DESCRIPTION

Experimental Neurology, a Journal of Neuroscience Research, publishes original research in neuroscience with a particular emphasis on novel findings in neural development, regeneration, plasticity and transplantation. The journal has focused on research concerning basic mechanisms underlying neurological disorders.

US National Institutes of Health (NIH) voluntary posting ("Public Access") policy

Experimental Neurology and Elsevier facilitate the author's response to the NIH Public Access Policy. For more details please see the Guide for authors

AUDIENCE

Clinicians, neurologists, experimental neurologists

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 4.562 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor in Chief
Ahmet Hoke, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Dept. of Neurology, 600 N. Wolfe St, Baltimore, Maryland, MD 21287, United States

Section Editors
Cellular and Molecular Neuroscience:
Jonah Chan, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States
Stephen Fancy, University of California San Francisco–Fresno, Departments of Pediatrics and Neurosurgery, San Francisco, California, United States

Cognition and Psychiatric Disorders:
Malek Bajbouj, Charite University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Development and Stem Cells:
Evan Snyder, Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute, La Jolla, California, United States

Neurological Disorders: Demyelinating and Inflammatory Disorders:
Mathias Bähr, University of Gottingen, Gottingen, Germany

Neurological Disorders: Epilepsy and Disorders of Membrane Excitability:
Jaideep Kapur, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, United States

Neurological Disorders: Genetics and Pediatric Neurology:
Robin Haynes, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States

Neurological Disorders: Neurodegeneration and Repair:
Un Jung Kang, New York University Neuroscience Institute, New York, New York, United States

Neurological Disorders: Neuromuscular and Peripheral Nerve Diseases:
Thomas Lloyd, Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, Baltimore, Maryland, United States

Neurological Disorders: Stroke and CNS trauma:
Linda Noble-Haeusslein, Austin, Texas, United States

Regeneration and Plasticity:
Jerry Silver, CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio, United States

Editorial Board Members

Cellular and Molecular Neuroscience:
Laura Feltri, University at Buffalo, Hunter James Kelly Research Institute, Buffalo, New York, United States
Robin Franklin, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Shuanglin Hao, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, United States
James Herman, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States
Richard Huganir, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Dept. of Neuroscience, Palo Alto, California, United States
Anna Victoria Molofsky, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States
Martin Schwab, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Michael Sofroniew, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States
Chunjie Zhao, Southeast University, Nanjing, China

Cognition and Psychiatric Disorders:
Christine Heim, Charite University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Isabella Heuser, Charite University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Michael Meaney, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Eric Nestler, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, United States
Carmine Parante, King's College London, The Maurice Wohl Clinical Neuroscience Institute, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, London, United Kingdom
Rainer Rupprecht, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Munich, Germany

Development and Stem Cells:
Wei-Ming Duan, Ohio University, Cleveland, Ohio, United States
James Fawcett, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Arnold Kriegstein, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California, United States
Gabsang Lee, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Jean-Pyo Lee, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, United States
Malin Parmar, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
Milos Pecky, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden
D. Eugene Redmond, YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, New Haven, Connecticut, United States
Richard L. Sidman, BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENTER, Boston, Massachusetts, United States
Gaynor A. Smith, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom
Seong-Seng Tan, University of Melbourne, Relaxin-Fibrosis Lab., Melbourne Parkville, Victoria, Australia
Yang D. Teng, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States
Zhen-Gang Yang, Fudan University, Shanghai, China
Neurological Disorders: Demyelinating and Inflammatory Disorders:
Eva Feldman, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN HEALTH SYSTEM, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States
Jon Glass, EMORY UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, United States
Ralf Gold, Ruhr University Bochum, Bochum, Germany
Bernhard Hemmer, Technical University of Munich, Munchen, Germany
Christopher Linington, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom
Iben Lundgaard, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
Yoshi Mizuno, Juntendo University, Bunkyo-Ku, Japan
Micaela Morelli, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy
David Rye, EMORY UNIVERSITY, Atlanta, Georgia, United States
Kenneth Tyler, VA MEDICAL CENTER, Denver, Colorado, United States

