



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **Description** **p.1**
- **Editorial Board** **p.1**
- **Guide for Authors** **p.3**



ISSN: 2212-9634

DESCRIPTION

Translational Proteomics covers all areas of **human proteomics** using multi-disciplinary approaches to untangle **complex disease processes**. Emphasis is placed on linking basic sciences to clinical research (from patient to bench to bedside). It focuses on the rapid dissemination of novel discoveries. Topics included but not limited to are:

Translational Systems Biology and **Integrative Bioinformatics Clinical Proteomics** and **Personalized medicine Comparative proteomics** and **drug development Medical bioinformatics** and **biostatistics Biomarkers Food and Health**

Translational Proteomics is intended to academic, industrial and clinical researchers, physicians, pharmaceutical scientists, biochemists, clinical chemists, disease molecular biologists in the fields of applied human proteomics. Examples of diseases include oncology, neurology, immunity, cardiovascular disease, infectious diseases and any internal medicine disorder.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor in Chief

Jean-Charles Sanchez, PhD, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

Associate Editors

Peter Bergsten, MD, PhD, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden

Pierre Fontana, MD, PhD, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland

Joan Montaner, MD, PhD, Hospital Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain

Charles Pineau, PhD, Institut de recherche sur la santé l'environnement et le travail (IRSET), Rennes, France

Salvatore Sechi, PhD, National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, MD, USA

Kevin Wang, PhD, University of Florida, McKnight Brain Institute, Gainesville, FL, USA

Editorial Board

Jonas Bergquist, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden

Pierre Burkhard, Université de Genève, Centre Medical Universitaire (CMU), Genève, Switzerland

Frédéric Chalmel

William Chi-Shing Cho, Queen Elizabeth Hospital (Hong Kong), Hong Kong, China

Maxey Chung, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

Jacques Colinge, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria

Pilar Delgado, Vall d'Hebron Institut de Recerca (VHIR), Barcelona, Spain

Gernot Desoye, Medizinische Universität Graz, Graz, Austria

Eleftherios Diamandis, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Concha Gil, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Henning Hermjakob, European Bioinformatics Institute, Cambridge, UK
Jon Klein, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, USA
Vathany Kulasingam, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Sylvian Lehmann, Institute for Research in Biotherapy (IRB), Montpellier, France
Daniel Martins-de-Souza, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Campinas, Brazil
Hindrik Mulder, Lund University, Malmö, Sweden
MingMing Ning, Massachusetts General Hospital & Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
Young-Ki Paik
Juame Raventós
Jean-Luc Reny, Geneva University Hospitals, Thônex-Geneva, Switzerland
Jean-Daniel Tissot, Service Régional Vaudois de Transfusion Sanguine, Epalinges, Switzerland
Natacha Turck, Université de Genève, Centre Medical Universitaire (CMU), Genève, Switzerland
Andrea Urbani, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Rome, Italy
Nicolas Vuilleumier, Hôpitaux Universitaires de Genève, Genève, Switzerland
Roman Zubarev, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way

We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'correct format' for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.

To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Translational Proteomics covers all areas of human proteomics using multi-disciplinary approaches to untangle complex disease processes. Emphasis is placed on linking basic sciences to clinical research (from patient to bench to bedside). It focuses on the rapid dissemination of novel discoveries. Topics included but not limited to are:

Translational Systems Biology and Integrative Bioinformatics Clinical Proteomics and Personalized medicine Comparative proteomics and drug development Medical bioinformatics and biostatistics Biomarkers Food and Health

Translational Proteomics is intended to academic, industrial and clinical researchers, physicians, pharmaceutical scientists, biochemists, clinical chemists, disease molecular biologists in the fields of applied human proteomics. Examples of diseases include oncology, neurology, immunity, cardiovascular disease, infectious diseases and any internal medicine disorder.

Types of paper

The following types of paper are published:

Original Articles: Original articles are the normal medium of publication. **Proteomics discovery should not be only verified on a small cohort of patients, but most importantly must be validated on a few hundreds of patients with deep statistical analysis.** Although there is no fixed length, articles should be as concise as possible, while providing sufficient information for the work to be repeated and for the claims of the authors to be judged by the readers.

