NEW MICROBES AND NEW INFECTIONS

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

*New Microbes and New Infections* serves the field as a peer-reviewed, fully open-access journal publishing cutting-edge papers on all aspects of *emerging microbes and infections*. It covers new microbes that are evolving from existing organisms and microbes causing infection in new populations or moving to a new geographic area. The journal will also consider papers that predict or show the expansion of a microbe to a new ecological niche or an *expanded geographic area due to climate change*. Another aim of the journal is to publish papers on "old microbes" with a new presentation such as drug resistant malaria, antimicrobial resistant bacteria or re-emerging infections or organisms in new hosts or vectors. Recent emerging infections have strong links or origins to the animal world. NMNI aims to have a strong "one health" focus. The scope also covers manipulation of microbes in the lab and considers organisms of bioterror.

New microbes and infections require new vaccines, new therapies or repurposed therapies. The remit of the journal covers antimicrobials, preventive approaches and therapies to combat novel microbes and the journal will be open to controversial commentaries on these themes.

Another focus of the journal will be travel-acquired new microbes showing that travellers can be sentinels for new infections and outbreaks. Microbes travel as "baggage" within humans but also on travel conveyances such as aircraft, ships and trains and can become new microbes in new terrain.

Pandemic preparedness and response: New microbes frequently have pandemic potential. The remit of the journal also includes articles that are public health oriented. Such papers would consider or model the preparedness of healthcare infrastructures, governments or international organisations to detect, characterize and mitigate emerging microbial threats.

*NMNI* publishes high quality systematic reviews, narrative reviews, cutting-edge original research and rapid analyses of emerging infections as well as editorials, short correspondence pieces and special issues that can be rapidly reviewed and published. The journal also has a "first sighting" section. In the "editorial notes" section, each NMNI issue will interview a famous infectious disease player in the column "NMNI Profile".
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

PubMed Central
Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
Biological Abstracts
BIOSIS Previews
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
Patricia Schlagenhauf-Lawlor, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Associate Editors
Jaffar A. Al-Tawfiq, John Hopkins Aramco Healthcare, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
Emerging Infectious Diseases (MERS, COVID-19), Hospital epidemiology and infection control
Philip R. Fischer, Mayo Clinic, Department of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, Rochester, Minnesota, United States of America
Pediatries, Travel and Tropical Medicine, Adolescent Chronic Fatigue, Vitamin D, Calcium, Beriberi
Esther Künzli, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland
Drug resistant pathogens, One Health and Tropical medicine
Dipti Patel, National Travel Health Network and Centre, London, United Kingdom
Travel Medicine, Occupational Medicine, Epidemiology

Early Career Research Board Members
Michel Bielecki, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
SARS-CoV-2 and emerging infections
Nadja Hedrich, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Epidemiology of mosquito-borne infections
Thibault Lovey, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Epidemiology of emerging respiratory infections
Julian Maier, University of Zurich Institute of Epidemiology Biostatistics and Prevention, Zurich, Switzerland
Systematic reviews, Laboratory medicine, Public health, Emerging infections

Editorial Board Members
Saravanan Ayyadurai, NC State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Pediatrics, Epidemiology, Global health
Xaquin Castro Dopico, Karolinska Institute, Department of Microbiology Tumor and Cell Biology, Stockholm, Sweden
Genetic features of adaptive immune responses, Veterinary medicine
Hakan Erdem, Infectious Diseases - International Research Initiative (ID-IRI), Ankara, Turkey
CNS infections, Critical infections
Marina Eremeeva, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia, United States of America
Use of sequence-based methods for identifying new biomarkers and diagnosis of rickettsial diseases, Cellular and immunological aspects of microbial pathogenesis with a focus on obligate intracellular bacteria, Molecular epidemiology of vector-borne and zoonotic diseases
Abraham (Bram) Goorhuis, Amsterdam UMC Location AMC Centre of Tropical Medicine, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Infectious Disease
Sonja Hartnack-Wilhelm, University of Zurich Vetsuisse Faculty, Zurich, Switzerland
Diagnostic test evaluation, Bayesian analysis, Veterinary public health, Professional veterinary medical ethics, Zoonoses, One Health, Bayesian latent class models in diagnostic test evaluation, Antibacterial resistance
Helena Hervius Asking, Karolinska Institute Division of Infectious Diseases, Stockholm, Sweden
Tick-borne infections, Vaccines
Catherine Isitt, Karolinska University Hospital, Department of Infectious Diseases, Stockholm, Sweden
Anu Kantele, University of Helsinki, Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, Helsinki, Finland
Infectious Disease
Michiko Koga, The University of Tokyo Institute of Medical Science Advanced Clinical Research Center, Tokyo, Japan
Clinical research, Infectious disease
Carsten Schade Larsen, Aarhus University, Department of Clinical Medicine, Aarhus, Denmark
Emerging infections

