

Guidelines for Authors 2000

SUBJECTS OF PUBLICATION

The Editorial Board uses the term *bioorganic chemistry* to cover a wide range of problems related to the investigation of the structure and function of biomolecules using the methods of organic and physical chemistry.

The journal publishes original articles dedicated to investigations of the structure, structure–function relationship, and synthesis of biologically important high-molecular mass compounds (proteins, nucleic acids, polysaccharides, and mixed biopolymers of any type). The journal also publishes investigations of the chemical background for the activity of highly organized cell components (e.g., cell membranes or molecular receptor complexes), intact cells and organs, problems of neuro- and immunochemistry, biotechnology, and fundamental principles for developing diagnostics for the most important infectious diseases.

The journal pays great attention to new achievements in the field of low-molecular mass bioregulators. Studies of natural products (e.g., peptides, peptide and steroid hormones, lipids, vitamins, antibiotics, prostaglandins, alkaloids, and other chemical compounds from microorganisms, fungi, plants, and animals), their synthetic analogues, and synthetic biologically active compounds (e.g., drugs or pesticides) are appropriate subjects for publication. Ecological problems, analyses of natural toxicants and xenobiotics, and the protection of the environment from their impact are also possible subjects for publication.

FORMS OF PUBLICATIONS

1. The principal form of publication is a paper containing the results of original experimental or theoretical investigations.

A submitted manuscript should contain new data that not been published before. Papers including detailed experimental material previously published in the form of a short communication or thesis are also acceptable. In this case, a reference to the previous communication should be given.

The length of the manuscript, including tables and references, is strictly limited to 40 000 characters (approximately 24 double-spaced typewritten pages) and 8 figures.

2. The Journal also publishes REVIEW ARTICLES devoted to the most important achievements in the field of bioorganic chemistry.

The length of reviews, including tables and references, is strictly limited to 60 000 characters (approximately 35 double-spaced typewritten pages) and 15 figures. A review exceeding these limits should be divided into several parts and may be published in two or more issues of the journal. A mini-review should not exceed 20 000 characters (about 10 typewritten pages) and 5 figures.

Authors wishing to publish a review should submit a summary for preliminary evaluation. This should briefly state an explanation of the relevance of the proposed subject and contain preliminary data on the contents and structure of the review, its length, and the number of illustrations and references.

3. Reports of unusual urgency, significance, and interest are published under the rubric LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. Their length should be strictly limited to three typewritten pages and two figures.

4. The Editorial Board also publishes special issues of the journal devoted to important dates in the history of bioorganic chemistry and physicochemical biology, and publishes the reports and communications of the most important congresses, symposia, and conferences held in Russia. Decisions on such special issues are taken according to preliminary applications submitted to the Editorial Board no later than 6 months before the proposed event.

5. Information on past congresses, symposia, conferences, etc., including the summary communications most interesting to the audience of the journal, is published under the rubric CHRONICLE.

6. The most interesting publications in related journals are placed under the rubric SCIENCE NEWS.

7. Books, reviews, and other printed editions of interest to bioorganic chemists are discussed under the rubric BOOK REVIEWS.

8. The rubric USEFUL INFORMATION presents materials that are helpful to readers of the journal in their scientific activities.

9. Articles should be written in Russian with the exception of papers and symposium reports of foreign authors. These can be written and published in English.

10. The Journal is published simultaneously in Russian (under the name *Bioorganicheskaya khimiya* in the Russian Federation) and in English (under the name *Russian Journal of Bioorganic Chemistry* in the United States) by the Publishing House MAIK “Nauka/Interperiodica” (Russia). The English edition

is distributed worldwide by KLUWER ACADEMIC/PLENUM PUBLISHERS.

11. Table of contents, abstracts of papers, and other important information (including these Guidelines for Authors) are also available via the Internet; see Web Sites: <http://www.maik.rssi.ru> and <http://tjbc.siobc.ras.ru>.

PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

1. Two copies of the manuscript should be submitted to the Editorial Board. All pages of an article should be numbered consecutively, including the list of references. If several papers are submitted simultaneously, the order of their publication should be indicated by the authors.

2. The text of the article should also be submitted in electronic form (see paragraph 14 of this section).

3. Papers and LETTERS TO THE EDITOR should be arranged in the following way:

(1) RUBRIC (if necessary).

(2) Title of the article.

(3) List of authors by initials and surname. If the work was carried out at more than one institution, then the names of authors should be followed by superscript asterisks to affiliate them to the corresponding institutions. It is also necessary to indicate the author for correspondence by a footnote; additional requisites of the author (phone, fax, e-mail) are also desirable.

(4) The full names of institutions, including the name of the city and the full mailing address where the author for correspondence works.

(5) The abstract (no more than 1.5 typewritten pages, i.e., ~2500 characters) with a brief description of the content and the most significant results of the work. The use of formulas in a graphic format is not recommended in the abstract. The abstract is a separate part of the manuscript, and therefore, all necessary abbreviations and conventional signs must be indicated here.

(6) Key words (no more than 6 words) that will be used for the preparation of the subject index of the volume.

(7) A section entitled INTRODUCTION.

(8) A section entitled RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

(9) An EXPERIMENTAL section. This should include enough details to permit reproduction of the experiments and include the detailed characteristics of the reagents and sorbents used or the methods of their preparation, the instruments applied, references to the standard procedures, etc.

(10) ACKNOWLEDGMENTS (if necessary). The names of the funding organizations should be written out in full, and grant (project) numbers should be given.

(11) REFERENCES (on separate sheets).

(12) TABLES (each on a separate sheet).

(13) FIGURE CAPTIONS. All figure captions should be typed together on one or more separate sheets.

(14) Figures, schemes, and chemical formulas.

(15) English version for items (2)–(6) (i.e., for the title, the list of authors by the initials and surname, the list of affiliations and addresses of the authors, the abstract, and key words).

The author submitting an article to the Editorial Board should present written evidence that its publication has been approved by all coauthors.

4. In order to bring the English version of the article as close to the original as possible and to facilitate the translator's work, the authors are requested to present an English list of specific terms, name reactions and reagents, names of biological objects, and trivial names of chemical compounds, preparations, and reagents used in the course of the investigation. Submission of the full English version of the article translated by the authors (taking into account all improvements and corrections inserted in the process of the preparation of the Russian version) is also possible upon agreement with the Editorial Board. If the quality of the translation is satisfactory, it will be published and paid for.

5. TABLES and FIGURES should be numbered in the same order in which they are mentioned in the text, and their positions should be indicated in the margins of the article.

6. Figures and photographs should be carefully prepared and submitted in two copies. Each figure should be marked at the bottom of the front side with the name of the journal, the name of the first author, and the figure number. For optimum reproduction, the width and height of the original figure should be one and a half or twice the publication size. The photographs should be sharp, clear, and printed on glossy white photographic paper. Electronic copies of figures are desirable.

7. Chemical formulas and schemes should be either carefully written in the text or, like figures, typed together on separate sheets. Chemical formulas and compounds are numbered with bold Roman numerals enclosed in parentheses in the same order in which they are mentioned in formulas, schemes, or tables.

8. As a rule, figure captions and table legends should be comprehensible without reference to the text (unless this information has already been included in another caption, legend, or the Experimental section). Arrangement of the information in tabular or graphical form is not recommended if the same information can be presented more effectively by a mathematical expression or by running text.

9. References to the cited literature should be numbered with Arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets in the order of their citation in the text. If the article is part of a serial publication, the previous communication should be numbered as [1] in the list of references. This reference is inserted in a footnote on the first page

of the article. References cited in the tables or in the figure captions are numbered according to the position of the corresponding material in the text. REFERENCES should be listed after ACKNOWLEDGMENTS in numerical order. For books translated into Russian, original issues must be cited first.

