VIRUS RESEARCH

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION
Virus Research is a broad-scope and inclusive journal which provides a means for fast publication of original research papers in the field of virology. We deal with viroids and all kinds of viruses, whether they infect bacteria, fungi, plants, animals or humans, and all aspects of virology, from molecular virology to structural biology, from pathogenesis to virus evolution, from theoretical drug development to drug-resistance, from host restriction factors to the interaction with the immune system, but also clinical and epidemiological virology papers may be submitted to Virus Research. The journal also publishes review articles on topics of current interest, special issues focused on a defined subject, and occasional book reviews, editorials and meeting reports. These articles should be composed by experts in the field and provide a critical review of the field or a novel perspective.

AUDIENCE
All virologists

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INTRODUCTION

*Virus Research* is a broad-scope and inclusive journal which provides a means of fast publication for original research papers in the field of virology. We deal with viroids and all kinds of viruses, whether they infect bacteria, fungi, plants, animals or human beings. Contributions on new developments concerning virus structure, replication, pathogenesis and evolution are encouraged. These include reports describing virus morphology, the function and antigenic analysis of virus structural components, virus genome structure and expression, analysis on virus replication processes, virus evolution in connection with antiviral interventions, effects of viruses on their host cells, particularly on the immune system, and the pathogenesis of virus infections, including oncogene activation and transduction. Clinical and epidemiological virology papers may also be submitted to *Virus Research*, as well as theoretical studies on new antiviral drugs. The journal also publishes review articles on topics of current interest, special issues focused on a defined subject, and occasional book reviews, editorials and meeting reports. These reviews should be composed by experts in the field and provide a critical review of the field or a novel perspective.

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*Research articles* should generally be divided into Summary, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion and Acknowledgements and References.

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Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

**Acknowledgements**
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**Virus nomenclature**
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**Formal taxonomic nomenclature**
In formal taxonomic usage, the first letters of virus order, family, subfamily, genus and species names are capitalized and the terms are printed in italics. Other words in the species names are not capitalized unless they are proper nouns or parts of nouns, for example West Nile virus. In formal usage, the name of the taxon should precede the term for the taxonomic unit; for example; "the family Paramyxoviridae," "the genus Morbillivirus." The following represent examples of full formal taxonomic terminology:

2. Family Poxviridae, subfamily Chordopoxvirinae, genus Orthopoxvirus, species Vaccinia virus.

3. Family Picornaviridae, genus Enterovirus, species Poliovirus.

4. Family Bunyaviridae, genus Tospovirus, species Tomato spotted wilt virus.

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 micrograph, italics and capital initial letters are not needed and the names are written in lower case Roman script. This also applies when the names are used in adjectival form, for instance tobacco mosaic virus polymerase. The use of italics when referring to the name of a species as a taxonomic entity signals that it has the status of an officially recognized species. Please consult: Viral Taxonomy. Ninth Report of the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) by Andrew M. Q. King, Elliot J. Lefkowitz, Michael J. Adams and Eric. B. Carstens (October 2011) to ascertain which names have been approved as official species names. When the taxonomic status of a new putative species is uncertain or its position within an established genus has not been clarified, it is considered a tentative species and its name is not written in italics although its initial letter is capitalized.

Origins of bioreagents – The origins of bioreagents should be described adequately, including citation of culture collections, companies, or colleagues from whom the bioreagents were obtained. If viruses were collected from nature, the collecting site and procedure should also be properly described. Bioreagents include but are not necessarily limited to virus strains and species, antibodies, and cell lines.

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Electronic artwork

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- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
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