

The Journal of Toxicological Sciences Instructions for Authors



(Effective from June 1, 2025)

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Aims and Scope

The Journal of Toxicological Sciences is a peer reviewed, open access journal dedicated to advancing knowledge and publishing original and innovative articles in toxicology. The journal covers a wide range of areas and topics: the mechanisms and significance of the toxicity of substances, such as drugs, food additives, food contaminants, environmental pollutants and natural products and their safety evaluation, experimental techniques, analytical methods and clinical toxicology. The journal provides authors and readers with appropriate peer review and timely publication while maintaining its rigorous standards. However, papers on the toxicities and effects of extracts and mixtures containing unidentified compounds cannot be accepted as a general rule.

The Journal of Toxicological Sciences is published by the Japanese Society of Toxicology and supported by the Japanese Society of Clinical Toxicology, and publishes six types of articles: Original Articles, Research Letters, Reviews, Minireviews, Invited Reviews, and Invited Articles.

The journal is published monthly online and read by a large international audience of researchers, clinicians, policy makers and others interested in toxicology.

Manuscript Types

The journal welcomes six manuscript types, all of which are subject to peer review.

Original Articles

Articles that contain new findings resulting from innovative research.

Research Letters

Short articles containing preliminary or more limited research results supported by less data than a regular paper, but of general or special interest. Manuscripts containing interesting findings without detailed discussion, research results of narrow scope or of a predominantly negative nature may also be suitable for publication as a Research Letter.

Reviews and Minireviews

Articles that review and encompass recent important scientific discoveries. Minireviews mainly describe recent research results from the authors' own laboratories. Reviews are broader based and do not have a page limit.

Invited Reviews and Invited Original Articles

The editorial board may invite researchers who are experts in their field and have achieved interesting research results to write an Invited Review or an Invited Original Article. The review and original article are invited and refereed by the editor in charge. The editor in charge can appoint other reviewers if necessary. The author(s) will not be charged APC.

Manuscript Submission

Articles should be submitted via the online submission system at https://www3.e-kenkyu.com/jts-scied/. A single Microsoft Word or PDF file, which includes the tables and figures appended to the end of the manuscript, should be submitted. Separate files for the manuscript and for the figures are not permitted. If you are using the system for the first time, you must create an account before you can submit a manuscript.

If you encounter any problems with online submission, please contact the Editorial Office using the details found in the Contact section.

During the submission process, you will be required to select up to five categories that are appropriate to your manuscript. In addition, you must list them in order of relevance on the first page (title page). When submitting a clinical research paper, the authors should select "D15 Clinical Toxicology".

A1 A2 A3 A4	Drugs Pesticide Metals Industrial chemical substances	A5 A6 A7 A8	Toxins Food additives Food contaminants Environmental pollutants	A9 A10 A11 A12	Carcinogenic substances Endocrine disrupters Nanomaterials Radiation
B1 B2 B3 B4	Central nervous system Liver Kidney Skin	B5 B6 B7 B8	Sensory system Digestive system Respiratory system Circulatory system	B9 B10	Genital system Embryo
C1 C2 C3 C4	General toxicity Reproductive toxicity Genetic toxicity Carcinogenesis	C5 C6 C7 C8	Behavioral toxicity Immunotoxicity Developmental toxicity Chemical poisoning	C9 C10 C11 C12	Drug dependence Cytotoxicity Oxidative stress Inflammation
D1 D2 D3 D4	Accumulation/Excretion Kinetics Drug metabolism Mechanism of toxicity	D6 D7 D8 D9	Toxicological pathology Toxicological biochemistry Molecular toxicology Toxicity-related genes	D11 D12 D13 D14	Toxicity evaluation methods Analysis Toxicomics Statistics

D5 Biological (cell) responses

D10 Safety evaluations

D15 Clinical Toxicology

Manuscript Preparation

Style

Type the manuscript single-spaced in an 11-point font using A4 size with upper, lower, left and right margins of 2 cm. Print sequential page numbers centrally at the bottom of the page, setting the title page as page one.

