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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.

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1 ADP, CDP, GDP, IDP$'$-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-cellulose carboxymethylcellulose CoA and acetyl-CoAcoenzyme A and its acyl derivatives DEAE-cellulose ($\text{diethylaminoethyl}$)-cellulose DNAdexoxyribonucleic acid EGTAethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether)$N,N',N'$-tetraacetic acid FADflavin-adenine dinucleotide FMNflavin mononucleotide GSH, GSSGglutathione, reduced and oxidized Hepes $4\text{-}(2\text{-hydroxyethyl})\text{-}1\text{-}piperazine\text{-}\text{ethanesulphonic acid}$ NADnicotinamide adenine dinucleotide NADPnicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate NMNnicotinamide mononucleotide $P_i$, $PP_i$, orthophosphate, pyrophosphate RNAribonucleic acid Tris $2\text{-amino}-2\text{-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol}$

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)P$_2$ vs. PIP$_2$ 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 kilogram kg gram g milligram mg microgram μg nanogram ng mole (gram-molecule) mol millimole mmol micromole μmol nanomole nmol femtomole fmol equivalent eq

**Units of time**

1 hour h minute min seconds ms microsecond μs

**Units of volume**

1 litre l millilitre ml microlitre μl

**Units of length**

1 metre m centimetre cm millimetre mm micrometre μm nanometre nm

**Units of concentration**

1 molar (mol/l) M millimolar mM micromolar μM nanomolar nM picomolar pM

**Units of heat, energy, electricity**

1 joule J degree Celsius (centigrade) °C coulomb C ampere A volt V ohm Ω siemens S

**Units of radiation**

1 curie Ci counts per minute cpm disintegrations per minute dpm becquerel Bq

**Miscellaneous**

1 gravity g dissociation constant $K_d$ median doses LD$_{50}$, ED$_{50}$ probability $P$ routes of drug administration i.v., i.p., s.c., i.m. square centimetre cm$^2$ standard deviation S.D. standard error of the mean S.E.M. Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficient S Hill coefficient $n_H$
The isotope mass number should appear before the atomic symbol, e.g., \([^3]H\)noradrenaline, \([^{14}C]choline\). 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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