CHEMISTRY & BIODIVERSITY

Instructions for Authors (2017)

General Policy

Chemistry & Biodiversity publishes field-specific and interdisciplinary high-quality contributions on all research fields that straddle the border between the chemical and the biological sciences, with the ultimate goal of broadening our understanding of how nature works at a molecular level.

Considered for publication will be submissions on all aspects of **biologically relevant chemistry** (see *Table 1*) in the form of full papers, invited reviews, short communications, and commentaries.

Table 1. Coverage of *Chemistry & Biodiversity* by Means of Target Keywords (not restrictive)

Fields	Substance Classes
Biocatalysis	Alkaloids
Biological Chemistry	Antibiotics
Biomaterials	Bioactive Compounds
Biomimetic Reactions	Bioassemblies
Chirality*	Biopolymers
Combinatorial Chemistry*	Carbohydrates
Computational Chemistry*	Flavors And Fragrances
Ecology**	Glycosides
Environmental Chemistry	Hormones
Evolution**	Lipids
Green Chemistry	Membranes
Immunochemistry	Neurotransmitters
Medicinal Chemistry	Nucleosides, Nucleotides, Etc.
Metabolic Pathways	Peptides And Amino Acids
Molecular Recognition	Pheromones
Molecular Toxicology	Pollutants
Photochemistry*	Porphyrins
Prebiotic Chemistry	Proteins
Structure/Topology Of Biomolecules	Ribozymes
Structure–Activity Relationships	Steroids
Supramolecular Chemistry	Terpenes
	Toxins* (Natural Or Synthetic)
	Vitamins

* Biorelevant Aspects Only. ** Chemical Aspects Only.

A strong chemical focus and proper manuscript preparation (see below) are absolute prerequisites for publication. Articles should be written to meet the interests of readers of both the chemistry and the life-science communities.

Contributions will be immediately rejected if:

1. The manuscript does not fall into any of the above areas (see *Table 1*).
2. Activity data are reported without comparison to a recognized positive control.
3. No statistical analysis is present where absolutely necessary (*e.g.*, in cytotoxicity assays).
4. The manuscript is not well written and does not adhere to the format and style of *Chemistry & Biodiversity*.

The manuscript should be submitted online *via* the online submission service *Editorial Manager at* http://www.editorialmanager.com/chembiodiv/default.aspx

The corresponding author, submitting the manuscript, should follow these instructions. Manuscripts must be formatted using the *New Chemistry & Biodiversity Template* as a **single** Microsoft Word file that contains the text, all figures, and tables. PDF files are not acceptable. Additional files containing *Supporting information* associated with the manuscript should be uploaded separately.

Chemistry & Biodiversity does not publish manuscripts that have already appeared in print or electronically (including those deposited in preprint archives). The author must inform the editor of manuscripts submitted, soon to be submitted, or in press at other journals that have a bearing on the manuscript being submitted to *Chemistry & Biodiversity*. The *Ethical Guidelines for Publication* issued by the *European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences* are followed and applied by the editors of *Chemistry & Biodiversity*. Authors should reveal all sources of funding for the work presented in the manuscript and should declare any conflict of interest.

If the manuscript is a revised/extended version of a manuscript previously rejected by *Chemistry & Bio-*

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diversity, the author must inform the editor about the previous submission in the cover letter and explain in detail which changes have been made.

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Publication in *Chemistry & Biodiversity* is free of charge. There are no costs for color figures. *Chemistry & Biodiversity* yearly publishes twelve issues in electronic version only. All contributions are peer-reviewed by independent referees.

Preparation of Manuscripts

General Considerations. Manuscripts must be submitted in English. Careful preparation of the manuscript and adherence to the format and conventions of *Chemistry & Biodiversity* as outlined in these *Instructions for Authors* is required. Authors investigating the chemistry of a single species should aim to publish their results in a single manuscript rather than in a series of papers. The manuscript should not report parts of a larger study.

