

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION

DIRECTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

Papers submitted for publication in the *British Journal of Nutrition* should be as concise as possible. Economy of space should not, however, be achieved by suppressing useful results. Authors are invited to preserve experimental results too extensive for publication but deemed of importance, and to indicate in the paper submitted their willingness to make such results available to others.

Papers should be accompanied by a signed statement to the effect that the author accepts the conditions laid down in Directions to Contributors. Special attention is directed to the sections below about the preparation of the typescript, and care in this matter will hasten publication.

The Editors will return any typescript that does not conform to these conditions.

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General. Submission of a paper to the Editorial Board will be held to imply that it represents the results of original research not previously published; that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere; and that if accepted for the *British Journal of Nutrition* it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or any other language, without the consent of the Editorial Board.

Contributors who reside outside Europe are requested to nominate somebody in Great Britain willing to correct their proofs. They will receive by air mail an additional proof (but not the typescript) together with an order form for reprints.

Authors' names should be given without titles or degrees. Women are requested to give one Christian name in full to avoid confusion. The name and address of the laboratory where the work was performed should be given. Any necessary descriptive material about the author, e.g. Beit Memorial Fellow, should appear in parentheses after the author's name, or at the end of the paper, and not in the form of a footnote.

Typescripts should carry the name and address of the person to whom the proof of the paper is to be sent and should give also a shortened version of the paper's title, not exceeding forty-five letters and spaces in length, suitable for a running title in the published pages of the work.

Form of Papers Submitted for Publication. The onus of preparing a paper in a form suitable for sending to press lies in the first place with the author. Authors should consult a current issue in order to make themselves familiar with the practice of the *British Journal of Nutrition* as to typographical and other conventions, use of cross-headings, lay-out of tables, etc. Attention to

these and other details (mentioned below) in the preparation of the typescript before it is sent to the Editors will shorten the time required for publication: the need for undue amounts of editorial revision caused by badly prepared typescript will lead to delay in publication. Papers on specialized aspects of the subject should be so presented as to make them intelligible, without undue difficulty, to the ordinary reader of the *Journal*. Sufficient information should be given to permit repetition of the published work by any competent reader of the *Journal*.

Papers should be in double-spaced typing on one side of sheets of uniform size with large margins. Top copies only should be submitted, packed flat. The paper should be written in English, the spelling being that of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and should, in general, be divided into the following parts. (a) *Synopsis*: each paper must open with a synopsis not more than 5% of the length of the following text. This synopsis should aim at giving a picture in miniature of the entire article. The past tense should be used in referring to the author's experimental work. The present tense may be used where reference to existing knowledge is necessary, or where the author is stating what is shown or concluded. The change of tense should clearly differentiate the author's contribution from what is already known. The sequence in the synopsis should be the same as that in the paper. It is desirable to divide the synopsis into a series of numbered paragraphs, giving, where relevant, the following information: a succinct account of the experimental work with essential facts about apparatus, chemicals, methods and animals; the results, singling out new information; the conclusions from the results. (b) *Introductory paragraph*: it is not now customary to introduce a paper with a full account of the relevant literature, but the introductory paragraph should help the reader by indicating briefly the nature of the question asked and the reasons for asking it. The answer obtained should be indicated if it is possible to do so shortly. (c) *Experimental methods adopted*: with chemical papers the experimental part will normally appear

towards the end, but with other types of publication Methods should appear after the introduction. (d) *Results*: these should be given as concisely as possible, with the help of figures or tables. (e) *Discussion*: it is desirable that the presentation of the results and the discussion of their significance should be considered separately. (f) *References*: these should be given in the text thus: Barnett & Robinson (1942), (Culbertson & Thomas, 1933); where a paper to be cited has more than two authors, the names of all the authors should be given when reference is first made, e.g. (Osborne, Mendel & Ferry, 1919); subsequent citations should appear thus (Osborne *et al.* 1919). Where more than one paper by the same authors has appeared in one year the reference should be given as follows: Osborne & Mendel (1914a); Osborne & Mendel (1914b); or Osborne & Mendel (1914a, b); (Osborne & Mendel 1914a, 1916; Barnett & Robinson, 1942). Where the lists of authors of two papers appearing in the same year begin with the same name but differ subsequently, references after the first full reference should include sufficient names to differentiate between the two papers, e.g. Thomas, Smith *et al.* (1960), Thomas, Wilson *et al.* (1960). At the end of the paper references should be given in alphabetical order according to the name of the first author of the publication quoted, names with prefixes being entered under the prefix, and should include the author's initials: the title of the paper should not be included. Titles of journals should be abbreviated as in the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*, 1963-5, 4th ed., London: Butterworths. Examples of such abbreviations will be found in the current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition*. References to books and monographs should include the town of publication and the name of the publisher, as well as the date of publication and the number of the edition to which reference is made. Thus:

