

Notice to authors

1. General

1.1. Manuscripts

The original, written in English, and 3 copies, complete with 4 sets of figures and tables should be sent to:

The Editorial Office, European Journal of Pharmacology, Universiteitsweg 100, 3584 CG Utrecht, The Netherlands (Tel.: +31.30.2538833, Fax: +31.30.2539033). The preferred medium of final submission to the accepting editor is on disk (see section 1.3) with the accompanying reviewed and revised manuscript. Manuscripts submitted by facsimile transmission will not be considered.

1.2. Typing

Manuscripts should be typewritten or printed with double spacing (at least 6 mm between lines) and with wide margins (not more than 26 lines per page). The possibility that accepted manuscripts will be processed by electronic scanning makes it essential that the typing/printing be of the highest quality. A laser-type or similar quality printer or a high-quality typewriter with a black carbon ribbon should be used to ensure proper contrast for the original. A standard, at least 12-point (0.0138 inch), type face, neither distorted nor reduced or enlarged, is to be used. Manuscripts printed with low-quality printers will be returned for retyping with an acceptable type face.

On their acceptance, manuscripts will, if necessary, be corrected for English style and language. Should the changes be extensive, the manuscripts will be returned to the authors for retyping. Submission of a paper written in grammatical English, according to current usage, without insiders' jargon, should make correction unnecessary. This could shorten publication time.

Webster's New International Dictionary or the *Oxford English Dictionary* should be consulted for spelling. Latin plurals should not be used if the English equivalent has become the accepted form, e.g. formulas not formulae. Use of hyphens, capital letters, numbers written or spelled out (e.g. 8 or eight) should be consistent throughout the manuscript. Words at the end of a line should not be divided.

1.3. Electronic manuscripts

Electronic manuscripts have the advantage that there is no need for the rekeying of text, thereby avoiding the possibility of introducing errors and resulting in reliable and fast delivery of proofs. The preferred storage medium is a $5\frac{1}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch disk in MS-DOS format, although other systems are welcome, e.g., NEC and Macintosh (in this case, save your file in the usual manner, do not use the option 'save in MS-DOS format'). Please do not split the article into separate files (title page as one file, text as another, etc.). Ensure that the letter 'l' and digit '1' (also letter 'O' and digit '0') have been used properly, and structure your article (tabs, indents, etc.) consistently. Characters not available on your wordprocessor (Greek letters, mathematical symbols, etc.) should not be left open but indicated by a unique code (e.g., gralpha, @, #, etc., for the Greek letter α). Such codes should be used consistently throughout the entire text. Please make a list of such codes and provide a key. Do not allow your wordprocessor to introduce word splits and do not use a 'justified' layout. Please adhere strictly to the general instructions on style/arrangement and, in particular, the reference style of the journal. It is very important that you save your file in the wordprocessor format. If your wordprocessor features the option to save files 'in flat ASCII', please do not use it. Format your disk correctly and ensure that only the relevant file (one complete article only) is on the disk. Also, specify the type of computer and wordprocessing package used and label the disk with your name and the name of the file on the disk. After final acceptance, your disk plus one, final, printed and exactly matching version (as a printout) should be submitted together to the accepting editor. It is important that the file on disk and the printout are identical. Both will then be forwarded by the editor to Elsevier. Further information may be obtained from the Publisher.

1.4. Abbreviations

Abbreviations are a hindrance for the reader. Use as few abbreviations as possible and write out names of compounds, receptors, etc., in full throughout the text of the manuscript, with the exceptions given below. Unneces-

sary and nonsense abbreviations are not allowed. Abbreviations such as AP, TEP, TFT, CER and LTFSE (for afterpotential, transepithelial potential, tail-flick test, cold-exposed rats and sympatho-excitatory lateral tegmental field) are not acceptable. Also abbreviations like β AR, mAChR, BZR for β -adrenoceptor, muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, benzodiazepine receptor, should not be used. Generic names should not be abbreviated. As an example, AMP, HAL, HIST, RAMH, TAM, SST, for amphetamine, haloperidol, histamine, (*R*)- α -methylhistamine, tamoxifen, somatostatin, are not accepted. Other abbreviations which had been accepted so far should no longer be used (e.g. NA, DA, ACh, ET, LTs, for nor-adrenaline, dopamine, acetylcholine, endothelin, leukotrienes). Abbreviations which have come to replace the full term (e.g. GABA, DOPA, EDRF, 5-HT, for γ -aminobutyric acid, 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine, endothelium-derived relaxing factor, 5-hydroxytryptamine) may be used, provided the term is spelled out in the abstract and in the body of the manuscript the first time the abbreviation is used. Unwieldy chemical names may be abbreviated. As an example, 8-OH-DPAT, DOI, DTG, BAPTA, for 8-hydroxy-2-(di-*n*-propylamino)tetralin, 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-2-aminopropane, 1,3-di(2-tolyl)-guanidine, 1,2-bis(*o*-aminophenoxy)ethane-*N,N,N',N'*-tetraacetic acid, are acceptable; however, the full chemical name should be given once in the body of the manuscript and in the abstract, followed in both cases by the abbreviation. Code names may be used, but the full chemical name should be given in the text and in the abstract. Authors not conforming to these demands will have their manuscripts returned for correction with delayed publication as a result.

