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Publishing Connect

Getting your article published

*Insights to what editors,
authors and readers want*

Sheba Agarwal-Jans, PhD
Microbiology Publisher, Elsevier

Publishing Connect

Role of scientific publications

Journal publishing has thrived for over 340 years but the fundamental role of Publishers remains unchanged.

Registration

- The timestamp to officially note who submitted scientific results first

Certification

- Perform peer-review to ensure the validity and integrity of submissions

Dissemination

- Provide a medium for discoveries and findings to be shared

Preservation

- Preserving the minutes and record of science for posterity

Origins of scholarly publishing



1439

Gutenberg and moveable type



Henry Oldenburg (1618- 1677)

Founding Editor and Commercial Publisher of the first scientific journal



1580

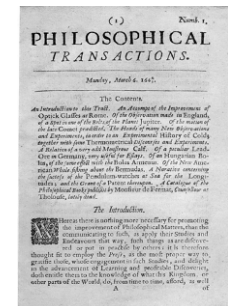
Founding of the House of Elzevir



March 6, 1665

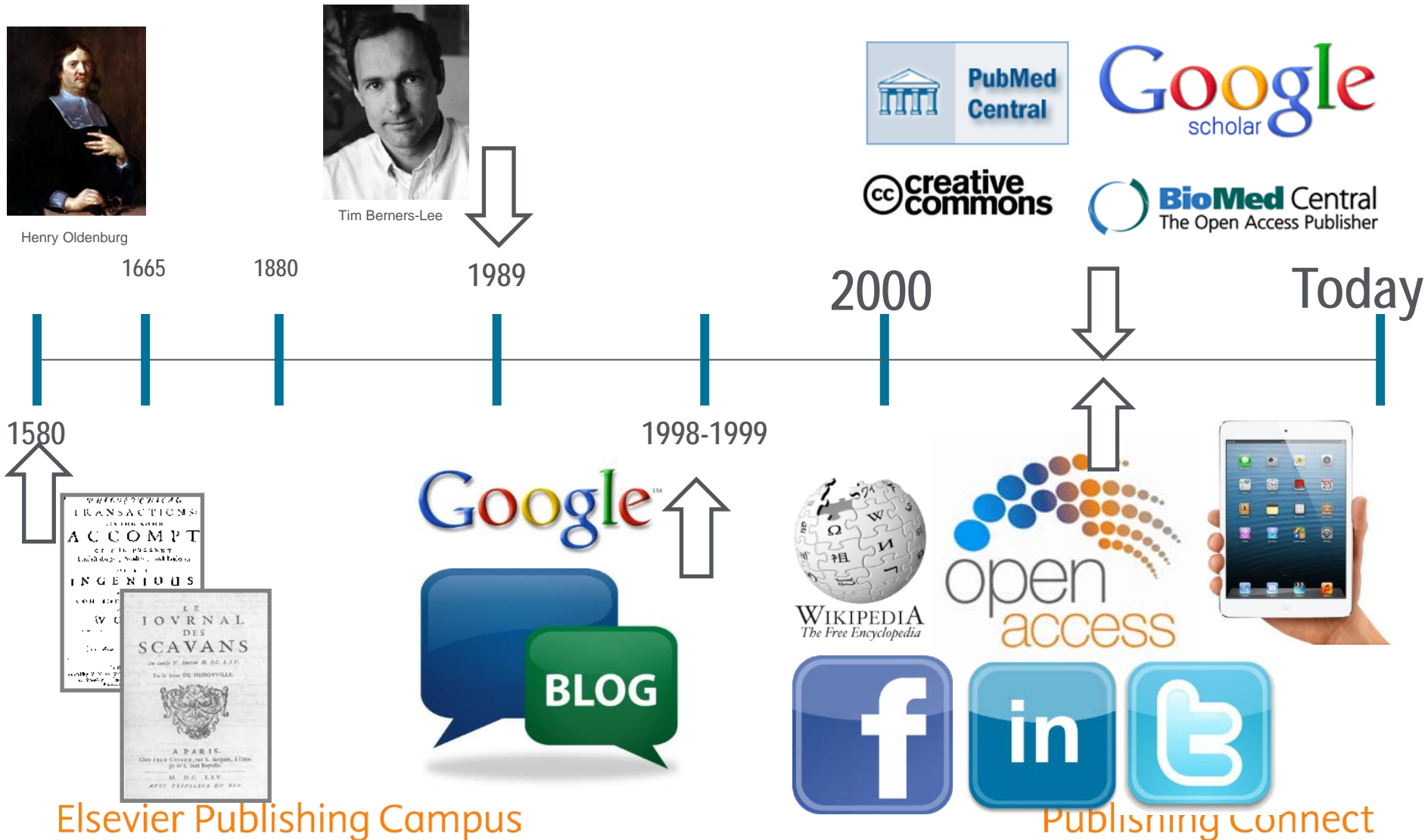
Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society

First true scholarly journal





The Publishing Industry Over Time...