A representative structural formula, scheme, or figure should be provided for the Table of Contents. The maximum available space for this **graphical abstract** is 7 × 16 cm.

Manuscripts should be kept to minimum length, and, for clarity, each work should be subdivided into labeled sections, *e.g.*, **Introduction, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, Experimental Section, Acknowledgement, Author Contribution, References**.

Special types of print should be used as follows:

- **Boldface**: headings, designated numbers of chemical compounds.
- *Italic*: subheadings, configurational prefixes ((*R*)-, (*S*)-, *cis*-, *trans*-, *etc.*), Latin words or abbreviations, trade names of chemical compounds (first letter should be capitalized), names of authors if mentioned in the text.
- SMALL CAPITAL: symbols of molar and normal concentrations (M and N), D and L, the names of the discoverer in the nomenclature of genera, species, or varieties.
- ***Boldface italic***: the italicized terms and prefixes in headings.

Title. *a*) The title of a manuscript, being of great importance for attracting readers' interest and for information retrieval, should clearly and accurately provide information on the content and emphasis of the work. The use of abbreviations, symbols, chemical formulae, and references in a title is strongly discouraged. First letters of nouns, adjectives, and verbs are capitalized. *b*) The authors' full first names, middle initials, and last names should be given, followed by the address(es) of the contributing laboratory or laboratories. The author to whom correspondence and/or inquiries should be directed is indicated with an asterisk (*). Footnotes may be added to specify the present mailing address(es) of the author(s). The corresponding author's mailing address and e-mail address should also be included.

Abstract. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions; it should be self-explanatory and intelligible without reference to the text. For a typical contribution, an 800- to 1000-character abstract is usually adequate.

Keywords. Authors can ensure that a keyword search within Wiley Online Library (WOL) leads to a list that is as complete as possible of relevant publications in many Wiley-VCH journals (see the list at the start of the common keyword catalogue) by preferably using keywords from this catalogue. The catalogue is subdivided to facilitate the search for keywords but can also be completely searched. Some of the keywords are used in more than one area. As with all such records, a few guidelines facilitate its use, and these are briefly explained below:

1. At least two of the maximum of five keywords assigned to an article must come from this list.
2. Named reactions will be incorporated only in exceptional cases. Generally, the reaction type is selected instead. For example, 'cycloadditions' instead of '*Diels–Alder* reactions' and 'rearrangement' instead of '*Claisen* rearrangement'.
3. Heteroanalogues of compounds are mainly classified under the C variants, for example, (hetero)cumulenes, (hetero)dienes. A few aza and phospha derivatives are exceptions.
4. Compounds with inorganic components that are central to the article are listed under the element, for example, iron complexes under 'iron' and, if appropriate, the ligand type. Some group names such as 'alkali metals' exist alongside the names of important members of the group, for example, 'lithium'. In such cases the group name is used for these members only when comparative studies are described. The members that do not appear separately are also categorized under the group name.
5. A keyword in the form 'N ligand' is only chosen if a considerable portion of the article deals with

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the coordination of any ligand that coordinates through the atom concerned (in the example, nitrogen).

6. Spectroscopic methods are assigned as keywords only if the article is about the method itself or if the spectroscopic technique has made an important contribution to the problem under investigation.
7. 'Structure elucidation' is intended only if the crux of the paper is a structural elucidation or if a combination of several spectroscopic techniques were needed for conclusive solution of the structure.
8. An attempt has been made to avoid synonyms and to select more general concepts rather than specialized terms. Thus the term 'double-decker complexes' is excluded in favor of 'sandwich complexes'.
9. Enzymes should be assigned to one of the six main enzyme classes (hydrolases, isomerases, ligases, lyases, oxidoreductases, transferases).
10. Add the scientific name and the family of the organism(s) investigated.

