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## DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Chromatography B* publishes papers on developments in **separation science** relevant to **biology** and **biomedical research** including both fundamental advances and applications. **Analytical techniques** which may be considered include the various facets of **chromatography**, **electrophoresis** and related methods, **affinity** and immunoaffinity-based methodologies, **hyphenated** and other multi-dimensional techniques, and **microanalytical** approaches. The journal also considers articles reporting developments in **sample preparation**, **detection** techniques including **mass spectrometry**, and **data handling** and **analysis**.

Developments related to preparative separations for the **isolation** and **purification** of components of biological systems may be published, including chromatographic and electrophoretic methods, affinity separations, field flow fractionation and other preparative approaches.

Applications to the analysis of biological systems and samples will be considered when the analytical science contains a significant element of novelty, e.g. a new approach to the separation of a compound, novel combination of analytical techniques, or significantly improved analytical performance. Areas to be considered include:

The qualitative and quantitative analysis of biopolymers including proteins, monoclonal antibodies, peptides and their post-translational modifications as well as nucleic acids and glycans. The comparative analysis of biological systems using **proteomics**, **genomics**, **metabolomics**, **lipidomics** and other "omics" approaches. Clinical analysis, metabolism, therapeutic drug monitoring, toxicological analysis, doping analysis, veterinary applications, analysis of environmental contaminants in biological systems. The screening and profiling of body fluids, tissues, cells, biological matrices and systems, analysis of endogenous compounds, biomarkers. Identification of new bioactive compounds.

Applications which utilize published or commercial analytical or preparative protocols with little or no modification or where the results of the application rather than the analytical methodology comprise the major element of novelty of the manuscript should be directed to more specialized journals. Modifications to a previously published method may be considered for a short communication in cases where the improvement in performance is significant. Reports of analytical methods for compounds in early pharmaceutical development often lack general interest and will not be published unless the authors can demonstrate the broader significance of the methodology involved. Quality control analyses of bulk drugs, natural products or pharmaceutical formulations of small molecules are not within scope.

## AUDIENCE

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Analytical Chemists, Biochemists, Clinical Chemists, Toxicologists. All those concerned with the analysis or preparation of endogenous or exogenous components in biological matrices, or in the interactions of these compounds.

## IMPACT FACTOR

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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### INTRODUCTION

The *Journal of Chromatography B* publishes papers on developments in **separation science** relevant to **biology** and **biomedical research** including both fundamental advances and applications.

**Analytical techniques** which may be considered include the various facets of **chromatography**, **electrophoresis** and related methods, **affinity** and immunoaffinity-based methodologies, **hyphenated** and other multi-dimensional techniques, and **microanalytical** approaches. The journal also considers articles reporting developments in **sample preparation**, **detection** techniques including **mass spectrometry**, and **data handling** and **analysis**. Developments related to preparative separations for the **isolation** and **purification** of components of biological systems may be published, including chromatographic and electrophoretic methods, affinity separations, field flow fractionation and other preparative approaches.

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Applications which utilize published or commercial analytical or preparative protocols with little or no modification or where the results of the application rather than the analytical methodology comprise the major element of novelty of the manuscript should be directed to more specialized journals. Modifications to a previously published method may be considered for a short communication in cases where the improvement in performance is significant. Reports of analytical methods for compounds in early pharmaceutical development often lack general interest and will not be published unless the authors can demonstrate the broader significance of the methodology involved. Quality control analyses of bulk drugs, natural products or pharmaceutical formulations of small molecules are not within scope.

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The following types of papers are published in the *Journal of Chromatography B*: Regular research papers (full-length papers), Review articles, Short Communications, Protocols, Discussions, and Letters to the Editor. Review articles are invited or proposed in writing to the Editors, who welcome suggestions for subjects. Short Communications are usually descriptions of short investigations, or they can report technical improvements of previously published procedures: they reflect the same quality of research as full-length papers, but should preferably not exceed five printed pages (typically no more than 2850 words (including title, authors and references), with no more than five figures and tables combined).

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Reference to a book:

[3] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

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[4] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[5] Cancer Research UK, *Cancer statistics reports for the UK*. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).

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