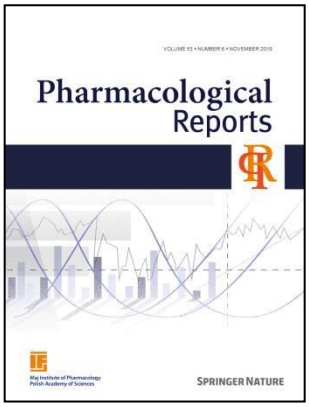
Pharmacological Reports



Article types and specifications

Pharmacological Reports is an open forum for recent developments in experimental and clinical pharmacology, dealing with the action of drugs at cellular, molecular and behavioral levels.
Pharmacological Reports does not consider case studies or studies of plant extracts.
Pharmacological Reports publishes: research articles, reviews, mini-reviews, short communications, and letters to the editor.

Article Type	**Abstract***	**Word Count****	**Description**
Research Article	Yes, structured	5,000	Should present new studies that contribute significantly to existing knowledge.
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*Abstract should not exceed 250 words.
**Word count includes the structured abstract and full text, but not references, figures, or tables.
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    c. Keywords
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More templates for data availability statements , including examples of openly available and restricted access datasets.

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The following elements must be included:

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- If available, the 16-digit ORCID of the author(s)
- The running head (a shortened manuscript title).

Text

Abstract

Each article is to be preceded by a succinct abstract, of up to 250 words. The abstract must be structured into separate sections: Background outlining the context and purpose of the study; Methods containing a short description of methodologies used; Results reporting the main findings; and Conclusions including a brief summary and potential implications. The abstract should not contain any undefined abbreviations or unspecified references.

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Introduction

The introduction should assume that the reader is knowledgeable in the field and should therefore be brief; it can include a short historical review where desirable.

Materials and methods

This section should contain sufficient detail, so that all experimental procedures can be reproduced, and include references. Methods, however, that have been published in detail elsewhere should not be described in detail. Authors should provide the name of the manufacturer and their location for any specifically named equipment and instruments, and all drugs should be identified by their pharmaceutical names, with their trade name, if relevant, in parentheses following, at first use. Materials and Methods section must include a detailed description of statistical methods used in the study (see **Reporting statistical methods and statistical results** subsection).

Results

The Results section should briefly present the experimental data in text, tables or figures. Tables and figures should not be described extensively in the text. Detailed guidelines for presentation of the outcome of statistical analysis are provided in **Reporting statistical methods and statistical results**.

Discussion

The Discussion should focus on the interpretation and the significance of the findings with concise objective comments that describe their relation to other work in the area. It should not repeat information in the results. The final paragraph should highlight the main conclusion(s), and provide some indication of the direction future research should take.

In Short Communications, the Results and Discussion sections may be combined.

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The Funding section is mandatory. Authors must declare sources of study funding including sponsorship (e.g. university, charity, commercial organization) and sources of material (e.g. novel drugs) not available commercially. See the Editorial Policy section for detailed information and requirements on this section. This section should also include, if desired, special thanks or dedications. Work done by a contributor or medical writer that does not qualify him/her for authorship, but which warrants acknowledgement, should be noted here.

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Authors must disclose here any financial interests in relation to the work described. This information must be included at this stage and will be published as part of the paper. See the Editorial Policy section for detailed information and requirements on this section.

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Additional information can be found under "Authorship". As per ICMJE best practice, information provided in this section is the responsibility of the authors.

Reporting statistical methods and statistical results

Guidelines for description of statistical methods in the **Materials and Methods** section:

- Provide detailed description of the experimental design so that the statistical techniques will be understandable for the reader.
- Make sure factors and groups within factors are clearly introduced.
- Describe all statistical techniques applied in the study and provide justification for each test (both parametric and nonparametric methods).
- If parametric tests are used describe how the normality of data distribution and homogeneity of variance (in case of analysis of variance) was checked and state clearly that these important assumptions for parametric tests are met.

- Give rationale for using non-parametric tests.
- If data transformation was applied, provide details of how this transformation was performed and state clearly that this helped to achieve normal distribution/homogeneity of variance.
- In case of multivariate analyses describe the statistical model in details and explain what you did with interactions.
- If post hoc tests are used clearly state which tests you use.
- Specify the type of software and its version if you think it is important.

Guidelines for presentation of the outcome of statistical analyses in the **Results** section:

- Make sure you report appropriate descriptive statistics. Means, standard errors (SE), standard deviation (SD), standard deviation (SEM) confidence intervals (CI), etc. in case of parametric tests or median values with quartiles in case of non-parametric tests.
- Provide appropriate statistics for your test (t value for t-test, F for Anova, H for Kruskal-Wallis test, U for Mann-Witney test, χ^2 for chi square test, or r for correlation) accompanied with the sample size (non-parametric tests) or degrees of freedom (df; parametric tests).