Hakan Leblebicioglu, VM Medical Park Samsun Hospital, Samsun, Turkey
Viral hepatitis, Crimean congo hemorrhagic fever, hemorrhagic fevers, HIV

Mohammad Javad Nasiri, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
Mycobacteriology, systematic reviews, and meta-analysis

Hiroshi Nishiura, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
Emerging infectious disease, Infection modelling, epidemiology

Onya Opota, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
Molecular Cell Biology, Microbial Molecular Biology, Microbiology, Cell Biology, PCR, Bacteriology, Molecular, Microbiology, Next Generation Sequencing, Antibiotic Resistance, Antimicrobials

Cecilia Perret, Pontificia Universidad Catolica De Chile School of Medicine, Santiago, Chile
Viral ID, Emerging diseases. Arboviruses, Respiratory diseases

Watcharapong Piyaphanee, Mahidol University, Salaya, Thailand
Travel medicine, Travel related diseases, Tropical diseases, Dengue, Malaria

Adam Polkinghorne, University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore DC, Queensland, Australia
Genomics, Genetic Diversity, Phylogenetic Analysis, Microbiology, Molecular Biology, Infection Sequencing, PCR, Phylogenetics Genetics

Cornelius Popescu, Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy; Dr Victor Babes Clinical Hospital of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, București, Romania
Zhi Ruan, Zhejiang University School of Medicine Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Hangzhou, China
Clinical Microbiology, Antimicrobial Resistance, Whole Genome Sequencing, Genomic epidemiology, Bioinformatics

Eli Schwartz, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel
Travel and Tropical Medicine, Emerging Infections

Utpal Tatu, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India
Biochemistry, Neglected Diseases, Zoonotic Infections, Epidemiology, Proteomics, Genomics, Transcriptomics, Metabolomics, One Health, Disease surveillance, Emerging Infections, Molecular diagnostics

Ran Wang, Beijing Children's Hospital Capital Medical University, Beijing, China
Epstein–Barr virus, Pediatric, Infectious diseases, Flavivirus

Yingqiu Xie, Nazarbayev University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan
Infection, Pharmacology, Cell signaling, Antivirus, Chinese medicine and nanozyme

Wei Ye, Air Force Medical University, Xian, China
Viral hemorrhagic fevers, arbovirus, antivirals, vaccines, Hantavirus, bunyavirus
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION

New Microbes and New Infections (NMNI) is an online-only, open access publication.

Please see https://www.editorialmanager.com/nmni/default.aspx for submission instructions. Manuscripts must be submitted via the account of the Corresponding Author. Please enter author names in full, following the conventional use of capitalization (do not use either all lower case or all upper case). Correct and individual email addresses must be entered for all authors (do not enter the corresponding author’s address for co-authors; this will delay the review process until all co-author’s addresses are furnished). Please upload manuscripts as Word documents rather than pdf files.

In case of difficulty, please refer to the support information at https://www.editorialmanager.com/nmni/default.aspx. For security reasons, the Editorial Office is unable to provide passwords.

Manuscript categories

Editorial (usually invited)
Letter to the Editor
No abstract
5 keywords
Begin with “Dear Editor”
700 words maximum (no subheadings)
1 table/figure maximum
5 references maximum

Original Article
Structured abstract (up to 250 words, with sections, 'background', 'methods', 'results', 'conclusions')
5-10 keywords
2500 words maximum
6 to 8 tables/figures maximum
40 references maximum

Systematic Review (according to PRISMA guidelines)
Structured abstract (up to 250 words, with sections, 'background', 'methods', 'results', 'conclusions')
5-10 keywords
3500 words maximum
8 tables/figures maximum
60 references maximum

Mini-Narrative Review
Unstructured abstract (up to 200 words)
10 keywords
3000 words maximum
6 tables/figures maximum
50 references maximum

"First Sighting" Category can be "New Species Announcement" or "Emergence of a microbe in a new geographic area"
Unstructured abstract (up to 50 words)
500 words maximum (no subheadings)
1 table/figure maximum
6 references maximum
Note that authors are requested to use the template provided for all New Species Announcement submissions. This will ensure uniformity of how the information about a new species is presented to the readers of the journal. The template, which is provided in the format of an editable Word document, can be found at this link.