Introduction. The introduction should state the purpose of the investigation. The status of the latest research of the topic to be discussed should be briefly presented with leading references.

Results and Discussion. The results and discussion may be combined or kept separate and may be further divided by subheadings. This section should not be cluttered with technical details. Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, they should – apart from the most common ones, such as IR, UV, and NMR – be defined; you may prefer to explain large numbers of abbreviations and acronyms in a footnote on the first page.

Conclusion(s) should present the summing up of the achieved points, demonstrate the importance of your ideas, and propel the reader to a new view of the subject.

Acknowledgements should be brief. A person can be thanked for assistance or for comments. Acknowledgements can contain grant and contribution numbers.

Author Contribution Statement. Authors are required to include a statement describing the contribution of each author to the manuscript.

Experimental Section. The *Experimental Section* should only contain the most essential parts of your experimental procedures; the rest should be reported into the *Supporting Information*. Taken together, the experimental data in the main manuscript and the *Supporting Information* should be given in sufficient detail to enable others to repeat your work. In theoretical reports, technical details such as computational methods should likewise be confined to an appropriately named section.

Equipment and conditions used for the measurement of physical data should be described at the beginning of the *Experimental Section* in the *General Section*. Suppliers for major equipment, cell lines, biochemical reagents, and major disposables should be indicated. Quantities of reactants, solvents, *etc*. should be included in parentheses (*e.g*., triphenylstannyl chloride (0.964 g, 2.5 mmol) in toluene (20 ml)) rather than in the running text. Physical data should be quoted with decimal points and negative exponents (*e.g*., 25.8 $JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$). The identity of all new compounds must be fully characterized by appropriate analytical methods (*e.g*., NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystal structure analysis, elemental analysis). The purity of all new compounds should be verified by elemental analysis, to an accuracy of within ±0.4%. In special cases, for instance, when the compound is unstable or not available in sufficient quantities for complete analysis, the exact relative molecular mass obtained from a high-resolution mass spectrum (HR-MS) and a clean ^{13}C-NMR spectrum (as *Supporting Information* for inspection by the referees) should be supplied. These data should be given in the *Supporting Information* in the event that they exceed the scope of the *Experimental Section*.

Detailed presentation of physical data: R_f = 0.38 ($CHCl_3$/MeOH 9:1). M.p. 20 – 21 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = −13.5 (*c* = 0.2, acetone). UV (MeOH): 320 (5000). IR (KBr): 1780, 1790 (C=O). ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, (D_8)THF): 2.41 – 2.32 (*m*, H–C(5)); 1.33 (*q*, ^3J(H,H) = 8.0, CH_2); 0.92 (*t*, ^3J(H,H) = 8.1, Me). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 72.5 (*d*, CCH); 26.8 (*s*, Me); 6.5 (*d*, ^1J(C,P) = 156.9, CHP). HR-MS: 315.1495 ($[M + H]^+$, $C_{21}H_{19}N_2O^+$; calc. 315.1497). Anal. calc. for $C_{12}H_{10}BrNOS$ (296.18): C 48.66, H 3.40, N 4.73; found: C 48.41, H 3.22, N 4.82. Please give data in this order.

Documentation of plants and other organisms or starting materials is essential. Correct scientific nomenclature has to be used. The person who identified the material as well as date and place of collection has to be indicated. The manuscript must include references to voucher specimens of the plants (deposited in a major regional herbarium) or the material examined including their registration number(s). It should be also stated which plant parts have been used.

Manuscripts containing **animal experiments** must include a permission statement which was obtained from the relevant national or local authorities. The institutional committees that have approved the experiments must be identified and the accreditation number of the laboratory or of the investigator given

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where applicable. If no such rules or permissions are in place in the country where the experiments were performed, then this must also be clearly indicated.

Chemistry & Biodiversity will only consider manuscripts in which conclusions are based on adequate **statistical analysis**.