The Innovation Age of Publishing

❖ *Publication process*

- getting insights to researchers earlier, improving the submission, review and digital publication process.
- Your Paper, Your Way
- Article Transfer service
- Article based publishing

❖ *Peer review*

- Reviewer Recognition Program

❖ *Format of the article*

- saving time, data linking, workflow solutions, improved discoverability
- Article of the future

❖ *Access*

- new ways of accessing and using articles

❖ *Text mining & smart content*

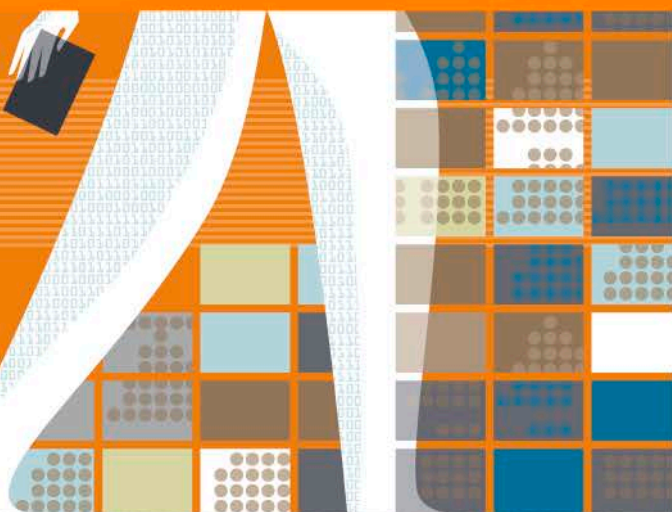
❖ *Combining data*

- tools for mapping research strengths at national or university level, search and discovery tools to find a researcher to collaborate with



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Writing your paper



Are you ready to write a paper?

You should consider publishing if you have information that advances understanding in a certain scientific field.

This could be in the form of:

- Presenting new, original results or methods
- Rationalizing, refining, or reinterpreting published results
- Reviewing or summarizing a particular subject or field



If you are ready to publish, a strong manuscript is needed next.

A good manuscript...

- ❖ Contains a scientific message that is novel, clear, useful, and exciting.
- ❖ Conveys the authors' thoughts in a logical manner such that the reader arrives at the same conclusions as the author.
 - ❖ Make editor feel like he has learnt something useful!
- ❖ Is well-organized and focused, and best of all, SHORT.



Building an article from the ground up



Top tip!

Make a decision about which journal you would like to submit to first, even before beginning to write. In that way, you can follow the style of the journal, and shape the focus of the paper.

Pay attention to...

- ❖ Novelty of data/interpretation
- ❖ Length
- ❖ Scientific language
 - Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity.
 - Sentence construction – use active voice
 - Tenses
 - Present tense for known facts
 - Past tense for experiments conducted and results
 - Grammar
- ❖ Use English
- ❖ The style and requirements of the journal you have chosen to submit to
 - Read Guide for Authors!

Top tip!

- Pick a “model” article from the journal and copy its style. There is a reason why it was published there!

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Choosing a journal

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Impact factor

- ❖ The impact factor of a journal for a particular year is the average number of citations for that year, for articles published in the preceding two years

$$\text{IF for year } x = \frac{\text{total citations in year } x \text{ for articles published in years } x-1 \text{ and } x-2}{\text{total number of articles published in years } x-1 \text{ and } x-2}$$

- ❖ Used in an attempt to describe the quality of a journal
 - The higher the impact factor, the better the journal
 - It is influenced by editorial policies of journals and turnover of research
 - Example – in a “fast” area, there will be more recent citations
 - Reviews are better cited, so journals with only reviews will have a high IF

Other Metrics

- **Eigen Factor**
 - eigenfactor.org
- **SJR**
 - scimagojr.com
- **SNIP**
 - Scopus.com
- **H-index**
 - Scopus.com
 - a scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times. Thus, the h -index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication.
- **Altmetrics**
 - <http://altmetrics.org/>

<http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/journal-performance>

Where to publish?

