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.

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Topics we cover
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**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.

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**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**
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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 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.

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

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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.

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