Some abbreviations may be used without definition:

ADP, CDP	5'-pyrophosphates of adenosine,
GDP, IDP,	cytidine, guanosine, inosine,
UDP	uridine
AMP etc.	adenosine 5'-monophosphate etc.
ADP etc.	adenosine 5'-diphosphate etc.
ATP etc.	adenosine 5'-triphosphate etc.
CM-cellulose	carboxymethylcellulose
CoA and	coenzyme A and its acyl derivatives
acetyl-CoA	
DEAE-cellulose	<i>O</i> -(diethylaminoethyl)-cellulose
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
EGTA	ethylene glycol-bis(β -aminoethyl ether) <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetraacetic acid
FAD	flavin-adenine dinucleotide
FMN	flavin mononucleotide
GSH, GSSG	glutathione, reduced and oxidized
Hepes	4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-ethanesulphonic acid
NAD	nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide
NADP	nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate

NMN	nicotinamide mononucleotide
P _i , PP _i	orthophosphate, pyrophosphate
RNA	ribonucleic acid
Tris	2-amino-2-hydroxymethylpropane-1,3-diol

Two alternative conventions are currently in use in some cases. For example, for the phosphoinositides there are both the abbreviations recommended by the IUPAC-IUB and those of the Chilton Convention (e.g. PtdIns(4,5)P₂ vs. PIP₂ for phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate). The journal will accept either of these forms but not their combination.

Abbreviations of units of measurements and other terms are as follows:

Units of mass

kilogram	kg
gram	g
milligram	mg
microgram	μ g
mole (gram-molecule)	mol
millimole	mmol
micromole	μ mol
nanomole	nmol
picomole	pmol
femtomole	fmol
equivalent	eq

Units of time

hour	h
minute	min
second	s
millisecond	ms
microsecond	μ s

Units of volume

litre	l
millilitre	ml
microlitre	μ l

Units of length

metre	m
centimetre	cm
millimetre	mm
micrometre	μ m
nanometre	nm

Units of concentration

molar (mol/l)	M
millimolar	mM
micromolar	μ M
nanomolar	nM
picomolar	pM

Units of heat, energy, electricity

joule	J
degree Celsius (centigrade)	°C
coulomb	C
ampere	A
volt	V
ohm	Ω
siemens	S

Units of radiation

curie	Ci
counts per minute	cpm
disintegrations per minute	dpm
becquerel	Bq

Miscellaneous

gravity	<i>g</i>
dissociation constant	K_d
median doses	LD ₅₀ , ED ₅₀
probability	<i>P</i>
routes of drug administration	i.v., i.p., s.c., i.m., i.c., i.t., i.c.v., i.v.t., p.o.
square centimetre	cm ²
standard deviation	S.D.
standard error of the mean	S.E.M.
Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficient	S
Hill coefficient	n_H

The isotope mass number should appear before the atomic symbol, e.g. [³H]noradrenaline, [¹⁴C]choline. Ions should be written: Fe³⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺. The term absorbance (*A*) is preferred to extinction or optical density. For abbreviations not included in this list consult: *Units, Symbols and Abbreviations, A Guide for Biological and Medical Authors and Editors*, 1994 (The Royal Society of Medicine, London), ISBN 0-905958-78-0, or *Scientific Style and Format. The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 6th edn. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge), ISBN 0-521-47154-0.

1.5. Nomenclature

Only generic and chemical names of drugs should be used, although a proprietary equivalent may be indicated once, in parentheses. *Pharmacological and Chemical Synonyms*, E.E.J. Marler, 9th edn. (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1990) may be consulted.

The nomenclature of chemical substances should be consistent, clear and unambiguous, and should conform to the usage of the American Chemical Society and the convention recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC). When in doubt, writers should consult the indexes of *Chemical Abstracts*; the various reports and pamphlets of the American Chemi-

cal Society Committee on Nomenclature, Spelling and Pronunciation; and from the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB): *Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents* (Portland Press, London).

