DESCRIPTION

Journal of Ginseng Research (JGR) is an official, open access journal of the Korean Society of Ginseng and is the only international journal publishing scholarly reports on ginseng research in the world. The journal is a bimonthly peer-reviewed publication featuring high-quality studies related to basic, pre-clinical, and clinical researches on ginseng to reflect recent progresses in ginseng research (1st of January, March, May, July, September and November).

JGR publishes papers, either experimental or theoretical, that advance our understanding of ginseng science, including plant sciences, biology, chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology, pharmacokinetics, veterinary medicine, biochemistry, manufacture, and clinical study of ginseng since 1976. It also includes the new paradigm of integrative research, covering alternative medicinal approaches. Article types considered for publication include review articles, original research articles, and brief reports.

JGR helps researchers to understand mechanisms for traditional efficacy of ginseng and to put their clinical evidence together. It provides balanced information on basic science and clinical applications to researchers, manufacturers, practitioners, teachers, scholars, and medical doctors.

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INTRODUCTION

Journal of Ginseng Research (JGR) is an official, open access journal of the Korean Society of Ginseng and is the only international journal publishing scholarly reports on ginseng research in the world. The journal is a bimonthly peer-reviewed publication featuring high-quality studies related to basic, pre-clinical, and clinical researches on ginseng to reflect recent progresses in ginseng research (1st of January, March, May, July, September and November).

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TYPES OF ARTICLES

JGR publishes editorials, commentaries, Research Articles, review articles, special articles, short communications, research notes, and letter to the editor.

Editorials

Editorials provide solicited perspectives on the topics of Journal of Ginseng Research (JGR), dealing with very active fields of research, current interests, novel insights and debates. An abstract is not required, but a brief unstructured text should be prepared. Although editorials are normally invited or written by an editor, unsolicited editorials may be submitted. The typical length of an editorial is usually up to 1,000 words and 20 references.

Research Articles

Research articles report the results of areas covered by JGR and investigations that are thoroughly documented. Section headings should be written in the following format: title page; abstract and keywords; introduction; materials and methods; results; discussion; conclusions (if any); Acknowledgments; references; tables and figures. The results and discussion sections may be combined.

The introduction should provide brief background information on the study and allow the readers to gain better understanding of the study without detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Materials and methods should contain detailed description of the study procedure including investigation period, methods of subject selection, information on subjects such as age, gender, and other significant features, where the study could be replicated. Procedures which have already been published or standardized shall be briefly described using literature citations. Clinical trials or experiments involving laboratory animals or pathogens must elaborate on animal care, use and experimental protocols, in addition to mentioning approval from relevant committees. The sources of special equipment and chemicals must be stated with the name and location of the manufacturer (city and country). Provide a citation for all information derived from other resources. Do not include extensive details unless there is substantial modification to the methods. For commonly used materials and methods, a simple reference is sufficient. If several alternative methodologies are commonly employed, it is useful to briefly identify the methods and cite all sources. Describe new methods completely and provide the source of the chemicals, equipment or microbial strains used. When using products manufactured by KGC, describe the nutrition factors and the analysis of the 11 ginsenoside components provided by KGC. Otherwise, describe the analysis of the 8 ginsenoside components (ginsenoside-Rb1, -Rb2, -Rc, -Rd, -Re, -Rf, -Rg1, -Rg2). All statistical procedures used in the study and the criteria for determining statistical significance must be described. Specify the statistical software package(s) and versions used.

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being repeated. Supplementary materials and other details can be separately cited in the appendix. State the statistical methods used for the results analysis (including p-values) with the probabilities stated in parentheses. The statistical analysis package program should also be stated.

The discussion section should interpret/explain the results and important aspects of the study, followed by the conclusion. The information already mentioned in the introduction or results sections should not be repeated and the main conclusions may be presented in the discussion. The conclusion must be relevant to the purpose of the study stated in the abstract, clearly supported by the data. New hypotheses may be proposed when warranted and must be clearly stated.

Typical length: Up to 5,000 words and 60 references, and 6 figures (including tables). The word count includes manuscript text, as well as the title page, abstract, and figure legends.

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Review articles may be voluntarily submitted or solicited. Previously published material should be incorporated into our current understanding of review topic. Topics that are in consensus or controversy in the research community may be dealt with in the reviews. A review is organized as follows: Title page, Introduction, Body Text, Conclusion, Acknowledgments, References, Tables & Figures and Figure Legends.

Mini-reviews are brief summaries (limited to 8 printed pages) of developments in hot issues of ginseng research. Mini-reviews may be either voluntarily submitted by the authors or solicited by the editorial committee but are all subject to editorial review. There is no standard format for mini-reviews. However, the tables and citation should follow the regular research articles guidelines.

Typical length: One paragraph with maximum of 200 words for the abstract; maximum of 6,500 words from introduction to conclusion; maximum of 100 references, 10 figures and 10 tables.

