Neuropharmacology publishes high quality, original research within the discipline of neuroscience. The emphasis of Neuropharmacology is on the study and understanding of the actions of known exogenous and endogenous chemical agents on neurobiological processes in the mammalian nervous system. Work with non-mammalian and invertebrate species may be considered in exceptional circumstances. The journal does not usually accept clinical research, although neuropharmacological studies in humans may be considered on the condition that they provide novel insight into either the actions of drugs and/or neurobiological mechanisms. The journal only considers submissions in which the chemical structures and compositions of experimental agents are readily available in the literature or disclosed by the authors in the submitted manuscript. Similarly, manuscripts describing the use of natural products will only be considered if the active ingredient is known and disclosed.

The journal publishes Special Issues in which leading experts are invited to serve as Guest Editors to compile a collection of reviews, and occasionally original articles, around a particular topical theme in neuroscience research. The list of recent Special Issues can be found here. Suggestions for Special Issues can be made directly to the Editor-in-Chief.

Neuropharmacology also publishes topical narrative reviews on subjects within its remit. These reviews are commissioned by the Editorial Team or arise after correspondence with potential authors. Unsolicited reviews will be considered, but authors are encouraged to contact the Editor-in-Chief of their intention to submit a review. Potential review authors should clearly indicate their expertise in the area, and how the review differs from, and adds to, recent published reviews on related topics. On the basis of the case made by authors, potential overlap with planned Neuropharmacology content, and discussions with the Editorial Team, the Editor-in-Chief will provide authors with a prompt decision regarding the proposed review. Systematic reviews, meta- or bibliographic analyses will not be considered unless they are a necessary part of a Special Issue and conducted by experts in the field, and even then only under exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

AUDIENCE

Neuroscientists and neuropharmacologists, particularly in the field of cellular and molecular neuroscience.
IMPACT FACTOR

2022: 4.700 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2023

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

BIOSIS Citation Index
Chemical Abstracts
Current Contents - Life Sciences
Elsevier BIOBASE
Embase
Current Contents
Pascal Francis
Psychology Abstracts
Research Alert
Current Contents
Current Contents
PubMed/Medline
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
Bruno Frenguelli, University of Warwick, Coventry, England, United Kingdom

Senior Editors
Ane\l{}es Almeida, Spanish Scientific Research Council, Madrid, Spain
Detlev Boison, Rutgers Brain Health Institute, Piscataway, New Jersey, United States of America
John F. Cryan, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland
Fernanda G. De Felice, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Th\êr\êse Di Paolo, Laval University, Qu\êbec, Quebec, Canada
Thomas Gould, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Christian H\ölscher, Henan University of Chinese Medicine, Zhengzhou, China
Carrie Jones, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, United States of America
Marisa Roberto, The Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, California, United States of America
David Slattery, Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Igor Spigelman, UCLA School of Dentistry, Los Angeles, California, United States of America
Ren\êe J. Turner, The University of Adelaide School of Biomedicine, Adelaide, Australia
Ipek Yalcin, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Palaiseau, France
Jared W. Young, University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, California, United States of America

