DESCRIPTION

*Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* (BBRC) is the premier international journal devoted to the very rapid dissemination of timely and significant experimental results in diverse fields of biological research. For short communication papers, we offer the fastest submission to acceptance of any journal within life sciences, with "accept" decisions rendered within three weeks of submission. We will now consider full-length research papers and review articles.

The journal covers most of areas of life science, and is divided into the following sections: Biochemistry Biophysics Cell Biology Cellular Pathology and Cancer Computational Biology and Bioinformatics Genetics Immunology and Inflammation Microbiology and Virology Nanomedicine and Bionanomaterials Neuroscience Pharmacology Physiology Plant Biology Structural Biology Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center.

**Announcement:** BBRC has traditionally only published short communications of novel results. From 2023, the journal now publishes short communications, full-length research papers, and reviews.

What type of paper should I choose on submission?

For **short communications**, we will still aim to make an accept or reject decision within two weeks of submission. If you have novel results that you can consolidate into 4,600 words, with no more than four figures, then you may continue to choose the short communication route.

**Short communications should be concise, no more than 4,600 words and up to four display items.** They should offer novel insights and warrant a rapid peer review process. The 4,600 word count includes the title page, all sections of the manuscript (including the references), and the figure and table legends. Papers that exceed these limits will be reassigned within the submission system as a full-length research paper.

If you submit a **full-length research paper** or a review paper, we will continue to offer a fast turnaround (with a decision after review within 30 days of submission), and we'll also make sure that any revisions that we request of you will not require significant resource expenditure on your part.

**Full-length research papers** should present a comprehensive account of original research. These papers are not restricted by length or number of figures.
Review papers should be authoritative, state-of-the-art accounts of the selected research field and 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. 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.

There are no restrictions on length for review papers, and we welcome both comprehensive reviews and short reviews that offer an insight into more recent advances in a field.

AUDIENCE

Biochemists, bioinformaticians, biophysicists, immunologists, cancer researchers, stem cell scientists and neurobiologists.

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Immunology and Inflammation, Cancer Research, Cell Biology

Hisao Masai, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, Setagaya-Ku, Japan
DNA replication, G-quadruplex, cell cycle, genome stability, chromatin organization, Cdc7, Rif1, Claspin, PriA, Escherichia coli, Fission yeast, Replication checkpoint

Tetsuro Matano, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Shinjuku-Ku, Japan
Virology, Immunology, Vaccine, Retrovirus, COVID-19

Katsuhiko Mikoshiba, ShanghaiTech University, Shanghai, China
Neuroscience; Oxidative Stress and Antioxidants; Protein Folding

James Ntambi, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America
Metabolic regulation, bile acid, liver metabolism, lipid signaling, lipid synthesis, beta-oxidation, fatty acid metabolism, membrane lipid, acetyltransferase, adipose tissue metabolism, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha (PGC-1α)(PPARγC1A), energy metabolism, dyslipidemia, gluconeogenesis, endoplasmic reticulum stress (ER stress), glucose metabolism, acetoacetate, metabolic syndrome

Sergio Pantano, Pasteur Montevideo Institute, Montevideo, Uruguay
Computational/Structural Biology, Molecular Simulations, Bioinformatics, Physical Virology

Duanqing Pei, Westlake University School of Life Sciences, Hangzhou, China
Cell Fate Control

Sven Pettersson, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden

Jacques Pouyssegur, Valrose Institute of Biology, Nice, France
Hypoxia Signalling; Cancer Biology; Bioenergetics/Mitochondria

Luigia Santella, Zoological Station Anton Dohrn, Napoli, Italy
Fertilization and Early Development, Cell and Developmental Biology, Oocyte Meiotic Maturation, Calcium Signaling

Igor Stagljar, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Cancer signalling, Chemical biology, Cancer therapeutics, Protein-protein interactions, Proteomics, Systems biology, Membrane transport

Kiyoshi Takatsu, University of Toyama, Department of Immunobiology and Pharmacology, Toyama, Japan
Immunology and Inflammation

Naoyuki Taniguchi, Osaka International Cancer Institute, Osaka, Japan
Glycobiology and Reactive Oxygen Species involved in disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment, Glycosyltransferases, N-glycan, Superoxide dismutases, Carbonic anhydrases, Maillard reaction, Cell surface proteins, Growth factor receptors, Keratan Sulfate, Cancer, COPD. Alzheimer’s disease, Biochemistry, Glycobiology, Reactive oxygen and nitrogen species

Juan Pablo Tosar, University of the Republic Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay
RNA Biology, Small RNAs, Extracellular RNA, Extracellular Vesicles

Liping Wang, Chinese Academy of Sciences Shenzhen Institutes of Advanced Technology, Shenzhen, China
Neuroscience

