NEUROSCIENCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.1
- Impact Factor p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.1
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

Neuroscience publishes papers describing the results of original research on any aspect of the scientific study of the nervous system. Any paper, however short, will be considered for publication provided that it reports significant, new and carefully confirmed findings with full experimental details.

Neuroscience is the sister journal of IBRO Reports

AUDIENCE

Neuroscientists from all disciplines.

IMPACT FACTOR

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INTRODUCTION

Neuroscience publishes the results of original research on any aspect of the scientific study of the nervous system. Papers most suitable for publication are those that report new observations that directly contribute to our understanding of how the nervous system works. Any paper, however short, will be considered for publication provided that it reports significant, new and carefully confirmed findings with full experimental details. The Chief Editor, the Associate Editor, and the Senior Editors will initially evaluate all submissions. Articles not estimated to represent strong candidates for publication will be returned to the authors without detailed review within 3-5 days. Otherwise, manuscripts will be sent to reviewers for rapid assessment.

Neuroscience does not have page or figure restrictions, and authors are encouraged to write complete papers that contain all the data necessary to present their findings persuasively.

Editorial Organisation
The Chief and Associate Editors seek advice from Senior Editors representing all major areas of research: Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience, Cellular Neuroscience, Molecular Neuroscience, Developmental Neuroscience, Disease-Oriented Neuroscience, Systems Neuroscience, Pain and Sensory Neuroscience, Theory and Innovative Approaches in Neuroscience.

Each paper is typically evaluated by at least two Editors or ad hoc reviewers. Papers are accepted by the Chief and Associate Editors in consultation with an appropriate Senior Editor.

The Neuroscience Peer Review Consortium

Neuroscience 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.

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The Editors of *Neuroscience* will use forwarded referees' 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](http://nprc.incf.org) for a list of Consortium journals, as well as further information on the scheme.

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(b) *Reviews*. These are short articles (3,000 to 10,000 words in length), not exhaustive reviews, that are intended to either draw attention to developments in a specific area of research, to bring together observations that seem to point the field in a new direction, to give the author's personal views on a controversial topic, or to direct soundly based criticism at some widely held dogma or widely used technique in neuroscience. Reviews may also provide an historical perspective on an area of neuroscience research. Authors should make their Review understandable to a broad spectrum of neuroscientists. Potential authors are invited to submit a letter of interest to the Associate Editor indicating the topic of a potential Review. Proposals for reviews or commentaries should also contain an outline of the contents, including an abstract (<200 words), a list of 10 relevant articles including 5 from the proposer's own research, and a brief statement on why now is a good time to review the topic in question. Reviews will not be accepted for editorial processing unless pre-approved for submission.

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(d) *Special Issues*. These are published as separate volumes with prominent neuroscientists as guest editors. Special Issues are devoted to specific topics, preferably "emergent topics" that open new fields in neurobiological research. The Special Issues are used actively in the promotion of *Neuroscience*.

A Special Issue is not a loose collection of topically related articles but a concerted attempt to provide an overview of the status of an emerging field. Cross references between the articles are strongly encouraged.

A Special Issue should normally contain 20-25 articles, corresponding to 200-300 printed pages in total. The articles may include original data. At least one of the articles (typically signed by the guest editors) should provide a general discussion of the implications of the recent advances in the field, and should attempt to identify the directions and challenges of future research.

Manuscripts are subjected to the review process according to the same high standards of quality as regular issues of Neuroscience. The Guest Editor(s) identify reviewers and take responsibility for the further editorial handling of the manuscripts, supported by the San Diego office. As for regular papers, the final decision on each article is taken by the Chief Editor.

Suggestions for special issues should be sent to Juan Lerma, Editor-in-Chief, at jlerma@umh.es. They should contain an outline of the contents, including an abstract (<200 words), a list of articles with preliminary titles and contributors, and a brief statement on why.

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community. Typically, the Chief or Associate Editor will identify authors to contribute a Perspective. However, potential authors are invited to submit a letter of interest to the Chief or Associate Editor indicating the topic of a potential Perspective.

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The main Editors of *Neuroscience* will consider the significance of these articles, and whether to proceed with soliciting the opinions of the authors of the commented-upon paper. We expect Letters to the Editor to fall within the spirit of constructive scientific discourse and supported, as needed by References, which should appear in the format used in Neuroscience. Authors should not include unpublished data in a Letter to the Editor. Submitting authors assume full responsibility for the accuracy of their content. Letters to the Editor will appear in the print and on-line version of *Neuroscience*, and as such will be fully citable in bibliographic services, for example PubMed.

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Divide your article into sections according to the headings listed below. Main sections (Introduction, Experimental Procedures, Results, etc.) and sub-section headings should appear on their own separate line. Use the section and sub-section names for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to "the text. Neuroscience does not use numerical designations for sections or sub-sections.

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