DESCRIPTION

*BBA General Subjects* accepts for submission either original, hypothesis-driven studies or reviews covering subjects in *biochemistry* and *biophysics* that have general scientific interest for a wide audience. **Interdisciplinary** studies are encouraged. Descriptive studies without biochemical or biophysical mechanistic evidence and insights are discouraged. **Preferred topics are:**

**biomedicine:** fundamental and emerging topics in biochemistry/biophysics with potential medical implications

**nanobiology/nanotechnology:** nanoparticles, nanotoxicology, nanomedicine

**omics:** genomics, proteomics, lipidomics, glycomics, bioinformatics experimentally addressing a defined biological question

**chemical biology:** chemical compounds, drug mechanisms, synthesis of novel compounds, click chemistry

**structural biology:** crystallography, NMR, multimeric proteins, protein dynamics, nucleic acids

**novel complexes:** nucleic acids, pure natural compounds, synthetic compounds, protein complexes, nucleic acid derivatives

**cellular signaling:** receptor signaling, protein phosphorylation cascades, phosphatases, secondary messengers, transcription regulation, gene expression

**glycobiology:** sugar metabolites and metabolism, glycosylated proteins, membrane protein, glycosylation, glycomics

**redox biology:** redox switches, glutathione and thioredoxin systems, oxygen and nitrogen radical species, superoxide, hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radical, nitric oxide, peroxides, hypoxia, redox regulation of transcription factors

**neurobiology:** neuronal growth factors and nerve signaling, glial cells, autonomic and central nervous systems

**stem cells:** differentiation, stem cell isolation and cultivation, growth factors

**mechanistic characterization of compounds** having biochemical importance and general interest (drug leads, toxicants, nutrients, metabolites). *BBA General Subjects* does not consider studies on the biological effects of crude extracts of natural sources unless the exact active molecules are identified, singularly characterized and evaluated.

AUDIENCE

Biochemists, molecular biologists, glycobiologists, developmental biologists

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Pulse radiolysis, kinetics, nitroxides, peroxynitrite, NO-donors, HNO donors, hydroxamic acids, nitrosocarboxyls

**Raffaella Gozzelino**, NOVA University of Lisbon, Lisboa, Portugal
Iron metabolism, Heme, Inflammation, Infection, Neurodegenerative diseases.

**Elin Gray**, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, Australia
Cancer genetics, Molecular biology, Circulating tumour cells, Circulating tumour DNA, Exosomes, Single cell sequencing.

**Kimberly Hamad-Schifferli**, University of Massachusetts System, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America
Nanomedicine, nano-biotechnology, nano-bio interfaces

**Yoichiro Harada**, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima, Japan
Endoplasmic reticulum, Exosomes, Extracellular vesicles, Glucose metabolism, Glycosylation, Glycan metabolism

**Rong-Qiao He**, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
tau Proteins, Xenopus, Kinetics, Atomic Force Microscopy, Protein Denaturation and Folding

**Johannes Herrmann**, TU Kaiserslautern University, Kaiserslautern, Germany
mitochondrial biogenesis, protein targeting, redox biology, membrane biology, mitochondrial ribosomes, yeast genetics

**Michelle Hill**, QIMR Berghofer Medical Research Institute, Herston, Queensland, Australia
cell biology, organelle proteomics, systems biology, lipid raft, signal transduction, cancer

**Michael Huang**, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Friedrich’s ataxia, Mitochondria, Iron metabolism, Neurodegeneration, Oxidative stress

**Hidenori Ichijo**, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Endoplasmic-reticulum-associated protein degradation (ERAD), superoxide dismutase (SOD), NAMPT, stress granule, necrosis (necrotic death), MST2 (Mammalian Sterile 20-like kinase 2), mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK), endoplasmic reticulum stress (ER stress), MST1 (Mammalian Sterile 20-like kinase 1), p38 MAPK, apoptosis signal-regulating kinase 1 (ASK1), shear stress, cell death, osmotic swelling

**Patric Jansson**, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Cancer, Drug Resistance, Drug targeting, Iron metabolism, Multidrug resistance, Oxidative stress

**Anders H. Johnsen**, Copenhagen University Hospital, København, Denmark
Neuropeptides, Post-Translational Protein Processing, Molecular Sequence Data, High Pressure Liquid Chromatography, Mass Spectrometry, Radioimmunoassay, protein chemistry

**Yasuhiro Kizuka**, Gifu University, Gifu, Japan
Glycosylation, Glycobiology, Epigenetics, Alzheimer’s disease, Sugar analog, Chemical biology

