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DESCRIPTION

Journal of Proteomics is aimed at protein scientists and analytical chemists in the field of proteomics, biomarker discovery, protein analytics, plant proteomics, microbial and animal proteomics, human studies, tissue imaging by mass spectrometry, non-conventional and non-model organism proteomics, and protein bioinformatics. The journal welcomes papers in new and upcoming areas such as metabolomics, genomics, systems biology, toxicogenomics, pharmacoproteomics.

Journal of Proteomics unifies both fundamental scientists and clinicians, and includes translational research. Suggestions for reviews, webinars and thematic issues are welcome. All manuscripts are strictly peer reviewed and conform the highest ethical standards. Journal of Proteomics is an official journal of the European Proteomics Association (EuPA) and also publishes official EuPA reports and participates in the International Proteomics Tutorial Programme with HUPO and other partners.

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3) This initial independent validation and performance assessment has to be performed in samples that reflect the typical clinical situation depending on the targeted context of use.

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Original articles are usually divided into the sections Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions:

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Conclusions
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The experimental design must be provided and must include details of the number of biological and analytical replicates. Only one biological/analytical replicate will not be acceptable. In clinical studies, it is highly desirable that a power analysis predicting the appropriate sample size for subsequent statistical analysis of the data is carried out.

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Proper terminology should be used. "Protein species" or "Gene product" are preferred terms when referring to "isoforms" and "allelic variants", respectively, (please consult Jungblut et al. The speciation of the proteome. Chemistry Central Journal 2008; 2: 16, and Schlüter et al. Finding one's way in proteomics: a protein species nomenclature. Chemistry Central Journal 2009; 3: 11). Terms, such as "differences in protein expression" and "induction/repression" should be avoided, since this terminology relates to gene regulation, and quantitative proteomics deals with the measure of differential abundances of spots (2DE) or peptide ions (LC-MS/MS).
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Appendix

Standard abbreviations allowed to be used without explanation or definition in all articles published in the Journal of Proteomics.

A absorbance
ACES 2-[[2-amino-2-oxoethyl]amino] ethanesulphonic acid
ACN acetonitrile
A/D analog to digital converter
AEBSF 4-(2-aminoethyl)benzenesulphonyl fluoride
amu atomic mass unit
ANOVA analysis of variance
API atmospheric pressure ionization
AUC area under curve
Bis N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide
bp base pairs
BSA bovine serum albumin
%C cross-linking agent (g/100 mL)/%T
CAPS 3-(cyclohexylamino)-1-propanesulphonic acid
CBB Coomassie Brilliant Blue
CCD charge-coupled device
CD circular dicroism
CE capillary electrophoresis
CEC capillary electrochromatography
CFE continuous flow electrophoresis
CHAPS 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulphonate
CHCA a-cyano-4-hydroxycinnamic acid
CHES 2-(N-cyclohexylamino)ethanesulphonic acid
CID collision-induced dissociation
CIEF capillary isoelectric focusing
CMC critical micelle concentration
Con A Concanavalin A
CNS central nervous system
cpm counts per minute
CTAB cetyltrimethylammonium bromide
CV coefficient of variation
CZE capillary zone electrophoresis
1-D one-dimensional
2-D two-dimensional
Da dalton (molecular mass)
2-DE two-dimensional electrophoresis
DIGE fluorescence difference gel electrophoresis
DGGE denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis
DMEM Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium
DMF N,N-dimethylformamide
DMSO dimethyl sulphoxide
DOC sodium deoxycholate
dsDNA double-stranded DNA
DTE dithioeithriol
DTT dithiothreitol
ECL enhanced chemiluminescence
EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EEO electroendosmosis
EGTA ethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid
EKC electrokinetic chromatography
ELISA enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EMSA electrophoretic mobility shift assay
EOF electroosmotic flow
ER endoplasmic reticulum
ESI electrospray ionization
EST expressed sequence tag
PCR polymerase chain reaction
PDMS polydimethylsiloxane
PED pulsed electrochemical detection PEG polyethylene glycol
PFGE pulsed-field gel electrophoresis
PFU plaque-forming units
pI isoelectric point
PMF peptide mass fingerprinting
PMS phenazine methosulphate
PMSF phenylmethylsulphonyl fluoride
PMT photomultiplier tube
PSD post-source decay
PTFE polytetrafluoroethylene
PTH phenylthiohydantoin
PTM post-translational modification
PVA polyvinyl alcohol
PVDF polyvinylidene difluoride
PVP polyvinylpyrrolidone
Q-TOF quadrupole time-of-flight
RACE rapid amplification of cDNA ends
RFLP restriction fragment length polymorphism
RIA radioimmunoassay
ROS reactive oxygen species
RP reversed phase
rpm revolutions per minute
RSD relative standard deviation
RT-PCR reverse transcriptase-PCR
SAGE serial analysis of gene expression
SD standard deviation
SDS sodium dodecyl sulphate
SEC size-exclusion chromatography
SELDI surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization
SEM standard error of the mean
SIM selected ion monitoring
S/N signal-to-noise ratio
SPE solid-phase extraction
SPR surface plasmon resonants
SSCP single-strand conformation polymorphism
ssDNA single-stranded DNA
SSP sample spot number
STR short tandem repeat
%T total gel concentration (acrylamide plus cross-linking agent; g/100 mL)
TBS Tris-buffered saline
TCA trichloroacetic acid
TEMED N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethlenediamine
TFA trifluoroacetic acid
THF tetrahydrofuran
TIC total ion current
TLC thin-layer chromatography
TNF tumour necrosis factor
TOF time of flight
Tris tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
TRITC tetramethylrhodamine isothiocyanate
URL uniform resource locator
UTR untranslated region
UV ultraviolet
Vh volt ×hours
z ion charge
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