

STYLE GUIDE

GASTROENTEROLOGY receives manuscripts from authors the world over. These papers are reviewed and read by medical personnel on every continent. Thus, national, regional, or personal variations in scientific terminology and style can impede the progress of a manuscript from submission to publication. In order to facilitate the reviewing and editing of manuscripts, we recommend that authors use the following style guidelines when manuscripts are submitted to or revised for the Journal. Final acceptance of any paper, however, will be based on its merits and its suitability for the Journal.

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Short Names

Listed below are the preferred forms of some common abbreviations, acronyms, and short names. Unless otherwise noted, these short forms should always be written out in full in titles. When introducing these abbreviations (or others not listed here), the term should be written out in full and the abbreviation or acronym given in parentheses; thereafter only the abbreviations need be used.

ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone (adrenocorticotropin)
ADP	adenosine diphosphate
ADPase	adenosine diphosphatase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
AMP	adenosine monophosphate (adenylic acid)
anti-HAV	antibody to hepatitis A virus
anti-HBc	antibody to hepatitis B core antigen
anti-HBe	antibody to hepatitis B e antigen
anti-HBs	antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen
anti-HCV	antibody to hepatitis C virus
anti-HDV	antibody to hepatitis D (delta) virus
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
ATPase	adenosine triphosphatase
BUN	blood urea nitrogen
CAH	chronic active hepatitis
cAMP	adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate
CCK	cholecystokinin
CCK-LI	cholecystokinin-like immunoreactivity
CD	Crohn's disease
CDAI	Crohn's Disease Activity Index
cDNA	complementary DNA
cGMP	guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate
CGRP	calcitonin gene-related peptide
CNS	central nervous system
CoA	coenzyme A
con A	concanavalin A
DEAE	diethylaminoethyl
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleate)*
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid*
FFA	free fatty acid(s)
GIP	gastric inhibitory polypeptide
GRP	gastrin-releasing peptide
HAV	hepatitis A virus
HBcAg	hepatitis B core antigen
HBeAg	hepatitis B e antigen
HBsAg	hepatitis B surface antigen
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCC	hepatocellular carcinoma
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HDV	hepatitis D (delta) virus
H&E	hematoxylin and eosin stain*
HEPES	N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid*
IA	intra-arterial(ly)

IBD	inflammatory bowel disease
IC	intracisternal(ly)
ID	inner diameter†
IEL	intraepithelial leukocyte
Ig	immunoglobulin
IM	intramuscular(ly)
IP	intraperitoneal(ly)
IV	intravenous(ly)
K_m	Michaelis constant
LES	lower esophageal sphincter
mol wt	molecular weight†
mRNA	messenger RNA
NANB	non-A, non-B (hepatitis)
NPY	neuropeptide Y
NSAID	nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug
OD	outer diameter†
PAGE	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS	phosphate-buffered saline
PD	potential difference
PEG	polyethylene glycol
PG	prostaglandin
PGI	prostacyclin
PHI	peptide histidine isoleucine
PI	phosphatidylinositol
PLC	phospholipase C
PP	pancreatic polypeptide
PYY	peptide YY
RBC	red blood cell†
RIA	radioimmunoassay
RNA	ribonucleic acid*
SC	subcutaneous(ly)
SGOT	serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase
SGPT	serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase
SI	saturation index
SP	substance P
sp act	specific activity†
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
TPN	total parenteral nutrition
Tris	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane*
TXA ₂	thromboxane A ₂
UC	ulcerative colitis
UDC	ursodeoxycholate
UDCA	ursodeoxycholic acid
UDP	uridine 5'-diphosphate
VIP	vasoactive intestinal polypeptide
vol	volume†
wt	weight†

*Need not be defined.

†Need not be defined, but use only with numerals, in figures, or in the body of tables.

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Measurements and Units of Measure

Abbreviate measurements and units of measure only with numerals, in figures, or in the body of tables. In measurements using more than 2 units of measure (e.g., 1.5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$), do not use more than one slant line (solidus). Instead, please express the measurement in the following way:

$$1.5 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

Combining Prefixes

T	tera- (10^{12})
G	giga- (10^9)
M	mega- (10^6)
k	kilo- (10^3)
h	hecto- (10^2)
da	deca- (10^1)
d	deci- (10^{-1})
c	centi- (10^{-2})
m	milli- (10^{-3})
μ	micro- (10^{-6})
n	nano- (10^{-9})
p	pico- (10^{-12})
f	femto- (10^{-15})
a	atto- (10^{-18})

