

Journal of Receptors and Signal Transduction

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About the Journal

Aims and Scope

This widely respected journal presents the latest laboratory and clinical studies on biological receptors and associated signal transduction pathways for ligands involved in the regulation of central and peripheral tissues and cells, including the immune system, thus covering the field from neurotransmitters to peptides, steroids, growth factors, cytokines and drugs. The ***Journal of Receptors and Signal Transduction*** rapidly communicates important research results to the international scientific community in a variety of stimulating formats, including original and review papers, brief communications, solicited and unsolicited mini reviews, and symposia proceedings. The ***Journal of Receptors and Signal Transduction*** maintains a rigorous peer-review process that ensures the originality, timeliness, and significance of topics covered, such as:

- pharmacology of receptors and channels
- physicochemical and biophysical properties
- modelling
- molecular biology and genetics
- structure and function of receptors and channels
- signal transduction pathways
- pathology of receptors and channels
- molecular strategies for designing drugs acting on receptors
- receptors in the diagnosis and therapy of disease

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Manuscripts should be compiled in the following order: title page; abstract; main text; acknowledgments; declaration of interest statement; appendices (as appropriate); references; tables with captions (on separate pages); figures; figure captions (as a list).

Journal of Receptors and Signal Transduction publishes the following manuscript types:

- Original papers
- Reviews
- Mini reviews
- Expert opinion

Title Page

A title page should be provided comprising the manuscript title plus the full names and affiliations of all authors involved in the preparation of the manuscript. One author should be clearly designated as the corresponding author and full contact information, including phone number and email address, provided for this person. Three to six key terms that are not in the title should also be included on the title page. The keywords will assist indexers in cross indexing your article.

Abstract

All original articles and reviews should start with an abstract of 250 or fewer words, summarising the central core of knowledge that is the focus of the paper. The recommended format is as a structured abstract, with the following headings for an original article: context, objective, materials and methods, results, discussion and conclusion. For a review article, it should be structured as follows: context, objective, methods (including data sources, study selection and data extraction), results and conclusion. It should be written in an informative style permitting its use, without revision, by abstracting services, give essential details of research findings without further reference to the text, and avoid generalisations and nonessential information.

Main Text

Original articles

The body of the article should include the following sections: introduction; methods; results; discussion; conclusions.

Introduction: This section should state the relevance and background to the study, and its rationale and purpose.

Methods: This section should include only information that was available at the time the plan or protocol for the study was being written. You should describe your selection of the observational or experimental participants, identify the methods, apparatus and procedures in sufficient detail to allow others to reproduce the results, and describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to verify the reported results. ***Journal of Receptors and Signal Transduction*** requires that studies involving humans, both volunteers and patients, or animals be approved by an institutional review board, in accordance with approved published guidelines, prior to actually performing the research and publishing the data. Details including clinical trial registration number must be provided in the methods section if research includes studies conducted on human volunteers.

Results: Present your results in logical sequence in the text, tables, and illustrations.

Discussion: This should include implications of the findings and their limitations, with reference to all other relevant studies and the possibilities these suggest for future research.

Conclusions: This must summarize the main paper. Ensure that extrapolations are reasonable and that conclusions are justified by the data presented, and indicate if the study design can be generalized to a broader study population.

Reviews

The body of a review article should be a comprehensive, scholarly evidence-based review of the literature, accompanied by critical analysis and leading to reasonable conclusions. Wherever appropriate details of the literature search methodology should be provided, i.e. the databases searched (normally Medline and at least one or two other databases), the search terms and inclusive dates, and any selectivity criteria imposed.

Wherever possible, use primary resources, avoiding "Data on File", "Poster" or other unpublished references.

Acknowledgments and Declaration of Interest sections

Acknowledgments and Declaration of interest sections are different, and each has a specific purpose. The Acknowledgments section details special thanks, personal assistance, and dedications. Contributions from individuals who do not qualify for [authorship](#) should also be acknowledged here.

Declarations of interest, however, refer to statements of financial support and/or statements of potential conflict of interest. Within this section also belongs disclosure of scientific writing assistance (use of an agency or agency/ freelance writer), grant support and numbers, and statements of employment, if applicable. For a more detailed list of points to include, please see "Declaration of Interest section" below.

