Guidelines for Authors of *Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry*

SCOPE

Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry is an international peer reviewed journal that covers all aspects of modern organic chemistry including organic synthesis, theoretical organic chemistry, structure and mechanism, and the application of organometallic compounds in organic synthesis.

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

The international advisory board of the Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry is a consultative advisory board headed by the Journal Editor-in-Chief. The international advisory board includes both foreign scientists highly qualified specialists in the fields of chemistry. Members of the international advisory board of the journal provide a high scientific level, promotion of the journal in both the international scientific community; determine the editorial policy, thematic focus of the journal, issues and its prospects; make decisions on contentious issues regarding incoming materials.

EDITORIAL BOARD

The editorial board of the Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry is a permanent working board headed by the Journal Editor-in-Chief.
The editorial board includes both Russian and foreign scientists in the fields of chemistry. Members of the editorial board of the journal directly carry out scientific support of the journal issues, establish requirements for both the content and design of publications, endorse and review incoming manuscripts.

TYPES OF MANUSCRIPTS

Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry publishes original manuscripts on methods for synthesizing of organic compounds, theoretical problems of organic chemistry, and reaction mechanisms and reactivity of organic and organometallic compounds. The length of a manuscript should not exceed 20 typewritten pages.

A manuscript with significant scientific novelty and requiring urgent publication should be presented in the form of a short communication.

The journal also publishes reviews on the most important and urgent problems of theoretical and experimental organic chemistry (no more than 40 pages). The list of references should include sources published mainly in the last decade. Citation of earlier works is permitted only in special cases. Authors of reviews should first discuss the topic with the editorial board by providing a brief summary (no more than one page).

Unreasonable division of the manuscript into several parts is not recommended. The editorial board reserves the right to reduce and condense such materials, as well as reduce a manuscript regardless of length.

1. A scanned copy of the copyright transfer agreement, completed and signed by all authors, should be submitted together with the manuscript.
2. The manuscript should be prepared in Microsoft Word with 1.5 line spacing on A4 pages with margins of at least 20 mm on each side. Chemical reactions should be typed in ChemDraw; drawings should be prepared in Corel Draw or Corel Photo-Paint in TIFF format.
3. Manuscripts should be sent by **Author's portal Pleiades Publishing Ltd.**: https://publish.sciencejomals.ru or **e-mail**: zhorgkhim@inbox.ru
4. Manuscripts submitted to the editorial board should be carefully edited. We recommend the following manuscript structure:

a) *The title of the manuscript* should be informative, reflect the work, and contain keywords highlighting the direction and/or main result of the study. If the manuscript is part of a series, the previous article should be indicated in a footnote and as the first item in the list of references.

b) *The initials and surnames of authors* (**I. I. Ivanov, A. R. Katritski**, etc.)

c) *Authors' affiliations*. If there are several affiliations, use superscript, lowercase, italicized letters to match the author's name and respective affiliation

d) *Postal and e-mail addresses* of the corresponding authors

e) A brief *abstract* (500–600 characters) containing the basic methods and specific conclusions of the authors about the results of the study. Do not use abbreviations, symbols, compound numbers, or references in the abstract

f) The *introduction* contains a short critical review of previously published works in this field, goals and objectives, a discussion of the authors' research results, and the mechanisms of transformations

g) The goal of the work should be clearly stated; vague formulations like "it would be interesting ...," or "... is of interest" are unacceptable. In the discussion of the results, follow official IUPAC terminology

h) Large tables and figures that are not of general interest to readers can be published in Supplementary files. Their brief description should be given in the text, and a footnote is made that additional information may be obtained from the authors

i) The *experimental* part describes the progress and results of the experiments and characteristics of the compounds obtained. Information about the instruments and measurement conditions is given at the beginning of the experimental section. In preparative procedures, it is necessary to specify the amounts of reagents in molar and mass units (for catalysts, mass and mole percent) and amounts of solvents. The experimental procedures must be described so that they can be clearly reproduced. All, and only those, experiments that confirm the provisions in the introduction should be described in this section

