TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description .................. p.1
- Impact Factor ................. p.2
- Abstracting and Indexing .... p.2
- Editorial Board ............... p.3
- Guide for Authors .......... p.6

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.

Redox regulators and biological gases in pathophysiology: Oxidative and nitrative stress and cell dysfunction; Redox regulation of signal transduction in various diseases; Pathophysiological roles of NO, CO and H2S; Interaction between oxidants and gaseous mediators in health and disease; Pharmacological modulators of oxidants, free radicals and gaseous transmitters.
Renal Pathophysiology and Pharmacology: Acute and chronic kidney injury disease; Metabolic alkalosis and metabolic acidosis in renal disease; Renal excretion in electrolyte disorders; Diabetes insipidus, Diabetic nephropathy; Pathogenesis of glomerular disease; End stage renal disease; Prevention and treatment of nephrotic diseases.

Pregnancy Related Pharmacology and Perinatal Therapeutics: Drug effects on the mother and foetus before and after birth; Placental barrier and its relationship with drugs (transportation metabolism and so on); Molecular signalling in placenta and identification of mechanisms beyond drug action in pregnancy; Adverse effects of drugs drug/combination in placenta; Drug repurposing/reprogramming for placenta-related disorders; Regulatory aspects beyond clinical research in pregnant mothers; Placenta remodelling in disease; In vivo models of the diseased placenta; The microbiota; Effects of the environment on pregnancy; Preventive vs therapeutic use of drugs.

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 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.

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 5.574 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Scopus
PubMed/Medline
BIOSIS Citation Index
Embase
Helminthological Abstracts
ADONIS
EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
E. Clementi, University of Milan, Milano, Italy

Honorary Editors
Liang Liu, Chinese Academy of Engineering, China
Hua Zhou, Macau University of Science and Technology, Taipa, Macao, China

Associate Editors
Bioactive molecules derived from medicinal plants/natural products section
E.L.H. Leung, Macau University of Science and Technology, Taipa, Macao, China

Cardiovascular Section
S.W. Watts, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States

Immunology Section
P. Maffia, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom

Neuroscience Section
T.M. Gao, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

Oncology Section
K.S.M. Smalley, H LEE MOFFITT CANCER CENTER AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE HOSPITAL, Tampa, Florida, United States

Statistical Editor
E. Biganzoli, University of Milan, Milano, Italy

Section Editors
Cell & Tissue Metabolism and Metabolic Disorders
P. Fiorina, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States

Dermatology and Skin Immunology
P. Di Meglio, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

Organ-systems Interactions in Pathophysiology
Vinicia Campana Biancardi, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, United States

Pregnancy-Related Pharmacology and Perinatal Therapeutics
S. Goulopoulou, University of North Texas Health Science Center, Fort Worth, Texas, United States

Pharmacology of the respiratory system
W.S.F Wong, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

Redox regulators and biological gases in pathophysiology
C. Szabó, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Renal Pathophysiology and Pharmacology
S. Chandra, Kearney, Nebraska, United States

Gut Microbiota in Health and Disease
U. Sen, University of Louisville School of Medicine, Louisville, Kentucky, United States

Managing Editor
S. Radice, Fatebenefratelli Sacco University Hospital, Milan, Italy

Review Editor
R. Roskoski, Blue Ridge Institute for Medical Research, Horse Shoe, North Carolina, United States
J. Chen, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine School of Materia Medica, Beijing, China

Consulting Editors
N. Clere, Universite d'Angers, Angers, France
A. Di Lorenzo, Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, New York, United States

C. Ferreira Wenceslau, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, United States
X. Ke, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Center for Chemical Biology, Shanghai, China
C. B. S. Lau, Chinese University of Hong Kong Institute of Chinese Medicine, Hong Kong, China
B. Y. K. Law, Macau University of Science and Technology, Taipa, Macao, China
B. Li, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, China
D. Liu, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Y. Liu, Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Dalian, China
Z. Liu, Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou, China
S.M. Nabavi, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of
K.R.R. Rengasamy, Konkuk University Department of Bioresources and Food Science, Gwangjin-gu, Korea, Republic of
G. Sethi, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore
X.Y. Shen, Fudan University Department of Pharmacology, Shanghai, China
J. Stanslas, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Malaysia
J. Tisdale, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, United States
S. Xu, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, United States
Z. Yu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, China
J. Zeng, Hunan Agricultural University, Changsha, China
J. Zhang, Xiamen University, Xiamen, China
Q. Zhang, Novartis AG, Utrecht, Netherlands
Q.-G. Zhou, Nanjing Medical University, School of Pharmacy/ Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Nanjing, China