**Antonis E. Koromilas**, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
mRNA translation, translation initiation factor eIF2, environmental stress, mTOR, protein phosphorylation, STATs, oncogenes, tumor suppressors, transgenic mice, lung cancer, breast cancer

**Zaklina Kovacevic**, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Metastasis, Epithelial to mesenchymal transition, NDRG1, EGFR signaling, Breast Cancer, Pancreatic Cancer

**Sharon La Fontaine**, Deakin University, Burwood, Victoria, Australia
copper, copper transport, copper P-type ATPase, copper chaperone, metal transport, metal homeostasis, iron, glutaredoxin, redox biology, Menkes disease, Wilson disease, neurodegenerative disease, distal hereditary motor neuropathy

**Darius Lane**, Parkville, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Cell culture, Cell signaling, Chelator, Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition, Erythropoiesis, Ferritin, Hypoxia, Iron, Iron homeostasis, Metal chelator, Metastasis, Mitochondrial Diseases, Reactive Oxygen Species, ROS

**Gordan Lauc**, University of Zagreb Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Zagreb, Croatia
Protein glycosylation, High-throughput glycomics, Genetic regulation of protein glycosylation, Glycosylation in disease

**Christopher Horst Lillig**, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
Glutaredoxins, Oxidation-Reduction, Molecular Sequence Data, Mitochondria, Oxidative Stress, Thioredoxins

**Mary Lipton**, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington, United States of America
Proteomics, Multi-omics, Functional Analyses, Microbial Communities, Stable Isotope Labeling

**Laurence Motte**, Sorbonne North Paris University, Villetaneuse, France
Inorganic nanoparticles, synthesis, surface functionalisation, nanomedicine, imaging contrast agents

**Jose Renato Pinto**, Florida State University College of Medicine, Tallahassee, Florida, United States of America
Striated muscle regulation, Troponin, Muscle biophysics, Cross-bridge kinetics, Cardiomyopathies

**Oliver Rackham**, Harry Perkins Institute of Medical Research, Perth, Australia
synthetic biology, RNA-binding proteins, ribosomes, protein engineering, directed evolution
Sumit Sahni, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Hypoxia in Cancer Progression, iron metabolism, Macrophage Biology, metal ions, Nitric Oxide Storage, Nitric Oxide transport

Tomáš Šimůnek, Charles University Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Hradec Králové, Czechia
mitochondria, oxidative stress, topoisomerase II, anthracycline cardiotoxicity, ton metabolism

Renata Veselska, Masaryk University, Brno, Czechia
tumor biology, tumor markers, cancer stem cells, cytoskeleton, pediatric solid tumors

Rebecca Wade, Heidelberg Institute for Theoretical Studies, Heidelberg, Germany
Molecular modelling and simulation, structure-based drug design, bioinformatics, molecular systems biology, biomolecular recognition, protein-ligand interactions.

Zefeng Wang, Partner Institute for Computational Biology Chinese Academy of Sciences and Max Planck Society, Shanghai, China
Gene regulation, RNA binding protein, RNA turnover, protein motif, RNA-protein interaction, computation, protein engineering, RNA splicing, translation control, translation initiation factor, RNA metabolism, biophysics, translation initiation, RNA processing, ribozyme (catalytic RNA) (RNA enzyme), bioinformatics

Yau-Huei Wei, Changhua Christian Hospital, Center for Mitochondrial Research and Medicine, Changhua, Taiwan
Mitochondria, mitochondrial disorders, bioenergetics, oxidative stress, metabolic regulation, stem cell research

Christopher West, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Glycobiology, Ubiquitin Ligase, Cell Wall, Hypoxia, O2-Sensing, Prolyl Hydroxylation.

Hans Westerhoff, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Systems biology

Weidong Wu, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang, China
Health effect and molecular mechanisms of air pollution, epidemiology, oxidative stress, inflammatory cell signaling, protein phosphorylation, regulation of inflammatory gene expression, antioxidant intervention, airway or gut microbiome and health.