When drugs which are mixtures of stereoisomers are used, the fact that they have a composite nature and the implication of this for interpretation of the data and drawing of conclusions should be made clear. The use of the appropriate prefix is essential. Use of the generic name alone without prefix would be taken to refer to agents with no stereoisomers. The nomenclature of the various isomers and isomeric mixtures can be found in: (i) *IUPAC, Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry*, eds. J. Rigaudy and S.P. Klesney (Pergamon Press, London), 1979, p. 481; (ii) *Signs of the times: the need for a stereochemically informative generic name system*, Simonyi, M., J. Gal and B. Testa, 1989, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 10, 349. For nomenclature of peptides, see *Neuropeptides*, Vol. 1, 1981, p. 231.

The nomenclature of receptors and their subtypes should conform to the *TIPS 1995 Receptor & Ion Channel Nomenclature Supplement* (*Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* Receptor Nomenclature Supplement 1995). Copies of this supplement are available from the publisher (Elsevier Trends Journals, Oxford Fulfilment Centre, P.O. Box 800, Kidlington, Oxford OX5 1DX, U.K. Tel.: +44 (1865) 843699; Fax: +44 (1865) 843911).

The trivial name of the enzyme may be used in the text, but the systematic name and classification number according to *Enzyme Nomenclature*, rev. edn. (Academic Press, New York, 1984) should be quoted the first time the enzyme is mentioned.

1.6. Editorial review

Rapid communications: acceptability will be decided upon by the editors of the journal, who will be advised by a member of the editorial board or by one of the consultants. Full length manuscripts, short communications and short reviews are generally submitted to 2 referees who are chosen for their ability to evaluate the work. Authors may request that certain referees should not be chosen. Members of the editorial board will usually be called upon for advice when there is disagreement among the referees or between referees and authors, or when the editors believe that the manuscript has not received adequate consideration by the referees.

In order to reduce mailing costs, manuscripts will not be returned. Only the decision of the editorial office, together with the advice of the referees will be sent to the author(s). Referees will be requested to keep the copy of the manuscript which they have received for evaluation, but to destroy it once they have been notified of the final decision concerning the manuscript.

All referees' comments must be responded to, and suggested changes be made. If the author disagrees with some changes, the reason, supported by data, should be given. The editors may refuse to publish manuscripts from authors who persistently ignore referees' comments. Revised manuscripts should be returned in duplicate to the editors. Handwritten additions or corrections will not be accepted. Only complete retyping of the pages affected by revision is acceptable. The preferred medium of final submission is on disk with the accompanying revised manuscript (see section 1.3). A revised manuscript should be received by the editorial office not later than 5 weeks (in case of minor revision) or 10 weeks (in case of extensive revision) after the editorial decision was sent to the author(s); otherwise it will be processed as a new manuscript.

2. Organization and style of manuscript

Authors should consult a current issue of the journal for the general manner of presentation. Manuscripts should be written in clear, concise English (see section 1.1), bearing in mind that English is not the native language of many of the readers. Terms that are not generally understood should be avoided; however if it is absolutely necessary to use such terms, they must be defined.

For general aid in the preparation of manuscripts, author(s) may find the following guides useful. *Scientific Style and Format. The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 6th edn. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge), ISBN 0-521-47154-0. Day, R., 1995, *Scientific English: A Guide for Scientists and Other Professionals*, 2nd edn. (Oryx, Phoenix, AZ), ISBN 0-89774-898-8. *Chicago Manual of Style: The Essential Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 14th edn. (University of Chicago Press, Chicago), ISBN 0-226-10389-7.

2.1. Rapid communications

Reports on exciting new results within the scope of the journal can be submitted for publication in the rapid communications section. A rapid communication should not exceed 700 words and should contain no or only 1 simple table or figure of not more than 8.4 cm = 1 column width.

A maximum of 8 references may be used (see section 2.3). The rapid communication should be typewritten, double-spaced, with wide margins, without any subheadings. The manuscript should be arranged in the following order: title (not exceeding 85 characters including spaces between words); surname(s) of author(s), preceded by one name spelled out in full; name and address of the establishment where the work was done (all on 1 page); abstract (max. 75 words) and keywords (indexing terms, max. 3 items); text; acknowledgement(s); references; figure leg-

end and figure; table. The original and 3 copies should be submitted, preferably accompanied by a floppy disk (see section 1.3). Name, full postal address, telephone and telefax numbers of author to whom correspondence is to be sent should be mentioned on the title page. Rapid communications have priority at the editorial office and publisher.