Reference to an article in press is possible only when it has been accepted for publication.

Literature references should be arranged and punctuated with all the authors indicated as shown:

Books

1. Tikhonov, A.N. and Arsenin, V.Ya., *Solution of Ill-Posed Problems*, Winston, V.H., Ed., Washington: Harper and Brace, 1977.
2. Eliel, E.L., *Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962. Translated under the title *Sterozhimiya soedinenii ugleroda*, Moscow: Mir, 1965.

Collection of Articles

3. Knorre, D.G. and Lavrik, O.I., *Theory and Practice in Affinity Techniques*, Sundaram, P.V. and Eckstein, F., Eds., London: Academic, 1978, pp. 169–178.

Journal Papers

4. Ulrich, D.R., *J. Non-Cryst. Solids*, 1988, vol. 100, pp. 174–193.

Dissertations

5. Cheishvili, T.Sh., Study of the Surface Phenomena in Manganese-containing Glasses, *Cand. Sci. (Chem.) Dissertation*, Moscow: Research Inst., 1981, p. 45.

Patents and Inventor's Certificates

6. Lyle, F.R., US Patent 5 973 257, *Chem. Abstr.*, 1985, vol. 65, p. 2870.
7. Ivanov, S.A., USSR Inventor's Certificate no. 127, *Byull. Izobret.*, 1983, no. 9, p. 195.

Depositions

8. Ivanov, I.I., *Pharmacology of Indole Derivatives*, Available from VINITI, 1984, Moscow, no. 1831.

All journals that are listed in the *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index* should be abbreviated as they appear there. The names of Russian editions are presented in the language according to VINITI recommendation.

10. The Latin names of animals, plants, and microorganisms should be used.

11. Enzymes should be named according to the IUB classification, followed by the current Enzyme Commission (EC) number in parentheses (see Appendix 4).

12. The names of chemical compounds should be consistent with the nomenclature recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and the International Union of Biochemistry (IUB) (see IUPAC's *Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry*, 3rd ed., IUPAC's *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry*, 2nd ed., and Appendix 4).

13. Standard abbreviations and symbols recommended by the IUPAC–IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature should be used to designate the trivial names of chemical compounds and groups (residues, radicals, substituents) (see Appendices 1 and 2, the IUPAC–IUB rules given in Appendix 4 and published in *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 1983, vol. 131, no. 1, and the Web Sites: <http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/iupac> and <http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/iubmb>).

Nonstandard abbreviations of chemical compounds and general abbreviations are recommended only if complicated word combinations are repeatedly used in the text. All chemical abbreviations should be given in Latin transcription; e.g., DCC, *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. Exceptions are the Russian cryptograms for RNA, DNA and their derivatives. It is possible to use a mixed transcription with a hyphen between the Latin cryptogram and Russian part of the compound word.

Nonstandard abbreviated chemical names, when necessary, should be composed in accordance with the international rules for the usage of chemical symbols; the application of ambiguous literal cryptograms is not recommended [e.g., Me₄Si or Me₃Si are preferable to TMS, (MeO)₂Tr is better than DMTr, etc.].

The use of cryptograms for enzyme names (e.g., LDH for lactic dehydrogenase) is not recommended. Abbreviated names of enzymes consisting of the substrate symbol and the type of enzyme activity (*D*-Gln-transferase, Hse-dehydrogenase) are acceptable.

Russian transcription is acceptable for such generally recognized abbreviations as HPLC, IR, ORD, or PCR.

All nonstandard abbreviations as well as standard abbreviations included in the IUPAC–IUB recommendation but not included in Appendices 1 and 2 should be defined in the footnote to the first sentence of the article. The abbreviations given in Appendices 1–3 do not require decoding.