Do not just descend the Impact Factor stairs.



Top journals

Nature, Science, Lancet, Cell...



Field-specific top journals



Other field-specific journals



National journals

What should I look for in a journal?

- A journal that is read by colleagues that work in the same field
- A journal that has the highest impact for that particular field
(not necessarily the highest IF!)
- A journal that is fast in publishing
- A journal where the manuscripts are easy to prepare
- A journal that is easy to find on the web

Where to publish?

- Investigate all candidate journals to find out
 - Aims and scope
 - Types of articles that are published
 - Readership
 - Current hot topics
- Ask help from your supervisor or colleagues
 - The supervisor (who is sometimes the corresponding author) has at least co-responsibility for your work. You are encouraged to chase your supervisor if necessary.
- Articles in your references will likely lead you to the right journal.

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For Authors

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- Rights & responsibilities
- Funding body agreements
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- Author services
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- Authors' update
- Book authors' home

Elsevier for authors

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Publishing process

Find a journal

Prepare your paper

Submit paper

Check status

Match your abstract to a journal

Search for a journal by name

Start matching

or

Search for a Journal

The Elsevier publishing process step by step

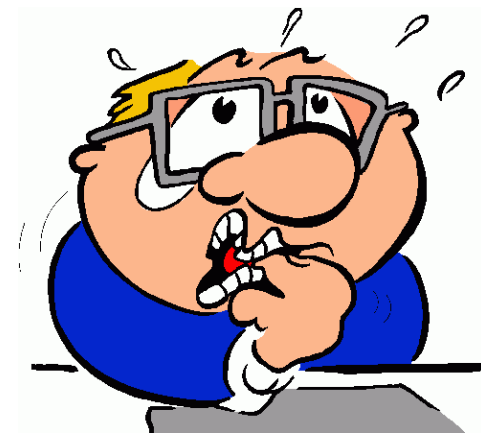
1. Find the right journal

The first step is **finding the right journal** for your paper. Among the thousands of journals and books published by Elsevier are some of the world's most prominent and respected medical, scientific and technological publications. These include The Lancet, Cell, Tetrahedron Letters and a host of others. Find a journal match for your abstract by clicking on the blue 'Start matching' button above.

Top tip!

- Narrow down to 3 potential journals
 - 1st choice = the “reach”
 - 2nd choice = the “backup”
 - 3rd choice = the “fall back”

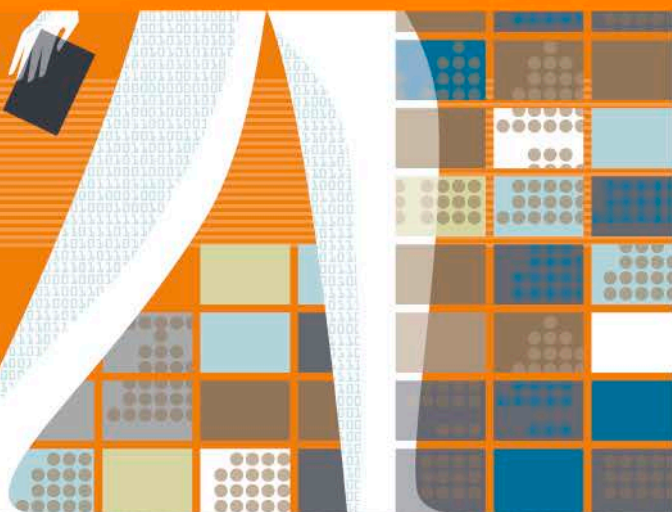
All done?



