



### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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●	<b>Description</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Audience</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Impact Factor</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Abstracting and Indexing</b>	<b>p.1</b>
●	<b>Editorial Board</b>	<b>p.2</b>
●	<b>Guide for Authors</b>	<b>p.4</b>



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### DESCRIPTION

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*The Journal of Virological Methods* publishes high quality original research papers, systematic reviews and meta-analyses that advance our knowledge for analysis of human, animal, plant and other viruses that significantly improve medical, veterinary and agricultural practice. This includes development, optimisation and validation of novel techniques and tools for studying viral antigens, markers, morphology, genomics, functions, replication cycle, evolution, transmission, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of viral infections.

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### AUDIENCE

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All virologists

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### INTRODUCTION

*The Journal of Virological Methods* publishes high quality original research papers, systematic reviews and meta-analyses that advance our knowledge for analysis of human, animal, plant and other viruses that significantly improve medical, veterinary and agricultural practice. This includes development, optimisation and validation of novel techniques and tools for studying viral antigens, markers, morphology, genomics, functions, replication cycle, evolution, transmission, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of viral infections.

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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. The Results and Discussion section must be written separately. 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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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article. Avoid the excessive use of abbreviations in the text and do not use unconventional acronyms.

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### *Formal taxonomic nomenclature*

In formal taxonomic usage, the first letters of virus order, family, subfamily, genus and species names are capitalized and the terms are printed in italics. Other words in the species names are not capitalized unless they are proper nouns or parts of nouns, for example *West Nile virus*. In formal usage, the name of the taxon should precede the term for the taxonomic unit; for example; "the family *Paramyxoviridae*," "the genus *Morbillivirus*." The following represent examples of full formal taxonomic terminology:

Order Mononegavirales, family Rhabdoviridae, genus Lyssavirus, species Rabies virus. Family Poxviridae, subfamily Chordopoxvirinae, genus Orthopoxvirus, species Vaccinia virus. Family Picornaviridae, genus Enterovirus, species Poliovirus. Family Bunyaviridae, genus Tospovirus, species Tomato spotted wilt virus.

#### *Vernacular Taxonomic Nomenclature*

In formal vernacular usage, virus order, family, subfamily, genus and species names are written in lower case Roman script: they are not capitalized, nor are they printed in italics or underlined. In informal usage, the name of the taxon should not include the formal suffix, and the name of the taxon should follow the term for the taxonomic unit; for example "the picornavirus family, the enterovirus genus." One particular source of ambiguity in vernacular nomenclature lies in the common use of the same root terms in formal family, genus or species names. Imprecision stems from not being able to easily identify in vernacular usage which hierarchical level is being cited. For example, the vernacular name "*paramyxovirus*" might refer to the family *Paramyxoviridae*, or one species in the genus *Respirovirus*, such as *Human parainfluenza virus 1*. The solution in vernacular usage is to avoid "jumping" hierarchical levels and to add taxon identification wherever needed. For example, when citing the taxonomic placement of *Human parainfluenza virus 1*, taxon identification should always be added: *Human Parainfluenza virus 1* is a species in the genus *Respirovirus*, family *Paramyxoviridae*. In this example, as is usually the case, adding the information that this virus is also a member of the subfamily *Paramyxovirinae* and the order *Mononegavirales* is unnecessary.

It should be stressed that italics and capital initial letters need be used only if the species name refers to the taxonomic category. When the name refers to viral objects such as virions present in a preparation or seen in an electron micro

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Reference to a journal publication:

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2010. The art of writing a scientific article. *J. Sci. Commun.* 163, 51–59.

Reference to a book:

Strunk Jr, W., White, E.B., 2000. *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed. Longman, New York.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Mettam, G.R., Adams, L.B., 2009. How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: Jones, B.S., Smith, R.Z. (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. E-Publishing Inc., New York, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

Cancer Research UK, 1975. Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/> (accessed 13.03.03).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] Oguro, M., Imahiro, S., Saito, S., Nakashizuka, T., 2015. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions. *Mendeley Data*, v1. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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##### **Abstract:**

This should provide a concise description of the purpose of the Protocol and should not exceed 200 words.

##### *Keywords:*

Please provide 3 - 6 keywords.

##### *Type of research:*

In this section, relevant published studies should be described concisely in list form preceded by Roman lower case numeral characters. The published studies should be appropriately cited.

##### *Time required.*

An estimation of the time required to run the protocol should be given per separate step and for the whole protocol.

##### *Materials*

The materials used should be described in sufficient detail for the protocol to be replicated. Animals used should include information on breed, breeder, sex, age, weight and the maintenance conditions. Furthermore, this section should be divided into two subsections: (i) Special equipment and (ii) Chemicals and reagents. Any special equipment required should be mentioned, including details of model type/number and (international) supplier. The source or supplier of any special equipment should also be stated, in parentheses, after mentioning the equipment for the first time. A listing (preceded by dashes) of chemicals and reagents used in the protocol, should be provided, if applicable. Special chemicals and drugs with their sources or suppliers should be grouped under a separate subheading ("Chemicals" or "Drugs"). For drugs, generic names should be used; trade names may be given in brackets where the drug is first mentioned. In case of new drugs or chemicals, a full chemical description (formula) should be given. The form of the drug used should be indicated.

##### *Detailed procedure.*

This section should include an extensive, detailed and stepwise description of the procedures used. The individual steps should be described in list form preceded by Roman lower case numeral characters and correspond with the steps described under Quick procedure. All companies from which chemicals or materials were obtained should be listed with their full address.

#### *Results.*

In this section the expected results should be described clearly and concisely, and in logical order without extended discussion of their significance. Results should usually be presented descriptively and be supplemented by photographs or diagrams.

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This section should present an assessment of the protocol, problems which may be encountered, and alternative or support protocols. This section should be divided into two parts: (i) Trouble-shooting and (ii) Alternative and Support Protocols. Troubleshooting: Problems that may have been encountered during any of the procedures should be discussed clearly and concisely, and suitable solutions suggested. Alternative methods for replacing certain steps in the protocol should be mentioned in sufficient detail, and clearly indicating at which point in the protocol they should be applied. Alternative and Support Protocols: If applicable, alternative or support protocols should be mentioned, clearly stating the advantages and disadvantages of such protocols and be accompanied by appropriate citation of the literature.

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