  Examples:

  t_{23}= 3.45 (the number in the subscript denotes degree of freedom, meaning sample size of first group minus 1 plus sample size of the second group minus 1 for the test with independent groups, or number of pairs in paired t-test minus 1)

  $F_{1,23}$=6.04 (first number in the subscript denotes degrees of freedom for explained variance – number of groups within factor minus 1, second number denotes degree of freedom for unexplained variance – residual variance). F-statistics should be provided separately for all factors and interactions (only if interactions are present in the model)

  H = 13.8, N_1=15, N_2=18, N_3=12 (N_1, N_2, N_3 are sample sizes for groups compared)

  U = 50, N_1=20, N_2=19 for Mann-Whitney test ($N_1$and N_2 are sample sizes for groups)

  χ^2= 3.14 df=1 (here meaning e.g. 2x2 contingency table)

  r=0.78, N=32 or df=30 (df=N-2)

- Provide exact p- values (e.g. p=0.03), rather than standard inequality (p≤0.05).
- If the results of statistical analysis is presented in the form of a table make sure the statistical model is accurately described, so that the reader will understand the context of the table without referring to the text. Please remember the table is cited in the text.
- The figure caption should include all information necessary to understand what is seen in the figure. Describe what is denoted by a bar, symbols, whiskers (mean/median, SD, SE, CI/quartiles). If you present transformed data inform the reader about the transformation you applied. If you present the results of a post hoc test on the graph please give information what test was used and how you denote

the significant differences. If you present regression line on the scatter plot give information whether you provide the line to visualise the relationship or you are indeed interested in regression and in the latter case give equation for this regression line.

For further advice see the editorial Reporting statistical methods and outcome of statistical analyses in research articles (Cichoń 2020).

References

Pharmacological Reports follows Vancouver style for references; specifically, cite references in order of appearance, in a "References" list, and cite them in text using numbers in square brackets, e.g., "Several studies [1– 4, 12]..."

Include all authors up to six. If there are more than six authors, list the first six followed by "et al." Periodical abbreviations should follow those used by *Index Medicus.* Number all references cited in the text first; if additional references are cited in figure legends and tables, add them to the end of the reference list.

Examples for references are below:

Journal

Ghazi L, Baker JV, Sharma S, Jain MK, Palfreeman A, Necsoi C, et al. Role of Inflammatory Biomarkers in the Prevalence and Incidence of Hypertension Among HIV-Positive Participants in the START Trial. Am J Hypertens. 2020;33:43-52.

Goodman RP, Chung DC. Clinical genetic testing in gastroenterology. Clin Transl Gastroenterol. 2016;7:e167. https://www.nature.com/articles/ctg201623. Accessed 14 June 2017. **[URL and access date not required.]**

Book

Baron EJ, Chang RS, Howard DH, Miller JN, Turner JA. Medical microbiology: a short course. New York: Wiley-Liss; 1994.

Elias M, Elias P. Motivation and activity. In: Birren JE, Schaie KE, editors. Handbook of the psychology of aging. 3rd ed. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Elsevier; 1967. p. 357–359.

Meeting

Mickey J, Speers EC. Results of the PRAISE trial. Paper presented at the 7th European meeting on hypertension, Hoboken, NJ, 16–18 June 1995.

Website

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. NINDS Stroke Information Page. http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/stroke/stroke.htm.

Accessed 13 April 2007. **[Access date not required.]**

Thesis / Dissertation

Wilson TW. Genetic variation and prostate cancer. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1999.

Patent

23andMe. Gamete donor selection based on genetic calculations. US patent 8,543,339, 24 September 2013.
[Name and date of patent not required]

Preprint

Babichev SA, Ries J, Lvovsky AI. Quantum scissors: teleportation of single-mode optical states by means of a nonlocal single photon. Preprint at http://arxiv.org/abs/quant- ph/0208066 (2002).

Note: Personal communications should simply be referred to in the text ("Brown et al., personal communication"); the authors must obtain permission from the individual concerned to quote his/her unpublished work.

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In cases where co-authors disagree about a correction, the editors will take advice from independent peer-reviewers and impose the appropriate correction, noting the dissenting author(s) in the text of the published version.

Gene nomenclature

Authors should use approved nomenclature for gene symbols, and use symbols rather than italicized full names (Ttn, not titin). Please consult the appropriate nomenclature databases for correct gene names and symbols. Approved human gene symbols are provided by HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC). Approved

mouse symbols are provided by The Jackson Laboratory; see also http://www.informatics.jax.org/mgihome/nomen. For proposed gene names that are not already approved, please submit the gene symbols to the appropriate nomenclature committees as soon as possible, as these must be deposited and approved before publication of an article. Avoid listing multiple names of genes (or proteins) separated by a slash, as in 'Oct4/Pou5f1', as this is ambiguous (it could mean a ratio, a complex, alternative names or different subunits). Use one name throughout and include the other at first mention: 'Oct4 (also known as Pou5f1)'.

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