English standards

Manuscripts should be written in clear, grammatically correct English. If a manuscript is not clear due to poor English, it may be rejected without undergoing peer review.

Cover letter

Authors must submit a cover letter that includes the title of the manuscript and the contact details of the corresponding author. Authors should summarize the aims and outcomes of their work and how and why the manuscript is appropriate for publication. Details of any relevant consent and/or ethics approvals and other such items must be included in the cover letter. In addition, any other relevant information that is required at the time of submission, such as applications for APC waivers, other ethics declarations and so forth, should be included in the cover letter.

Title page

Give the title, the names of the authors, the name and address (es) of the institution (s), the type of article, the running title (70 characters or less, including spaces), and the relevant subject categories (see above) on the first page (title page). Following these, give the name, institution, street address, phone number, e-mail address (required) of the corresponding author.

Title

The title should describe the content of the article briefly but clearly. A concise, descriptive title is important for search purposes by third-party services. Do not use the same main title with numbered minor titles, even for a series of papers by the same authors. Do not use abbreviations in the title, except those used generally in related fields.

Abstract and keywords

On the second page, provide an Abstract that is a single paragraph – without line breaks – of 250 words or less and 3-6 keywords. Subtitles, such as Methods or Results must not be used.

Main text

The main text should start from page 3 with an Introduction, followed by Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, author declaration sections (Funding, Conflict of Interest Statement, Data Availability Statement, Author Contribution Statement, Ethics approval and consent to participate, Patient consent for publication), References, and Figure Legends. The Results and Discussion sections may be combined as Results and Discussion. Tables and Figures should be provided at the end of the manuscript.

Introduction

The Introduction should provide sufficient background information to allow the reader to understand the purpose of the investigation and its relationship with other research in related fields. It should not include an extensive review of the literature.

Materials and Methods

The description of the methods should be brief, but it must include sufficient detail to allow the experiments to be repeated. The manufacturer or supplier of chemicals, animals, microbial strains or equipment should be listed in parentheses when they are first mentioned, along with their location (city, country). If hazardous materials or dangerous procedures are used in the experiments and the precautions related to their handling are not widely recognized, it is recommended that the authors provide the necessary details.

Results

This section includes the results of the experiments. The Results and Discussion sections may be combined if this helps readers to understand and evaluate the study. Tables and figures, including photographs, can be used to present the experimental results (see below). Excessive explanations of the data presented in tables and figures should be avoided.

Discussion

The Conclusion or Discussion should concisely describe the authors' interpretation of the results. Novel models or hypotheses may be proposed in this section only if they are suggested by the results obtained in the experiments. Descriptions of the experimental results should not be repeated in this section.

Acknowledgments

Authors may briefly acknowledge those who have assisted in the work or preparation of the manuscript, but who do not qualify for authorship (as defined in the Authorship section).

Funding

Authors should list all funding sources for their work in the Funding section. Where possible and for each grant, the receiving institution, the funding agency, the grant number, and the location (city and country) of the funding agency should be included.

Conflict of Interest Statement

Authors are required to declare any competing financial or other conflicts of interest in relation to the work described. Please see the 'Author competing interests and conflicts of interest' section for detailed information. If there are no declared interests, authors should include the following statement in this section of their manuscript: "The authors declare no competing interests."

Data Availability Statement

Authors are encouraged to include a Data Availability Statement in manuscripts that report results from research data. Following Hrynaszkiewicz et al. (2020, http://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2020-017), statements should include information on where the manuscript's data can be found and (where applicable) directly link to the data. If research data are not publicly available, this should be stated in this section along with any conditions for accessing the data. In such cases, the recommended statement is as follows: "The data in this study are

included in the article/supplementary materials. Contact the corresponding author(s) directly to request the underlying data."

Author Contribution Statement

Authors are required to include an Author Contribution Statement that follows <u>CRediT</u> (Contributor Roles Taxonomy). Each author's contribution should be described using one or more of the 14 CRediT categories. For example (where 'Author' is replaced by the actual author names):

Conceptualization: Author 1. Funding acquisition: Author 1. Investigation: Author 1, Author 2.