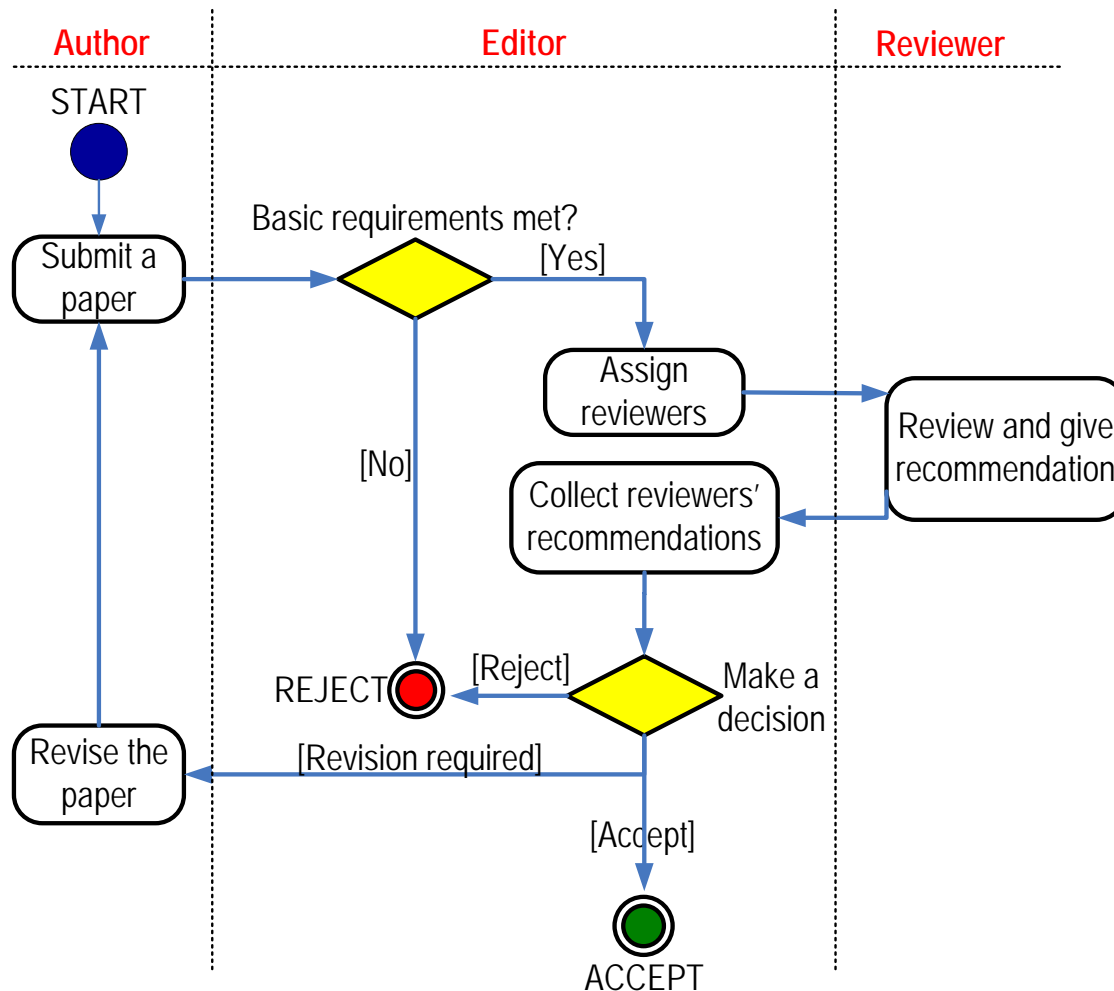


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The peer review process



Peer review



The 4 possible outcomes

- ❖ Accept as it is
- ❖ Accept with minor revision, usually not back to referees
- ❖ Major revision, revised manuscript goes back to referees
- ❖ Reject

When responding to reviewer comments...

- Look at review comments as a chance of discussing your work directly with other scientists in your community.
- Prepare a detailed Response Letter
 - Copy-paste each reviewer comment, and type your response below it
 - State specifically which changes you made to the manuscript
 - Include page/line numbers
 - No general statements like “Comment accepted, and Discussion changed accordingly.”
 - Provide a *scientific* response to comments whether positive or negative
 - Convincing, solid and polite rebuttal when you feel the reviewer was wrong.

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Ethics and you

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Ethics Issues in Publishing

❖ Publication misconduct

- Plagiarism
 - Different forms / severities
- Duplicate submission
- Duplicate publication
- Inappropriate acknowledgement of prior research and researchers
- Inappropriate identification of all co-authors
- Conflict of interest





M. Errami & H. Garner, A tale of two citations
Nature 451 (2008): 397-399

Plagiarism

“Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others’ research proposals and manuscripts.”

Federal Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1999

- Work that can be plagiarized includes -

Words (Language)
Ideas
Findings
Writings
Graphic Representations
Computer Programs
Diagrams

Graphs
Illustrations
Information
Lectures
Printed Material
Electronic Material
Any Other Original Work

Correct citation is key

Crediting the work of others (including your advisor's or your own previous work) by citation is important for at least three reasons:

- To place your own work in context
- To acknowledge the findings of others on which you have built your research
- To maintain the credibility and accuracy of the scientific literature

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is restating someone else's ideas while not copying their actual words verbatim.

