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Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts

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Contents (click on the topic)

Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts – Title Page – Abstract – Introduction – Results and Discussion – Experimental Section – Acknowledgments – References – Nomenclature – Abbreviations – Graphics – Chemical Structures – Tables – Figures – Table of Contents Graphic
Recommendations for Crystal Structure Papers – Published Manuscript – Reviewer's Material
| Supporting Information | Journal Publishing Agreement | Author List | Professional Ethics | Manuscript Submission – Web Submission – General File Preparation – Currently Acceptable Word Processing Packages | **ACS Policies for E-prints and Reprints | Galley Proofs | Corrections | Retractions**

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The abstract, detailing, in one paragraph, the problem, experimental approach, major findings, and conclusions, should appear on the second page. It should be double spaced and should not exceed 200 words for Full Articles and Reviews or 100 words for Notes and Rapid Communications. Compounds mentioned in the abstract, and given as specific Arabic numerals that are bolded in the text, should also be accompanied in the abstract by the same bolded numerals. The abstract should be on a separate page and should be provided with the bolded and capitalized heading "ABSTRACT".

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The presentation of specific details about instruments used, sources of specialized chemicals, and related experimental details should be incorporated into the text of the Experimental Section as a paragraph headed General Experimental Procedures. The general order for inclusion should be as follows: melting points; optical rotations; UV spectra; ECD and/or VCD spectra; IR spectra; NMR spectra; mass spectra; and chromatographic and other techniques.

In a separate paragraph, experimental biological material should be reported as authenticated if cultivated or from a natural habitat, and the herbarium deposit site and voucher number should be recorded. The month and year when the organisms were collected should be stated, and it is recommended that the exact collection location be provided using a GPS navigation tool. All microorganisms used experimentally should bear a strain designation number and the culture collection in which they are deposited. The scientific name (genus, species, authority citation, and family) should be presented when first mentioned in the body of the manuscript. Thereafter, the authority should be eliminated, and the generic name should be reduced (except in tables and figure legends) to the first capital letter of the name (but avoid ambiguity, if two or more generic names have the same first letter).

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Authors who purchase dried “herbal remedies” or other materials from companies must make provision for their proper deposit in a herbarium or other permanent repository, for access by future workers. When a commercially available extract is obtained, the extraction procedure from the organism of origin must be specified. The identification of the extract should be supported by an HPLC trace of known secondary metabolite constituents of the organism, which should be included with the manuscript as Supporting Information.

When physical and spectroscopic data are presented in the body of the manuscript, the following general style must be used (with the various commonly used techniques presented in this same order):

Romucosine (1): colorless needles (CHCl₃); mp 152–153 °C; [α]_D²⁵ –110 (*c* 0.4, CHCl₃); UV (EtOH) λ_{max} (log ϵ) 235 (4.23), 275 (4.18), 292 (sh) (3.52), 325 (3.41) nm; IR (Nujol) ν_{max} 1680, 1040, 920 cm^{–1}; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ 8.11 (1H, d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, H-11), 7.54–7.28 (2H, m, H-9, H-10), 7.27 (1H, m, H-8), 6.59 (1H, s, H-3), 6.10, 5.97 (each 1H, d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, OCH₂O), 4.86 (1H, dd, *J* = 13.7, 4.4 Hz, H-6a), 4.44 (1H, m, H-5a), 3.77 (3H, s, NCOOCH₃), 3.06 (1H, m, H-7a), 2.99 (1H, m, H-5b), 2.91 (1H, m, H-7b), 2.82 (1H, m, H-4a), 2.61 (1H, m, H-4b); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz) δ 155.8 (C, NCOOCH₃), 146.8 (C, C-2), 143.0 (C, C-1), 135.8 (C, C-7a), 130.7 (C, C-11a), 128.7 (CH, C-8), 127.79 (C, C-3a), 127.78 (CH, C-9), 127.2 (CH, C-10), 127.0 (CH, C-11), 125.6 (C, C-3b), 117.3 (C, C-1a), 107.6 (CH, C-3), 100.9 (CH₂, OCH₂O), 52.7 (CH₃, NCOOCH₃), 51.7 (CH, C-6a), 39.2 (CH₂, C-5), 34.5 (CH₂, C-7), 30.4 (CH₂, C-4); EIMS *m/z* 323 [M]⁺ (98), 308 (28), 292 (5), 262 (20), 248 (21), 236 (81), 235 (100), 206 (17), 178 (27), 88 (17); HREIMS *m/z* 323.1152 (calcd for C₁₉H₁₇NO₄, 323.1158).

The correct presentation of NMR spectroscopic data is shown in the table below.