Supervision: Author 1. Visualization: Author 3.

Writing – original draft: Author 1, Author 2, Author 3.

Writing – review & editing: Author 1, Author 2.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Authors are required to declare that they have obtained and complied with relevant ethics approvals for any studies involving human or animal subjects. If such approval is not relevant or applicable to a submitted manuscript describing research that involves human or animal subjects, authors should include the statement "Not applicable" under this section heading.

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References

When citing references in the text, give the name of the authors and the year of publication in parentheses: e.g. (Smith, 1999) or (Jones and Cohen, 2003). If there are three or more authors give only the first author followed by *et al.*, e.g. (Smith *et al.*, 2004). If the same author(s) published more than one paper in the same year, use a, b etc to distinguish them: e.g. (Smith *et al.*, 2004a, 2004b). Cited references should be listed as "References" at the end of the text in alphabetical order. Give the name of the author, the year of publication in parentheses, the article name, the journal abbreviation (please use the abbreviation specified by the journal (if any), or refer to Chemical Abstracts), the volume number, and inclusive pagination, in that order. For chapters in books, give the name of the author, the year of publication in parentheses, the title of the chapter, the name of the book, the name of the editor, the page (inclusive), and the name and city of the publisher, in that order. For books, give the name of the author, the year of publication in parentheses, the name of the book, and the name and city of the publisher, in that order.

Examples

Kennedy, M.L., Smith, J.K. and Jones, W.T. (2005): The pharmacokinetics of methylmercury in new-born rats. J. Toxicol. Sci., **30**, 126-135.

Steel, J.M. and Whitney, M.C. (2003): The effect of diethylstilbestrol on the reproductive system in rat offspring. In: Toxicology of Diethylstilbestrol (Walton, W.H., ed.), pp. 551-564, Thomson Press, New York.

Tables

Tables should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals (Table 1, Table 2, etc.). Each table should have a title. Explanatory material and footnotes should be typed below the table and should be designated with superscript letters. Ensure that all numerical values in tables are associated with a unit of measurement (for example, at the top of the relevant column). Avoid detailed explanations of the experimental conditions used to obtain the data shown in tables; they should be included in other sections as relevant. Tables must not be images or vector files; rather, use the table-making software in MS Word.

Figures

Figures should be of sufficiently high resolution for direct reproduction for publication. Note that figures may include line drawings, photographs, diagrams and charts. Magnifications of photographs should be indicated in the legends and/or by scales included in the photographs. Illustrations must be self-explanatory and should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals (i.e., Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc.). Each figure should have a short title. Figure legends should be grouped together and presented after the main text. Figure legends should include sufficient experimental details to make the figures intelligible; however, duplicating the descriptions provided in other sections should be avoided.

Supplemental materials

Supplementary tables and figures that are not included in the main text but are useful or helpful for understanding the data should be registered as "Supplemental materials" at our online submission system when submitted. The tables should be numbered consecutively using Arabic numerals (Table S1, Table S2, etc.). The figures also should be numbered as Fig. S1, Fig. S2, etc.; each figure should have a short title and figure legend.

Authors are encouraged to share their data including detailed experimental protocols, analytic methods, raw data, and other metadata related to the article, using "J-Stage Data" (see the section "J-STAGE Data" below. If the Editor requests these, the authors must submit them.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations: At first use, spell out the word followed by the abbreviation in parentheses. Use only that defined abbreviation thereafter.

Units

Units should be used as follows:

μm, mm, cm, m, μg, mg, g, kg, μL, mL, L, mmol, mol, μM, mM, M, ppm, mol/L, mg/mL, %, sec, min, hr, S.D., S.E., s.c., i.c., i.m., i.v., i.p., p.o., Bq, Sv, Gy, dpm, °C.

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Page proofs are sent to the corresponding author, who should check and return them within 1 week. Only essential corrections to typesetting errors or omissions are accepted; excessive changes are not permitted at the proofing stage.

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Authors are required to include a statement that specifies the contribution of each author as per the Author Contribution Statement section.

