DESCRIPTION

The *Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods* publishes original articles and reviews on methods for use in *pharmacology* and *toxicology* (including safety pharmacology). We are particularly interested in papers that focus on one or more of the following issues: new models and approaches, validation of models, improvement in the efficiency of techniques and assays, identification and mitigation against sources of experimental variation, interspecies comparisons, statistical methods.

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AUDIENCE

Pharmacologists, Toxicologists, Biochemists.

IMPACT FACTOR

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
The Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods publishes original articles and reviews on methods for use in pharmacology and toxicology (including safety pharmacology). We are particularly interested in papers that focus on one or more of the following issues: new models and approaches, validation of models, improvement in the efficiency of techniques and assays, identification and mitigation against sources of experimental variation, interspecies comparisons and statistical methods.

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PREPARATION
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Abstract
This must be no more than 250 words. It must explain the purpose, the novel experimental methods, the principal findings and the conclusions. It need not contain numerical data and should be free text (not structured with subheadings).

Introduction
This must outline the reason for the study and justify the approach taken.

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This section should be concise and must not contain repetition of the methods. Data in the text must not replicate data in tables or figures. SI units must be used. When the statistical threshold of significance declared in Methods is achieved this permits you to describe an effect as an increase, decrease or difference from the appropriate control or comparator data. Please only declare effects when they achieve the preset threshold for significance. Do not include exact P values for these types of comparison.

Discussion
The potential value of the data to pharmacological or toxicological or safety pharmacology research methods must be clearly explained, with appropriate reference to existing methods and their limitations. This section must not contain paragraphs dealing with topics that are beyond the scope of the study. Use subheadings for clarity.

Specific instructions for "How To" articles:
"How To" articles provide step-by-step guidance on the execution of specific techniques. The construction is the same as for regular articles except:

Introduction
For "How To" articles, this section will be very brief, and will simply identify the therapeutic area, the goal of the method, and give mention to published alternatives descriptions if available. It is unlikely that many papers will be cited in this section.

Specific instructions for "Appraisal of State of the Art"-articles:

These articles are reviews about the current best models. The article should identify and describe the current best model, and discuss the evidence (or lack of) to support this. A good model should demonstrably detect drugs that work (or cause adverse effects) in humans, and demonstrably have few false positives or negatives. This evidence should be presented. The review should contrast the current best model with other available but inferior models, thereby illustrating why one is the state-of-the-art model.

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Historical reviews can be more personal and less formal. Senior figures in a field may have decades of experience with models, methods, techniques of apparatus. It is of immense value and interest to the research community to learn the history of the development of a model, understand why one model was abandoned and another developed, and get insight into the thinking behind a model, and the impact of good and bad models in drug development in a particular field. In addition, in many fields many models are still used that are transparently inadequate - it would be of great value to obtain a candid expose from an experienced practitioner as to why this might be, including insight into personal perspective as it changed over the years.

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Brief overview of evidence that drug X is now established as being clinically effective Original hypothesis that triggered the search for a drug if type X Preclinical models used in defining drug X's properties (subsections in sequence, explaining logic behind choice) Outcome of tests (subsections in sequence, explaining logic behind successive decision making) Conclusions

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