Drug Metabolism and Disposition: the biological fate of chemicals

Editor
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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Submission of manuscripts. DRUG METABOLISM AND DISPOSITION will consider for publication manuscripts describing the results of original research that contribute significant and novel information on xenobiotic metabolism and disposition. The term xenobiotic includes therapeutic agents as well as environmental chemicals, and research may involve the use of in vivo or in vitro approaches, including cultured cells and heterologous expression systems. Manuscripts describing the results of pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic research are invited. Manuscripts that examine mechanistic aspects of xenobiotic metabolism as well as those examining mechanisms that affect xenobiotic metabolism or disposition, including drug-metabolizing enzyme expression, regulation of drug-metabolizing enzyme gene expression, and genetic polymorphism, are encouraged. Manuscripts concerned with genetic, nutritional, or hormonal factors that influence the biological fate of chemicals are also of interest, as are those that address the toxicologic consequences of xenobiotic metabolism.

Four copies of each manuscript should be sent to Dr. Raymond F. Novak, Editor, DRUG METABOLISM AND DISPOSITION, The Institute of Chemical Toxicology, Wayne State University, 2727 Second Avenue, Room 4000, Detroit, MI 48201-2654. Telephone: (313) 961-4943. Fax: (313) 961-0026 or 577-0082. Submission of a manuscript implies that the material contained therein has not previously been published except as an abstract for a scientific meeting, and that it is not being submitted elsewhere.

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Form and style of manuscript. Manuscripts, in English language only, should be typewritten double-spaced with ample margins, on one side of 8.5 × 11-inch pages. The original typescript and three copies, which may be Xerox or other good reproductions, or legible carbon copies, should be sent. All pages should be numbered in sequence, starting with the title page.

A. Full-length papers. Full papers should be arranged as follows:

1. Title page, containing the title of the paper, names of all authors, and the institution(s) where the work was done. The title should have no footnote numbers (see Footnotes below). The title should briefly yet explicitly indicate the contents of the paper. Names of chemicals or chemical classes studied, species used, etc., should be included in the title.

2. Running title not exceeding 50 total characters and spaces. Please note the Running Title will be used for the front page summary. These should not use commercially designated drug numbers or other unaccepted abbreviations. The name and address of the person to whom editorial correspondence and galley proofs should be sent should appear at the bottom of this page.

3. Abstract of not more than 250 words.

4. Introduction. A brief summary of the pertinent literature and a statement of the aims of the work.

5. Materials and Methods. Species, strains, sexes, and ages or sizes of animals, with Latin names where required for distinction, should be given. Sources and purities of chemicals other than common reagents should be indicated. Equipment used and conditions of use should be specified. When published methods are used, a bibliographic reference is sufficient; minor modifications should be described. When a method has been extensively modified, the entire new procedure should be described. Authors should attempt to describe their work in all cases so that their peers would be able to repeat the experiments. Where conditions for similar experiments vary throughout the work, these may be indicated in legends to figures and tables. Properties and proof of structure must be given for reference compounds used for metabolite identification.

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tables describing very similar experiments; these should be combined wherever possible, unless this would result in overcomplicated, unwieldy tables. The same data should normally not be repeated in tables and figures. The text should be used to describe and summarize the data and to draw primary conclusions from them, but not to repeat the numerical data. No extended discussion of the results should be included in this section.

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Although it is normally preferable to separate the Results and Discussion sections, these sections, e.g., when an extended discussion of some of the experiments is required for an understanding of subsequent experiments, may have to be combined occasionally.

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Papers that have actually been accepted for publication may be cited among the references; give authors, journal name, and the words “in press.” Work not published or accepted, or personal communications, should be cited by footnote. Where knowledge of unpublished work is crucial to evaluation of a paper, duplicate copies of the pertinent data should be submitted with the manuscript for examination by the referees.

Authors are urged to exercise the utmost care that references are accurate. As a rule, references should not be included that have not been examined personally by the author. When, because of its rarity of language, the primary reference could not be examined, the secondary source should be indicated as well, as follows:


References should be cited in the text by numbers within parentheses. Abbreviations of journal names should be those given in Index Medicus.

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(a) Unnumbered footnote giving source of financial support, thesis information, citation of abstracts of meetings where this work was presented, etc., and, in a separate paragraph, the name and full address (with street address or P.O. box where applicable, and zip code number) of person to receive reprint requests.

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C. Reviews. Contemporary reviews on topics of interest covering the more recent aspects of a subject in the area of interest will be published. These may be critical reviews that present the author’s view of the current state of the subject or prospective articles intended to stimulate discussion and research. Manuscripts submitted under this category should be accompanied by a transmittal letter that highlights the significance of the work and includes a list of at least four scientists who could serve as appropriate reviewers.

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- Mass: g (gram); mol (mole); eq (equivalent). Do not use M as an abbreviation for mole, as M is used solely as the concentration term molar.
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Time: hr (hour); min (minute); sec (second). Days and longer units of time should be spelled out.

Radioactivity: Ci (curie); r (roentgen); cpm or dpm (counts or disintegrations per min).

Electricity: V (volt); amp (ampere); Hz (cycles/sec).

Spectrometry: A<sub>abs</sub> [absorbance (not OD or E) at 1000 nm (not m<sub>λ</sub>) wavelength]; ε (molar absorption coefficient, with units M<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>); UV (ultraviolet); IR (infrared); ESR (electron-spin resonance); NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance); δ (chemical shift, with units ppm (parts per million)); s (singlet); d (doublet); t (triplet); m (multiplet); amu (atomic mass units); m/z (mass/charge ratio).

Chromatography: TLC (thin-layer chromatography); R<sub>f</sub> (retardation factor); GLC (gas-liquid chromatography); R<sub>T</sub> (retention time); GC/MS (coupled gas chromatography-mass spectrometry); HPLC (high-pressure liquid chromatography).

Equilibrium and kinetic constants: K<sub>d</sub> (dissociation constant); K<sub>i</sub> or K<sub>r</sub> (dissociation constant of enzyme-substrate or enzyme-inhibitor complex); K<sub>M</sub> (Michaelis constant); V<sub>max</sub> (maximum initial velocity); k<sub>i</sub> (rate constant); p<sub>K</sub> (negative logarithm of acidic dissociation constant); t<sub>1/2</sub> (half-life); AUC, area under the curve of plasma concentrations vs. time.

Statistics: p (probability of chance observation); N (number of experiments); SD (standard deviation of the series); SE (standard error of the mean).

Other abbreviations: °C (degrees of temperature); g (acceleration due to gravity, as in 9000g); rpm (revolutions per min); LD<sub>50</sub> and ED<sub>90</sub> (median lethal and effective doses); iv (intravenous); ip (intraperitoneal); im (intramuscular); sc (subcutaneous); po (peroral); m.p. (melting point); sp.g. (specific gravity).

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