DESCRIPTION

*Toxicon* has an open access companion *Toxicon: X* which has the same aims and scope, editorial board and peer-review process. To submit to *Toxicon: X* visit https://www.editorialmanager.com/TOXCX/default.aspx.

**An introductory offer Toxicon: X - full waiver of the Open Access fee.**

*Toxicon*'s "aims and scope" are to publish: articles containing the results of original research on problems related to toxins derived from animals, plants and microorganisms papers on novel findings related to the chemical, pharmacological, toxicological, and immunological properties of natural toxinsmolecular biological studies of toxins and other genes from poisonous and venomous organisms that advance understanding of the role or function of toxins clinical observations on poisoning and envenoming where a new therapeutic principle has been proposed or a decidedly superior clinical result has been obtained. material on the use of toxins as tools in studying biological processes and material on subjects related to venom and antivenom problems. articles on the translational application of toxins, for example as drugs and insecticides epidemiological studies on envenoming or poisoning, so long as they highlight a previously unrecognised medical problem or provide insight into the prevention or medical treatment of envenoming or poisoning. Retrospective surveys of hospital records, especially those lacking species identification, will not be considered for publication. Properly designed prospective community-based surveys are strongly encouraged. articles describing well-known activities of venoms, such as antibacterial, anticancer, and analgesic activities of arachnid venoms, without any attempt to define the mechanism of action or purify the active component, will not be considered for publication in *Toxicon*. review articles on problems related to toxinology.

To encourage the exchange of ideas, sections of the journal may be devoted to Short Communications, Letters to the Editor and activities of the affiliated societies.

*Toxicon* strives to publish articles that are current and of broad interest and importance to the toxinology research community. Emphasis will be placed upon articles that further the understanding and knowledge of toxinology.

**Types of paper**

**Full-Length Research Papers:** Articles containing the results of original research on problems related to toxins derived from animals, plants and microorganisms.
Short Communications: Short communications differ from full manuscripts only in that the research study does not lend itself to an extended presentation. Even though brief, the Short communication should represent a complete, coherent and self contained study. The quality of Short Communications is expected to be as good as that of full articles, and both full articles and Short communications will be refereed in an identical manner. The form is identical to that for a full article except that the report should not be divided into Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion. An abstract of not more than 75 words should be provided. The Short Communication may not be longer than five double-spaced typewritten pages (not including references, tables and figures) and should include not more than two tables of two figures or one of each.

Letters to the Editor: These may be published if judged by the Editor to be of interest to the broad field of toxinology or of special significance to a smaller group of workers in a specialized field of toxinology. They should be headed `Letter to the Editor' which should be followed by a title for the communication. Names of authors and affiliations should be at the end of the letter.

Announcements: Toxicon will only accept for publication announcements of great interest to toxinologists, such as notices of relevant meetings and symposia and activities of the International Society of Toxinology, The Brazilian Society of Toxinology, and the North American Society of Toxinology.

Reviews and mini-Reviews: Toxicon will publish reviews and mini-reviews on topics of interest to toxinologists. Suggestions for reviews or mini-reviews can be made at any time to the Editor-in-Chief or the relevant Associate Editor. In addition, articles of significant broad interest to toxinologists that are published in journals other than Toxicon may be abstracted in the Reviews section of Toxicon. Readers who feel that a particular article or book should be abstracted in this section are encouraged to bring their opinion to the attention of one of the Editor-in-Chief.

Clinical reports: Toxicon will publish clinical reports on poisoning or envenoming where a new therapeutic principle has been proposed or a decidedly superior clinical result has been established. Please consult the Clinical Reports Guidelines

AUDIENCE

Toxicologists, toxinologists, molecular biologists and chemists.

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Venom toxins

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Toxinology, Tissue lesions in envenomings, Viperidae envenomings, Antivenoms

**Bacterial Toxins**

**Ornella Rossetto**, University of Padua, Department of Biomedical Sciences, Padova, Italy
Bacterial neurotoxins; Botulism, Toxinology, Peripheral Nervous System

**Environmental Toxins**

**Brett A. Neilan**, The University of Newcastle School of Environmental and Life Sciences, Callaghan, Australia
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**Venom Toxins**

**Plant Toxins**

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Toxicology and poisonous plants

**Toxins from Venomous and Poisonous Animals**

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Structural biology, peptide, folding, wound healing, anti-inflammatory

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Bacterial toxins; Bacterial pathogenesis

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Snake venomics, antivenom, biophysics, artificial membranes, free radical oxidation

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Evolutionary and translational proteomics of snake venoms, "venomics" and "antivenomics", for exploring the evolution, composition, interactions with antivenoms, and biotechnological applications of venoms and toxins

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Molecular evolution of venom toxins, Venom composition, Antivenom antibodies, Toxin inhibiting drugs, Preclinical testing

**Gerardo Corzo (Burguete)**, National Autonomous University of Mexico Biotechnology Institute, Department of Molecular Medicine and Bioprocesses, Cuernavaca, Mexico
Protein chemistry, protein expression, animal venoms, peptide synthesis, antimicrobial and host defense peptides

**David Craik**, The University of Queensland Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Brisbane, Australia
Peptides, drug design, plant toxins

**Giorgia Del Favero**, University of Vienna, Department of Food Chemistry and Toxicology, Wien, Austria

**Evelyne Deplazes**, The University of Queensland School of Chemistry and Molecular Biosciences, Brisbane, Australia
Peptide-membrane interactions, molecular dynamics simulations, phospholipid bilayers, tethered membranes

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Venoms, Toxins, Ion channels, pain, pharmacology

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Venom, conotoxin, proteomics, transcriptomics, peptide
Plant poisoning, ruminants, horses, pathology, diagnostic laboratories

