Instructions for authors
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Neuroendocrinology Letters is an international, peer-reviewed transdisciplinary journal covering the fields of Neuroendocrinology, Psychoneuroimmunology, Neuropsychopharmacology, Reproductive Medicine, Chronobiology, Human Ethology and related areas for RAPID publication of Original Papers, Review Articles, Clinical Reports, and other contributions from all the fields covered by Neuroendocrinology Letters.

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Papers from both basic research (methodology, molecular and cellular biology, anatomy, histology, biology, embryology, teratology, normal and pathological physiology, biophysics, pharmacology, pathology and experimental pathology, biochemistry, neurochemistry, neuropathology, enzymeology, human ethology, chronobiology, receptor studies, endocrinology, immunology and neuroimmunology, animal physiology, animal breeding and ethology, psychology and others) and from clinical research (reproductive medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, endocrinology, immunology, neuropsychopharmacology, cardiovascular studies, internal medicine, pediatrics, neurology, psychiatry and child psychology, oncology and others) will be considered.

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The Editors and the Publisher support the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki of 1975, as revised in 1983, and expect that the authors of papers submitted to the Journal will have obtained ethical consent and followed those legal and regulatory requirements for human experimentation with drugs, including informed consent, according to procedures which apply in their institution and country.

When reporting experiments on animals, indicate whether the institution's or a national research council's guide for, or any national law on, the care and use of laboratory animals was followed.

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Manuscripts should be typed double-spaced on numbered pages and conform to the "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals" except the Reference section (see below).

The pages should be numbered consecutively, beginning with the Title page. The sections of the manuscript should be in following sequence: Title page, Abstract (structured for Original papers and non-structured for Review Articles), Key words, Abbreviations, Main text (Introduction, Material and methods, Results and Discussion), Acknowledgments, References, Tables and Figures. Particular attention should be taken to ensure that the manuscript adheres to the Instructions for Authors of the Neuroendocrinology Letters in all respects. The use of footnotes is not permitted (numbered comments/footnotes can be added at the end of the main text, before the Reference section).

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Title page of the manuscript should contain:
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When reporting research on human beings, the authors must include an assurance that the work was approved by a medical ethics committee and that the subjects gave their informed consent to participate. (See Ethics.)

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Emphasize only the new and important aspects and conclusions of the study, including the implications and the limitations of the findings and their relation to other relevant studies. The conclusions should be clearly linked with the objectives of the study. Avoid unqualified statements and conclusions that are not supported by the data. Do not claim priority, and do not allude to work in progress. State new hypotheses when warranted, but clearly label them as such. Recommendations, when appropriate, may be included.

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Describe statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to verify the reported details. The design of the study and the data sources should be clearly identified. The statistical methods used should be described so that it is clear which method was used and where. Give relevant references and additional details if nonstandard methods or analyses have been applied. The basic principle is to supply sufficient information about design and analysis to allow the research to be repeated by someone else. The presentation of the analysis should include relevant summaries of the data, not just the results of significance testing. The use of confidence interval is encouraged.

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Identify references in the text, tables, figures and legends by Arabic numerals in brackets e.g. [5,1] and number them in alphabetical order in the Reference list. The Reference list is in alphabetical order, and the numbers assigned in the Reference list are inserted in the text in brackets, by example:

Plasma vitamin B12 levels have been previously implicated with cognitive abilities [6,4,5,1]. In this contribution we investigated the correlation between plasma vitamin B12 levels and cognitive impairment in Alzheimer's disease (AD), the most common cause of dementia. Plasma vitamin B12 levels were measured in 241 AD patients diagnosed according to the NINCDS-ADRDA (National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke- Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association) criteria [3,2]. Clinical evaluation included detailed medical history, psychiatric, somatic and neurological status, neuropsychological testing, routine blood tests, an electroencephalogram, a computed tomography scan or magnetic resonance imaging.
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Other examples of the correct form of references:

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The Neuroendocrinology Letters has a section carrying comments, questions, or criticism about articles that have been published and where the original authors can respond. This section takes the form of Letters to the Editor, where also other topics and views from readers may be published and discussed.

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Monographs or series of articles that have undergone regular scientific review, university approved theses, conference proceedings, symposia on related issues or topics, etc. may be printed as supplements to the Neuroendocrinology Letters. Supplements are published as a separate issues of the Journal and are negotiated in advance with the Editor-in-Chief, and must be prepaid prior to publication. The Supplements are not automatically included in the subscription price, but can be purchased separately at publisher@nel.edu

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Example of a Structured Abstract in NEL
OBJECTIVES: The distribution of serotonin (5-HT) and its effect on insulin and glucagon secretion were investigated to examine whether there are changes in the pattern of distribution and effect of 5-HT after the onset of experimental diabetes.

METHODS: The pattern of 5-HT and its effect of insulin and glucagon secretion was examined using immunohistochemical and radioimmunoassay techniques, respectively.

RESULTS: 5-HT was demonstrated mainly in the neural elements of the pancreas. 5-HT-containing fine varicose nerve fibers were discerned in the wall of blood vessels and pancreatic ducts. 5-HT-containing nerves were also observed in the periacinar and perisinular regions of normal pancreas. The pattern or intensity of the distribution of serotonergic nerves did not change after the onset of diabetes. The perivascular, periductal, periacinar and perisinular regions of diabetic pancreases all contained 5-HT positive nerves. 5-HT elicited marked increases in insulin secretion from normal pancreas but had an inhibitory effect on insulin secretion from diabetic pancreatic tissues. In contrast, 5-HT inhibited glucagon secretion from normal pancreatic tissue fragments but stimulated glucagon release from diabetic pancreatic tissue fragments.

CONCLUSION: 5-HT is well distributed in normal and diabetic pancreatic tissues and has stimulatory effects on insulin secretion from normal pancreas and glucagon secretion from diabetic pancreas. This result indicates that although 5-HT may help in the maintenance of the blood sugar level in normal pancreas by increasing insulin secretion and decreasing glucagon secretion, it may also aggravate the hyperglycemia observed in diabetes mellitus and hence exacerbate the symptoms of hyperglycemia in poorly controlled diabetes mellitus.

Example of References in NEL