Annexure A

Author Instructions – ChemMedChem

In preparing a manuscript for submission, we ask authors to note the following formal manuscript guidelines. Detailed information can be found on our homepage: http://www.chemmedchem.org or can be obtained from the editorial staff at (+49) 6201-606-142 or chemmedchem@wiley-vch.de.

1. General

You should submit you manuscript using http://www.manuscriptxpress.com/osm. Templates for each type of contribution can be found on our home page http://www.chemmedchem.org.

2. Manuscript Organization

Reviews: order of the manuscript sections: title—author(s)—[*] footnote—lead-in—main text—acknowledgements—keywords—references—suggestion for the table of contents.

Highlights, **Minireviews**, and **Communications**: order of the manuscript sections: title—author(s) dedication—[*] footnote—[**] footnote—main text—experimental section—acknowledgements—keywords—references—suggestion for the table of contents.

Full paper: order of the manuscript sections: title—author(s)—dedication—[*] footnote—[**] footnote—abstract—main text—experimental section—acknowledgements—keywords—references—suggestion for the table of contents.

2.1. Contribution Titles and Author Affiliations

Title line: The title should be as succinct as possible and without a reference. Please also try to avoid the use of words such as 'new', 'novel', and 'first' in the title.

Author line: Academic title, first name, other initials, and surname of each author are listed, and an asterisk indicates each correspondence author. Other symbols to indicate different companies or academic institutions are not necessary.

Addresses ([*] footnote): The names of all authors (with academic title and all first names as initials) and the address, fax number, and e-mail address(es) of the correspondence author(s) are listed. If the authors belong to different research groups, the names belonging to each group, and the university or company only of noncorrespondence authors, should be indicated after the address of the correspondence author.

3. Additional Materials Required

A short text and color image for the table of contents should be supplied using the template provided. The text should be about five lines (300 characters) and refer to the figure supplied. The picture should contain only the most essential information. Please restrict any text in the picture to a minimum and avoid large schemes.

A maximum of five keywords should be given in alphabetical order, at least two of which must come from the core keyword list given on our homepage at http://www.chemmedchem.org under the link sequence: For Authors / Basic

Supporting Information: Detailed facts of importance to specialist readers can be submitted as Supporting Information and will be made accessible online, should the article be accepted. Color and animated multimedia applications are welcome. In particular, superfluous physical and experimental data should be included here.

4. General Remarks

Spelling may be British or American but consistency should be maintained within a manuscript. Authors are asked to make their manuscripts suitable for a heterogeneous readership of biologists and chemists and to be considerate to our many readers for whom English is a foreign language—please use a simple, clear style and avoid jargon. Names of organisms should comply with genetic conventions, with genus and species names written in italics and spelled out in full on first appearance. Abbreviations for genes should be written in lower-case letters and italicized, those of the corresponding protein products should start with a capital letter and should not be italicized (e.g., *hsp70* and Hsp70, respectively). Enzyme names should be accompanied by the respective Enzyme Commission (EC) numbers.

5. Tables, Equations, Figures and Schemes

All tables, equations, figures, and schemes should be mentioned in the text in numerical order, starting with number 1, e.g. Table 1; [Eq. (1)] or, in text, Equation (1); (Figure 1); (Scheme 1). Please start these words with a capital letter, write them in full, and use Arabic (not Roman) numerals. Please transfer explanatory text in the diagram (such as the legends for symbols and lines, e.g. circles=compound 1,dotted line=compound 2) and comprehensive experimental details and other information (e.g. bond lengths and angles) to figure legends.

Axis labels: If possible, the ordinate is labeled perpendicular to the axis. The axis labels contain a standard abbreviation for the physical quantity (e.g. *A* for absorption, ν for frequency, *I*rel for relative intensity, *E*i for ionization energy) in italic font. If special abbreviations are used, please explain them in the legend. Units are in normal lowercase letters and separated by a slash (e.g. δ/ppm, λ/nm, *t*/min, *V*abs/mL g^{-1}). Please use a), b) to indicate partitions of the figure. Please place them in the upper left corner of the respective figure partition. Please use Roman lower-case letters or Arabic numerals with a bracket to indicate reaction sequences. Common abbreviations such as Me, *i*Pr, *s*Bu, *t*Bu, and Ph should be used; general substituents should be indicated by R_1, R_2 (not by R1, R2). Please use only one font style. The journal style requires a sans serif font (Arial, Helvetica).

Other insertions in diagrams should be of the same font size as that in the main diagram. Please remove the circles surrounding "+" or "–" charges in chemical structure drawings. Minus signs (–) should be longer than a hyphen (-). For structural formulae the line width should be at least 0.2 pt or 0.1 mm. Ideal size of symbols for elements, numbers, 3 mm (writing above a reaction arrow may be a little smaller); formula numbers (always boldface), 3.5 mm; interatomic bond lengths, 6 mm; total maximum width, 14 cm (or 29.5 cm); writing above a reaction arrow may be a little smaller. Other sizes, but following the proportions 3:3.5:6, are also acceptable. Please refer to a ChemDraw template provided on the *ChemMedChem* homepage at http://www.chemmedchem.org under the For Authors link. Further guidelines on the graphical representation standards for chemical structure diagrams can be found at http://old.iupac.org/publications/pac/80/2/0277/

Computer-aided image enhancement is often unavoidable. However, such manipulation cannot result in data that are less relevant or unrepresentative being shown and/or genuine and significant signals being lost. A clear relationship must remain between the original data and

the electronic images that result from those data. If an image has been electronically modified, the form of the modification must be given in the Figure caption. If computer-aided processing or modification of an image is a fundamental part of the experimental work, then the form that this processing takes must be clearly described in the Experimental Section.

6. Format

Formula numbers should be in boldface (Arabic numerals and, if necessary, Roman lowercase letters). Please avoid Roman numerals. Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, the complete term—apart from the most common acronyms such as NMR, IR, and *t*Bu—should also be given. *Italics*: Please italicize letters that symbolize physical quantities such as *T* for temperature, *E* for energy, *n* for an unspecific number (other examples: *K*i, log *P*, *R*f, *t*R, etc.). Latin phrases such as "in vitro" "et al." and "in vacuo" are not italicized. Stereochemical information (*cis*, *Z*, *R*), locants in a compound name (*N*-acetylimidazole), symmetry and space groups (*C2v*), and prefixes in formulas or compound names such as *tert*-butyl or *p*-aminosalicylic acid should also be italicized. Common abbreviations for formulas can be used such as Me, Pr, Bu, and Ph. Only in this case are prefixes such as *iso*-, *n*-, *tert*- written as a single italic letter without a dash: *i*Pr, *n*Bu, *t*Bu. Examples: *n*BuLi, but *n*-butyllithium; *n*Oct, but *n*-C8H17. Please indicate general substituents by R1, R2, not by R1, R2. D- and L- (stereochemical assignments), molar (M), and normal (N), should be in SMALL CAPITALS. The oxidation state used with names of elements should be in capital Roman numerals within parentheses (e.g. iron(II)); with element symbols it should be superscripted: FeII; not Ru(III) but RuIII. Please enclose formulas for coordination compounds in square brackets (IUPAC recommendation).

7. References

Please type references to literature or footnotes in the text in square brackets as superscripts after any punctuation. Please type [1,2] rather than [1],[2] and [1-5] rather than [1,2,3,4,5] Please mention all authors names in the citation itself (not "et al.") if the number of authors is fewer than 20. Please cite the author names as follows: author initials then surnames, comma, next author. The penultimate and the last name should not be separated by "and", but just by a comma. Please do not use a comma between the *Journal name* and the year. Please separate composite references by a)...; b)...; c)... . etc. (not (a), (b), (c)). Please separate them with semicolons. Please do not use commas within a journal name. At the end of the main text, the

references are listed with the numbers in square brackets (but not as superscripts). Please cite the references as follows: Citation number in square brackets, author initials then surnames, comma, Journal name abbreviated according to the "Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index" (*italicized*), year of publication (boldface), comma, volume number (*italicized*), comma, first page or page range, full stop (or semicolon within a composite reference). Examples:

7.1. Journals:

[1] a) H. J. Ache, *Angew. Chem.* **1989**, *101*, 1–21; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1989**, *28*, 1–20; b) H. Frey, *Angew. Chem.* **1998**, *110*, 2313–2318; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1998**, *37*, 2193–2197; c) G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXS-96, Program for the Solution of Crystal Structures, University of Göttingen, Göttingen (Germany), **1996**.

[2] a) B. Wrackmeyer, *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1995**, 1624–1626; b) A. Kraft, *Chem. Commun.* **1996**, 77–79, and references therein; c) S. C. Stinson, *Chem. Eng. News* **1998**, *76*(28), 57–73; d) B. Krebs, H. U. Hürter, *Acta Crystallogr. Sect. A* **1981**, *37*, 163; e) "Synthesis in Biochemistry": R. Robinson, *J. Chem. Soc* **1936**, 1079. f) G. Eulenberger, *Z. Naturforsch. B* **1981**, *36*, 521; g) D. Bruss, *Appl. Phys. B*, DOI 10-1007/s003409900185.

7.2. Books:

[1] E. Wingender, *Gene Regulation in Eukaryotes*, VCH, Weinheim, **1993**, p. 215.

[2] a) T. D. Tullius in *Comprehensive Supramolecular Chemistry, Vol. 5* (Eds.: J. L. Atwood, J. E. D. Davies, D. D. MacNicol, F. Vögtle, K. S. Suslick), Pergamon, Oxford, **1996**, pp. 317–343; b) G. Maas, *Methoden Org. Chem. (Houben-Weyl) 4th ed. 1952–*, Vol. E21/1, **1983**, pp. 379–397.

7.3. Others:

[1] a) C. R. A. Botta (Bayer AG), DE-B 2235093, **1973** [*Chem. Abstr.* **1974**, *80*, 55356c]; b) A. Student, PhD thesis, University of Newcastle (UK), **1991**.

[2] a) W.-D. Becker, *Abstr. Pap. 11th Conf. Int. Sci. Technol.* (San Diego, CA) **1996**, p. 156; b) A. Kleemann, K. Drauz, J. Engel, B. Kautscher, E. Wünsch, *Proc. 4th Akabori Conf.* (Shizuoka, Japan) **1991**, pp. 96–101; c) S. Novick, "Biography of Rotational Spectra for

Weakly Bound Complexes" to be found under http://wwwwesleyan.edu/chem.bios/vdw.html, **1999**.

When citing publications from *Angewandte Chemie*, please quote both German and International Editions. The page numbers of the German version can be found at the end of the article itself and in the annual index of the International Editions. Example: [1] a) H. J. Ache, *Angew. Chem.* **1989**, *101*, 1–21; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1989**, *28*, 1–20; b) H. Frey, *Angew. Chem.* **1998**, *110*, 2313–2318 *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1998**, *37*, 2193–2197.

8. Experimental Section

Minimum spectral requirements for Communications and Full Papers: ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and MS data are required for intermediate compounds, and 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, IR and HRMS data for all final compounds and those used in biological testing. [ ]20 α D should be given for all optically active compounds described. The following data are desirable for all compounds: melting point ranges for solids, *Rf* with solvent details.

The Experimental Section in Full Papers is not limited in length, however, this section in Communications should only contain the most pertinent information; additional physical data and protocol descriptions should be submitted as Supporting Information. Spectral requirements and formatting are detailed in full below. Equipment (including make, model, and software version used) and conditions used for the measurement of physical data as well as any organisms, proteins, or nucleic acids used should be described at the beginning of the Experimental Section. Sources of less-common starting materials must be given and solvent details should also be described. Procedures should be given in sufficient detail to enable others to repeat your work. In so far as is practical, authors should use a systematic name for each title compound (as suggested by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB), or Chemical Abstracts) followed by the compound number in parentheses (e.g. Ethyl 4-cyanobenzoate (7)). For the sake of clarity general descriptors such as compound 1, dendrimer 2, or alcohol 3 should be used. Quantities of reactants, solvents, etc. should be included in parentheses rather than in the running text (e.g., triphenylstannyl chloride (0.964 g, 2.5 mmol) in toluene (20 mL)). Products should be described and yields should be given as both a quantity (mol or g) and % yield (e.g. ... compound 7 as a white powder (34 mg, 89%)). Data should be quoted with decimal points, not commas, and negative

exponents (e.g. 25.8 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}). When describing acidity, either pH 2 or pH>2/pH<2 is preferred but not pH=2. Example: .....gave compound 7 as a white powder (34 mg, 89%): *Rf* =0.38 (CHCl3/MeOH, 9:1); mp: 70-71°C; [ ]20

α D = –13.5 (*c* = 0.2 in acetone); 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3): δ=1.35 (q, *J* =8.1 Hz, 2H), 0.97 ppm (t, *J* =8.2 Hz, 3H); 13C NMR (75 MHz, [D6]DMSO): δ= 8.9, 27.3, 56.8, 64.2, 170.3 ppm; IR (KBr): ν ~ = 3248, 3056, 1790, 1780, 1506, 1493 cm^{-1}; UV/Vis (CH2Cl2): λmax (ε)=320 (5000), 270 nm (12000); MS (EI, 70 eV): *m/z* (%): 173 (32), 171 (100) $[M+H]^+$; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* $[M+H]^+$ calcd for C8H7ClO2: 171.0135, found: 171.0142; Anal. calcd for $C_8H_7ClO_2$: C 56.32, H 4.14, O 18.76, found: C 56.35, H 4.11, O 18.79. *Please give data in this order.*

8.1. Compound Purity

Those compounds used in biological testing should possess purity of no less than 98% as determined by elemental analysis (to an accuracy of within ±0.4%), HRMS or HPLC analysis. Data should be included in the Experimental Section or Supporting Information.

We understand the associated limitations involved in chemical synthesis, these requirements are flexible within reason; please contact the ChemMedChem *editorial office with any questions.*

9. QSAR/QSPR Manuscripts

Topics in quantitative structure-activity relationships appear frequently in *ChemMedChem*, and in light of the recent broadening of this field, it is important that prospective authors are aware of our editorial policy toward QSAR/QSPR manuscripts. First, the novelty of the QSAR/QSPR study should be clearly stated, preferably in the article's Abstract and Introduction. Second, if a new method or theory is reported, it should be validated against at least one other published dataset using at least one other commonly used method or theory; all QSAR/QSPR models must be validated using external data, and not data that were used for the development of the model. Finally, all data used in performing the QSAR study should be reported in the manuscript itself, provided in the Supporting Information, or otherwise readily available without restriction.

10. Crystallographic data

Crystallographic data for organic and organometallic compounds: Before submission of the manuscript, send your data to CCDC. The data will be assigned a registry number, which should be included with the following standard text in the manuscript: CCDC-## contain(s) the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk. Crystallographic data for inorganic compounds: Before submitting your manuscript, send the data directly to FIZ. For details, please visit http://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de. The following standard text should be included in the manuscript: Further details of the crystal structure investigation(s) may be obtained from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany (fax: (+49) 724 808-666; e-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de) on quoting the depository number CSD-... (numbers CSD-... , -... , -... , and -...). Crystallographic data for proteins and nucleic acids: Before submitting your manuscript, send the data directly to the Protein Data Bank (PDB). For details, please visit http://www.rcsb.org/pdb. Sequence data for nucleic acids: Before submitting your manuscript, send the data directly to GenBank (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/) or EMBL (http://www.ebi.ac.uk/embl/index.html). Sequence data for proteins: Before submitting your manuscript, send the data directly to PIR (http://pir.georgetown.edu/) or SwissProt (http://www.expasy.ch/sprot/sprot-top.html).

Notice for experiments involving live subjects (animal/human) or human tissue: Manuscripts containing animal experiments must include a statement that permission 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 stated. Manuscripts with experiments with human subjects or tissue samples from human subjects must contain a disclaimer in the Experimental Section to state that informed, signed consent was obtained from either the patient or next of kin.

Annexure B

Author Instructions – Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents

1. Overview

Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents is the leading review journal for pharmaceutical patent information, providing a monthly, peer-reviewed guide to the technological advances and developments in pharmaceutical patents. The journal also provides timely reviews in medicinal chemistry. The following document details the requirements for article submissions. Please refer to the Submission Checklist at the end of this document, and ensure that all criteria are met before submission. This will ensure the timely publication of your article.

1.1 Audience: The audience consists of scientists and managers in the healthcare and pharmaceutical industry, academic pharmaceutical scientists and related professionals. Reviews are intended to be concise updates on the field, both providing interest for the specialist reader as well as a clear introduction for those with less familiarity.

1.2 Peer-review: All articles are subject to double-blind, independent peer-review. When all comments have been submitted to the Editorial Office, they will be collated and forwarded to the author, along with any Editorial recommendations. Comments remain confidential and are shared only with the corresponding author or submitting party. For a detailed description of the journal's peer review process, authors are referred to the journal's website.

2. Manuscript content

Every article must contain:

1.1 Title: All article types should have a concise, informative title that contains no brand names (except in Technology Evaluations). Meeting Highlights titles should have the meeting name, date and location as the title.

1.2 Authors' names and addresses: Including address, academic qualifications and job titles of all authors, as well as telephone number, fax number and email address of the author for correspondence on a separate cover sheet as the peer reviewers will be blinded to the authors' identity. Please note that only the address of the first author of the article will appear on Medline/PubMed, not necessarily the corresponding author.

1.3 Abstract: The aim of the abstract is to draw in the interested reader, so the clearer and more insightful your abstract is the more interest the manuscript will attract. For full-length Review articles, the following structure is requested to make the most of your abstract:

Importance of the field Authors are required to provide a statement on the significance of the topic under discussion and reason for this review.

Areas covered in this review Authors are required to describe the research discussed and the literature search undertaken, including years covered.

What the reader will gain Authors are required to provide a statement on what learning will be undertaken by reading the paper, e.g., what knowledge gaps will be filled, what insight will be gained.

Take home message Authors are required to provide a statement on key message of the paper.

For other, briefer article types, such as Editorials and Perspectives, the above sections are not required, but the abstract must describe the nature and objective of the paper. References must not be included in the abstract. You will be required to remove them and renumber your references if they are included in the abstract.

2.4 Keywords: A brief list of keywords, in alphabetical order, is required to assist indexers in cross-referencing. The keywords will encompass the therapeutic area, mechanism(s) of action, key compounds and so on.

2.5 Body of the article: Depending on what type of article you are preparing, please refer to the relevant section from the list below, along with the appropriate row from the Guide Table:

GUIDE TABLE:

Article type	Length (not including tables, figures and references)	Number of figures (not including chemical structures)	Number of tables	Length of Expert Opinion section	Number of references
COMPANY PROFILE	1500 – 2000	3	3	200 – 500	< 30
EDITORIAL	1000 – 1500	2	2	200 – 500	< 20
PATENT EVALUATION	1500	5	5	200 – 500	100
PATENTING PERSPECTIVE	1500 – 2000	3	3	200 – 500	< 30
REVIEWS	4000 – 6000	5	5	500 – 1000	100

2.5.1. Company profile: These are articles that discuss one company, and what its patenting trends have been over the last few years. These papers are really interesting from an industry point of view.

2.5.2 Editorial: The author should discuss the various therapeutic strategies which have been and are being explored, providing the reader with an overview of the research field.

2.5.3. Patent evaluation:

Introduction: The scientific and/or commercial rationale behind the patent, giving some perspective on the information disclosed, placing it in context with previous research in the same area, and indicating the relative importance of the present application. It is essential that a critical stand is taken when writing.

Chemistry: Briefly comment on any novel or particularly adroit chemical syntheses; draw a scheme if necessary to illustrate our point. Name, and draw, the most interesting compound(s). You may prefer to use a generic structure to illustrate the range of compounds covered. Indicate how the compounds disclosed differ from other inventions patented by the same or competitor companies, i.e., in terms of novel chemistry or superior biological activity.

Biology and action: Comment on the extent and quality of the experimental models used, indicating their relevance to the therapeutic claims. Quote *in vitro* and *in vivo* data, the species used, route of administration, and so on, as appropriate.

Expert opinion: To conclude, give your opinion as to whether you think the compounds described are likely to become lead candidates for development, or if any of the techniques disclosed will be of potential therapeutic use. If not, indicate why you think the patent is nevertheless of interest. Comparative assessment is encouraged. When evaluating the patent, the author should place emphasis on the therapeutic significance of the novel invention. The evaluation should place the invention into the context of the 'state-of-the-art' in the relevant field, by comparing and contrasting the invention with those of other companies working in the same field, or with earlier inventions from the same company. The chemistry and biology covered in the patent should be examined. Evaluations must, above all, contain critical analyses of the invention, i.e., they should not just summarise the patent text. Comparative evaluations should highlight similarities and differences and identify the most interesting patents in the group.

2.5.4. Patenting perspective:

Introduction: Incorporating basic background information on the area under discussion, and outlining the rationale and purpose of the article.

Body of article: This section affords authors the opportunity to give their opinion, comment and talk about a speculative hypothesis, any controversial prospects or work carried out by their own research group (although authors are reminded that this is not a primary research report, but an opinion piece). The authors are encouraged to comment on future directions, i.e., in what direction is the field heading? What will be the next big trends or discoveries? In addition, there is the opportunity to discuss the developments that are likely to be important in the future and the avenues of research likely to become exciting as further studies yield more detailed results.

Expert opinion: Although the article as a whole is the author's 'expert opinion', this section allows the author to go beyond the conclusion and provide a statement to bring the whole article together. It should ideally contain:

- The author's opinion with regard to the current state of the topic under discussion.
- The author's opinion about where the field is going (or should go) in the next 5 – 10 years.
- How, in the authors' opinion, this will be achieved.

This section should not be a summary of the paper, but rather provide the reader with food for thought. Please note that 'Perspectives' are wholly opinion pieces, and as such, referees are asked to keep this in mind when peer-reviewing the manuscript.

2.5.5. Review article:

Introduction: Incorporating basic background information on the area under review.

Body: Body of the review paper covering the subject under review

Expert opinion: Should compare and contrast the patented approaches/drugs reviewed in the article with the range of alternative patented approaches/drugs.

The above table includes specific requirements of each article type published by *Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents*. Please refer to the relevant row of this paper while preparing your article.

2.6 Conclusion: The conclusion for all articles should contain an analysis/summary of the data presented in the article. Please note that this section is meant to be distinct from, and appear before the 'Expert opinion' section.

2.7 Expert opinion: To distinguish the articles published in the *Expert Opinion* series, authors must provide an additional section entitled 'Expert Opinion'. This section affords authors the opportunity to go beyond the conclusion and provide their interpretation of the data presented in the article. In addition, there is the opportunity to discuss the developments that are likely to be important in the future and the avenues of research likely to become exciting as further studies yield more detailed results. In general, the section is meant to contain:

- What are the key findings and weaknesses in the research done in this field so far?
- What are the most innovative and promising compounds?
- What is the short-term clinical outlook for these compounds?
- What potential does this research hold? What is the ultimate goal in this field?
- What research or knowledge is needed to achieve this goal and what is the biggest challenge in this goal being achieved?
- Where do you see the field going in the coming years? What is going to happen?
- Is there any particular area of the research you are finding of interest at present?

Please note that 'opinions' are encouraged in the Expert opinion section, and as such, referees are asked to keep this in mind when peer-reviewing the manuscript.

Please refer to section 2.5 for article-specific advice on how to frame the Expert opinion.

2.8 Article highlights box: Please provide, in the form of a bulleted list, a key statement from each of the subsections of the article, such that it acts as a guide for the reader to the paper.

2.9 Annotated bibliography: Important references should be highlighted with a one/two star system and brief annotations should be given (see 'Section 4' of these guidelines for examples and for a more detailed description of our referencing style).

3. House style

3.1 File formatting: Keep all formatting to a minimum. Do not assign 'styles' to headings, extracts or paragraphs. Make sure that the 'normal' style is used throughout the text. Turn off the automatic hyphenation feature.

