

Aims and Scope

NeuroToxicology specializes in publishing the best peer-reviewed original research papers dealing with the effects of toxic substances on the nervous system of humans and experimental animals of all ages. The Journal emphasizes papers dealing with the neurotoxic effects of environmentally significant chemical hazards, manufactured drugs and naturally occurring compounds. Papers dealing with the effects of *neurotoxicants* on other systems (e.g. reproductive, endocrine, immune) or processes (e.g. metabolic) are also welcome.

NeuroToxicology will not accept papers reporting on neuroactive properties of formulations or natural products for which full chemical identification and purification information of the active molecule(s) is lacking.

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Cover Image: Early bilirubin-induced damage to ANFs and their synapses. Alexa Fluor 488-labeled β -tubulin protein (TuJ) expression was intense in the ANFs and their terminals in the normal control and 10 μ M bilirubin-cultured cochlear explants (A–B). ANFs and their synapses were completely destroyed when the dose of bilirubin exceeded 50 μ M (C–E). There was a significant reduction in auditory nerve density when the dose of bilirubin exceeded 50 μ M (F). Cochlear HCs exhibited a normal appearance until the dose of bilirubin reached 100 μ M (A–D). The highest dose of bilirubin (250 μ M) destroyed most cochlear HCs (E; $p < 0.05$). F-actin on stereocilia and cuticular plate of HCs were stained with Fluor 555-conjugated phalloidin (shown in red). Auditory nerve fibers were labeled with β -tubulin (shown in green). Nuclei were stained with ToPro-3 (shown in blue). Arrowhead indicates the location of the IHCs, arrow indicates the location of the OHCs, and the asterisk indicates the lost IHCs. For more details please refer to article "Bilirubin-induced neurotoxic and ototoxic effects in rat cochlear and vestibular organotypic cultures" in (Page 75 – 86).