



PHYTOCHEMISTRY

The International Journal of Plant Chemistry, Plant Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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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.

Editorial Comment is an occasional series covering comment on topics of global interest to all domains of phytochemistry and to stimulate debate. 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 www.ees.elsevier.com/phytochem 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.

AUDIENCE

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

IMPACT FACTOR

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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.

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.

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- 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

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- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
- Relevant declarations of interest have been made
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
- Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

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PREPARATION

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](#).

Use of word processing software

It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier](#)). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. 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

The content of manuscripts **must** be arranged as follows: (1) a *Graphical Abstract*; (2) a *Title Page* with authors name(s) and address(es); (3) and *Abstract*, in which contents are briefly stated; (4) *Keywords*; (5) *Introduction*, and (6) the *Results* and *Discussion* (preferably combined). Although each section may be separated by headings, they should form one continuous narrative and only include details essential to the arguments presented. If a discussion is separately provided, it should not include a repetition of the results, but only indicate conclusions reached on the basis of them, and those from other referred works; (7) *Conclusions* or *Concluding Remarks*; (8) the *Experimental* should include brief details of the methods used such that a competent researcher in the field may be able to repeat the work; (9) *Acknowledgments*; (10) *Figures* and *Legends, Formulae, Tables* and *References*. Authors have to include pagination.

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.

Specific names (genus, species, authority for the binomial) of all experimental plants must be given at first mention according to the *Index Kewensis* (searchable online at <http://www.ipni.org>) or similar authority (The Plant-Book: A Portable Dictionary of the Vascular Plants, by D.J. Mabberley, 2nd ed., June 1997, Cambridge University Press; ISBN: 0521414210), and preferably be in the form recommended by the [International Code of Botanical Nomenclature](#). Named varieties of cultivars are given, e.g. *Lactuca sativa* cv. Grand Rapids. (The official printed version of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature has been published as International Code of Botanical Nomenclature {Tokyo Code}. Regnum Vegetabile 131. Koeltz Scientific Books, Königstein. ISBN 3-87429-367-X or 1-878762-66-4 or 80-901699-1-0.)

Theory/calculation

A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

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.

Experimental

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, ¹H NMR; ¹³C 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.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. "New" and "novel" are not allowed within title and abstract.

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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

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. 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.

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Keywords

Authors must give 3-10 keywords or phrases, which identify the most important subjects covered by the paper. They should be placed at the beginning of the manuscript in the following order: name of plant species examined (Latin binomial); plant family; common epithet (where applicable); type of investigation; class of compound; protein or gene; name of compound(s); protein(s) and gene(s).

Chemical compounds

You can enrich your article by providing a list of chemical compounds studied in the article. 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). 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.](#)

Abbreviations

About, approximately: ca.

Anhydrous: dry (not anhyd.)

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 tetramethylsilane 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, ^{13}C 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, $\times 3$, $\times 4$, etc.

RRt (relative retention time), *Rt* (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, *R_f*
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 preparation of *Inorganics* and *Organics* please see the full instructions to authors, including all special characters, available for download as a pdf file. [pdf link](#)

For further terms used in biochemistry and molecular biology the authors should see the websites of the nomenclature committees. <http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iubmb/>.

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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In Table headings and legends on graph axes numerical data should be identified in the form data name/units.

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Mass spectral data should be presented in full as Supplementary Information for all newly identified compounds. If the data are already published elsewhere then relevant references should be quoted. Presentation of mass spectral data should in general follow the recommendations given in Int. J. Mass Spectrom. Ion Processes, 142, 211-240 (1995), and must indicate the method used (EIMS, CIMS, GC-MS, TOFMS, FABMS, SIMS, APCI etc.) and the relevant experimental details (ionizing energy, voltages etc). The data should give only diagnostically important ions, the character of the fragmentation ions in relation to the molecular ion and the intensity relative to the major ion. For example-EIMS (probe)

70 eV, m/z (rel. int.): 386 [M]⁺ (36), 368 [M - H₂O]⁺ (100), 353 [M - H₂O - Me]⁺ (23), 275 [M - 111]⁺ (35), etc. CIMS (*iso*-butane, probe), 200 eV, m/z (rel. int.): 387 [M + H]⁺ (100), 369 [(M + H) - H₂O]⁺ (23), etc. High-resolution spectra can be given in more detail if necessary for [M]⁺ and the more important fragment ions.

X-ray crystallography

Only essential data (e.g. a three-dimensional structural drawing with bond distances) should be included in manuscripts. A complete list of data in CIF (Crystallographic Information File) format should be prepared separately and deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (see <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk> for further information) before the paper is submitted. A footnote indicating this fact is to be included in the manuscript. "CCDC...contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html> (or from the CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)". Crystal structures of proteins should be submitted to the Protein Data Bank (see <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb>; e-mail: info@rcsb.org). Please submit a copy of the CIF data when you submit your manuscript.

Elemental analysis results for compounds which have been adequately described in the literature must be given in the form: (Found: C, 62.9; H, 5.4. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₃O₄N: C, 63.2; H, 5.3%.) New compounds must be indicated by giving analytical results in the form: (Found: C, 62.9; H, 5.4. C₁₃H₁₃O₄N requires: C, 63.2; H, 5.3%.)

Thin-layer chromatography

- For analytical TLC, dimensions of the plates can be deleted if layer thickness is 0.25 mm.
- Abbreviate common adsorbents: (but use silica gel, not SiO₂ as this does not describe the material accurately), Al₂O₃ (alumina).
- 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.
- Special forms of TLC on impregnated adsorbents can be abbreviated, e.g. AgNO₃-silica gel (1:9), by wt can be assumed.
- Solvent mixtures should be specified as under **Abbreviations** above.

Gas chromatography

- Detector used should be specified, e.g. dual FID, EC, etc.
- Carrier gas and flow rate or inlet pressure should be given, e.g. N₂ at 3 ml min⁻¹/10 psi.
- Operating conditions, such as injector and detector heater temperatures, oven temperature programme, should be included.
- 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).
- 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.

High performance liquid chromatography

- Solvent or solvent gradients used together with flow rate should be given.
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Biochemical conventions

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Enzyme characterization

- Enzyme activity is expressed in units of katal (symbol kat), the conversion of one mol of substrate per sec. It should be made clear that the measurements were made under specified optimum conditions and were not seriously affected by losses during extraction and analysis.

- (b) pH optima should be given together with pH values for half maximal activity.
- (c) Kinetic parameters should be expressed as V_{max} , K_m etc.
- (d) Enzyme inhibitors-effectiveness should be expressed as K_i 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".
- (f) Enzyme nomenclature is now given in "Enzyme Nomenclature, Recommendations", Academic Press (1992) (<http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iubmb>).
- (g) Labeling of proteins and nucleic acids-use of labeled precursors in assessing the rate of synthesis of macromolecules must be validated by evidence of real, direct incorporation. The possibility of occlusion or adsorption of isotopic material should be noted and it should be shown that the labeled precursor is incorporated without prior catabolism.

Protein and nucleotide sequences

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