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DESCRIPTION

Pharmacological Research publishes cutting-edge articles in biomedical sciences to cover a broad range of topics that move the pharmacological field forward. We provide a venue through which specialists across disciplines can rapidly exchange information in health sciences that pertains to modern pharmacological topics. The journal publishes articles on molecular, biochemical, translational, and clinical research (including clinical trials); it is proud of its rapid publication of accepted papers that comprises a dedicated, fast acceptance and publication track for high profile articles.

Invited and unsolicited review articles are welcome.

Journal Sections

Specific sections are dedicated to:

The cardiovascular system: CV disease therapy; Signal transduction and receptor pharmacology in the CV system; Target organs; Clinical trials.

Neuroscience, including psychopharmacology, and neuroendocrinology: Understanding of the central nervous system in physiological and pathological conditions; Neuropharmacological and molecular mechanisms of learning and memory; Therapeutic and diagnostic challenges for mental illness and neurodegenerative diseases; System biology.

Oncology: Targeted cancer therapy; Precision medicine and personalized therapy; Signal transduction studies, as related to drug action; Clinical trials.

Immunology (clinical and basic): Immune and inflammatory mechanisms including target identification; Immunotherapy and immunotoxicology; Immunopathology; Vaccines and adjuvants; Treatment of infectious diseases.

Pharmacogenomics, Pharmacogenetics and Precision Medicine: We are especially interested in GWAS studies and studies reporting pharmacogenetic data that are relevant in terms of safety and efficacy of drugs. They must provide insight into novel genomic or therapeutic associations that can help guide therapy selection or suggest new indications for established drugs. Studies can also provide details of exceptional responses in limited numbers of patients. We also publish n=1 studies of exceptional responses, provided they are backed up by compelling genomic or

experimental data. Studies must include full clinical description of the case, along with details of the response and supporting molecular information. The molecular information should support the clinical observations and offer a definitive pharmacogenomic insight. Standard clinical sequencing assays (Foundation ONE, Genoptix etc) are only appropriate when the therapeutic or phenotypic response is novel. Ideally, the observational patient studies should be supported by lab based functional data. **Bioactive molecules derived from medicinal plants or natural products:** New, effective bioactive molecules; Drug target identification; Treatment mechanism; Mechanism investigation with -omics and computational technologies; Combinational therapy with natural products; Multi-targeting and network pharmacology; Herbal bioinformatics; Precision medicine of natural products; Evidenced-based research and clinical trials.

Studies reporting on plant extracts in which the active principle(s) has not been defined do not fall into the scope of this journal. Exceptions can be made for papers addressing the mechanisms of actions or the clinical applications of standardized herbal preparations. Clinical studies on commercially-available nutraceuticals are also taken into consideration.

Rare diseases and orphan drugs, and drug repositioning

We also publish articles focusing on: **Gastrointestinal, respiratory and urogenital apparatuses when involving pharmacological issues; Pharmacology of tissue repair/regeneration; Pharmacology of aging; Nutraceuticals (if relevant to human disease); Pharmacoeconomy; Pharmacoepidemiology.**

We do not publish: Papers reporting pharmacological activities of novel compounds if no proper controls with known substances are performed; Bioequivalence studies or studies reporting only the pharmacokinetics profile of a compound; Descriptive pharmacovigilance studies; Single dose/concentration studies and those measuring only one endpoint.

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Types of paper

1. *Original articles.* Original full-length research papers that have not been published previously, except in a preliminary form, may be submitted as regular papers.

2. *Review articles.* Review articles are welcome but should be topical and not just an overview of the literature.

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The checklist will have to be uploaded at the time of the initial submission of each original article, effective from the 1st of June 2016. It will not be requested for perspectives or reviews.

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Authors are highly encouraged to include a list of 5-6 potential reviewers for their manuscript, with complete contact information.

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Please make sure that your submission is in strict compliance with the guidelines provided in this document. The Publisher and Editors regret that they are not able to consider submissions that do not follow these guidelines.

Please note also that the following immediate rejection criteria apply:

1. Ethnopharmacological papers, namely studies that deal with locally-consumed plants.
2. In vitro antioxidant activity of plant extracts and pure compounds isolated from them.
3. Papers that describe pharmacological activities of plants which are not easily found worldwide, eg, Chinese herbs.
4. Papers reporting pharmacological activities of novel compounds if no proper controls with known substances are performed.
5. Papers describing the pharmacological activities of natural compounds are considered only if they identify novel mechanisms of action.

Note that ethnopharmacological studies generally do not fall into the scope of this journal. Exceptions are made for papers addressing the mechanisms of actions or the clinical applications of worldwide-used natural substances. Clinical studies on commercially-available nutraceuticals are also taken into consideration.

PREPARATION

NEW SUBMISSIONS

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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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.

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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.

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