3.2 Spacing and headings: Please use double line spacing throughout the manuscript. Headings, sub-headings and title paragraphs should be used to divide the text. Please use numbers (Arabic numerals) to indicate a hierarchy of headings/sub-headings (i.e., 1., 1.1, 2., 2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and so on).

3.3 Abbreviations and units: Abbreviations should be defined on their first appearance both in the abstract and in the text; commonly used abbreviations need not be defined. Authors are encouraged to submit a list of abbreviations used to the Editorial Office alongside the manuscript. Use SI units or quote SI equivalents where possible. To indicate atom positions in a molecule, use the convention C-1, C-2 and so on.

3.4 Spelling: Manuscripts may be submitted in either US or UK English and will published using the version of English used in the manuscript submitted to the Editor.

3.5 Companies and drug brand names: Companies are treated as single entities requiring a verb in the third person singular (e.g., GSK is developing an AII antagonist). Drug brand names should not appear in paper titles. In the body of the review, the generic name should be used in preference to brand names. Drug brand names are to be used only if

absolutely necessary. In such a case, when referring to a lead compound (or compounds claimed in patents) for the first time, please ensure that the ® or TM symbols are used as required, and that the name of the relevant company is also stated. Generic names always take a lower case first letter unless they are beginning a new sentence.

4. References

Ensure that all key work relevant to the topic under discussion is cited in the text and listed in the bibliography. Reference to unpublished data should be kept to a minimum and authors must obtain a signed letter of permission from cited persons to use unpublished results or personal communications in the manuscript.

4.1 Numbering: References MUST be numbered consecutively, using Arabic numerals in square brackets, in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text. The reference list should appear in the *same sequence* as the numbers in the text.

4.2 Annotations: Papers or patents of particular interest should be identified using one or two asterisk symbols (• = of interest, •• = of considerable interest), and annotated with a brief sentence explaining why the reference is considered to be of interest.

4.3 Bibliography: References can be formatted using EndNote or Reference Manager according to the style of *Current Medical*

Research and Opinion: References use plain, unformatted text, as in the following examples:

Journals: 1. Weissman P, Goldstein BJ, Rosenstock J, et al. Effects of rosiglitazone added to submaximal doses of metformin compared with dose escalation of metformin in type 2 diabetes: the EMPIRE Study. Curr Med Res Opin 2004;21:2029-35

Books: 2. Gottman J. Time Series Analysis. Cambridge: CUP, 1981

Working party reports and similar: 3. Clinical Disputes Forum Working Party. Pre-action protocol for the resolution of clinical disputes. London: Clinical Disputes Forum, 1998

Pre-publication articles assigned DOI numbers: 4. de Lau LM, Koudstaal PJ, Hofman A, Breteler MM. Subjective complaints precede Parkinson disease: the Rotterdam study. Arch Neurol 2006: published online 9 January 2006, doi:10.1001/archneur.63.3.noc50312

Internet articles and website information: 5. Suicidality in adults being treated with antidepressant medications. FDA Public Health Advisory. Washington, DC: FDA/Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, 2005. Available at: www.fda.gov/cder/drug/advisory/SSRI200507.htm [Last accessed 3 January 2006]

Patents: 6. Genzyme Corp. JAK/STAT pathway inhibitors and the use thereof for the treatment of osteoarthritis. EP1875900 (2008)

Use the following formats for patent numbers issued by the World, US and European patent offices, respectively: WO0113324; US6803189; EP1549318

Note, for citations with four or fewer authors/assignees, cite all names; for citations with more than four authors, cite three author names plus et al. Full reference details must be provided in the bibliography (for example, for journal citations, author surnames and initials, article title, journal name, year, volume, page range). Failure to do so may lead to a delay in publication or a return of the paper by the Editor to the author.

5. Tables

Number tables consecutively in the order of their first citation in the text. Place explanatory matter in the footnotes, not in the header. Define in the footnotes all abbreviations that are used in the table. Be sure each table is cited in the text. If you are using data from another published or unpublished source, please obtain permission and acknowledge the source(s).

6. Illustrations

Do include illustrations (figures/diagrams/structures) as appropriate. Please ensure that the following recommendations are adhered to as closely as possible:

- Provide electronic copies if possible; otherwise, please ensure that camera-ready copy is of the highest resolution available.
- Please submit figures as eps, illustrator, jpeg, ISISdraw or ChemDraw format.
- Figures should use CMYK rather than RGB colour scheme.
- Small figures should be 300 dpi and large figures should be 72 dpi.
- Figures and structures should be in separate files to the text. It is unnecessary to incorporate the figures into the body of the manuscript. If there are several figures, please submit these

individually, rather than as one file (preferably the original source files). We cannot improve resolution beyond that of the file submitted.

- If these formats are not possible, figures can be submitted in PowerPoint or Word as a last resort.
- Figures should be numbered consecutively according to the order in which they have been first cited in the text. Define in the legend all abbreviations that are used in the figure.
- If a figure has been previously published, acknowledge the original source and please submit written permission from the copyright holder to reproduce the material.

6.1 Chemical structures

Please submit structures drawn in ISISDraw or Chemdraw and ensure that you submit these in their original, editable format. Also, use the following conventions:

- Always indicate stereochemistry where necessary – use the wedge and hash bond convention for chiral centres and mark *cis/trans* bonds as such.
- Draw small peptides (up to five amino acids) in full; use amino acid abbreviations (Gly, Val, Leu and so on) for larger peptides.
- Refer to each structure with a number in the text and submit a separate file (i.e., not pasted throughout the text) containing these numbered structures in the original chemical drawing package that you used.
- Where structures do not appear as part of a figure, number each structure (using Arabic numerals only) and cite the compound number in the body of the article. Note that structures within figures can also be cited in this way.

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For a detailed description of all the journal's editorial policies, including plagiarism, authorship, patient privacy, and redundant publication, authors are referred to the editorial policy document on the journal's website.

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All material should be prepared as detailed below. Please refer to the Submission Checklist at the end of this document and ensure that all criteria are met before submission. This will ensure timely publication of your article. Submissions should conform to the latest version of the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals, prepared by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE: http://www.icmje.org/). Although it is recommended that authors read the entire Uniform Requirements document, in

particular, authors and contributors are referred to the following sections/paragraphs of this document:

II A.1 and II A.2. – Notes defining and distinguishing authorship and contributorship.

II .D.1. – Peer review

II. E.1. – Patients and study participants

II.F – Protection of human subjects in research

IV.A.3 – Conflict of interest notification

Please submit manuscripts in Microsoft Word (double spaced, Times New Roman, 12 pt) using the Manuscript Central online submission system (http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/eotp). As the peer reviewers will be blinded to the identity of the authors, contributors MUST provide a copy of the manuscript containing no author names or affiliations. These details should be provided on a separate cover sheet. Pages must be numbered. Authors sending incomplete submissions may be asked to rectify and resubmit the paper in case of any omissions or serious failures to follow the journal style.

Contributors are required, wherever possible and appropriate, to obtain content from any patient, client or participant in any research or clinical experiment or study who is mentioned in the Article for the inclusion of material pertaining to themselves. Such an individual should not be identifiable via the Article. Where applicable, contributors are required to follow the procedures in force in their countries which govern the ethics of work done with human or animal subjects. The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) represents a minimal requirement. In particular:

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- Please ensure that manuscripts are submitted on or before the deadline issued by the Editors.
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- The final version is then typeset and edited. Page proofs are sent to the author for final approval before the journal is printed.

Note: If a manuscript requires company authorisation before submission, please remember to take this into account when working towards these deadlines.

Annexure C

Author Instructions – Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry

1. Manuscript preparation

1.1. General requirements: The corresponding author's full mailing address, including mail codes, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address should be included. Authors are asked to provide four keywords, which will be used for indexing purposes. The manuscript should be compiled in the following order: Graphical Abstract, Title, Authors, Affiliations, Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Experimental, References and Notes, Tables, Legends, Figures, and Schemes.

1.2. Graphical abstracts: Authors must supply a graphical abstract at the time the paper is first submitted. The abstract should summarise the contents of the paper in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership and for compilation of databases. Carefully drawn chemical structures that serve to illustrate the theme of the paper are desired. Authors may also provide appropriate text, not exceeding 30 words. The content of the graphical abstract will be typeset and should be kept within an area of 5 cm by 17 cm. Authors must supply the graphic separately as an electronic file. For examples of graphical abstracts, please consult a recent issue of the journal or visit the journal home page on ScienceDirect at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/09680896 and click 'Sample Issue Online'.

1.3. Title: The title should be brief, specific, and rich in informative words; it should not contain any literature references or compound numbers.

1.4. Authors and affiliations: Where possible, supply given names, middle initials, and family names for complete identification. Use superscript lowercase letters to indicate different addresses, which should be as detailed as possible and must include the country name. The corresponding author should be indicated with an asterisk, and contact details (fax,

e-mail) should be placed in a footnote. Information relating to other authors (e.g., present addresses) should be placed in footnotes indicated by the appropriate symbols (see below).

1.5. Abstracts: Authors must include a short abstract of approximately four to six lines that states briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusion(s). References and compound numbers should not be mentioned in the abstract unless full details are given.

1.6. Text should be subdivided in the simplest possible way consistent with clarity. Headings and subheadings should reflect the relative importance of the sections, and all headings should be numbered. In the introductory section of the manuscript, the author should strive to define the significance of the work and the justification for its publication. Any background discussion should be brief and restricted to pertinent material. Ensure that all tables, figures, and schemes are cited in the text in numerical order. The preferred position for chemical structures should be indicated. Trade names should have an initial capital letter. All measurements and data should be given in SI units where possible, or in other internationally accepted units. Abbreviations should be used consistently throughout the text, and all non-standard abbreviations should be defined on first usage. Authors are requested to draw attention to hazardous materials or procedures by adding the word CAUTION followed by a brief descriptive phrase and literature references if appropriate.

1.7. Reviews: When submitting a review article, authors should include biographical information for each author as well as a black-and-white photograph. Each biography should be one paragraph (approximately 150-200 words) and should include date and place of birth, universities attended, degrees obtained, principal professional posts held, present title, a line or two about the major research interests, and anything else professionally relevant that is of special interest.

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1.11. References and notes: In the text, references should be indicated by superscript Arabic numerals which run consecutively through the paper and appear after any punctuation. Please ensure that all references are cited in the text and vice versa. The reference list should preferably contain only literature references, although other information (e.g., experimental details) can be placed in this section. Preferably, each reference should contain only one literature citation. Authors are expected to check the original source reference for accuracy. Journal titles should be abbreviated according to American Chemical Society guidelines (The ACS Style Guide; Dodd, J. S., Ed.: American Chemical Society: Washington DC, 1997). A list of currently accepted journal abbreviations may be found the journal home page at www.elsevier.com/locate/bmc.

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1. Barton, D. H. R.; Yadav-Bhatnagar, N.; Finet, J.-P.; Khamsi, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1987,** *28,* 3111.

Books:

2. Doe, J. S.; Smith, J. In *Medicinal Chemistry*; Roe, P., Ed.; Pergamon Press: Oxford, 1990; Vol. 1, pp 301-383.

Patent/Chem. abstract:

3. Lyle, F. R. U.S. Patent 6,973,257, 1995; *Chem. Abstr.* **1995,** *123,* 2870.

Meeting abstract:

4. Prasad, A.; Jackson, P. *Abstracts of Papers,* Part 2, 212th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Orlando, FL, Aug 25-29, 1996; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1996; PMSE 189.

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A.1.13. Tables: All tables should be cited in the text, and numbered in order of appearance with Arabic numerals. All table columns should have a brief explanatory heading and, where appropriate, units of measurement. Vertical lines should not be used. Footnotes to tables should be typed below the table and should be referred to by superscript letters. Each table should have a descriptive heading, which, together with the individual column headings, should make the table, as nearly as possible, selfexplanatory. In setting up tabulations, authors are requested to keep in mind the column widths (8.4 cm and 17.7 cm), and to make the table conform to the limitations of these dimensions.

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2.1. Nomenclature: It is the responsibility of the authors to provide correct nomenclature. Chemical names for drugs are preferred. If these are not practical, generic names, names approved by the U.S. Adopted Names Council, or those approved by the World Health Organization may be used. If a generic name is used, its chemical name or structure should be provided at the point of first citation. Authors will find the following as useful reference books for recommended nomenclature.

IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry; Rigaudy, J.; Klesney, S. P., Eds; Pergamon: Oxford, 1979. *Enzyme Nomenclature;* Webb, E. C., Ed.; Academic Press; Orlando, 1992. *Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents;* The Biochemistry Society; London, 1978. *The ACS Style Guide;* Dodd, J. S., Ed.; American Chemical Society: Washington, DC, 1997.

2.2. X-ray crystallographic data: Prior to submission of the manuscript, the author should deposit crystallographic data for organic and metal organic structures with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre. The data, without structure factors, should be sent

by e-mail to deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, as an ASCII file, preferably in CIF format. Hard copy data should be sent to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ. A checklist of data items for deposition can be obtained from the CCDC Home Page on the World Wide Web (http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk) or by e-mail to: fileserv@ccdc.cam.ac.uk, with the one-line message, send me checklist. The data will be acknowledged, within three working days, with one CCDC deposition number per structure deposited. These numbers should be included with the following standard text in the manuscript: Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for the structures in this paper have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication nos. CCDC.....Copies of the data can be obtained, free of charge, on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK, (fax: +44-(0)1223-336033 or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk). Deposited data may be accessed by the journal and checked as part of the refereeing process. If data are revised prior to publication, a replacement file should be sent to CCDC. Characterization of new compounds: All new compounds should be fully characterized with relevant spectroscopic data. Microanalyses should be included whenever possible.

Under appropriate circumstances, high-resolution mass spectra may serve in lieu of microanalysis, if accompanied by suitable NMR criteria for sample homogeneity. CHARACTERIZATION OF ALL NEW COMPOUNDS HAS TO BE SPECIFIED (GIVEN) IN A COMPOUND CHARACTERIZATION CHECKLIST.

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2.4. Biological data: Biological test methods must be referenced or described in sufficient detail to permit the experiments to be repeated by others. Standard compounds and established drugs/agents should be tested in the same system for comparison.

Statistical limits (statistical significance) for the biological data are usually required. If statistical limits cannot be provided, the number of determinations and an indication of the variability and reliability of the results should be given. References to statistical methods of calculation should be included. Doses and concentrations should be expressed in molar quantities when comparisons of potencies are made with compounds having substantial

differences in molecular weights. For inactive agents, the highest concentration or dose level tested should be indicated. Detailed descriptions of biological methods should be placed in the Experimental section.

2.5. Structural data: Atomic coordinates for structures of biological macromolecules determined by X-ray, NMR, or other methods should be deposited with the RCSB Protein Data Bank (PDB). It is the responsibility of the author to obtain a file name for the macromolecule; the file name must be referenced in the manuscript. Deposition (deposit.pdb.org) and release information are available at http://deposit.pdb.org/depoinfo/depofaq.html. Manuscripts will be sent out for review only after receiving a written statement from the author that the coordinates will be deposited. If a manuscript is accepted for publication and the PDB file name has not yet been obtained, it must be added in the proof prior to publication. Upon written request by the author the PDB will refer requests for coordinates to the originating author, but one year after publication, they will be made generally available upon request. Please address all inquiries about depositing to the PDB.

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Example: GenBank accession nos. **AI631510** , **AI631511** , **AI632198** , and **BF223228**), a B-cell tumour from a chronic lymphatic leukaemia (GenBank accession no. **BE675048**), and a T-cell lymphoma (GenBank accession no. **AA361117**). Authors are encouraged to check accession numbers used very carefully. An error in a letter or number can result in a dead link. In the final version of the *printed article*, the accession number text will not appear bold or underlined. In the final version of the *electronic* copy, the accession number text will be linked to the appropriate source in the NCBI databases, enabling readers to go directly to that source from the article.

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Annexure D

Author Instructions – European Journal of Medicinal Chemistry

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Example 2: "GenBank accession nos. AI631510, AI631511, AI632198, and BF223228, a B-cel tumour from a chronic lymphatic leukaemia (GenBank accession no. BE675048), and a T-cell lymphoma (GenBank accession no. AA361117)".

In the final version of the electronic copy, the accession number text will be linked to the appropriate source in the NCBI databases enabling readers to go directly to that source from the article.

9.9. Math formulae: Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

9.10. Footnotes: Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the

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Table footnotes: Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter.

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- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
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Example: "..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result...."

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they appear in the text.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, J. Sci. Commun. 163 (2000) 51-59.

Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, The Elements of Style, third ed., Macmillan, New York, 1979.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), Introduction to the Electronic Age, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 1999, pp. 281-304.

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- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web)
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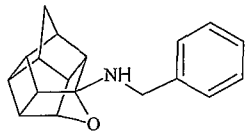
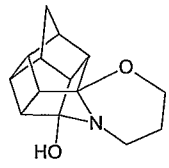
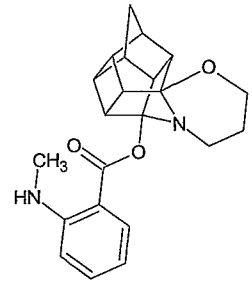
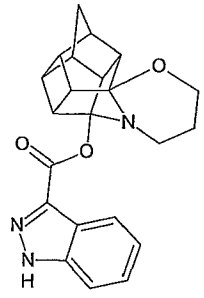
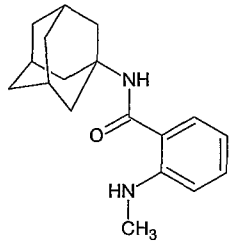
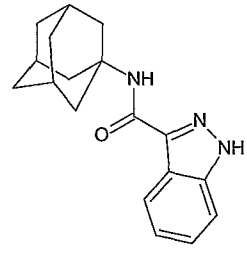
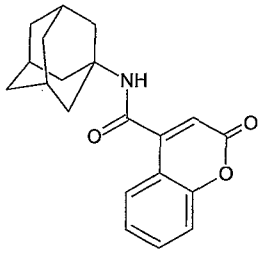
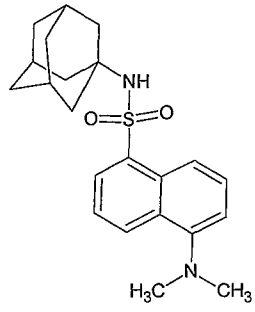
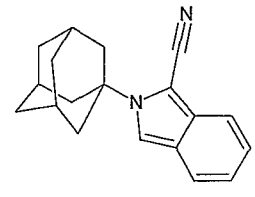
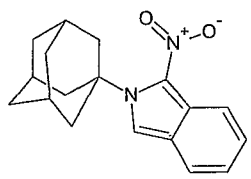
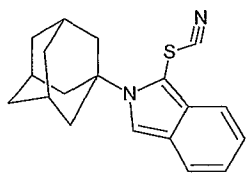
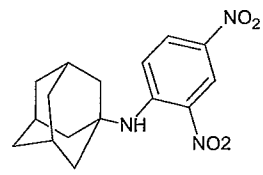
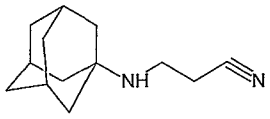
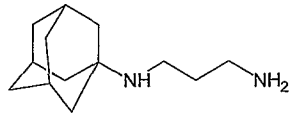
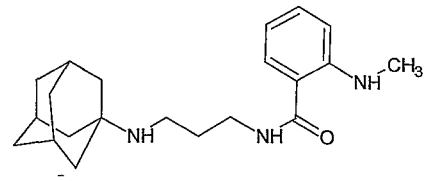
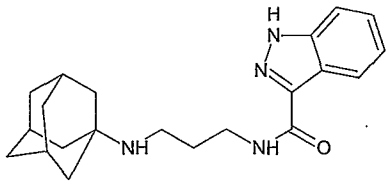
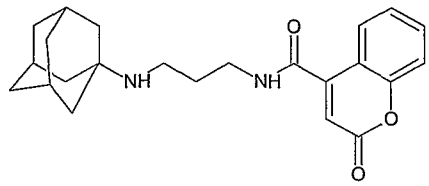
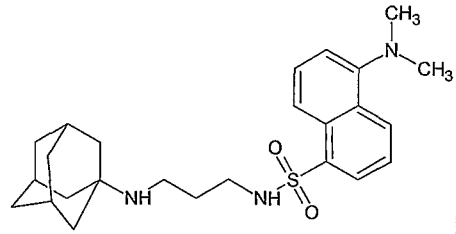
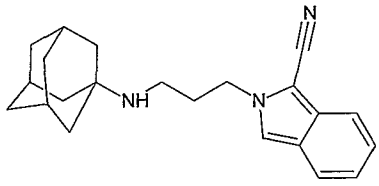
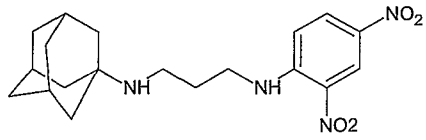
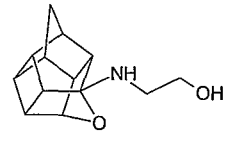
Annexure E

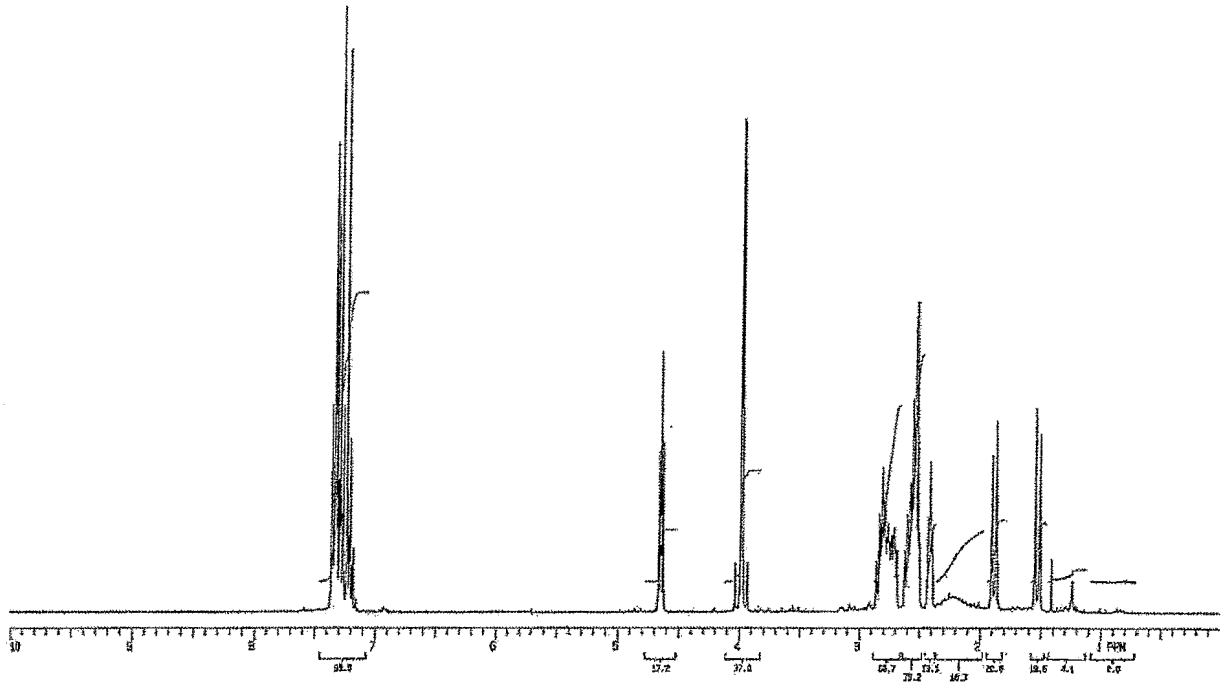
NMR Spectral Data

Table 1: Compounds synthesised and evaluated with their respective spectrum numbers