China Support Team
Qianqian Li, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine School of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
Ling Zuo, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine School of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
Yu Chen, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
Xiaohuan Pang, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine School of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China
Chaoyong Wu, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine School of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China

Editorial Board Members
P. Balakumar, Sirsa, India
M. Banach, Lodz, Poland
J.H. Beijnen, Amsterdam, Netherlands
E. J. Belin de Chantemele, Augusta, Georgia, United States
P. Bernardi, Padova, Italy
H. Bito, Bunkyo-Ku, Japan
L. Brown, Toowoomba, Australia
B. Brüne, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
M.R. Bucci, Napoli, Italy
D. Butterfield, Lexington, Kentucky, United States
M. Campanella, Hatfield, United Kingdom
O. Cantoni, Urbino, Italy
A. Capuano, Napoli, Italy
E. Cerbai, Firenze, Italy
S. Chandra, Kearney, Nebraska, United States
M.R. Dashwood, London, United Kingdom
Y. Dong, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
S. Engler, São Paulo, Brazil
X. X. Fan, Taipa, Macao, China
M. Feelisch, Southampton, United Kingdom
A. Genazzani, Novara, Italy
G. Grassia, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom
T.M. Hagen, Corvallis, Oregon, United States
Y.A. Hannun, Stony Brook, New York, United States
T. Hinton, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
A.G. Hohmann, Bloomington, Indiana, United States
J.S. Isenberg, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
D. Jane, Bristol, United Kingdom
R.N. Kolesnick, New York, New York, United States
Z. Kovacevic, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
H.M. Lam, Seattle, Washington, United States
F. Levi-Schaffer, Jerusalem, Israel
H. Lu, Shanghai, China
L.L. Lu, Guangzhou, China
A Lund, Denton, Texas, United States
M.C. Maiuri, Paris, France
A.M Manfredi, Milano, Italy
P. Marquet, Limoges, France
T. Matsumoto, Shinagawa-Ku, Japan
S. Milling, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom
R. Motterlini, Creteil, France
A. Mullick, Carlsbad, California, United States
M. Nikiforov, Buffalo, New York, United States
R. Nisticò, Roma, Italy
P. Osei-Owusu, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
H.D. Pan, Taipa, Macao, China
M. Park, Seongbuk-gu, Korea, Republic of
C. Patrano, Chieti, Italy
J. Peng, Dalian, China
C. Perrotta, Milano, Italy
D. Piomelli, Irvine, California, United States
J.J. Poderoso, Buenos Aires, Argentina
V. Raparelli, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
D. R. Richardson, Nathan, Queensland, Australia
C. Rockwell, East Lansing, Michigan, United States
F. Rossi, Napoli, Italy
F. Salvo, Bordeaux, France
F. Sanchez de Medina, Granada, Spain
V. Seybold, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States
J. Skoda, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia
M.M. Teixeira, Belo Horizonte, Brazil
K. Thedieck, Groningen, Netherlands
A. Trask, Columbus, Ohio, United States
T. Van Gelder, Rotterdam, Netherlands
F. Visioli, Padova, Italy
W. Yao, Syracuse, New York, United States

Statistician
E. Lucenteforte, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way
We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article. To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

Topics we cover
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.
Pregnancy Related Pharmacology and Perinatal Therapeutics: Drug effects on the mother and foetus before and after birth; Placental barrier and its relationship with drugs (transportation metabolism and so on); Molecular signalling in placenta and identification of mechanisms beyond drug action in pregnancy; Adverse effects of drugs drug/combination in placenta; Drug repurposing/reprogramming for placenta-related disorders; Regulatory aspects beyond clinical research in pregnant mothers; Placenta remodelling in disease; In vivo models of the diseased placenta; The microbiota; Effects of the environment on pregnancy; Preventive vs therapeutic use of drugs.

Dermatology and Skin Immunology: Mechanisms of skin physiology and pathology; Cutaneous immunology and immunopharmacology; Biomarkers discovery in skin diseases.

Pharmacology of the respiratory system: Therapeutic target identification; Biomarkers for disease phenotyping and endotyping; Small molecules, biologics, cell therapy and gene therapy; Pharmacogenomics and pharmacogenetics of Respiratory diseases; Pre-clinical and clinical development of novel therapeutic strategies.

Redox regulators and biological gases in pathophysiology: Oxidative and nitrative stress and cell dysfunction; Redox regulation of signal transduction in various diseases; Pathophysiological roles of NO, CO and H2S; Interaction between oxidants and gaseous mediators in health and disease; Pharmacological modulators of oxidants, free radicals and gaseous transmitters.