**Research Notes**

Research notes submission is similar to the submission of regular articles. Research notes will undergo the same review process as regular articles and will not be published sooner than regular articles. Research notes are not considered as preliminary communications. Research notes must have an abstract of no more than 50 words. Excluding the title page, the limit should be a maximum of 2,400 words including references. Methods, results, and discussion should be included in a single section without section headings in the body of the paper. The number of figures and tables should also be kept to a minimum. Acknowledgments and reference citation methods should be identical to those of regular articles.

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Letters to the editor should include brief yet constructive comments concerning previously published articles and case studies. Letters to the editor should be submitted within 3 months of the paper being published. Cover pages should be formatted in the same manner as those of ginseng research articles. Do not include a title page. The corresponding author should be the first author. Letters may be edited by the Editorial Board, and if necessary, the author's response may be provided.

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When the final decision on the manuscript acceptance is made, the Editorial Office notifies the corresponding author. The peer-review process takes approximately 8–12 weeks.

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Manuscripts to JGR, as outlined above, cannot have been published previously, and are not being considered for publication by other journals.

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The corresponding author must inform the editor of any potential conflicts of interest that could influence the author's interpretation of the data. Examples of potential conflicts of interest are financial support from pharmaceutical companies or other connections, political pressure from interest groups, and academically related issues. Conflict of interest statements will be published at the end of the article before the 'References' section. Please consult the COPE guidelines (http://www.publicationethics.org) on conflict of interest. If there are no conflicts of interest, authors should state that none exists. When the manuscript is accepted for publication, JGR will decide whether the disclosure will be communicated in the published paper (after consulting with the corresponding author).

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Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend
to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

**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 offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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If all or part of the study population has been reported previously, it should be declared in the materials and methods and must be appropriately referenced. In cases where authors are concerned with any overlap with currently reviewed or published manuscripts, the authors must include a letter
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MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION AND FORMAT
All manuscripts must be in grammatically correct English with American spelling conventions and prepared in accordance with the "Uniform Requirement for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals" updated in October 2008 (http://www.icmje.org). In addition to the Uniform Requirements,
JGR requires all authors to comply with all the reporting guidelines which have been developed by groups of experts to facilitate reporting of research studies or clinical trials (http://www.equator-network.org/resource-centre/library-of-health-research-reporting/library/).

The manuscripts should be created using MS Word. It must be double-spaced and written in an A4 page format. Do not leave a space between paragraphs. Only a single font (preferably Times New Roman) should be used in 12 point with margin of 1 inch, do insert line numbers. Any manuscript without page and line numbers will not be considered and will be returned immediately to the author. Latin origin words should not be italicized and all pages including the title page should be paginated consecutively. All numbers should be written in Arabic numerals throughout the manuscript except for the first word of the sentence. Texts should be justified on both sides and not hyphenated and headings should be in bold letters, aligned in the center. If possible, avoid using abbreviated words in the beginning of sentences.

Regarding the description of ginseng, Panax ginseng C. A. Meyer or Panax ginseng Meyer should be written as Panax ginseng only in the title page and as Panax ginseng Meyer when appearing for the first time in the manuscript, and then as P. ginseng in the rest of the manuscript. When referring to Korean White ginseng or Korean Red ginseng, the first letters of White and Red should also be capitalized. Otherwise, when referring to white or red ginseng, the first letters of white or red does not need to be capitalized.

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The title page should include: (1) the title of the article (less than 50 words); (2) name of the authors (first name, middle initial, last name in capital) and institutional affiliation including name of department(s) and institution(s) of each author; (3) name, full address (including the postal code) of the institutional affiliation, telephone and fax numbers, and email address of the corresponding author, using an asterisk (*) after the name of the corresponding author; (4) A running title, 40 characters or less including blank; and (5) any disclaimers.

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Abstracts should be no more than 250 words in length. Abstracts for Research Articles should be structured, with the section headings: Background, Methods, Results and Conclusion. Abstracts for Review Articles and Case Reports are unstructured in one single paragraph. But for Case Reports, it should include the significance and purpose of the case presentation, the diagnostic methods of the case, the key data, and brief comments and suggestions with regard to the case.

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Keywords

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**Abbreviations**

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**Acknowledgments**

All persons who have made a significant contribution to the article but are not eligible for authors should be explicitly stated. Examples of persons that may be named in the acknowledgment include those who have provided purely technical help, writing assistance and general support. In case of writing assistance, the entity paid for the assistance must be disclosed. In addition to this, all sources of funding must also be stated. The authors are obliged to declare the study sponsors' roles in any part of preparing, conducting, writing, and submitting the manuscript. If there was no involvement from the study sponsors, the authors should state this.

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(American ginseng); Panax notoginseng (Chinese ginseng); Panax japonicum (Japanese ginseng or Bamboo ginseng); Panax vietnamensis (Vietnamese ginseng); Panax pseudoginseng (Himalayan ginseng).

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