

Notice to Authors

1. General

1.1. Manuscripts

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

The Editorial Office, European Journal of Pharmacology, Sorbonnelaan 16, 3584 CA Utrecht, The Netherlands, Tel.: +31 30 253-8833, Fax: +31 30 253-9033, email: ejp-office@pharm.uu.nl, for correspondence only - **NO** manuscript submission via this email address. The final version of the manuscript should be sent to the Editorial Office on disk (see section 1.3) together with the original and a copy of a printout of the revised manuscript. Manuscripts submitted by fax transmission will not be considered.

Manuscripts submitted to the journal are accepted on the understanding that: (1) they are subject to editorial review and (2) the recommendations of the Declarations of Helsinki and Tokyo, for humans, and the European Community guidelines for the use of experimental animals have been adhered to. Authors must state in the manuscript that the protocol complies with these guidelines and were approved by their institutional ethics committee. The submitted manuscript should be accompanied by a written statement that the manuscript has not and will not be published in whole or in part in any other journal. This statement should have the signature of all authors.

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 electronically scanned 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), typeface, not distorted and neither reduced nor enlarged, is to be used. Manuscripts printed with low-quality printers will be returned for retyping with an acceptable typeface.

Authors not fully acquainted with proper English usage should have their manuscripts read by a colleague proficient in English before submission of the manuscript. On their

acceptance, manuscripts will, if necessary, be revised for English style and language. Should the changes be extensive, the manuscripts will be returned to the authors for retyping.

Authors in Japan please note: Upon request Elsevier Japan will provide authors with a list of people who can check and improve the English of their manuscript (before submission). Please contact the Tokyo office: Elsevier, 4F-Higashi-Azabu, 1 Chrome Bldg., 1-9-15 Higashi-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0044; phone: (03)-5561-5037; fax: (03)-5561-5047; email: jp.info@elsevier.com.

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 hyphenated.

1.3. Electronic manuscripts

We accept most wordprocessing formats, but Word, WordPerfect or LaTeX is preferred. An electronic version of the text should be submitted together with the final hardcopy of the manuscript. Electronic files can be stored on 3½ inch diskette, ZIP-disk or CD (either MS-DOS or Macintosh). The electronic version must match the hardcopy exactly. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Author Gateway's Quickguide: <http://authors.elsevier.com>). Do not import the figures into the text file but, instead, indicate their approximate locations directly in the electronic text and on the manuscript (see also section 2.4.1 on preparation of electronic illustrations). Always keep a backup copy of the electronic file for reference and safety. Label storage media with your name, journal title, and software used. Save your files using the default extension of the program used. If your word processor features the option to save files 'in flat ASCII', please do not use it. Please do not split the article into separate files (title page as one file, text as another, etc.). Ensure that the letter 'I' 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 word processor (Greek letters, mathematical symbols, etc.) should not be left open but indicated by a unique code (e.g., galpha, @, #, 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 word processor to split words 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 word processor format. At acceptance your disk plus one printed and exactly matching version will be forwarded to the publishers, from whom further information may be obtained. No changes to the accepted version are permissible without the explicit approval of the Editor.

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.

Unnecessary abbreviations. Unnecessary abbreviations such as AP, TEP, TFT, CER, nAc and LTFSE (for after-potential, transepithelial potential, Tail-flick test, cold-exposed rats, nucleus accumbens and sympatho-excitatory lateral tegmental field) are **not** acceptable.

Receptor abbreviations. Receptor abbreviations such as β AR, mAChR, BZR for β -adrenoceptor, muscarinic receptor, benzodiazepine receptor, respectively, should **not** be used. For receptors avoid the abbreviation "R". With receptor subtypes mention the full receptor name throughout the manuscript e.g., adenosine A_1 receptor, dopamine D_2 receptor, melanocortin MC_3 receptor, endothelin ET_A receptor.

Generic names. Generic names should **not** be abbreviated. For example, AMP, HAL, HIST, RAMH, TAM, SST, for amphetamine, haloperidol, histamine, (R)-*A*-methylhistamine, tamoxifen, somatostatin, are not accepted. Abbreviations such as (e.g., NA, DA, ACh, ET, LTs, IL, TX, PG for noradrenaline, dopamine, acetylcholine, endothelin, leukotrienes, interleukin, thromboxane, prostaglandin) should **not** be used.