Renal Pathophysiology and Pharmacology:

Acute and chronic kidney injury disease; Metabolic alkalosis and metabolic acidosis in renal disease; Renal excretion in electrolyte disorders; Diabetes insipidus, Diabetic nephropathy; Pathogenesis of glomerular disease; End stage renal disease; Prevention and treatment of nephrotic diseases.

Gut microbiota in health and disease: Gut microbiome and gaseous molecules; The Gut-kidney-brain axis; Gut microbiota and cancer therapy; Influence of traditional herbal medicine and bioactive compounds on the intestinal microbiome; Intestinal microflora and bone diseases; The microbiome and ulcerative colitis; Microbiota in aging; Pre- and probiotic interventions in cardio-metabolic disorders.

Organ-systems interactions in pathophysiology:

Therapeutic target identification in organs that affects systems physiology and pathophysiology, including Small molecules, biologics, cell therapy, gene therapy; Organ biomarkers affecting systems pathophysiology Pre-clinical and clinical development of novel therapeutic strategies.

Rare diseases and orphan drugs, and drug repositioning

We also publish articles focusing on:

Gastrointestinal 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.

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 and meta-analyses. Review articles and meta-analyses are welcome but should be topical and not just an overview of the literature.

3. Opinion articles and Perspectives. These articles provide expert views on future research and clinical trends in specific fields. These articles are solicited by the Editors, but suggestions are welcome.
4. **Letters to the Editor** on relevant issues of pharmacology or commenting on the published literature are also welcome.

Note: Pharmacological Research does not accept case reports for publication, nor short communications.

The type of paper has to be specified in the heading of the manuscript.

**Unsolicited review articles are welcome.**

**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)
- 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)

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 pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

**Human and animal rights**

If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author must 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, [http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html](http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html); Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals, [http://www.icmje.org](http://www.icmje.org). For clinical trials we also require specific mention of the compliance with the regulations of the country(ies) in which the trial was carried out (such as approval from the Institutional Review Board/the Ethics Committee) and the registration in international clinical trial databasesregistries (e.g. EudraCT, [ClinicalTrials.gov](http://www.clinicaltrials.gov), ChiCTR, ANZCTR, JPRN, see also [http://www.who.int/ictrp/network/en/](http://www.who.int/ictrp/network/en/)). Authors must include a statement in the manuscript that an informed consent was obtained. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.
All animal experiments 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 Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. **All animal studies need to ensure they comply with the ARRIVE guidelines.** More information can be found at [http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/page.asp?id=1357](http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/page.asp?id=1357). The approval for animal studies by the competent Institution is requested. A specific statement for works including animal or human subjects has to be provided in the Author checklist (see below).

**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-blind) or the manuscript file (if single-blind). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. This summary statement will be ultimately published if the article is accepted. 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](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26523875).

**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 originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service [Crossref Similarity Check](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26523875).

**Author checklist for Original Articles**

The concern about the reproducibility of published results is growing in the scientific community. Pharmacological Research has thus implemented an author checklist in order to help the authors to increase the overall quality of the articles they publish with us and ensure better transparency and reproducibility of their results. The author checklist can be downloaded at [https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/Author checklist.docx](https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/Author checklist.docx)

To have a detailed explanation of the reasons and the rationale behind each item please go to [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26523875](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26523875).

A positive response to items 1-6 is mandatory for the further processing of the research manuscript. A negative response to the remaining items will not per se preclude the processing of the manuscript. The relevance of each item will depend on its relative relevance in the context of the manuscript, an aspect that will be evaluated by the Editor and the Reviewers, alongside the manuscript itself, to reach a fair decision.

In the checklist there is also a free text area in which we ask for suggestions and advice from the authors. Pharmacological Research is not a top-down journal and we are building a community of scientists that helps enhancing the quality of the Journal; hence we will appreciate comments and feedbacks from the authors on how to improve the checklist in the next months.

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.

**Preprints**

Please note that [preprints](https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/Author checklist.docx) can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's [sharing policy](https://www.elsevier.com/__data/promis_misc/Author checklist.docx). 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. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**Contributors**
The corresponding author of a manuscript for *Pharmacological Research* has the duty to ensure that all the named authors have seen and approved the original and any revised version of the paper and are in agreement with its content before it is submitted to the Editorial Office. Each author should have participated sufficiently in the work to take public responsibility for the content. The corresponding author should also ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

**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 is part of our Article Transfer Service. This means that if the Editor feels your article is more suitable in one of our other participating journals, then you may be asked to consider transferring the article to one of those. If you agree, your article will be transferred automatically on your behalf with no need to reformat. Please note that your article will be reviewed again by the new journal.