Mandatory requirements for reporting of clinical biomarker studies:

- 1) A clinical biomarker is only relevant in specific contexts of use per disease, it must have a potential to improve the current state of the art (either being of added value, or based on its sole performance), and its application must be linked to a clear change in patient management. As such, the specific proposed context of use of the presented biomarker must be clearly provided and the expected practical consequence of the biomarker application should be discussed.
- 2) A biomarker can only be assessed in an independent (ideally blinded) test set, containing sufficient samples to demonstrate significant value and justify relevant claims regarding biomarker use. Assessment of performance in a discovery set is inappropriate.
- 3) This initial independent validation and performance assessment has to be performed in samples that reflect the typical clinical situation depending on the targeted context of use.
- 4) Authors submitting clinical biomarker studies should address the above points in the cover letter, so that the Editor can assess and evaluate if the submitted manuscript fulfils the requirements for publication in Journal of Proteomics.

Reviews: These are contributed by scientists who are leading specialists in their disease field of expertise, normally at the invitation of the Editors. Authors wishing to contribute a review paper are advised first to contact the Editor in Chief (to avoid overlap with Reviews already commissioned).

News & Views: News & Views point out the author(s) vision of the character and importance of a new direction in translational proteomics research. They are not intended to be accounts or analyses of an individual's personal research. Although News & Views will usually be invited, they can be submitted without invitation. Author(s) are encouraged to suggest experts in the field who can act as reviewers.

Letters to the Editor: Letters to the Editor are intended to stimulate discussion and debate in areas of general concern and controversy in translational proteomics, and generally reflect the personal opinions of the author(s). They should be written in a continuous style and should normally not exceed two printed pages and contain no more than one figure or table.

Data in Brief: Authors are welcome to convert any or all parts of their supplementary data into one or multiple Data in Brief articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes their data. Data in Brief articles ensure that your data, which is normally buried in supplementary material, is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You can submit your Data in Brief directly alongside your research article submission (either initially or at the revision stage). If your research article is accepted, your Data in Brief article will be editorially reviewed and published in the new, Open Access journal, *Data in Brief*. Your Data in Brief and research article will directly cite and link to each other (see published [examples](#)). The open access fees will be waived if your article is submitted by December 31, 2014. Please use the following [template](#) to write your Data in Brief.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Policy and ethics

The work described in your article must have been carried out in accordance with *The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans* <http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html>; *EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments* http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm; *Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals* <http://www.icmje.org>. This must be stated at an appropriate point in the article.

Human and animal rights

If the work involves the use of animal or human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans <http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html>; EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm; Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals <http://www.icmje.org>. Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

Conflict of interest

All authors are requested to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations within three years of beginning the submitted work that could inappropriately influence, or be perceived to influence, their work. See also <http://www.elsevier.com/conflictsofinterest>. Further information and an example of a Conflict of Interest form can be found at: http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/286/p/7923.

Conflict of interest

Translational Proteomics follows the ICMJE recommendations regarding conflict of interest disclosures. All authors are required to report the following information with each submission: (1) All third-party financial support for the work in the submitted manuscript. (2) All financial relationships with any entities that could be viewed as relevant to the general area of the submitted manuscript. (3) All sources of revenue with relevance to the submitted work who made payments to you, or to your institution on your behalf, in the 36 months prior to submission. (4) Any other interactions with the sponsor of outside of the submitted work should also be reported. (5) Any relevant patents or copyrights (planned, pending, or issued). (6) Any other relationships or affiliations that may be perceived by readers to have influenced, or give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work. As a general guideline, it is usually better to disclose a relationship than not. This information will be acknowledged at publication in a Transparency Document link directly in the article. Additional information on the ICMJE recommendations can be

found at: <http://www.icmje.org/>. The form for conflict of interest disclosure can be downloaded here: http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf (if this link does not display properly in your browser, please right-click the link and select "Save Target As..." or "Save Link as..." from the pop-up menu).