Abbreviations which have come to replace the full term. 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. Unwieldy chemical names may be abbreviated. For example, 8-OH-DPAT, DOI, DTG, BAPTA, for 8-hydroxy-2-(di-*n*-propylamino)tetralin, 1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenyl)-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 abstract and in the body of the manuscript, followed in both cases by the abbreviation.

Code names. Code names may be used, but the full chemical name should be given in the abstract and in the text.

Authors not conforming to these demands will have their manuscripts returned for correction, with delayed publication as the result.

Some abbreviations may be used without definition:

ADP, CDP, GDP, IDP UDP	5'-pyrophosphates of adenosine cytidine, guanosine, inosine uridine
AMP etc.	adenosine 5'-monophosphate etc.
ADP etc.	adenosine 5'-diphosphate etc.
ATP etc.	adenosine 5'-triphosphate etc.
CM-cellulose	carboxymethylcellulose
CoA and acetyl-CoA	coenzyme A and its acyl derivatives
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-hydroxymethyl propane-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., $PtdIns(4,5)P_2$ vs. PIP_2 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	probability	<i>P</i>
picomole	pmol	routes of drug administration	i.v., i.p., s.c., i.m., i.c., i.t., i.c.v., i.v.t., p.o.
femtomole	fmol		cm ²
equivalent	eq	square centimetre	S.D.
<i>Units of time</i>		standard deviation	S.E.M.
hour	h	standard error of the mean	S
minute	min	Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficient	<i>n_H</i>
second	s	Hill coefficient	
millisecond	ms		
microsecond	µs		
<i>Units of volume</i>		<p>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 (<i>A</i>) is preferred to extinction or optical density. For abbreviations not included in this list consult: <i>Units, Symbols and Abbreviations, A Guide for Biological and Medical Authors and Editors</i>, 1994 (The Royal Society of Medicine, London), ISBN 0-905958-78-0, or <i>Scientific Style and Format. The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers</i>, 6th edn. (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge), ISBN 0-521-47154-0.</p>	
litre	l		
millilitre	ml		
microlitre	µl		
<i>Units of length</i>		<i>1.5. Nomenclature</i>	
metre	m	<p>Only generic and chemical names of drugs should be used, although a proprietary equivalent may be indicated once, in parentheses. <i>Pharmacological and Chemical Synonyms</i>, E.E.J. Marler, 10th edn. (Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1995) may be consulted.</p> <p>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 <i>Chemical Abstracts</i>; the various reports and pamphlets of the American Chemical Society Committee on Nomenclature, Spelling and Pronunciation; <i>Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents</i> from the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB) (Portland Press, London).</p> <p>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 a 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) <i>IUPAC, Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry</i>, eds. J. Rigaudy and S.P. Klesney (Pergamon Press, London), 1979, p. 481; (ii) <i>Signs of the time: the need for a stereochemically informative generic name system</i>, Simonyi, M., J. Gal and B. Testa, 1989, <i>Trends Pharmacol. Sci.</i> 10, 349. For nomenclature of peptides, see <i>Neuropeptides</i>, Vol. 1, 1981, p.231.</p>	
centimetre	cm		
millimetre	mm		
micrometre	µm		
nanometre	nm		
<i>Units of concentration</i>			
molar (mol/l)	M		
millimolar	mM		
micromolar	µM		
nanomolar	nM		
picomolar	pM		
<i>Units of heat, energy, electricity</i>			
joule	J		
degree Celsius (centigrade)	°C		
coulomb	C		
ampere	A		
volt	V		
ohm	Ω		
siemens	S		
<i>Units of radiation</i>			
curie	Ci		
counts per minute	cpm		
disintegrations per minute	dpm		
becquerel	Bq		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
gravity	<i>g</i>		
dissociation constant	<i>K_d</i>		
median doses	LD ₅₀ , ED ₅₀		

The nomenclature of receptors and their subtypes, of ion channels and of transporters should conform to the *TiPS 2001 Nomenclature Supplement*. Copies of this supplement are available from the publisher (Current Trends, 84 Theobald's Road, London, WC1X 8RR, UK. Tel.: +44 20 76114400; Fax: +44 44 20 76114470).