Table 1. NMR Spectroscopic Data (400 MHz, C₆D₆) for Aurilides B (1) and C (2)

position	aurilide B (1)			aurilide C (2)	
	δ_{C} , type	δ_{H} (<i>J</i> in Hz)	HMBC ^a	δ_{C}	δ_{H} (<i>J</i> in Hz)
1	170.0, C			170.2	
2	58.9, CH	3.23, m	1, 3, 4, 5	59.6	3.08, m
3	13.8, CH ₃	1.21, d (7.1)	1, 2	14.0	1.25, d (7.1)
4	36.1, CH ₃	2.63, s	2, 5	36.8	2.55, s
5	172.1, C			172.1	
6	54.3, CH	5.12, dd (9.0, 7.4)	5, 7, 9	54.4	5.15, dd (9.0, 5.0)
7	31.0, CH	1.97, m		32.0	1.98, m
8	20.1, CH ₃	1.15, d (7.0)	6, 7, 9	20.4	1.17, d (7.0)
9	17.3, CH ₃	1.25, d (7.0)	6, 7, 8	17.5	1.28, d (7.0)
10	169.9, C			170.11	
11	51.8, CH ₂	4.40, d (18.0)	10, 12, 13	51.9	4.39, d (18.0)
12	36.8, CH ₃	3.23, s	11, 13	37.1	3.22, s
13	170.0, C			170.14	
14	58.6, CH	5.24, d (10.0)	13, 18, 19, 20	58.7	5.26, d (10.0)
15	33.9, CH	2.48, m	14, 16, 18	34.1	2.49, m
16	27.4, CH ₂	1.86, 1.30, m	14, 15, 17	27.6	1.89, 1.30, m
17	12.1, CH ₃	1.03, t (7.1)		12.2	1.03, t (6.9)
18	14.8, CH ₃	0.85, d (7.0)	15, 16	15.1	0.86, d (7.0)
19	30.7, CH ₃	2.88, s	20	30.6	2.85, s
20	173.1, C			173.2	
21	54.7, CH	4.78, dd (8.8, 8.8)	20, 22	54.9	4.75, dd (8.6, 7.5)
22	31.7, CH	1.98, m		31.0	1.95, m
23	18.1, CH ₃	0.89, d (6.0)	21, 22, 24	18.9	0.88, d (6.0)
24	20.2, CH ₃	0.90, d (6.0)	23	20.3	0.90, d (6.0)
25	170.3, C			170.3	
26	78.5, CH	4.90, d (6.1)	25, 27, 31	80.4	4.54, d (7.5)
27	37.2, CH	2.17, m	26, 30	30.5	2.36, m
28	26.1, CH ₂	1.50, 1.14, m	29	18.7	1.00, d (7.0)
29	11.8, CH ₃	0.83, t (7.7)	27, 28	18.4	0.88, d (7.0)
30	14.9, CH ₃	1.03, d (6.0)	26, 27, 28	169.7	
31	169.3, C			128.3	
32	128.0, C			146.0	7.75, t (9.0)
33	145.3, CH	7.74, t (9.0)	31, 42	30.9	2.14, m
34	30.9, CH ₂	2.19, m	32, 33, 42	71.2	3.98, m
35	71.0, CH	3.97, m	34	41.2	2.02, m
36	41.1, CH	2.07, m	43	82.6	5.17, d (11.2)
37	82.5, CH	5.18, d (11.2)	1, 36, 38, 44	132.1	
38	131.4, C			134.6	5.62, t (7.7)
39	134.2, CH	5.61, t (7.7)	37, 44	21.4	1.95, 1.92, m
40	21.4, CH ₂	1.95, 1.92, m	38, 39, 41	14.3	0.89, t ^b
41	14.1, CH ₃	0.89, t ^b	39, 40	12.8	1.95, s
42	12.7, CH ₃	1.95, s	31, 32, 33	10.1	0.66, (7.0)
43	10.2, CH ₃	0.64, d (7.0)	35, 36, 37	11.4	1.54, s
44	11.3, CH ₃	1.54, s	37, 38, 39		
NH (1)		7.69 brd (9.1)	10		7.66 brd (9.1)
NH (2)		6.75 brd (8.8)	25		6.70 brd (8.8)

^aHMBC correlations, optimized for 6 Hz, are from proton(s) stated to the indicated carbon.

^bSignal partially obscured.

The correct format to present elemental analysis data is: anal. C 72.87, H 11.13%, calcd for C₃₇H₆₈O₆, C 73.02, H 11.18%. The structures of compounds are expected to be supported by high-resolution mass spectrometry or elemental analysis. Melting point determinations should not be provided for compounds described as “amorphous solids”. The unit of concentration to be used for optical rotation measurements is grams per 100 mL. UV extinction coefficient data should be provided as log ϵ values, to two places of decimals. In reporting ¹H NMR data of diastereotopic methylene protons, the one at lower field should be listed as the “a” proton and that at the higher field as the “b” proton, as in “H-10a” and “H-10b”, respectively. If two proton or carbon signals in an NMR spectrum appear at the same chemical shift but are still distinguishable, an additional decimal place (three for ¹H NMR data and two for ¹³C NMR data) may be used to designate the resonance in question. Carbon-13 NMR data should be reported to the nearest 0.1 ppm with the number of attached protons designated using the C, CH, CH₂, and CH₃ notation.