Acknowledgments section

Any acknowledgments authors wish to make should be included in a separate headed section at the end of the manuscript preceding any appendices, and before the references section. Please do not incorporate acknowledgments into notes or biographical notes.

Declaration of Interest section

All declarations of interest must be outlined under the subheading 'Declaration of interest'. If authors have no declarations of interest to report, this must be explicitly stated. The suggested, but not mandatory, wording in such an instance is: The authors report no declarations of interest. When submitting a paper via ScholarOne Manuscripts, the 'Declaration of interest' field is compulsory (authors must either state the disclosures or report that there are none). If this section is left empty authors will not be able to progress with the submission.

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References

References should be given in the Vancouver style. Citation in the text is by Arabic numbers in brackets: (1), (2,3) etc. References should be arranged in a numbered list at the end of the manuscript following the style below:

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- *Book*: Kao F. *An Introduction to Respiratory Physiology*. New York: Elsevier North Holland, (1973), 50-61.
- *Contribution to a book*: Tung PS, Fritz IB. Isolation and culture of testicular cells: a morphological characterization. In: Hafez ES, ed. *Techniques of Human Andrology*. Amsterdam: Elsevier North Holland, (1977), 125-43.
- *Electronic Resources*: Lin A-S, Shibano M, Nakagawa-Goto K, Tokuda H, Itokawa H, Morris-Natschke, SL, Lee K-H. Cancer Preventive Agents. 7. Antitumor-Promoting Effects of Seven Active Flavonolignans from Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*) on Epstein-Barr Virus Activation. *Pharm Biol* [Online] (2007), 45(10),735-738. Available at: <http://www.informapharmascience.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13880200701585592>. Accessed 12 April 2009

Periodical abbreviations should follow the style given by Index Medicus.

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Tables should be used only when they can present information more efficiently than running text. Care should be taken to avoid any arrangement that unduly increases the depth of a table, and the column heads should be made as brief as possible, using abbreviations liberally. Lines of data should not be numbered nor run numbers given unless those numbers are needed for reference in the text. Columns should not contain only one or two entries, nor should the same entry be repeated numerous times consecutively. Tables should be grouped at the end of the manuscript on separate pages.

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Illustrations (line drawings, halftones, photos, photomicrographs, etc.) should be submitted as digital files for highest quality reproduction and should follow these guidelines:

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- EPS, JPG, TIFF, or PSD format only

- Submitted as separate files, not embedded in the text
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1. Authors should write in clear, concise US English. Language and grammar should be consistent with *Fowler's English Usage*; spelling and meaning of words should conform to *Webster's Dictionary*. If English is not your native language please ensure the manuscript has been reviewed by a native speaker. Please note: extensive rewriting of the text will not be undertaken by the editorial staff.
2. Latin terminology, including microbiological and species nomenclature, should be italicized.
3. Use standard convention for human and animal genes and proteins: italics for genes and regular font for proteins, and upper case for human products and lower case for animal products.
4. "US" is preferred to "American", "USA" to "United States", and "UK" to "United Kingdom".
5. Double quotation marks rather than single are used unless the "quotation is 'within' another".
6. Punctuation of common abbreviations should adhere to the following conventions: "e.g."; "i.e."; "cf.". Note that such abbreviations should not generally be followed by a comma or a (double) point/period.
7. Upper case characters in headings and references should be used sparingly, e.g. only the first word of paper titles, subheadings and any proper nouns begin upper case; similarly for the titles of papers from journals in the references and elsewhere.
8. Apostrophes should be used sparingly. Thus, decades should be referred to as follows: "The 1980s [not the 1980's] saw ...". Possessives associated with acronyms (e.g. APU), should be written as follows: "The APU's findings that ..." but note that the plural is "APUs".
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13. Numbers in text should take the following forms: 300, 3000, 30 000 (not 30,000). Spell out numbers under 10 unless used with a unit of measure, e.g. nine pupils but 9 mm (do not use full stops (periods) within units). For decimals, use the form 0.05 (not .05, × 05 or 0× 05). "%" (not "per cent") should be used in typescripts.
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Figures and tables within appendices should continue the sequence of numbering from the main body of the text. Sections within appendices should be numbered, for example, C.1, C.2. Equations in appendices should be numbered, for example, (C 1), (C 2). If there is only one appendix, it is referred to as “the appendix” and not called “Appendix A”.

Abbreviations and nomenclature

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