MOLECULAR IMMUNOLOGY

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DESCRIPTION

Molecular Immunology publishes original articles, reviews and commentaries on all areas of immunology, with a particular focus on description of cellular, biochemical or genetic mechanisms underlying immunological phenomena. Studies on all model organisms, from invertebrates to humans, are suitable. Examples include, but are not restricted to: Infection, autoimmunity, transplantation, immunodeficiencies, inflammation and tumor immunology. Mechanisms of induction, regulation and termination of innate and adaptive immunity. Intercellular communication, cooperation and regulation. Intracellular mechanisms of immunity (endocytosis, protein trafficking, pathogen recognition, antigen presentation, etc). Mechanisms of action of the cells and molecules of the immune system. Structural analysis. Development of the immune system. Comparative immunology and evolution of the immune system. "Omics" studies and bioinformatics. Vaccines, biotechnology and therapeutic manipulation of the immune system (therapeutic antibodies, cytokines, cellular therapies, etc). Technical developments.

To be acceptable for publication, studies that describe correlations between disease and genetic polymorphisms would normally be required to include novel mechanistic findings underlying the associations.

Clinical studies correlating disease and measurements of a molecule or cell type would likewise not be suitable for publication without novel mechanistic insights.

Studies describing pharmacological agents are welcome if they provide significant novelty on the mechanisms of action.

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3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999)…. Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000)… Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown …'

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:
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Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Journal abbreviations source
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