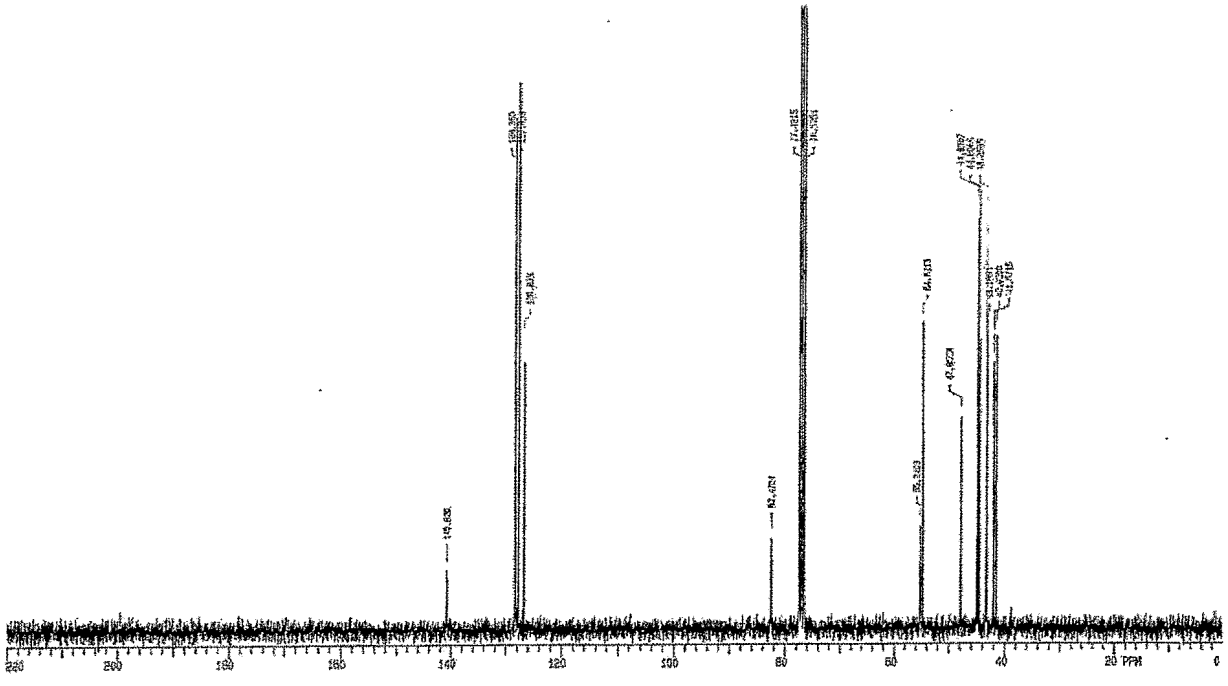
Compound	Compound	Compound
		
8-Benzylamino-8,11-oxapentacyclo-undecane	**3-Hydroxy-4-aza-8-oxoheptacyclo-tetradecane**	**3-{4-Aza-8-oxo-heptacyclotetrade-cyl}-2-(methyl-amino)benzoate**
Spectrum 1 (^1H) and 2 (^{13}C)	*Spectrum 3 (^1H) and 4 (^{13}C)*	*Spectrum 5 (^1H) and 6 (^{13}C)*
		
3-{4-Aza-8-oxo-heptacyclotetrade-cyl}-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxylate	***N*-Adamantan-1-yl-2(methylami-no)benzamide**	***N*-Adamantan-1-*yl*-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamide**
Spectrum 7 (^1H) and 8 (^{13}C)	*Spectrum 9 (^1H) and10 (^{13}C)*	*Spectrum 11 (^1H) and 12a-c (^{13}C)*
		
***N*-(1-Adamantyl)-2-oxo-chromene-3-carboxamide**	***N*-Adamantan-1-yl-5-dimethyl-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonic acid**	***N*-(1-Cyano-2*H*-isoindol-2*yl*)adaman-tan-1-amine**
Spectrum 13 (^1H) and 14 (^{13}C)	*Spectrum 15 (^1H) and 16 (^{13}C)*	*Spectrum 17 (^1H) and 18 (^{13}C)*

 ***N*-(1-Nitro-2*H*-isoindol-2*yl*)adamantan-1-amine** ***Spectrum 19 (^1H) and 20 (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-(1-Thiocyano-2*H*-isoindol-2*yl*)-adamantan-1-amine** ***Spectrum 21 (^1H) and 22 (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)adamantan-1-amine** ***Spectrum 23 (^1H) and 24 (^{13}C)***
 **3-(1-Adamantylamino)propionitrile** ***Spectrum 25 (^1H) and 26a, 26b (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-(1-Adamantyl)-1,3-propanediamine** ***Spectrum 27 (^1H) and 28a, 28b (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-[3-(1-Adamantylamino)propyl]-2-methylaminobenzamide** ***Spectrum 29 (^1H) and 30 (^{13}C)***
 ***N*-[3-(1-Adamantylamino)propyl]-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamide** ***Spectrum 31 (^1H) and 32 (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-(1-Adamantyl)-2-oxo-chromene-3-carboxamide** ***Spectrum 33 (^1H) and 34 (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-[3-(1-Adamantylamino)propyl]-5-dimethylaminonaphthalene-1-sulfonamide** ***Spectrum 35 (^1H) and 36a, 36b (^{13}C)***
 **2-[3-(1-Adamantylamino)propyl]-isoindole-1-carbonitrile** ***Spectrum 37a-c (^1H) and 38 (^{13}C)***	 ***N*-[(3S,5S,7S)-Adamantan-1-yl]-*N'*-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)propane-1,3-diamiane** ***Spectrum 39 (^1H)***	 **8-(2-Aminoethanol)-8,11-oxapentacyclo[5.4.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,10}.0^{5,9}]undecane** ***Spectrum 40 (^1H) and 41 (^{13}C)***

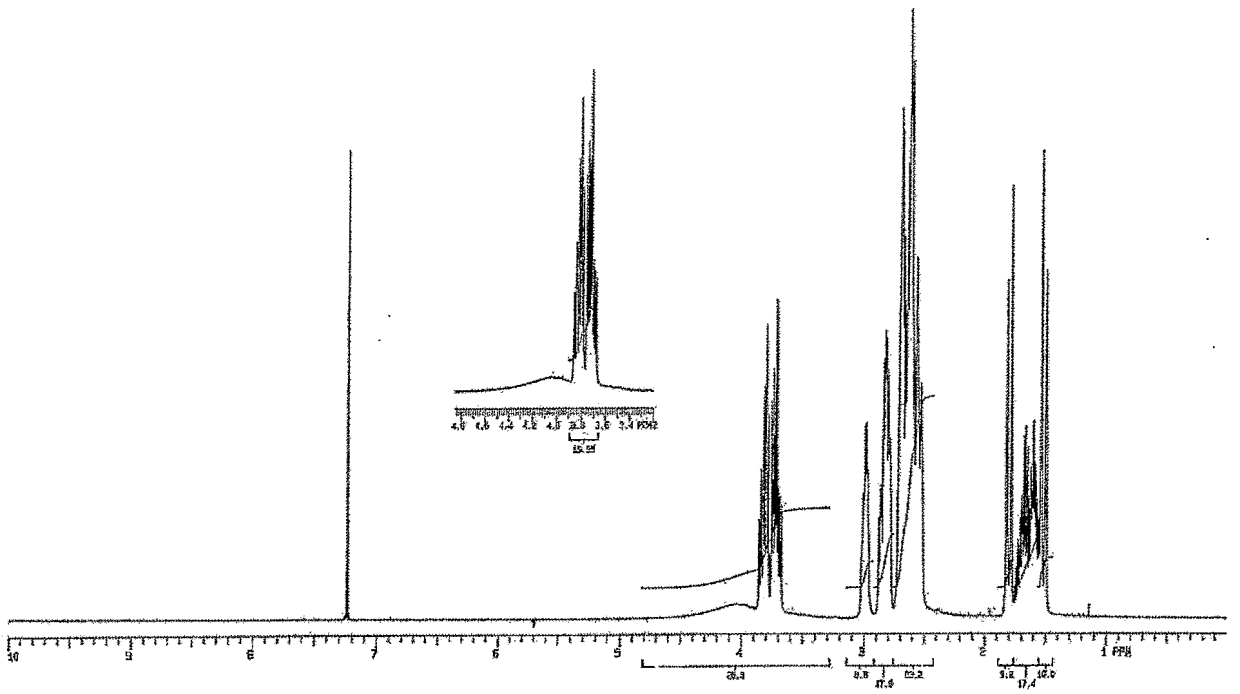
Spectrum 1:



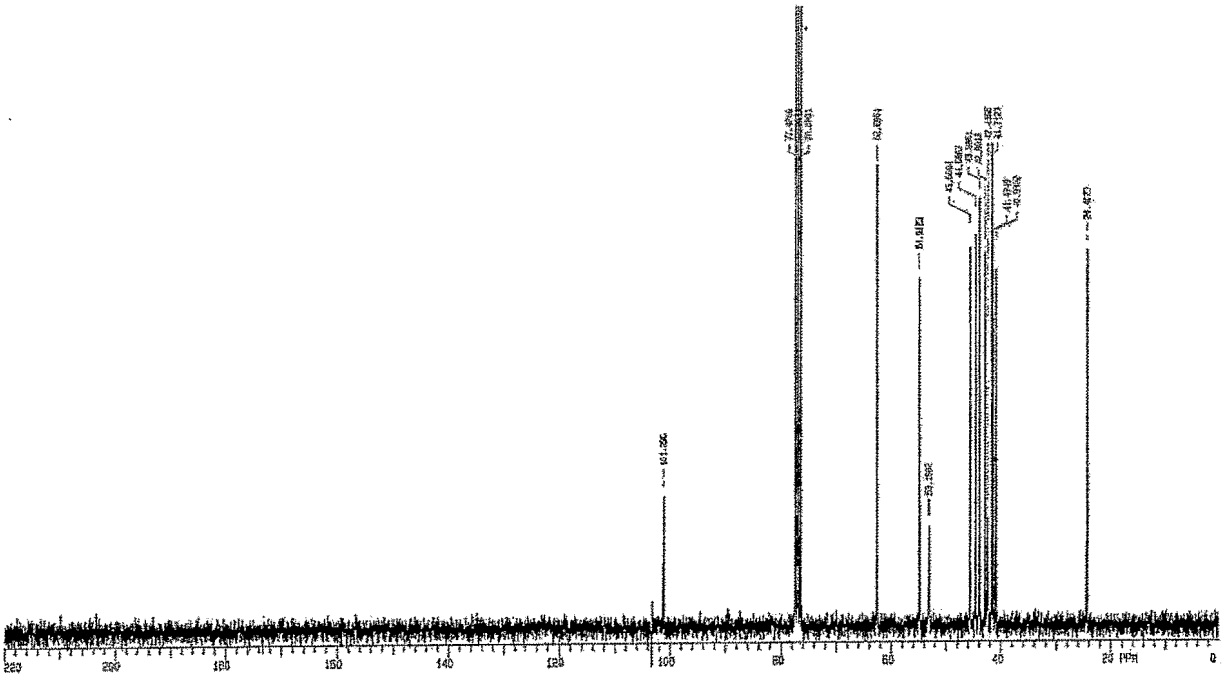
Spectrum 2:



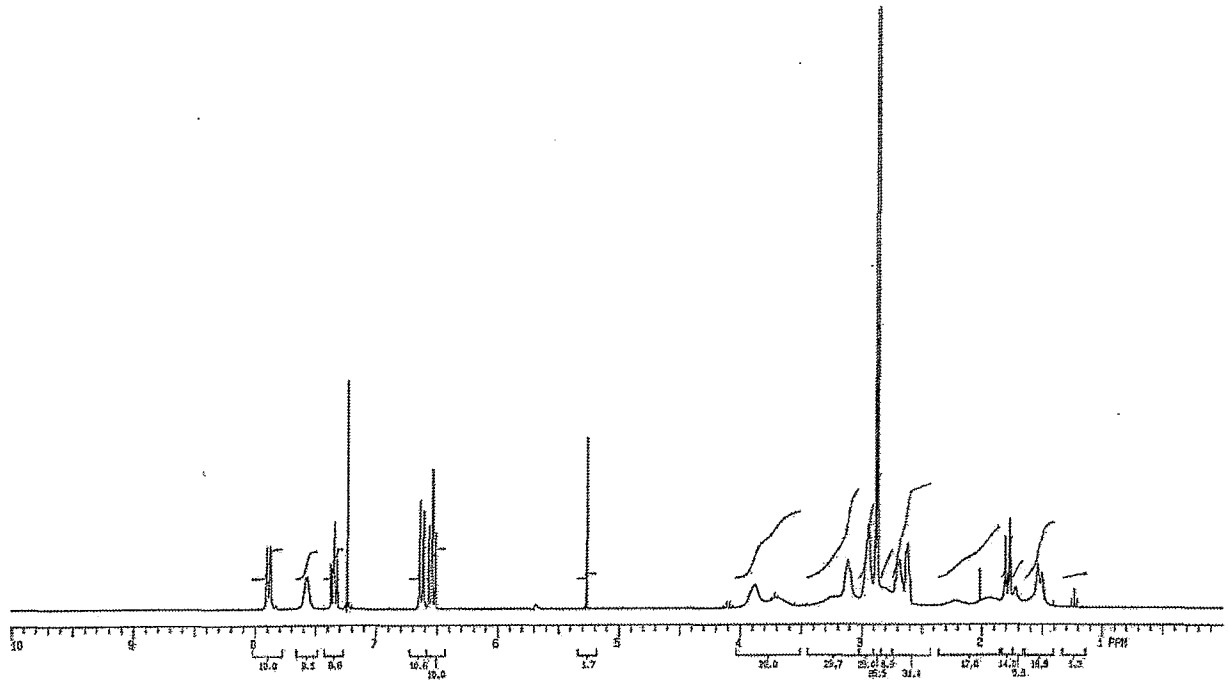
Spectrum 3:



Spectrum 4:



Spectrum 5:



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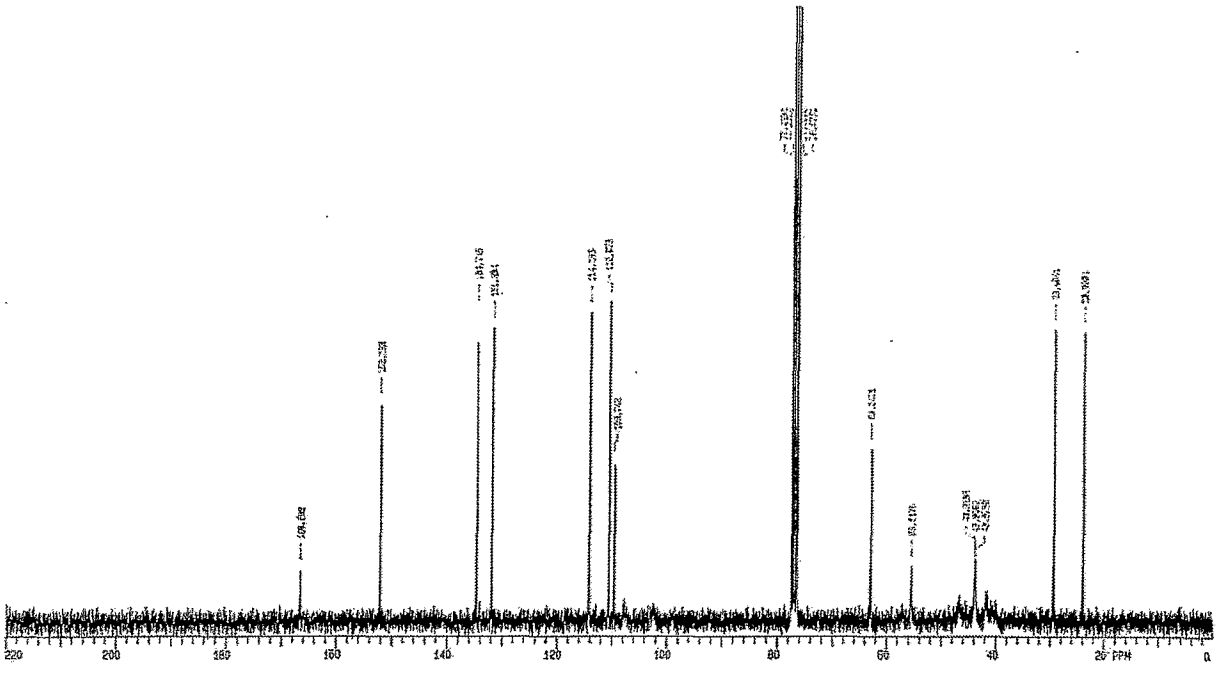
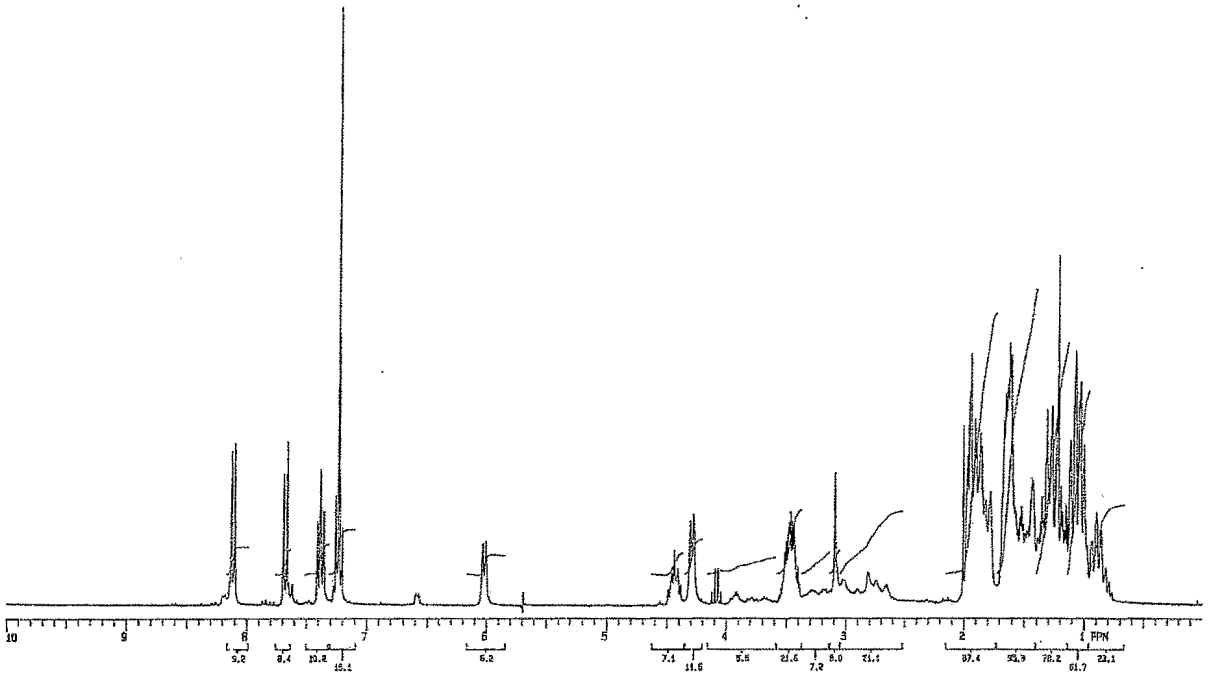
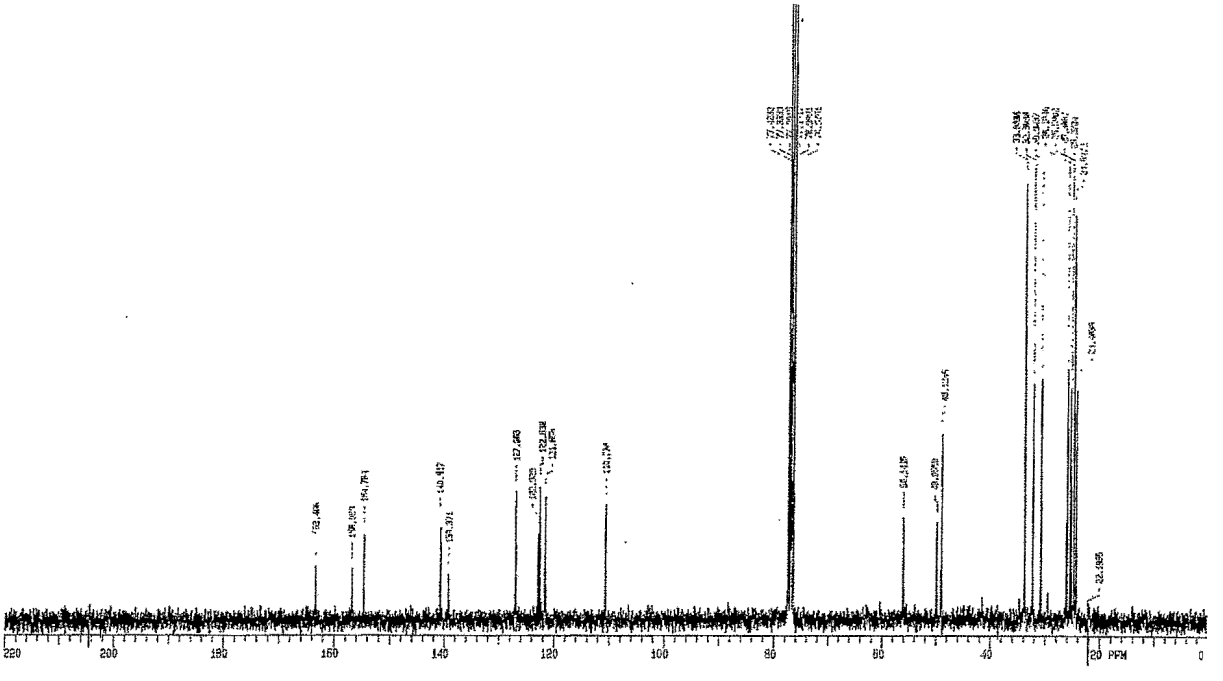


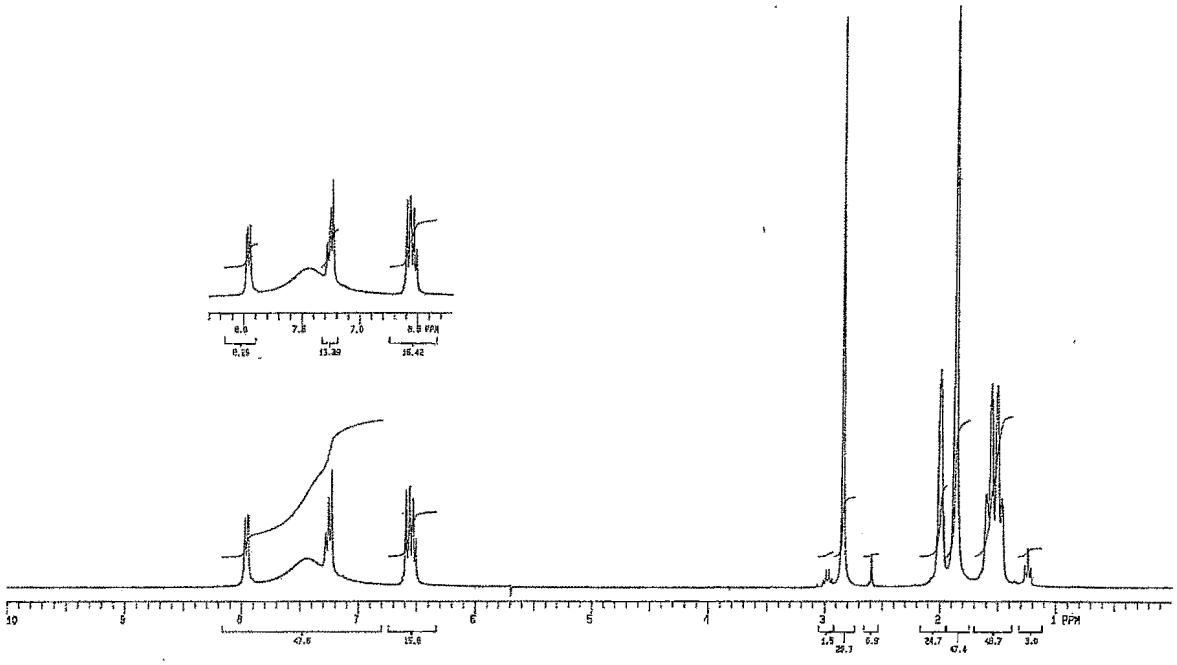
Spectrum 7:



