Experimental and Molecular Medicine

Guide to Authors

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Organization of the manuscript

Manuscripts must be typed or printed on 21×29.7 cm (A4 size) high-quality paper in **double spacing** throughout with at least 3 cm wide margins on all sides. The text must be typed in a font size of at least ten points. The manuscript is to be arranged in the following order: (*a*) title, author(s), and complete address(es) of institution(s); (*b*) abbreviations; (*c*) running title; (*d*) abstract and keywords; (*e*) introduction; (*f*) results; (*g*) discussion; (*h*) methods; (*i*) acknowledgements; (*j*) references; (*k*) figure legends; (*l*) tables; and (*m*) figures. Number all pages with the title page as page 1. To make papers more readable and informative, the EMM requests that authors mark the followings for typesetting in ***italic***.

(a) Biological name of organisms: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *E. coli*
(b) Restriction enzymes and some of enzymes: *Eco*RI, *Taq* polymerase
(c) Name of genes: *src*, c-H-*ras*, *myc*
(d) Latin: *in vivo*, *in vitro*, *in situ*
(e) Some of chemical structure: *trans*-retinol, *cis*-acting, *N*-carbamoylaspartate
(f) Centrifugation force: 100,000 *g*

Title: The title of the manuscript should be as short and informative as possible. It should not contain nonstandard abbreviations, subtitles, or colons, nor exceed two printed lines (about 18 words). The EMM reserves the right to reword titles, with the final approval of the authors. The title page should also give the names of all authors and their complete mailing addresses. The title page should also include the name, the telephone and fax numbers, and the E-mail address of the author to whom all correspondence about the manuscript, including proofs, will be sent.

Abbreviations: Standard abbreviations may be used without definition. Any nonstandard abbreviations should be spelled out on first use, followed by the abbreviated form in parentheses. Thereafter, abbreviated form may be used throughout the manuscript. Undefined abbreviations cannot be used. Provide a list of all nonstandard abbreviations in alphabetical order on a page following the title page.

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Abstract: The abstract should succinctly and clearly describe the major findings reported in the manuscript. It must not exceed 250 words nor contain nonstandard or undefined abbreviations or specialized terms. It should be understandable in itself, since it is frequently used as an abstract in indexes.

Keywords: Six keywords should be appended to the abstract in alphabetical order. The keywords should be standard MeSH-Medline terms (http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh). The list submitted may be amended to ensure that entries are MeSH-Medline terms.

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Results: The results of experiments should be presented in figures and tables, although some results that do not require documentation can be given solely in the text. Extensive discussion should not be given in the Results section.

Discussion: The Discussion should be concise (usually less than four typed pages) and focused on the interpretation of the results rather than a repetition of the Results section.

Notes added in proof can be added to a manuscript only with the consent of the Editor.

Errors in a published paper should be corrected in the EMM in "Additions and Corrections."

Methods: The Methods should be as brief as possible but sufficiently complete to permit a qualified reader to repeat the experiments reported. Only truly new procedures should be described in detail; previously published procedures should be cited in references. Modifications of previously published procedures need to be given in detail only when this is necessary to repeat the work.

References: The references must be cited by Harvard system (author and date) not the numbering system. References should be quoted in the text with the author's name and date in parentheses, and listed at the end of the paper in alphabetical order. Journal names are abbreviated according to PubMed (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=journals). Authors are fully responsible for the accuracy of the references. "Personal communication" or "unpublished data" should be written in the text in parenthesis but not listed in references. References for journals and books should be in the following styles:

Journal articles
Lee JW, Cheong JH, Lee YC, Na SY, Lee SK. Dissecting the molecular mechanism of nuclear receptor action: transcription coactivators and corepressors. Exp Mol Med 2000;32:53-60

In press
Sun H, Wolfe JH. Recent progress in lysosomal-mannosidase and its deficiency. Exp Mol Med 2001; In press

Complete books
Halliwell B, Gutteridge JMC. *Free Radicals in Biology and Medicine*, 3rd Ed, 1999, Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK

Articles in books
Baird A, Bohlen P. Fibroblast growth factors. In *Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors* (Sporn MB, Roberts AB, eds), 1990, 369-418, Springer-Verlag, New York, NY

Tables and Figures

The number of tables and figures used to present data es-

sential to illustrate or prove a point should be kept to a minimum. Very complex or large figures should be submitted in camera ready format typed or drawn in single space. For example, amino acid or nucleic acid sequences should always be prepared for direct photographic reproduction to avoid errors.

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EMM standard abbreviations

A, absorbance
A, ampere
Å, angstrom (10^{-10} m)
Ab, antibody
Ag, antigen
AIDS, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANOVA, analysis of variance
AP-1, activator protein-1
APC, antigen-presenting cell
ATP, adenosine triphosphate (also ADP, AMP, CTP, UDP, etc.)

bp, base pair
Bq, Becquerel
BSA, bovine serum albumin

°C, degrees Celsius
cal, calorie
cAMP, cyclic AMP
cDNA, complementary DNA
CFU, colony-forming unit
CHAPS, 3-[(3-cholamidopropyl)-dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonic acid
Ci, curie
CM-cellulose, carboxymethylcellulose
CNS, central nervous system
CoA, coenzyme A
Con A, concanavalin A
cpm, counts per minute
CSF, colony-stimulating factor
CTL, cytotoxic T lymphocyte

d, day
d, density
Da, Dalton; kDa, kilodalton
DEAE, diethylaminoethyl
DMEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium
DMSO, dimethylsulfoxide
DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid
DNase, deoxyribonuclease
dpm, disintegration per minute
DTT, dithiothreitol