It is unacceptable to:

- Use exact phrases from the original source without enclosing them in quotation marks
- Emulate sentence structure even when using different words
- Emulate paragraph organization even when using different wording or sentence structure

– *Statement on Plagiarism*

Department of Biology, Davidson College.

www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html



Can you plagiarise your own work?

A grey area, but best to err on the side of caution: always cite/quote even your own previous work

For example

You publish a paper and in a later paper, copy your Introduction word-for word and perhaps a figure or two without citing the first paper

Editors may conclude that you intentionally exaggerated your output

Detection of plagiarism

- CrossCheck - Huge database of 30+ million articles, from 50,000+ journals, from 400+ publishers
- Software alerts Editors to any similarities between the article and this huge database of published articles
- Many Elsevier journals now check every submitted article using CrossCheck





Authorship

Q

A researcher completes her work and has written the paper. Along the way, she consulted her advisor for guidance on the experiment, the data analysis, and writing and revising the final article. A professor overseas assisted her in analyzing the data only. A lab assistant had helped her in preparing the experimental design and maintaining and operating the equipment. Two fellow grad students read her paper and edited it though they had no hand in the experiment.

Who is listed as an author? Who is listed first?

Authorship

- ❖ Policies regarding authorship can vary.
- ❖ One example: the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (“Vancouver Group”) declared that an author must:
 1. substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
 2. draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content; and
 3. give their approval of the final full version to be published.
 4. Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy of integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

<http://www.icmje.org/>

Authorship

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 1. substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
 2. draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content; and
 3. give their approval of the final full version to be published.
 4. Agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
- ***Applying this set of policies to our example, only the researcher and her advisor would qualify as authors***
- ***All others would qualify as “Acknowledged Individuals”***

Authorship: Do's and don'ts

General principles for who is listed first:

First Author:

- Conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
- Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

Co-Author(s):

- Makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
- Reviews each paper draft
- Must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations

Corresponding author:

- The PI of the lab/owner of the grant
- Also the one who will be in the area of research for many years to come



Abuses to be avoided:

Ghost Authors:

- Leaving out authors who should be included

Scientific Writers and Gift Authors:

- Including authors when they did not contribute significantly

Ethics Issues in Publishing

❖ Publication misconduct

- Plagiarism
 - Different forms / severities
- Duplicate submission
- Duplicate publication
- Inappropriate acknowledgement of prior research and researchers
- Inappropriate identification of all co-authors
- Conflict of interest



❖ Scientific misconduct

- Falsification of results (Manipulation of existing data)
- Fabrication (Making up data or results, and recording or reporting them)

Ethics violations – How it can end

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Former Cardiff researcher found guilty of misconduct "very disappointed," calls process "unprofessional"

with 2 comments

Yesterday, we [reported on the second retraction](#) in a case at Cardiff University, which had [found misconduct by a former scientist](#). Cancer Research, which published the retraction, said that scientist, Rossen Donev, could not be reached.

Donev responded to our request for comment this morning: [Read the rest of this entry](#).

Written by Ivanoransky
November 12, 2013 at 7:00 am

Posted in [UK retractions](#)

Third retraction appears for orthopedic surgeon involved in investigation, lawsuits

leave a comment

In July, we [reported on the unfortunate math](#) of Harish Hosalkar, a San Diego orthopedic surgeon who was at the center of an institutional investigation into the integrity of his data, two lawsuits and three retractions.

At the time, we were waiting for the third retraction, in the journal [Orthopedic Reviews](#). It has now arrived.

nature International weekly journal of science

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[comments on this story](#)

Published online 1 November 2011 | *Nature* 479, 15 (2011) | doi:10.1038/479015a
Updated online: 1 November 2011
Updated online: 8 December 2011


Report finds massive fraud at Dutch universities

Investigation claims dozens of social-psychology papers contain faked data.

[Even Callaway](#)

When colleagues called the work of Dutch psychologist Diederik Stapel too good to be true, they meant it as a compliment. But a preliminary investigative report ([go.nature.com/tqmp5c](#)) released on 31 October gives literal meaning to the phrase, detailing years of data manipulation and blatant fabrication by the prominent Tilburg University researcher.

"We have some 30 papers in peer-reviewed journals where we are actually sure that they are fake, and there are more to come," says Pim



orthopedic reviews

Cardiff University

Pages

- About Adam Marcus
- About Ivan Gransky
- The Retraction Watch FAQ, including comments policy
- The Retraction Watch Store
- The Retraction Watch Transparency Index
- Upcoming Retraction Watch appearances
- What people are saying about Retraction Watch

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24 February 2011 Last updated at 11:38 GMT

German minister loses doctorate after plagiarism row

Germany's defence minister has been stripped of his university doctorate after he was found to have copied large parts of his work from others.



