**DESCRIPTION**

*Phytochemistry* is a leading international journal publishing studies of **plant chemistry, biochemistry, molecular biology and genetics, structure and bioactivities of phytochemicals, including '-omics' and bioinformatics/computational biology approaches**. *Phytochemistry* is a primary source for papers dealing with phytochemicals, especially reports concerning their biosynthesis, regulation, and biological properties both *in planta* and as bioactive principles. Articles are published online as soon as possible as Articles-in-Press and in 12 volumes per year. Occasional topic-focussed special issues are published composed of papers from invited authors.

**Article types**

Full papers are original research papers reporting new discoveries that lead to a deeper understanding of any aspect of plants covered by the journal. Full papers are invited in the following sections, but these are not exclusive.

**Molecular Genetics and Genomics** contains papers which demonstrate novelty and/or biological significance in relation to all aspects of gene structure and expression, and their role in plant function, regulation, comparative genomics, and reconstitution of biochemical pathways. This section may also contain studies of genetically modified plants that have been analysed for changes in their profiles of phytochemical production.

**Protein Biochemistry and Proteomics** contains reports on plant proteins, including their purification directly from the organism or as a result of heterologous expression. This section includes studies of the macromolecular structure of proteins, protein function, enzyme mechanism, and proteomics, including in relation to changed genetics, environment or metabolism.

**Metabolism and Metabolomics** contains papers reporting new discoveries in all aspects of plant metabolism, both primary and specialized (secondary). Contributions are encouraged that report the elucidation of metabolic pathways, metabolic regulation, or the biosynthesis and roles of macromolecules. Reports improving our understanding of how phytochemicals act in planta are particularly welcomed, as are studies of transgenic organisms or of metabolic variation.

**Ecological Biochemistry and Chemistry** contains papers on how plants interact with their environment, including adaptation to environmental stress, symbiosis, interactions with other
organisms, phytoalexins, phytotoxins, pollination (bio)chemistry, and the use of phytochemicals by other organisms.

**Chemistry and Bioactive Products** contains papers on structural elucidation and in planta and in vitro activities of newly identified phytochemicals, including studies that elucidate their role and mode of action in nutritional, pharmacological, medical or therapeutic use. Studies of the biological activity of known compounds will only be considered when they add significant insight to the way in which the biological action of the phytochemical(s) is manifest.

**Chemotaxonomy** contains papers on the comparative phytochemistry of plants, in particular their role as a taxonomic tool.

**Reviews** are an authoritative and timely overview in a defined area and are intended to catch the interest of the general reader. A Review is a critical analysis of the current state of knowledge, pointing out strengths and weaknesses, weighing the significance of the studies conducted, how these fit into the more general subject area, and what are the key areas for further work. Authors should consult the Editor-in-Chief before preparing such articles.

**Molecules of Interest** are short, focussed reviews (3-5 printed pages) of individual compounds or macromolecules that are currently attracting significant applied, commercial or biological interest. Authors should consult the Editor-in-Chief before preparing such articles.

**Viewpoints** are articles that advance new ideas and conclusions concerning any area of plant biology and phytochemistry pertinent to the journal. Examples include the re-analysis of data using a new mathematical model, the reassessment of a pathway, or a new hypothesis to explain existing data. Authors should consult the Editor-in-Chief before preparing such articles. Examples include nomenclature issues, ways of expressing data, suggestions for standardising experimental procedures or any other topic that should stimulate debate.

Further details of these categories are given in the Guide for Authors.

**Preparation of papers**

Authors are advised to prepare their paper directly into the Phytochemistry format. Details of this are given in the Guide to Authors and can be seen in recently published papers. Submissions must be in good quality scientific English.

**Submission:** papers must be submitted online at [https://www.editorialmanager.com/PHYTOCHEM/default.aspx](https://www.editorialmanager.com/PHYTOCHEM/default.aspx) to the Editor-in-Chief. The Editor-in-Chief will designate an Associate Editor to handle the paper depending on the subject area in which the work reported was conducted. The author may propose a preferred Associate Editor in their cover letter.

*Phytochemistry* is an official journal of The Phytochemical Society of Europe (PSE), The Phytochemical Society of North America (PSNA), and The Phytochemical Society of Asia (PSA). Society announcements are published at the discretion of the Publisher.