ED_{50}, 50% effective dose
EDTA, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EGF, epidermal growth factor; EGF-R, epidermal growth factor receptor
EGTA, ethylene glycol-bis(b-aminoethylether)-*N,N,N',N'*-tetraacetic acid
ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
ERK, extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase

FACS, registered trademark of Becton Dickinson and Company for a fluorescence-activated cell sorter
FAD, flavin-adenine dinucleotide
FBS, fetal bovine serum
FCS, fetal calf serum
FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate
FMN, flavin mononucleotide

g, gram
g, unit of gravity
GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase
G-CSF, granulocyte colony-stimulating factor
GFP, green fluorescent protein
GM-CSF, granulocyte/macrophage colony-stimulating factor
GSH, reduced glutathione; GSSG, oxidized glutathione
Gy, gray

h, hour
HBSS, Hank's balanced salt solution
HBV, hepatitis B virus
HCV, hepatitis C virus
HDL, high-density lipoprotein
Hepes, *N*-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-*N'*-2-ethanesulfonic acid
HIV, human immunodeficiency virus
HLA, human histocompatibility leukocyte antigens
HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography
HRP, horseradish peroxidase
Hz, cycles per second

ID_{50}, 50% infective or inhibiting dose
IEF, isoelectric focusing
IFN, interferon (e.g., IFN-γ)
Ig, immunoglobulin (IgG, IgE etc.)
IκB, inhibitor of κB
IL, interleukin (e.g., IL-2)
i.m., intramuscular
i.p., intraperitoneal
IU, international unit
i.v., intravenous

J, joule
JNK, c-jun N-terminal kinase

k, rate constant
K, degree absolute
k_b, kilobase
***K_d*,** dissociation constant
***K_i*,** inhibition constant
KLH, keyhole limpet hemocyanin
***K_M*,** Michaelis constant

l, liter; ml, milliliter; μl, microliter
LD_{50}, 50% lethal dose
LDL, low-density lipoprotein
LPS, lipopolysaccharide
LTR, long terminal repeat

m, meter
M, molar
mAb, monoclonal antibody
MAPK, mitogen activated protein kinase
2-ME, 2-mercaptoethanol
MEK, MAPK kinase
MEM, minimal essential medium
MHC, major histocompatibility complex
min, minute

mo, month
mol, mole
mol wt, molecular weight
Mops, 3-(*N*-morpholino)propanesulfonic acid
M_r, relative molecular mass
MS, mass spectrometry
MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2H-tetrazolium bromide

n, number in study or group
NAD^+, oxidized nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (not NAD); also $NADP^+$
NADH, reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; also NADPH
ND, not determined
NF-κB, nuclear factor kappa B
NK cell, natural killer cell
NMR, nuclear magnetic resonance
no., number
NOS, nitric oxide synthase; iNOS, inducible nitric oxide synthase
NP-40, Nonidet P-40

OD, optical density

***P*,** probability
PAGE, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBMC, peripheral blood mononuclear cell
PBS, phosphate-buffered saline
PCR, polymerase chain reaction
PDGF, platelet-derived growth factor; PDGF-R, PDGF receptor
PFU, plaque-forming unit
PG, prostaglandin (e.g., PGE_2)
pH, hydrogen ion concentration
PHA, phytohemagglutinin
pI, isolectric point
P_i, orthophosphate; PP_i, pyrophosphate
Pipes, piperazine-*N,N′*-bis(2-ethanesulfonic acid)
PKC, protein kinase C; PKA, protein kinase A; PKB, protein kinase B
PLC, phospholipase C; PLA, phospholipase A; PLD, phospholipase D
PMA, phorbol myristate acetate
PMSF, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride
PVDF, polyvinylidene difluoride

r, recombinant (e.g., rIFN-γ)
r, correlation coefficient

RFLP, restriction fragment length polymorphism
RIA, radioimmunoassay
RNA, ribonucleic acid; mRNA, messenger RNA; tRNA, transfer RNA; rRNA, ribosomal RNA; siRNA, small interfering RNA
RNase, ribonuclease
rpm, revolution per minute
RPMI, Roswell Park Memorial Institute medium
RT-PCR, reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction

s, second
s, sedimentation coefficient
S, Svedberg unit of sedimentation coefficient
s.c., subcutaneous
SCID, severe combined immunodeficiency
SD, standard deviation
SDS, sodium dodecyl sulfate
SE, standard error
SEM, standard error of the mean
S-S, disulfide group
SSC, standard saline citrate
SV40, simian virus 40

$t_{1/2}$, half-life, half-time
TCA, trichloroacetic acid
TFA, trifluoroacetic acid
TGF, transforming growth factor
Th, T helper cell (Th1 cell, etc.)
TLC, thin-layer chromatography
Tm, melting temperature
TNF, tumor necrosis factor
Tris, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
TUNEL, terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end-labeling

U, unit
UV, ultraviolet

V, volt
VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor
VLDL, very-low-density lipoprotein
***V_{max}*,** maximum velocity
vol, volume

W, watt
wk, week
wt, weight

yr, year