**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 an 'Exclusive 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 then this should be stated.

Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

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 English Language Editing service available from Elsevier’s Author Services.

Informed consent and patient details
Studies on patients or volunteers require ethics committee approval and informed consent, which should be documented in the paper. Appropriate consents, permissions and releases must be obtained where an author wishes to include case details or other personal information or images of patients and any other individuals in an Elsevier publication. Written consents must be retained by the author but copies should not be provided to the journal. Only if specifically requested by the journal in exceptional circumstances (for example if a legal issue arises) the author must provide copies of the consents or evidence that such consents have been obtained. For more information, please review the Elsevier Policy on the Use of Images or Personal Information of Patients or other Individuals. Unless you have written permission from the patient (or, where applicable, the next of kin), the personal details of any patient included in any part of the article and in any supplementary materials (including all illustrations and videos) must be removed before submission.

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.

Referees
Authors are highly encouraged to include a list of 5-6 potential reviewers for their manuscript, with complete contact information. Please suggest referees who have presumably an interest in your article and are likely to have time to read it. Please suggest reviewers who can have an interest in your article and are likely to have time to read it.

Additional information
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.

As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

References

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.

Western blots images

Pharmacological Research requires submission of the whole uncropped images of the original western blots from which figures have been derived, if the western blot technique has been used. Please submit as Supplementary Figure. Please note that this is mandatory when western blots are shown.

Formatting requirements

There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes. The human gene name has to be given with all capital letters in italics. For example, the human gene name for the epidermal growth factor receptor is given as \textit{EGFR}. In contrast the gene name for rats or mice is given in italics with only the first letter capitalized, e. g., \textit{Egfr}. Gene names can be authenticated at the UniProtKB at www.uniprot.org. The corresponding protein names are not italicized, e.g., EGFR.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Line numbering, page numbering and double spacing text

Please ensure the text of your paper is double-spaced and has consecutive line numbering and page numbering this is an essential peer review requirement.

Figures and tables embedded in text

Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

Peer review

This journal operates a single blind 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. More information on types of peer review.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS
Use of word processing software

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). 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.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

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.

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 lower-case 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 optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they 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 examples here: [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 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.

**Graphical abstract**
A graphical abstract is mandatory for this journal. It should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership online. Authors must provide images that clearly represent the work described in the article. 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. Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images also in accordance with all technical requirements.

**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.

**Chemical compounds**
You should enrich your article by providing a list of chemical compounds studied in the article. This will enhance visibility of your paper. The list of compounds will be used to extract relevant information from the NCBI PubChem Compound database and display it next to the online version of the article on ScienceDirect. You can include up to 10 names of chemical compounds in the article. For each compound, please provide the PubChem CID of the most relevant record as in the following example: Glutamic acid (PubChem CID:611). The PubChem CIDs can be found via http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pccompound. Please position the list of compounds immediately below the 'Keywords' section. It is strongly recommended to follow the exact text formatting as in the example below: Chemical compounds studied in this article Ethylene glycol (PubChem CID: 174); Plitidepsin (PubChem CID: 44152164); Benzalkonium chloride (PubChem CID: 15865)

More information is available at: https://www.elsevier.com/PubChem.

**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, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Footnotes**
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

**Artwork**

**Electronic artwork**

**General points**
- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
- For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
- Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.

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**
Regardless of the application used, 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 the font or save the text as 'graphics'.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

Please do not:
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
- 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) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

We encourage authors to adhere to the "guidelines for preparing color figures for everyone including the colorblind." These are available at https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1043661817301664?via%3Dihub

**Figure captions**
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. 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.

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.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link: http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/pharmacological-research
When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

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: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given. Example: '..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ....'

List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

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:

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 encourages 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. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your 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. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged 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).

**Mendeley Data**

This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

**Data in Brief**

You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for Data in Brief as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to Data in Brief where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, Data in Brief. Please note an open access fee of 600 USD is payable for publication in Data in Brief. Full details can be found on the Data in Brief website. Please use this template to write your Data in Brief.

**Data statement**

To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. 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. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier’s Author Services. 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.

**Additional Information**
The corresponding author, at no cost, will be provided with a PDF file of the article via e-mail. The PDF file is a watermarked version of the published article and includes a cover sheet with the journal cover image and a disclaimer outlining the terms and conditions of use.

**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.