Neurological Disorders: Epilepsy and Disorders of Membrane Excitability:
Scott Baraban, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States
Tallie Z. Baram, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, United States
Zhong Chen, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China
Carolyn Houser, University of California Los Angeles David Geffen School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California, United States
John Huguenard, STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Stanford, California, United States
Lori Isom, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States
Robert Macdonald, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tennessee, United States
Jack Parent, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States
Helen Scharfman, New York University, Nathan Kline Inst., Orangeburg, New York, United States
Ivan Soltész, STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Stanford, California, United States

Neurological Disorders: Genetics and Pediatric Neurology:
Jordi Alberch, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
Ari Barzilai, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Ronald Cohn, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
David Gutmann, Washington University in Saint Louis School of Medicine, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States
Christopher E. Henderson, Columbia University, New York, New York, United States
Tatsuhito Hisatsune, The University of Tokyo, Dept. of Integrated Biosciences, Chiba, Japan
David Holtzman, Washington University in Saint Louis School of Medicine, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States
Lauren Jantz, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Stefan Pulst, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States
Mart Saarma, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
Zhi-Ying Wu, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China

Neurological Disorders: Neurodegeneration and Repair:
Krzysztof Bankiewicz, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States
Patrik Brundin, Van Andel Institute, Center for Neurodegenerative Science, Michigan, Missouri, United States
Anna R. Carta, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy
Angela Cenci-Nilsson, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
Marie-Françoise Chesselet, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States
Timothy Collier, RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER, Chicago, Illinois, United States
Timothy Greenamyre, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
John Hardy, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Bethesda, Maryland, United States
Teresa Hastings, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
Barry Hoffer, National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) (NIH), NIDA Addiction Research Ctr. IRP, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Bradley Hyman, MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Boston, Massachusetts, United States
Ole Isacsion, Harvard Medical School, Ctr. for Neuroregeneration Research, Belmont, Massachusetts, United States
Jeffrey H. Kordower, RUSH UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER, Chicago, Illinois, United States
Andrea A. Kühn, Charité University Hospital Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Olle F Lindvall, Skåne University Hospital Lund, Lund, Sweden
Lawrence Reagan, University of South Carolina School of Medicine, Columbia, South Carolina, United States
Dennis Selkoe, Harvard Medical School, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, United States
Leonidas Stefanis, Biomedical Research Foundation of the Academy of Athens, Athens, Greece
Malú Tansey, University of Florida Center for Translational Research in Neurodegenerative Diseases, Gainesville, Florida, United States
Laura Volpicelli-Daley, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama, United States

Neurological Disorders: Neuromuscular and Peripheral Nerve Diseases:
Kevin Campbell, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, United States
Guido Cavaletti, Università degli Studi di Milano, Dipart. di Neuroscienze e Tecnoologie Biomediche, Monza, Italy
Mohamed Farah, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Henry Kaminski, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington, District of Columbia, United States
Jun Li, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, United States
Andrew Mammen, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Timothy Miller, Washington University in St. Louis, Dept. of Neurology, St Louis, Missouri, United States
Thomas Rando, STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Stanford, California, United States
Mark Rich, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, United States
Charlotte Sumner, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Richard Zigmond, CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio, United States

Neurological Disorders: Stroke and CNS trauma:
Frederick Colbourne, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Dale Corbett, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Dalton Dietrich, University of Miami Department of Neurological Surgery, Miami, Florida, United States
James W. Geddes, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, United States
Michelle C. LaPlaca, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, United States
Eng Lo, Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School, Dept. of Radiology, Charlestown, Massachusetts, United States
You Luo, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States
Courtney Robertson, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
John Weiss, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, United States
Midori Yenari, University of California San Francisco Department of Neurology, San Francisco, California, United States
John Zhang, Loma Linda University School of Medicine, Loma Linda, California, United States