Units

A	ampere(s)
Å	angstrom(s)
cal	calorie(s)
°C	degree(s) Celsius
C	coulomb(s)
cpm	counts per minute
cps	counts per second
cm^3	cubic centimeter(s) (not cc)
Ci	Curie(s)
cycle/min	cycles per minute
cycle/s	cycles per second
dalton(s)	dalton(s) (do not abbreviate)
day(s)	day(s) (do not abbreviate)
<i>d</i>	density
dpm	disintegrations per minute
dps	disintegrations per second
eV	electron volt(s)
Eq	equivalent(s)
°F	degree(s) Fahrenheit
F	farad
ft	foot
G	gauss
g	gram(s)
<i>g</i>	gravity(ies)
$t_{1/2}$	half-life
H	henry(ies)
Hz	hertz
h	hour(s)
in	inch(es)
IU	international unit(s)
J	joule(s)
K	kelvin
kcal	kilocalorie(s)
kg	kilogram(s)

L	liter(s)
mL	milliliter(s)
μL	microliter(s)
m	meter(s)
μm	micrometers (do not use microns, μ)
×	magnification
mile/h	mile(s) per hour (not mph)
mm Hg	millimeter(s) of mercury
min	minute(s)
mol/L	molar
mo	month(s)
mol	mole(s)
newton(s)	newton(s) (do not abbreviate)
N	normal
Ω	ohm(s)
osm	osmole(s)
oz	ounce(s)
Pa	pascal(s)
lb	pound(s)
rad(s)	rad(s) (do not abbreviate)
rpm	revolutions per minute
rps	revolutions per second
s	second(s)
U	unit(s)
V	volt(s)
W	watt(s)
wk	week(s)
y	year(s)

Radioisotopes

GASTROENTEROLOGY follows the recommendations adopted by the IUB Committee of Editors of Biochemical Journals. The guidelines are:

- The symbol for the isotope should be placed in square brackets directly attached to the front of the name or formula labeled (e.g., [^{14}C]urea). The isotopic prefix should be attached to the part of the name to which it refers (e.g., sodium [^{14}C]formate). *Exceptions* to these guidelines are:
 - When the native chemical or substance does not contain any isotope of the radiolabel, use the hyphenated form (e.g., ^{131}I -albumin).
 - When the radiolabeled chemical or substance is not a specific chemical name, use the hyphenated form (e.g., ^3H -ligands, ^{14}C -steroids).
- Square brackets may be either used or omitted in short chemical formulas (e.g., $^3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $^{14}\text{CO}_2$), or when the isotope stands alone (e.g., ^3H , ^{14}C).
- When known, the positions of isotopic labeling should be indicated by Arabic numerals, Greek letters, or italicized prefixes (as appropriate) placed within the square brackets and before the isotope symbol (e.g., [$1\text{-}^3\text{H}$]ethanol, L-[$\alpha\text{-}^{14}\text{C}$]leucine, [*carboxyl*- ^{14}C]leucine).

A more complete explanation can be found in the Instructions to Authors of *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* and the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, or in the IUPAC-CNOC Recommendations on Isotopically Modified Compounds (Eur J Biochem 1978;86:9–25).

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Statistical Terms

χ^2 method	chi-squared method
r	correlation coefficient
df	degrees of freedom
\bar{x}	mean
NS	not significant
n	number of observations
P	probability
SD	standard deviation
SEM	standard error of the mean
Student t test	express in full
F	variance ratio

General Information

Chemical names. Chemical names should be spelled and styled according to the *Merck Index*, 10th edition.

Drug names. Please use generic names wherever possible. If a trade name drug was used in the study being reported, please cite the trade name in parentheses, along with the manufacturer's name and location (see *Manufacturers*).

Greek letters. Current preferred style favors the use of Greek letters over their English equivalents. Thus alpha-1-antitrypsin and gamma-globulin should be styled α_1 -antitrypsin and γ -globulin, respectively.

Manufacturers. When the use of specific scientific equipment or other products is cited in the manuscript, the manufacturer's full name, city, and state (or country) should be given in parentheses immediately after the citation. If other equipment or products from the same manufacturer are cited later in the paper, the manufacturer's name only should be given in parentheses.

Molecular weight. Molecular weight is a pure number, and is defined as molecular weight ratio; it is not expressed in daltons. The *dalton* is a unit of mass equal to $1/12$ the mass of one atom of carbon 12.

Trade names. Trade names should be capitalized, and the manufacturer's name and location should be cited as described in *Manufacturers*. Please note that some trade names are acronyms; these should be written in all capital letters.