



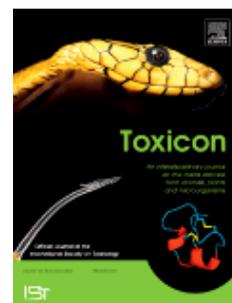
TOXICON

An Interdisciplinary Journal on the Toxins Derived from Animals, Plants and Microorganisms

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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ISSN: 0041-0101

DESCRIPTION

Toxicon has an open access mirror *Toxicon: X*, sharing the same aims and scope, editorial team, submission system and rigorous peer review. **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 **toxins**

molecular 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.

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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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Venoms-based discovery of drugs and bioinsecticides; venom-derived ion channel modulators; venom evolution; toxin structure and function.

Honorary Editor-in-Chief

Alan L. Harvey, Strathclyde Institute of Pharmacy and Biomedical Sciences, G4 0NR, Glasgow, United Kingdom
Physiology and pharmacology of synaptic signalling; Drugs and toxins affecting receptors and ion channels

Associate Editors

Envenoming & Antivenoms

Jose Maria Gutiérrez, Costa Rica University Clodomiro Picado Institute, Contiguo a la plaza de deportes, Dulce Nombre de Coronado, 11501-2060, San José, Costa Rica

Toxinology; Tissue lesions in envenomings; Viperidae envenomings; Antivenoms

Bacterial Toxins

Ornella Rossetto, University of Padova Department of Biomedical Sciences, Via Ugo Bassi 58/B, 35121, Padova, Italy

Bacterial neurotoxins; Botulism

Environmental Toxins

Brett A. Neilan, The University of Newcastle School of Environmental and Life Sciences, University Drive, Callaghan, 2308, Australia

Synthetic Biology, Cyanobacteria, Complex Biosynthesis, Microbiology, Biotechnology

Venom Toxins

Denise Tambourgi, Butantan Institute Immunochemistry Laboratory, 05503-900, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Venom toxins

Plant Toxins

Kevin Welch, USDA-ARS Poisonous Plant Research, 1150 E 1400 N, Logan, Utah, UT 84341, United States
Toxicology and poisonous plants

Editorial Council

Klaus Aktories, University of Freiburg Institute of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Freiburg, Germany

Bacterial toxins; Bacterial pathogenesis

Isaac Asuzu, University of Nigeria, Dept. of Veterinary Pharmacology and Physiology, Nsukka, Nigeria

Pharmacology and toxicology of natural products (plants and animal origin). Alternative treatments for snakebite envenoming.

Gregory L. Boyer, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Department of Chemistry, Syracuse, New York, United States

Biochemistry and bioactive natural products; Aquatic ecosystems; Eutrophication

Bryan W. Brooks, Baylor University Department of Environmental Science, Waco, Texas, United States

Water Quality, Environmental and Aquatic Eco-Toxicology, Risk and Hazard Assessment, Comparative Pharmacology and Toxicology, Environmental Public Health, Harmful Algal Blooms, Green and Sustainable Chemistry, Urban and Aquatic Ecology, Water Reuse.

Juan Calvete, Biomedical Institute of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

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

Célia R. Carlini, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brain Institute & School of Medicine, Porto Alegre, Brazil

Neurotoxins, hemotoxins, microbial toxins, plant toxins, toxic proteins and peptides, protein characterization

Fredéric Ducancel, Center for Immunology of Viral, Auto-immune, Hematological and Bacterial diseases, Paris-Saclay University Inserm CEA, Fontenay aux Roses, France

Protein toxins

Ponnampalam Gopalakrishnakone, National University Singapore Department of Anatomy, Singapore, Singapore

