



BIOTECHNOLOGY REPORTS

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Biotechnology Reports covers all aspects of Biotechnology particularly those reports that are useful and informative and that will be of value to other researchers in related fields. *Biotechnology Reports* loves ground breaking science, but will also accept good science that can be of use to the biotechnology community. The journal maintains a high quality peer review where submissions are considered on the basis of scientific validity and technical quality.

Acceptable paper types are research articles (short or full communications), methods, mini-reviews, and commentaries in the following areas: Healthcare and pharmaceutical biotechnology Agricultural and food biotechnology Environmental biotechnology Molecular biology, cell and tissue engineering and synthetic biology Industrial biotechnology, biofuels and bioenergy Nanobiotechnology Bioinformatics & systems biology New processes and products in biotechnology, bioprocess engineering

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Satiander Rana, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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

INTRODUCTION

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Type of articles

Acceptable paper types are research articles (short or full communications), methods, mini-reviews, and commentaries in the following areas: Healthcare and pharmaceutical biotechnology Agricultural and food biotechnology Environmental biotechnology Molecular biology, cell and tissue engineering and synthetic biology Industrial biotechnology, biofuels and bioenergy Nanobiotechnology Bioinformatics & systems biology New processes and products in biotechnology, bioprocess engineering **Healthcare and pharmaceutical biotechnology** Next generation sequencing, human genome & epigenetics, molecular diagnostics, drug discovery and production of biopharmaceuticals, tissue engineering, stem cell biology, cancer markers & therapeutics, metabolic and infectious diseases and molecular characterization of viral, bacterial and parasitic infections. **Agricultural and food biotechnology** o Plant biotechnology, animal husbandry, tools for marker assisted breeding, improved transformation approaches, approaches to unravel host-pathogen interactions to improve pest control. Improved quantification assays and control measures for desirable or undesirable compounds in foods, food safety **Environmental biotechnology** Biodiversity, bioremediation, geomicrobiology, biofuel sources, energy crop production processes, bioenergy processes and utilization, biorefineries and bioseparation, biosensors and bioanalysis **Molecular biology, cell and tissue engineering and synthetic biology** Genetic engineering, expression of genomic information in cellular and cell-free systems, molecular design and evolution. **Industrial biotechnology, biofuels and bioenergy** Biobased industrial and environmental products and processes. Developments of the emerging global bioeconomy, including biobased production of energy and fuels, chemicals, materials, and consumer goods. Production of e.g. platform chemicals from renewable resources **Nanobiotechnology** Nanotechnologies for biology and medicine, biosensors based on nanoscale devices, detection and analysis of biomolecules **Bioinformatics & systems biology** Molecular bioinformatics and the development of bioinformatic tools for analyses. Use of transcriptomics, proteomics and metabolomics applications. Function of biological systems at the molecular, cellular or organismal level, the engineering of biological systems, network modeling, quantitative analyses and the integration of different levels of information. **New processes and products in biotechnology, bioprocess engineering** The design, simulation, experimental testing/validation and economic evaluation of novel processes using biotechnological approaches, their products or devices.

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Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
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- Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
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Author contributions

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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.

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A minimum of four suitable potential reviewers (please provide their name, institutional email addresses, and institutional affiliation) should be provided. When compiling this list of potential reviewers please consider the following important criteria: they must be knowledgeable about the manuscript subject area; must not be from your own institution; at least two of the suggested reviewers should be from another country than the authors'; and they should not have recent (less than four years) joint publications with any of the authors. However, the final choice of reviewers is at the editors' discretion.

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Journal follows Reference style 1 numbered. M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1, 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>

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.

Nomenclature and abbreviations

Stylistic details must be kept constant. For example, electron spin resonance is abbreviated either ESR or EPR (for electron paramagnetic resonance). Either can be used, but both should be given and stated as equivalent at the first mention. (This is the recommendation of the International EPR Society.) Formulas for radicals follow IUPAC recommendations and contain a superscripted (not centered) large dot that precedes a charge, if any. Thus, superoxide is represented by $O_2^{\bullet -}$, not $O_2^- \bullet$, or some other permutation. The terms reactive oxygen and nitrogen species should be used sparingly but not in titles and in cases where the specific molecule being studied is known e.g. hydrogen peroxide or nitric oxide.

Other examples are HO^\bullet or $^\bullet OH$ (not OH^\bullet), RO^\bullet , ROO^\bullet / $^\bullet NO_2$, $^\bullet CH_2OH$, etc. In the text, names of radicals are preferred, rather than using formulas in the middle of sentences. For names of radicals, use alkoxy, peroxy, and hydroxyl and not alkoxy, peroxy, etc. (correct nomenclature requires the 'l' on the end of radicals, as in methyl, hydroxyl, etc.). Use tert, not t-, etc., for abbreviations. For example, CORRECT: tert-butoxy, sec-peroxy; INCORRECT: t-butoxy, s-peroxy.

Wherever possible, nomenclature and abbreviations should be in accordance with internationally agreed rules. When an enzyme or compound is first mentioned in the text, specification by its code number accompanied by its systematic name (as distinct from its trivial name) is requested by the Editors, but not checked for correctness.

Official names of drugs are preferred to trade names.

Standard three-letter codes for the common amino acids may be used freely and without definition, but the one-letter codes should be restricted to comparisons of long protein sequences. Similar considerations apply to nucleosides and nucleotides. Standard three-letter codes for carbohydrates and for purine and pyrimidine bases may also be used. All other abbreviations should be defined when they first appear in the text. If an extensive list of abbreviations is used, please provide an alphabetical list with definitions followed by the references at the end of the article.

Temperatures denoted by an unqualified degree symbol are assumed to be Celsius. For solution strengths, percentages should be expressed by the sign %, followed in cases of ambiguity by w/w, w/v, or v/v [e.g., 5% (w/v) means 5 g/100 ml].

All non-standard abbreviations should be defined in a footnote.

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A Graphical abstract is optional. The Editors suggest that amongst the examples given

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All Western blots should be presented with molecular weights noted, replicated, quantified and with statistical analysis. Cropping of the image is acceptable but must be clearly indicated. Merging images together to give the appearance of one image is not acceptable. The method of normalization to total protein, or where appropriate, a loading control (e.g. cell signaling studies) should be explicitly stated in the text. Images may be subjected to analysis for manipulation prior to publication and authors may be requested to provide copies of the original data

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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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Results

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

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.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

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Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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