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DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Virological Methods focuses on original, high quality research papers that describe novel and comprehensively tested methods which enhance human, animal, plant, bacterial or environmental virology and prions research and discovery.

The methods may include, but not limited to, the study of:

Viral components and morphology Virus isolation, propagation and development of viral vectors Viral pathogenesis, oncogenesis, vaccines and antivirals Virus replication, host-pathogen interactions and responses Virus transmission, prevention, control and treatment Viral metagenomics and virome Virus ecology, adaption and evolution Applied virology such as nanotechnology Viral diagnosis with novelty and comprehensive evaluation

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AUDIENCE

All virologists

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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Formal taxonomic nomenclature

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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.

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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.

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Time required.

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