



VIROLOGY

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AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Virology publishes the results of basic research in all branches of virology. Benefits include:

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The journal features articles on virus replication, virus-host biology, viral pathogenesis, immunity to viruses, virus structure, and virus evolution and ecology. We aim to publish papers that provide advances to the understanding of virus biology.

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herpesviruses, virus-cell interactions, vesicular trafficking, signaling

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: dsRNA viruses; Innate immunity and viral evasion

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INTRODUCTION

Virology publishes the results of original basic research that advances our understanding of virus biology.

We invite articles in all areas of research on viruses at both molecular and organismal level, including virus replication and gene expression, virus structure and assembly, virus-host interactions, viral pathogenesis and immunity, novel viral vectors, molecular aspects of viral ecology, virus evolution, and molecular and immunologic mechanisms of prevention and therapy of viral infections.

Types of paper

Virology publishes three forms of manuscripts: (a) regular manuscripts (b) brief communications consisting of short but complete studies; and (c) invited reviews.

Regular manuscripts present the results of original basic research in all areas of virology described above that break new ground and serve as a valuable addition to the literature in the field.

Brief Communications are short self-contained studies of significant and timely findings. Brief communications should have a maximum of 4 presentation items (combination of figures and tables). The organization of a Brief Communication is the same as that of a Regular manuscript. It is expected that the review of a Brief Communication will take into account the nature of its more limited scope. *Manuscripts describing viral sequences without a significant advance in virus biology are not appropriate as Brief Communications*

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Papers will be published in *Virology* under one of the following subheadings:

- Virus Replication/Gene Expression
- Virus Structure and Assembly
- Virus-Cell Biology
- Gene Therapy/Viral Vectors
- Emerging Viruses
- Unconventional Agents
- Viral Pathogenesis
- Immunity
- Technological Advances
- Genomes and Evolution

Authors should understand that space limitations make it impossible to publish manuscripts that describe work that does not break new ground conceptually, particularly if the work merely mirrors work done on a closely related virus without adding significant new knowledge, such as partial sequences of related viruses, evolutionary studies based on partial sequences, or descriptions of antigenic relationships and epitopes. Exceptions will be made, however, if these data reveal new insights into the fundamental properties of the virus.

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BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Additional Information

Virology strongly encourages the correct usage and uniformity of virus names as defined by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV). The ICTV rules of orthography should be consulted at the ICTV website <http://www.ictvonline.org/virusorthography.asp>. **Requirements for**

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If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

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Abstract must not exceed 150 words

Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other quantities are mentioned, give their equivalent in SI. For virus nomenclature, you are urged to consult the International Committee for the Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV): <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>. Commonly used vernacular names may be used after viruses are first correctly identified. Genetic loci should be italicized; protein products of the loci are not italicized.

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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.

Results

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This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. 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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