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

1.6. GenBank linking

DNA sequences and GenBank Accession numbers. Many Elsevier journals cite "gene accession numbers" in their running text and footnotes. Gene accession numbers refer to genes or DNA sequences about which further information can be found in the databases at the National Center for Biotechnical Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine. Elsevier authors wishing to enable other scientists to use the accession numbers cited in their papers via links to these sources, should type this information in the following manner:

For each and every accession number cited in an article, authors should type the accession number in **bold, underlined text**. Letters in the accession number should always be capitalised. (See Example below). This combination of letters and format will enable Elsevier's typesetters to recognise the relevant texts as accession numbers and add the required link to GenBank's sequences.

Example: "GenBank accession nos. (**AI631510**, **AI631511**, **AI632198**, and **BF223228**), a B-cell tumor from a chronic lymphatic leukemia (GenBank accession no. **BE675048**), and a T-cell lymphoma (GenBank accession no. **AA361117**)".

Authors are encouraged to check accession numbers used very carefully. **An error in a letter or number can result in a dead link.** In the final version of the *printed article*, the accession number text will not appear bold or underlined. In the final version of the *electronic copy*, the accession number text will be linked to the appropriate source in the NCBI databases enabling readers to go directly to that source from the article.

1.7. Editorial review

Rapid communications are assessed for acceptability by the editors of the journal, usually advised by a member of the editorial board or by one of the consultants. Full-length manuscripts, short communications and reviews are generally submitted to 2 referees who are chosen for their ability to evaluate the work. Authors may request that certain referees 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 until they have been notified of the final decision concerning the manuscript. They should then destroy it.

All referees' comments must be responded to, and suggested changes be made. The author should detail the changes made in response to the referees' comments and suggestions in an accompanying letter. If the author disagrees with some suggested 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. A revised manuscript should be received by the editorial office not later than 5 weeks in the case of minor revision or 10 weeks in the 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 manuscripts

Authors should consult a current issue of the journal for the general manner of presentation. Manuscripts should be written in clear, concise English, bearing in mind that English is not the native language of many of the readers. Terms that are not generally understood and insiders' jargon should be avoided.

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, IL), 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 and with wide margins. The manuscript should be arranged in the following order: title (not exceed-

ing 100 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 without subheadings; acknowledgement(s); references; figure legend and figure; table. The original and 3 copies should be submitted, accompanied by the disk (see section 1.3). Name, full postal address, telephone, fax numbers and e-mail address of the 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 short communication (which should not exceed 4 pages in print, i.e., approx. 2000-2300 words including abstract, legends and references) and a full-length paper should be arranged as follows.

First page: title (not exceeding 100 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, fax numbers and e-mail address of the author to whom proofs and other correspondence should be sent. Second page: abstract and keywords (indexing terms, normally 3-6 items). Third page onward, body of the manuscript, divided into the following sections: 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-Strophantidin; Fibre 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 relevant 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). Articles written by the same first author with different second authors should be listed according to the first author's surname and then according to the second author's surname. Articles written by the same first author with more than one co-author should be listed alphabetically according to the first author's surname and then according to the year of publication. 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 numbers.

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(s) and the year of publication. Examples: De Groat (1990) or Downie and Larsson (1990) and (De Groat, 1990; Downie and Larsson, 1990; Stoof and Kebabian, 1984). For three or more authors the name of the first author followed by et al. should be used. Examples: Hicks et al., (1988) and (Hicks et al., 1988, 1989; Seeman et al., 1990, 1991a,b,c).

Sample references

Periodicals:

- Barnes, P.J., Karin, M., 1997. Nuclear factor- $\kappa\beta$ – a pivotal transcription factor in chronic inflammatory diseases. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 336, 1066-1071.
- Paivio, A., Jansen, B., Becker, L.J., 1975. Comparisons through the mind's eye. *Cognition* 37, 635-647.