Isotope-containing compounds should be designated in the following way: CH₃–CH²H–OH or (1-²H₁)ethanol, H₂³⁵SO₄, (³²P)ATP (for isotope substituted compounds) and CH₃–CH[²H]–OH or [1-²H₁]ethanol, [³²P]ATP (for isotopically labeled compounds). For details, see Appendix 4.

Abbreviations for metric and SI (International System) units of measure should be given in Russian transcription (see also Appendix 5).

14. The electronic version of the article should be submitted on 3.5" or 5.25" MS-DOS formatted diskettes. The file should be prepared with Microsoft

Appendix 1. Standard symbols of selected monomeric units (residues) and substituents (groups, radicals) in biopolymers*

Ado, A**	adenosine	Hyl	hydroxylysine
Ac	acetyl	Hse	homoserine
Aet	aminoethyl	Нуп	hydroxyproline
Ala, A**	alanine	Ino, I**	inosine
Ara	arabinose	Ile, I	isoleucine
Arg, R	arginine	Leu, L	leucine
Asn, N	asparagine	Lys, K	lysine
Asp, D	aspartic acid	Man	mannose
Asx, B	asparagine or aspartic acid	Me	methyl
		Met, M	methionine
Boc	<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl	MeOTr и (MeO) ₂ Tr	4-methoxytrityl and 4,4'-dimethoxytrityl, respectively
Bzl	benzyl	Nuc, N**	an unspecified nucleoside
Bz	benzoyl	Neu	neuraminic acid
Bu, Bu ⁱ , Bu ^s , Bu ^t	<i>n</i> -, <i>iso</i> -, <i>sec</i> -, or <i>tert</i> -butyl, respectively	Neu5Ac	<i>N</i> -acetylneuraminic acid
		ONSu или OSu	succinimidooxy
Cyd, C**	cytidine	Orn	ornithine
Cbz, Z	benzyloxycarbonyl	Ph	phenyl
Cbz(Br), Z(Br)	<i>p</i> -bromobenzyloxycarbonyl	Phe, F	phenylalanine
Cm	carboxymethyl	Pht-	phthalyl
Cys, C	cysteine	Pht<	phthaloyl
Dns	dansyl [i.e., 5-(dimethylamino)-1-naphthalenesulfonyl]	Pr	propyl
dAdo, dA***	2'-deoxyadenosine	Pro, P	proline
dRib***	2-deoxyribose	Puo, R	an unspecified purine nucleoside
Et	ethyl	Pyd, Y	an unspecified pyrimidine nucleoside
Fuc	fructose	Rib	ribose
Fru	fructose	Ser, S	serine
Gal	galactose	Suc<, -Suc-	succinyl
Glc	glucose	Thd, T**	ribosylthymine (not thymidine, which is designated as dT or dThd)
GlcA****	glucuronic acid	Thr, T	threonine
GlcN*****	glucosamine	Trp, W	tryptophan
GlcNAc*****	<i>N</i> -acetylglucosamine	Tos или Ts	tosyl (i.e., <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonyl)
Gln, Q	glutamine	Trt или Tr	trityl (i.e., triphenylmethyl)
Glu, E	glutamine acid	Тур, Y	tyrosine
Glx, Z	glutamine or glutamic acid	Urd, U**	uridine
Gly, G	glycine	Ψrd, Ψ**	pseudouridine (5-ribosyluracil)
Gro	glycerol	Val, V	valine
Guo, G**	guanosine	Хаа	an unspecified amino acid
Hcy	homocysteine	Xyl	xylose
His	histidine		

*These symbols should be used only in formulas, structures, tables, and figures.

