

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS
Revised **August 1, 2011**

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Editorial Policy

HETEROCYCLES —An International Journal for Reviews and Communications in Heterocyclic Chemistry—publishes accounts of research on the organic and physical organic chemistry of heterocyclic compounds and natural products having the heterocyclic system.

Manuscripts are considered for publication on the proviso that they have not been, nor will be, published elsewhere.

Ordinarily a manuscript will be sent to two competent referees for critical appraisal. An author is free to suggest the names of appropriate scientific experts who might be called upon for refereeing purposes. Comments of referees may be transmitted to the authors, but in no instance will the names of the referees be disclosed to the author without prior permission.

Manuscripts should be written in a clear and accurate fashion with careful attention to detail. When this is not the author's native language, the manuscript should be checked by a native speaker before submission.

Four Types of manuscripts may be submitted.

1. Communications:

Communications must feature novel and significant work of exceptional interest in preliminary form; they may be either experimentally oriented or entirely theoretical. The editors will consider manuscripts which feature urgent significant results or data of relevant importance. Contributions that are sensibly speculative or constitute new interpretations of older findings are appropriate.

2. Papers:

Papers contain definitive and comprehensive accounts of significant findings obtained through original work in heterocyclic chemistry. Contributors who wish to have an experimental section included in their manuscripts should submit these manuscripts as Papers.

In the case of new compound microanalytical (C, H, N, O and then alphabetical) and spectral (IR, NMR, MS etc.) data should be reported in the case of new compound.

3. Short Papers:

Short Papers should be concise accounts of studies with a limited scope.

In the case of new compound, microanalytical (C, H, N, O and then alphabetical) and spectral (IR, NMR, MS etc.) data should be reported in the case of new compound.

4. Reviews:

The Journal welcomes review-type manuscripts containing appropriate heterocyclic material. Especially welcome are reviews based, in part, on research in the author's laboratory as well as reviews distinguished by some novel interpretation or presentation of the material are especially welcome.

Announcements:

The Journal will include conference and congress announcements, introduce new books, or other notable developments of interest to heterocyclic and natural product chemists.

Manuscript Preparation

A. General Instructions

1. Abstracts:

All manuscripts must be accompanied by an abstract.

2. Graphical Abstracts:

Authors are requested to supply a graphical abstract and three or four key words, which should be different from the word included in the title.

These abstracts should aim at presenting the essence of accounts in a concise, pictorial form. Graphical abstracts should not exceed the space limitations (4 x 8 cm).

B. Layout of Manuscripts

1. Arrangement:

Printing, on one side of the paper, should occupy the space within the typing area.

2. Typing area:

The text / image area of the first page should be 18 cm wide by 24 cm deep including the title. The text / image area on all other pages should be 18 cm wide by approximately 25 cm deep to fit on A - 4 paper (21.0 cm x 29.6 cm). Please do not use U.S. letter size paper.

3. Font and Line Spacing:

Manuscripts should be printed with a 12pt font and 1.50 line spacing.

4. Position on page:

The Title, Author's names, Address, and Abstract must be inset 3.5 cm from both left & right margins.

5. Heading:

The Heading to the paper must comprise:

TITLE (in ROMAN CAPITALS: not underlined)

Author's name(s) (First letters only in capitals)

Author's address and e-mail address for correspondence in English. [Author's name should include the first name (without degrees) and the senior author should be indicated by an asterisk(*)]

6. Tables:

Tables must be inserted by the authors at the appropriate points in the text.

7. Structural, Formulae, Figures, Illustrations and Graphs:

These must be original prints, original line drawings or sharp glossy photographs. They should be inserted by the Authors at the appropriate points in the text. Captions and Wording on the figures should as far as possible be printed.

8. Heading and Sub-headings:

Main headings, in capitals, should commence 3.5 cm from the left-hand margin.

9. Nomenclature:

All nomenclature should be simple, unambiguous, and in conformity with the conventions developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

10. Parenthesis of compound number:

Parenthesis should be located if the compound number is an equivalent with the word just before the number.

11. Acknowledgments and References:

Acknowledgements may be included as a separate section. Authors are requested to submit their references according to the following format:

1. T. Kametani and T. Honda, 'Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry: Application of Aziridines to the Synthesis of Natural Products,' Vol. 39, ed. by A. R. Katritzky, Academic Press, Inc., London, 1986, pp.181-236.
2. T. Kametani, K. Katoh, M. Tsubuki, and T. Honda, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1986, **108**, 7055; M. Ihara, K. Noguchi, T. Ohsawa, K. Fukumoto, and T. Kametani, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1983, **48**, 3150; T. Kametani, H. Yukawa, Y. Suzuki, and T. Honda, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1985, 2151.
3. L. M. Jackman, 'Applications of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in Organic Chemistry,' Pergamon Press, Inc., New York, 1959.

12. Crystallographic Studies

Reports of crystal structures should be presented as recommended by the Commission of Crystallographic data of the International Union of Crystallography (IUCr). Please refer to the following address for details: <http://www.iucr.org/>. In the paper, figures of crystal structure and of molecular structure, or both, with selected bond distances and bond angles should be included. Tables of final atomic coordinates and thermal factors may be submitted as Supplementary Materials for reviewing purpose only. Chemical and Crystallographic data should be mutually consistent wherever applicable.