Submission declaration and verification

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service CrossCheck <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

Authorship

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

Changes to authorship

This policy concerns the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of author names in the authorship of accepted manuscripts:

Before the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue: Requests to add or remove an author, or to rearrange the author names, must be sent to the Journal Manager from the corresponding author of the accepted manuscript and must include: (a) the reason the name should be added or removed, or the author names rearranged and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, fax, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Requests that are not sent by the corresponding author will be forwarded by the Journal Manager to the corresponding author, who must follow the procedure as described above. Note that: (1) Journal Managers will inform the Journal Editors of any such requests and (2) publication of the accepted manuscript in an online issue is suspended until authorship has been agreed.

After the accepted manuscript is published in an online issue: Any requests to add, delete, or rearrange author names in an article published in an online issue will follow the same policies as noted above and result in a corrigendum.

Copyright

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' where authors will retain copyright (for more information on this see <http://www.elsevier.com/OAauthoragreement>). Permitted reuse of open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license (see <http://www.elsevier.com/openaccesslicenses>).

Retained author rights

As an author you (or your employer or institution) retain certain rights, including copyright; for details you are referred to <http://www.elsevier.com/OAauthoragreement>.

Role of the funding source

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

Funding body agreements and policies

Elsevier has established agreements and developed policies to allow authors whose articles appear in journals published by Elsevier, to comply with potential manuscript archiving requirements as specified as conditions of their grant awards. To learn more about existing agreements and policies please visit <http://www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies>.

Open access

This journal is fully open access; all articles will be immediately and permanently free for everyone to read and download upon publication. Permitted (re)use is defined by your choice of one of the following Creative Commons user licenses (see <http://www.elsevier.com/about/open-access/open-access-policies/oa-license-policy>):

Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY): lets others distribute and copy the article, to create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), to text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike (CC BY-NC-SA): for non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, to create extracts, abstracts and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), to text and data mine the article, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation, and license their new adaptations or creations under identical terms (CC BY-NC-SA).

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND): for non-commercial purposes, lets others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

To provide open access, this journal has an open access fee (also known as: open access publication fee) which needs to be met by the authors or their research funders. The open access fee is all inclusive, Elsevier will not add any additional charges. Depending on local regulations VAT can be charged by local authorities.

The open access publication fee for this journal is \$1950, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: <http://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing>.

Because *Translational Proteomics* is a HUPPO-affiliated journal, HUPPO members are always entitled to a 25% discount off of the standard Translational Proteomics open access author fees of \$1950 (excluding taxes) which is \$1462.50 (excluding taxes). The submitting author will be asked at the time of submission to check an additional box if they are a HUPPO member. Elsevier will confirm with HUPPO that the author is indeed a HUPPO member and the discount will be applied at the time of publication.

Language (usage and editing services)

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's WebShop (<http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/>) or visit our customer support site (<http://support.elsevier.com>) for more information.

Submission

Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Submit your article

Please submit your article via <http://ees.elsevier.com/trprot>.

Referees

Please provide the names and addresses of 4 - 5 suitable potential reviewers. If there are compelling reasons for excluding some individuals as potential reviewers, these can be mentioned. However, choice of reviewers is at the Editors' discretion.

PREPARATION

NEW SUBMISSIONS

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process.

As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

References

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

Formatting requirements

There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Figures and tables embedded in text

Please ensure the figures and the tables included in the single file are placed next to the relevant text in the manuscript, rather than at the bottom or the top of the file.

REVISED SUBMISSIONS

To assist in the reviewing of your paper, please add line numbering to your manuscript file.

Use of word processing software

Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier: <http://www.elsevier.com/guidepublication>). See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

Article structure

Original articles are usually divided into the sections Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions:

Introduction

This is a short section in which the authors should state the reasons for performing the work, with brief reference to relevant previous work.

Material and methods

Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.