Spectrum 8:



Spectrum 9:



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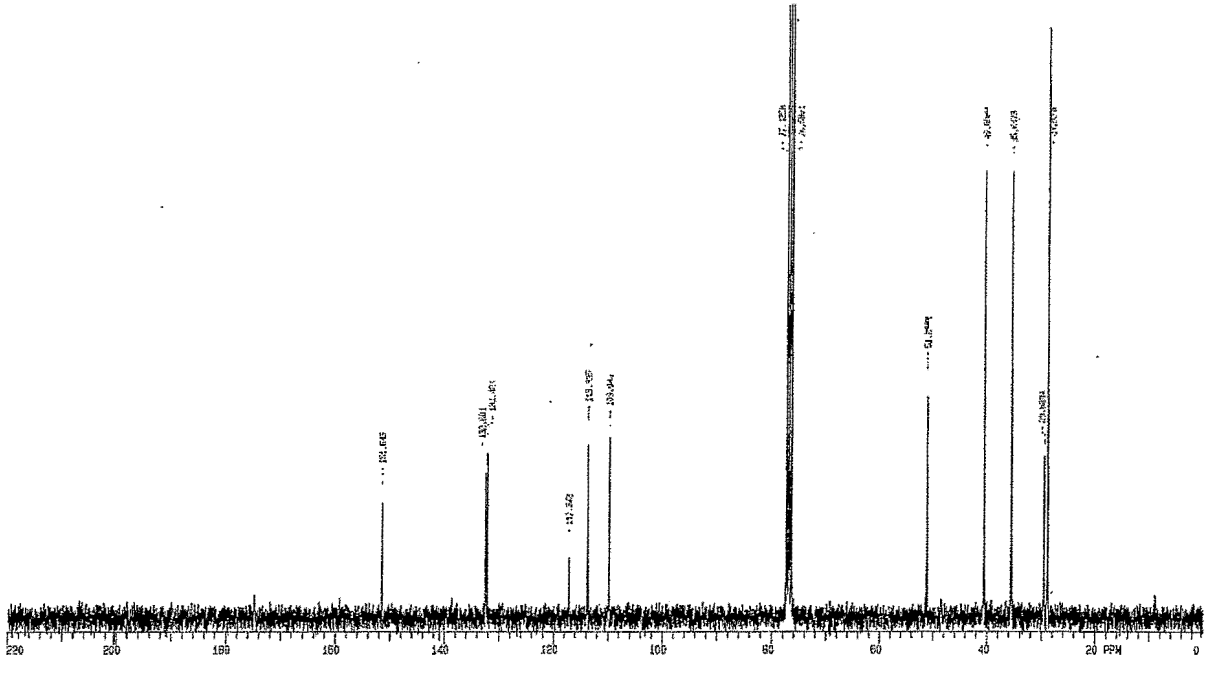
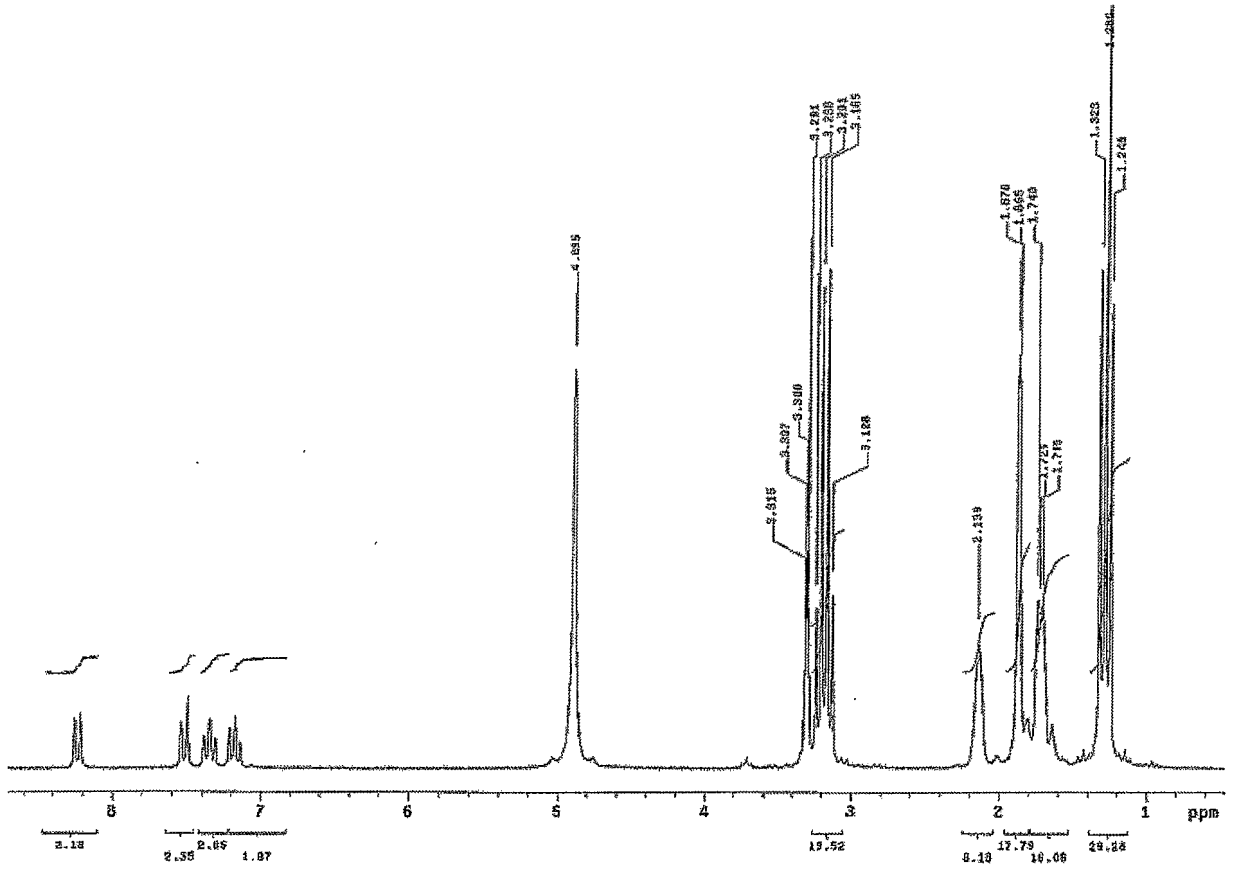
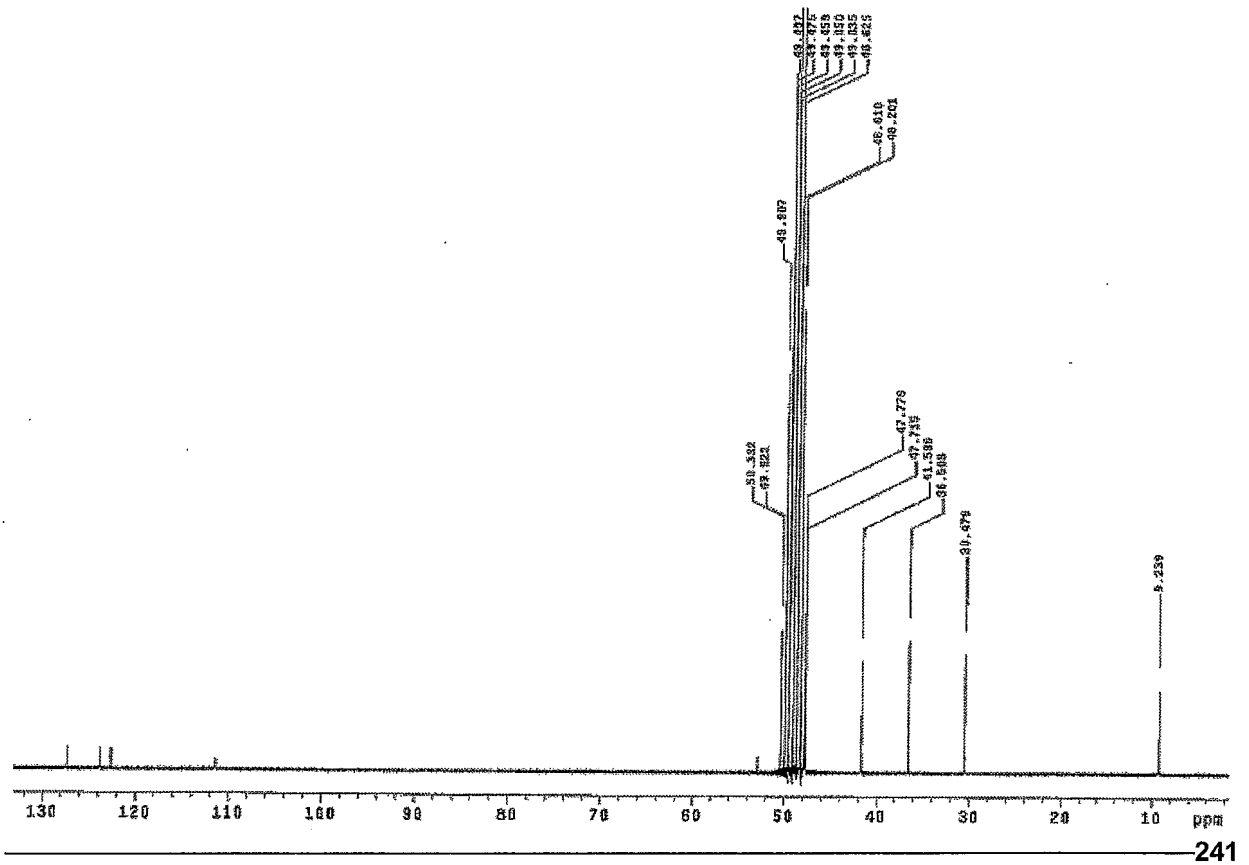


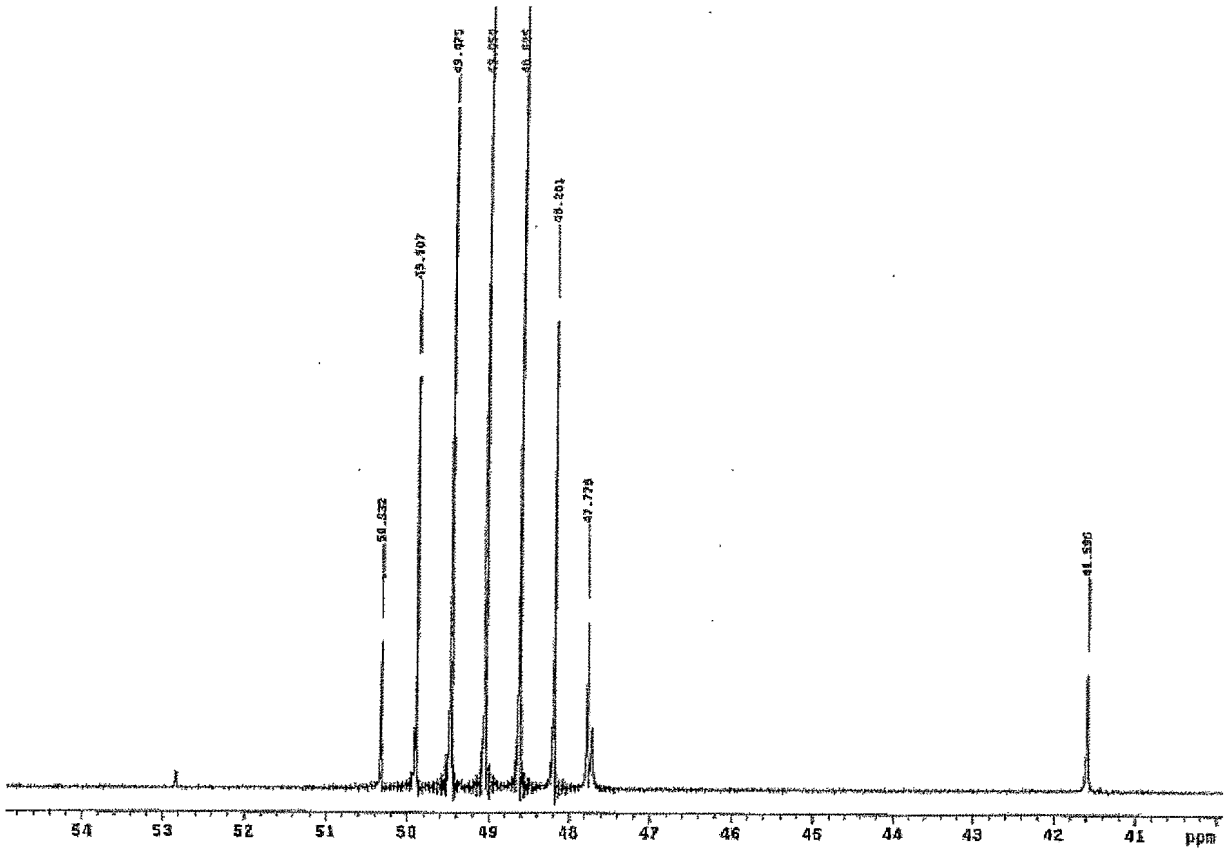
Spectrum 11:



Spectrum 12a:



Spectrum 12b:



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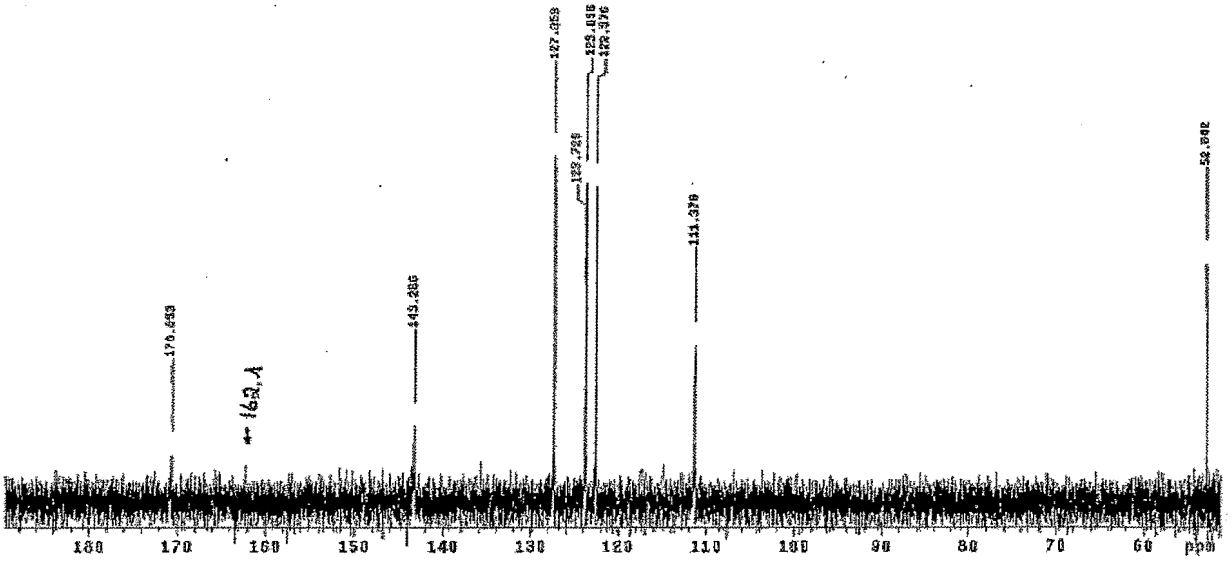

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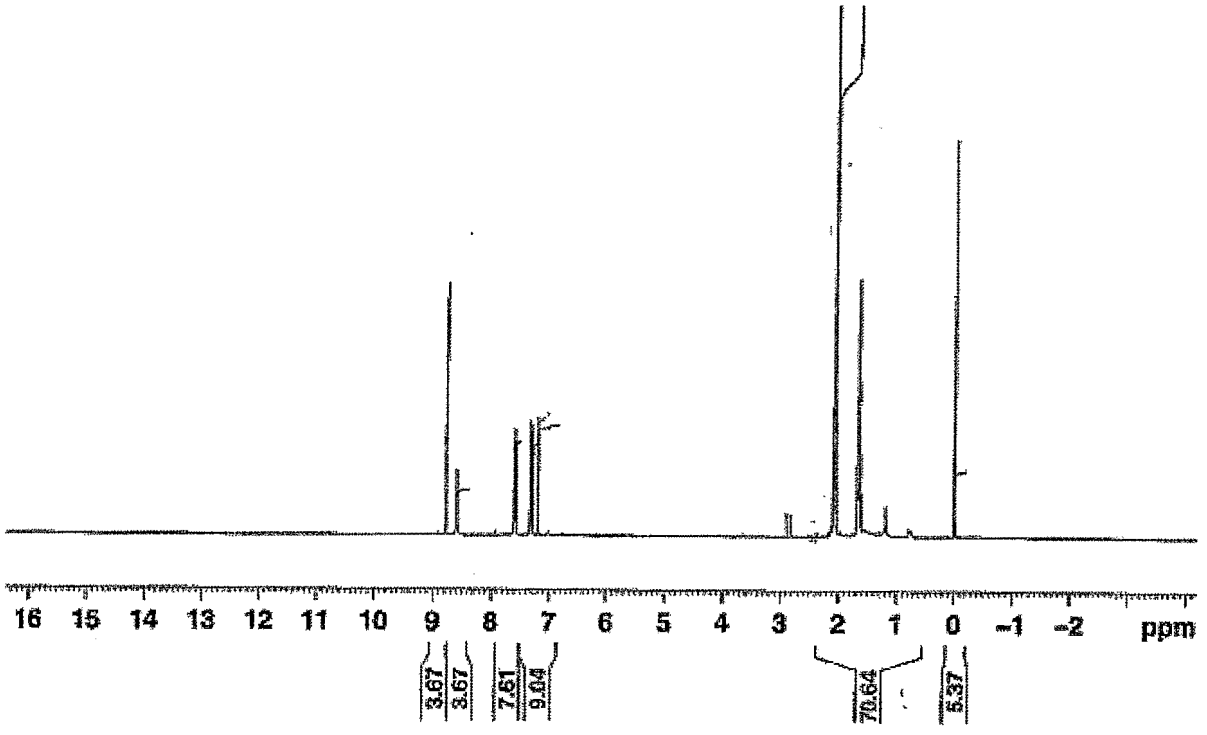

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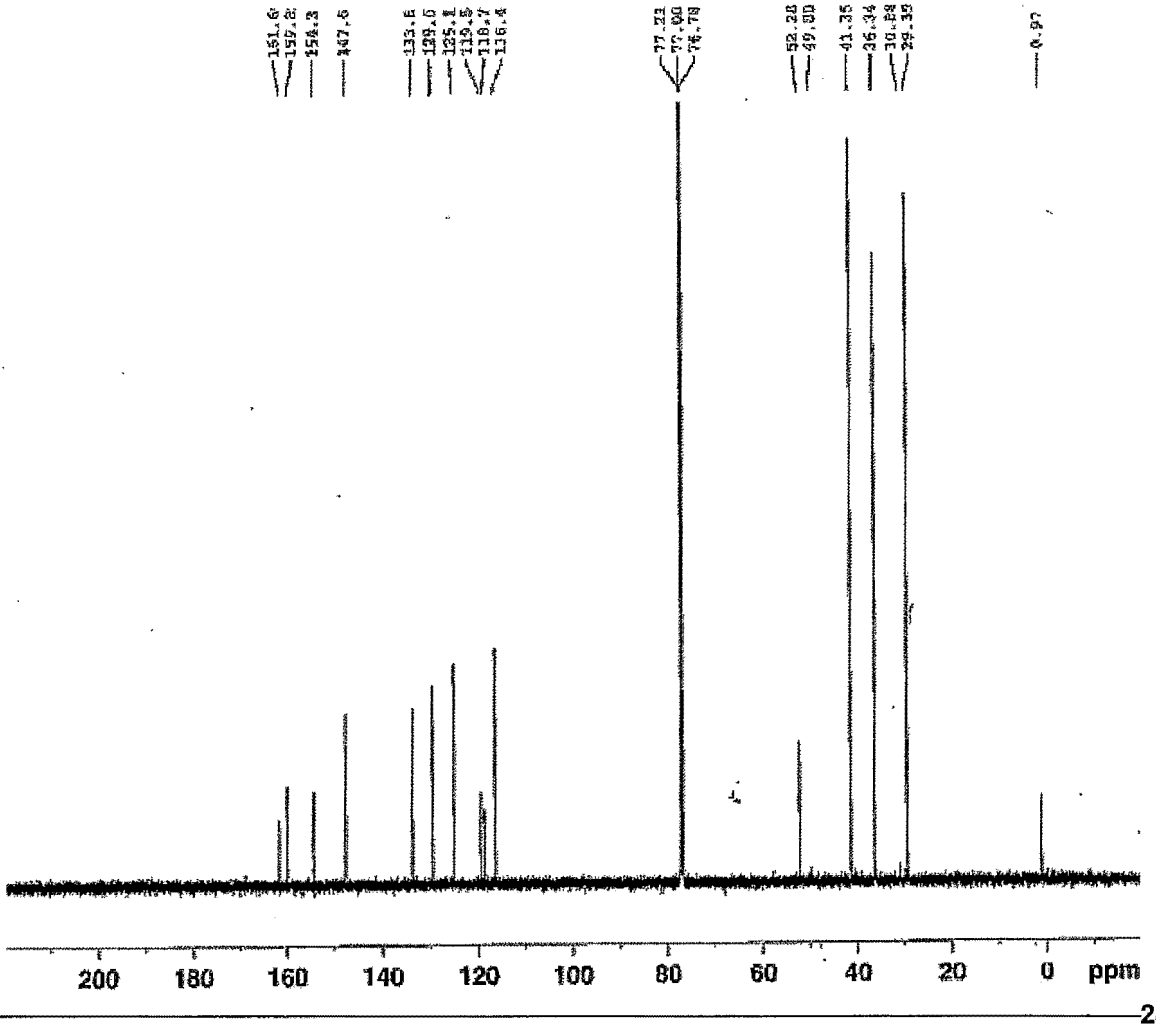

