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DESCRIPTION

*Journal of Proteomics* is aimed at protein scientists and analytical chemists in the field of proteomics, biomarker discovery, protein analytics, plant proteomics, microbial and animal proteomics, human studies, tissue imaging by mass spectrometry, non-conventional and non-model organism proteomics, and protein bioinformatics. The journal welcomes papers in new and upcoming areas such as metabolomics, genomics, systems biology, toxicogenomics, pharmacoproteomics.

*Journal of Proteomics* unifies both fundamental scientists and clinicians, and includes translational research. Suggestions for reviews, webinars and thematic issues are welcome. All manuscripts are strictly peer reviewed and conform the highest ethical standards. *Journal of Proteomics* is an official journal of the European Proteomics Association (EuPA) and also publishes official EuPA reports and participates in the International Proteomics Tutorial Programme with HUPO and other partners.

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The following types of paper are published:

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3) This initial independent validation and performance assessment has to be performed in samples that reflect the typical clinical situation depending on the targeted context of use.
4) Authors submitting clinical biomarker studies should address the above points in the cover letter, so that the Editor can assess and evaluate if the submitted manuscript fulfills the requirements for publication in Journal of Proteomics.

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Abstract

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This is a short section in which the authors should state the reasons for performing the work, with brief reference to relevant previous work.

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Results should be clear and concise.

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

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The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

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Tutorials are a combination of article and slides. Specific instructions are provided upon invitation. Authors are encouraged to submit Author Vitae at first submission. Please include in the manuscript a short (maximum 100 words) biography of each author, along with a passport-type photograph accompanying the other figures.

Experimental design data analysis for 2-D PAGE and MS-based experiments:
The experimental design must be provided and must include details of the number of biological and analytical replicates. Only one biological/analytical replicate will not be acceptable. In clinical studies, it is highly desirable that a power analysis predicting the appropriate sample size for subsequent statistical analysis of the data is carried out.

For expression analysis studies, summary statistics (mean, standard deviation) must be provided and results of statistical analysis must be shown. Reporting fold differences alone is not acceptable. For comparative proteomics multivariate analysis of the variance should be used (Please consult: Valledor, L., Jorrin, JV (2010). Back to the basics: Maximizing the information obtained by quantitative two dimensional gel electrophoresis analyses by an appropriate experimental design and statistical analyses. J. Proteomics 74, 1-18).

Proper terminology should be used. "Protein species" or "Gene product" are preferred terms when referring to "isoforms" and "allelic variants", respectively, (please consult Jungblut et al. The speciation of the proteome. Chemistry Central Journal 2008; 2: 16, and Schlüter et al. Finding one's way in proteomics: a protein species nomenclature. Chemistry Central Journal 2009; 3: 11). Terms, such as "differences in protein expression" and "induction/repression" should be avoided, since this terminology relates to gene regulation, and quantitative proteomics deals with the measure of differential abundances of spots (2DE) or peptide ions (LC-MS/MS).
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Appendix

Standard abbreviations allowed to be used without explanation or definition in all articles published in the Journal of Proteomics.

A absorbance
ACES 2-[(2-amino-2-oxoethyl)amino] ethanesulphonic acid
ACN acetonitrile
A/D analog to digital converter
AEBSF 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulphonyl fluoride
amu atomic mass unit
ANOVA analysis of variance
API atmospheric pressure ionization
AUC area under curve
Bis N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide
bp base pairs
BSA bovine serum albumin
%C cross-linking agent (g/100 mL)/%T
CAPS 3-(cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulphonic acid
CBB Coomassie Brilliant Blue
CCD charge-coupled device
CD circular dicroism
CE capillary electrophoresis
CEC capillary electrochromatography
CFE continuous flow electrophoresis
CHAPS 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulphonate
CHCA α-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid
CHES 2-((N-cyclohexylamino)ethanesulphonic acid
CID collision-induced dissociation
CIEF capillary isoelectric focusing
CMC critical micelle concentration
Con A Concanavalin A
CNS central nervous system
cpm counts per minute
CTAB N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide
CV coefficient of variation
CZE capillary zone electrophoresis
1-D one-dimensional
2-D two-dimensional
Da dalton (molecular mass)
2-DE two-dimensional electrophoresis
DIGE fluorescence difference gel electrophoresis
DGGE denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis
DMEM Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium
DMF N,N-dimethylformamide
DMSO dimethyl sulphoxide
DOC sodium deoxycholate
dsDNA double-stranded DNA
DTE dithioerithriol
DTT dithiothreitol
ECL enhanced chemiluminescence
EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EEO electroendosmosis
EGTA ethylene glycol-(β-aminoethyl ether)-N,N',N''-tetraacetic acid
EKC electrokinetic chromatography
ELISA enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EMSA electrophoretic mobility shift assay
EOF electroosmotic flow
ER endoplasmic reticulum
ESI electrospray ionization
EST expressed sequence tag
EUPA European Proteome Association
FAB fast atom bombardment
FACS fluorescence activated cell sorting
FBS fetal bovine serum
FCS fetal calf serum
FIGE field inversion gel electrophoresis
FITC fluorescein isothiocyanate
FT Fourier transform
FT-ICR Fourier transform-ion cyclotron resonance
GC gas chromatography
GIF graphic interchange format
GRAVY grand average hydrophobicity
GSH glutathione
GST glutathione-S-transferase
HE hematoxylin and eosin
HEPES N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-2'-(2-ethanesulphonic acid)
HPCE high-performance capillary electrophoresis
HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography
HRP horseradish peroxidase
HSA human serum albumin
HSP heat shock protein
HTML hypertext mark-up language
HUPO Human Proteome Organisation
HVR hypervariable region
ICAT isotop-coded affinity tag
ICR ion cyclotron resonance
id inside diameter
IEF isoelectric focusing
Ig immunoglobulin
IMAC immobilized metal affinity capture
IPG immobilized pH gradient
IT ion trap
iTRAQ isobaric tag for relative and absolute quantitation
kbp kilobase pairs
kDa kilodalton (molecular mass)
LC liquid chromatography
LED light-emitting diode
LOD limit of detection
LOQ limit of quantitation
mAb monoclonal antibody
MALDI-MS matrix-assisted laser-desorption ionization-mass spectrometry
Mbp megabase
MEKC micellar electrokinetic capillary chromatography
MES 2-(N-morpholino)ethanesulphonic acid
MHC major histocompatibility complex
MOPS 3-(N-morpholino)propanesulphonic acid
Mr relative molecular mass (dimensionless)
MS mass spectrometry
MS/MS tandem mass spectrometry
MTT 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide
m/z mass-to-charge ratio
NC nitrocellulose NEPHGE nonequilibrium pH gradient electrophoresis
NMR nuclear magnetic resonance
NP-40 Nonidet P-40
od outside diameter
OD optical density
OFAGE orthogonal field alternation gel electrophoresis
ORF open reading frame
PAGE polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS phosphate-buffered saline
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