Results

Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

News & Views and *Letters to the Editor* are not divided into sections after the summary, except for the reference list. The first paragraph serves as an introduction; acknowledgements are added as a final paragraph before the reference list.

Experimental design data analysis for clinical and proteomics-based experiments:

The experimental design must be provided and must include details of the number of biological and analytical replicates and qualitative and quantitative measurement reproducibility. In clinical studies, it is mandatory to provide the STARD checklist and flow diagram for reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy, the CONSORT checklist for randomized trials, the REMARK checklist for prognostic studies and any appropriate reporting guidelines.

For expression analysis studies, the appropriate Minimum Information for Biological and Biomedical Investigation (MIBBI) checklist(s) should be provided (MIAPE, MIAME, MIAPAR, MIARE, MIASPPE, MIMix, MGen, MINI, MIQE, MINSEQE, MIQAS, MIxS, BioDBCore, . . .).

Authors must report the following: methods of data normalization, transformation, missing value handling, the statistical tests used, the degrees of freedom, justification of outliers removal and the statistical package or program used. Where biologically important differences in omics expression are reported, orthogonal confirmatory data are mandatory. The method(s) used to generate the mass spectrometry data must be described. The name and version of the program used for database searching, the values of critical search parameters (e.g. the mass over charge (m/z) and the charge (z) of the precursor ion, fragment mass tolerance, cleavage rules used, allowance for number of missed cleavages, fixed and variable modifications) and the name and version of the database(s) searched must be provided with number of protein entries in the database. The number of unique peptides used to identify a protein must be given as well as the sequence and charge state of each peptide. For each protein identified, measures of certainty (e.g. FDR, p-values), the sequence coverage and the accession number must be provided. The score value for accepting single MS/MS spectra should be provided. How redundancy and isoforms are handled must be provided.

For experiments with large MS/MS data sets, estimates of the false positive rates are required (e.g. through searching randomized or reversed sequence databases). This information should be provided as supporting information. Where post-translational modifications are reported, the methods used to discover the modification must be described. The modification should be mapped to amino acid(s) by fragmentation analysis, but reported as ambiguous if mapping to a single amino acid is not possible. For isobaric modifications, evidence for assigning a specific modification must be provided and the spectra included as supporting information. Where protein sequence isoforms are reported, the peptide sequence that matches the unique amino acid sequence of a particular isoform must be provided. Fragmentation analysis of the appropriate peptides should be described.

Identification of proteins based solely on mass fingerprinting will not be considered. Identification of proteins from organisms with unknown genome sequence will be accepted only if MS/MS-derived peptide sequence data have been used for database searching or BLAST analysis. The score for the highest ranked hit to a homologous, orthologous, or paralogous protein should be indicated.

In addition to the above mentioned checklist, *Translational Proteomics* also requires its own checklist for identification and quantification of peptides and/or proteins by Mass Spectrometry (download word file here [here](#))

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Where the family name may be ambiguous (e.g., a double name), please indicate this clearly. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

• **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that phone numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address. Contact details must be kept up to date by the corresponding author.**

• **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Graphical abstract

A Graphical abstract is mandatory for this journal. It should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership online. Authors must provide images that clearly represent the work described in the article. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. See <http://www.elsevier.com/graphicalabstracts> for examples.

Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration and Enhancement service to ensure the best presentation of their images also in accordance with all technical requirements: [Illustration Service](#).

A Graphical Abstract should allow readers to quickly gain an understanding of the main take-home message of the paper and is intended to encourage browsing, promote interdisciplinary scholarship, and help readers identify more quickly which papers are most relevant to their research interests. The Graphical Abstract should summarize the contents of the paper in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Authors must provide images that clearly represent the work described in the paper. A key, summarising figure taken from the original paper can also be submitted as a graphical abstract.

Graphical Abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in EES by selecting "Graphical Abstract" from the drop-down box when uploading files.

Highlights

Highlights are mandatory for this journal. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point). See <http://www.elsevier.com/highlights> for examples.

Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

Artwork

Electronic artwork

General points

- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
- For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
- Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available on our website:

<http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions>.