**A one-letter symbol should not be used for base designation.

***Similarly for other deoxynucleosides and deoxysugars.

****Similarly for other uronic acids.

*****Similarly for other 2-amino-2-deoxysaccharides and their *N*-acetyl derivatives.

Appendix 2. Standard abbreviations for selected names

AMP*	adenosine 5'-phosphate
ADP*	adenosine 5'-diphosphate
ATP*	adenosine 5'-triphosphate
CM-cellulose	carboxymethyl cellulose
CoA(CoASH), CoASAc	coenzyme A and acetyl-coenzyme A, respectively
DCC	<i>N,N'</i> -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
DMF	dimethylformamide
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
DNA, cDNA	deoxyribonucleic acid and complementary DNA, respectively
DEAE-cellulose	(diethylaminoethyl)cellulose
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
IFN	interferon
IgA, IgG, etc.	immunoglobulin A, G, etc.
P _i	inorganic phosphate
P	phosphate residue incorporated into compound
RNA	ribonucleic acid
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulfate
TEAB	triethylammonium bicarbonate
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
Tris	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane

*Similarly for other nucleoside 5'-mono-, nucleoside 5'-di-, and nucleoside 5'-triphosphates.

Appendix 3. Abbreviations for frequently encountered words and terms

a.r.*	amino acid residue
b*	nucleic base
bp*	base pairs
bp*	boiling point
CD	circular dichroism
EIA and ELISA	enzyme immunoassay and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, respectively
GC or GLC	gas or gas-liquid chromatography, respectively
HPLC	high-performance liquid chromatography
<i>J</i>	spin-spin coupling constant
IU	international unit
IR	infrared
kb*	kilobases
<i>m</i> -, <i>o</i> -, and <i>p</i> -	<i>meta</i> -, <i>ortho</i> -, and <i>para</i> -
mp*	melting point
MS	mass-spectrometry
<i>n</i> -	normal (isomer)
N*	normal concentration (of solution)
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
nt*	nucleotide
ORD	optical rotatory dispersion
OU or AU**	optical (or absorbance) unit
PAG	polyacrylamide gel
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PC	paper chromatography
RS	Raman spectroscopy
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
U*	activity unit
UV	ultraviolet

*With a numeral.

**Dimensionless.

Appendix 4. List of recommendations of the IUPAC–IUB commission on chemical nomenclature