Sample procedure:

9,10-Anthraquinone. A solution of 0.178 g (1 mmol) of anthracene in 8 mL of 75% aqueous THF was added with stirring to 2.2 g (4 mmol) of finely ground cerium ammonium nitrate. After stirring for 5 min at 18–20°C, the reaction mixture was poured into water and treated with benzene; the extract was dried with Na_2SO_4; the solvent was distilled off in vacuo; and the residue was recrystallized from glacial acetic acid. Yield 0.127 g (61%), yellow crystals, T_{mp} 282–285°C (285–286°C [5]).

j) All values of yields, physical constants, and elemental analysis data should be given in the description of specific compounds rather than in separate tables.

k) In short communications and letters to the editor, the experimental part is not set off in a single section; information on the instruments and measurement conditions are given at the end of the text.

l) *Diagrams*, *figures*, *tables*, *formulas*, and *references to publications* are numbered in the order they are mentioned in the text.

m) The list of references is prepared according to the following examples. The names and initials of all authors must be given; ***et al.* is not allowed**.

Examples of some references:

Books and monographs

1. Green, T.W. and Wuts, P.G.M., *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, New York: Wiley, 1999.

2. *Phase-Transfer Catalysis: Mechanisms and Synthesis* (*ACS Symp. Ser. 659*), Halpern, M.E., Ed., Wasington, DC: Am. Chem. Soc., 1996.

Journal articles and papers of serial editions

1. Morrell, A., Antony, S., Kohlhagen, G., Pommier, Y., and Cushman, M., *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2006, vol. 16, pp. 1846–1852. doi 11111-1111-11
2. Dmitriev, M.V., Silaichev, P.S., Aliev, Z.G., and Maslivets, A.N., *Russ. J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, vol. 47, pp. 1165–1170. doi 11111-1111-11

Patents

1. Maran, C.F., FRG Patent 2309747, 1972.

When citing books, the author of the chapter, if any, must be given, and the specific page numbers are indicated, but not the total number of pages in the book.

The inclusion of a publication in the list of references without its citation in the text is **not allowed**. References to unpublished works are **not allowed**. References to secondary sources of information like handbooks (especially, short editions) and encyclopedia (except for generally accepted) are **not advised**.

n) To make an illustration for graphical content, authors should submit a diagram, drawing, equation, etc., reflecting the essence of the manuscript.

o) All compounds synthesized for the first time must be named according to IUPAC nomenclature. For brevity and clarity of discussion, a compound referred to more than once should be numbered with Roman numerals combined with lowercase letters (for compounds with a variable substituent).
The numbering of compounds must be in the order of their appearance in the text and in diagrams; it should be continuous. Each chemical compound can have one and only one number. The same number for both a compound and its solvate, hydrochloride, hydrazone, anion, or protonated form should not be used.

Proposed intermediates, transition states, and other similar objects, the existence of which is difficult or impossible to prove, should be marked by plain capital letters rather than Roman numerals.

Repetitive presentation of the same structural formulas is **not allowed**.

Short letter symbols (abbreviations) should not be used except for commonly **used ones**.

p) The dimensions of all physical quantities should be expressed according to the International System of Units (SI). The integer part of decimal fractions should be separated by a point rather than a comma.

Use conventional abbreviations of radicals in formulas:

Ac (acetyl)
Acyl (acyl)
1- or 2-Ad (1- or 2- adamantyl)
Alk (alkyl)
All (allyl)
Ar (aryl)
Bn (benzyl)
Bu (butyl)
i-Bu (isobutyl)
s-Bu (*sec*-butyl)
t-Bu (*tert*-butyl)
Bz (benzoyl)
Cy (cyclohexyl)
Et (ethyl)
Hlg (halogen)
Ht (heteryl)

Me (methyl)
Mes (mesityl, 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)
Ms (mesyl, methylsulfonyl)
Ph (phenyl)
Pr (propyl)
i-Pr (isopropyl)
Tf (trifluoromethylsulfonyl)
Tr (trityl, triphenylmethyl)
Ts (tosyl, *p*-tolylsulfonyl)
Vin (vinyl)

and other known designations for protective groups and amino acids.

