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The experimental work volume, including references, tables, figures with legends explaining obtained results (all on separate pages), should not ex-

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Text. Times New Roman type (type size 14, tables – type size 10; line spacing – 1.5).

All manuscript pages should be enumerated. Tables and illustrative material. All columns in tables should have denominations and filled with corresponding data (if the experiment is not performed you write «–», if indices were not obtained you write «0».

Figures, photographs, schemes may be black-and-white or colour. Colour illustrative material is preferred.

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At the end of the paper, References are followed by the paper title, author's (authors') surname(s) and initials, official names of institutions where the work has been done, e-mail, **summary and key words in Russian and English in correspondence with the original Ukrainian text**. If the paper is written in Russian or English, this information is given in the Ukrainian and English or in the Ukrainian and Russian languages accordingly.

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- UDC (Universal Decimal Classification)
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- The author's (authors') surname(s) and initials
- The Institution where the work has been done
- E-mail for correspondence
- Summary and key words
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results and discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References

• Summary and key words

Main investigation results are revealed in Summary in brief (no more than 250 words).

Summary should include the following basic sections: **topicality, statement of the problem, methods of settling the task, results, conclusions**.

Key words (about 10 words) are the basis for including the paper in certain sections of abstract journals. The key words should be mentioned both in the paper title and in Summary, should be concrete for the author's research field and subfield.

• Introduction (without title)

The paper begins with the brief history of the problem with reference to sources and substantiation of the research objective.

• Materials and Methods

The section Materials and Methods should present the description of the methods, reagents and experiment conditions in such a way that the experiment could be reproduced. Generally known methods may be referred only. Names of companies and countries producers of the reagents and materials used in the experiments should be given. The number and species of the used animals as well as the methods of anaesthetization and euthanasia should be defined.

Digital data should be rounded off due to the accepted rules, allowing for the average experiment error. **The value difference authenticity should be substantiated** by statistical analysis, citing the concrete methods. The same results should not be presented in Tables and Figures. The author should indicate the program used for statistical analysis of the obtained results, presentation of results, confidence interval or distribution of values.

All the designations and denominations of physical and chemical units of measurement should be given in SI system. Amino acids are designated by three letters.

The enzymes being used in the work, their recommended or systematic **name** and **cipher** should be given, following recommendations of International Biochemical Society (Enzyme Nomenclature – Acad. Press. San Diego. California and Supplement (1-6) in Eur. J. Biochem. (1993-1997, 1999) or electron version: http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iubmb/enzyme.

The enzyme activity should be expressed through the rate of the catalyzed reaction in μM of the transformed substrate for 1 min per 1 mg of protein. Sometimes they use two more units of enzymatic activity: standard unit of activity U (IU) and catal (cat, in brief) simplifying the transition to SI system. Specific enzyme activity is usually expressed in μM/min per 1 mg of protein or in un.act./mg, cat/kg (R. M. C. Dawson, D. C. Elliott, W. H. Elliott, K. M. Jones. Data for Biochemical

Research. – 3th edition. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1986). In all cases the reaction conditions are specified, i.e. temperature, pH, substrate concentration.

Solutions should be concentrated in M, mM, μM, etc., but not in normal concentration (n.). If concentration is expressed in percent, it should be specified, i.e., indices mass/mass, mass/volume, volume/volume should be mentioned. Salts used for making solutions – crystalline hydrates or waterless – should be also mentioned.

A term **relative molecular mass M_r** (ratio between substance molecule mass to 1/12 of carbon atom C_{12}), having no size, or term **molecular weight** (M_w) expressed in Da (Dalton) or in kDa are used for substances characteristics.

When describing the data determined using the **methods of visible or UV-absorption spectroscopy** one should remember that they characterize optical density. For quantitative estimation of cell density in the suspension one should use **transparence** (**T**), the scattering being accounted. In other cases the term **absorption** (**A**) is used, but not *extinction or optical density.*

If particular organisms (animals, plants, microorganisms) used in the research are mentioned for the first time, their full species name in Latin should be given in the paper text, following modern taxonomy; under the second mentioning the genus name should be denominated by one letter, except for the cases when genus names of different organisms begin with the same letter. Then, abbreviations of several letters are used, e.g., *Staph. aureus*, *Str. lactis*.