The description of all reported data that includes statistical testing must state the name of the statistical test used to generate error bars and *P* values, the number *n* of independent experiments underlying each data point (not replicate measures of one sample), and the actual *P* value for each test (not merely 'significant' or '$P < 0.05$'). Discussion of statistical methodology can be reported in the *Experimental Section*, but figure and table legends should contain a basic description of *n*, *P,* and the test applied.

Descriptive statistics should include a clearly labelled measure of centre (such as the mean or the median), and a clearly labelled measure of variability (such as standard deviation or range). Ranges are more appropriate than standard deviations or standard errors for small data sets. Standard error or confidence interval is appropriate to compare data to a control.

We recommend that the actual individual data from each experiment should be plotted if $n < 5$, alongside an error bar. In cases where *n* is small, a justification for the use of the statistical test employed has to be provided. Presenting a single 'typical result' of *n* experiments is sometimes unavoidable, but should be accompanied by an indication of the variability of data between independent experiments. If *n* is not based on independent experiments (that is, *n* merely represents replicates of a measurement), statistics may still be useful, but a detailed description of the repeated measurement is required.

Use of the word 'significant' should always be accompanied by a *P* value; otherwise, use 'substantial', 'considerable', *etc*.

For more information on the appropriate use of standard deviation, standard error, and confidence intervals please refer to *Cumming et al*.

Compounds should follow accepted guidelines when represented as '**active**'. For example, the cytotoxic effect of a pure substance when tested against a cancer cell line would exhibit an $\boldsymbol{IC_{50}}$ **value of < 10 μM**. In each case, positive controls (reference compounds) have to be used and the **dose-activity dependence** should be shown. Authors should pay attention to the following definitions: Compounds that suppress the growth of or kill isolated tumor cell lines grown in culture should be referred to as either '**cytostatic**' or '**cytotoxic**', as appropriate. Only compounds that inhibit the growth of tumors in animal-based models should be called 'antitumor'. The term 'anticancer' should be reserved for compounds that show specific activity in human-based clinical studies.

References. The list of references should be numbered sequentially in the order as they appear in the text including table and figure legends. The numbers should be set in brackets, thus [2], [3][14], or [5 – 8]. References are to be collected in numerical order at the end of the main text. Titles of journals must be abbreviated according to *Chemical Abstracts* (*cf. Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index* (*CASSI*)). After the authors' names, the title of the article should follow. Then, the journal title (in italics) should be followed (no comma) by the year of publication (in boldface), comma, volume number (in italics), comma, first page till last page, period.

Attention is drawn to the following conventions: *a*) Names of all authors of cited publications should be given. Use of '*et al.*' in the list of references is not accepted. *b*) Only the initials of first and middle names should be given. *c*) The name of the journal and volume number cited should be given in italics.[1 – 4] *d*) Composite references should not be used. *e*) In references described as 'personal communications', an affiliation should follow the name(s) of the person(s) cited.[5]

Examples of references to book chapters,[6] books,[7] patents,[8] computer programs,[9] Ph.D. theses,[10] and electronic sources[11] are also given.

For users of **Endnote**, please download the *Helvetica Chimica Acta* Endnote Style-File and put it in your Styles' directory on your computer.

References

[1] J. A. Bodkin, M. D. McLeod, 'The Sharpless asymmetric aminohydroxylation', *J. Chem. Soc., Perkins Trans. 1* **2002**, 2733 – 2746.

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[9] G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXL97, Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997.
[10] B. R. Peterson, Ph.D. Thesis, University of California at Los Angeles, 1994.
[11] http://www.helvchimacta.ch; Accessed December 10, 2016

In the text, reference to author(s) of cited works should be made without giving initials, *e. g.*, '... as shown by *Kamata* and *Wasada* [8]'. If the reference carries the names of three or more authors it should be quoted as '*Bourgeois et al.* [4]', if *Bourgeois* is the first author, or as '*Diederich* and coworkers [4]', if *Diederich* is the senior author.