It is advisable to use the following abbreviations in the diagrams and in the text:

Solvents

DMA (dimethylacetamide)
DMF (dimethylformamide)
DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide)
HMPA (hexametapol, hexamethylphosphoric triamide)
Py (pyridine)
THF (tetrahydrofuran)
TFA (trifluoroacetic acid)
TFAA (trifluoroacetic anhydride)

Reagents

AIBN (azoisobutyronitrile)
BINAP (2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl)
CAN (cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate)
DABCO (1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane)
DBU (1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0] undec-1-ene)
DCC (1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide)
DDQ (2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzo- quinone)
DEAD (diethylazodicarboxylate)
Fc (ferrocene)
LDA (lithium diisopropylamide)
NBS (*N*- bromosuccinimide)
TCNE (tetratcyanoethylene)
TCNQ (tetracyanoquinodimethane)

Ligands

Hacac (acetylacetone)
bpy (bpy)
Cp (cyclopentadienyl)
Cp* (pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)
en (ethylenediamine)
H2tpp (5,10,15,20-tetraphenylporphyrin)

For all newly synthesized compounds, the elemental analysis data or high-resolution mass spectra should be provided

q) In empirical formulas, the elements are arranged in the following order: C, H, and further according to the Latin alphabet. The formulas of molecular compounds and onium salts are given with a dot (for example, $C_5H_5N \cdot HCl$). It is necessary to pay strict attention to formulas of new compounds, since errors in this case will be repeated in indexes and reference books. Example of constants and elemental analysis data: T_{bp} 78°C (100 mm Hg), T_{mp} 50°C (EtOH), d_4^{20} 0.9809, n_D^{20} 1.5256; MRD 50.68, calc. 51.07. Spectroscopic data. Found, %: C 59.06; H 7.05; I 21.00; N 8.01; H_{act} 1.51; M^+145; CaHbIcNdOe. Calculated, %: C 59.02; H 7.01; I 21.20; N 8.22; H_{act} 1.36; *M* 144.88.

r) *Tables* are presented on **separate pages**; they should have a header and a serialized number to which reference is made in the text; the position of the table is indicated in the margin. The table heading must describe its content, as far as possible, independently of the text. The table structure should be as simple as possible, and at the same time, there should not be void cells. Notes to the tables are indexed with Latin letters, which are arranged in the table in ascending order in the horizontal direction.

s) *Figures*. Curves of the same type are given in the same scale in one figure. It is recommended to use several scales to combine different curves in one figure. Curves in figures are numbered in Arabic numerals, which are explained in the figure captions. Use of structural and other formulas in figures is not advised. Spectra, kinetic curves, and other graphics are printed directly from the author's original. Therefore, the designation of axes and the selection of the optimal scale and size of labels should be carefully considered.

The scale bar should be applied to the axes using strokes of the same size; the marking of experimental values on the axes rather than a scale bar is incorrect. Select 1, 2, or 5 units of measure for the scale step.

The intersection of the axes should be placed in the left corner of the figure; the arrows at the ends of the axes are omitted; neither lines limiting the field of graphs nor scale grid should be applied.

Figure captions are given on a separate page at the end of the manuscript; the location of the figure is indicated in the text. On the backsides of figures, indicate the names of the authors, the title of the manuscript, and the figure number.

The caption should describe the content of a figure independently of the text. Duplication of data in tables, figures, and text is not allowed.

