



# CHEMISTRY & BIODIVERSITY

## Instructions for Authors (2018)

### 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
Food and Nutrition	Membranes
Green Chemistry	Neurotransmitters
Immunochemistry	Nucleosides, Nucleotides, etc.
Medicinal Chemistry	Peptides and Amino Acids
Metabolic Pathways	Pheromones
Molecular Recognition	Pollutants
Molecular Toxicology	Porphyryns
Photochemistry*	Proteins
Prebiotic Chemistry	Ribozymes
Structure/Topology of Biomolecules	Steroids
Structure–Activity Relationships	Terpenes
Supramolecular Chemistry	Toxins* (natural or synthetic)
	Vitamins

\* Biorelevant Aspects Only. \*\* Chemical Aspects Only.

Reviews deal with topics of current interest in any of the areas covered by *Chemistry & Biodiversity*. Rather than an assemblage of detailed information with a complete literature survey, a critically selected treatment of the material is desired. Unsolved problems and possible developments should also be discussed.

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, schemes, and tables. These elements should be integrated into the text (*i.e.*, inserted where first mentioned), to facilitate evaluation of the article by the editors and reviewers. PDF files are not acceptable. Please include a cover letter justifying why your article should appear in *Chemistry & Biodiversity*. The text should not merely repeat the abstract but should clearly describe the significance of the study for those working within/outside the field. 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 electroni-

cally (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.

All manuscripts submitted to the journal are screened by an antiplagiarism software (iThenticate).

If the manuscript is a revised/extended version of a manuscript previously rejected by *Chemistry & Biodiversity*, the author must inform the editor about the previous submission in the cover letter and explain in detail which changes have been made. Alerting us on any previous versions may facilitate evaluation of the article.

Submission of a manuscript implies that the authors agree to transfer copyright to the *Wiley-VHCA* when the contribution is accepted for publication. The corresponding author will receive an e-mail from Wiley Author Licensing Service (WALS) with instructions to complete the appropriate license (Copyright Transfer Agreement, CTA). Publication cannot proceed without a signed copy of this agreement.

Publication in *Chemistry & Biodiversity* is **free of charge**. There are no costs for color figures. If authors must or wish to make their publications freely available after publication (**Open Access**), *Chemistry & Biodiversity* offers such a service. *Chemistry & Biodiversity* yearly publishes twelve issues in electronic version only. All contributions that are suitable for consideration will be peer-reviewed by independent referees. **Authors are welcome to suggest referees**. To reduce any conflict of interests, referees should be chosen from different institutes, even from different countries to provide unbiased conditions for the referee process. Please note that the submitting author, whenever possible, should be the corresponding (\*) author. When this is not possible, a co-author may submit the manuscript to the Editorial Office, but we request that the corresponding (\*) author sends an independent e-mail to editor@chembiodiv.ch authorizing the co-author to act on his behalf.

## Preparation of Manuscripts

**General Considerations.** Manuscripts must be submitted in English. American or British spelling can be used provided that only one spelling style is consistently used. Manuscripts must be grammatically and linguistically correct,

and authors less familiar with English usage are advised to seek the help of English-speaking colleagues. Non-native English speakers authors may choose to have their manuscript professionally edited before submission or during the review process. Help and suggestions for language services can be found at <http://wileyeditingservices.com/en>. 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 × 17.4 cm.

Suggestions for the **cover picture** (18.5 × 14 cm, 600 dpi) with an explanatory text (300–1000 characters) are welcome. Part of the additional costs for the publication of the cover picture must be paid by the author.

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 Statement, 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 phospho 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 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.

Example: *A.-B. C. and D. E.* performed the experiments, analyzed the data, and wrote the article. *F. G.* contributed samples/reagents/materials/analysis tools and analyzed the data. *H. I. and J. K.* conceived and designed the experiments.

**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<sup>-1</sup>mol<sup>-1</sup>). 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 <sup>13</sup>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<sub>3</sub>/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). <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, (D<sub>8</sub>)THF): 2.41 – 2.32 (*m*, H-C(5)); 1.33 (*q*, <sup>3</sup>J(H,H) = 8.0, CH<sub>2</sub>); 0.92 (*t*, <sup>3</sup>J(H,H) = 8.1, Me). <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 72.5 (*d*, CCH); 26.8 (*s*, Me); 6.5 (*d*, <sup>1</sup>J(C,P) = 156.9, CHP). HR-MS: 315.1495 ([M + H]<sup>+</sup>, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>; calc. 315.1497). Anal. calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>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.