Eric Westhof, Institute of Molecular and Cellular Biology, Strasbourg, France
Relationships between sequences, three-dimensional structures, evolution and functions of RNA molecules, especially those with catalytic activity, RNA
Maryam Zarghooni, BlueRock Therapeutics, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Biochemistry, Genetics, Immunology and Cell Biology
Alec Zhang, The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, United States of America
Surface receptors and signaling, cancer, cancer immunology, and stem cells
Boris Zhivotovsky, Karolinska Institute Institute of Environmental Medicine, Stockholm, Sweden
Apoptosis/Cell Death, Autophagy, Cancer Biology
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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Full Length Research papers should present a comprehensive account of original research. These papers are not restricted by length or number of figures.

Review Papers 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. 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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INTRODUCTION
Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (BBRC) is the premier international journal focusing on the very rapid dissemination of timely and significant experimental results in diverse fields of biological research. The journal is broad scope, and is divided into the following sections, each with a team of dedicated expert editors: Biochemistry, Biophysics, Cell Biology, Cellular Pathology, and Cancer Computational Biology, and Bioinformatics. Genetics, Immunology, and Inflammation, Microbiology, and Virology, Nanomedicine, and Bionanomaterials, Neuroscience, Pharmacology, Physiology, Plant Biology, and Structural Biology.

Please note that BBRC does not favorably review manuscripts identifying a miRNA-target pair without additional insights into the repression mechanism or significant advances in understanding regulatory pathways. In addition, the following elements should be an integral part of the study:

In Silico prediction of miRNA targets must be experimentally verified using appropriate luciferase constructs and assays. To exclude non-functional miRNA/mRNA interactions, a reporter system including the whole 3'UTR of the target gene downstream of the "luciferase" or GFP should be considered. To maximize physiological relevance, any miRNA modulation should be validated by measuring the expression of the putative protein and should preferentially include miRNA inhibition rather than miRNA overexpression experiments.

Types of paper
BBRC has traditionally only published Short Communications of novel results. From 2023, the journal now publishes Short Communications, Full Length Research papers, and Reviews. Special content, such as thematic issues, are by invitation-only.

What type of paper should I choose on submissions?
If you have a novel result that needs to be published quickly and you can present it concisely (within the guidelines below), please submit as a short communication.

**Short communications should be concise, no more than 4,600 words and up to four display items.** They should offer novel insights and warrant a rapid peer review process. The 4,600 word count includes the title page, all sections of the manuscript (including the references), and the figure and table legends. Papers that exceed these limits will be reassigned within the submission system as a Full Length Research Paper.

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**Type of Peer Review**
The practice of peer review is to ensure that good science is published. It is an objective process at the heart of good scholarly publishing and is carried out on all reputable scientific journals. Our Editorial Board plays a vital role in maintaining the high standards of BBRC while ensuring that it retains the speed of publication necessary for a rapid communication journal.

Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups.

**Type of Peer Review:**

**Short Communications - rapid review with decision in two weeks of submission:**

Authors of manuscripts can expect an accept or reject decision normally within 2 weeks of receipt. Publication will then take place immediately unless the author has, upon submission, requested an embargo.

For short communication papers, the decision to publish a paper rests with the handling Editor. On submission, authors will choose the section most suitable for their work. The paper will be initially assessed by an in-house scientific editor to ensure the integrity of the science in the paper and that it falls within the scope of the journal. Suitable papers are then assigned to an Editor based on their expertise.

The Editor will then make a thorough assessment of the paper and may accept the paper as it is, send it to a colleague for review, or reject it. Requests for revisions are rare. Should the Editor request revisions, the paper will be treated as a new submission.

**Full Length Research papers and Review Papers - painless and fast peer review**

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We expect to provide a first decision on whether or not a paper is suitable for review within a week of submission, often sooner.

If a paper is sent to review, we aim to provide a decision of revise/reject/accept after review within 30 days of submission.

We endeavour to provide a painless peer review process, with only one round of revision for each paper (except in exceptional circumstances) and aim to render an editorial decision within a week of submission of the revised paper.

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All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Research Council's Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

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**Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses**

**Reporting guidance**

For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.
Definitions

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](www.elsevier.com/locate/ybbrc) offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The [CRediT taxonomy](www.elsevier.com/locate/ybbrc) includes 14 different roles describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. [More details and an example](www.elsevier.com/locate/ybbrc).

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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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**Queries**
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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. Any Methods exclusively used for supplemental figures may be described in the supplemental material, however Methods pertaining to figures in the main text should be presented in the main text.

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

Material and methods
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.

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.

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• **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. 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.
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• **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.

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Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the example Highlights.

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