DESCRIPTION

*Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods* publishes original articles on current methods of investigation used in pharmacology and toxicology. Pharmacology and toxicology are defined in the broadest sense, referring to actions of drugs and chemicals on all living systems. With its international editorial board and noted contributors, *Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods* is the leading journal devoted exclusively to experimental procedures used by pharmacologists and toxicologists.

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AUDIENCE

Pharmacologists, Toxicologists, Biochemists.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

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Please visit our Pharmacology Author Resources page for guidance on manuscript preparation.

Types of paper

The Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods publishes papers in a range of categories:

"Research paper": description and characterization of a new or modified disease model, method, technique, apparatus or approach to analysis of data. This may include interspecies comparisons that contrast drug actions from a model relevance perspective; "Short communication" detailing simple modifications of an existing model, method, technique, apparatus or approach to analysis of data; "How To" articles that provide step-by-step guidance on the execution of a specific technique; "Appraisal of state-of-the-art" or "Historical review" of particular models, methods, techniques or apparatus; "Methods in drug discovery" - perhaps the most important category. Here, by showing how a method was used to select a drug that was eventually found to be clinically effective, the author establishes validation of the method.

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Note that papers focused on the actions of drugs are beyond the scope of the journal.

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Introduction

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

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This section should be sufficiently detailed to permit the reader to replicate the study. It should be a full recipe, with step by step instructions. We prefer the bulk of the descriptions in prose, but tables summarising sequences of procedures are a good accompaniment to the text. Subcomponents of the method that have been described in detail in the literature should be described in full, but appropriate citation of the original source method is mandatory.

Results

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.

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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.

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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.

Methods

This section should be sufficiently detailed to permit the reader to replicate the study. It should be a full recipe, with step by step instructions. We prefer the bulk of the descriptions in prose, but tables summarising sequences of procedures are a good accompaniment to the text. Subcomponents of the method that have been described in detail in the literature should be described in full, but appropriate citation of the original source method is mandatory.

Results

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.

Discussion

The potential value of the data to pharmacological or toxicological 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.

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Text to be divided into the following sections

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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)
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Conclusions

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