Natural products and related compounds	<i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> , 1978, vol. 86, pp. 1–8
Stereochemistry	<i>Pure and Appl. Chem.</i> , 1976, vol. 45, pp. 11–30
Mass-spectrometry	<i>Organ. Mass. Spectrom.</i> , 1979, vol. 14, pp. 1–2
Presentation of biochemical equilibrium data	<i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> , 1977, vol. 72, pp. 1–7
Presentation of thermodynamic data	<i>Ibid.</i> 1985, vol. 153, pp. 429–434
Abbreviations and symbols: compilation	<i>Ibid.</i> 1977, vol. 74, pp. 1–6
Isotopically modified compounds	<i>Ibid.</i> 1978, vol. 86, pp. 9–25
Amino acids, peptides, and their derivatives: nomenclature, abbreviations, and symbols; modification; conformation	<i>Ibid.</i> 1984, vol. 138, pp. 9–37 <i>Ibid.</i> 1970, vol. 17, pp. 193–201
Proteins containing iron–sulfur clusters	<i>Ibid.</i> 1973, vol. 35, pp. 1–2
Electron-transporting proteins	<i>Ibid.</i> 1991, vol. 200, pp. 599–601
Peptide hormones	<i>Ibid.</i> 1975, vol. 55, pp. 485–486
Nucleotides and nucleic acids	<i>Ibid.</i> 1970, vol. 15, pp. 203–208;
– abbreviations and symbols	<i>Ibid.</i> 1972, vol. 25, p. 1
– incompletely specific bases	<i>Ibid.</i> 1985, vol. 150, pp. 1–5
– conformation	<i>Ibid.</i> 1983, vol. 131, pp. 9–15
Lipids	<i>Ibid.</i> 1977, vol. 79, pp. 11–12
Steroids	<i>Ibid.</i> 1989, vol. 186, pp. 427–456
Phosphorus-containing compounds	<i>Ibid.</i> 1977, vol. 79, pp. 1–9
Carbohydrates	<i>Ad. Carb. Chem. Biochem.</i> , 1997, vol. 297, pp. 43–177
– branched-chain monosaccharides	<i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> , 1981, vol. 119, pp. 5–8; 1982, vol. 125, p. 1
– unsaturated monosaccharides	<i>Ibid.</i> 1981, vol. 119, pp. 1–3
– oligosaccharides	<i>Ibid.</i> 1982, vol. 126, pp. 433–437
– polysaccharides	<i>Ibid.</i> 1982, vol. 126, pp. 439–441
– conformation of monosaccharides	<i>Ibid.</i> 1980, vol. 111, pp. 295–298
– conformation of oligosaccharides	<i>Ibid.</i> 1983, vol. 131, pp. 5–7
Glycoproteins, glycopeptides, and peptidoglycans	<i>Ibid.</i> 1986, vol. 159, pp. 1–6
Quinones with isoprenoid side chain	<i>Ibid.</i> 1975, vol. 53, pp. 15–18
Carotenoids	<i>Ibid.</i> 1972, vol. 25, pp. 397–408; 1975, vol. 57, pp. 1–7
Retinoids	<i>Ibid.</i> 1982, vol. 29, pp. 1–5
Tocopherols and related compounds	<i>Ibid.</i> 1982, vol. 123, pp. 473–475
Tetrapyrroles	<i>Ibid.</i> 1988, vol. 178, pp. 277–328
Corrinoids	<i>Ibid.</i> 1974, vol. 45, pp. 7–12
Prenols	<i>Ibid.</i> 1987, vol. 167, pp. 181–184
Vitamin B ₆ and related compounds	<i>Ibid.</i> 1973, vol. 40, pp. 325–327
Vitamin D	<i>Ibid.</i> 1982, vol. 124, pp. 223–227
Enzyme Nomenclature: Recommendations (1992)	San Diego: Acad. Press, 1992
– Supplement 1	<i>Eur. J. Biochem.</i> , 1994, vol. 223, pp. 1–5
– Supplement 2	<i>Ibid.</i> 1995, vol. 232, pp. 1–6
– Supplement 3	<i>Ibid.</i> 1996, vol. 237, pp. 1–5
– Supplement 4	<i>Ibid.</i> 1997, vol. 250, pp. 1–6 <i>Ibid.</i> 1999, vol. 264, pp. 610–650
Symbols and formulae of enzymic kinetics	<i>Ibid.</i> 1982, vol. 128, pp. 281–291

Appendix 5. Symbols for selected physical and chemical values and units

Symbol	Value	Unit of measure
Physical chemistry		
<i>m</i>	mass	kg, g, mg, μg , etc.
<i>M</i>	molecular mass	Da* (Dalton)
<i>M_r</i>	relative molecular mass	dimensionless
<i>n</i>	amount of substance	mol, mmol, μmol , nmol, pmol, etc.
<i>c_B</i> , [B]	concentration of substance B	M (mol/l), mM, etc.
<i>s</i>	sedimentation coefficient	S (Svedberg, 10^{-13} s)
Thermodynamics		
<i>T</i>	thermodynamic temperature	K** (Kelvin)
<i>T</i>	Celsius temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<i>E</i>	energy	J or cal (4.1868 J)
<i>P</i>	pressure	Pa (Pascal), bar (10^5 Pa), atm (101 325 Pa), or mmHg (1 torr, equal to 133.2 Pa)
<i>I</i>	ionic strength	M, mM, etc.
Electromagnetic radiation		
<i>I</i>	luminous intensity	cd (Candela)
<i>A</i>	absorbance*** ($-\log I/I_0$)	dimensionless
ϵ	molar absorption coefficient****	$\text{M}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$
<i>Le</i>	radioactivity (irradiation ability)	Bq (Becquerel, s^{-1}) or Ci (Curie, 37 GBq)
Chemical and enzymic reactions		
<i>t</i>	time	s (not sec.), min (not mn), h (not hr)
<i>V</i>	volume	dm^3 (l or L), cm^3 (ml), μl , nl, etc.
<i>K</i>	equilibrium constant	M
<i>K_m</i>	Michaelis constant	M, mM, etc.
<i>K_s</i>	substrate constant	M, mM, etc.
<i>K_i</i>	inhibition constant	M, mM, etc.
<i>k</i>	rate constant	s^{-1} or $\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
<i>k_{cat}</i>	catalytic constant	s^{-1}
<i>v</i>	reaction rate	mol/s
<i>V</i> (or <i>V_{max}</i>)	maximum value of reaction rate	M s^{-1}
<i>h</i>	Hill coefficient	dimensionless