Identification and characterization of channel toxins; Venom secreting apparatus; Immunology and cloning of toxins; Naturally occurring antitoxic factors
Robert Harrison, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine Centre for Snakebite Research & Interventions, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Therapeutic, diagnostic, public health and medical aspects of snakebite
Wayne Hodgson, Monash University Department of Pharmacology, Clayton, Victoria, Australia
Venom, toxin, snake, antivenom, neuromuscular, vascular
Ryan Huxtable, University of Arizona College of Medicine, Tucson, Arizona, United States
Pharmacology and toxicology
Geoff Isbister, The University of Newcastle Faculty of Health and Medicine, Callaghan, Australia
Snake antivenom; Spider antivenom; Clotting disorders due to snake envenoming
Evanguedes Kalapothakis, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais Departamento de Genetica Evolucao e Ecologia, BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil
Scorpion and spider toxins, molecular biology, transcriptome
William Kem, University of Florida Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Gainesville, Florida, United States
Molecular pharmacology of peptide, protein and alkaloid toxins; nicotonic acetylcholine receptors; drug design
R. Manjunatha Kini, NUS Department of Biological Sciences, Singapore, Singapore
Protein chemistry; structure-function relationships; thrombosis and hemostasis; protein design and engineering; cardiovascular drugs
Igor Krizaj, Jožef Stefan Institute, Department of Molecular and Biomedical Sciences, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Toxinology: neurotoxicity, haematotoxicity, molecular mechanisms, venoms to drugs; Phospholipases A2, their inhibitors and activators; Proteomics and protein structure: structure-function relationships.
Michel Lazdunski, Institute of Molecular and Cellular Pharmacology, Valbonne, France
Molecular pharmacology; Ion channels; Venoms; Toxins
Richard Lewis, The University of Queensland Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Brisbane, Australia
Acetylcholine receptors, nicotine, N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA), ion channels, receptor gated ion channels, transporters
Marie-France Martin-Eauclaire, Mediterranean University Hospital Institute for Infectious Diseases, Marseille, France
Pharmacology and toxicology; Scorpion venoms and toxins; Structure-function relationships of toxins
Dietrich Mebs, Goethe University Frankfurt Institute of General Medicine, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Toxinology, Natural Toxins
Cesare Montecucco, University of Padova Department of Neuroscience, Padova, Italy
Bacterial and animal neurotoxins, tetanus neurotoxin, botulism neurotoxins, neurotoxic snakes, neuromuscular junction
Graham M. Nicholson, University of Technology Sydney School of Life Sciences, Broadway, New South Wales, Australia
Voltage-gated ion channels, spider toxins, biopesticides, snake neurotoxins
Raymond S. Norton, Monash Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Parkville, Australia
Peptides, Proteins, Drug design, Structural biology, Marine toxins, Malaria, Biophysics
Baldomero Olivera, The University of Utah School of Biological Sciences, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States
Ion channels; Membrane receptors; Sensory transduction; Conotoxins
Mark A. Poli, United States Army Medical Research Inst. of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), Div. of Integrated Toxicology, Ft. Detrick, Maryland, United States
Toxicology; Immunodiagnosics
Lourival Domingos Possani, Biotechnology Institute, Morelos, Mexico
Scorpion venom components: isolation structure and function
Solange M.T. Serrano, Butantan Institute Special Laboratory of Applied Toxinology, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Snake venoms, proteomic analysis of animal toxic secretions, serine proteinases, metalloproteinases
W. Thomas Shier, University of Minnesota Department of Chemistry, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States
Mycotoxins, particularly aflatoxins, fumonisins and botryodiplodin; mycotoxin biosynthesis; mycotoxins in food safety; mycotoxin mechanisms of action; effects of food processing on mycotoxins; agricultural impacts of mycotoxins.
Kaarina Sivonen, University of Helsinki Department of Food and Environmental Sciences, HELSINKI, Finland
Cyanobacteria; Toxins; Bioactive compounds
Toru Tamiya, Sophia University Faculty of Science and Technology Graduate School of Science and Technology Department of Chemistry, Chiyoda-Ku, Japan
Marine toxins; Snake venom
Aurelia Tubaro, University of Trieste Department of Life Sciences

In vivo and in vitro Toxic effects of algal toxins, including studies on their mechanism of action - New methods for the detection of algal and cyanobacteria toxins (Palytoxins, Azaspiracids, okadaic acid, dynophysistoxin, yessotoxins).

Jan Tytgat, KU Leuven Toxicology and Pharmacology, Leuven, Belgium

Animal, plant and bacterial toxins; Xenobiotics (drugs, medication, pesticides, industrial products like solvents, PAKs, ...)

David Warrell, University of Oxford Nuffield Department of Medicine, Oxford, United Kingdom

Clinical toxinology, snakebite envenoming, venomous bites and stings, scorpions, spiders, hymenoptera, clinical trials of antivenoms

Julian White, Women's and Children's Hospital Adelaide Department of Toxinology, North Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

Clinical toxinology; snakebite; arthropod envenoming; mushroom poisoning; toxinology training; antivenom production and use

Yun Zhang, Kunming Institute of Zoology Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming, China

Toxins from various bio-resources

Russolina Zingali, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro Institute of Medical Biochemistry, RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil

Toxinology, Hemostasis, Proteomics

International Society on Toxinology

Secretary-Treasurer

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 toxinology; snakebite; arthropod envenoming; mushroom poisoning; toxinology training; antivenom production and use

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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INTRODUCTION

[TOXICON] has an open access mirror 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.
- articles describing well-known activities of venoms, such as antibacterial, anticancer, and analgesic activities of 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.

And

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 of 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](#).

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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Declaration of competing interest

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of competing interest statement using [this template](#) and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. **Note: Please do not convert the .docx template to another file type. Author signatures are not required.** If there are no interests to declare, please choose the first option in the template. This statement will be published within the article if accepted. [More information](#).

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References

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

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All manuscripts must have double or 1.5-line spacing, and must contain **both page numbers and consecutive line numbering**. Articles must be divided into clearly numbered sections as outlined below. Aside from this, there are no strict formatting requirements, but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey the details of the study, including Abstract, Keywords, Highlights, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, and Figures/Tables with Captions.

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

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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 anonymized 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. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. [More information on types of peer review](#).

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Introduction

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.

Experimental

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.

Experimental procedures

All animal experiments should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, the European Communities Council Directive of 24 November 1986 (86/609/EEC) 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. **All animal studies need to ensure they comply with the ARRIVE guidelines. More information can be found at <http://www.nc3rs.org.uk/page.asp?id=1357>.**

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

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