Signaling** and **Synaptic Transmission**
  Studies investigating the cellular, molecular and genetic bases of structure, function and signaling (both intracellular and intercellular) in nervous systems.

- **Development, Degeneration** and **Regeneration**, and **Aging**
  Studies concerning neuronal and glial development and the formation of the nervous system, molecular and cellular aspects of degeneration and regeneration, and changes associated with the aging brain.

- **Systems Neuroscience** and **Behavior**
  Studies concerning structure and organization of neural circuits, sensory and motor systems, internal regulatory systems and the control of behaviors.

- **Cognition** and **Computation**
Studies of the neural mechanisms of cognition and behavior in humans and animal models including basic behaviors and higher mental functions; as well as studies dealing with realistic simulation, analysis and prediction of the structure and functions of nervous systems and individual neuronal and glial elements within nervous systems.

- **Neurobiology of Disease**
  Studies whose primary focus is on clinically diseased nervous systems or disease models, including molecular, cellular, systems and behavioral approaches and analysis of therapeutic interventions.

- **Reviews**
  Invited reviews on all aspects of nervous system structure and function. The editors welcome suggestions for specific review topics.

**AUDIENCE**

Neuroscientists, neurophysiologists, neuroendocrinologists, neurochemists, neuroanatomists, neuropharmacologists, neurologists.

**IMPACT FACTOR**

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Brain Research publishes papers reporting interdisciplinary investigations of nervous system structure and function that are of general interest to the international community of neuroscientists. As is evident from the journal’s name, its scope is broad, ranging from cellular and molecular studies through systems neuroscience, cognition and disease. Invited reviews are also published; suggestions for and inquiries about potential reviews are welcomed.

Note: With the appearance of the final issue of the 2011 subscription, Vol. 67/1-2 (24 June 2011), Brain Research Reviews has ceased publication as a distinct journal separate from Brain Research. Review articles accepted for Brain Research are now published in that journal.

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Cognition and Computation
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Development and Aging
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Neurobiology of Disease
Studies whose primary focus is on clinically diseased nervous systems or disease models, including molecular, cellular, systems and behavioral approaches and analysis of therapeutic interventions.

Systems Neuroscience and Behavior
Studies concerning structure and organization of neural circuits, sensory and motor systems, internal regulatory systems and the control of behaviors.

Reviews
Invited reviews on all aspects of nervous system structure and function. The editors welcome suggestions for specific review topics.

TYPES OF PAPERS

1. **Research Reports** reporting results of original fundamental research in any branch of the brain sciences. Papers describing new methods or significant developments of recognised methods which provide significant insight into the structure or function of the nervous system, the pathophysiology of a disease, or its treatment may also be submitted. Articles should be written in sufficient detail to allow others to verify/replicate the described methods.

2. **Reviews**: Reviews are by invitation only. Inquiries and suggestions for reviews should be directed to the Brain Research Editorial Office (bres@elsevier.com).

Brain Research will also regularly publish **thematic special issues** highlighting important new developments in neuroscience research.
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*Brain Research* is a member of the Neuroscience Peer Review Consortium (NPRC). The NPRC has been formed to reduce the time expended and, in particular, the duplication of effort by, and associated burden on reviewers involved in the peer review of original neuroscience research papers. It is an alliance of neuroscience journals that have agreed to accept manuscript reviews from other Consortium journals. By reducing the number of times that a manuscript is reviewed, the Consortium will reduce the load on reviewers and Editors, and speed the publication of research results.

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Queries about the submission or editorial processes may be directed to the *Brain Research* Editorial Office, Elsevier, 525 B Street, Suite 1800, San Diego, CA 92101-4495, USA; Fax: (1)-619-699.6850, Email: bres@elsevier.com

checklist

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections (e.g. Abstract, 1. Introduction, 2. Results, 3. Discussion, 4. Experimental Procedure, Acknowledgements, References). 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 relevant background information. Published studies should be described concisely, and be cited appropriately.

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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.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

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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.).

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