JOURNAL OF GINSENG RESEARCH

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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 quarterly peer-reviewed publication featuring high-quality studies related to basic, pre-clinical, and clinical researches on ginseng to reflect recent progresses in ginseng research.

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.

IMPACT FACTOR

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INTRODUCTION
The Journal of Ginseng Research (JGR) is a quarterly, peer-reviewed publication featuring high-quality studies related to basic and clinical aspects of ginseng to reflect recent progresses in ginseng research. Manuscripts are classified mainly into review articles, original research articles, and brief reports. The Journal of Ginseng Research has published original works, either experimental or theoretical, that advance our understanding of ginseng science, including cultivation, biology, chemistry, pharmacology, veterinary science, biochemistry, manufacture, and clinical study of ginseng since 1976. It also includes new paradigm of integrative research, covering alternative medicinal approaches. JGR is the only international journal for scholarly reports of ginseng science in the world. Main subjects of the journal are focused on basic and pre-clinical research on ginseng. JGR helps understand biology and chemistry of ginseng and mechanisms of traditional efficacy of ginseng, and to put their clinical evidences together. It provides researchers, manufacturers, practitioners, teachers, scholars, and medical doctors balanced information on basic science and clinical applications.

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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Typical length: Up to 5,000 words excluding Abstract, References, and Figure/Table Legends.

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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.

Typical length: Maximum of 500 words.

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Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulæ and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on.

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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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If a term/definition is referred to repeatedly (i.e. 3 times or more in the text), it is written in full when it first appears followed by the abbreviation in parentheses (even if it was previously defined in the abstract); thereafter, the abbreviation is used. For standard abbreviations generally used (d, wk, mo, yr, m.p., b.p., K, s, min, h, µL, mL, L, µg, mg, g, kg, nm, µm, cm, ppm, mmol, HPLC, TLC, GC, UV, CD, IR, GC/MS, LC/M, and NMR), their full names are not to be presented.

Acknowledgments
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Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnote

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Nomenclature of ginseng
In general, P. ginseng stands for ginseng or Korean ginseng. In case of clarifying cultivation area, describe the cultivation area in detail such as 'ginseng cultivated in Korea', 'ginseng cultivated in China', 'ginseng cultivated in USA', 'American ginseng cultivated in Canada', etc.. In particular, since 'Korean Red Ginseng' is a trade mark, just use as 'Korean Red Ginseng'. More detailed nomenclature of ginseng is described as follows: Panax ginseng (ginseng or Korean ginseng); Panax quinquefolius (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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