DESCRIPTION

The journal publishes research articles, review articles and scientific commentaries on all aspects of the pharmaceutical sciences with emphasis on conceptual novelty and scientific quality. The Editors welcome articles in this multidisciplinary field, with a focus on topics relevant for drug discovery and development.

More specifically, the Journal publishes reports on medicinal chemistry, pharmacology, drug absorption and metabolism, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis, drug delivery (including gene delivery), drug targeting, pharmaceutical technology, pharmaceutical biotechnology and clinical drug evaluation. The journal will typically not give priority to manuscripts focusing primarily on organic synthesis, natural products, adaptation of analytical approaches, or discussions pertaining to drug policy making.

Scientific commentaries and review articles are generally by invitation only or by consent of the Editors. Proceedings of scientific meetings may be published as special issues or supplements to the Journal.

Manuscripts submitted to the Journal are only accepted on the understanding that (a) they are subject to editorial review (generally by two independent reviewers); (b) they have not been, and will not be, published in whole or in part in any other journal; (c) the recommendations of the most recent version of the Declaration of Helsinki, for humans, and the European Community guidelines as accepted principles for the use of experimental animals have been adhered to.

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Types of Paper

Research articles

The European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences publishes research articles in the multidisciplinary field of pharmaceutical sciences, with a focus on topics relevant for drug discovery and development.

More specifically, the Journal publishes reports on medicinal chemistry, pharmacology, drug absorption and metabolism, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, pharmaceutical and biomedical analysis, drug delivery (including gene delivery), drug targeting, pharmaceutical technology, pharmaceutical biotechnology and clinical drug evaluation.

The journal will typically not give priority to manuscripts focusing primarily on organic synthesis, natural products, adaptation of analytical approaches, or discussions pertaining to drug policy making.

Important other criteria for manuscript acceptance are conceptual novelty, scientific rigorousness of the experiments, relevance for a broad readership beyond the specific topic of the manuscript, and adherence to high ethics standards of experimentation. Research articles should comply with the format requirements set forth in the section “Article Structure below”.

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1 ADP, CDP, GDP, IDP5’-pyrophosphates of adenosine UDPcytidine, guanosine, inosine, uridine AMP etc. adenosine 5’-monophosphate etc. ADP etc. adenosine 5’-diphosphate etc. ATP etc. adenosine 5’-triphosphate etc. CM-cellulosecarboxymethylcellulose CoA and acetyl-CoAcoenzyme A and its acyl derivatives DEAE-cellulose-(diethylaminoethyl)-cellulose DNAdeoxyribonucleic acid EGTAethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether)N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid FADflavin-adenine dinucleotide FMNflavin mononucleotide GSH, GSSGlutathione, reduced and oxidized Hepes4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-ethanesulphonic acid NADnicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide NADPnicotinamide-adenedine dinucleotide phosphate NMNnicotinamide mononucleotide Pi, PP, orthophosphate, pyrophosphate RNArribonucleic acid Tris2-amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol

Two alternative conventions are currently in use in some cases. For example, for the phosphoinositides there are both the abbreviations recommended by the IUPAC-IUB and those of the Chilton Convention (e.g., PtdIns(4,5)P2 vs. PIP2 for phosphatidylinositol 4,5-biphosphate). The journal will accept either of these forms but not their combination.

Abbreviations of units of measurements and other terms are as follows:

**Units of mass**

1 kilogramkg gramg milligrammg microgramμg nanogramng mole (gram-molecule)mol millimolemmol micromoleμmol nanomolelnm picomolepmol femtomolefmol equivalenteq

**Units of time**

1 hourh minutemin seconds millisecondms microsecondμs

**Units of volume**

1 litrel millilitreml microlitreμl

**Units of length**

1 metrem centimetrecm millimetremm micrometreμm nanometrenm

**Units of concentration**

1 molar (mol/l)M millimolarMM micromolarμM nanomolarNM picomolarpM

**Units of heat, energy, electricity**

1 jouleJ degree Celsius (centigrade)°C coulombC ampereA voltV ohmΩ siemensS

**Units of radiation**

1 curieCi counts per minutecpm disintegrations per minute dpm becquerelBq

**Miscellaneous**

1 gravityg dissociation constantKd median dosesLD50, ED50 probabilityP routes of drug administrationi.v., i.p., s.c., i.m. square centimetrecm² standard deviationS.D. standard error of the meanS.E.M. Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficientS Hill coefficientnH
The isotope mass number should appear before the atomic symbol, e.g., \([^3]\text{H}\)noradrenaline, \([^{14}\text{C}]\)choline. Ions should be written: Fe\(^{3+}\), Ca\(^{2+}\), Mg\(^{2+}\). The term absorbance (A) is preferred to extinction or optical density. For abbreviations not included in this list consult: Units, Symbols and Abbreviations, A Guide for Biological and Medical Authors and Editors, 1994 (The Royal Society of Medicine, London), ISBN 0-905958-78-0, or Scientific Style and Format. The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 6th edn. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge), ISBN 0-521-47154-0.

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