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.

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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

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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.

**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.

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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.

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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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