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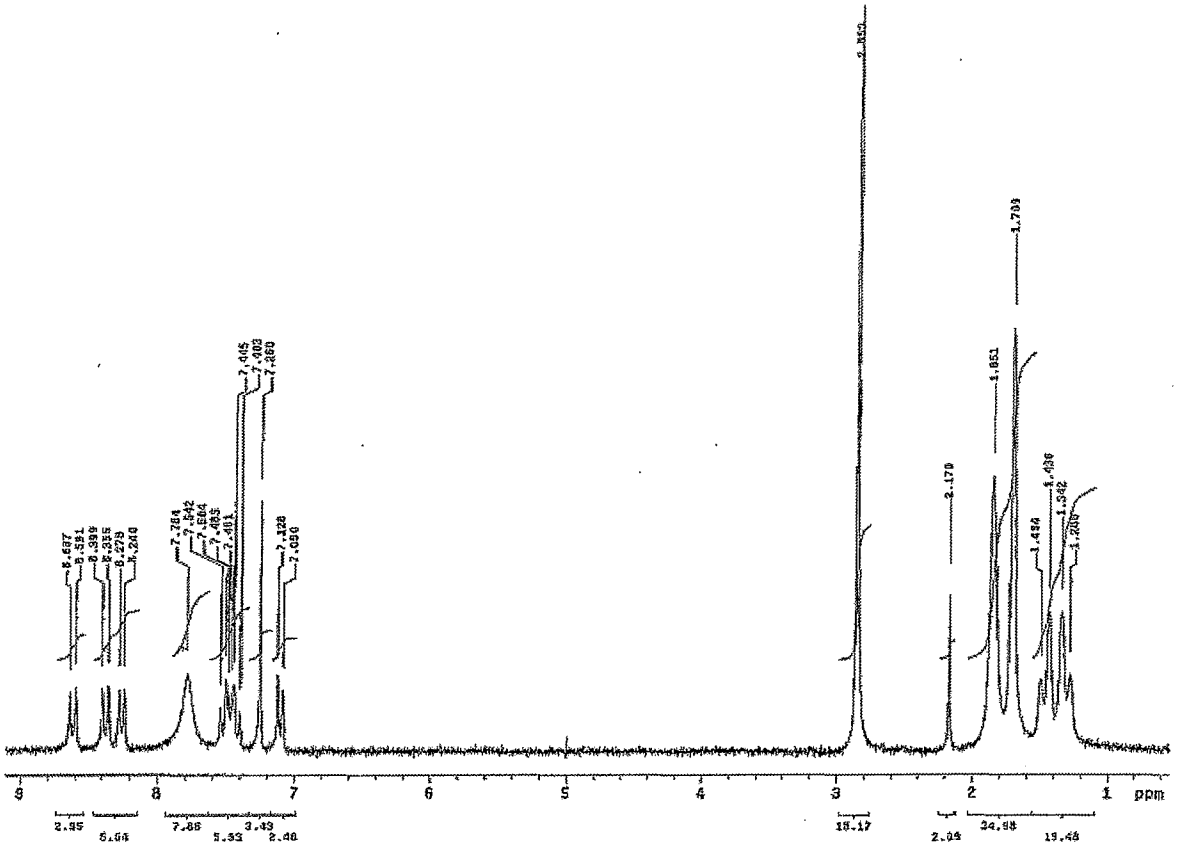

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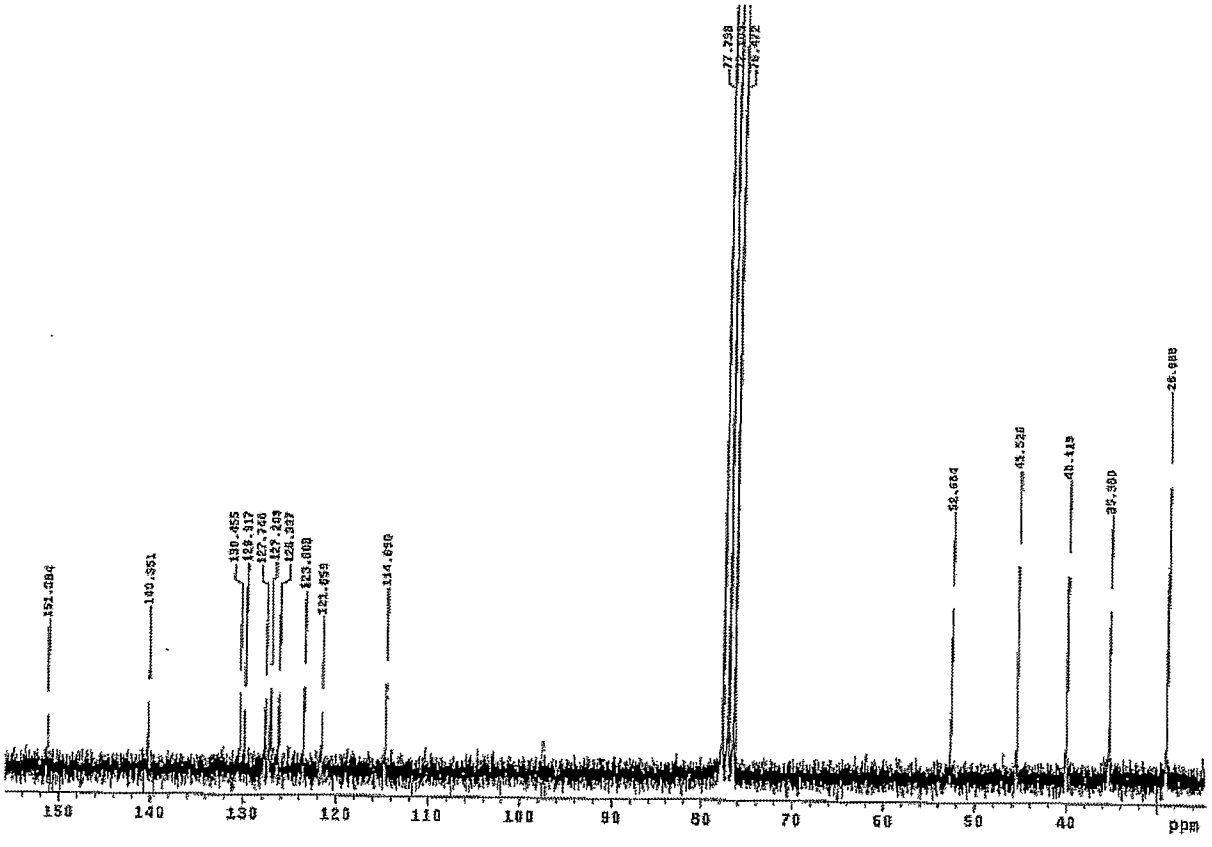

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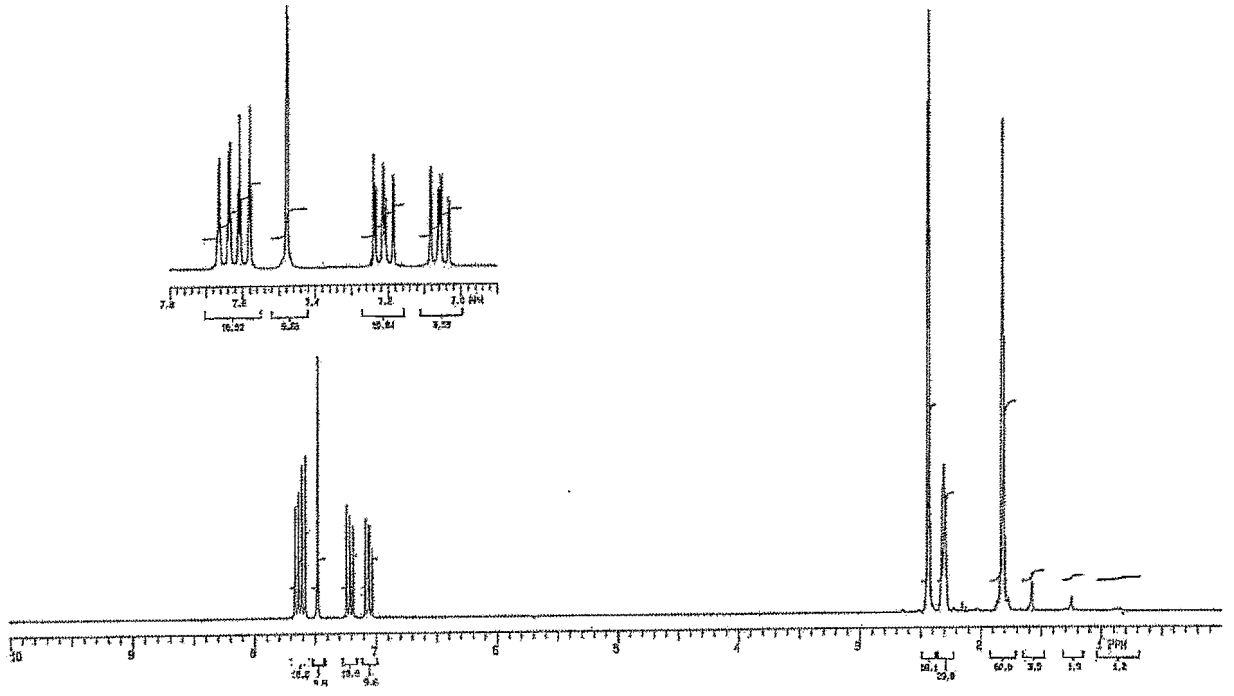

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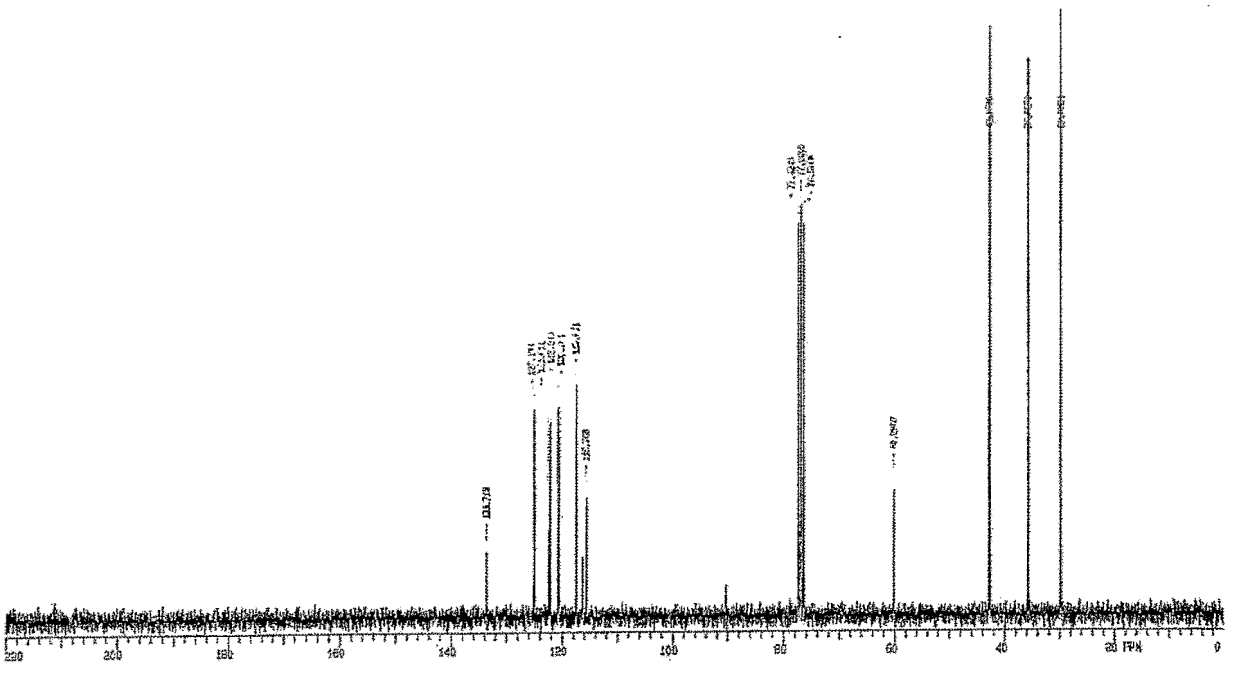

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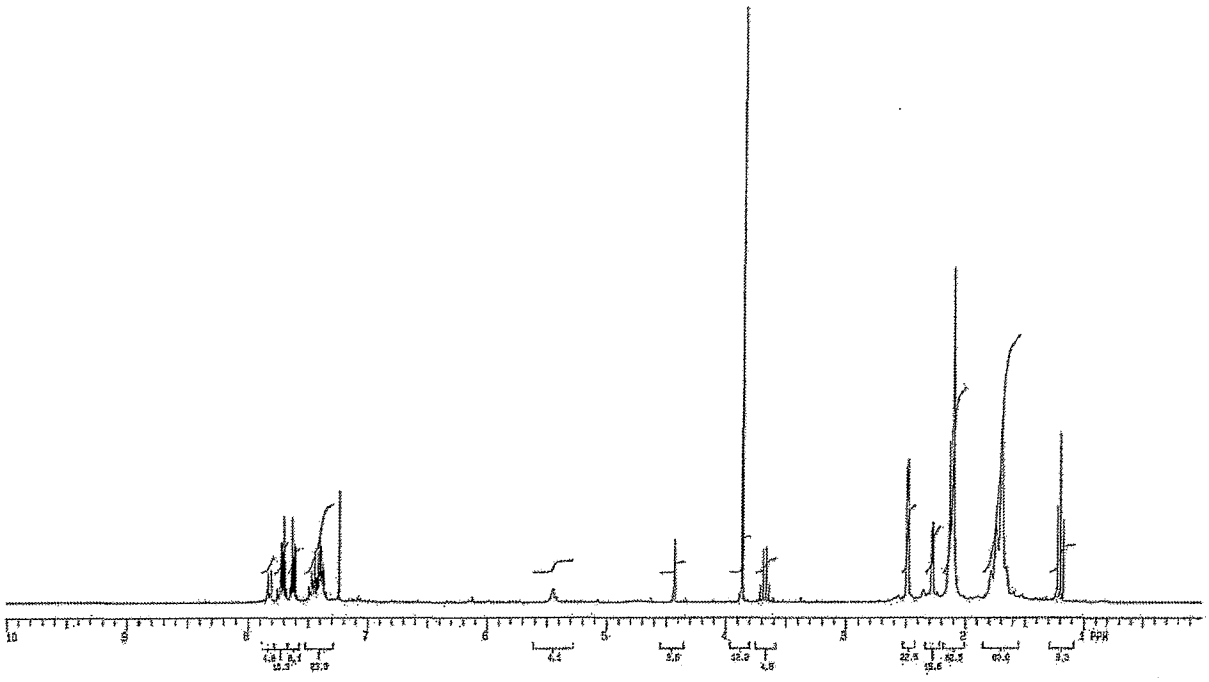

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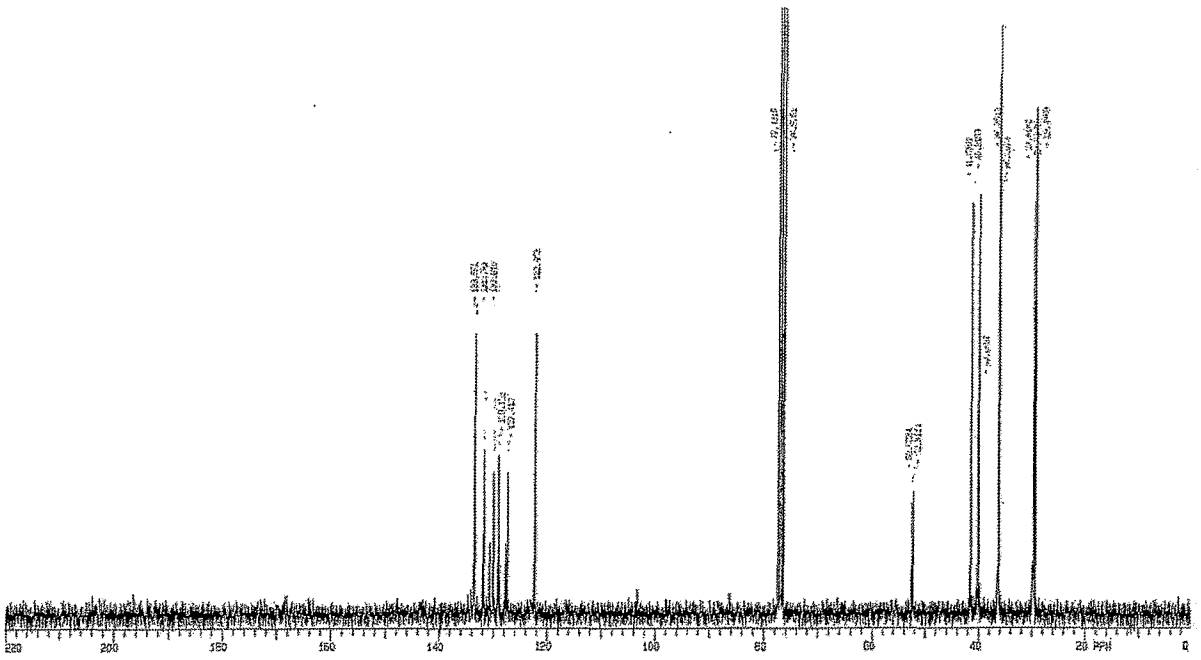

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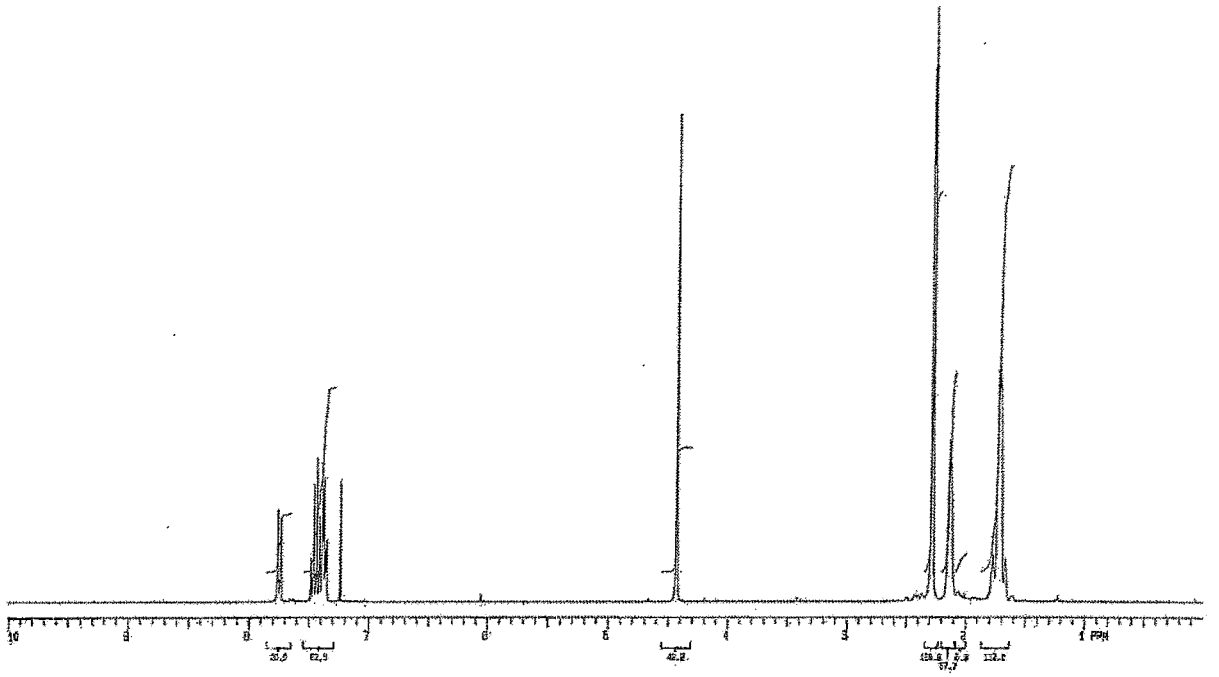

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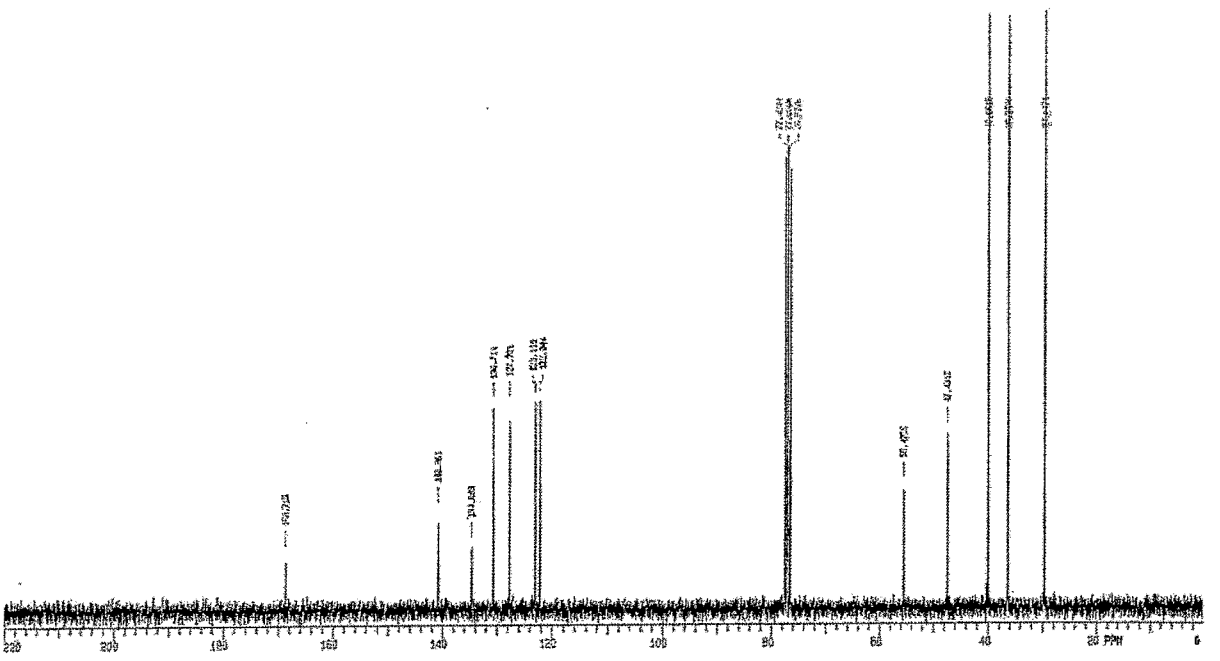

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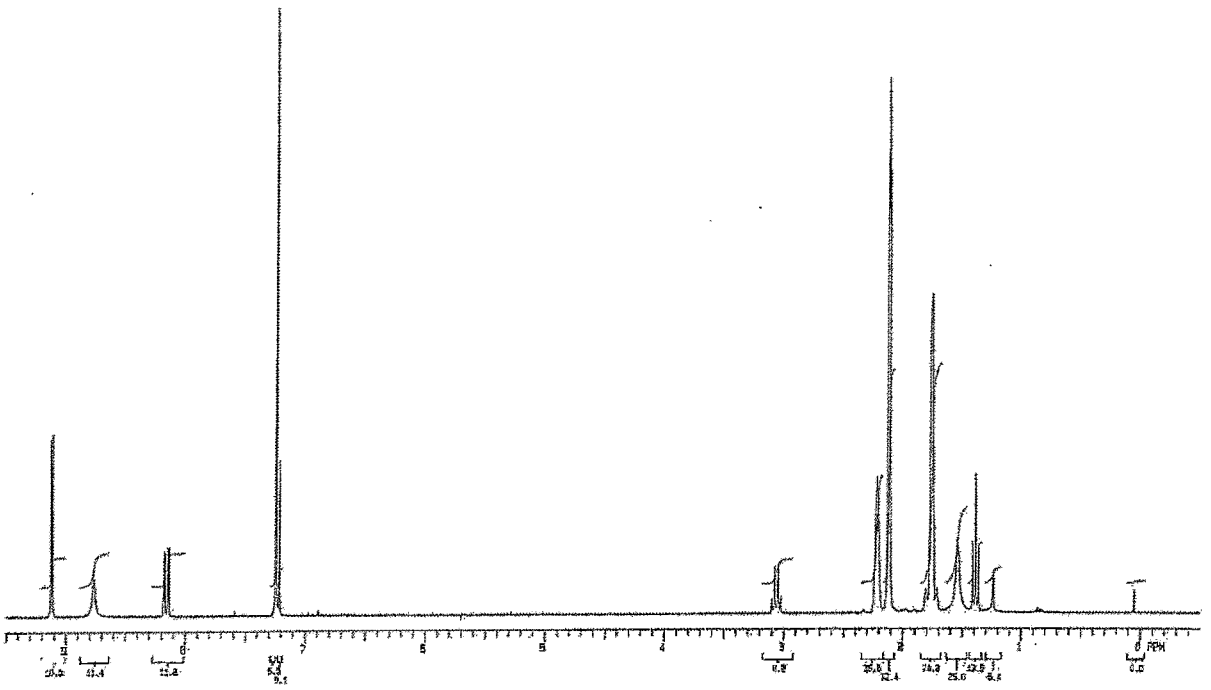

