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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

2018: 4.029 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

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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: Maximum of 500 words.

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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.

**Appendices**
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae 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.

**Title page**
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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**Keywords**

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The text for Research Articles, for example, should include the following sections: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion. The introduction should be as concise as possible without subheadings. The methods section should be sufficiently detailed. Subheadings may be used to organize the results and discussion. Each section should begin on a new page.
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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**
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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Current standard international nomenclature for genes should be adhered to. Genes should be italicized and include the accession number. For human genes, use genetic notation and symbols approved by the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (http://www.genenames.org) or refer to PubMed (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez).

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References
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References should be identified in non-superscript and Arabic numerals in squared brackets in the order they appear in the text (Vancouver style), and be placed before punctuation. References cited in tables or figure legends should be included in order at the point where the table or figure is first mentioned in the main text. Do not cite abstracts unless it is the only available reference to an important concept. Incomplete work or work that has not yet been accepted for publication (i.e., "unpublished observation", "personal communication") should not be cited as references. Example: In Korea, the industrial revolution began in the 1970s and the first occupational cancer was mesothelioma due to asbestos, reported in 1993 [5].

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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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