Editorial Notes
Each NMNI issue will interview a famous infectious disease player in the column "NMNI Profile" (this profiled person is chosen by the editorial team). Occasionally this section will also have a "historical vignette" (max 200 words, no abstract or references). Suggestions can be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

**BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

**Ethics in publishing**
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

**Human and animal rights**
If the work involves the use of animal or human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans [https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/](https://www.wma.net/policies-post/wma-declaration-of-helsinki-ethical-principles-for-medical-research-involving-human-subjects/); EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/lab_animals/legislation_en.htm); Uniform Requirements for manuscripts submitted to Biomedical journals [http://www.icmje.org](http://www.icmje.org).

Reports of research involving human subjects must include a statement in the Methods section that informed consent was obtained, as well as a statement of approval by a local human investigations committee. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed. Similarly, experiments involving animals must have been conducted under appropriate licensing/approval arrangements, details of which should be included in the Methods section.

**Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing**
The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s [AI policy for authors](http://www.icmje.org).

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

**Disclosure instructions**
Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

**Submission declaration and verification**
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see ‘Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication’ for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by [Crossref Similarity Check](http://www.crossref.org) and other originality or duplicate checking software.
Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Preprint posting on SSRN
In support of Open Science, this journal offers its authors a free preprint posting service. Preprints provide early registration and dissemination of your research, which facilitates early citations and collaboration.

During submission to Editorial Manager, you can choose to release your manuscript publicly as a preprint on the preprint server SSRN once it enters peer-review with the journal. Your choice will have no effect on the editorial process or outcome with the journal. Please note that the corresponding author is expected to seek approval from all co-authors before agreeing to release the manuscript publicly on SSRN.

You will be notified via email when your preprint is posted online and a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is assigned. Your preprint will remain globally available free to read whether the journal accepts or rejects your manuscript.

For more information about posting to SSRN, please consult the SSRN Terms of Use and FAQs.

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using “he, she,” or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses
Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex
and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

Author contributions
For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

Authorship
All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

Authors are encouraged to describe their actual contributions to a study/paper in a section entitled Authorship/Contribution which will be published below the Transparency Declaration.


Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Acknowledgements
Acknowledged individuals must be named in full and must agree to their acknowledgement. All results presented previously at a scientific meeting or in another public context must be acknowledged, giving the context, location and date of presentation. Previously published material or illustrations must be accompanied by the written permission of the copyright holder.

Transparency declaration
NMNI upholds the most rigorous standards of transparency, as defined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Each online submission must be accompanied by a Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form: http://www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf.

One form should be completed by the corresponding author on behalf of all co-authors. It is the corresponding author's responsibility to ensure that co-authors' disclosures are included. Individual authors should be named in the 'Comments' section of any question where a declaration is made.

Upload this document along with your other manuscript files.

If no funding or conflicting interests are declared on the form, the following sentence will appear at the end of the article: "The authors declare no conflicts of interest."

For guidelines: http://www.icmje.org
Article transfer service
This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (see more information on this). Permitted third party reuse of open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

Editorial process / Peer review
An automated message confirming receipt is sent upon submission. Please be aware that the submission process is not complete until you receive this message indicating a tracking number.

Submissions are screened for completeness and quality of files and will not enter the review process until the online files are satisfactory. Submissions are initially reviewed by the Editor-in-Chief and are either assigned to an Associate Editor or declined as being out of scope or lacking priority. The peer review process is double blind and is managed by Associate Editors who are responsible for assessing priority and for selection of reviewers. Submissions may be declined without external review as deemed appropriate by the Editor-in-Chief and Associate Editors. Correspondence concerning papers that have been reviewed externally is between the Editor-in-Chief or an Associate Editor and the Corresponding Author.

Revised submissions are handled directly by the Editor-in-Chief or an Associate Editor and should be resubmitted within 6 weeks. The intent is a short-term process of revision; however, some submissions may require several revisions. Although unusual, a submission may be declined after revision if the response to suggestions and requests is deemed incomplete or inadequate.

You can track your accepted article at https://www.elsevier.com/trackarticle. You are also welcome to contact Customer Support via https://service.elsevier.com. Questions concerning the editorial process or an editorial decision should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief (patricia.schlagenhauf@uzh.ch).

