

# PHARMACOLOGICAL REVIEWS

## SUGGESTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

Papers to be published in *Pharmacological Reviews* are, for the most part, invited by the Editor after consideration of recommendations from the Associate Editors and other consultants and evaluation of outlines and statements of central theme submitted by the prospective authors. Others who have an interest in writing for *Pharmacological Reviews* are also encouraged to send proposals to the Editor. After submission of the manuscript, it is reviewed by three or more experts in the field and, depending on their comments, revisions may be requested.

Articles in *Pharmacological Reviews* deal mainly with the current status of the subject under review. They are to be written clearly and concisely and should be intelligible to nonspecialists, with definitions of unfamiliar technical terms and explanations of difficult or controversial points included. At the same time, the review is to be sufficiently precise and detailed to command the attention and respect of experts in the field. Selective rather than exhaustive coverage of the literature is requested. Previous reviews of the subject and of related fields should be cited. Authors are asked to be critical of methods, results, and conclusions and to challenge accepted concepts where warranted. Conflicting points of view are to be presented objectively in good perspective. Deficiencies in the field may be pointed out and avenues for further work may be indicated.

When an invitation to write a review is accepted, the author is asked to estimate the time when the manuscript will be submitted. If it becomes necessary to extend the original deadline, the author should notify the Editor immediately and set a new deadline. Authors also are requested to provide the Editor with an estimate of the length of the review article. The usual length ranges between 12 and 50 printed pages, corresponding to about 40 to 150 manuscript pages.

Diagrams, tables, and, occasionally, illustrations may be included if necessary to bring out new concepts and important relationships, or when access by the reader to original sources would be unusually difficult.

Reference works used by the Editor for definitions, usage, spelling, and punctuation are as follows:

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, 1985.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary, G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, 1986.

The Concise Oxford Dictionary, 7th ed., ed. by J. B. Sykes, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1982.

Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary, 26th ed., ed. by J. P. Friel, W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1981.

CBE Style Manual Committee: CBE Style Manual: A Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers in the Biological Sciences, 5th ed., Council of Biology Editors, Inc., Bethesda, Md., 1983.

STRUNK, W., JR., AND WHITE, E. B.: *The Elements of Style*, 2nd ed., Macmillan, New York, 1979.

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Manuscripts are to be typewritten, double-spaced, on white paper of good quality. The U.S.A. standard 8½- by 11-inch paper is preferred but the longer paper customarily used by authors from other countries is also acceptable. Each table is to be typed, double-spaced, on a

separate sheet of paper. Legends for figures, footnotes in the text, and references are also to begin on separate sheets, all lines double-spaced.

On first mention of an unfamiliar drug in the text of the article, it is desirable to give the official or generic (nonproprietary) name by which the drug is known in the U.S.A. or the country of origin of the manuscript. This may be followed by parentheses in which may appear official or generic names of the drug in other countries, selected familiar trade names, and the chemical name. (A diagram of the chemical structure shown in a figure often will be preferable to the spelled-out chemical name.) Example for a manuscript from the U.K.: "Thiopentone sodium, B.P. (Thiopental sodium, U.S.P.; Pentothal sodium)." Thereafter, the author may use whichever nonproprietary name is thought most suitable without giving synonyms. Similar considerations apply to non-standard abbreviations and acronyms. Standard abbreviations may be found in the CBE Style Manual or in *J. Biol. Chem.* **262**: 1-11, 1987.

Arabic numerals are used for all definite weights, measurements, percentages, and degrees of temperature. All weights, volumes, doses, etc., are to be given in metric units. Whenever possible, doses should be related to unit weight, surface area, or other standard. The concentrations of solutions may be indicated as normal, molar, or %. If percentages are used, a notation should be included to indicate whether strict percentage (w/w), % by volume (v/v), or a given weight of solute in 100 ml of solution (w/v) is intended. It is generally desirable to express quantities in units that give the closest approximation to unity, e.g., 0.5 mg and 1.5 g rather than 0.0005 g and 1500 mg. Abbreviations should conform to internationally accepted usage, viz., kg, g, mg, µg, l, ml, µl, m, cm, mm, µ, mµ, Å, cm<sup>2</sup>, cm<sup>3</sup>, etc. For per cent the symbol % should be used.

Illustrations should be submitted in duplicate as unmounted glossy photographic prints, no larger than 8 by 10 inches. The authors' name and address, and the number of the figure should be placed on the back of each print. Illustrations must be clear enough to permit reproduction without retouching, and legibility after reduction to single-column size (approximately 3½ inches in width). Uniform symbolism should be used for all illustrations in a manuscript. Symbols, numbers, and letters in the illustrations must be at least 1.5 mm in height after reduction to single column size. The title of each figure should appear in the legend rather than on the figure itself. Photomicrographs and electron micrographs should be labeled with a magnification calibration in micro or Angstrom units. A statement of the magnification should appear in the figure legend.