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Venoms, Toxins, Antitoxins, Envenomation

Ashlee Rowe, The University of Oklahoma, Department of Biology, Norman, Oklahoma, United States of America
Voltage-gated sodium channels, scorpion venom, neurotoxins, sensory physiology

Helena Safavi-Hemami, University of Copenhagen, Department of Biomedical Sciences, København, Denmark
Venom, biomedicine, biochemistry, evolution, cone snails

Elda Sanchez, Texas A&M University Kingsville National Natural Toxins Research Center, Kingsville, Texas, United States of America
Snakes, venom, antivenom, toxins, inhibitors

Christina I. Schroeder, National Cancer Institute, Center for Cancer Research, Bethesda, Maryland, United States of America
Toxins, disulfide-rich, ion channels, peptide engineering, structure-activity relationships

Heloisa Sobreiro Selistre de Araujo, Federal University of Sao Carlos, Department of Physiological Sciences, São Carlos, Brazil
Disintegrin, cancer cell biology, metalloproteases, integrin, extracellular matrix

Lv-Hui Sun, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China
Mycotoxins, aflatoxin, deoxynivalenol, zearalenone, toxicity, nutrition

Jan Tytgat, KU Leuven Toxicology and Pharmacology, Leuven, Belgium
Animal, plant and bacterial toxins, Xenobiotics (drugs, medication, pesticides, industrial products like solvents, PAKs, ...)

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Venomics, evolution, cysteine rich peptides, proteomics

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Ion channels, spiders, scorpions, pharmacology, peptides

Irina Vetter, The University of Queensland Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Brisbane, Australia
Sensory neuron, ion channel, voltage-gated sodium channel, venom peptide, toxin, toxicology

David Warrell, University of Oxford, Nuffield, Department of Medicine, Oxford, United Kingdom
Clinical toxicology, snakebite envenoming, venomous bites and stings, scorpions, spiders, hymenoptera, clinical trials of antivenoms

Scott Weinstein, Women’s and Children’s Hospital Adelaide, Department of Toxinology, North Adelaide, South Australia, Australia
Envenoming, venom, antivenom, herpetology, clinical management

Julian White, Women’s and Children’s Hospital Adelaide, Department of Toxinology, North Adelaide, South Australia, Australia
Clinical toxicology; snakebite; arthropod envenoming; mushroom poisoning; toxicology training; antivenom production and use

Russolina Zingali, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Institute of Medical Biochemistry, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Toxinology, Hemostasis, Proteomics

**International Society on Toxinology**

**President**

Julian White, Women’s and Children’s Hospital Adelaide, Department of Toxinology, 72 King William Road, 7th Fl. Samuel Way Building, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006, South Australia, Australia, Fax: +61 8 8204 6049
Clinical toxicology; snakebite; arthropod envenoming; mushroom poisoning; toxicology training; antivenom production and use
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INTRODUCTION
[TOXICON] has an open access companion journal, [TOXICON: X]

Official Journal of The International Society on Toxinology (http://www.toxinology.org/), Toxicon's "aims and scope" are laid down in the journal as:

To publish:
• articles containing the results of original research on problems related to toxins derived from animals, plants and microorganisms
• papers on novel findings related to the chemical, pharmacological, toxicological, and immunological properties of natural toxins
• molecular biological studies of toxin and other genes from poisonous and venomous organisms that advance understanding of the role or function of toxins
• clinical observations on poisoning and envenoming where a new therapeutic principle has been proposed or a decidedly superior clinical result has been obtained. Toxicon will not accept single-case reports unless they describe new, previously unreported, clinical features; envenomings or poisonings by rare animals, plants, fungi or microorganisms for which there is little or no clinical information in the literature; or treatment that employs a new therapeutic principle for which effectiveness is convincingly demonstrated. Such case reports must include: (1) expert species identification; (2) meticulous clinical documentation of symptoms, signs, laboratory data, treatment and clinical outcomes; (3) originality (adding to knowledge of the clinical phenotype); (4) where feasible, photographic documentation of clinical signs.
• material on the use of toxins as tools in studying biological processes and material on subjects related to venom-antivenom problems
• articles on the translational application of toxins, for example as drugs and insecticides
• epidemiological studies on envenoming or poisoning, so long as they highlight a previously unrecognised medical problem or provide insight into the prevention or medical treatment of envenoming or poisoning. Retrospective surveys of hospital records, especially those lacking species identification, will not be considered for publication. Properly designed prospective community-based surveys are strongly encouraged.
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• review articles on problems related to toxinology.

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To encourage the exchange of ideas, sections of the journal may be devoted to Short Communications, Letters to the Editor and activities of the International Society on Toxinology.

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be refereed in an identical manner. The form is identical to that for a full article except that the report should not be divided into Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion. An abstract of not more than 75 words should be provided. The Short Communication may not be longer than five double-spaced typewritten pages (not including references, tables and figures) and should include not more than two tables or two figures or one of each.

**Correspondence:** These may be published if judged by the Editor to be of interest to the broad field of toxinology or of special significance to a smaller group of workers in a specialized field of toxinology. They should be headed 'Correspondence' which should be followed by a title for the communication. Names of authors and affiliations should be at the end of the letter.

**Reviews and Short Reviews:** Articles of interest to toxinologists which are published in journals other than *Toxicon* may be abstracted in the Reviews section of *Toxicon*. Readers who feel that a particular article or book should be abstracted in this section are encouraged to bring their opinions to the attention of one of the Review Editors. Mini-Reviews and proposals for mini-Reviews are welcome.

**Case reports:** *Toxicon* will publish clinical reports on poisoning where a new therapeutic principle has been proposed or a decidedly superior clinical result has been established. Please observe the following: Case Reports Guidelines.

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Declaration of competing interest
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Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use 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.

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