

# Manuscript Preparation

Type the manuscript on white bond paper (A4) with broad margins. Use double spacing throughout. Organize the manuscript in the order indicated below, with the page number typed in the upper right-hand corner of each page.

**Title Page** Page 1 should include: (1) the title of the article (80 characters maximum); (2) full name(s) of author(s); (3) affiliations (job title, department, institution, city, and state or country) indicating which authors are associated with which affiliations; and (4) Footnotes may include the name and address of the author to whom reprint requests are to be sent, and correspondence to which author, phone, Fax, and E-mail, as well as source of financial support..

**Abstract and Key Words** Page 2 should include the title of the article followed by the abstract, which should be about 200 words. The abstract should summarize the main points of the article. The abstract in structured form consists of **Aim** (the purpose of the study), **Methods** (basic procedures), **Results** (main findings with main data) and **Conclusions**. Following the abstract, list 4-8 key words for indexing.

**Text** Papers should be organized in the following format: Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, discussion, and references.

## Introduction

summarizes the rationale and gives a concise background. Use references to provide the most salient background rather than an exhaustive review. The last sentence should state tersely your purpose to do this study. An uncommon or new compound should be identified by the chemical name and structural formula.

## Materials and methods

**Materials** International Nonproprietary Names (INN) or generic names should be employed whenever possible. If necessary, the proprietary name may be added once, in parentheses. The first letter of the drug name should be small for INN or generic names, but capitalized for proprietary names. Manufacturers and specifications should be given for main drugs, chemicals, and instruments. The drug administration schedule should be identified, includes dose and route of administration. Scientific name for all microorganism, plants, and animals should be given. The sex, age, and actually measured body weights of tested animals or humans should be expressed as mean, standard deviation, and total range. **Methods:** Offer technical information to allow the experiments to be repeated. Describe new methods or modifications and identify the unusual instruments and procedures in sufficient detail. The routes of administration may be abbreviated, eg, intraarterial (ia), intracerebroventricular (icv), intragastric gavage (ig), intramuscular (im), intraperitoneal (ip), intravenous (iv), per os (po), subcutaneous (sc). Dosage is expressed as per kg ( in animals). **Statistical Methods:** Statistical methods should be described to verify the results. Give number of observations and subjects. Report losses to observations, such as dropouts from the study. Only homogeneous data can be averaged. The standard deviation ( $s$ ) is much preferred to standard error ( $s_x$ ). Suitable techniques should be chosen for the statistical treatments, eg,  $t$  test (group or paired comparisons), chi-square test, Redit, probit, logit, regression, correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA), analysis of covariance, etc. Effective digits are determined by the precision of the measuring instruments. Do not include more digits than are justified by the accuracy of the determinations.

## Results

Simple data may be set forth in text with no need of tables or figures. Described results should be understandable and clear. The word "significantly" should be replaced by its synonyms, if it indicates, or the  $p$  value, if it indicates statistical significance. The tables and figures should be prepared according to following principles. Summarize or emphasize the results followed by tables or figures. Reserve extensive interpretations of the results for the discussion section.

**Tables:** Each table should have a brief title. Type each table on separate sheet. If the table must exceed one page, duplicate all headings on the second sheet. Number tables in the order in which they

are cited in the text. Define all abbreviations and indicate the units of measurement for all values. Explain all empty spaces or dashes. If data from any other source, published or unpublished, are used, obtain a permission letter for their use and cite the source in the legend.

**Figures:** Figures should be professionally drawn in black ink and, if possible, submitted as glossy, high-contrast black-and-white photographs between three and six inches in width. Letters, numbers, and symbols should be clear throughout, and should be large enough to remain legible when reduced for publication. In general, the size is height: width = 2:3. Be sure that all spelling is correct, that there are no broken letters or uneven type, and that abbreviations used are consistent with those in the text. The data for drawing the figures should be typed on separate sheets and submitted along with the figures.

**Quantity and unit:** Physical quantity is printed in italic type. A subscript that represents a symbol for a physical quantity is printed in italic type. A solidus (/) shall not be followed by a multiplication sign or a division sign unless parentheses are inserted to avoid any ambiguity. In complicated cases negative powers or parentheses shall be used. SI units must be used.

### Discussion

Discussion should deal with interpretations of your results. Emphasize any new and important aspects and relate your results to other studies. Discuss the shortcomings in your experiments. New hypotheses and recommendations may be proposed when warranted.

End with a brief conclusion, which ought to be linked with the goal stated in introduction.

### Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments may briefly include (1) contributors that do not warrant authorship; (2) technical help; and (3) financial or material support.

### References

Type references double-spaced and number them consecutively in the order in which they are first mentioned in text, not alphabetically. The references should conform to the style recommended in the AMA Manual of Style. References in text, tables, and legends are identified by Arabic numerals typed parenthetically.

Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the references.

For journal articles, include: (1) author name(s) of all authors; (2) title; (3) journal title abbreviated as it appears in the Index Medicus or spelled out if it is not listed; (4) year of publication; (5) volume number; (6) issue; and (7) inclusive page numbers.

For books, list: (1) author name(s); (2) title, including number of editions; (3) chapter title if appropriate; (4) editor; (5) place of publication, publisher, and year published; (6) volume number and (7) page numbers if appropriate.

For Conference proceedings and conference papers, list: (1) author name(s) of all authors; (2) title; (3) Name of Conference proceedings or Conference Paper Collection; (4) year, month, date, place (Country, city); (5) place of publication, publisher, and year published; (6) volume number and (7) inclusive page numbers.

Unpublished observations and personal communications should not appear in the references. Manuscripts that have been accepted for publication but have not yet been published may appear in the references: include authors, manuscript title, and name of journal followed by "in press" in parentheses.

### Sample references

1. Abraham BK, Adithan C, Usha Kiran P, Asad M, Koumaravelou K. Genetic polymorphism of CYP2D6 in kamataka and andhra pradesh population in india. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 2000; 21: 494-8.
2. Liu CX. Studies on Drug Metabolism and pharmacokinetics in China. *ISSX Newsletter* 1990; 9(2): 1-2.
3. Milton AS. Prostaglandins and fever. In: Sharma HS, Westman J, editors. *Progress in brain research*; v 115. Brain function in hot environment. Amsterdam: Elsevier; 1998; 129-39.
4. Wnag LCK. Current drug safety testing in USA. *Proceedings of International Symposium on Traditional Medicines and Modren Pharmacology*; 1987 May 2-4; Beijing, China. Beijing:

- Chinese Pharmacological Society; 1987; 257-61.
5. World Health Organization. Good manufacturing practices for pharmaceutical products. Annex 1. Thirty-second Report of the WHO Expert Committee on Specifications for pharmaceutical preparation. WHO Technical Report Series N.823. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.
  6. Guo FK, Li YL, Wu SG. Antisense IRAK-2 oligonucleotide inhibits interleukin-1-induced nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B activation *in vitro*. *Acta Pharmacol Sin* 2000; 21: in press.