PREPARATION

Manuscript requirements
Text
Authors must submit manuscripts in English only and use British spelling. Brevity is an advantage as well as a requirement (see length restrictions under Manuscript Categories). In particular, text should not be repeated in more than one section; text and tables/figures should not be redundant. Consistency is important; contributions from different authors and text from different sources must be rewritten to create a coherent and homogenous text.

Format
All manuscripts must be double-spaced, with wide margins, and should have continuous line numbers throughout.
Title page
All submissions in all manuscript categories must include a title page indicating the intended category, the title, the full names and institutional affiliations of each author, a running title of up to 55 characters, and a complete postal address, email address, and international telephone and fax numbers for the single Corresponding Author (telephone and fax numbers will not be published).

Peer review
This journal operates a double blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper.* The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. More information on types of peer review.

* *All New Species Announcement (NSA’s) will be sent out for peer-review at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

Submission by an editor
A paper submitted by an editor or board member (including submission as a co-author) will be handled by one of the other Editors who will manage the peer review process. The Journal’s submission system does not allow Editors to manage their own papers in the system. The editors of New Microbes New Infection conduct peer review following strictly to the WAME principle: http://www.wame.org/conflict-of-interest-in-peer-reviewed-medical-journals as well as Elsevier publishing policy: https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics > Duties of Editors > Declaration of Competing Interests

Highlights
Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Illustrations and figures
All colour illustrations and figures are published online, free of charge to the author.

Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
• Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
• Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats
If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.
Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

**Please do not:**
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

**Figure captions**
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

**Tables**
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

**References**
Responsibility for the accuracy of bibliographic citations lies entirely with the authors. The Vancouver Numbered style of referencing should be used. Please refer to Manuscript Categories above for guidance on the number of references to be included.

**Citations in the text:** Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications should not be in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text.

Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

**Citing and listing of web references.** As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list; in square brackets in line with the text.

**Text:** Indicate references by numbers in the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.

**List:** Number the references in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.

**Examples:**

**Reference to a journal publication:**

**Reference to a book:**

**Reference to a chapter in an edited book:**
[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. Introduction to the electronic age, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 1999, p. 281–304. Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.'

**Data references**
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Meeting abstracts, websites and databases, articles in press
Meeting abstracts are not acceptable as references within the Methods section, but are acceptable as preliminary unpublished results (if not older than 2 years) and should be cited parenthetically within the text rather than in the list of References (e.g. 14th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, abstract XXX). Similarly, references to websites or databases should be made parenthetically within the text, as should references to unpublished data, personal communications and articles submitted for publication. Copies of manuscripts in press or submitted manuscripts should be uploaded at the time of submission to facilitate the review process.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Video
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Research data
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.
Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

**Data linking**
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

**Mendeley Data**
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. Before submitting your article, you can deposit the relevant datasets to Mendeley Data. Please include the DOI of the deposited dataset(s) in your main manuscript file. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

**Research Elements**
This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

**Data statement**
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**

**Availability of accepted article**
This journal makes articles available online as soon as possible after acceptance. This concerns the Journal Pre-proofs (both in HTML and PDF format), which have undergone enhancements after acceptance, such as the addition of a cover page and metadata, and formatting for readability, but are not yet the definitive versions of record. A Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is allocated, thereby...
making it fully citable and searchable by title, author name(s) and the full text. The article's PDF also carries a disclaimer stating that it is an unedited article. Subsequent production stages will simply replace this version.

Proofs
One set of page proofs (as PDF files) will be sent by e-mail to the corresponding author (if we do not have an e-mail address then paper proofs will be sent by post) or a link will be provided in the e-mail so that authors can download the files themselves. To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Elsevier now provides authors with PDF proofs which can be annotated; for this you will need to download the free Adobe Reader, version 9 (or higher). Instructions on how to annotate PDF files will accompany the proofs (also given online). The exact system requirements are given at the Adobe site.

If you do not wish to use the PDF annotations function, you may list the corrections (including replies to the Query Form) and return them to Elsevier in an e-mail. Please list your corrections quoting line number. If, for any reason, this is not possible, then mark the corrections and any other comments (including replies to the Query Form) on a printout of your proof and scan the pages and return via e-mail. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication: please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints
The corresponding author will be notified and receive a link to the published version of the open access article on ScienceDirect. This link is in the form of an article DOI link which can be shared via email and social networks. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication.