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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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AUDIENCE

Pharmaceutical and Biopharmaceutical Scientists, Medicinal Chemists, Pharmacologists, Analytical Chemists, Clinical Pharmacologists, Pharmaceutical Engineers
IMPACT FACTOR

2017: 3.466 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2018

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Chemical Abstracts
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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
Manuscripts submitted to the journal are accepted on the understanding that: (1) they are subject to editorial review, (2) they have not been and will not be published in whole or in part in any other journal and (3) the recommendations of the most recent version of the Declaration of Helsinki, for humans, and the European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. The European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences will, therefore, only consider manuscripts that describe experiments which have been carried out under approval of an institutional or local ethics committee.

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”.

Review articles
The manuscript of a review article should be arranged as described for research articles but according to the following sections: title page, abstract and keywords (indexing terms, normally 3-6 items), Introduction, Specific sections determined by the author, Conclusions, Acknowledgements, References, Figure legends and Figures, Tables. Sections ranging from the Introduction to the Conclusions should be numbered. Subdivisions within a section should also be numbered within that section: 2.1., 2.2., 2.3. etc. All pages should be numbered consecutively, the title page being p.1.

Commentaries and Mini-reviews
One page suggestions for comprehensive reviews, commentaries or mini-reviews should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief at ejps@sdu.dk for consideration. Please see detailed information on commentaries and mini-reviews below.

Commentaries (Guidance)
The definition of a Commentary for EJPS is three-fold. Firstly, it can be an argued piece of provocative scientific writing purporting to take a balanced position on a controversial pharmaceutical science topic. A second option is for the author to approach the topic from a particular viewpoint on one side of an argument. A third option is to provide a topical update on a hot topic in Pharmaceutical Sciences and this can be more informative than controversial.

Commentaries will be commissioned by the editors in advance or invited from non-commissioned authors if they wish to initially submit a one page summary of the intended Commentary to the editors in advance. All manuscripts will be assessed by 2-3 independent referees.
The journal is looking for a stimulating and provoking essays, with referenced material, but without an extensive reference list. Commentaries can contain one summary figure and/or table and should have no more than 30 references to preferably recent peer-reviewed material. The word count should be approximately 2,000 words maximum.

The commentary should have a short abstract summary of 150 to 200 words and 4-5 key words should be included. The text should be broken down into 4-5 numbered sections beginning with an Introduction and ending with a Conclusions section. A model of the structures is to be found in Eur. J. Pharm. Sci. 19, 1-11 by R.D. Combes.

Mini-review (Guidance)

Mini-reviews are thought provoking reviews of contemporary pharmaceutical research. Themes are as described in the Scope of the Journal section.

Mini-reviews will usually be commissioned by the editors in advance, but contributions are invited from non-commissioned authors if they wish to initially submit a one page summary of the intended review to the editors in advance. All manuscripts will be assessed by 2-3 independent referees.

The structure of the mini-review is as follows: a title page followed by a 200-300 word abstract with 4-5 key words. The text is then divided into numbered sections finishing with a Summary section. References should be kept to a maximum of 60 and should be mostly to recent peer-reviewed material. There is a combined maximum of 5 figures / tables. Authors are encouraged to submit their original unpublished work as part of the review if appropriate. The total length of the review should be a maximum of 4,000 words.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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Additional Information

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All reviewers' comments must be responded to, and suggested changes be made. The author should detail the changes made in response to the referees' comments and suggestions in an accompanying letter. If the author disagrees with some changes, the reason, supported by data, should be given. The editors may refuse to publish manuscripts from authors who persistently ignore referees' comments. A revised manuscript should be received by the editorial office no later than 2 months after the editorial decision was sent to the author(s); otherwise it will be processed as a new manuscript.

PREPARATION

Peer review

This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. More information on types of peer review.

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LaTeX

You are recommended to use the Elsevier article class elsarticle.cls to prepare your manuscript and BibTeX to generate your bibliography. Our LaTeX site has detailed submission instructions, templates and other information.

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.
Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Results
Results should be clear and concise.

Text, tables and figures must show minimal overlap, and must be internally consistent.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Essential title page information
• Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

• Corresponding author. The manuscript must be submitted by the person who is in charge of correspondence at all stages of the editorial process, production, and post-publication. Ensure that phone numbers (with country and area codes) are provided, in addition to the e-mail address (preferably an institutional e-mail address) and the complete postal address. Contact details of the other authors must be kept up to date by the corresponding author.

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Abstract
A concise and factual abstract is required. 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, then cite the author(s) and year(s). 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
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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.

Abbreviations
Abbreviations are a hindrance for the reader. Use as few abbreviations as possible and write out names of compounds, receptors, etc., in full throughout the text of the manuscript, with the exceptions given below. Unnecessary and nonsense abbreviations are not allowed. Generic names should not be abbreviated. As an example, AMP, HAL, HIST, RAMH, TAM, SST, for amphetamine, haloperidol, histamine, (R)-α -methylhistamine, tamoxifen, somatostatin, are not accepted. Abbreviations which have come to replace the full term (e.g., GABA, DOPA, PDGF, 5-HT, for Y -aminobutyric acid, 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine, PDGF, 5-hydroxytryptamine) may be used, provided the term is spelled out in the abstract and in the body of the manuscript the first time the abbreviation is used. Unwieldy chemical names may be abbreviated. As an example, 8-OH-DPAT, DOI, DTG, BAPTA, for 8-hydroxy-2-(di-n-propylamino)tetrinal, 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane, 1,3-di(2-tolyl)-guanidine, 1,2-bis(o-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid, are acceptable; however, the full chemical name should be given once in the body of the manuscript and in the abstract, followed in both cases by the abbreviation. Code names may be used, but the full chemical name should be given in the text and in the abstract. Authors not conforming to these demands may have their manuscripts returned for correction with delayed publication as a result.

Some abbreviations may be used without definition:

1 ADP, CDP, GDP, IDPS'-pyrophosphates of adenosine UDP, cytidine, 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-(diethylenemonoethyl)-cellulose DNADdeoxygenribonucleic acid EGTAethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether) N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid FMNflavin mononucleotide GSH, GSSGglutathione, reduced and oxidized Hepes4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-ethanesulfonic acid NADnicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide NADPnicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate NMNnicotinamide mononucleotide Pi, PP, orthophosphate, pyrophosphate RNRibonucleic acid Tris2-amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-di

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 kilogram kg gram g milligram mg microgram μg nanogram ng mole (gram-molecule) mol millimole mmol micromole μmol nanomol nmol picomol pmol femtomole fmol equivalent eq

Units of time
1 hour h minute min second sec millisecond 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 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 minuteedpm becquerelBq

Miscellaneous

1 gravityg dissociation constantK_d median dosesLD_{50}, ED_{50} probabilityP routes of drug administrationi.v., i.p., s.c., i.m. square centimetrecm^2 standard deviationS.D. standard error of the meanS.E.M. Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficientS Hill coefficientn_H

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