- Ahrens, E. H. Jr, Hirsch, J., Insull, W. Jr & Peterson, M. L. (1958). In *Chemistry of Lipids as Related to Atherosclerosis*, p. 222. [I. H. Page, editor.] Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas.
- Barnett, J. W. & Robinson, F. A. (1942). *Biochem. J.* **36**, 364.
- Culbertson, C. C. & Thomas, B. H. (1934). *Rep. Iowa agric. Exp. Stn* 1933-4, p. 51.
- Doisy, E. A., Somogyi, M. & Shaffer, P. A. (1923). *J. biol. Chem.* **55**, xxxi.
- Fairey, N. H. (1938). *Nature, Lond.* **142**, 1156.
- Hennessy, D. J. (1941). *Ind. Engng Chem. analyt. Edn* **13**, 216.
- King, H. (1941). *J. chem. Soc.* p. 338.
- Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914a). *J. biol. Chem.* **17**, 325.
- Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1914b). *J. biol. Chem.* **18**, 1.
- Osborne, T. B. & Mendel, L. B. (1916). *Biochem. J.* **10**, 534.
- Osborne, T. B., Mendel, L. B. & Ferry, E. L. (1919). *J. biol. Chem.* **37**, 233.
- Starling, E. H. (1915). *Principles of Human Physiology*, 2nd ed. London: J. and A. Churchill.

Units. Results should be presented in metric units; exceptionally it may also be necessary to include other units in parentheses after the metric units

Time should be given according to the 24 h clock.

Statistical Treatment of Results. In general it is not

necessary to publish all the individual results of replicated tests. A statement of the number, their mean value and some appropriate measure of their variability is usually sufficient.

The methods of analysis followed should be indicated, but statistical details, such as tables of analysis of variance, should be given only if they are relevant to the discussion. A statement that the difference between the means for two groups of values is statistically significant should include an indication of the level of significance attained.

Illustrations. As a rule illustrations should be about twice the size of the finished block, each on a separate sheet, not larger overall than the sheets on which the paper itself is typed, and packed flat. Legends should be typed on a separate sheet and numbered correspondingly with the relevant illustrations. Each illustration, with its legend, should be comprehensible without reference to the text. The approximate position of each should be given in the text.

Diagrams and line drawings, which must all be originals, should be drawn in indian ink on Bristol board or on cartridge, tracing or faintly blue-lined paper. For general guidance in preparing diagrams, it is suggested that for a figure measuring 9 in \times 6 in all lines, axes and curves should have a thickness of 0.4 mm, thus —. In curves presenting experimental results the determined points should be clearly shown, the symbols used being, in order of preference, \circ , \bullet , \triangle , \blacktriangle , \square , \blacksquare , \times , $+$. For a 9 in \times 6 in figure, the diameter of the circles, the vertical height of the squares and equilateral triangles and the span of the crosses should be $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Curves and symbols should be drawn with a mechanical aid and not freehand, and should not extend beyond the experimental points. Scale marks on the axes should be on the inner side of each axis, $\frac{1}{4}$ in long, and should extend beyond the last experimental point. For plates, glossy photographs are required and clips should not be used.

A flyleaf of tracing paper should be firmly attached to each illustration. On it should be written in ink: (a) the title of the paper and names of the authors; (b) the figure or plate number; (c) the figures and lettering which are to appear on the finished block, in their correct positions relative to the illustration.

The size of photomicrographs may have to be altered in printing. To avoid mistakes the magnification will be shown by a scale on the photograph itself, e.g. thus $\frac{1 \mu\text{m}}{\text{---}}$. The scale with the appropriate unit should be drawn by the author on the flyleaf and will be inserted by the Press.

