EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
Official Journal of the European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences (EUFPS)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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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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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are accepted on the understanding that: (1) they are subject to editorial review, (2) they have not been and will not be published in whole or in part in any other journal and (3) the recommendations of the most recent version of the Declaration of Helsinki, for humans, and the European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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PREPARATION
Peer review
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Results should be clear and concise.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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)tetrinalin, 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane, 1,3-di(2-tolyl)-guanidine, 1,2-bis(o-aminophenoxy)ethane-N,N,N',N'-tetaacetic 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 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 DNAdezoxynucleic acid EGTAethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether)N,N,N',N'-tetaacetic acid FADflavin-adenine dinucleotide FMNflavin mononucleotide GSH, GSSGglutathione, reduced and oxidized Hepes4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-ethanesulfonic acid NADnicotinamide adenine dinucleotide NADPnicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate NMNnicotinamide mononucleotide P, PPorthophosphate, 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)P_2 vs. PIP_2 for phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate). 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 nanomolnmol picomolepmol femtomolefmol equivalent eq

Units of time
1 hourh minutemin seconds millisecondms microsecondμs

Units of volume
1 litreml millillitreml microlitreμl

Units of length
1 metreml centimetrecm millimetremm micrometreμm nanometrem

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**Units of concentration**

1 molar (mol/l)M millimolarM 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 minuteDPM becquerelBq

**Miscellaneous**

1 gravityg dissociation constantKd median dosageLD₅₀, ED₅₀ probabilityP routes of drug administrationi.v., i.p., s.c., i.m. square centimetrecm² standard deviationS.D. standard error of the meansE.M. Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficientS Hill coefficientn₁

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