Special Issue Editor
Gavin Woodhall, Aston University, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Editorial Board Members
Nii Addy, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Rosemary Bagot, McGill University, Department of Psychology, Montréal, Quebec, Canada
Vaishali Bakshi, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America
Brian Baldo, University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America
Debra Bangasser, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America
Nicholas Barnes, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
Frank Barone, SUNY Downstate Health Sciences University, Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, New York, New York, United States of America
Alasdair Barr, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Michael H. Baumann, National Institute on Drug Abuse Intramural Research Program, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America
Amy Brewster, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, United States of America
Jonathan Brigan, University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America
Adriaan Bruijnzeel, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, United States of America
Maarten van den Buuse, The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Parkville, Australia
Anna Castane, Institute of Biomedical Research of Barcelona, Department of Neurochemistry and Neuropharmacology, Barcelona, Spain
Eero Castren, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
Jiang-Fan Chen, Wenzhou Medical University School of Optometry and Ophthalmology, Wenzhou, China
Gerard Clarke, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland
Maria Isabel Colado, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Jeff Conn, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, Tennessee, United States of America
Anne-Marie van Dam, Amsterdam UMC Location VUMC, Department of Anatomy & Neuroscience, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Ceri Davies, GlaxoSmithKline Pte Ltd, Singapore, Singapore
Mariella De Biasi, Ruth and Raymond Perelman Center for Advanced Medicine, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Suzanne Dickson, University of Gothenburg Sahlgrenska Academy, Göteborg, Sweden
Chris Dulla, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America
Nicoletta Galeotti, University of Florence, Department of Neuroscience Psychology Pharmacology and Child Health, Firenze, Italy
Fabrizio Gasparini, Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland
Carla Ghelardini, University of Florence, Firenze, Italy
Nicholas Gilpin, LSU Health New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America
Robert Greene, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, United States of America
Karen Gregory, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Parkville, Australia
David Heal, DevelRx, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Andrew Holmes, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Laboratory of Behavioral and Genomic Neuroscience, Rockville, Maryland, United States of America
Kuei-Sen Hsu, National Cheng Kung University, Department of Pharmacology, Tainan, Taiwan
Wei-Wei Hu, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Department of Pharmacology, Hangzhou, China
Peter Illes, University of Leipzig Institute of Pharmacology Pharmacy and Toxicology, Leipzig, Germany
Laura Jacobson, The Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Mental Health, Parkville, Australia
Sámia Joca, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark
Thomas Kastrup, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America
Aine Kelly, The University of Dublin Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
Paul J. Kenny, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, New York, United States of America
Steven Gregory Kinsey, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, United States of America
Pavel Klein, Mid-Atlantic Epilepsy and Sleep Center, Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America
Michaela Kress, Medical University of Innsbruck Institute of Physiology, Innsbruck, Austria
Cora Lai, University of Hong Kong, Department of Anatomy, Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Julia Lemos, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America
Peiyiing Li, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine Affiliated Renji Hospital, Shanghai, China
Wolfgang Lüscher, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Hannover, Germany
David Lovinger, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Rockville Office, Rockville, Maryland, United States of America
Lan Ma, Fudan University Institutes of Brain Science, Shanghai, China
Ken Mackie, Indiana University Bloomington, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Bloomington, Indiana, United States of America
Rafael Maldonado, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain
Robert C. Malenka, Stanford Neurosciences Institute, Stanford, California, United States of America
Olivier Manzoni, Mediterranean Institute of Neurobiology, Marseille, France
Francesco Matrisiciano, University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Chris McBain, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America
Caroline Menard, Laval University, Quebec, Quebec, Canada
Stephen Moss, Tufts Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Jean-Pierre Mothet, École Normale Supérieure Paris-Saclay, Cachan, France
Ferdinando Nicoletti, University of Catania, Department of Biomedical and Biotechnological Sciences, Catania, Italy
Li Niu, University at Albany, Department of Chemistry, New York, New York, United States of America
M. Foster Olive, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, United States of America
Olivia O’Leary, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland
Maria Beatrice Passani, University of Florence School of Human Health Science, Firenze, Italy
Andrzej Pilc, Maj Institute of Pharmacology Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland
Graziano Pinna, University of Illinois Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Anna Pittaluga, University of Genoa, Department of Pharmacy, Genova, Italy
Vania Prado, Robarts Research Institute, London, Ontario, Canada
Victoria Risbrough, University of California San Diego, Department of Psychology, La Jolla, California, United States of America
Michelle Roche, University of Galway, Galway, Ireland
Harriet Schellekens, University College Cork, Department of Anatomy and Neuroscience, Cork, Ireland
Stephanie Schorge, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Sharon Smith, DevelRx, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Yael Stern-Bach, Hebrew University of Jerusalem School of Medicine, Jerusalem, Israel
Per Svenningsson, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden
Yong Tang, Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Chengdu, China
Andrew Tapper, University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School, Worcester, Massachusetts, United States of America
Scott Thompson, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America
Lawrence Toll, Florida Atlantic University Charles E Schmidt College of Medicine, Boca Raton, Florida, United States of America
Henning Ulrich, University of Sao Paulo, Department of Biochemistry, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Vidita Vaidya, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India
Irina Vetter, The University of Queensland Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Brisbane, Australia
Cinzia Volonté, National Research Council, Roma, Italy
Mark Wall, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Fang Wang, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Institute of Brain Research, Wuhan, China
Gregers Wegener, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark
Danny Winder, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee, United States of America
Markus Wöhr, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Marina E. Wolf, Oregon Health & Science University, Department of Behavioral Neuroscience, Portland, Oregon, United States of America
Bryan Yamamoto, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America
Xiang Yu, Chinese Academy of Sciences Center for Excellence in Brain Science and Intelligence Technology, Shanghai, China
John H. Zhang, Loma Linda University Medical Center, Loma Linda, California, United States of America
Yanrong Zheng, Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou, China
Xiongwei Zhu, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio, United States of America
Min Zhuo, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Neuropharmacology publishes high quality, original research within the discipline of neuroscience. The emphasis of Neuropharmacology is on the study and understanding of the actions of known exogenous and endogenous chemical agents on neurobiological processes in the mammalian nervous system. Work with non-mammalian and invertebrate species may be considered in exceptional circumstances. The journal does not usually accept clinical research, although neuropharmacological studies in humans may be considered on the condition that they provide novel insight into either the actions of drugs and/or neurobiological mechanisms. The journal only considers submissions in which the chemical structures and compositions of experimental agents are readily available in the literature or disclosed by the authors in the submitted manuscript. Similarly, manuscripts describing the use of natural products will only be considered if the active ingredient is known and disclosed.