Books:

- Strunk, W., White, E.B., 1979. *The Elements of Style*, third ed. MacMillan, New York, NY.
- Gurman, A.S., Kniskern, D.P., 1981. Family therapy outcome research: knowns and unknowns. In: Gurman, A.S., Kniskern, D.P. (Eds.), *Handbook of Family Therapy*. Brunner/Mazel, New York, NY, pp. 742-775.

Order of references:

- De Groat, W., 1990.
- Maggi, C.A., 1988.
- Maggi, C.A., Lecci, A., 1987.
- Maggi, C.A., Meli, A., 1986.
- Maggi, C.A., Santicoli, P., Meli, A., 1984.
- Maggi, C.A., Giuliani, S., Patacchini, R., Rovero, P., Giachetti, A., Meli, A., 1989a.
- Maggi, C.A., Patacchini, R., Rovero, P., Giachetti, A., Meli, A., 1989b.
- Maggi, C.A., Giuliani, S., Patacchini, R., Santicoli, P., Giachetti, A., Meli, A., 1990.
- Monsma Jr, F.J., 1989.
- Van der Giessen, A., 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) must be included in the references with the name of the journal in which they are to appear.

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 (see also section 2.4.1 preparation of electronic illustrations), 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. Illustrations, especially photomicrographs, should preferably 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 photographically 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 illustrations

Submit colour illustrations as original photographs, high-quality computer prints or transparencies, close to the size expected in publication, or as 35 mm slides. Polaroid colour prints are *not* suitable. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable colour figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in colour on the web (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in colour in the printed version. For colour reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. For further information on the preparation of electronic artwork, please see <http://authors.elsevier.com/artwork>. Please note: Because of technical complications which can arise by converting colour figures to 'grey scale' (for the printed version should you opt to not pay for colour in print) please submit in addition usable black and white prints corresponding to all the colour illustrations. As only one figure caption may be used for both colour and black and white versions of figures, please ensure that the figure captions are meaningful for both versions, if applicable.

(h) Preparation of supplementary data

Elsevier now accepts electronic supplementary material to support and enhance your scientific research. Supplemen-

tary files offer the author additional possibilities to publish supporting applications, movies, animation sequences, high-resolution images, background datasets, sound clips and more. Supplementary files supplied will be published online alongside the electronic version of your article in Elsevier web products, including ScienceDirect: <http://www.sciencedirect.com>. In order to ensure that your submitted material is directly usable, please ensure that data is provided in one of our recommended file formats. Authors should submit the material in electronic format together with the article and supply a concise and descriptive caption for each file. For more detailed instructions please visit our Author Gateway at <http://authors.elsevier.com>.

Files can be stored on 3 1/2 inch diskette, ZIP-disk or CD (either MS-DOS or Macintosh).

2.4.1. Preparation of electronic illustrations

General points

- Always supply high-quality printouts of your artwork, in case conversion of the electronic artwork is problematic.
- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Save text in illustrations as graphics or enclose the font.
- Only use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Helvetica, Times, Symbol.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files, and supply a separate listing of the files and the software used.
- Provide all illustrations as separate files and as hardcopy printouts on separate sheets.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Produce images near to the desired size of the printed version.

Submitting your artwork in an electronic format helps us to produce your work to the best possible standards, ensuring accuracy, clarity and a high level of detail. Files can be stored on 3½ inch diskette, ZIP-disk or CD (either MS-DOS or Macintosh). A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available on our website: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/authorartwork/>

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 clear. 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 proofs will be sent to the corresponding author. 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, fax numbers and e-mail address) of the author to whom the proofs should be sent. Proofs will usually be of lower quality paper. These proofs are automatically produced, low-resolution laser-printer outputs. The final product will naturally meet our high-quality standards regarding resolution and page layout. Please use these proofs solely for checking of typesetting/editing and completeness of text and figures. Only printer's errors may be corrected; no changes in, or additions to, the edited manuscript will be allowed. If your proofs contain an "Unlinked References" section, then the references listed in it are not cited in your article. Please cite them where appropriate or delete them from the "References" list. Proofs should be returned within 48 hours to Elsevier B.V., Log-in Department, P.O. Box 2759, 1000 CT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, preferably by fax (+31-20 485-2521 or +31-20-485-3239). 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 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; 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.