Chemical Formulas. These should be written as far as possible on a single horizontal line. With inorganic substances, formulas may be used, particularly in the experimental portion, at the discretion of the editors. With salts it must be stated whether or not the anhydrous material is used, e.g. anhydrous CuSO_4 , or which of the different crystalline forms is meant, e.g. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Description of Solutions. Solutions of common acids, bases and salts are preferably defined in terms of normality (N) or molarity (M), e.g. N-HCl; 0.1M- NaH_2PO_4 . The term ‘%’ must be used in its correct sense, i.e. g/100 g of solution. 10% HCl means 10 g of hydrogen chloride in 100 g of aqueous solution, and should never be used to indicate a tenfold dilution of

laboratory concentrated hydrochloric acid. For 'per cent by volume', i.e. ml/100 ml, the term '% (v/v)' may be used. To indicate that a given weight of substance is contained in 100 ml of solution, the term '% (w/v)' may be used.

Nomenclature of Vitamins. The following names have been adopted by the IUPAC Commission of Nomenclature of Biological Chemistry, have been published in *Handbook for Chemical Society Authors* (Special Publication no. 14, 1961, 2nd ed., p. 200. London: The Chemical Society) and, as amended in *J. chem. Soc.* 1962, p. 5312, are accepted by the Editors of the *British Journal of Nutrition*.

Fat-soluble vitamins:

Present name	Name adopted
Vitamin A ₁ or axerophthol	Retinol
Retinene	Retinal
Vitamin A acid	Retinoic acid
Vitamin A ₂	3-Dehydroretinol or dehydroretinol
Retinene 2	3-Dehydroretinal or dehydroretinal
Vitamin D ₂ or calciferol	Ergocalciferol
Vitamin D ₃	Cholecalciferol
Other D vitamins derived from 7-dehydro-steroids	To be named analogously, as above
Vitamins E	α -, β -, γ -...tocopherol

Vitamin K. When 2-methyl-3-phytyl-1,4-naphthaquinone [vitamin K₁] is designated by a trivial name, that name shall be phyloquinone.

Vitamins of the K₂ series should be designated as menaquinones-*n* (abbreviated where necessary to MK-*n*), where *n* is the number of isoprene units in the side-chain. Thus vitamin K₂ (35) would be menaquinone-7. The nomenclature for other naturally occurring quinones (ubiquinones plastoquinones and tocopherolquinones) and related substances should follow the Tentative Rules of the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (see *Biochem. J.*, 1967, **102**, 14).

When 2-methyl-1,4-naphthaquinone (MK-0 is designated by a trivial name it may be called menaphthone.

Water-soluble vitamins:

Present name	Name adopted
Vitamin B ₁ , aneurin or thiamine	Thiamine
Vitamin B ₂ or riboflavin	Riboflavine
Vitamin PP, niacinamide or nicotinamide	Nicotinamide*
Vitamins B ₁₂ (collectively)	Cobalamin†
Vitamin B ₁₂ (pure substance)	Cyanocobalamin
Vitamin B _{12b}	Hydroxocobalamin

* The Editors of the *British Journal of Nutrition* propose always to use the name nicotinic acid and not niacin.

† The full definitive rules of nomenclature of vitamin B₁₂ and the other corrinoids will be found in *Vitamin B₁₂ und Intrinsic Faktor. 2. Europäisches Symposium Hamburg 1961* (H. C. Heinrich, editor, 1962, p. 764; Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke Verlag) and *J. Am. chem. Soc.* 1960, **82**, 5581.

Vitamin B_{12c}
Vitamin C or ascorbic acid
Inositol

Nitritocobalamin
Ascorbic acid
Meso-inositol

Vitamin B₆. The term pyridoxine may be used as a group name to designate the naturally occurring pyridine derivatives with vitamin B₆ activity.

3-Hydroxy-4,5-dihydroxymethyl-2-methylpyridine (hitherto called pyridoxine) shall now be called pyridoxol. The 4-CHO and 4-CHNH₂ derivatives shall be named pyridoxal and pyridoxamine respectively.

Folic acids. The term folic acid may be used as a group name to designate the naturally occurring pteroylglutamic acids.

The pure substance hitherto known as folic acid, folacin or vitamin B₉ shall be named pteroylmonoglutamic acid.

Compounds analogous to pteroylmonoglutamic acid but containing several glutamic acid residues united by amide linkages may be named pteroyltriglutamic acid, pteroylheptaglutamic acid, etc.

In addition, the Editors of the *British Journal of Nutrition* wish to retain the old more comprehensive names vitamin A, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, vitamin B₁, vitamin B₁₂ and vitamin C to cover the biological activity when more than one active substance are or may be concerned.

