TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description
- Audience
- Impact Factor
- Abstracting and Indexing
- Editorial Board
- Guide for Authors

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 Virus diagnosis with novelty and comprehensive evaluation

We seek articles, systematic reviews, meta-analyses and laboratory protocols that include comprehensive technical details with statistical confirmations that provide validations against current best practice, international standards or quality assurance programs and which advance knowledge in virology leading to improved medical, veterinary or agricultural practices and management.

AUDIENCE

All virologists

IMPACT FACTOR

2019: 1.786 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2020
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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.

*Types of paper*

**Research articles** should generally not exceed 25 typewritten pages and should be divided into Summary (on a separate sheet and not exceeding 200 words, followed by 3-6 keywords). Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements and References.

**Short communications**, approx. 12 typewritten pages, with a Summary and keywords but without section headings.

**Book reviews or meeting reports** will be published following invitation from, or by authors first contacting, the Editor-in-Chief, Prof. Paul KS Chan:

Prof. Paul KS Chan  
Email: paulkschan@cuhk.edu.hk  
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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

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Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to ‘the text’. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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Results should be clear and concise.
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Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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Formal taxonomic nomenclature
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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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Time required.
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