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.

TIFF (or JPG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.

TIFF (or JPG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.

Please do not:

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
- Supply files that are too low in resolution.
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF, EPS or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color on the Web (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites). For further information on the preparation of electronic artwork, please see <http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions>.

Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules.

References

Citation in text

The numerical system of references should be used. References in the text should be cited by numbers in square brackets in the order of their citation.

References are listed together in their order of appearance in a separate section at the end of the text under the heading References. All references should be numbered consecutively. References to journals should contain initials and names of all authors, article title, abbreviation of the name of the journal according to the List of Serial Title World Abbreviations (International Series Data System, 20, rue Bachaumont, 75002 Paris, France. ISBN 2-904938-02-8), year of publication, volume number, and page numbers. References to books should also include the title (of series and volumes), initials and names of the editor(s), the publisher and place of publication.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] Resing KA, Ahn NG. Proteomics strategies for protein identification. *FEBS Letters* 2005;579:885-9.

Reference to a book:

[2] Rehm H. *Protein Biochemistry and Proteomics*. San Diego: Academic Press/Elsevier Inc; 2006.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book or book series:

[3] Morgan JW, Hettick JM, Russell DH. Peptide sequencing by MALDI 193-nm photodissociation TOF MS. In: Burlingame AL, editor. *Methods in Enzymology*, vol 402: Biological Mass Spectrometry. San Diego: Academic Press/Elsevier Inc; 2005, p.186-209.

Reference to a paper as "in press" implies that it has been accepted for publication. Evidence (e.g., a photocopy of the note of acceptance from the journal concerned) should accompany the submitted typescript. Papers that are "in press" should be included as a number in the text. Other papers submitted before or simultaneously with the paper in question should be included as a number in the text and in the References section, stating the name of the journal. Copies of papers that are submitted elsewhere should be provided for inspection by the Editors. Omission of this information will

delay publication and may lead to redating of a submitted manuscript. Papers presented at scientific meetings that are not available in published form should not be cited as references in the References section.

Unpublished results should not be listed in the References section. In the text they are mentioned as follows: "(Tervoort MV and Glimcher J, unpublished data)". When unpublished results are cited, the data should be provided for the Editors' information when essential for proper evaluation, or if requested.

A personal communication should be mentioned in the text as follows: "(Tervoort MV, personal communication)". Authors should not make unauthorized use of personal communications. Personal communications are not to be included in the Reference section.

Reference formatting

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference management software

This journal has standard templates available in key reference management packages EndNote (<http://www.endnote.com/support/enstyles.asp>) and Reference Manager (<http://refman.com/support/rmstyles.asp>). Using plug-ins to wordprocessing packages, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article and the list of references and citations to these will be formatted according to the journal style which is described below.

Video data

Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the files in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 50 MB. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect: <http://www.sciencedirect.com>. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages at <http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions>. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content. Files can be stored on diskette, ZIP-disk or CD (either MS-DOS or Macintosh).

AudioSlides

The journal encourages authors to create an AudioSlides presentation with their published article. AudioSlides are brief, webinar-style presentations that are shown next to the online article on ScienceDirect. This gives authors the opportunity to summarize their research in their own words and to help readers understand what the paper is about. More information and examples are available at <http://www.elsevier.com/audioslides>. Authors of this journal will automatically receive an invitation e-mail to create an AudioSlides presentation after acceptance of their paper.

Supplementary data

Elsevier accepts electronic supplementary material to support and enhance your scientific research. Supplementary files offer the author additional possibilities to publish supporting applications, high-resolution images, background datasets, sound clips and more. Supplementary files supplied will be published online alongside the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect: <http://www.sciencedirect.com>. In order to ensure that your submitted material is directly usable, please provide the data in one of our recommended file formats. Authors should

submit the material in electronic format together with the article and supply a concise and descriptive caption for each file. For more detailed instructions please visit our artwork instruction pages at <http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions>.