Please note that *Chemistry & Biodiversity* represents **multiplets** in the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR part as ranges as shown in this example: 4.23 – 4.29 (*m*, 2 H).

**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

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 data presentation (mean ± SD or SEM), *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 **IC<sub>50</sub> 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 '**cy-**

**totoxic**, 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 citations should be up to date and informative, but not excessive. 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 (in simple quotation marks) 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.<sup>[1 – 4]</sup> d) Composite references **are not allowed**. e) In references described as 'personal communications', an affiliation should follow the name(s) of the person(s) cited.<sup>[5]</sup>

Examples of references to book chapters,<sup>[6]</sup> books,<sup>[7]</sup> patents,<sup>[8]</sup> computer programs,<sup>[9]</sup> Ph.D. theses,<sup>[10]</sup> and electronic sources<sup>[11]</sup> 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.
- [2] S. R. Wilson, Y. Wu, 'Crown ether fulleroids and their detection in solution by electrospray MS', *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1993**, 784 – 786.
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*C*<sub>60</sub>', *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1998**, 81, 1835 – 1844.

- [5] H. Vančik (Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Zagreb), personal communication.
- [6] H. A. Krassig, in 'Cellulose Structure, Accessibility and Reactivity', Ed. M. B. Huglin, Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Yverdon, 1992, Vol. 11, p. 6.
- [7] J. D. Dunitz, 'X-Ray Analysis and the Structure of Organic Molecules', Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta, Basel, and VCH, Weinheim, 1995.
- [8] T. Kamata, N. Wasada, *Jap. Pat.* 2-204469, 1990, p. 381 – 384.
- [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*'<sup>[8]</sup>. If the reference carries the names of three or more authors it should be quoted as '*Bourgeois et al.*'<sup>[4]</sup>, if *Bourgeois* is the first author, or as '*Diederich* and coworkers'<sup>[4]</sup>, if *Diederich* is the senior author.

Please double-check your references, for example by using **CrossRef**, to ensure correct (online) links.

**Footnotes.** Footnotes, i.e., explanations or comments on the text, should be kept to a minimum. Each one should be indicated in the manuscript by a superscripted number, e. g., '... is implied'<sup>1</sup>, otherwise...', and numbered sequentially throughout the manuscript. Each footnote should appear at the bottom of the page of the manuscript in which it is first mentioned. Footnotes **must not** be included with the references.

**Tables.** Tables are edited in the text and therefore should not be sent as graphical elements. They should be set up using the table tools of Word with **one entry for one cell**. Tables should be used to ensure clear, concise presentation of data should only be subdivided by three horizontal lines (head rule, neck rule, foot rule). Each table must be referred to in the text and given suitable captions. Each table heading should make the table, as nearly as possible, self-explanatory. Column headings should be as short as possible but must define units unambiguously. When necessary, an abbreviated or symbolic column heading should be used and explained in the table heading or in a footnote. Footnotes to tables should be labeled <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup>, etc., and typed at the bottom of the table.

**Illustrations.** Illustrations (structural formulae, figures, schemes) should, if possible, be designed for reduction to a one-column format (8.4 cm wide). The maximum

width is the two-column format (17.4 cm wide). We recommend: font for script, Arial; size of lettering, 10 points. Preferred graphics programs are ChemDraw, PowerPoint, Adobe Illustrator, and Adobe Photoshop. Acceptable formats within all graphics programs are JPG, TIFF, and EPS. The quality of the graphical material is of particular importance: low-resolution JPEG and GIF files are not suitable. The resolution for all figures must be **600 dpi**.

Please also refer to our style files and templates ([ChemDraw template](http://www.chembiodiv.ch/chemdraw.htm)) available at <http://www.chembiodiv.ch/chemdraw.htm>.

Please provide the ChemDraw files for all figures and schemes at the submission in Editorial Manager.