The names pantothenic acid, biotin, *p*-aminobenzoic acid and choline remain unchanged.

Nomenclature of Enzymes. The nomenclature should be that of the Recommendations of the Commission on Enzymes of the International Union of Biochemistry, 1964 (*Comprehensive Biochemistry*, Vol. 13, *Enzyme Nomenclature*, 2nd ed., 1965 [M. Florin and E. H. Stotz, editors]; London: Elsevier Publishing Co. Ltd).

Tables. Tables should carry headings describing their content and should be comprehensible without reference to the text. The dimensions of the values, e.g. g/100 ml, should be given at the top of each column and not repeated on each line of the table. Tables should not normally be included in the body of the text, but should be typed on separate sheets. Their approximate position in the text should be indicated.

Nomenclature of Micro-organisms. Bacteria. Scientific names of bacteria should be binominals, the generic name only with a capital, and should be underlined once (for *italic*) in the typescript. Names for new species or genera, or new combinations of generic and specific names, should be formed in accordance with the International Bacteriological Code published in *J. Bact.* 1948, **55**, 287, and (in 1949) in *Congr. int. Microbiol.* iv (1948), *Copenhagen*, p. 587. Wherever possible the names of recognized species should be those used in Topley & Wilson's *Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity* (1955: 4th ed. London: Edward Arnold and Co.). However, where authors wish for good reasons to use some other name (e.g. one used in Bergey's *Manual of Determinative Bacteriology*, 1957: 7th ed. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox), the Topley & Wilson name should be inserted in parentheses at the first citation thus: *Serratia marcescens* (*Chromobacterium prodigiosum*).

A name must be given in full at the first mention in a paper; in subsequent mention the generic name may be abbreviated, but the abbreviation must be unambiguous.

Single letter abbreviations should, in general, be avoided (thus: *Staph. aureus*, *Strep. pyogenes*, not *S. aureus*, *S. pyogenes*). When the generic name is used to define a group it should have a capital but should not be italicized; trivial names, or generic names used as adjectives, should not have capitals or be italicized. Examples of 'trivial names' are: staphylococci, streptococci, and meningococci or meningococcus (generic name is *Neisseria*). *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus* are generic names and the following passage illustrates the correct usage. 'This investigation is concerned with *Salmonella enteritidis*, because this *Salmonella* is important as a cause of disease in man and, because of experimental salmonella infections in the mouse, it is the most easily controlled. Tests with staphylococci, including *Staph. aureus*, have not contributed to the understanding of susceptibility to staphylococcal infection.'

Microfungi should be designated as in Ainsworth & Bisby's *A Dictionary of the Fungi* (1954: 4th ed. Kew: Commonwealth Mycological Institute.)

Other Nomenclature, Symbols and Abbreviations.

Authors should follow current numbers of the *British Journal of Nutrition* in this connexion. The chemical nomenclature adopted is that of the Chemical Society (see *Handbook for Chemical Society Authors* (Special Publication no. 14, 1961, 2nd ed. London: The Chemical Society)). For nomenclature of amino acids, this Handbook (p. 186) and *Br. J. Nutr.* 1953, 7, 1 should be consulted. The symbols and abbreviations are

essentially those listed in *British Standard* 1991; Part 1, *General: Letter Symbols, Signs and Abbreviations* (B.S. 1991: Part 1: 1954, incorporating amendments issued July 1955 (PD2241), February 1957 (PD2707) and October 1960 (PD3902), 7s.). BMR may be used for basal metabolic rate or basal metabolism.

Spectrophotometric terms and symbols are those proposed by the Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists (see *Analyst*, 1942, 67, 164). For mathematical notation and numerals the rules laid down in *Proc. R. Soc. A*, 1909, 82, 14, should be followed. The attention of authors is particularly drawn to the following symbols: m (=milli) = 10^{-3} , μ (=micro) = 10^{-6} , n or $m\mu$ (=nano or millimicro) = 10^{-9} and p or $\mu\mu$ (=pico or micromicro) = 10^{-12} . Note also that ml (millilitres) should be used instead of c.c., μm (micrometre) instead of μ (micron), and μg (micrograms) instead of γ .

Proofs. Proofs are sent to authors in order that they may make sure that the paper has been correctly set up in type, and not that they may add new material. Otherwise increased printing charges are inevitable. Excessive alteration may have to be disallowed. The symbols used to indicate corrections should be those laid down in *British Standard* 1219 C: 1958 (2s. 6d.).

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