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DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Neuroscience Methods publishes papers that describe new methods that are specifically for neuroscience research conducted in invertebrates, vertebrates or in man. Major methodological improvements or important refinements of established neuroscience methods are also considered for publication. The Journal’s Scope includes all aspects of contemporary neuroscience research, including anatomical, behavioural, biochemical, cellular, computational, molecular, invasive and non-invasive imaging, optogenetic, and physiological research investigations.

The Journal no longer publishes papers that exclusively deal with research on skin, muscle (and muscle function, evoked muscle activity, EMG, motor evoked potentials, kinematics, motor learning, rehabilitation) and eye (retina, EOG, hand-eye co-ordination). Analytical and binding methods for neuroactive drugs/neurotransmitters/other endogenous nervous system substances, as well as manuscripts that deal with language, toxicology, clinical trials and case reports are also not considered for publication.

AUDIENCE

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INTRODUCTION
The *Journal of Neuroscience Methods* publishes papers that describe new methods for neuroscience research conducted in invertebrates or vertebrate model species, or in man. Major methodological improvements or important refinements of established neuroscience methods are also considered for publication. The Journal's Scope includes all aspects of contemporary neuroscience research, including anatomical, behavioural, biochemical, cellular, computational, molecular, invasive and non-invasive imaging, optogenetic, and physiological research investigations.

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Article types
*Journal of Neuroscience Methods* publishes papers dealing with new methods or significant developments of recognised methods, used to investigate the organisation and fine structure, biochemistry, molecular biology, histo and cytochemistry, physiology, biophysics and pharmacology of receptors, neurones, synapses, and glial cells; in the nervous system of man, vertebrates and invertebrates - or applicable to the clinical and behavioural sciences, tissue culture, neurocommunications, biocybernetics or computer software.

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