13. Deposition of X-ray Crystallographic Data

Authors are requested to deposit all the X-ray data in the Crystallographic Information File (CIF) format electronically to the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) for each structure, after receiving notification of the manuscripts acceptance. The following text should be included in the "Experimental" section of the manuscript on the initial submission, and the deposit number(s) should be inserted in the final revised manuscript: Deposition number CCDC-XXXXXX for compound No. YY. Free copies of the data can be obtained via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html> (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge, CB2 1EZ, UK; Fax: +44 1223 336033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

Manuscript Submission

Please select and download the appropriate version of the electronic manuscript template on the following website. <http://www.heterocycles.com>

An author should submit a manuscript in a word processing file and PDF (all Figures, Tables, and Schemes should be inserted into the text), graphical files, and the graphical abstract to the following e-mail address. submit@heterocycles.com

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Authors are not charged for the publication of their reviews.

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200 reprints	¥4,000 per page
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3. Postage

Shipping will be charged to the authors.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be in accordance with the International System (SI) as adopted by the Chemical Society (London) on Weights and Measures. Common abbreviations are:

[α]	specific rotation [expressed without units; the actual units, deg mL/(g dm), are understood]	k	kilo
Å	angstrom units	L	liter(s)
Ac	acetyl	LDA	lithium diisopropylamide
acac	acetylacetonate	LHMDS	lithium hexamethyldisilazane, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl) amide
AIBN	2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile	LTMP	lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide
<i>Anal.</i>	Microanalysis	LUMO	lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
AO	atomic orbital	μ	micro
Ar	aryl	m	multiplet (spectral), meter(s), milli
atm	atmosphere(s)	M	moles per liter
9-BBN	9-borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonyl	<i>m</i> -CPBA	<i>m</i> -chloroperoxybenzoic acid
Bn	benzyl	Me	methyl
Boc	<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl	MEM	(2-methoxyethoxy)methyl
bp	boiling point	MHz	megahertz
br	broad (spectral)	min	minute(s)
Bu	butyl	MINDO	modified intermediate neglect of differential overlap
<i>s</i> -Bu	<i>sec</i> -butyl	MO	molecular orbital
<i>t</i> -Bu	<i>tert</i> -butyl	mol	mole(s)
°C	degrees Celsius	MOM	methoxymethyl
Calcd	calculated	mp	melting point
CAN	ceric ammonium nitrate	Ms	methanesulfonyl (mesyl)
Cbz	benzyloxycarbonyl	MS	mass spectrometry
CD	circular dichroism	<i>m/z</i>	mass to charge ratio (in mass spectrometry)
cm	centimeter(s)	n	nano
concd	concentrated	N	normal
COSY	correlation spectroscopy	NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
Cp	cyclopentadienyl	NCS	<i>N</i> -chlorosuccinimide
δ	chemical shift in parts per million downfield from tetramethylsilane	Ng	nanogram
d	day(s); doublet (spectral)	NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
DABCO	1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane	NOE	nuclear Overhauser effect
DBN	1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene	NOESY	nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy
DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene	ORD	optical rotatory dispersion
DCC	<i>N,N</i> -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide	PCC	pyridinium chlorochromate
DDQ	2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone	PDC	pyridinium dichromate
decomp	decomposition	Ph	phenyl
DEPT	distortionless enhancement by polarization transfer	PPA	polyphosphoric acid
DIBALH	diisobutylaluminum hydride	ppm	parts per million (in NMR)
DMAP	4-(dimethylamino)pyridine	PPTS	pyridinium <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonate
DME	1,2-dimethoxyethane	Pr	propyl
DMF	dimethylformamide	<i>i</i> -Pr	isopropyl
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide	q	quartet (spectral)
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid	<i>R_f</i>	retention factor (in chromatography)
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	rt	room temperature (Scheme, Table and Experimental)
ee	enantiomeric excess	s	singlet (NMR); second(s)
ESR	electron spin resonance	t	triplet (spectra)
Et	ethyl	TBDMS	<i>tert</i> -butyldimethylsilyl
eq	equation	TCNE	tetracyanoethylene
FAB	fast atom bombardment (in mass spectrometry)	Tf	trifluoromethanesulfonyl (triflyl)
FD	field desorption (in mass spectrometry)	TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
FID	flame ionization detection	TFAA	trifluoroacetic anhydride
FT	Fourier transform	THF	tetrahydrofuran
g	gram(s)	THP	tetrahydropyran
GC	gas chromatography	TIPS	triisopropylsilyl
h	hour(s)	TLC	thin layer chromatography
HMO	Hückel molecular orbital	TMEDA	<i>N,N,N,N</i> -tetramethyl-1,2-ethylenediamine
HMPA	hexamethylphosphoric triamide	TMS	trimethylsilyl, tetramethylsilane
HOMO	highest occupied molecular orbital	Torr	1 mmHg, 1/760 atm
HPLC	high-performance liquid chromatography	Tr	triphenylmethyl (trityl)
HRMS	high-resolution mass spectrum	Ts	tosyl, <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonyl
Hz	hertz	TS	transition state
IR	infrared	<i>t_R</i>	retention time (in chromatography)
<i>J</i>	coupling constant (in NMR)	UV	ultraviolet