2.2. Full length manuscripts and short communications

2.2.1. General

The manuscript of a full length paper or short communication (which should not exceed 4 pages in print, i.e. approx. 2000–2300 words including abstract, captions and references) should be arranged as follows.

First page: title (not exceeding 85 characters including spaces between words); surname(s) of author(s), preceded by one name spelled out in full; name and address of the establishment where the work was done; name, full postal address, telephone and telefax numbers of author to whom proofs and other correspondence should be sent. Next page: abstract and keywords (indexing terms, normally 3–6 items). Pages 3 to end: 1. Introduction; 2. Materials and methods; 3. Results; 4. Discussion; Acknowledgements; References; figure legends and figures; tables (for short communications the total number of tables and figures should not exceed 2). Subdivisions of a section should also be numbered within that section: 2.1., 2.2., 2.3. etc. All pages should be numbered consecutively, the title page being p. 1.

2.2.2. Abstract and keywords

The abstract with keywords should be typed on a separate sheet. The abstract should include: the reason why the experiments were done, a very brief description of the experiments (including species, tissue, etc.), followed by the main results, and finally, a conclusion giving the relevance of the results to the question asked. The abstract must be completely self-explanatory. The abstract should not exceed 150 words (100 words for short communications). No footnotes may be used and a reference, if cited, must be given in full. Standard terms and scientific nomenclature should be used. Abbreviations and contractions, except those for weights and measures and those explained, should not be used. Below the abstract, type 3–6 keywords or short phrases suitable for indexing. These terms will be printed at the end of the abstract. If possible, keywords should be selected from *Index Medicus* or *Excerpta Medica Index*. First category keywords (e.g. Hyperphagia; G-Strophanthidin; Fiber shortening) will all be listed and cross-indexed. Second category keywords (e.g. Rat, Cold, Metabolite) will only be listed under the index entry for the first category keywords. If the editors feel that keywords should be adjusted to the standards of the journal this will be done without consultation of the author(s).

2.2.3. Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion

The introduction should not be an extensive review of the literature but should refer only to previous work which has a direct bearing on the topic to be discussed.

Materials and methods should be written clearly and in such detail that the work can be repeated by others. Procedural detail that has been published previously should be referred to by citation. When a modified procedure is used, only the author's modifications of the previously published method need to be given in detail.

Results should be described concisely. Text, tables and figures must be internally consistent.

The discussion should involve only the significant findings presented. Wide digressions are unacceptable because of the limitations of space.

2.3. References

Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of their references as these will not be checked by the editorial office.

References should be listed alphabetically (see sample references). Two or more references to the same first author with the same publication year should have a, b, c etc. suffixed to the year indicating the alphabetical order of the second or third author, etc.

References to journals should contain the names and initials of the author(s), the year, the full title, the abbreviation of the name of the periodical according to the *List of Serial Title Word Abbreviations* (available from the International Serials Data System, 20 Rue Bachaumont, 75002 Paris, France; ISBN 2-904938-02-8) followed by the volume and page number.

References to books should include the title and name and city of the publisher.

References in the text should be cited by the author's name and the year of publication. For 3 or more authors the name of the first author followed by et al. should be used, e.g. Downie and Larsson (1990) or (Stoof and Kebabian, 1984; Hicks et al., 1988, 1989; Seeman et al., 1990, 1991a,b,c).

Sample references

Periodicals:

Harrison, J.K., W.R. Pearson and K.R. Lynch, 1991, Molecular characterization of α_1 - and α_2 -adrenoceptors, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 12, 62.

Books:

De Graan, P.N.E., P. Schotman and D.H.G. Versteeg, 1990, Neural mechanisms of action of neuropeptides: macromolecules and neurotransmitters, in: *Neuropeptides: Basics and Perspectives*, ed. D. De Wied (Elsevier, Amsterdam) p. 139.

Appenzeller, O., 1990, *The Autonomic Nervous System* (Elsevier, Amsterdam) p. 419.

Order of references:

De Groat, W., 1990,
Maggi, C.A., 1988,

Maggi, C.A. and A. Lecci, 1987,

Maggi, C.A. and A. Meli, 1986,

Maggi, C.A., P. Santicioli and A. Meli, 1984,

Maggi, C.A., S. Giuliani, R. Patacchini, P. Rovero, A. Giachetti and A. Meli, 1989a,

Maggi, C.A., R. Patacchini, P. Rovero, A. Giachetti and A. Meli, 1989b,

Maggi, C.A., S. Giuliani, R. Patacchini, P. Santicioli, A. Giachetti and A. Meli, 1990,

Monsma, Jr., F.J., 1989,

Van der Giessen, 1990,

The number of references should be kept to a reasonable minimum; to this end, appropriate recent reviews should be cited whenever possible. Unpublished observations, personal communications and manuscripts in preparation or submitted for publication may be referred to in the text but should not appear in the list of references. Manuscripts in press (i.e. accepted for publication) may be included in the references; the name of the journal in which they are to appear must be given.