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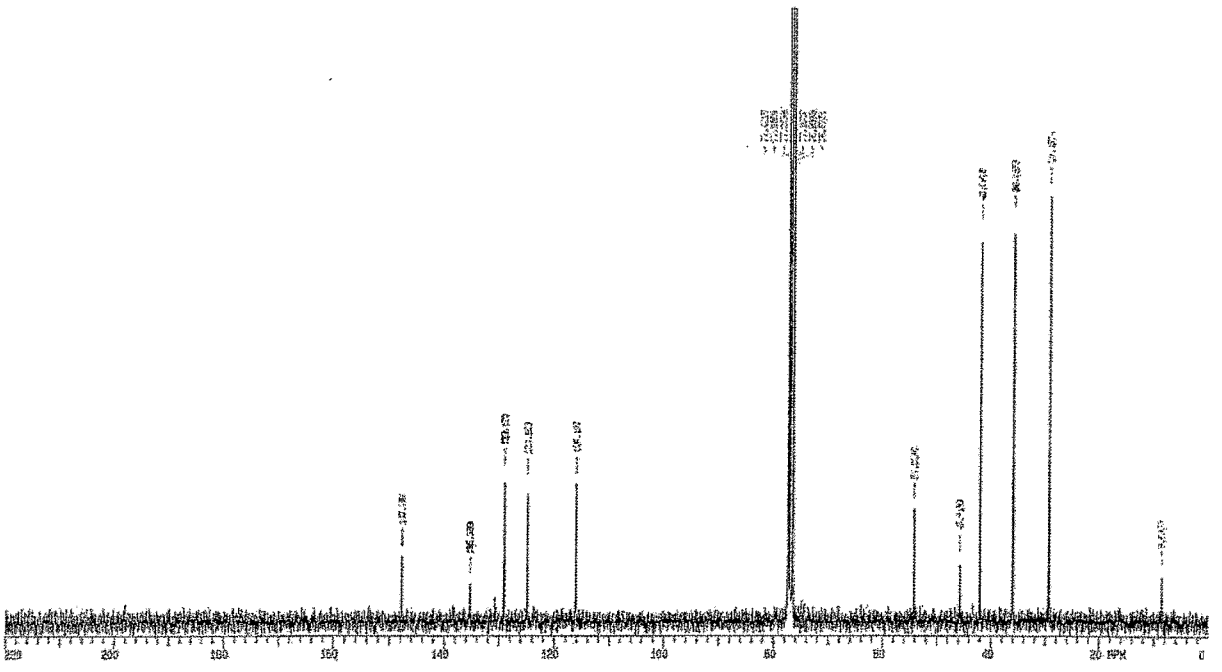

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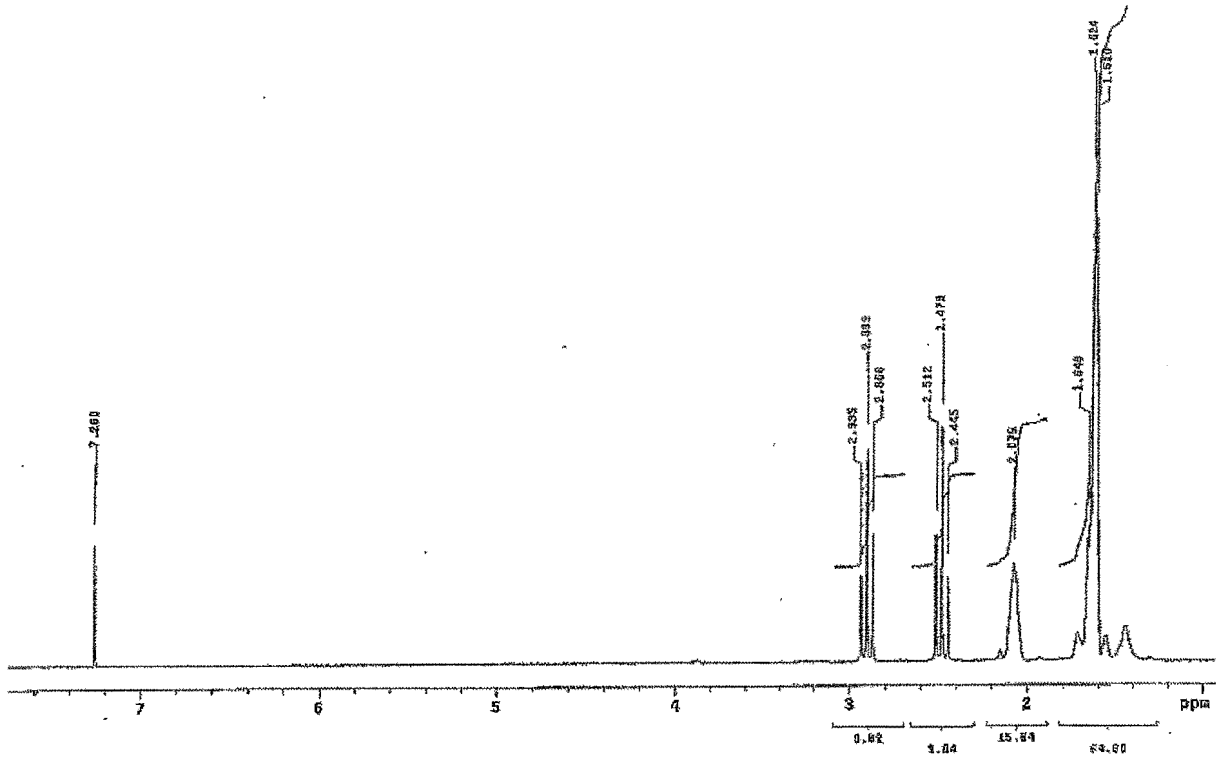

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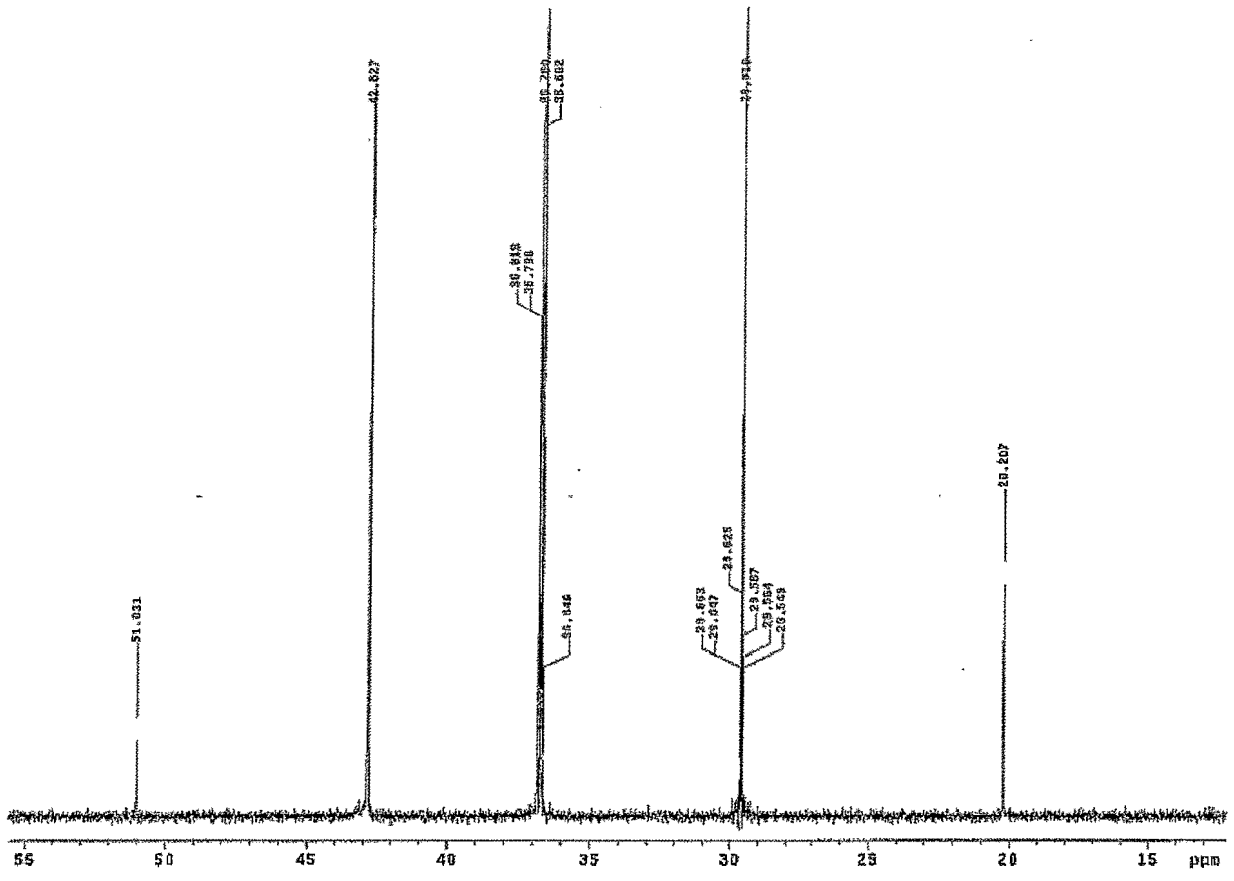

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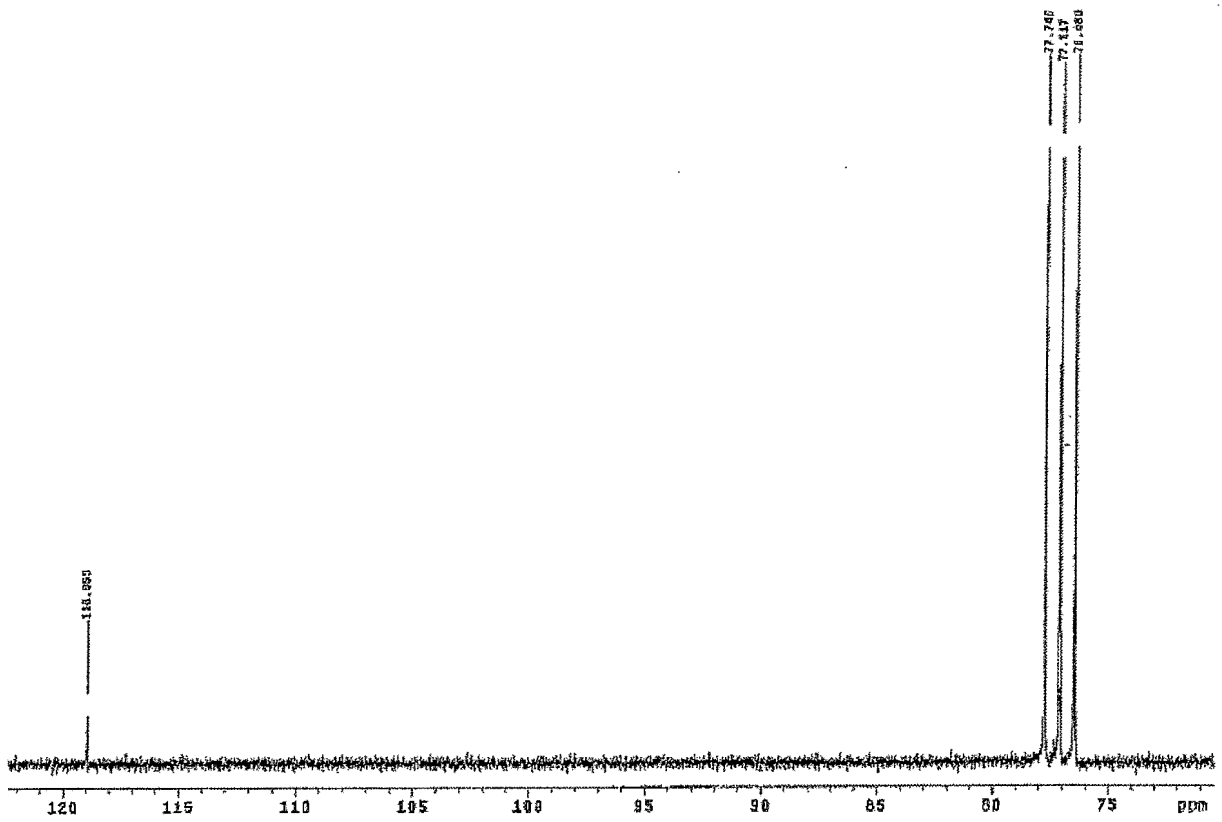

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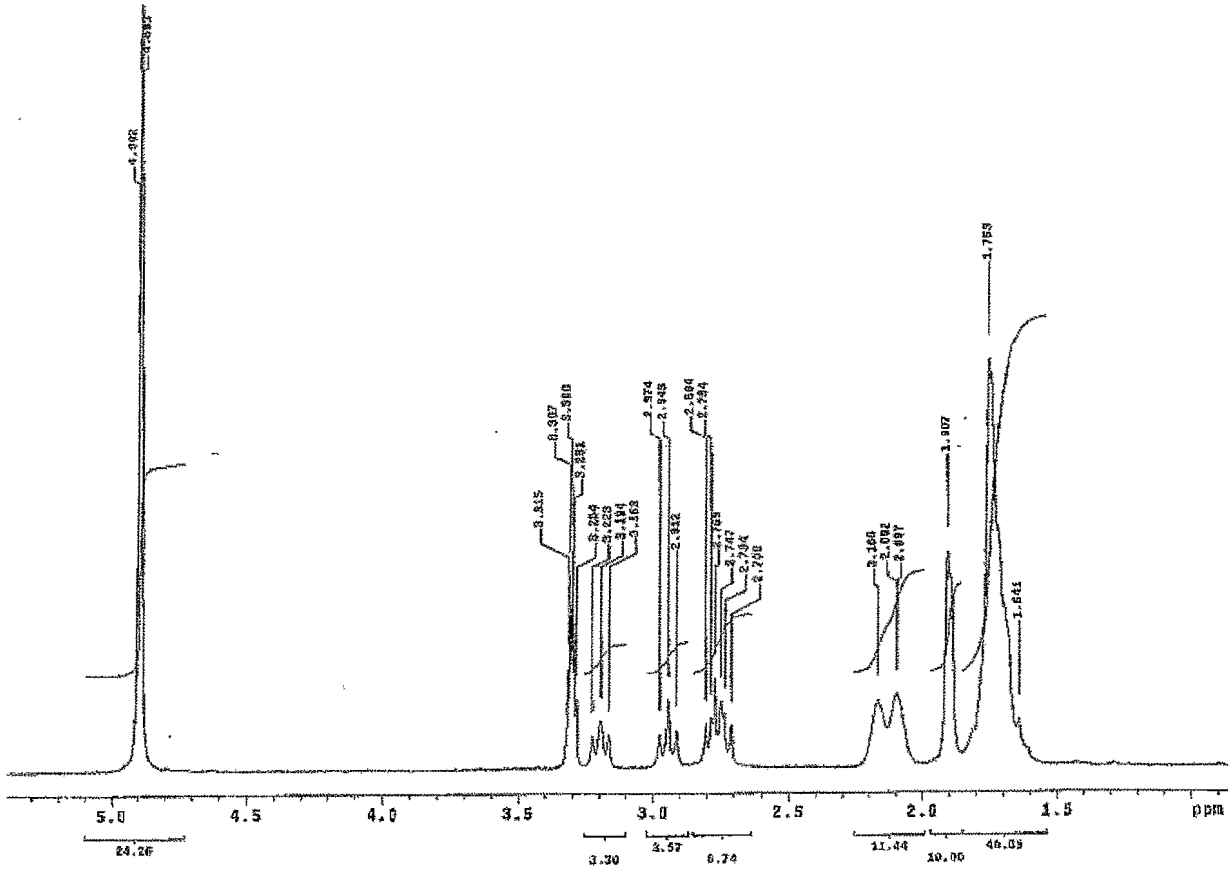

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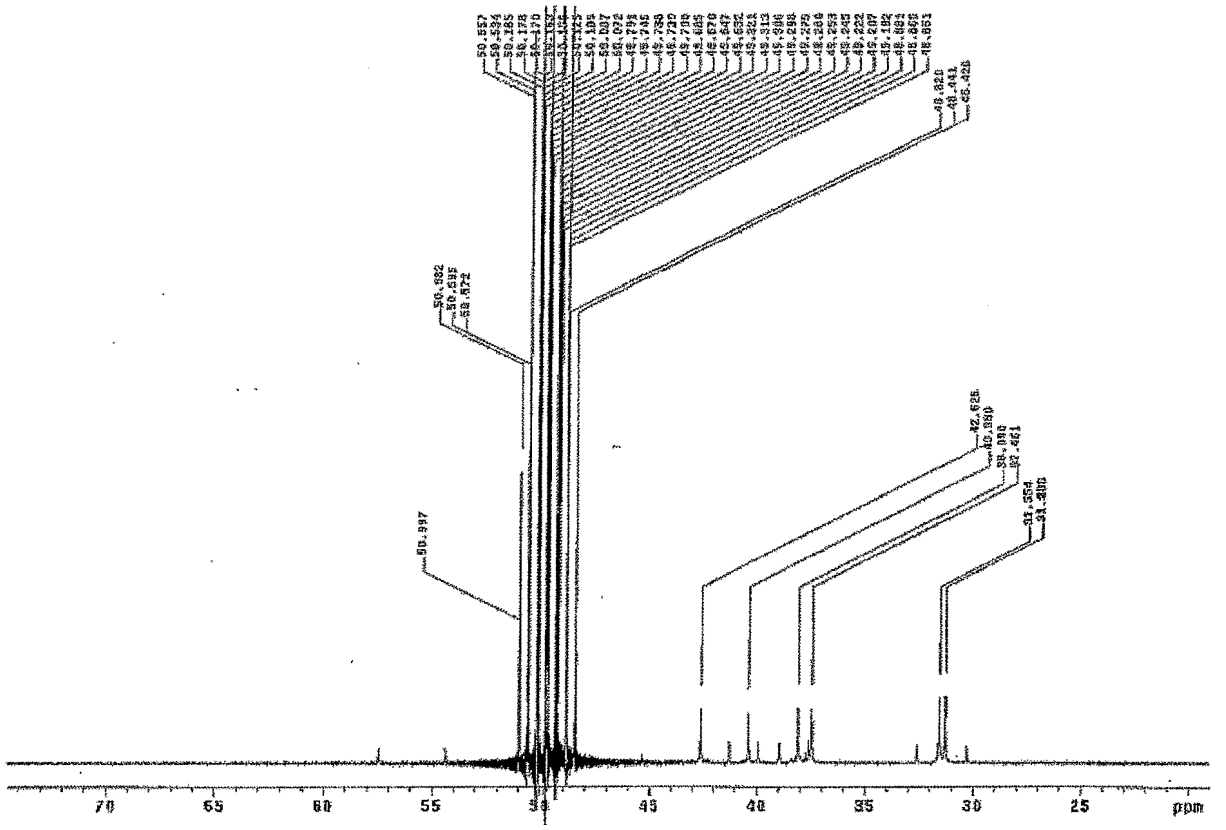

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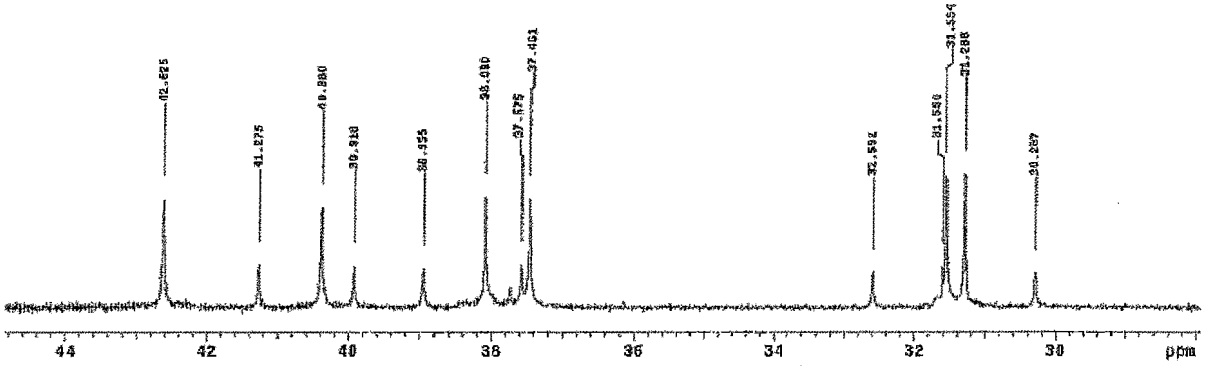

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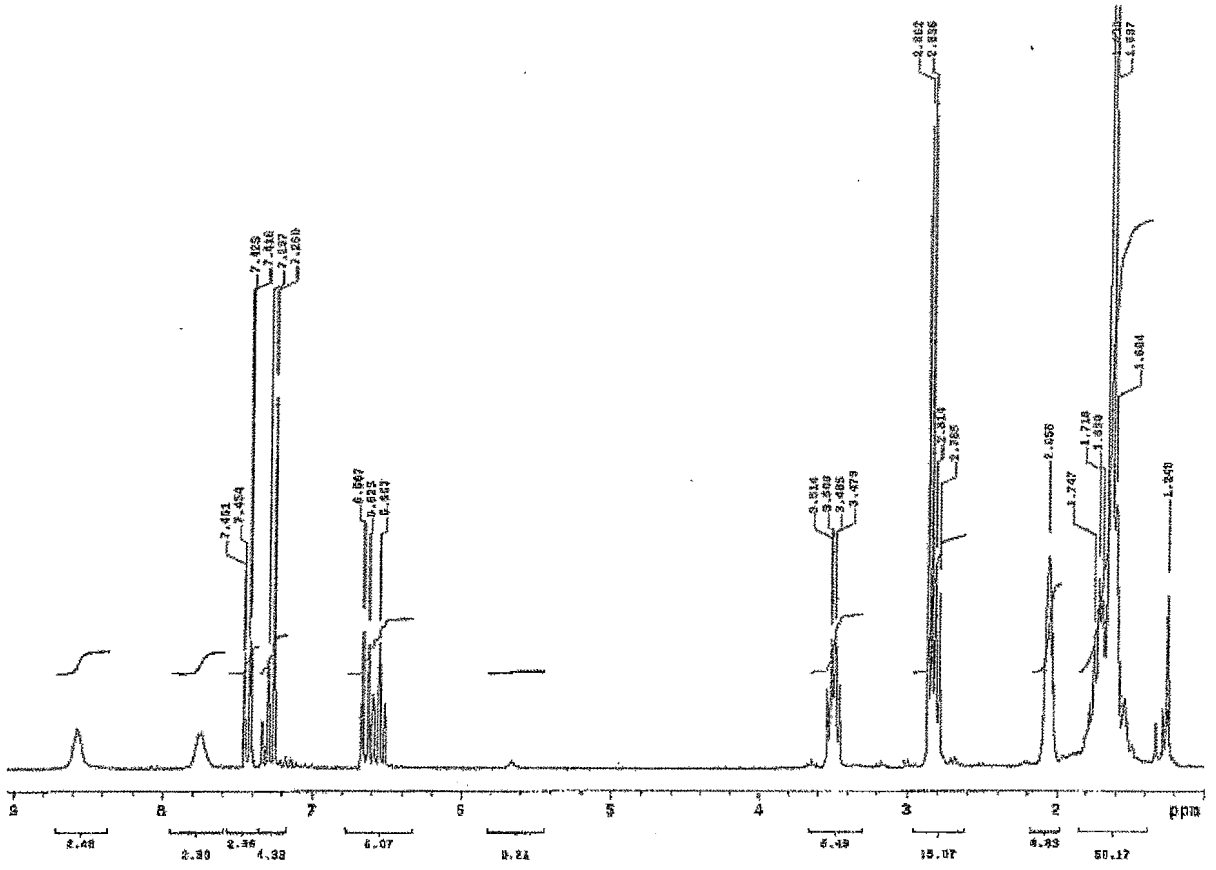