Acknowledgments

The Acknowledgments section should include credits [initial(s) and last name] for technical assistance, financial support, and other appropriate recognition. During manuscript submission, the submitting author is asked to select funding sources from the list of agencies included in the FundRef Registry <http://www.crossref.org/fundref/>.

References

References to the literature and all notes, regardless of their nature, should be numbered in order of appearance in the manuscript and cited in the text with superscript numbers. Each reference may have its own citation number, or alternatively, references referring to the same topic may be grouped under a common number using alphabetical subdesignations (e.g., 1a, 1b, 1c, etc.). Each note should be assigned its own number. References and notes should follow the format shown:

- (1) Dumdei, E.; Andersen, R. J. *J. Nat. Prod.* **1993**, 56, 792–794.
- (2) Cordell, G. A. *Introduction to Alkaloids: A Biogenetic Approach*; John Wiley & Sons: New York, 1981; p 43.
- (3) Pelletier, S. W.; Mody, N. V. In *The Alkaloids*; Rodrigo, R. G. A., Ed.; Academic Press: New York, 1981; Vol. 18, Chapter 2, pp 100–216.
- (4) Zheng, G.; Kakisawa, H. *Chin. Sci. Bull.* **1990**, 35, 1406–1407; *Chem. Abstr.* **1991**, 114, 43213m.
- (5) Meyer, B. N. Brine Shrimp Toxicity: Certain Components of *Stapelia*, *Coryphantha*, *Lupinus*, and *Quinoa*. Ph.D. Thesis, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 1983, p 35.
- (6) Davis, R. U.S. Patent 5,708,591, 1998.
- (7) The biogeographic zone comprising Madiera, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and the Azores.

For additional information on the reference and note format to use, see *The ACS Style Guide*, 3rd ed. (2006) (<http://pubs.acs.org/books>), available from Oxford University Press, Order Department, 2001 Evans Road, Cary, NC 27513 (<http://www.oup.com>).

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Nomenclature

It is the responsibility of the authors to provide correct nomenclature. All nomenclature must be consistent and unambiguous and should conform with current American usage. Insofar as possible, authors should use systematic names similar to those used by Chemical Abstracts Service, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

Chemical Abstracts (CA) nomenclature rules are described in Appendix IV of the *Chemical Abstracts Index Guide*. A list of ring systems, including names and numbering systems, is found in the *Ring Systems Handbook*, American Chemical Society, Columbus, OH, 2003, and its latest cumulative supplement. For CA nomenclature advice, consult the Manager of Nomenclature Services, Chemical Abstracts Service, P.O. Box 3012, Columbus, OH 43210-0012. A name generation service is available for a fee through CAS Client Services, 2540 Olentangy River Road, P.O. Box 3343, Columbus, OH 43210-0334; tel: (614) 447-3870; fax: (614) 447-3747; or e-mail: answers@cas.org.

For IUPAC rules, see:

- *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry, Recommendations, 1990*; Blackwell Scientific Publications: Oxford, England, 1990.
- *A Guide to IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Compounds, Recommendations, 1993*; Blackwell Scientific Publications: Oxford, England, 1993.
- *Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, Sections A–F and H*; Pergamon Press: Elmsford, NY, 1979.
- *Compendium of Macromolecular Nomenclature*; Blackwell Scientific Publications: Oxford, England, 1991.
- *Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents*, 2nd ed.; Portland Press, Ltd.: London, England, 1992.
- Selected IUPAC recommendations can be found on the Web at <http://www.chem.qmw.ac.uk/iupac/iupac.html>.
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	single (preferred)	double
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minimum		300 pts (4.16 in.)
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Authors are advised that structural material labeled as a “Figure” is placed at the top or bottom of a page, as is all two-column material. All structural material that should immediately follow certain text must be designed to fit the one-column format, and its location in the text must be indicated in the manuscript. Structures, arrows, and compound designators should be arranged so as to make maximum use of the width afforded by the one-column or two-column format.

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chain angle	120°
bond spacing	18% of width
fixed length	14.4 pt (0.508 cm, 0.2 in.)
bold width	2.0 pt (0.071 cm, 0.0278 in.)
line width	0.6 pt (0.021 cm, 0.0084 in.)
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hash spacing	2.5 pt (0.088 cm, 0.0347 in.)