References to the literature cited are to be grouped at the end of the manuscript under the heading REFERENCES. They are to be arranged in alphabetical order. The proper order is to be determined by the following rules, which are to be applied in the sequence listed:

1. Arrange the references alphabetically according to the last name of the first author.
2. If there are two or more first authors with identical last names, arrange alphabetically according to the first authors' initials.
3. References with coauthors are to follow those by the first author alone. Arrange them alphabetically according to the first coauthors' names. If there are two or more papers with the same first two authors, arrange alphabetically according to the second coauthors' names, etc.
4. If there are two or more references by the same author, or by the same sequence of authors, arrange according to date of publication,

the earliest paper first; if the date of publication is the same, an arbitrary order is to be chosen. References to "Unpublished observations" or to a "Personal communication" may follow other references by the same author or authors. Alternatively, they may be entered in the text in parentheses and omitted from the list of references.

Authors' names are to appear in the text in parentheses. Where two or more references are cited within the parentheses, they generally are placed in chronological order. The bibliographic citations are to include names and initials of all authors, full title of the article in the original language, abbreviated name of the journal, full pagination, and year. Abbreviations for journals are to conform to those of *Biosis List of Serials* (from *Biosciences Information Service of Biological Abstracts*), modified by appropriate use of capital and lower case letters, accents, umlauts, and other diacritical marks.

Examples of references to books and chapters as well as to journal articles.

BACANER, M. B.: Treatment of ventricular fibrillation and other acute arrhythmias with bretylium tosylate. *Am. J. Cardiol.* 21: 530-543, 1968.

BOJAR, H.: Quality control requirements in estrogen receptor determination. *Cancer Res. (suppl.)* 46: 4249s-4255s, 1986.

BROWN, R. H., JR., AND NOBLE, D.: Effect of pH on ionic currents underlying pacemaker activity in cardiac Purkinje fibers. *J. Physiol. (Lond.)* 224: 38P-39P, 1972.

BÜLBRING, E., AND TOMITA, T.: Catecholamine action on smooth muscle. *Pharmacol. Rev.* 39: in press, 1987.

CRANFIELD, P. F.: *The Conduction of the Cardiac Impulse*, 404 pp., Futura Publishing Co., Mt. Kisco, NY, 1975.

DEGEEST, H., KESTELOOT, H., AND PIESSENS, J. L.: Secondary prevention of ischemic heart disease: a long term controlled lidoflazine study. *Acta Cardiol. Suppl.* 24: 1, 1979.

FLECKENSTEIN, A.: Experimental heart failure due to disturbances in high-energy phosphate metabolism. *In Proceedings of the Fifth European Congress of Cardiology, Athens, Sept. 1986*, pp. 255-269, 1968.

GODFRAIND, T., EGLEME, C., AND WIBO, M.: Effects of dihydropyridines on human and animal isolated vessels. *In Proceedings of "Bayer Symposia,"* ed. by A. Fleckenstein and C. Van Bree-man, vol. IX, pp. 309-325, Springer Verlag, Berlin, 1985.

STARKE, K., AND SCHUMANN, H. J.: Wirkung von nifedipine auf die funktion der sympathischen nerven des herzens. *Arzneim-Forsch.* 23: 193-197, 1973.

WATANABE, Y.: Effects of electrolytes and antiarrhythmic drugs on atrioventricular conduction. *In Symposium on Cardiac Arrhythmias*, ed. by E. Sandøe, E. Flensted-Jensen, and K. H. Olesen, pp. 535-558, AB Astra, Södertälje, Sweden, 1970.

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THE EDITOR

**Articles Received for Future Issues**

**Abuse Liability of Benzodiazepines: An Update**

*James H. Woods, Jonathan L. Katz, and Gail Winger*

**Cerebral Serotonin Receptors**

*Emilie Zifa and Gilles Fillion*

**Pharmacology of Endogenous Digitalis-like Factors**

*A. Goto, K. Yamada, N. Yagi, M. Yoshioka, and T. Sugimoto*

*Suggestions to Contributors* will be found in each issue of **PHARMACOLOGICAL REVIEWS**. Copies may be obtained on request from the Editor, Dr. Robert E. Stitzel, Professor and Associate Chairman, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, West Virginia University Health Sciences Center, Morgantown, WV 26506.