Submission checklist

The following list will be useful during the final checking of an article prior to sending it to the journal for review. Please consult this Guide for Authors for further details of any item.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address
- Telephone

All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:

- Keywords
- All figure captions
- All tables (including title, description, footnotes)

Further considerations

- Manuscript has been 'spell-checked' and 'grammar-checked'
- All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa
- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)

Printed version of figures (if applicable) in color or black-and-white

- Indicate clearly whether or not color or black-and-white in print is required.
- For reproduction in black-and-white, please supply black-and-white versions of the figures for printing purposes.

For any further information please visit our customer support site at <http://support.elsevier.com>.

For any further information please visit our customer support site at <http://support.elsevier.com>.

Additional Information

Line numbers have been added to your manuscript file.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Use of the Digital Object Identifier

The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) may be used to cite and link to electronic documents. The DOI consists of a unique alpha-numeric character string which is assigned to a document by the publisher upon the initial electronic publication. The assigned DOI never changes. Therefore, it is an ideal medium for citing a document, particularly 'Articles in press' because they have not yet received their full bibliographic information. Example of a correctly given DOI (in URL format; here an article in the journal *Physics Letters B*):

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2010.09.059>

When you use a DOI to create links to documents on the web, the DOIs are guaranteed never to change.

Online proof correction

Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.

If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints

The corresponding author, at no cost, will be provided with a PDF file of the article via e-mail. The PDF file is a watermarked version of the published article and includes a cover sheet with the journal cover image and a disclaimer outlining the terms and conditions of use.

Offprints

The corresponding author, at no cost, will be provided with a personalized link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com). This link can also be used for sharing via email and social networks. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's WebShop (<http://webshop.elsevier.com/myarticleservices/offprints>). Authors requiring printed copies of multiple articles may use Elsevier WebShop's 'Create Your Own Book' service to collate multiple articles within a single cover (<http://webshop.elsevier.com/myarticleservices/booklets>).

Standard abbreviations

Standard abbreviations allowed to be used without explanation or definition in all articles published in *Translational Proteomics*.

A absorbance

ACES 2-[(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)amino] ethanesulphonic acid

CAN acetonitrile

A/D analog to digital converter

AEBSF 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulphonyl fluoride

amu atomic mass unit

ANOVA analysis of variance

API atmospheric pressure ionization

AUC area under curve

Bis N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide

bp base pairs

BSA bovine serum albumin

%C cross-linking agent (g/100 mL)/%T

CAPS 3-(cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulphonic acid

CBB Coomassie Brilliant Blue

CCD charge-coupled device

CD circular dichroism

CE capillary electrophoresis

CEC capillary electrochromatography

CFE continuous flow electrophoresis

CHAPS 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulphonate

CHCA ?-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid

CHES 2-(N-cyclohexylamino)ethanesulphonic acid

CID collision-induced dissociation

CIEF capillary isoelectric focusing

CMC critical micelle concentration

Con A Concanavalin A

CNS central nervous system

cpm counts per minute

CTAB etyltrimethylammonium bromide

CV coefficient of variation

CZE capillary zone electrophoresis

1-D one-dimensional

2-D two-dimensional

Da dalton (molecular mass)

