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DESCRIPTION

Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology publishes peer reviewed articles that involve the generation, evaluation, and interpretation of experimental animal and human data that are of direct importance and relevance for regulatory authorities with respect to toxicological and pharmacological regulations in society. All peer-reviewed articles that are published should be devoted to improve the protection of human health and environment. Reviews and discussions are welcomed that address legal and/or regulatory decisions with respect to risk assessment and management of toxicological and pharmacological compounds on a scientific basis. It addresses an international readership of scientists, risk assessors and managers, and other professionals active in the field of human and environmental health.

Types of peer-reviewed articles published: Original research articles of relevance for regulatory aspects covering aspects including, but not limited to: Factors influencing human sensitivity Exposure science related to risk assessment Alternative toxicological test methods Frameworks for evaluation and integration of data in regulatory evaluations Harmonization across regulatory agencies Read-across methods and evaluations Contemporary Reviews on policy related Research issues Letters to the Editor Guest Editorials (by Invitation)

News on recent or upcoming policy related Research issues, outcomes of regulatory expert meetings with implications for risk assessment and management

RTP Tobacco policy

Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology, as the journal serving developments for improvement of human health and environment, will not consider manuscripts that have been supported by tobacco companies.

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 2.996 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way
We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article. To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION
Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology matches reports in toxicology, pharmacology, epidemiology, and allied sciences, with reports on philosophical, legislative, legal, and public opinion issues that define public health, safety, and environmental regulations. International in scope, the journal speaks at all levels of science and policy to the community of research and development scientists, to business and legal decision makers, and to regulatory officials and legislative operators worldwide.

Types of paper
Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology publishes peer reviewed articles that involve the generation, evaluation, and interpretation of experimental animal and human data that are of direct importance and relevance for regulatory aspects with respect to toxicological and pharmacological regulations in society.

All peer-reviewed articles that are published, should be devoted to improve the protection of human health and environment. All types of articles must contain clear conclusions and/or recommendations for regulatory aspects, and discussions with existing situations are encouraged, if applicable.

Reviews and commentaries that, on a scientific basis, address legal and/or regulatory decisions with respect to risk assessment and management of toxicological and pharmacological compounds are welcome. Such manuscripts should address an international readership of scientists, risk assessors and managers, and other professionals active in the field of human and environmental health.

RTP publishes the following types of peer-reviewed articles:

Original Research Articles
Original Research Articles of relevance for regulatory aspects covering, but not limited to:

Factors influencing human sensitivity Exposure science related to risk assessment Alternative toxicological test methods Translational toxicology with respect to species differences Frameworks for evaluation and integration of data in regulatory evaluations Harmonization across regulatory agencies Read-across methods and evaluations Mechanistic studies with regard to their regulatory application

These Original Research Articles should contain no more than 5000 words, excluding references, and not more than a total of 5 figures and/or tables. If needed, more data can be included in supplementary information. Tables with predominantly negative information should be included in the supplementary information and only summarized in the text of the results section of the manuscript.

Contemporary Reviews
Contemporary Reviews focus on policy-related research issues and should provide an overview or highlights of recent research on a scientific topic that is of direct or future relevance for regulatory issues or associated legislations. These Contemporary Reviews should contain no more than 2500 words and 50 references and 2 figures and/or tables. Supplementary information can be used to provide the readership with further information that is more briefly addressed in the text of the manuscript. Authors are encouraged to contact the Editors to consult before submitting such articles.

Comprehensive Reviews
Comprehensive Reviews are extensive reviews on important topics for the regulatory and policy arena. Where appropriate, these manuscripts should be prepared in accordance to current guidelines for systematic review (Refer this link). Prospective authors should contact the Editors before submission to confirm journal interest in the topic. Confirmation of interest in the topic does not guarantee acceptance for publication, and these reviews will undergo the regular peer review process.
**Commentaries**

Commentaries are published that focus on a specific topic relating to regulatory aspects or legislation but are written on a strictly scientific basis. These Commentaries do not necessarily have to refer to the articles that have been published in the journal but may also address issues that are of significant importance to regulatory toxicology and pharmacology. The Editors decide whether or not a specific topic is appropriate for the journal. Commentaries should contain no more than 1500 words, one figure or table and 10 references. The Editors may decide to ask for a rebuttal of involved parties when deemed relevant or necessary.

**Workshop Reports**

Workshop Reports should provide a concise overview of the context and purpose of the workshop, highlighting key themes and findings, as well as identification of data gaps and next steps. Workshop Reports should not be structured as minutes of the meeting, but rather provide a synthesis of the meeting topics and findings with a discussion and conclusions that relate to the regulatory aspects of the meeting. Although the Workshop Report may reference more a detailed presentation of meeting minutes, etc., at a website or other location, it should stand on its own as a thematic report of interest to the wider audience. These should contain no more than 1500 words, two figures or tables) and a maximum of 25 references.

