Parasitology



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PARASITOLOGY

(FOUNDED BY G. H. F. NUTTALL)

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Parasitology publishes original results from pure and applied studies of parasites and host-parasite relationships. In addition to papers describing the taxonomy, life-cycles and ecology of parasites, the editors will be pleased to consider reports of experimental work on biochemical, immunological and physiological aspects of parasitism and the chemotherapy of parasitic diseases. Contributors are strongly advised to prepare their typescripts in the manner set out in the Instructions to Authors included in each part of the journal. The editors assume that papers submitted to Parasitology are not being considered for publication in other journals and do not contain material which has already been published.

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PARASITOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

Manuscripts must be written in English and sent to the Editors, *Parasitology*, The Molteno Institute, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EE, U.K. The original manuscript and one copy should be submitted.

Submission of a manuscript implies that it has been approved by the named authors, that it reports their unpublished work and that it is not being considered for publication elsewhere.

- 1 Style. Manuscripts must be typewritten in double spacing and all pages should be numbered consecutively. Although 'short communications' in the form of preliminary notes are not accepted there is no lower limit on manuscript size, provided that sufficient experimental details are given. Authors should, as far as possible, adhere to the following format:
 - (a) Title-page, headed by a concise but informative full title (a running title of not more than 44 letters should also be supplied), name(s) of author(s) and address of the institute where the work was carried out. (Footnotes indicating present address may be included on the title-page.)
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 - Honigberg, B.M. (1967). Chemistry of parasitism among some protozoa. In *Chemical Zoology*, vol. 1 (ed. M. Florkin, B. T. Scheer and G. W. Kidder), pp. 695-814.
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- 3 Solutions. Concentrations should be expressed in terms of molarity (M) not normality (N) and fractional concentrations should be given as 0·1 M/HCl not as M/10 HCl. Concentrations given as % must be defined as w/w, w/v or v/v. The complete composition of buffer systems should be given at the first mention. The names and addresses of manufacturers of special apparatus or materials should be stated. The EC numbers of enzymes should be given and nomenclature should follow the system published in the Report on the Commission on Enzymes of the International Union of Biochemistry.
- 4 Symbols for physical units. Recommended SI symbols for units should be used; for example, see the list of commonly used preferred units below. For precise definitions of SI units authors should refer to Units, Symbols and Abbreviations: A Guide for Biological and Medical Editors and Authors; obtainable from the Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London W1M 8AE.

Basic SI units			Prefixes for SI units						
Metre Kilogram Second Ampere Mole	m kg sec A mole	Factor 10 ⁻¹ 10 ⁻² 10 ⁻³ 10 ⁻⁶ 10 ⁻⁹	Prefix deci centi milli micro nano	Symbol d c m \(\mu \)	Factor 10 ¹ 10 ² 10 ⁸ 10 ⁶	Prefix deca hecto kilo mega giga	Symbol da h k M G		
		10^{-12}	pico	p	1012	tera	${f T}$		
		Length (n	netre)	$Weight\ (kg)$					
		$ m \mu m$		$\mu { m g}$					
		mm		$\mathbf{m}\mathbf{g}$					
		cm	em		${f g}$				
		millimier							
		Volume (litre) 1 ml		Tempero	iture				
				x $^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$					
		1 litro	€						
		Not allowed 1 inch		SI unit e	equivalent				
				$2.54~\mathrm{cm}$					
1 angstrom 1 atmosphere			10 ⁻¹⁰ m or 0·1 nm						
				3·1 N/m² ·3 kPa					

5 Abbreviations. These should be used sparingly and should be spelled out in full on first use. The following list provides a guide to some of the commonly used abbreviations.

```
acceleration due to gravity for centrifugal conditions
                                                        cf.
compare
counts per minute
                                                        c.p.m.
                                                        Ci
curie
degrees of freedom
                                                        D.F.
disintegrations per minute
                                                        d.p.m.
                                                        \mathbf{ED_{50}}
effective dose (median)
                                                        Exp., Exp. 2 and Exps 3-11
experiment(s) (with reference number)
gas-liquid chromatography
                                                        g.l.c.
haematoxylin and eosin
                                                        H and E
haemoglobin
                                                        Hb
immunoglobulins
                                                        IgG, etc.
international unit
                                                        i.u.
intramuscular
                                                        i.m.
intraperitoneal
                                                        i.p.
intravenous
                                                        i.v.
                                                        [32P]creatinine, [1-2H]ethanol,
isotopes
                                                           L-[2-14C]leucine
```

lethal dose, median LD_{50} logarithm (base 10) log logarithm (base e) ln minute (time) min м; millimolar, mм molar (concentration) mole, millimole, mmole mole molecular weight mol. wt no. number parts per million p.p.m. per per cent PAS periodic acid-Schiff post-infection p.i. radiation absorbed dose rad. red blood corpuscle r.b.c. relative humidity rel. hum. r.p.m. revolutions per minute second (time) sec. sedimentation coefficient S_{20, w} species sp., spp. (plural) species, new sp.nov. specific gravity sp.gr. standard deviation s.D. standard error S.E. subcutaneous S.C. thin-layer chromatography t.l.c. trichloroacetic acid is not abbreviated to TCA ultraviolet u.v. vs (in tables only) VATSUS volume vol. weight \mathbf{wt}

- 6 Statistical treatment. Where possible, data from sufficient numbers of separate experiments should be reported to permit assessment of the reproducibility and significance of the results. Where a significant difference is claimed between the means of two groups of results, the kind of test significance used should be stated. It should be made clear whether the standard deviation or standard error has been used, and the number of separate experiments should be given.
- 7 Powers in tables and figures. Where powers are used to avoid writing out large numbers, care must be taken to express these correctly, e.g. $2\cdot 3$ under the heading 10^3k means that the value of k is $0\cdot 0023$; $2\cdot 3$ under the heading $10^{-3}k$ means that the value of k is 2300. Similarly, a concentration of $0\cdot 0015$ M should be expressed as $1\cdot 5$ under the heading $10^3 \times$ conc. (M) not as $10^{-3} \times$ conc. (M). The unit may be changed by the use of prefixes, e.g. m, μ , n or p, etc.
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- are \bigcirc , \triangle , \square , \blacksquare , and for consistency, the same symbols should be used to represent the same entity throughout the paper. Figures should be referred to in the text as Fig. 1; Figs 1-3.
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Plates of electrophoresis patterns should always be submitted together with line drawings. Electrophoresis conditions should be stated in the legend. Authors may be asked to contribute to the cost of plates in excess of four.

- 9 Proofs. Page proofs will be sent to the author by the Press. They will already have been proof-read by the Press for printer's errors but it is the responsibility of the author to ensure that the proof contains no errors. Only essential corrections should be made and authors may be charged for excessive alteration in proof.
- 10 Offprints. Authors will receive 50 offprints free of charge and may order additional copies from the Press.

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