



REDOX BIOLOGY

An official Journal of the [Society for Redox Biology and Medicine](#) and the [Society for Free Radical Research-Europe](#)

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Redox Biology is a forum for novel research, methods and review articles in **redox biology** in the areas of both **health** and **disease**. Acceptable paper types are research articles (short or full communications), methods, mini-reviews, and commentaries in the following areas: **Nutrition Polyphenolics Cancer Metabolism Cardiovascular Diabetes Inflammation Aging Neuroscience Cell and Molecular Biology Cell Signaling Bioenergetics**

Redox Biology will also consider research articles focused in chemical or biochemical mechanisms of redox biology, if these include data demonstrating effects in physiologically relevant models. Studies of uncharacterized complex mixtures of natural products are not a suitable area of focus for the journal. Studies using commercial, undefined kits as the sole or primary assay for redox related changes which are not validated using other methods will not be considered for publication.

Redox Biology introduces *Graphical Redox Reviews*. These reviews will summarize schematically key concepts, established and novel ideas in redox biology which will be accessible to a broad audience and freely downloaded as PowerPoint slides for use in teaching or conference presentations.

Graphical Redox Reviews ideally should have a format of 3-5 color schemes with a title, short introductory paragraph, extended figure legends, and include up to 20 selected citations.

IMPACT FACTOR

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To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Redox Biology is a forum for novel research, methods and review articles in redox biology in the areas of both health and disease.

Types of article and Scope

Acceptable paper types are research articles, methods, mini-reviews, and commentaries in the following areas: Nutrition; Polyphenolics; Cancer; Metabolism; Cardiovascular; Diabetes; Inflammation; Aging; Neuroscience; Cell and Molecular Biology; Cell Signaling; Bioenergetics.

Authors are encouraged to present their research findings in as concise a manner as possible so that the key conclusions are made and with sufficient information that it can be reproduced in other laboratories. Please note there are different open access publication fees for concise and comprehensive articles. The maximum length for a concise research article is 2000 words excluding graphical abstract, highlights, references, abstract and figure legends with a maximum of four figures with no more than 6 panels per figure. Authors are encouraged to use supplementary data (maximum of 4 figures with up to 6 panels each) to provide supportive information where appropriate. We recognize that on some occasions a more comprehensive research article is warranted and in this case there is no limit on text or figures. There are no page restrictions on reviews or other article types but a concise article is preferred and please contact the editors if you plan on exceeding the 2000 word limit listed above.

Studies using commercial, undefined kits as the sole or primary assay for redox related changes which are not validated using other methods will not be considered for publication

Redox Biology will also consider research articles focused in chemical or biochemical mechanisms of redox biology, if these include data demonstrating effects in physiologically relevant models e.g. a minimum of cell culture. Studies of uncharacterized complex mixtures of natural products will not be an area of focus for the journal.

Redox Biology introduces **Graphical Redox Reviews**: These reviews will summarize schematically key concepts, established and novel ideas in redox biology which will be accessible to a broad audience and freely downloaded as PowerPoint slides for use in teaching or conference presentations.

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If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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Stylistic details must be kept constant. For example, electron spin resonance is abbreviated either ESR or EPR (for electron paramagnetic resonance). Either can be used, but both should be given and stated as equivalent at the first mention. (This is the recommendation of the International EPR Society.) Formulas for radicals follow IUPAC recommendations and contain a superscripted (not centered) large dot that precedes a charge, if any. Thus, superoxide is represented by $\text{O}_2^{\bullet -}$, not $\text{O}_2^- \bullet$, or some other permutation. The terms reactive oxygen and nitrogen species should be used sparingly but not in titles and in cases where the specific molecule being studied is known e.g. hydrogen peroxide or nitric oxide.

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Acknowledgements

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Artwork

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Whilst it is accepted that authors sometimes need to manipulate images for clarity, manipulation for purposes of deception or fraud will be seen as scientific ethical abuse and will be dealt with accordingly. For graphical images, this journal is applying the following policy: no specific feature within an image may be enhanced, obscured, moved, removed, or introduced. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable if and as long as they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original. Nonlinear adjustments (e.g. changes to gamma settings) must be disclosed in the figure legend.

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 JPG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): 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.

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.

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.

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Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. *Introduction to the electronic age*, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 2009, p. 281304. [dataset] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1, 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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