DESCRIPTION

Neuropharmacology publishes high quality, original research within the discipline of neuroscience. The emphasis of Neuropharmacology is on the study and understanding of the actions of known exogenous and endogenous chemical agents on neurobiological processes in the mammalian nervous system. Work with non-mammalian and invertebrate species may be considered in exceptional circumstances. The journal does not usually accept clinical research, although neuropharmacological studies in humans may be considered on the condition that they provide novel insight into either the actions of drugs and/or neurobiological mechanisms. The journal only considers submissions in which the chemical structures and compositions of experimental agents are readily available in the literature or disclosed by the authors in the submitted manuscript. Similarly, manuscripts describing the use of natural products will only be considered if the active ingredient is known and disclosed.

The journal publishes Special Issues in which leading experts are invited to serve as Guest Editors to compile a collection of reviews, and occasionally original articles, around a particular topical theme in neuroscience research. The list of recent Special Issues can be found here. Suggestions for Special Issues can be made directly to the Editor-in-Chief. Neuropharmacology also publishes topical narrative reviews on subjects within its remit. These reviews are commissioned by the Editorial Team or arise after correspondence with potential authors. Unsolicited reviews will be considered, but authors are encouraged to contact the Editor-in-Chief of their intention to submit a review. Potential review authors should clearly indicate their expertise in the area, and how the review differs from, and adds to, recent published reviews on related topics. On the basis of the case made by authors, potential overlap with planned Neuropharmacology content, and discussions with the Editorial Team, the Editor-in-Chief will provide authors with a prompt decision regarding the proposed review. Systematic reviews, meta- or bibliographic analyses will not be considered unless they are a necessary part of a Special Issue and conducted by experts in the field, and even then only under exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

AUDIENCE

Neuroscientists and neuropharmacologists, particularly in the field of cellular and molecular neuroscience.
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INTRODUCTION
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Neuropharmacology also publishes topical narrative reviews on subjects within its remit. These reviews are commissioned by the Editorial Team or arise after correspondence with potential authors. Unsolicited reviews will be considered, but authors are encouraged to contact the Editor-in-Chief of their intention to submit a review. Potential review authors should clearly indicate their expertise in the area, and how the review differs from, and adds to, recent published reviews on related topics. On the basis of the case made by authors, potential overlap with planned Neuropharmacology content, and discussions with the Editorial Team, the Editor-in-Chief will provide authors with a prompt decision regarding the proposed review. Systematic reviews, meta- or bibliographic analyses will not be considered unless they are a necessary part of a Special Issue and conducted by experts in the field, and even then only under exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

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From 1st September 2019, all new submissions to Neuropharmacology should show individual data points on figures wherever possible. This requirement may be relaxed for full concentration/dose-response curves or time-series data, but individual data points should be shown elsewhere, for example in bar-charts.

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Whilst Neuropharmacology appreciates the value of concise representation of electrophoretic blots or gels in the main figures of a manuscript, authors should provide the full, untruncated image of the gel or blot as a supplemental figure (DOC, PDF or PPT), not as a compressed file.

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**Person-Centered Language**
Words used to describe people with neurological or mental health illnesses, or who have substance use disorder can have an impact on the likelihood they seek help and engage in their community. Such stigma - negative attitudes based on distinguishing characteristics - can be debilitating, and reducing its impact is vital to improve health outcomes. Utilizing person-centered language is a mechanism to reduce stigmatizing verbiage and we strongly encourage its use throughout the submitted manuscript. For example, do not use epileptic, use "person or people with epilepsy"; instead of manic, use "a person with bipolar mania", do not use schizophrenic, use "a person with schizophrenia", likewise do not use alcoholic, use "someone with alcohol use disorder", or instead of addict or substance abuser, use "someone with substance use disorder". Additionally, commit suicide should be replaced with "died by suicide", likewise people "survived a suicide attempt", do not use failed suicide. When describing
traumatic events, do not use victim, instead use "someone who experienced...", likewise do not use challenged, use "person who has a disability". Finally, do not use AIDS victim, use "a person with AIDS", and do not use birth sex, use "assigned sex". Naturally, language evolves over time and use, but by focusing on person-centered language in your manuscript, you can help to reduce stigma and aid in people seeking mental and other health assistance.

**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

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**Definitions**

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

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