BIOTECHNOLOGY REPORTS

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, in which 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 Biomedical engineering Bioinformatics and systems biology New processes and products in biotechnology, bioprocess engineering

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**INTRODUCTION**

*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.

**Type of articles**

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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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Other examples are $HO^*$ or $^{*}OH$ (not $OH^*$), $RO^*$, $ROO^*/NO_2^*$, $CH_2OH$, etc. In the text, names of radicals are preferred, rather than using formulas in the middle of sentences. For names of radicals, use alkoxyl, 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-butoxyl, sec-peroxyl; INCORRECT: t-butoxy, s-peroxy.

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