**Letter to the Editors**

Letter to the Editors refer to an article published in the journal and includes omissions or reflects differences in opinion, based on scientific evidence. These Letters to the Editors should not exceed 1000 words and 5 references. If needed one table or figure can be added. Authors of the involved article will always be asked by the Editors for a rebuttal that will linked online to the Letter to the Editor. These rebuttals should also contain no more than 1000 words, 5 references and if needed one table or figure. In principle, a single round of Letters to the Editors exchange will be considered in order to contain the discussion on a given topic.

**Guest Editorials**

Guest Editorials are by invitation only and should not be longer than 1000 words and 5 references. The content should be decided in collaboration with the Editors.

**News and Summaries**

News and Summaries of meetings or e.g. government reports are welcome, but should contain no more than 1000 words text, 10 references and a weblink to the original activity. News and Summaries must also contain clear conclusions and/or recommendations for regulatory aspects. If summaries contain important conclusions or decisions regarding e.g. threshold levels of chemicals, which are relevant for toxicology and pharmacology, this should be clearly described with some background information that refers to relevant scientific information. In the latter case the text should not exceed 1500 words and possible one figure of table for further clarification.

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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.

Ensure that the following items are observed:

- One corresponding author is designated, listing the full postal and email addresses
- All necessary files have been uploaded
- Keywords and abbreviations are included
- All figures are included (include relevant captions)
- All tables are included (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Indicate if color should be used when specific figures are printed
- Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files are included (where applicable)
- Web addresses for supplemental files are included (where applicable)
- Manuscript has been spell and grammar checked
- Manuscript lines are double-spaced and sequentially numbered
- All figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained from sources of copyrighted material used, including Internet sources.
- A competing interests statement is provided, even if authors have no competing interests to declare
- Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
Suggested referees are listed in the cover letter, including names, titles, institutional affiliations and email addresses.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

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If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms sex and gender should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

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In the cover letter, please submit names, titles, institutional affiliations and e-mail addresses of several potential referees.
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PREPARATION

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Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Please ensure the text of your paper is double-spaced and has consecutive line numbering– this is an essential peer review requirement.

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Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file. The corresponding caption should be placed directly below the figure or table.

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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.

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Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). 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
Preparation of Manuscript.
Authors of scientific reports should make a point to validate whether the data measure what they claim to have measured or whether they could be distorted by adventitious interferences. Authors should also provide evidence that test and control conditions differ only on account of the experimental variables tested, or are not affected by spurious confounding conditions. Conclusions should focus on the most probable explanation of results, but should also endeavor to point out other less apparent but plausible conclusions. Submissions that are not scientific experimental reports, such as policy positions and reviews, should strive for range, logical sequence, clarity, and well-articulated conclusions.

The popularity of Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology makes it necessary to severely limit authors' discussions and data presentations in their manuscripts. Because the scope of environmental toxicology and pharmacology is so great, it is not possible to devote many pages to a single issue.

Use generic names of chemicals whenever possible. Proprietary names and trademarks should appear only to identify the source of the chemical, and subsequently only the generic name should be used. All abbreviations, other than those for standard units, should be defined in text or in a footnote. Abbreviations should be unpunctuated.
Manuscripts should be double-spaced and use continuous line numbering throughout the body of your manuscript only. Pages should be numbered consecutively and organized as follows:

The title page (p. 1) should contain the article title, authors' names and complete affiliations, footnotes to the title, and the address for manuscript correspondence (including e-mail address and telephone and fax numbers). Separate word counts should be provided for abstract, text, and references. A second page containing only the title of the paper should be submitted if the authors wish to obtain a blind peer review.

The abstract (p. 2) must be a single paragraph that summarizes the main findings of the paper in less than 200 words. After the abstract a list of up to 10 keywords that will be useful for indexing or searching should be included.

Format. Flexibility of format is allowed, given the mix of multidisciplinary scientific reports and of policy and review articles of interest to the journal. Clarity and brevity will be preferred.

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.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

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.

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.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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• Title. Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
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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.

The abstract should be fewer than 200 words.

**Graphical abstract**

A **Graphical Abstract** is optional for Original Articles and Review articles. This graphical abstract, if submitted, should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. It should illustrate the problem formulation, followed experimental procedures (if applicable) and major conclusions. Graphical abstracts could 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. Authors can make use of Elsevier's [Illustration Services](#) to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.

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**Original Articles, Contemporary or Comprehensive Reviews, Commentaries and Workshop Reports** must contain **Highlights** as these increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. **Highlights** consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novelty or essence of your paper. [Examples are provided here: example Highlights.] **Highlights** must be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

**Keywords**

Provide up to 10 keywords.

**Abbreviations**

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

**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.).

**Formatting of funding sources**

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:
This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

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.

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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):
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- TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
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