Uninformative figures and spectra, voltammograms, and other dependences, not discussed in the text, are **not published**

t) It is recommended to present spectroscopic data as follows:

- In electron spectra, wavelengths (in nm) or wavenumbers (in cm^{-1}) are given on the abscissa in ascending order from left to right. The logarithm of the molar absorption coefficient or, if needed, molar absorption coefficient is presented on the ordinate axis. In the text and tables, the positions of extrema are designated as λ_{max} and λ_{min}
- IR and Raman spectra themselves are usually not presented. They are described in order of decreasing wavenumbers. An example of such a description is as follows. IR spectrum, ν, cm^{-1}: 3350 br (NH, NOH), 2100 o.s (C≡N), 1700–1600 s (C=O, C=N). If the spectra are given, the wavenumbers (cm^{-1}) (in descending order from left to right) or frequencies in accordance with the scale of the spectrometer are placed along the lower abscissa axis; the upper abscissa axis can reflect wavelength data (μm). The left ordinate axis presents transmittance (%) or absorbance (for IR spectra) or intensity (for Raman spectra)
- In NMR spectra, millionths of a field (ppm) are given on the abscissa axis; the maximum signal of a solvent or a reference sample may be outside the graph field. It is recommended to present scaled-down photocopies of the experimental spectra. In describing spectra, signal types are indicated in abbreviated form: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; quint, quintet; and m, multiplet. Proton chemical shifts are given in the δ scale, for example, δ 5.24 m. Chemical shifts of nuclei ^{13}C, ^{31}P, etc., are given in accordance with IUPAC recommendations: a shift into the weak field with a "+;" and into a strong field, with a "–." Signals are recorded in order of increasing δ values, as in the following example. ^{1}H NMR, δ, ppm: 2.06–2.75 m (6H, $3CH_2$), 2.42 s (3H, CH_3), 5.01 s (1H, CH), 5.27 d (*J* 6.5 Hz)

- Mass spectra are presented as numerical values m/z and relative intensities of ion currents in a row, in order of decreasing ion mass, i.e., Mass spectrum, m/z (I, rel. %): 134 (4.3) $[M]^+$, 119 (18.1), 105 (38.3), 91 (100), 79 (48.9), 6 (31.9), 51 (19.1), 39 (61.7)
- XRD data are presented as the structural formula of a molecule with numbered atoms or as a crystal lattice and tables. Along with crystallographic data (cell parameters, space group, etc.), in the experimental part, authors should specify the device with which the measurements were performed and the methods (programs) used for decrypting structures and for calculations
- Chromatograms (GC or HPLC) are presented in exceptional cases. Thin-layer chromatograms (TLC) are not given.

  In the case of GC, the brand and model of instrument, detector, and recording conditions, i.e., temperature, length and diameter of the column, column packing, solid inert carrier, and carrier gas, should be specified in the experimental part. For HPLC, it is necessary to indicate the brand and model of the instrument, the detector, temperature, length and diameter of the column, the brand and particle size of the sorbent, and the composition of the eluent. For TLC, the adsorbent, eluent, and developing reagent should be given.

5. If the submitted manuscript does not correspond to these guidelines, the editorial board may return it to the authors for revision prior to submitting material to reviewers.
   - The time for review and publication largely depends on the thoroughness with which the submitted manuscript was prepared.
   - Incorrectly or carelessly prepared manuscripts have **lower priority for publication**.
   - If a manuscript is returned to an author for revision, the original text should be resubmitted to the editorial board together with the new version.
   - If the author delays the return of the revised manuscript by more than one month without good reason, the initial date of receipt is discarded.
6. The manuscript can be rejected by the editorial board for the following reasons:
   a) A manuscript is beyond the journal scope
   b) Findings are not important
   c) Formulation of the goals and objectives of the study are unclear
   d) Failure to meet the current procedures and state of knowledge in the field
   e) Insufficient substantiation of the conclusions in the literature and experimental material
   f) The reported results have been previously published in detail by the authors of this manuscript or by other researchers
   g) Substandard quality of the manuscript and/or failure to conform with the Guidelines for Authors.