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Authors may make their own data and materials available as Supplementary Material or by linking to data hosted at J-STAGE Data (see next section). All data sets must be made available in full to the editors and reviewers during the peer review process, and consideration made for them to be made publicly available by the date of publication. Authors commit to preserving their data sets for at least three years from the date of publication in the journal.

The journal encourages authors to grant reasonable requests from colleagues to share any data, materials and experimental protocols described in their manuscript.

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Manuscripts describing the collection of archaeological, geological, paleontological or wildlife specimens or samples should include detailed information on their provenance and collection methods. Authors must include a statement in their manuscript describing the relevant ethics guidelines, local laws and collection permits under which the research was conducted.

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The journal adheres to the ICMJE policy on <u>Clinical Trials Registration</u>, which recommends that all clinical trials are registered in a public trials registry at or before the time of first patient enrolment as a condition of consideration for publication. Manuscripts describing clinical trials must include the registration number of the trial and the name of the trial registry.

Reporting guidelines

The journal requires authors to follow the EQUATOR Network's <u>Reporting Guidelines</u> for health research. Study types include, but are not limited to, randomized trials, observational studies, systematic reviews, case reports, qualitative research, diagnostic and prognostic studies, economic evaluations, animal pre-clinical studies and study protocols.

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As per the COPE position statement on <u>Authorship and AI tools</u>, authors must disclose and fully describe any use of generative or non-generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools (also known as large language models, or LLMs) in the Materials and Methods section. This includes, but is not limited to, using AI tools to collect or analyze data, produce or amend images or graphics used in the manuscript, or write all or part of the manuscript. Authors must describe which tools they used and how the tools were used. In general, the use of generative AI tools is allowed only where that use is an integral part of the research design or methods. Any other uses will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the editors. In all cases, authors remain responsible for all the content of their submitted manuscript.

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Peer Review Process

Editorial and peer review process

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Once the reviewers' reports have been received, the Associate Editor determines whether the manuscript requires revision. Authors who are asked to revise their manuscript must do so within two weeks, otherwise it may be treated as a new submission. The Associate Editor may send revised manuscripts to peer reviewers for their feedback or may use his or her own judgment to assess how closely the authors have followed the comments on the original manuscript. The Associate Editor then makes a final decision on the manuscript's suitability for publication in the journal.

The Editor-in-Chief acts as an arbitrator when necessary.

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Reviewers are selected based on their expertise in the field, reputation, recommendation by others, and/or previous experience as peer reviewers for the journal.

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When submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors may suggest reviewers that they would like included in or excluded from the peer review process. The Editor may consider these suggestions but is under no obligation to follow them. The selection, invitation and assignment of peer reviewers is at the Editor's sole discretion.

Reviewer reports

It is the journal's policy to transmit reviewers' comments to the authors in their original form. However, the journal reserves the right to edit reviewers' comments, without consulting the reviewers, if they contain offensive language, confidential information or recommendations for publication.

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If a manuscript satisfies the journal's requirements and represents a significant contribution to the published literature, the Editor may recommend acceptance for publication in the journal.

Articles in the journal must be:

- within the subject area of the journal's scope
- novel and original
- descriptions of technically rigorous research
- of high interest to the journal's audience
- important additions to the field.

If a manuscript does not meet the journal's requirements for acceptance or revision, the Editor may recommend rejection.

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The Japanese Society of Toxicology (the "Society") has granted the journal's Editorial Board complete and sole responsibility for all editorial decisions. The Society will not become involved in editorial decisions, except in cases of a fundamental breakdown of process.

Editorial decisions are based only on a manuscript's scientific merit and are kept completely separate from the journal's other interests. The authors' ability to pay any publication charges has no bearing on whether a manuscript is accepted for publication in the journal.

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Authors who believe that an editorial decision has been made in error may lodge an appeal with the Editorial Office. Appeals are only considered if the authors provide detailed evidence of a misunderstanding or mistake by a reviewer or editor. Appeals are considered carefully by the Editor-in-Chief, whose decision is final. The guidelines of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) are followed where relevant.

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