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Organic Chemists, Plant Chemists, Plant Biochemists, Plant Molecular Biologists, Chemical Ecologists and Natural Product Chemists.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

Phytochemistry invites research articles on all aspects of pure and applied plant chemistry, plant biochemistry, plant molecular biology and chemical ecology. The Journal is currently divided up into the following sections:

Editorial Comment, Molecules of Interest, Review Articles, Structural Elucidation and Full Papers.

Editorial Comment will be an occasional series where Regional Editors, Board Members or other scientists will be invited to comment on phytochemistry topics of global interest and debate.

Molecules of Interest will consist of invited short reviews (3-4) printed pages of individual compounds or macromolecules of plant, fungal or algal origin. These can be novel compounds or newly discovered properties of familiar compounds. Please contact Dr Richard J Robins if you wish to prepare a Molecules of Interest paper.

Review Articles are published at regular intervals, ranging in scope from primary metabolism and regulation of plant growth, through plant enzymology to natural product chemistry and the biological activity of plant products. They deal with significant new areas of research and are intended to command the interest of the general reader. Authors should consult their Regional Editors with an outline of their proposed Review before preparing such articles. Published Reviews include a biography and picture of each author.

Structure Elucidation papers, accepted as full papers in the Chemistry section, should include either a substantial description of several new compounds without any conclusion as to their significance, or a description of the study of new compounds with expected structures incorporating conclusions. These papers with a minimum of 16 pages of double-spaced manuscript should follow the general style of Full Papers although the Introduction, Results and Discussion may be combined as a single narrative. Brief abstracts must be included, containing significant facts derived from the work. Reports of known compounds, however rare, from new plant sources will not generally be accepted unless they have real chemotaxonomic or other biological significance. Authors are specifically discouraged from submitting papers as fragmented analyses of particular plant constituents.

Full Papers: Full journal articles will be drawn from areas described in the Aims and Scope:
Bioactive Products
Chemotaxonomy
Chemistry
Ecological Biochemistry
Metabolism
Molecular Genetics & Genomics
Protein Biochemistry & Proteomics
Update in Bioinformatics
They are comprehensive papers, typically 6-8 printed pages in length (a minimum of 20 pages of double-spaced manuscript). Papers on plant chemistry must be substantial and contain convincing justification for undertaking the study, as well as having conclusions (e.g. on the biology, chemotaxonomy, new biosynthetic pathways etc.). Papers submitted under the Bioactive Products area are unlikely to be accepted if the bioactivity is measured on a mixture of compounds without further resolution.

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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.

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Reporting guidance
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and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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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.


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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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Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described. Subsections on the Experimental Procedures should be italicized and inserted as part of the first line of the text to which they apply. Phytochemistry encourages an extensive use of abbreviations (these are listed at the back of the Instructions to Authors, or the reader is referred to other sources). The Experimental should begin with a subsection entitled General Experimental Procedures. This subsection will typically contain brief details of instruments used, and identification of sources of specialized chemicals, biochemicals and molecular biology kits. The next subsection describes the source(s) and documentation of biological materials used, whether in reference to whole plants or parts therefrom, crude drugs, or any other plant material from which identifiable chemical substances are obtained for the first time. Documentation must also
include a reference to voucher specimen(s) and voucher number(s) of the plants or other material examined. If available, authors should quote the name and address of the authority who identified each non-cultivated plant investigated. Specimens should preferentially be deposited in a major regional herbarium where the collection is maintained by state or private institution and which permits loan of such materials.

With other microorganisms, the culture collection from which they were either accessed and/or deposited should be included, together with identification of the strain designation code. The Experimental Procedures employed should be concise but sufficiently detailed that a qualified researcher will be able to repeat the studies undertaken, and these should emphasize either truly new procedures or essential modifications of existing procedures. Experimental details normally omitted include: (1) method of preparation of common chemical and biochemical derivatives, (2) excessive details of separation of compounds, proteins and enzymes, e.g. preparation of columns, TLC plates, column and fraction size.

Compound characterization: Physical and spectroscopic data for new compounds must be comprehensive, and follow the order shown below: compound name (and assigned number in text); physical state of compound (e.g. oil, crystal, liquid, etc.), melting and/or boiling point; optical rotation and/or circular dichroism measurements, if optically active; UV; IR; $^1$H NMR; $^{13}$C NMR; MS. For all new compounds, either high-resolution mass spectral or elemental analysis data are required.