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• Results and Discussion

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• Conclusions (without title)

• References

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Examples of References

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2. *Parkhomenko Yu. M., Pilipchuk S. Yu., Chernysh I. Yu., Chehovskaya L. I., Stepanenko S. P., Donchenko G. V.* / Proc. Intern. Symp. «The active forms of oxygen, nitrogen and chlorine in the regulation of cell functions under normal and pathological conditions». – Grodno, Belarus, 2006. – P. 50–55. (In Russian)
3. *Lugovskoy E. V.* The Molecular Mechanisms of Fibrin Formation and Fibrinolysis. – K.: Nauk. Dumka, 2003. – 219 p. (In Russian)
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5. *A.C. 1785096 SU*, ICP[5] A61K35/32. A Purification Technique for Pantocrine Extract for Injection / Datsenko Z. M., Popov Yu. P., Yuryev I. R., Perederey O. F., Gubchenko Ye. N.; restricted; appl. 11.06.1990. – 2 p. (In Russian)
6. *Pat. 40767 UA*, ICP G 01 N21/00. A Technique for Determination of the Antioxidant Activity of Biologically Active Compounds (BAC) / Shapoval H. S., Gromova V. P. – Publ. 27.04.2009, Bul. N 8. (In Ukrainian)

7. *Application* for Invention, a200805004 UA, ICP[8] A61K35/56, A61K31/66, A61P9/00, A61P11/00, A61P15/00. A Technique for Differentiated Production of Physiologically Active Compositions from Tissues of Marine Mollusks Rapana / Datsenko Z. M., Komisarenko S. V., Kechun Lu (CN), Chekman I. S., Boroda A. M., Lugovska G. G., Kanivets N. V., Moiseyeva L. G., Liven Khan (CN); appl. 18.04.2008. (In Ukrainian)
8. *Hindorff L. A., MacArthur J., Morales J., Junkins H. A., Hall P. N., Klemm A. K., Manolio T. A.* A Catalog of Published Genome-Wide Association Studies. Available at http://www.genome.gov/gwastudies (accessed, September, 2012).

Abbreviations for half-systematic and trivial names of chemical compounds

Nucleotides	
Adenosine-5′-mono-, di- and triphosphates	AMP, ADP, ATP
Guanisine-5′-mono-, di- and triphosphates	GMP, GDP, GTP
Ribothymisine-5′-mono-, di- and triphosphates	rTMP, rTDP, rTTP
Uridine-5′-mono-, di- and triphosphates	UMP, UDP, UTP
Cytidine-5′-mono-, di- and triphosphates	CMP, CDP, CTP
Designation of AMP isomers: 2′-AMP, 3′-AMP, 5′-AMP, 3′:5′-AMP (adenosine-3′:5′-monophosphate, cAMP.	
Nucleic acids	
Desoxyribonucleic acid	DNA
Complementary DNA	cDNA
Mitochondrial DNA	mtDNA
Ribonucleic acid	RNA
Mitochondrial RNA	mtRNA
Matrix (information) RNA	mRNA
Ribosomal RNA	rRNA
Transport RNA	tRNA
tRNA with designation of acceptor specificity	$tRNA^{Ala}$, $tRNA_2^{Ala}$, etc.
Aminoacylderivatives of tRNA	Ala-$tRNA^{Ala}$, Glu-$tRNA^{Glu}$, etc.
Others	
Diethylaminoethylenecellulose	DEAE-cellulose
Carboxymethylcellulose	CM-cellulose, CMC
Tris(hydroxymethyl) aminomethane	tris
Ethylendiaminetetraacetic acid (acetate)	EDTA
Ethylenglycoltetraacetic acid (acetate)	EGTA
Trichloroacetic acid	TCA
Polyacrylamide gel	PAAG
Coenzyme A	CoA
Sodium dodecylsulphate	SDS
Flavinadeninedinucleotide and its renewed form	FAD, $FADH_2$
Nicotinamide adenine nucleotide, its oxidized and renewed forms	NAD, NAD^+, NADH
Nicotinamide adenine nucleotidephosphate, its oxidized and renewed forms	NADP, $NADP^+$, NADPH
Inorganic phosphate	P_i
Inorganic pyrophosphate	PP_i