The journal publishes Special Issues in which leading experts are invited to serve as Guest Editors to compile a collection of reviews, and occasionally original articles, around a particular topical theme in neuroscience research. The list of recent Special Issues can be found here. Suggestions for Special Issues can be made directly to the Editor-in-Chief.

Neuropharmacology also publishes topical narrative reviews on subjects within its remit. These reviews are commissioned by the Editorial Team or arise after correspondence with potential authors. Unsolicited reviews will be considered, but authors are encouraged to contact the Editor-in-Chief of their intention to submit a review. Potential review authors should clearly indicate their expertise in the area, and how the review differs from, and adds to, recent published reviews on related topics. On the basis of the case made by authors, potential overlap with planned Neuropharmacology content, and discussions with the Editorial Team, the Editor-in-Chief will provide authors with a prompt decision regarding the proposed review. Systematic reviews, meta- or bibliographic analyses will not be considered unless they are a necessary part of a Special Issue and conducted by experts in the field, and even then only under exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

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 and individual data points displayed where appropriate)
- 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 and mandatory for submissions containing electrophoretic blots or gels)

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 on Ethics in publishing.

Data Presentation
From 1st September 2019, all new submissions to Neuropharmacology should show individual data points on figures wherever possible. This requirement may be relaxed for full concentration/dose-response curves or time-series data, but individual data points should be shown elsewhere, for example in bar-charts.

Electrophoretic blots and gels
Whilst Neuropharmacology appreciates the value of concise representation of electrophoretic blots or gels in the main figures of a manuscript, authors should provide the full, untruncated image of the gel or blot as a supplemental figure (DOC, PDF or PPT), not as a compressed file.

Characterization of materials
The chemical name, structure or formulae of reagents used in the study should be available to the scientific community. It is not acceptable to use code-names of undisclosed drugs. Such manuscripts will not be considered by Neuropharmacology. Similarly, Neuropharmacology will not consider manuscripts reporting the effects of plant or animal extracts where the chemical structure or formula of the active ingredient is not known or disclosed.

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 Research Council's Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals 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 anonymized) or the manuscript file (if single anonymized). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. 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.

Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing
The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or
biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s AI policy for authors.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

**Disclosure instructions**

Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

**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 compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other originality or duplicate checking software.