2.4. Illustrations

Either the original drawings plus 3 good photographs, or 4 good photographs of the drawings (on glossy paper unmounted) or 4 high-quality computer printouts should be submitted. Illustrations may be submitted in electronic format as well, but must always be accompanied by reproducible paper printouts. Photocopies may not be used instead of originals. The photographs should be of adequate definition and contrast. The number of illustrations should be limited to the essential.

(a) It is important to allow for reduction to fit a single column, 8.4 cm wide or at most a double column, maximally 17.6 cm wide. Of preference, illustrations, especially photomicrographs, should be submitted in their final size (single or double column). When possible, all key symbols should be explained in the figures. However, the following symbols can be typeset and explained (as well as all lettering) in the legends: + × ■ □ ● ▲ ▼ ◀ ▶ ○ ◇ △ ▽ ▷ ◁ ⊕ ⊗ ⊙ ⊖ ⊗ * ★. All letters and numerals appearing in a particular illustration should be of the same size (approximately 1.4–2 mm height when reduced to 8.4 cm width). Comparable illustrations should carry letters, figures and numerals of the same size when reduced to 8.4 cm width. If the abscissa and the ordinate of a graph require labeling, the label to the abscissa should be placed below the related numerals and the label to the ordinate should be placed horizontally above the ordinate. If this requirement is not complied with, all labels will appear in the legend only.

(b) Graphs, electrocardiograms and oscillograms should be prepared by a skilled photographer so that the dark, cross-hatched background is eliminated, the faint portions of the graphs are intensified, and a sharp print is obtained. This process may be avoided by using blue-ruled instead of black-ruled recording paper for the originals. Kymograph records on sooted paper should be reversed photo-

graphically to ensure tracings are black on a white background.

(c) Drawings of complicated chemical structures should be prepared in the same way as graphs.

(d) A calibration bar should be drawn on the micrographs instead of giving a magnification factor in the figure legend.

(e) All illustrations should be referred to as figures and numbered in Arabic numerals (Fig. 1, 2 etc.).

(f) Legends to figures should make these comprehensible without reference to the text.

(g) Colour reproduction of illustrations is available at cost. Original high-quality illustrations (preferably slides) should be well protected against possible damage during shipment. Detailed information regarding the use of colour may be obtained from the publisher at the time of submission of the manuscript to the editors.

2.5. Tables

Tables should be prepared for use in a single column (8.4 cm wide) or be of page width (17.6 cm).

(a) Each table should have a brief explanatory heading and sufficient experimental detail (following the table body as a footnote) so as to be intelligible without reference to the text.

(b) Tables should not duplicate material in text or illustrations.

(c) Short or abbreviated column headings should be used and, if necessary, explained in footnotes, and indicated as ^a, ^b, ^c, etc.

(d) Statistical measures of variation, S.D., S.E. etc. should be identified.

(e) Tables should be numbered separately in Arabic numerals (Table 1, 2 etc.).

2.6. Formulas and equations

Structural chemical formulas, process flow diagrams and complicated mathematical expressions should be very

clearly presented. All subscripts, superscripts, Greek letters and unusual characters must be identified. Structural chemical formulas and process flow diagrams should be prepared in the same way as graphs.

3. Correcting proofs

One set of galley proofs of full length manuscripts will be sent to the author named on the title page. No galleys of short or rapid communications will be submitted. To ensure speedy correction of galley proofs, it is essential to have on the title page of the manuscript the name and full postal address (plus telephone and telefax numbers) of the author to whom the proofs should be sent. Proofs will usually be of lower quality paper. Only printer's errors may be corrected; no changes in, or additions to, the edited manuscript will be allowed. Proofs should be returned within 48 hours to Elsevier Science B.V., P.O. Box 1527, 1000 BM Amsterdam, The Netherlands, preferably by telefax (31-20-485.3271). If this time is exceeded no reminder will be sent, the manuscript will be read by the editorial staff of the publisher only and printed without the author's corrections.

4. Page charges and reprints

There will be no page charge. Authors of a full length paper will receive, together with the galley proofs, a reprint order form which must be completed and returned to the publisher with the proofs. Authors of short communications and rapid communications will receive a reprint order form but no proofs: this order form should be completed and mailed to the publisher by return post. Reprints ordered after the journal has been printed will cost considerably more than those ordered immediately.