Regeneration and Plasticity:
Elizabeth Bradbury, King's College London, London, United Kingdom
Samuel David, McGill University, MUHC Research Inst., Québec, Quebec, Canada
Reha Erzurumlu, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States
Tessa Gordon, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Alan Harvey, University of Western Australia, Dept. of Anatomy & Human Biology, Nedlands, Western Australia, Australia
Zhigang He, BOSTON CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (SYSTEM), Boston, Massachusetts, United States
John Houle, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
Kathryn Jones, Indiana University Purdue University at Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States
Hiroyuki Kamiguchi, RIKEN Advanced Science Institute, Lab. for Neuronal Growth Mechanisms, Saitama, Japan
Jae K. Lee, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, United States
Kai Liu, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Gordon Mitchell, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville, Florida, United States
Philip Popovich, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio, United States
Paul Reier, University of Florida McKnight Brain Institute, Gainesville, Florida, United States
George Smith, Lewis Katz School of Medicine at Temple University, United States
Oswald Steward, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, United States
Mark Tusznyski, University of California at San Diego (UCSD), Dept. of Neuroscience, La Jolla, California, United States
Joost Verhaagen, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Xiao-Ming Xu, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indiana, United States
Binhai Zheng, University of California at San Diego (UCSD), Dept. of Neurosciences, La Jolla, California, United States
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way
We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.
To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Experimental Neurology, a Journal of Neuroscience Research, publishes original research in neuroscience with a particular emphasis on novel findings in neural development, regeneration, plasticity and transplantation. The journal has focused on research concerning basic mechanisms underlying neurological disorders.

Types of Paper
Research Articles — the Journal publishes Research Articles focusing on experimental models of neurological and psychiatric diseases. These should describe significant, new and carefully confirmed findings with attention to mechanisms of diseases and/or treatments. Adequate experimental details, including specific information about the reagents such as antibodies, primers etc should be provided. At the minimum, catalogue numbers and preferably lot numbers should be included in the methods section.
Commentaries - the Journal publishes invited commentaries up to a maximum of 3000 words on published articles. The goal of the commentary format is to advance the field by providing a forum for varying perspectives on a topic. While a commentary may be critical of a focal article, it is important to maintain a respectful tone that is critical of ideas, not of authors. Authors of the focal article will be given the opportunity to reply to the Commentary.
Brief Communications — these should be reserved for manuscripts that are very novel and timely. It should not be used for incremental work that is incomplete. The manuscripts should be limited to 3000 words, one figure or table and no more than 10 references.
Review Articles - these are exhaustive reviews on a specific topic of neuroscience. Authors should always endeavor to make their reviews understandable to a broad range of neuroscientists. The length is at the discretion of the author but as guidance review submissions are typically 8,000 words.
Special Issues - The journal welcomes proposals for special issues on topics that fall within the scope of the journal. Those wishing to guest edit a special issue should prepare a proposal that explains the anticipated contribution of the special issue in advancing our understanding in this area. The proposal should also identify prospective papers and authors and give an indication of the time-scale in which the special issue could be produced. Proposals should be sent to Editor-in-Chief Professor Ahmet Hoke.

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print
Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
• Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

Studies in humans and animals
If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms sex and gender should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

Declaration of interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double-blind) or the manuscript file (if single-blind). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. This summary statement will be ultimately published if the article is accepted. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal’s official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. More information.

Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Crossref Similarity Check.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier’s sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).
Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.
Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Article transfer service
This journal is part of our Article Transfer Service. This means that if the Editor feels your article is more suitable in one of our other participating journals, then you may be asked to consider transferring the article to one of those. If you agree, your article will be transferred automatically on your behalf with no need to reformat. Please note that your article will be reviewed again by the new journal. More information.

Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source
You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.
Funding body agreements and policies
Elsevier has established a number of agreements with funding bodies which allow authors to comply with their funder's open access policies. Some funding bodies will reimburse the author for the gold open access publication fee. Details of existing agreements are available online.

Open access
This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research:

Subscription
• Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our universal access programs.
• No open access publication fee payable by authors.
• The Author is entitled to post the accepted manuscript in their institution's repository and make this public after an embargo period (known as green Open Access). The published journal article cannot be shared publicly, for example on ResearchGate or Academia.edu, to ensure the sustainability of peer-reviewed research in journal publications. The embargo period for this journal can be found below.

Gold open access
• Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse.
• A gold open access publication fee is payable by authors or on their behalf, e.g. by their research funder or institution.

Regardless of how you choose to publish your article, the journal will apply the same peer review criteria and acceptance standards.

For gold open access articles, permitted third party (re)use is defined by the following Creative Commons user licenses:

Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)
Lets others distribute and copy the article, create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), include in a collective work (such as an anthology), text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)
For non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

The gold open access publication fee for this journal is USD 3150, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing.

