THE BIOCHEMICAL JOURNAL

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Papers submitted for publication in the Biochemical Journal should be written concisely. Special attention is directed to the sections below concerning the preparation of the typescript. Strict observance of these requirements will shorten the interval between the receipt of a paper and its publication. Typescripts which are not concise or which do not conform to the conventions of the Biochemical Journal will be returned to authors for revision.

The attention of authors is drawn to a pamphlet entitled General Notes on the Preparation of Scientific Papers published for the Royal Society by the Cambridge University Press (2s. 6d., post free 2s. 9d.).

A detailed list of Suggestions to Authors, Abbreviations and Symbols, and Notes on Usage and Conventions applicable to the Biochemical Journal was published in August 1953 (Biochem. J. 1953, 55, 1) and copies may be obtained from the Editorial Office (Biochemical Journal), National Institute for Medical Research, The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, London, N.W. 7, price 1s. post free.


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Papers intended for publication should be in double-spaced typing on sheets of uniform size with wide margins. Top copies only should be submitted. The paper should be written in English.

Generally speaking, papers should be divided clearly into parts and, in most cases, these should be as follows: (a) Introduction, containing the reasons for doing the work; (b) Experimental methods: with chemical papers the experimental part will normally appear towards the end, but otherwise should follow the introduction; (c) Results: these should be given concisely: tables or figures are often the best form, but the use of both to illustrate the same data will only rarely be permitted; illustrative protocols only should be included; (d) Discussion: it is desirable that the presentation of the results and the discussion of their significance should be considered separately; (e) Summary: a summary, about 3% of the length of paper, should be included; the paragraphs of the summary should be numbered; (f) Acknowledgements; (g) References.


In the Introduction, Results, Discussion and Summary sections of papers the use of abbreviations should be very sparing. Thus, abbreviations for units are to be used, but not contractions such as ‘soln.’ or ‘recryst.’ or chemical symbols as abbreviations for elements, groups or compounds, unless this use is justified by special circumstances.

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Footnotes. These should be avoided in the text as far as possible. Where they must be used, as in tables, reference is made by the symbols *†‡§||¶,** in that order.
FORTHCOMING PAPERS

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The accumulation of citrate during oxidation of pyruvate by breis and slices of pigeon brain. By R. V. Coxon

A third unsaturated amino acid in groundnut plants: evidence for the occurrence of y-amino-α-methylenebutyric acid. By L. Fowden and J. Done

Experimental liver necrosis in rats:
1. Changes in liver, blood and spleen glutathione and ascorbic acid levels in dietetic liver necrosis. By O. Lindan and Elizabeth Work
2. The levels of glutathione and ascorbic acid in livers subjected to acute circulatory congestion in relation to the levels found in dietetic liver necrosis. By O. Lindan and Elizabeth Work

The effect of calcium on the respiratory and phosphorylative activities of heart-muscle sarcosomes. By E. C. Slater and K. W. Cleland

The estimation of small amounts of formaldehyde liberated during the oxidation of carbohydrates and other substances with periodate. By J. F. O'Dea and R. A. Gibbons

The respiratory and adenosinetriphosphatase activities of skeletal-muscle mitochondria. By J. B. Chappell and S. V. Perry


Techniques in tissue metabolism. 2. Application of electrical impulses to separated tissues in aqueous media. By P. J. W. Ayres and H. McIlwain

Glucose level, metabolism, and response to electrical impulses in cerebral tissues from man and laboratory animals. By H. McIlwain

The effect of metabolic inhibitors on respiration and glycolysis in electrically stimulated cerebral-cortex slices. By P. J. Heald

Some observations on the reaction of catechol derivatives with amines and amino acids in presence of oxidizing agents. By R. H. Hackman and A. R. Todd

Studies of sebum. 4. The estimation of squalene in sebum and sebum-like materials. By V. R. Wheatley

A note on the influence of energy intake on phospholipid metabolism. By T. W. Wikramanayake, H. N. Munro, D. J. Naismith and W. C. Hutchison

Sedimentation coefficients of small molecules: methods of measurement based on the refractive-index gradient curve. The sedimentation coefficient of polyglucose A. By R. L. Baldwin

A study of the effect of amino acid structure on the stabilities of the complexes formed with metals of group II of the periodic classification. By D. J. Perkins

The sulphatase of ox liver. 2. The purification and properties of sulphatase A. By A. B. Roy

The branched-chain fatty acids of butterfat. 3. Further investigations on a multibranched C20 saturated fatty acid fraction. By R. P. Hansen and F. B. Shortland

The activation of fatty acid oxidation by kidney and liver mitochondria. By J. D. Judah and K. R. Rees


The action of some water-soluble poly-α-amino acids on bacteria. By E. Katchalski, L. Bichowski-Slomnitzki and B. E. Volcani


The lipids of fish. 4. The lipids extracted by an ethanol: ether mixture from haddock flesh previously extracted with acetone. By J. A. Lovern and June Olley

Zinc and carbonic anhydrase in human semen. By C. A. Mawson and M. I. Fischer

The amino acids of cytoplasmic and chloroplastic proteins of barley. By E. W. Yemm and B. F. Folkes

Further observations on phenosinic acid. By A. C. Chibnall, S. H. Piper and E. F. Williams

The α-hydroxy-α-fatty acids of yeast cerebrin. By A. C. Chibnall, S. H. Piper and E. F. Williams

The estimation of oxidized glutathione. By L. W. Mapson

The detection of galactose in urine. By F. S. Fowwether