*One-twelfth of the mass of the nuclide ^{12}C .

**Not $^{\circ}\text{K}$.

***The term "optical density" should not be used.

****The term "extinction" should not be used.

Word or Word for Windows (please specify the system and version number). It is also desirable that the main text be presented in text format. Diskettes will be returned to the authors. The entire text of the article should be given as one file, named according to the name of the first author. To facilitate further operations with the files, one should use as few fonts as possible and format text as left aligned without word hyphenation. Carriage returns (Enter) should be used only to

separate paragraphs, and special styles, templates, and macrocommands should be avoided.

Both scanned and computer-prepared black-and-white pictures are acceptable in electronic form. For half-tone photographs (drawings) and line-art-type drawings, the TIFF, JPEG, or GIF formats are preferable. When preparing files in TIFF format, scanning should be performed with no less than 600 or 200 dpi resolution for half-tone photographs (drawings) and

line-art-type drawings, respectively. A separate file should correspond to each figure.

The contents of the manuscript and the electronic version must be absolutely identical. The accompanying letter should explain the content of all files, their formats, the coding for special symbols, etc.

EVALUATION OF MANUSCRIPTS AND THEIR PREPARATION FOR PUBLICATION

1. All articles submitted to the Editorial Board go through a two-step evaluation (the names of referees are not given to the authors of papers they have refereed). Papers accepted for publication are thoroughly edited. Minor corrections to the style, nomenclature, and form are introduced into the article without the author's consent. More significant improvements are to be agreed upon with the authors, or the manuscript can be returned to the authors for revision to accommodate the remarks of the referees and the scientific editor. The date of a paper's receipt is the date on which a version of the paper satisfying all the journal requirements is received. Revised articles returned to the Editorial Board after a time period of 6 or more months are registered as new ones with a new receipt date.

2. After publication, 5 copies of the Russian version of the article along with 2 copies of the English version are sent to the author.

3. The article can be declined by the Editorial Board for the following reasons:

- (a) incompatibility with the profile of the journal,
- (b) insufficient significance of the results,
- (c) unclear formulation of the goals and objectives of the investigation,
- (d) failure to meet the current procedures and state of knowledge in the field,
- (e) insufficient substantiation of the conclusions in the literature and experimental material,
- (f) the reported results have been previously published in detail by the authors of this article or by other researchers,
- (g) substandard quality of the writing of the manuscript and/or failure to conform with the Guidelines for Authors.

4. In the case of a rejected article, the Editorial Office will send the author a notice of rejection, one copy of the manuscript, and the diskette.

5. Mail, phone [+7 (095) 330-7783], e-mail (rjbc@ibch.siobc.ras.ru), or fax +7 (095) 335-7103 (directed to the Editorial Office of *Bioorganicheskaya Khimiya*) can be used to communicate with the Bioorganic Chemistry Editorial Office. For e-mail communication, charset us-ASCII, iso-8859-1, CP1251 (Windows) or KOI8-R (UNIX) cyrillic coding may be used. Decoders MIME, BinHex, or Uuencode and archivers PKZIP or ARJ may be used when e-mailing attached files.