Green open access
Authors can share their research in a variety of different ways and Elsevier has a number of green open access options available. We recommend authors see our open access page for further information. Authors can also self-archive their manuscripts immediately and enable public access from their institution's repository after an embargo period. This is the version that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and in editor-author communications. Embargo period: For subscription articles, an appropriate amount of time is needed for journals to deliver value to subscribing customers before an article becomes freely available to the public. This is the embargo period and it begins from the date the article is formally published online in its final and fully citable form. Find out more.

This journal has an embargo period of 12 months.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.
Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Author Services.

Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Referees
Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential referees. For more details, visit our Support site. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

PREPARATION

NEW SUBMISSIONS
Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.
As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

The Neuroscience Peer Review Consortium
Experimental Neurology is a member of the Neuroscience Peer Review Consortium (NPRC). The NPRC has been formed to reduce the time expended and, in particular, the duplication of effort by, and associated burden on reviewers involved in the peer review of original neuroscience research papers. It is an alliance of neuroscience journals that have agreed to accept manuscript reviews from other Consortium journals. By reducing the number of times that a manuscript is reviewed, the Consortium will reduce the load on reviewers and Editors, and speed the publication of research results.

If a manuscript has been rejected by another journal in the Consortium, authors can submit the manuscript to Experimental Neurology and indicate that the referees' reports from the first journal be made available to the Editors of Experimental Neurology.

It is the authors' decision as to whether or not to indicate that a set of referee's reports should be forwarded from the first journal to Experimental Neurology. If an author does not wish for this to happen, the manuscript can be submitted to Experimental Neurology without reference to the previous submission. No information will be exchanged between journals except at the request of authors. However, if the original referees' reports suggested that the paper is of high quality, but not suitable for the first journal, then it will often be to an author's advantage to indicate that referees' reports should be made available.

Authors should revise the original submission in accordance with the first journal's set of referee reports, reformat the paper to Experimental Neurology specification and submit the paper to Experimental Neurology with a covering letter describing the changes that have been made, and informing the Editors that the authors will ask for the referees' reports to be forwarded from the first Consortium journal. The authors then must contact the first journal, and ask that reviews be forwarded, indicating they have submitted to Experimental Neurology, and providing the new manuscript ID number.

The Editors of Experimental Neurology will use forwarded referees' reports at their discretion. The Editors may use the reports directly to make a decision, or they may request further reviews if they feel such are necessary.
NEW SUBMISSIONS

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.

As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

Formatting requirements
There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Figures and tables embedded in text
Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

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.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

Use of word processing software
Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure

Subdivision - unnumbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined sections. Each subsection is given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. Subsections should be used as much as possible when cross-referencing text: refer to the subsection by heading as opposed to simply 'the text'.

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.
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.
• Author names and affiliations. Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lowercase superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
• Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.
• Present/permanent address. If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

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
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.
Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.
Keywords
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 10 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
Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

Acknowledgements
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

Formatting of funding sources
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Units
Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

Minimal Data Standards
Resources reported in neuroscience articles often lack sufficient detail to enable reproducibility or reuse. To facilitate resource identification in the neuroscience literature, we recommend to include relevant accession numbers and identifiers in your article, which will be converted into links to corresponding data repositories and embedded enrichments once the article is published and appears on SciencDirect. Please consider inclusion of GenBank accession numbers, antibody identifiers, species specific nomenclatures, and software identifiers in the method section of your article. The complete set of recommendations with detailed instructions is available at: https://www.elsevier.com/about/content-innovation/minimal-data-standards

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
• For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
• Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.
A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

**Formats**

Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

- EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/halftone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

**Please do not:**
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
- Supply files that are too low in resolution.
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

**Color artwork**

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF) or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) in addition to color reproduction in print. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

**Illustration services**

Elsevier's Author Services offers Illustration Services to authors preparing to submit a manuscript but concerned about the quality of the images accompanying their article. Elsevier's expert illustrators can produce scientific, technical and medical-style images, as well as a full range of charts, tables and graphs. Image 'polishing' is also available, where our illustrators take your image(s) and improve them to a professional standard. Please visit the website to find out more.

**Figure captions**

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

**Tables**

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

**References**

**Citation in text**

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

**Reference links**

Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.
A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words 'this issue' are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:
http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/experimental-neurology
When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
Text: All citations in the text should refer to:
1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999).... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000).... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

Video
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Research data
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.
Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Data linking
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Mendeley Data
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction
Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.

If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via
Elsevier's Author Services. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**AUTHOR INQUIRIES**

Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch. You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com