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We are proud to introduce Current Research in Neurobiology (CRNEUR), a new primary research journal from Elsevier. CRNEUR publishes timely original papers, short communications, resources and news & views that cover any aspect of the field of neural science from molecules to mind. We ambitiously aim to be the neuroscientific community’s preferred venue for publishing and one that scientists, funders, charities, government bodies and the public can count on for timely discoveries and advances of the highest quality.

Current Research in Neurobiology is a gold open access (OA) journal, which means articles are permanently and freely available. It is a companion to the highly regarded review journal Current Opinion in Neurobiology (CONEUR; 2019 Journal Impact Factor 6.267, CiteScore 10.8) and is part of the Current Opinion and Research (CO+RE) suite of journals. All CO+RE journals leverage the Current Opinion legacy-of editorial excellence, high-impact, and global reach-to ensure they are a widely read resource that is integral to scientists' workflow.

Current Research in Neurobiology topics include: fundamental (discovery) to clinically- or translationally-relevant neural science across the gamut of relevant animal model systems or humans, covering timely topics on structure, function, evolution, sensation, perception, cognition and mind, either in individually-varying 'typical' neural systems or sub-clinical and clinical areas of interest aimed at advancing knowledge or diagnosis, prognosis and treatment options. We also encourage meta-neuroscience, such as empirically robust papers assessing or advancing welfare, ethical issues or efforts to improve research culture and to make it more inclusive.

Neurobiological problems broadly range across the molecular, genetic, cellular, developmental, systems, theoretical, computational and clinical neural sciences. Research work may employ, but is certainly not limited to, bioengineering, neuroimaging, neurophysiology, theoretical, computational, Artificial Intelligence and machine learning, biochemical, evolutionary, developmental, pharmacological, molecular, cellular, anatomical, genetic and neuro-modulation (perturbation or enhancement) approaches that advance knowledge on the structure and function of the nervous system.

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INTRODUCTION

Current Research in Neurobiology is an international peer reviewed journal devoted to publishing timely original research, short communications, resources and news and views that cover any aspect of the field of neural science from molecules to mind. Topics include fundamental (discovery) to clinically- or translationally-relevant neural science across the gamut of relevant animal model systems or humans, covering timely topics on structure, function, evolution, sensation, perception, cognition and mind, either in individually-varying 'typical' neural systems or sub-clinical and clinical areas of interest aimed at advancing knowledge or diagnosis, prognosis and treatment options. We also encourage meta-neuroscience, such as empirically robust papers assessing or advancing welfare, ethical issues or efforts to improve research culture and to make it more inclusive.

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Methods, Resources and Toolkits - descriptions of novel or newly-optimised methods, resources or toolkits with important relevance for neuroscientists. Cross-validation comparisons, wherever possible, are important to include to establish the method/toolkit/resource. Maximum 3500 words excluding title, abstract, references, tables, and figure captions; maximum of six displays (tables or figures). It is important to share all data and analysis code in the supplementary materials.

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This type of article either has a hypothesis as the main message (Hypotheses), or a subject area that is of general interest to neuroscientists and links at least two interdisciplinary fields (Intersections). There are no length/figure limits for these article type. Articles can focus on hypotheses, intersections, or both.

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Intersections focused articles capture the application of interdisciplinary research areas for advancing neurobiological knowledge. It is necessary to clearly present the potential outcomes for neurobiology and the relevant interdisciplinary linkages and why these are interesting and important. Intersections can be of any length but need to be of general interest to neuroscientists. They may also be framed as a hypothesis. An example Intersections article could be: The use of our knowledge of decision-making mechanisms (rooted in the psychological literature) in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex to explain individuals’ (in)correct anticipation of future motivational states, for instance, during purchasing decisions (rooted in economic theory).

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