

Neuron Glia Biology

Aims And Scope

Neuron Glia Biology publishes high-quality original research articles reporting significant findings in the field of neuron–glia interactions, but reviews and concise summaries of relevant research are welcome. The scope of interest encompasses studies on cell–cell communication between cells in the brain and peripheral nervous system, including glial–glial, neuron–neuron, neuro–glia vascular or immune system interactions. Studies of cellular or molecular mechanisms of cell–cell communication during development, information processing, and disease, via diffusible messenger molecules, growth factors and cytokines, membrane receptors, channels and transporters, cell adhesion and extracellular matrix molecules are of interest. Methodological approaches including ultrastructure, live cell imaging, electrophysiology, biochemistry, molecular biology, transplantation, to investigate such biological processes as synaptogenesis, synaptic plasticity, nervous system development, morphogenesis, process outgrowth and regeneration, information processing, myelination, and activity-dependent communication between neurons and non-neuronal cells are appropriate. Research studies with medical implications are welcome, provided they are based on new findings in basic science. Issues are printed on a bimonthly interval, and individual papers are published continuously on-line ahead of print. There are no figure or page charges.

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Each manuscript will normally be reviewed by at least two referees with relevant scientific experience. Authors may suggest appropriate reviewers, but final selection of referees will be made by the Editor. Reviewers are asked to evaluate manuscripts for their scientific merit and clarity of presentation and to voice any concerns related to the welfare of animal and human subjects. Every effort will be made to notify authors of the reviewers' recommendations within four/five/six weeks of receipt of a manuscript.

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ABSTRACT: A summary of less than 200 words communicating the primary findings and significance of the research.

KEY WORDS: Up to five words for the purposes of indexing, which are not included in the title.

INTRODUCTION: State the relevant background to the study to provide the necessary information and context to enable non-specialists to appreciate the objectives and significance of the paper.

OBJECTIVE: A single paragraph stating the hypothesis to be tested, or the observation or measurement to be made, and the methodological approach that will be taken to achieve the aims.

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CONCLUSIONS: The main conclusions that obtain directly and unambiguously from the results should be provided in one to four sentences in outline form. Each conclusion is listed as a declarative sentence in a bulleted paragraph, with one sentence for each conclusion. These are a simple statement by the author of the facts obtained from the results, without any interpretation, extrapolation, or equivocation.

DISCUSSION: Interpretation of the conclusions with respect to the hypothesis and the significance to the field should be discussed. Careful consideration of the conclusions for accuracy and alternative interpretation, and possible conflicts or resolution of conflicts in the field is encouraged. Limited speculation and directions for future research can be included.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: Use a separate page to recognize the contributions of individuals and supporting institutions.

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Sanes, J. R. and Scheller, R. H. (1997) Synapse formation: a molecular perspective. In Cowan, W. M., Jessell, T. M. and Zipursky, S. L. (eds) *Molecular and Cellular Approaches to Neural Development*. Oxford University Press, pp. 179–219.

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Web sites

Supplemental data for Stevens *et al.* (2002).
<http://www.neuron.org/cgi/content/full/36/5/855/DC1>

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Gene Array Data and Sequences

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Reviews

Proposals for reviews or concise meeting reports should be forwarded to the Editor.

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