JPA Table Requirements

Please upload one Word file, not PDF format, as a separate file to include all tables in the system. Tables should be in an editable format and should not be inserted into Word as images. Tables can be supplied in portrait or landscape orientation. Large tables that are more than one page in length, particularly in landscape orientation, are difficult to read and should be uploaded as Supplementary data files for online publication only. Supplementary tables containing large amounts of text can be summarized in a smaller table for publication in the article. Tab separated tables should not be used. Please include the table heading and any footnotes on the same page as the table.

Table requirements:

- Please do not use color or shaded cells.
- Please do not change font size or the margins to make your data 'fit'.
- Please do not use three-line tables. All frame lines of each cell shall be added in the table.
- Tables shall NOT be in text wrap.
- The first row (table header) should not be in bold.
- Font effects (bold) to highlight particular data.
- Please use superscript letters, which should be listed alphabetically in the Table footnote, to describe features of data.
- Font style: Times New Roman.
- Font size: 10 pt.
- Margins: based on A4 page size, top/bottom margins are 2.54 cm (1.0 inches); and left/right margins are 3.18 cm (1.25 inches) each side for portrait. For landscape orientation, top/bottom margins are 2.54 cm (1.0 inches); and left/right margins are 3.18 cm (1.25 inches) each side. **This document has the correct margins and can be used as a template.**
- Use single spacing.
- All abbreviations used in the table caption shall be defined (e.g., LOD: limit of detection;) regardless whether they have been defined in the previous tables or not. The commonly-known abbreviations, such as DNA and RNA, does NOT need to be defined. All abbreviations used within the table shall be defined in the footnote. If they are only used once, please use the full-spelling definitions instead of abbreviations.
- The units shall be added in the header of each column, e.g., "Linear range (μg/mL)".

- All symbols used in the table shall be defined in the footnote, e.g., "−: no data.".
- **Excel files:** For the large original data/dataset, you may prepare tables in Excel format and such tables shall be added into the Supplementary data for online publication only. The format for font and size is the same as for the Word document. Cell height can be left at the default setting.

Examples:

Table 1 Derivative thermogravimetric analysis (DTG) data for mass loss (%) occurring up to 350, together with differential exploratory calorimetry (DSC) results for melting peak (°C) and drugs crystallinity (%) of paracetamol (PCM) and metoprolol tartrate (MTL) as supplied and its binary mixtures untreated and subjected to longer aging time (90 days).

Sample	DSC				DTG	
	Melting peak (°C)		Crystallinity (%)		Mass loss (%)	
	Untreated	Aged 90 days	Untreated	Aged 90 days	Untreated	Aged 90 days
PCM	171.2	170.9	100	91.1	100	100
PCM-EUL	170.2	171.8	62.8	77.7	43.4	45.3
PCM-PVA	166.1	169.8	100	79.4	98.6	80.8
PCM-PVPVA	170.1	NA	0.4	5.9	43.8	59.6
PCM-SOL	162.7	157.1	55.9	10.2	63.5	49.5
MTL	125.1	121.9	100	86.5	95.2	92.5
MTL-EUL	124.8	113.3	56.8	69.9	45.5	51.6
MTL-PVA	125.3	127.0	91.2	96.2	74.3	67.7
MTL-PVPVA	124.9	122.3	70.2	60.8	62.1	61.9
MTL-SOL	124.9	115.4	100	38.0	54.3	50.2

EUL: Eudragit® L100; PVA: Parteck® MXP; PVPVA: Plasdone®; SOL: Soluplus®; NA: not accessed.

Table 2 Comparison of this paper with other methods for rutin detection.

Method	Electrode	Linear range (μg/mL)	Detection limit (μg/mL)	Refs.
Chemiluminescence	−	0.001−0.4	0.003	[7]
Fluorescence	−	0.061−6.1	0.012	[8]
Spectrophotometry	−	2.5−22.5	0.07	[9]
HPLC	−	10−26	0.40	[10]

Capillary electrophoresis	−	0.5−50	0.01-0.24	[11]
Electrochemical	AuNPs/p-MWCNs	0.0006−0.018	0.0002	[14]
Electrochemical	RuNPs/C4A5/RGO	0.00006−0.006	0.00001	[15]
Electrochemical	$CoFe_2O_4$	0.00006−0.006	0.00002	[16]
Electrochemical				
Electrochemical	GO–Cs/GCE	0.55−54.95	0.34	[37]
Electrochemical	CB/WO_3/SPCE	0.006−46.07	0.001	[38]
Electrochemical	$NiCo_2O_4$/rGO	0.06−4.9,	0.006	[39]
Electrochemical	C_3N_4-RGO/GCE	0.049−91.58	0.0006	[40]
		0.003–85.47		
Electrochemical	$PC/CoWO_4$	0.005−5	0.00045	This work

−: no data.

Table 3 Characteristics of the particles used for preparation of the stationary phases.

Particle	Particle type	Bonded ligand	End-capping	Total carbon load (%)	Surface coverage (µmole/m)	Silica particle parameters			Recommended applications	Main interaction mechanisms
						Particle size (µm)	Pore diameter (Å)	Surface area (m^2/g)		
C_{18}	Luna C_{18}	Octadecyl	Yes	16.38	3.01	8.37	104	381	Very hydrophobic compounds	Hydrophobic
C_8	Luna C_8	Octyl	Yes	12.60	3.95	8.57	103	399	Hydrophobic compounds	Hydrophobic
Phe-Hex	Luna PREP Phe-Hex	Phenyl with hexyl linker	Yes	15.09	2.67	9.94	104	384	Aromatic compounds and non-polar compounds	π-π (aromatic), hydrophobic, and dipole-dipole
CN	Luna CN	3-Cyanopropyl	Yes	7 [a]	N/A	8.48	105	374	Polar compounds and –COOH, =CO, $–NH_2$, –NHR, or $–NR_2$ containing compounds	π-π, dipole-dipole, and hydrophobic
SCX	Luna SCX	Benzenesulfonic acid with ethyl linker	No	0.61	0.53	8.48	105	374	Positively charged compounds and amine and polyamine containing compounds	Ion-exchange, π-π (aromatic), and hydrophobic

Particle	Particle type	Bonded ligand	End-capping	Total carbon load (%)	Surface coverage (µmole/m)	Silica particle parameters			Recommended applications	Main interaction mechanisms
						Particle size (µm)	Pore diameter (Å)	Surface area (m^2/g)		
SIL	Luna silica	None (unbonded silica)	No	–	–	8.37	104	381	Polar compounds	Hydrogen-bonding and ion-exchange

[a] Theoretical value (no experimental data available). −: no data; C_{18}: octadecyl; C_8: octyl; Phe-Hex: phenyl-hexyl; CN: 3-cyanopropyl; SCX: benzenesulfonic acid; SIL: unbonded silica.