**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. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns (“clinicians, patients/clients”) as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

**Person-Centered Language**

Words used to describe people with neurological or mental health illnesses, or who have substance use disorder can have an impact on the likelihood they seek help and engage in their community. Such stigma - negative attitudes based on distinguishing characteristics - can be debilitating, and reducing its impact is vital to improve health outcomes. Utilizing person-centered language is a mechanism to reduce stigmatizing verbiage and we strongly encourage its use throughout the submitted manuscript. For example, do not use epileptic, use "person or people with epilepsy"; instead of manic, use "a person with bipolar mania", do not use schizophrenic, use "a person with schizophrenia", likewise do not use alcoholic, use "someone with alcohol use disorder", or instead of addict or substance abuser, use "someone with substance use disorder". Additionally, commit suicide should be replaced with "died by suicide", likewise people "survived a suicide attempt", do not use failed suicide. When describing
traumatic events, do not use victim, instead use "someone who experienced...", likewise do not use challenged, use "person who has a disability". Finally, do not use AIDS victim, use "a person with AIDS", and do not use birth sex, use "assigned sex". Naturally, language evolves over time and use, but by focusing on person-centered language in your manuscript, you can help to reduce stigma and aid in people seeking mental and other health assistance.

**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

*Reporting guidance*

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the [Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines](https://www.sagerguidelines.org) and the [SAGER guidelines checklist](https://www.sagerguidelines.org/checklist). These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

**Definitions**

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

**Author contributions**

For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The [CRediT taxonomy](https://citerole.com) includes 14 different roles describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

**Authorship**

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

**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 uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed 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 a '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, it is recommended to state this.

Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information about open access publishing in this journal.

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 Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Language 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.

Suggesting reviewers
Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential reviewers.

You should not suggest reviewers who are colleagues, or who have co-authored or collaborated with you during the last three years. Editors do not invite reviewers who have potential competing interests with the authors. Further, in order to provide a broad and balanced assessment of the work, and ensure scientific rigor, please suggest diverse candidate reviewers who are located in different countries/regions from the author group. Also consider other diversity attributes e.g., gender, race and ethnicity, career stage, etc. Finally, you should not include existing members of the journal's editorial team, of whom the journal are already aware.

Note: the editor decides whether or not to invite your suggested reviewers.

Additional information
The Neuroscience Peer Review Consortium

Neuropharmacology 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 Neuropharmacology and indicate that the referees' reports from the first journal will be made available to the Editors of Neuropharmacology.

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 Neuropharmacology. If an author does not wish for this to happen, the manuscript can be submitted to Neuropharmacology 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, and submit the paper to Neuropharmacology with a covering letter describing the changes that have been made, and informing the Editors that the authors will ask for the referee’s reports to be forwarded from the Consortium journal. The authors then must contact the first journal, and ask that reviews be forwarded, indicating they have submitted to Neuropharmacology, providing the new manuscript ID number.

The Editors of Neuropharmacology will use forwarded referee's 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.

Visit http://nprc.incf.org for a list of Consortium journals, as well as further information on the scheme.

PREPARATION
Queries
For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.
**Peer review**
This journal operates a single anonymized 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. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

**Use of word processing software**
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. 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 - numbered sections**
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

**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.

**Theory/calculation**
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

**Results**
Results should be described in a clear, concise and logical manner, with sub-headings as appropriate to guide the reader. For describing statistical results, please provide details of the statistical test used, and full statistical reporting of the results. Full statistical reporting should include the statistical value, the degrees of freedom, and the exact p value. For example, an ANOVA would be reported as F(1,13) = 15.484; p = 0.0017, and a t-test as t(39) = 3.83, p = 0.0004. Individual data points should be shown wherever possible. This requirement may be relaxed for full concentration/dose-response curves or time-series data, but individual data points should be shown elsewhere, for example in bar-charts. Authors should provide the full, untruncated images of any gels or blots included in the figures as a supplemental figure in DOC, .PDF or PPT format, not as a compressed file. Failure to adhere to these requirements will result in the rejection of the manuscript. A revised manuscript will only be considered if these requirements are satisfied.

**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 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 be no more than 250 words and 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. The Abstract must include details of the species and sex of animals and/or the nature of cell lines used in the study.

**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.

**Keywords**
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 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, yyyy]; 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, it is recommended to 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.

Math formulae
Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
• Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
• Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

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
If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.
Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, 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 all used fonts.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/halftone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

Please do not:
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- 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.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. 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.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

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.

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:

Reference to software:

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 requires 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, which may also include 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. When sharing data in one of these ways, you are expected 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).

Data statement
To foster transparency, we require you to state the availability of your data in your submission if your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post. This may also be a requirement of your funding body or institution. You will have the opportunity to provide a data statement during the submission process. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page..

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. 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. 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