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.

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Aqueous: aq.
Circular dichroism: CD
Concentrated (or mineral acids): conc.
Concentrations: ppm (never ppb!), μM, mM, M, %
Dry weight: dry wt; fresh weight: fr. wt
Electricity: V, mA, eV
Force due to gravity (centrifugation): g; rpm (revolutions/min)
Gas chromatography: GC
Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry: GC-MS
Trimethylsilyl derivative: TMSi (TMS cannot be used as this refers to the internal standard tetramethysilane used in ¹H NMR)
High performance liquid chromatography: HPLC
Infrared spectroscopy: IR
Length: nm, μm, mm, cm, m
Literature: lit.
Mass: pg, ng, μg, mg, g, kg
Mass spectrometry: m/z [M]⁺ (molecular ion, parent ion)
Melting points: uncorr. (uncorrected)
Molecular mass: Da (daltons), kDa
Molecular weight: Mr
Nuclear magnetic resonance: ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, Hz, δ
Numbers: e.g. 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10,000: per or −¹
Optical rotatory dispersion: ORD
Paper chromatography: PC
Precipitate: ppt.
Preparative thin-layer chromatography: prep. TLC
Radioactivity: dpm (disintegrations per min), Ci (curie), sp. act (specific activity), Bq (1 becquerel = 1 nuclear transformation/sec)
Repetitive manipulations: once, twice, ×3, ×4, etc.
RRt (relative retention time), Rf (Kovat's retention index), ECL (equivalent chain length - term frequently used in fatty acid work)
Saturated: satd.
Solution: soln.
Solvent mixtures including chromatographic solvents: abbreviate as follows n-BuOH–HOAc–H₂O (4:1:5)
Statistics: LSD (least significant difference), s.d. (standard deviation), s.e. (standard error)
Temperature: (with centigrade), mp, mps, mmp, bp
Temperature: temp.
Thin-layer chromatography: TLC, Rf
Time: s, min, h, day, week, month, year
Ultraviolet spectrophotometry: UV, A (absorbance, not OD - optical density)
Volume: l (litre), μl, ml
Weight: wt
For further terms used in biochemistry and molecular biology the authors should see the websites of the nomenclature committees.

**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.).

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For **Presentation of Data** please see the full instructions to authors, including all special characters, available for download as a pdf file. [pdf link]

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Thin-layer chromatography
(a) For analytical TLC, dimensions of the plates can be deleted if layer thickness is 0.25 mm.
(b) Abbreviate common adsorbents: (but use silica gel, not SiO2 as this does not describe the material accurately), Al2O3 (alumina).
(c) Preparative forms of the technique should include details of (i) layer thickness (preparative TLC only), (ii) amount of sample applied to the layer, (iii) method of detection used to locate the bands and (iv) the solvent used to recover the compounds from the adsorbent after development.
(d) Special forms of TLC on impregnated adsorbents can be abbreviated, e.g. AgNO3-silica gel (1:9), by wt can be assumed.
(e) Solvent mixtures should be specified as under Abbreviations above.

Gas chromatography
(a) Detector used should be specified, e.g. dual FID, EC, etc.
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(c) Operating conditions, such as injector and detector heater temperatures, oven temperature programme, should be included.
(d) Packed columns, e.g. 6 m x 3 mm (i.d. measurement only) packed with 1% SE-30 (support material and mesh size can be omitted unless unusual).
(e) Capillary columns the type (e.g. WCOT, SCOT), manufacturer's designation (e.g. DB5) and dimensions (length, internal/external diameter, film thickness) should be specified.

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(b) Column dimensions (length x i.d. only) and packing used.
(c) Method of detection employed, e.g. UV or refractive index.

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(b) pH optima should be given together with pH values for half maximal activity.
(c) Kinetic parameters should be expressed as Vmax, Km etc.
(d) Enzyme inhibitors-effectiveness should be expressed as Ki or concentration for half-maximal activity.
(e) Optimal temperature of enzymes should not be given. This should be expressed in terms of "Energy of Activation" and "Energy of Activation for Denaturation".
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