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Good-quality representations of graphical material are a prerequisite for publication in *Chemistry & Biodiversity*. Please consult the *IUPAC Recommendations on Graphical Representation of Stereochemical Configuration and Standards for Chemical Structure Diagrams* (see J. Brecher, *Pure Appl. Chem.* **2008**, *80*, 277). Italicize symbols of physical quantities, but not their units (*e.g*., *T* for temperature, in contrast to T for the unit Tesla, but K as unit; *J*, but Hz; *a*, but nm), stereochemical information (*cis*, *Z*, *R*, *etc*.), locants (*N*-methyl, *tert*-butyl) and symmetry (C_{2v}). Chemical formulae should be numbered with boldface Arabic numerals (*e.g*., **1**). Labels of axes are to be separated from their units by square brackets (*e.g*., *T* [K]) and the upper and right-hand lines joining the axes are to be removed. Abbreviations such as Me, Et, Bu, ^{i}Pr, ^{t}Bu, and Ph (not ϕ) may be used in formulae. General substituents should be indicated by R^1, R^2 (not R_2, which means 2 R) or R, R'. The spatial arrangement of the substituents should be indicated by hatched and solid wedges. A minus sign must be as long as the crossbar of a plus sign. Microscopy images (optical, electron, or scanning probe) should always contain a scale bar.

Figures. Figures must accurately reflect the results of the experiments. Appropriate controls, markers, and scale bars should be included in all panels. Statistical tests must be clearly defined and appropriate to the data. The figure legend needs to be self-explanatory. Complex textures and shading to achieve a three-dimensional effect should be avoided. Different grey scale tones to show group differences are preferred.

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Graphs must include clearly labelled error bars for cases where more than two independent experiments have been performed. Authors must state whether a number that follows the ± sign is a standard error (SEM) or a standard deviation (SD). Labelling for the graphs should be used *e.g.*, * $P < 0.05$; ** for $P < 0.01$.

Nomenclature. All new compounds should be named in accordance with the rules and recommendations of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), the International Union of Biochemistry (IUB), and the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP). As an additional guideline, the *Index Guide of Chemical Abstracts* should be consulted. The use of *ACD/Name* (version 2015) is recommended.

For common solvents, reagents, or other compounds, the molecular formulae or accepted abbreviations maybe used: *e.g.,* $CHCl_3$, NaCl, $SOCl_2$, MeOH, DMF, DMSO, THF, Py. An *ad hoc* abbreviation may be used for a name or formula that occurs repeatedly. This has to be clearly defined, *e.g.,* tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

Different alkyl or arylalkyl radicals should be designated with superscripted numbers: R^1, R^2, R^3, *etc.* (Subscripts are used only to denote stoichiometry.) Aryl radicals should be designated by Ar^1, Ar^2, *etc.*, all others by X, Y, *etc.* (*e. g.*, X = O, Y = NH_2, Z = Br).

Individual atoms should be referred to as C(2), N(5) (not C-2 and N-5), *etc.* For 'hydrogen atom attached to carbon atom 4', *etc., Chemistry & Biodiversity* prefers the notation H–C(4).

Units and Their Symbols. SI Units are to be used, especially in contributions dealing with physical chemistry. Significant figures should be respected.

Crystal-Structure Analysis. Authors must deposit their data before submitting their manuscripts or update data already available, so that referees can retrieve the information directly from the database. Please use the free online Checkcif service provided by the International Union of Crystallography and submit the Checkcif report along with your manuscript. Please ensure that the data deposited with the database are identical to those in the manuscript.

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Supplementary Material. All material that is intended to be published only online as *Supporting Information* should be presented succinctly (in English). This material undergoes the peer review process and must therefore be included with the original submission. The author bears full responsibility for the content of the *Supplementary Material*. **Color and animated multimedia applications** are welcome and published online at no cost

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