DESCRIPTION

Toxicon: X is the open access companion journal of Toxicon and has the same aims and scope, editorial board and peer-review process.

Toxicon: X offers authors with high-quality research who want to publish in a gold open access journal the opportunity to make their work immediately, permanently, and freely accessible.

Toxicon: X authors will pay an article publishing charge (APC), have a choice of license options, and retain copyright. Please check the APC on the journal home page. NEW: To continue our support to the journal and the community we are offering a partial Open Access fee waiver - all papers accepted until the end of 2022 will be published with a 50% discount. The journal is indexed in Scopus and DOAJ.

For more information please refer to our FAQs for authors

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.

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

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Venom peptides, Fusion protein, Insecticidal, Biopesticide

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Plant toxins, mycotoxins, livestock, residues, honey

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Tropical Snakebite Envenoming, Antivenom, Public Health

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Venom evolution, peptide chemistry, drug discovery, chemical biology

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Immunotoxicology, fetal development toxicology, drug abuse, poisonous plants
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Snake antivenom; Spider antivenom; Clotting disorders due to snake envenoming

Glenn King, The University of Queensland Institute for Molecular Bioscience, Brisbane, Australia
Venoms-based drug and insecticide discovery, Venom-derived ion channel modulators, Venom evolution, Toxin structure and function

Igor Krizaj, Jožef Stefan Institute, Department of Molecular and Biomedical Sciences, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Toxinology, (animal venoms, venomation, neurotoxicity, anticoagulant toxicity, thrombotic effects, hemorrhagic toxicity), molecular mechanisms of action, toxin receptors, venomics, venoms to drugs. Secreted phospholipases A2, their inhibitors and activators, physiological and pathological role. Proteomics and protein structure, structure-function relationships.

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Phospholipase A2, venom, mammals, phospholipase A2 receptors, phospholipids

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

Songping Liang, Hunan Normal University College of Life Sciences, Changsha, China

Bruno Lomonte, Costa Rica University, San José, Costa Rica
Snake venoms, myotoxic phospholipases A2, antibodies, venomics

Sulan Luo, Guangxi University, Medical School, Nanning, China
The structure and function of conotoxins (conopeptides) native to South China Sea and their molecular receptors (ion channels), molecular biology, electrophysiology, biotechnology and marine medicine, and neuropeptides in marine organisms, among others.

Stephen P. Mackessy, University of Northern Colorado School of Biological Sciences, Greeley, Colorado, United States of America
Venom proteomics, evolution of venom systems, protein structure and function, herpetology

Frank Mari, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Maryland, United States of America
Dietrich Mebs, Goethe University Frankfurt Institute of General Medicine, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Toxinology, Natural Toxins

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Bacterial and animal neurotoxins, tetanus neurotoxin, botulism neurotoxins, neurotoxic snakes, neuromuscular junction

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Snakebites, Scorpion stings, Epidemiology, Public Health

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Venom toxins, commercial antivenom, antivenom production, peptidomimetic, drug discovery

Mario S. Palma, IBRC-UNESP, Department Basic and Applied Biology, Laboratory of Structural Biology & Zoochemistry, Rio Claro, Brazil
Peptides, proteins, low molecular mass toxins, structural biology of toxins, Arthropod venoms

Gyorgy Panyi, University of Debrecen Department of Biophysics and Cell Biology, Debrecen, Hungary
Kv1.3, scorpion toxin, T-cell activation, autoimmune diseases, molecular pharmacology

Mark A. Poli, US Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Fort Detrick, Maryland, United States of America
Toxicology; Immunodiagnosics

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Scorpion venom components: isolation structure and function

Manuela Pucca, Federal University of Roraima, BOA VISTA, Brazil
Snakebite, scorpion toxins, immunotoxinoology, autoimmune disease, immunomodulation

Franklin Riet-Correa, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil
Plant poisoning, ruminants, horses, pathology, diagnostic laboratories

Adolfo Rafael de Roodt, University of Buenos Aires Faculty of Medicine, , Argentina
Venoms, Toxins, Antivenom, 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 São 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

Eivind Undheim, University of Oslo Department of Biosciences, , Norway
Venomics, evolution, cysteine rich peptides, proteomics

Alexander Vassilevski, Shemyakin-Ovchinnikov Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry Russian Academy of Sciences, Moskva, Russian Federation
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 Toxsinology, 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
Toxsinology, Hemostasis, Proteomics

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Clinical toxicology; snakebite; arthropod envenoming; mushroom poisoning; toxicology training; antivenom production and use
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To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

[TOXICON: X] is the open access companion journal of [TOXICON].

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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**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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**Ethics in publishing**
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

**Human and animal rights**
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; Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to...
Biomedical journals. 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.

Although prospective studies are generally preferable to retrospective studies, in some situations the latter may provide valuable information that is otherwise unobtainable. Retrospective reviews of existing medical records that are intended for publication require prior approval from an appropriate Institutional Review Board (IRB). These must protect the anonymity of patients involved. In single case reports, the patient's consent is required if they are identifiable. In all clinical prospective or retrospective studies, the approval number of the relevant IRB should be quoted in the manuscript.

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. For all experiments involving humans or animals, details of the appropriate ethics committee approval(s) must be provided.

Declaration of competing interest
Corresponding authors, on behalf of all the authors of a submission, 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. All authors, including those without competing interests to declare, should provide the relevant information to the corresponding author (which, where relevant, may specify they have nothing to declare). Corresponding authors should then use this tool to create a shared statement and upload to the submission system at the Attach Files step. Please do not convert the .docx template to another file type. Author signatures are not required.

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Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Crossref Similarity Check.

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Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.
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For transparency, we encourage authors to submit an author statement file outlining their individual contributions to the paper using the relevant CRediT roles: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review & editing. Authorship statements should be formatted with the names of authors first and CRediT role(s) following. More details and an example.

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Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

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Authors are required to suggest the names and addresses of a minimum of three individuals who could expertly review their manuscript. These suggested reviewers should not be from the same institutions as the authors, or have published or collaborated with the authors in the past three years. At least one of the suggested reviewers must be a member of the Editorial Board. The Editors reserve the right to use these or other reviewers.

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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.

Formatting requirements
There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.
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.
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.

Peer Review
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.

All articles published in Toxicon: X are subject to a rigorous peer-review process, which is based on the following quality steps:

1. Upon submission each manuscript is screened for completeness, language quality and adherence to the journal's Guide for Authors.
2. The Editor(s)-in-Chief assess(es) the manuscripts based on their originality, content and scientific value, and either desk rejects or assigns to his/her Associate Editors or himself/herself for further handling.

3. The Associate Editors assign a minimum of two peer reviewers to review each manuscript. At least two reviewer reports are required as well as the handling Editor?s own assessment, to make a final decision on each paper.

4. The handling Editor decides whether to reject, revise or accept the submission.

5. The Editor informs the authors of their decision, with the reviewer comments included, should a revision be necessary.

6. The Editor(s)-in-Chief receives the revised article and makes final decision.

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**Use of word processing software**

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.

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