2-DE two-dimensional electrophoresis

DIGE fluorescence difference gel electrophoresis

DGGE denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis

DMEM Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium

DMF N,N-dimethylformamide

DMSO dimethyl sulphoxide

DOC sodium deoxycholate

dsDNA double-stranded DNA
DTE dithioerithriol
DTT dithiothreitol
ECL enhanced chemiluminescence
EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EEO electroendosmosis
EGTA ethylene glycol-bis(?-aminoethylether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid
EKC electrokinetic chromatography
ELISA enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EMSA electrophoretic mobility shift assay
EOF electroosmotic flow
ER endoplasmic reticulum
ESI electrospray ionization
EST expressed sequence tag
EUPA European Proteome Association
FAB fast atom bombardment
FACS fluorescence activated cell sorting
FBS fetal bovine serum
FCS fetal calf serum
FIGE field inversion gel electrophoresis
FITC fluorescein isothiocyanate
FT Fourier transform
FT-ICR Fourier transform-ion cyclotron resonance
GC gas chromatography
GIF graphic interchange format
GRAVY grand average hydrophobicity
GSH glutathione
GST glutathione-S-transferase
HE hematoxylin and eosin
HEPES N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-2'-(2-ethanesulphonic acid)
HPCE high-performance capillary electrophoresis
HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography
HRP horseradish peroxidase
HSA human serum albumin
HSP heat shock protein
HTML hypertext mark-up language
HUPO Human Proteome Organisation
HVR hypervariable region
ICAT isotop-coded affinity tag
ICR ion cyclotron resonance
id inside diameter
IEF isoelectric focusing
Ig immunoglobulin
IMAC immobilized metal affinity capture
IPG immobilized pH gradient
IT ion trap
iTRAQ isobaric tag for relative and absolute quantitation
kbp kilobase pairs
kDa kilodalton (molecular mass)
LC liquid chromatography
LED light-emitting diode
LOD limit of detection
LOQ limit of quantitation
mAb monoclonal antibody
MALDI-MS matrix-assisted laser-desorption ionization-mass spectrometry
Mbp megabase

MEKC micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography
MES 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulphonic acid
MHC major histocompatibility complex
MOPS 3-(N-morpholino)propanesulphonic acid

Mr relative molecular mass (dimensionless)
MS mass spectrometry
MS/MS tandem mass spectrometry
MTT 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide
m/z mass-to-charge ratio
NC nitrocellulose NEPHGE nonequilibrium pH gradient electrophoresis
NMR nuclear magnetic resonance
NP-40 Nonidet P-40
od outside diameter
OD optical density
OFAGE orthogonal field alternation gel electrophoresis
ORF open reading frame
PAGE polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS phosphate-buffered saline
PCR polymerase chain reaction
PDMS polydimethylsiloxane
PED pulsed electrochemical detection PEG polyethylene glycol
PFGE pulsed-field gel electrophoresis
PFU plaque-forming units
pI isoelectric point
PMF peptide mass fingerprinting
PMS phenazine methosulphate
PMSF phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride
PMT photomultiplier tube
PSD post-source decay
PTFE polytetrafluoroethylene
PTH phenylthiohydantoin
PTM post-translational modification
PVA polyvinyl alcohol
PVDF polyvinylidene difluoride
PVP polyvinylpyrrolidone
Q-TOF quadrupole time-of-flight
RACE rapid amplification of cDNA ends
RFLP restriction fragment length polymorphism
RIA radioimmunoassay
ROS reactive oxygen species
RP reversed phase
rpm revolutions per minute
RSD relative standard deviation
RT-PCR reverse transcriptase-PCR
SAGE serial analysis of gene expression
SD standard deviation
SDS sodium dodecyl sulphate
SEC size-exclusion chromatography
SELDI surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization
SEM standard error of the mean
SIM selected ion monitoring
S/N signal-to-noise ratio
SPE solid-phase extraction
SPR surface plasmon resonants
SSCP single-strand conformation polymorphism
ssDNA single-stranded DNA
SSP sample spot number
STR short tandem repeat
%T total gel concentration (acrylamide plus cross-linking agent; g/100 mL)
TBS Tris-buffered saline
TCA trichloroacetic acid
TEMED N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine
TFA trifluoroacetic acid
THF tetrahydrofuran

TIC total ion current
TLC thin-layer chromatography
TNF tumour necrosis factor
TOF time of flight
Tris tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
TRITC tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate
URL uniform resource locator
UTR untranslated region
UV ultraviolet
Vh volt ×hours
z ion charge

AUTHOR INQUIRIES

You can track your submitted article at http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/89/p/8045/.
You can track your accepted article at <http://www.elsevier.com/trackarticle>. You are also welcome to contact Customer Support via <http://support.elsevier.com>.

© Copyright 2014 Elsevier | <http://www.elsevier.com>