DESCRIPTION

The journal's title *Analytical Biochemistry: Methods in the Biological Sciences* declares its broad scope: methods for the basic biological sciences that include biochemistry, molecular genetics, cell biology, proteomics, immunology, bioinformatics and wherever the frontiers of research take the field.

The emphasis is on **methods** from the strictly analytical to the more preparative that would include novel approaches to protein purification as well as improvements in cell and organ culture. The actual techniques are equally inclusive ranging from aptamers to zymology.

The journal has been particularly active in:
- Analytical techniques for biological molecules
- Aptamer selection and utilization
- Biosensors
- Chromatography
- Cloning, sequencing and mutagenesis
- Electrochemical methods
- Enzyme characterization methods
- Immunological approaches
- Magnetic resonance spectroscopy (in vivo)
- Mass spectrometry of proteins and nucleic acids
- Metabolomics
- Nano level techniques
- Optical spectroscopy in all its forms
- The journal is reluctant to include most drug and strictly clinical studies as there are more suitable publication platforms for these types of papers.

Apart from full-length original research papers, the journal also welcomes **Review** papers, and **Notes and Tips** - featuring methods that can be summarized in a shorter format article, including helpful "kitchen tricks".

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INTRODUCTION
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- Immunological approaches
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- Metabolomics
- Nano level techniques
- Optical spectroscopy in all its forms

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Types of papers
The types of papers considered are:
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Reporting guidance
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Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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