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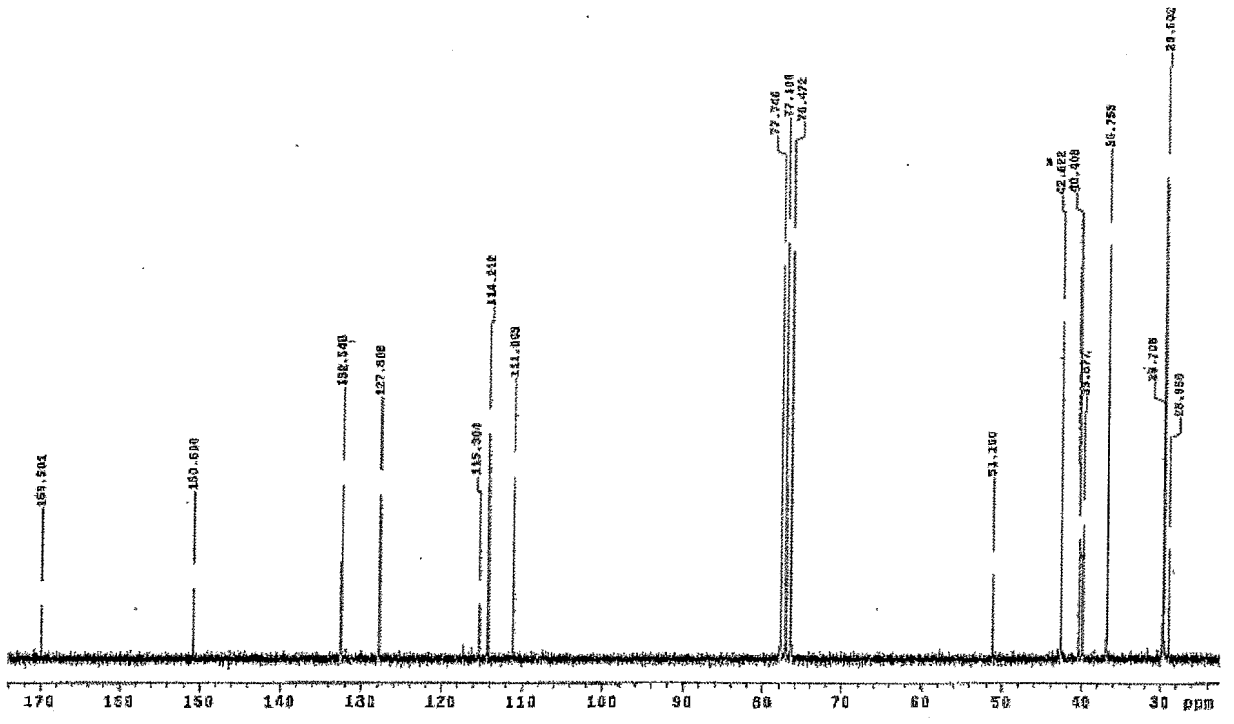

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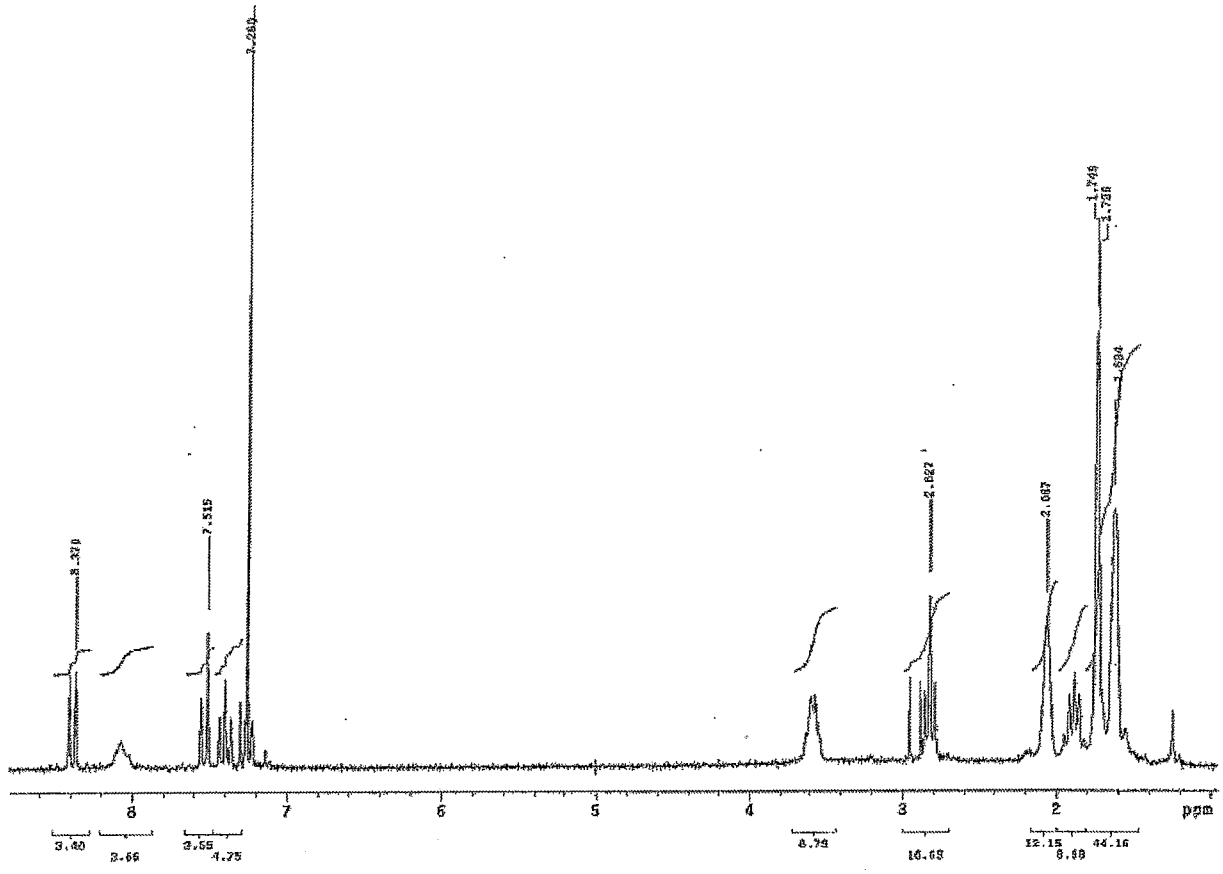

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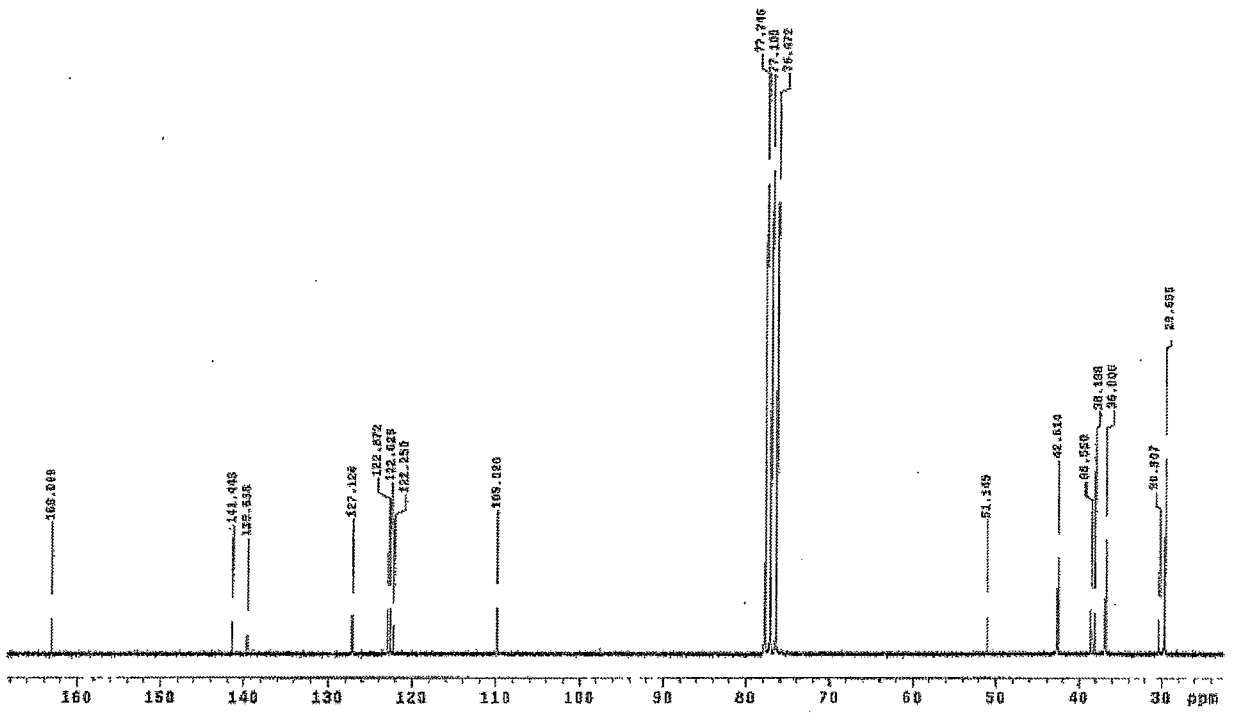

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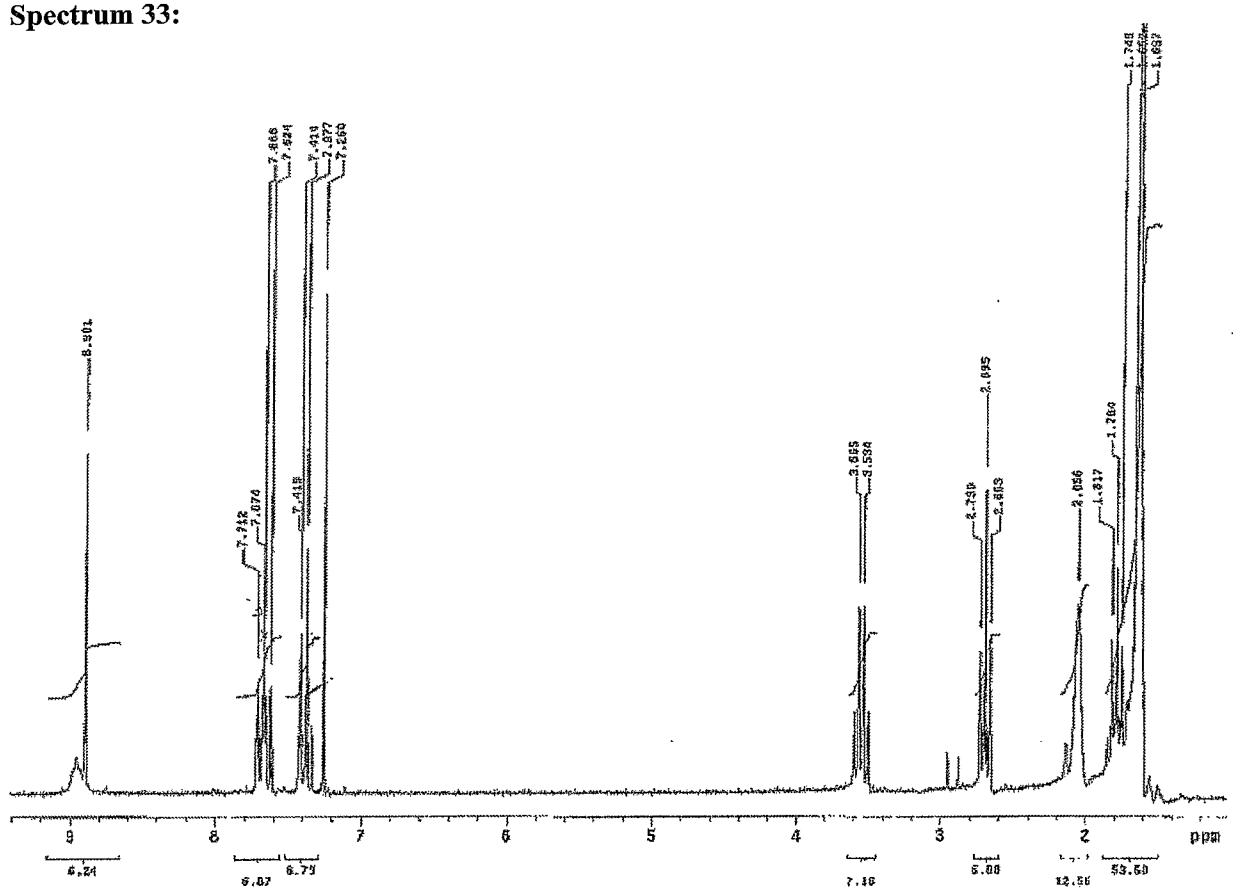

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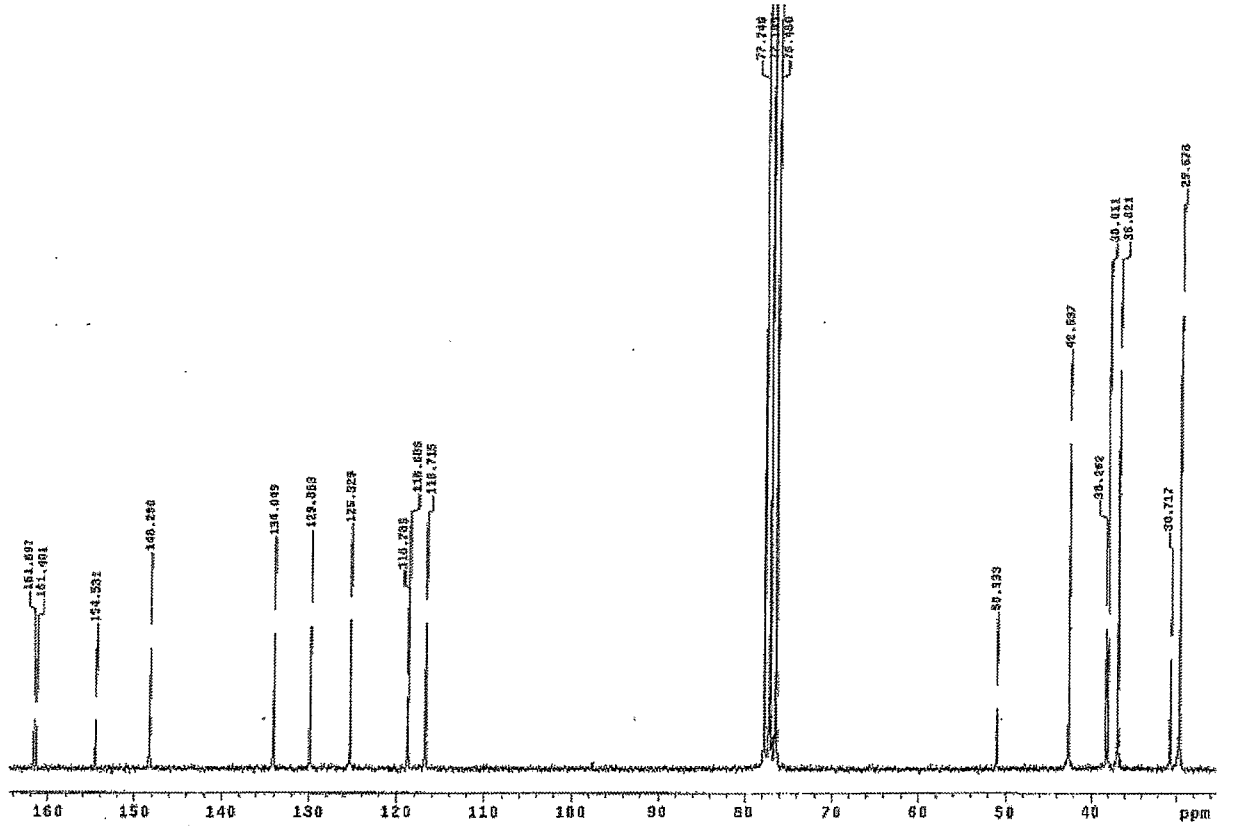

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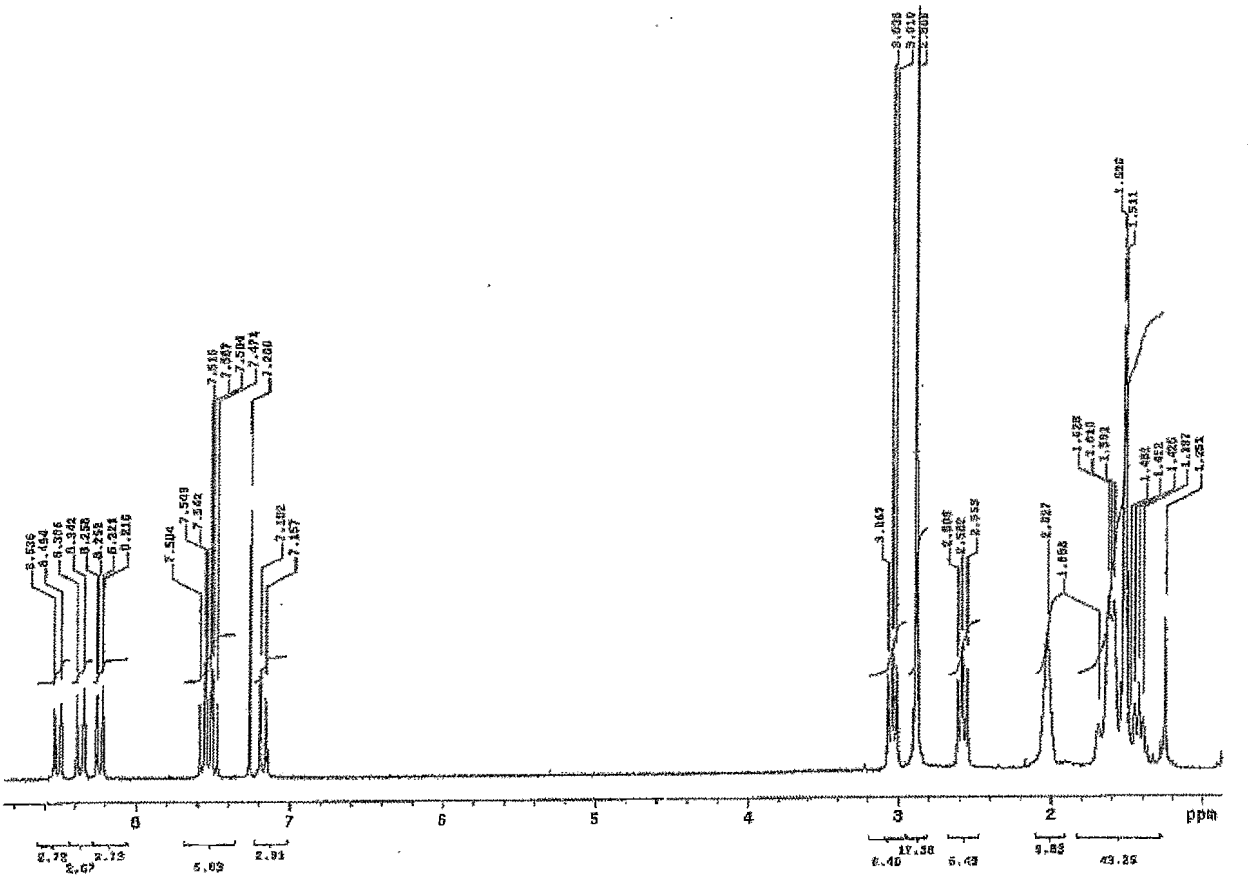

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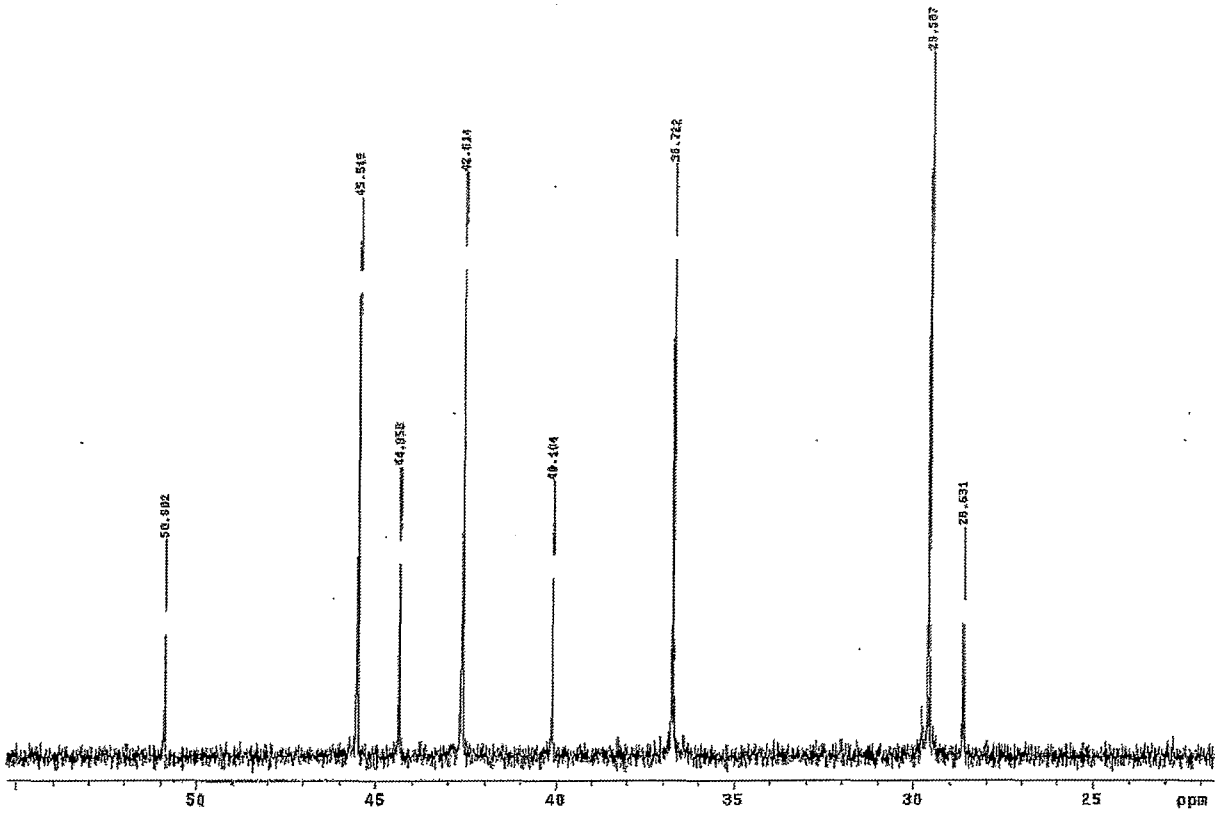

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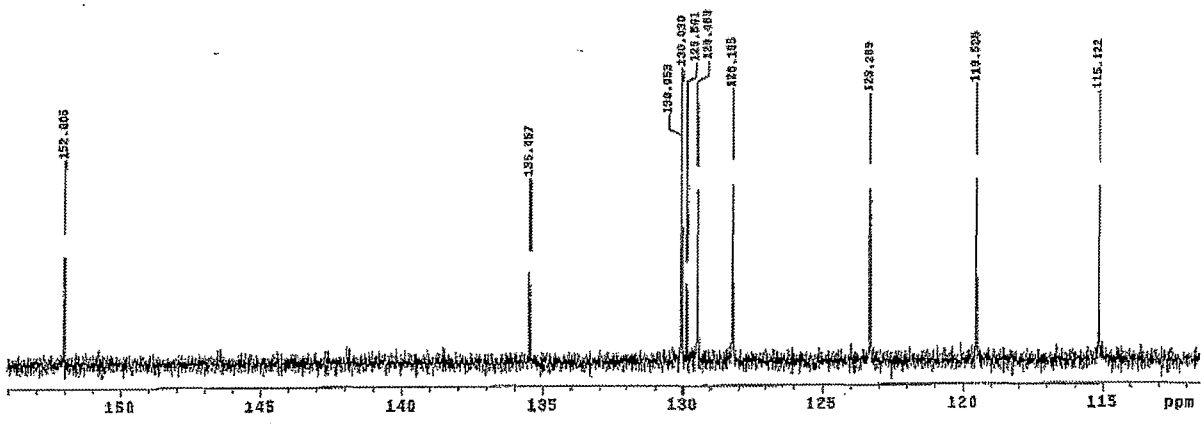

