BIOTECHNOLOGY REPORTS

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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

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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
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 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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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.

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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 in 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 $O_2^{\cdot-}$, not $O_2^-\cdot$, 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$^\cdot$ or OH$^\cdot$ (not OH$^-$), RO$^\cdot$, ROO$^\cdot$/NO$^\cdot_2$, $CH_3OH$, 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-butoxyl, sec-peroxyl; 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.

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