Yoshiki Yamaguchi, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, Wako, Japan
Structural Glycobiology, NMR, Glycan Recognition, Lectin Receptors, Glycoconjugates

Aixin Yan, The University of Hong Kong, Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong
Microbiology, Antibiotic Resistance, Microbial Stress Response, CRISPR-Cas, Antimicrobial Development, Biometals

Yu Yu, Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia, Australia
Cancer recurrence and relapse, Anti-cancer therapeutics, Chemotherapy sensitivity/resistance, Gynaecologic oncology, Pre-clinical mouse cancer model, Predictive/treatment bio-markers

Wei Yue, The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, United States of America
antibiotics, cardiac glycosides, antidiabetic and anticancer agents, Drug interaction, Drug toxicity, Drug transport, drug transport proteins, drug-disease interactions, immunosuppressants, OATP, Organic anion transporting polypeptides, pharmacokinetics, RNA interference, statins

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BBA General Subjects accepts for submission either original, hypothesis-driven studies or reviews covering subjects in biochemistry and biophysics that have general scientific interest for a wide audience. Interdisciplinary studies are encouraged. Descriptive studies without biochemical or biophysical mechanistic evidence and insights are discouraged. Preferred topics are:

- biomedicine: fundamental and emerging topics in biochemistry/biophysics with potential medical implications
- nanobiology/nanotechnology: nanoparticles, nanotoxicology, nanomedicine
- genomics, proteomics, lipidomics, glycomics, bioinformatics addressing experimentally a defined biological question
- chemical biology: chemical compounds, drug mechanisms, synthesis of novel compounds, click chemistry
- structural biology: crystallography, NMR, multimeric proteins, protein dynamics
- nucleic acids: nucleic acids, pure natural compounds, synthetic compounds, protein complexes, nucleic acid derivatives
- chemical biology: chemical compounds, drug mechanisms, synthesis of novel compounds, click chemistry
- structural biology: crystallography, NMR, multimeric proteins, protein dynamics
- nucleic acids: nucleic acids, pure natural compounds, synthetic compounds, protein complexes, nucleic acid derivatives
- cellular signaling: receptor signaling, protein phosphorylation cascades, phosphatases, secondary messengers, transcription regulation
- gene expression
- glycomics
- redox biology: redox switches, glutathione and thioredoxin systems, oxygen and nitrogen radical species, superoxide, hydrogen peroxide, hydroxyl radical, nitric oxide, peroxides, hypoxia, redox regulation of transcription factors
- neurobiology: neuronal growth factors and nerve signaling, glial cells, autonomic and central nervous systems
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- mechanistic characterization of compounds: having biochemical importance and general interest

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Types of paper
Full-length research articles (Regular paper), Review articles and Mini-reviews, brief reports (BBA Research Letters)

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Reviews and mini-reviews are typically commissioned by the Editors. All Review Articles should be authoritative, state-of-the-art accounts of the selected research field, be of high interest, balanced and accurate. Beyond summaries of important scientific developments and ideas, authors are encouraged to identify and discuss how the field may be impacted or develop in the future, including insights that may be of significance to the scientific community. All BBA Review Articles
undergo rigorous and full peer review, in the same way as regular research papers, and publication cannot be guaranteed. The number of co-authors of review articles is limited to five and each author is expected to make a substantial contribution to the writing of the manuscript.

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**Reviews (full-length)** should provide a comprehensive analysis on topics of broad interest to the journal’s readership. Reviews should be thorough, sufficiently critical and accommodate different points of view. They should not be exhaustive compilations of previously published data, nor should they merely cover contributions from the author’s own research. They should stand out from other recently published reviews on the same theme. **Reviews** are typically about 6,000 to 10,000 words in length (excluding References and Figure legends), include an Abstract that is no longer than 150 words, up to 100 references (should include Titles), and a minimum of three figures/illustrations. The number of co-authors of review articles is limited to 5.

**Mini-reviews** are succinct, focused updates of the literature related to a question of current interest in the scientific community (typically from the last 2-3 years). Subjects covered in Mini-reviews are generally narrower, either in scope or depth, than those covered in full-length Reviews. They should highlight/analyse/discuss recent and important findings and include the author’s viewpoint on how the subject relates to the current state of the field. The author’s personal assessment and interpretation of the data and her/his indication of controversies, shortcomings and gaps in the present state of knowledge are highly desirable, but should be presented as such. Views of possible future developments and relevance and applicability to other fields or disciplines are encouraged. **Mini-reviews** are usually 2000 to 4000 words in length (excluding References and Figure legends), include up to 50 references (should include titles) and no more than 1-3 figures/illustrations. A Structured Abstract that is no longer than 150 words, sub-divided into subsections entitled: Background; Scope or Review; Major Conclusions and General Significance should also be included. References should be numbered throughout the text (e.g. [23]) and should have full Titles in the Reference list. The number of co-authors of review articles is limited to 3.

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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.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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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
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