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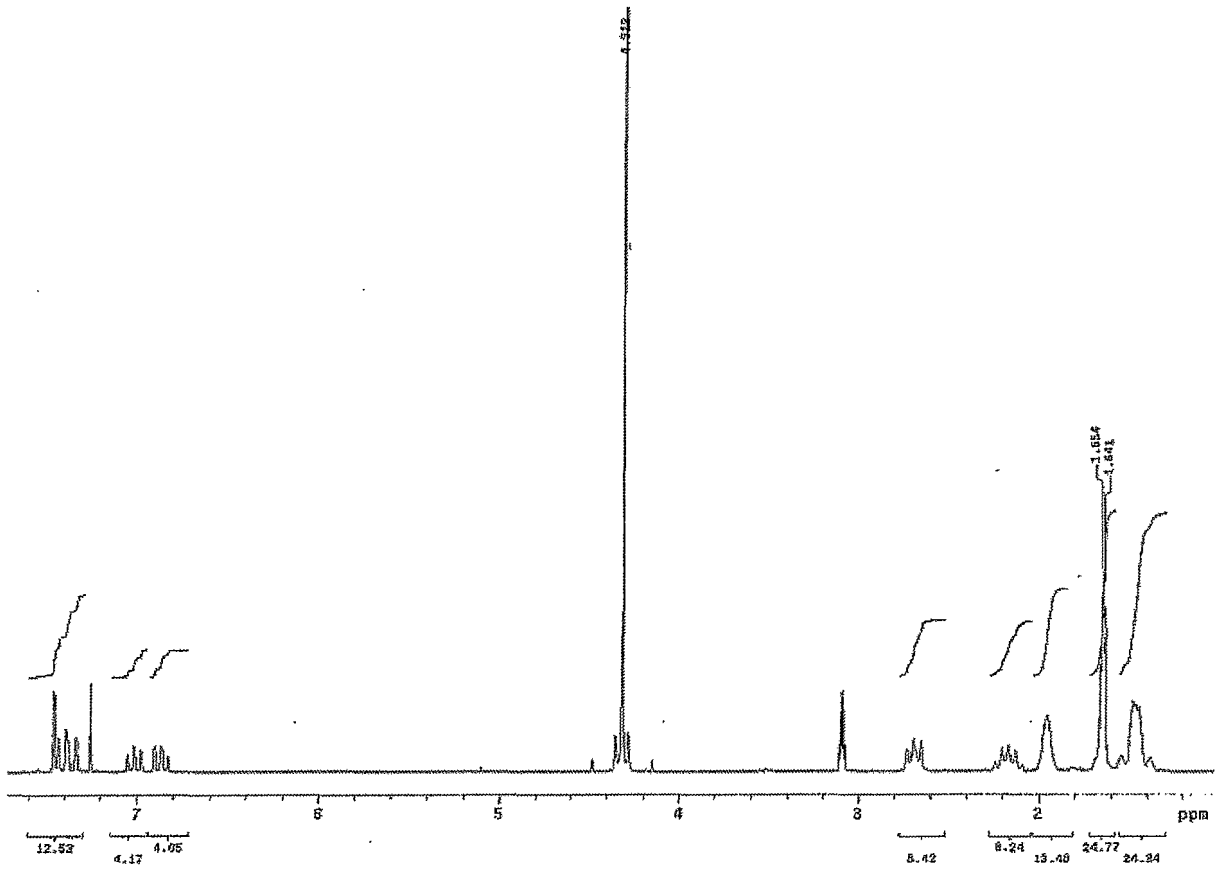

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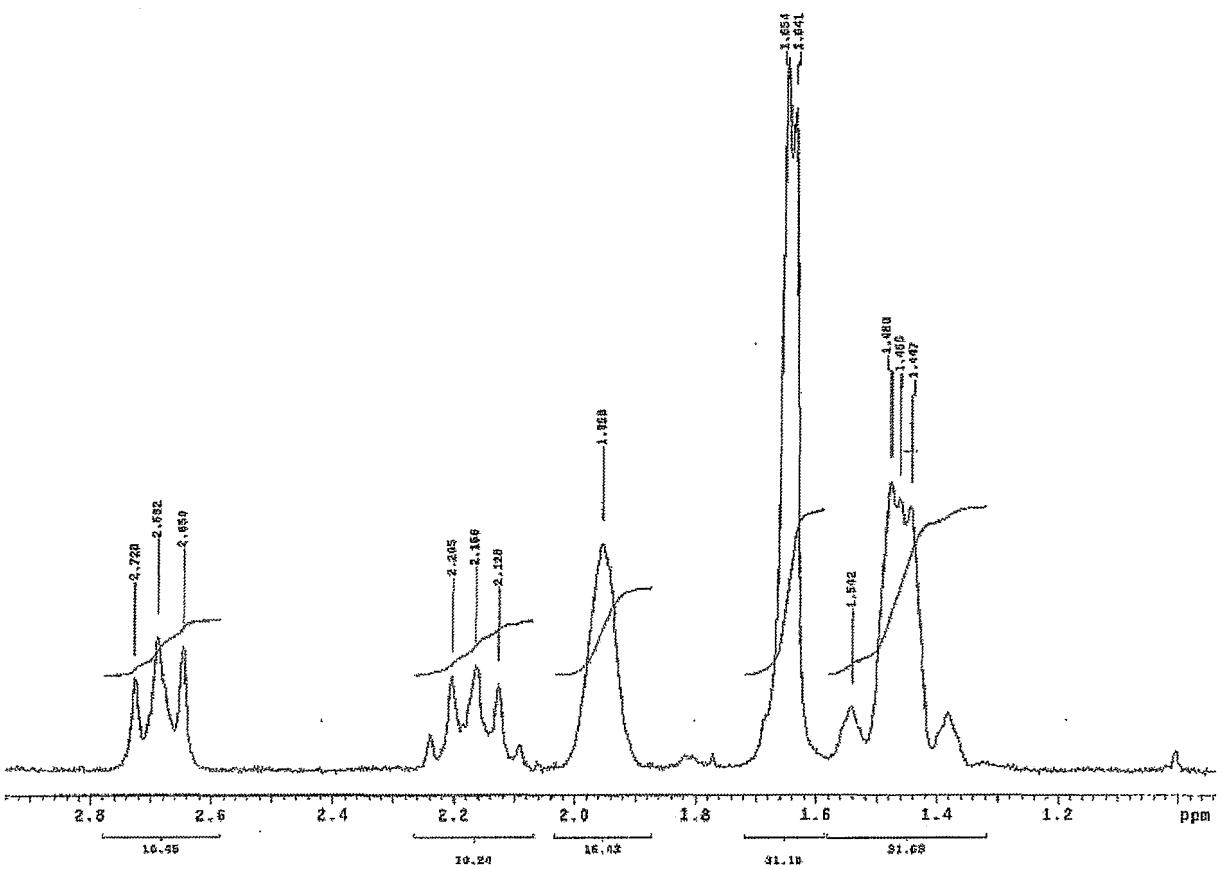

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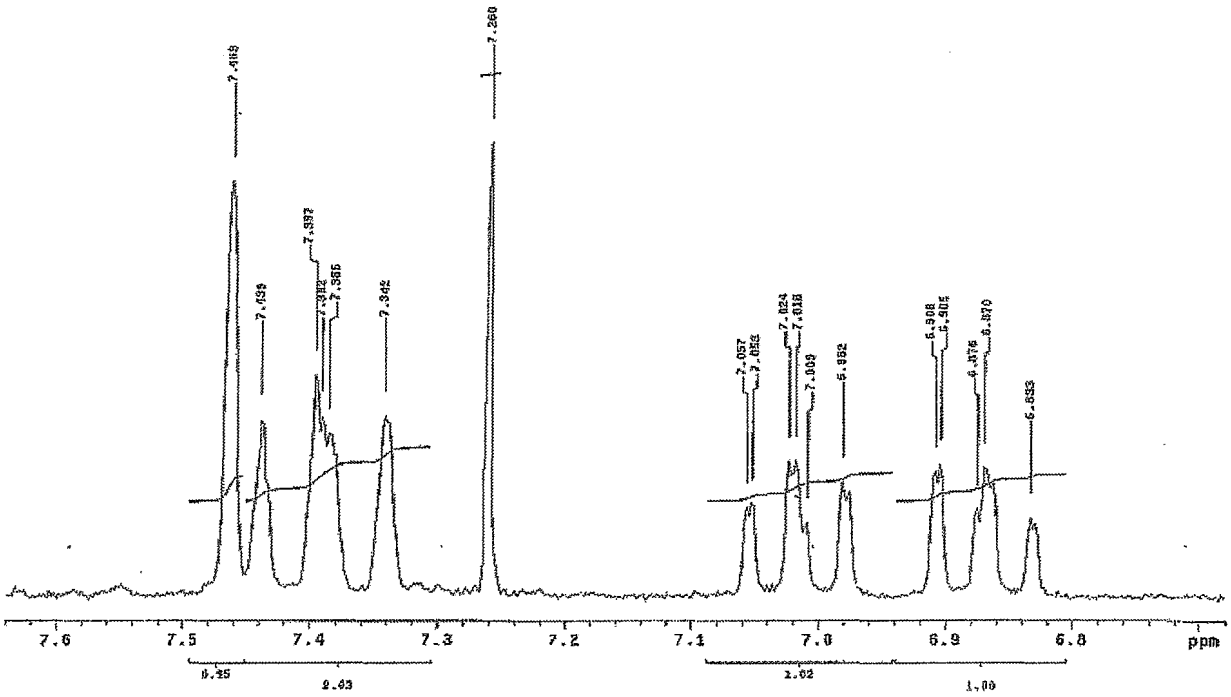

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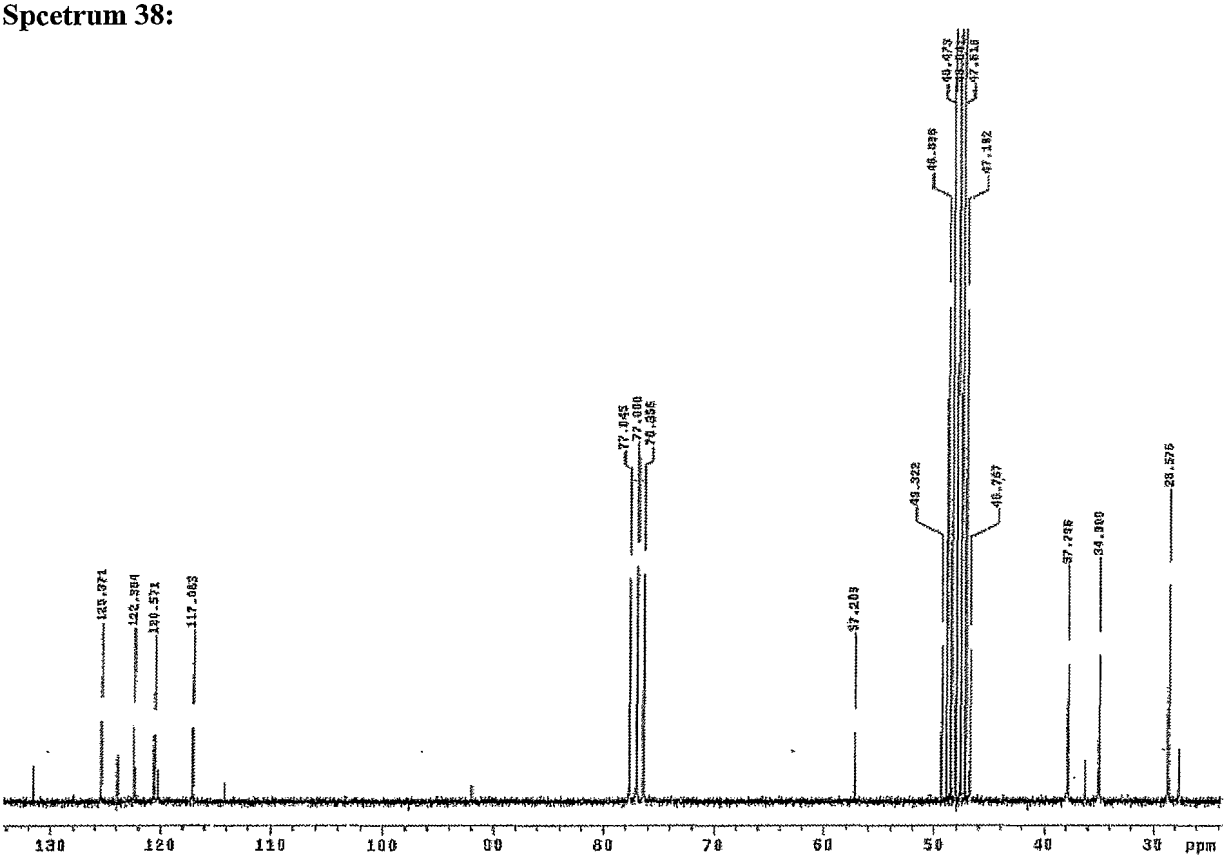

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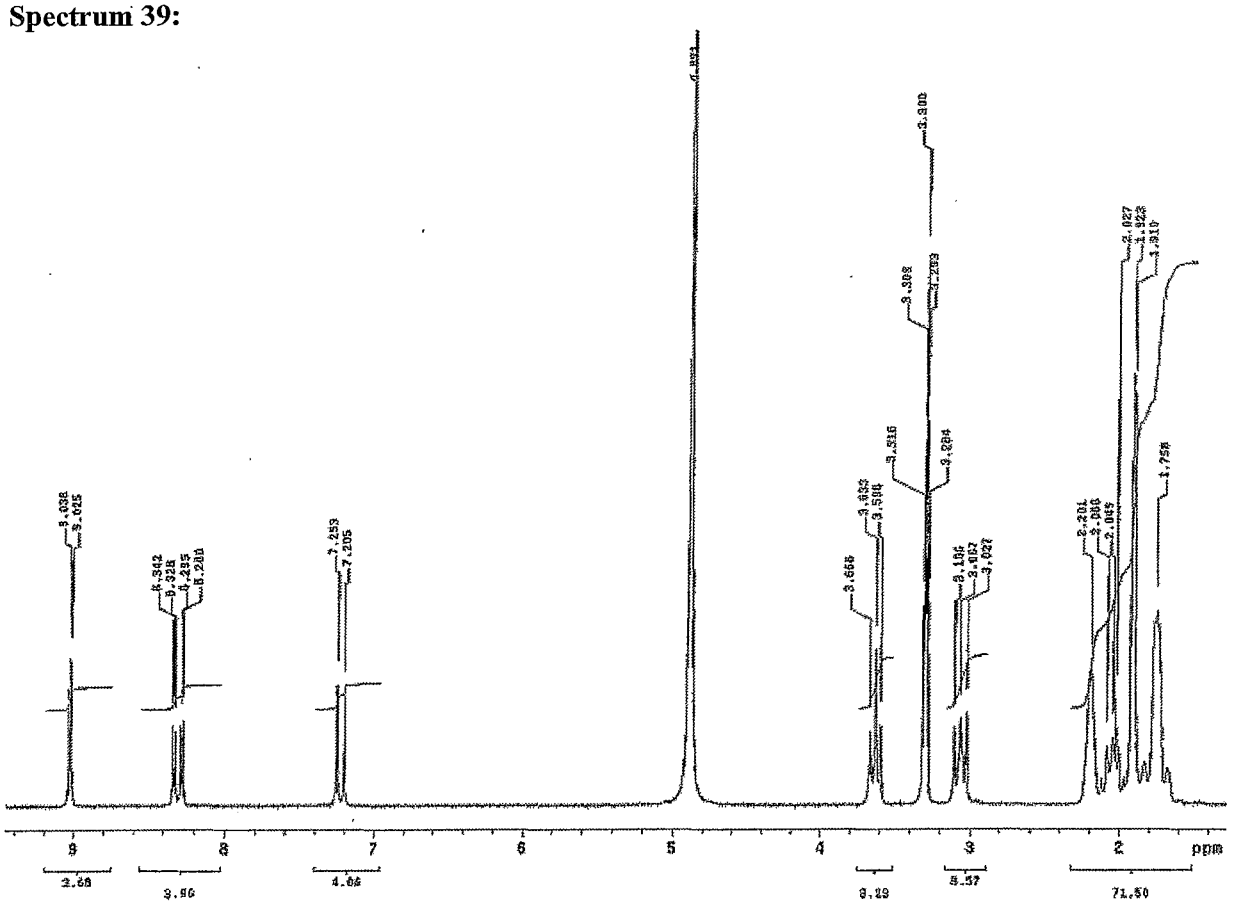

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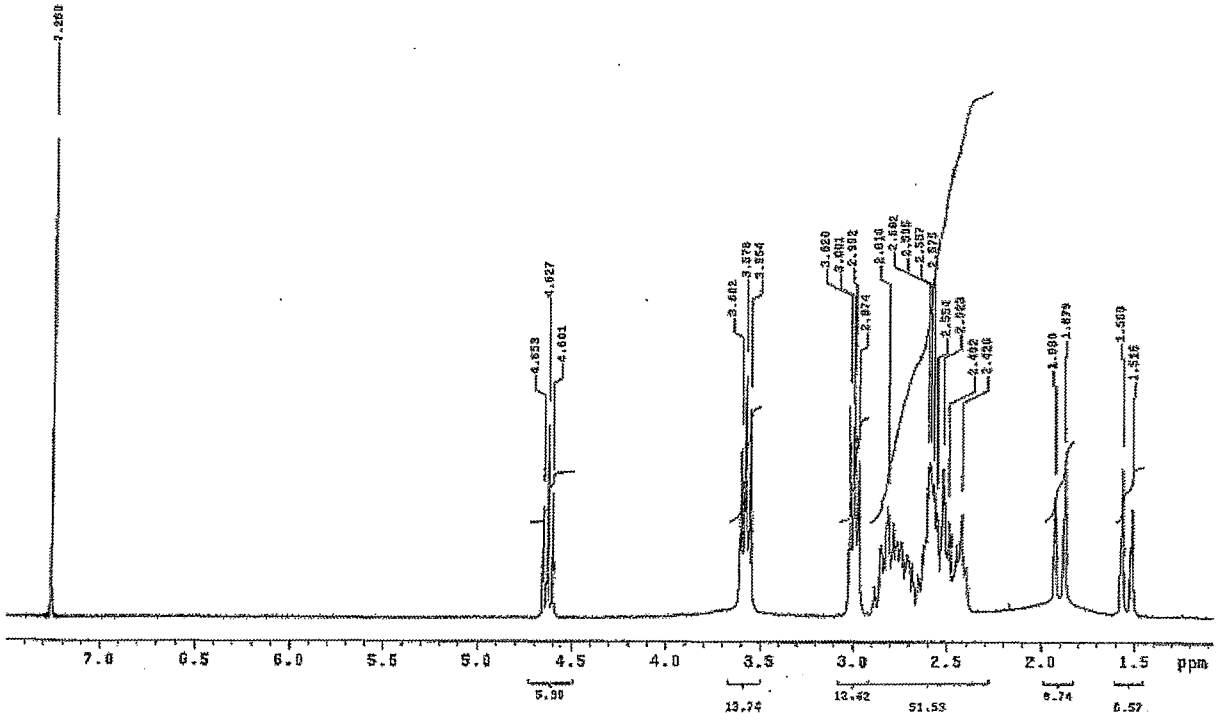

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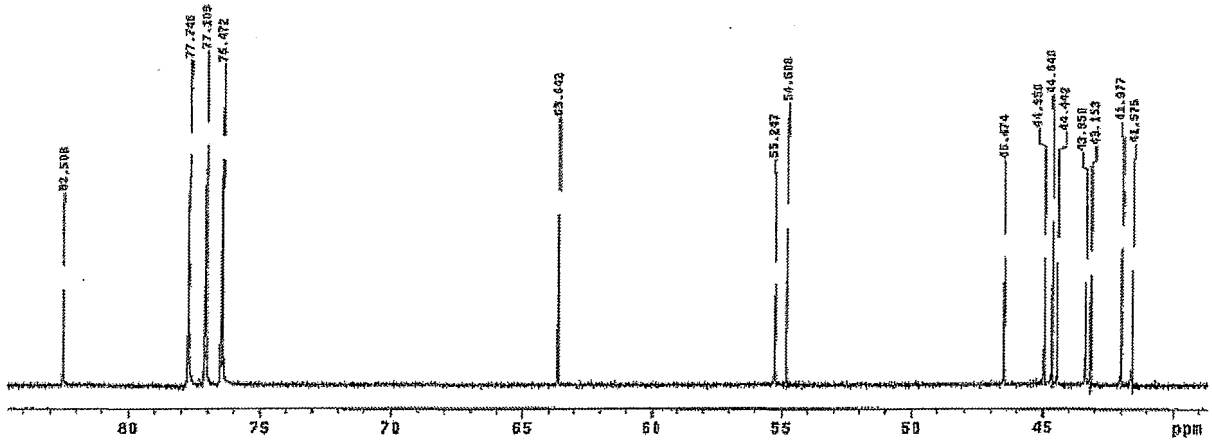
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77.309
74.472
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44.355
44.048
44.442
43.950
43.153
41.977
41.575
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
ppm

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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12/01/2012

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Dear Sir / Madam

CO-AUTHORSHIP ON RESEARCH PAPERS

The undersigned, as co-author of the research article(s) listed below, hereby give permission to Mr. Jacques Joubert to submit the paper(s) as part of the degree Ph.D. in Pharmaceutical Chemistry at the North-West University, Potchefstroom Campus.

I. Small molecule fluorescent ligands as central nervous system imaging probes

II. Novel Nitric Oxide Synthase (NOS) inhibitors: a patent review

III. Polycyclic cage structures as lipophilic scaffolds for neuro-active drugs

IV. Fluorescent polycyclic ligands for nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibition

V. Synthesis and evaluation of fluorescent heterocyclic aminoadamantanes as multifunctional neuroprotective agents

VI. Synthesis, evaluation and application of polycyclic fluorescent analogues as *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and voltage gated calcium channel ligands

Yours sincerely,

S. F. Malan

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I. Polycyclic cage structures as lipophilic scaffolds for neuro-active drugs

Yours sincerely,

W.J. Geldenhuys

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C.J. Van der Schyf

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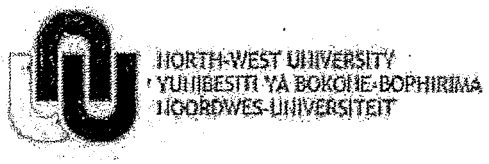

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D.W. Oliver

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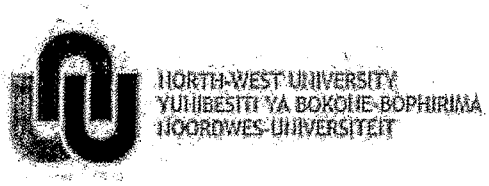

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T. Govender

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IV. Synthesis, evaluation and application of polycyclic fluorescent analogues as *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and voltage gated calcium channel ligands

Yours sincerely,

S. van Dyk

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II. Synthesis, evaluation and application of polycyclic fluorescent analogues as *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and voltage gated calcium channel ligands

Yours sincerely,

I.R. Green

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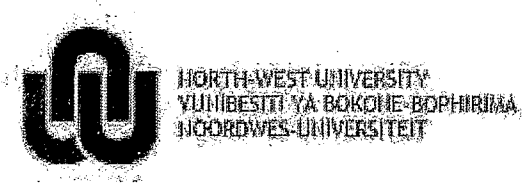

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