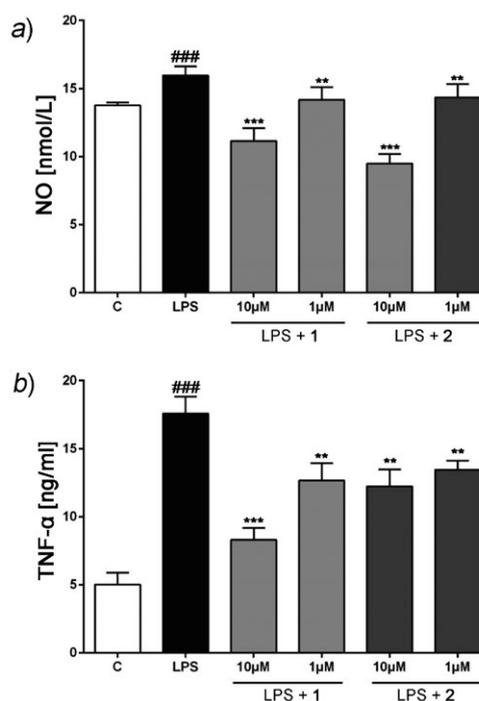
Good-quality representations of graphical material are a prerequisite for publication in *Chemistry & Biodiversity*. Please consult the *IUPAC Recommendations on Graphical Representation of Stereochemical Configuration and Standards for Chemical Structure Diagrams* (see *J. Brecher, Pure Appl. Chem.* **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 sequentially, as they appear in the text, 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, <sup>i</sup>Pr, <sup>t</sup>Bu, and Ph (not  $\phi$ ) 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. Figures should be numbered in the order of their appearance in the text. Complex textures and shading to achieve a three-dimensional effect should be avoided. *Chemistry & Biodiversity* publishes only in electronic form, thus there are no costs associated with color figures. Please feel free to introduce appropriate colors into your figures. 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  $\pm$  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. Figure subheadings should be label as *a*), *b*) and not A), B), (c). All information (asterisks, arrows, other symbols etc. must be explained in the legends. One size and style of writing should be used in all diagrams.

**Image manipulation.** Manipulation of images is strongly discouraged and all figures must accurately reflect the original data. Information should not be enhanced, eliminated, added, obscured, or moved. In cases where manipulation is unavoidable, this should be clearly detailed in the figure legend. Acceptable image manipulation includes uniformly adjusting the contrast of an entire image, and any control images, ensuring that all original data, including the background, remains visible and that no new features are introduced. Cropping of gels, or repositioning of lanes/fields, is permitted providing that all alterations are clearly indicated by the use of dividing lines in the image itself, vital data are not removed and an explanation of the alterations is included in the figure legend. Unacceptable manipulation includes, but is not limited to, the enhancement of one feature/band over others, removal of background noise/bands and so on. Authors must be able to provide all data in their raw format upon editorial request.

Please consult example figure below.



**Figure 1.** Effects of **1** and **2** on NO *a*) and TNF- $\alpha$  *b*) expression in LPS-stimulated RAW264.7 cells. Data represent the mean values of three experiments ( $\pm$  SD). ### $P < 0.001$ , significant as compared to the control group. \*\* $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $P < 0.001$  compared to the group treated with LPS alone.

**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 may be used: e.g.,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ ,  $\text{NaCl}$ ,  $\text{SOCl}_2$ ,  $\text{MeOH}$ ,  $\text{DMF}$ ,  $\text{DMSO}$ ,  $\text{THF}$ ,  $\text{Py}$ . 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:  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$ ,  $\text{R}^3$ , etc. (Subscripts are used only to denote stoichiometry.) Aryl radicals should be designated by  $\text{Ar}^1$ ,  $\text{Ar}^2$ , etc., all others by X, Y, etc. (e.g.,  $\text{X} = \text{O}$ ,  $\text{Y} = \text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{Z} = \text{Br}$ ).

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.

Crystallographic data should not be sent as *Supporting Information* but should be deposited with either the *Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre* for **organic and organometallic compounds** or with the *Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe* for **inorganic compounds, elements, metals, and minerals**.

If a crystal structure analysis is not an essential part of the manuscript, only a footnote is required indicating where the detailed results can be found. Otherwise, the following data should be given in the manuscript: crystal dimensions, crystal system, space group, unit cell dimensions and volume,  $\rho_{\text{calc}}$ ,  $2\theta_{\text{max}}$ , radiation, wavelength, scan mode, temperature of measurement, no. of measured and independent reflections, no. of reflections included in refinement,  $\sigma$  limits, whether and

how *Lorentzian* polarization and absorption corrections were performed ( $\mu$ , min/max transmission), method of structure solution and program, method of refinement and program, no. of parameters, treatment of H-atoms.  $R$ ,  $wR$ , whether refined against  $|F|$  or  $|F^2|$ , residual electron density, and the database in which the detailed results are deposited. An ORTEP-type plot will not be reproduced when it merely serves to confirm the structure of a synthetic intermediate.

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