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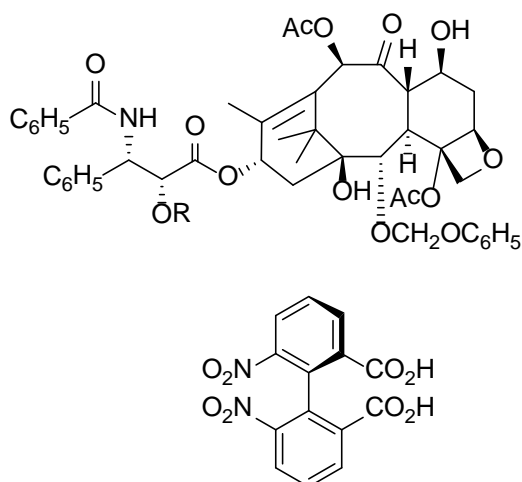
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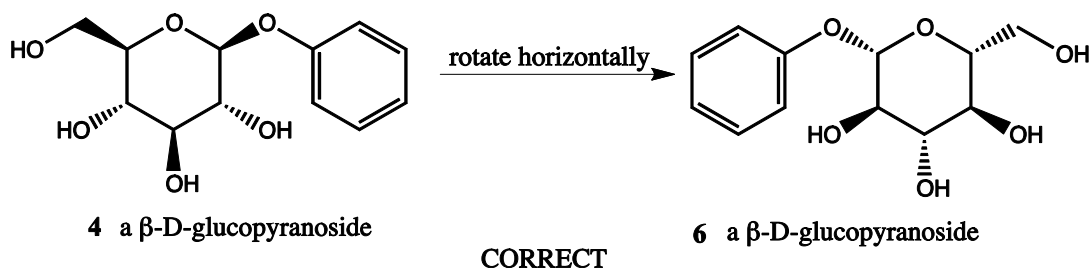
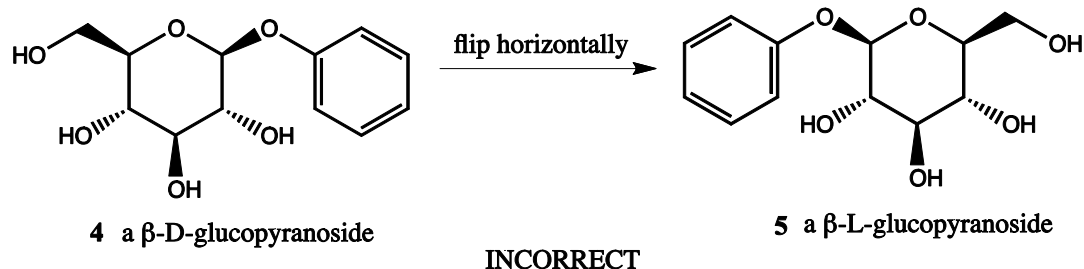
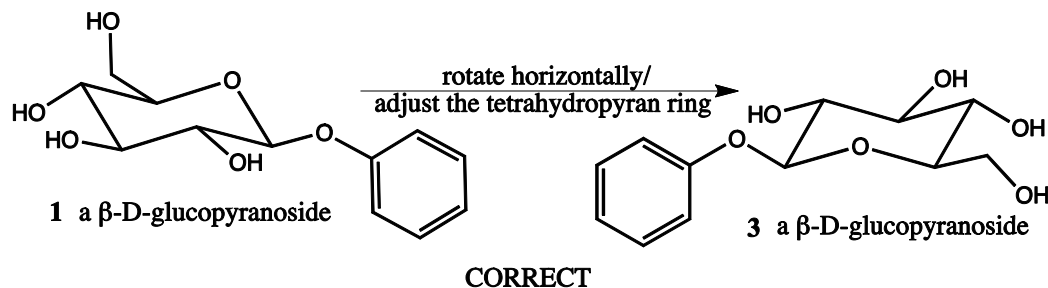
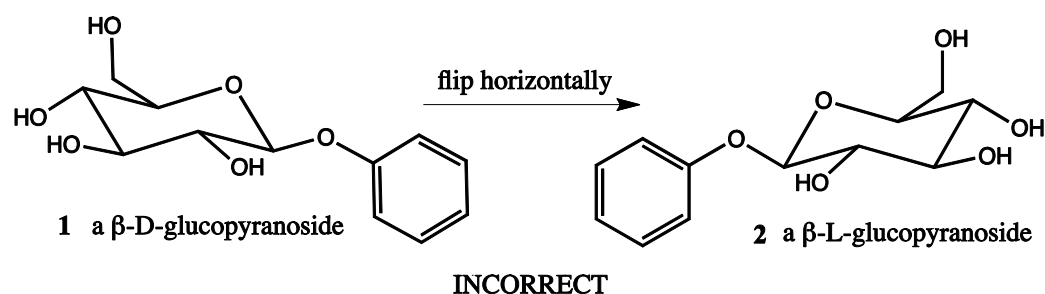
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