Mr Guttenberg failed to name sources for parts of his PhD thesis

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, an aristocrat who lives in a Bavarian castle, admitted breaching standards but denied deliberately cheating.

Analysis revealed that more than half of his thesis had long sections lifted word-for-word from the work of others.

So far the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has stood by the minister.

The University of Bayreuth decided that Mr Guttenberg had "violated scientific duties to a considerable extent".

It deplored the fact that he had lifted sections of text without attribution.

Last week Mr Guttenberg said he would temporarily give up his PhD title while the university investigated the charges of plagiarism. He admitted that he had made "serious mistakes".

His thesis - Constitution and Constitutional Treaty: Constitutional Developments in the US and EU - was completed in 2006 and published in 2009.

Chancellor Merkel insisted on Monday that she was standing by her defence minister, who was seen as something of a rising star in her conservative coalition.

Related Stories

- Germany's Baron without a title
- Plagiarism row: minister drops PhD
- German minister denies plagiarism

doi:10.1016/j.sigpro.2005.07.019  Cite or Link Using DOI

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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach for ultrasonic flaw detection

Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and Publisher. Please see

<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published article: "New matching pursuit-based algorithm for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT", *Independent Nondestructive Testing and Evaluation International*, volume 38 (2005) 453–458 authored by N. Ruiz-Reyes, P. Vera-Candeas, J. Curpián-Alonso, R. Mata-Campos and J.C. Cuevas-Martínez.



Corresponding author. Tel.: +34 959 100011; fax: +34 959 100000.

Signal Processing

Volume 86, Issue 5, May 2006, Pages 962–970

the echoes issuing from the flaws to be detected. Therefore, it cannot be cancelled by classical time averaging or matched band-pass filtering techniques.

Many signal processing techniques have been utilized for signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) improvement in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials. The most popular one is the split spectrum processing (SSP) [1–3], because it makes possible real-time ultrasonic test for industrial applications, providing quite good results. Alternatively to SSP, wavelet transform (WT) based denoising/detection methods have been proposed during recent years [4–8], yielding usually to higher improvements of SNR at the expense of an increase in complexity. Adaptive time-frequency analysis by basis pursuit (BP) [9,10] is a recent technique for decomposing a signal into an optimal superposition of elements in an over-complete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals contaminated with grain noise in highly scattering materials [11,12], as an alternative to the WT technique, the computational cost of the BP algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a novel matching pursuit-based signal processing method for improving SNR in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials, such as steel and composites. Matching pursuit is used instead of BP to reduce the complexity. Despite its iterative nature, the method is fast enough to be real-time implemented. The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated using both computer simulation and experimental results, even when the input SNR (SNR_{in}) is lower than 0 dB (the level of echo matching structures is above the level of the echoes).

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of the ultrasonic backscattered signals $s[n]$ as a linear expansion in terms of functions $g_i[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert

space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i; i = 0, 1, \dots, L\}$ of vectors in H , such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal $s[n]$ is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where l^2 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact adaptive signal models.

In each step of the iterative procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the m th iteration the residue is

$$r^m[n] = \begin{cases} s[n], & m = 0, \\ r^{m-1}[n] + \alpha_{km} g_k[n], & m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where α_{km} is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_k[n]$ at the m th iteration.

The weight α_k^m associated to each atom $g_k[n] \in D$ at the m th iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

$$\alpha_k^m = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle}{\langle g_k[n], g_k[n] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle}{\|g_k[n]\|^2} = \langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle. \quad (2)$$

The optimum atom $g_{km}[n]$ (and its weight α_{km}) at the m th iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{km}[n] = \underset{k \in D}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle\|^2 = \underset{k \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle|. \quad (3)$$

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_k[n]$ at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g_k[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle - \alpha_{km} \langle g_{km}[n], g_k[n] \rangle. \quad (4)$$

A retracted article will *not* be removed from ScienceDirect. Everybody who downloads it will see the reason of retraction.

What are your responsibilities as an author?

- Report data that is –
 - Real
 - Unfabricated
 - Original
- Declare any conflicts of interest.
- Ensure proper authorship.
- Submit to one journal at a time.
- Make sure to cite others' work carefully and properly.



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Open access publishing





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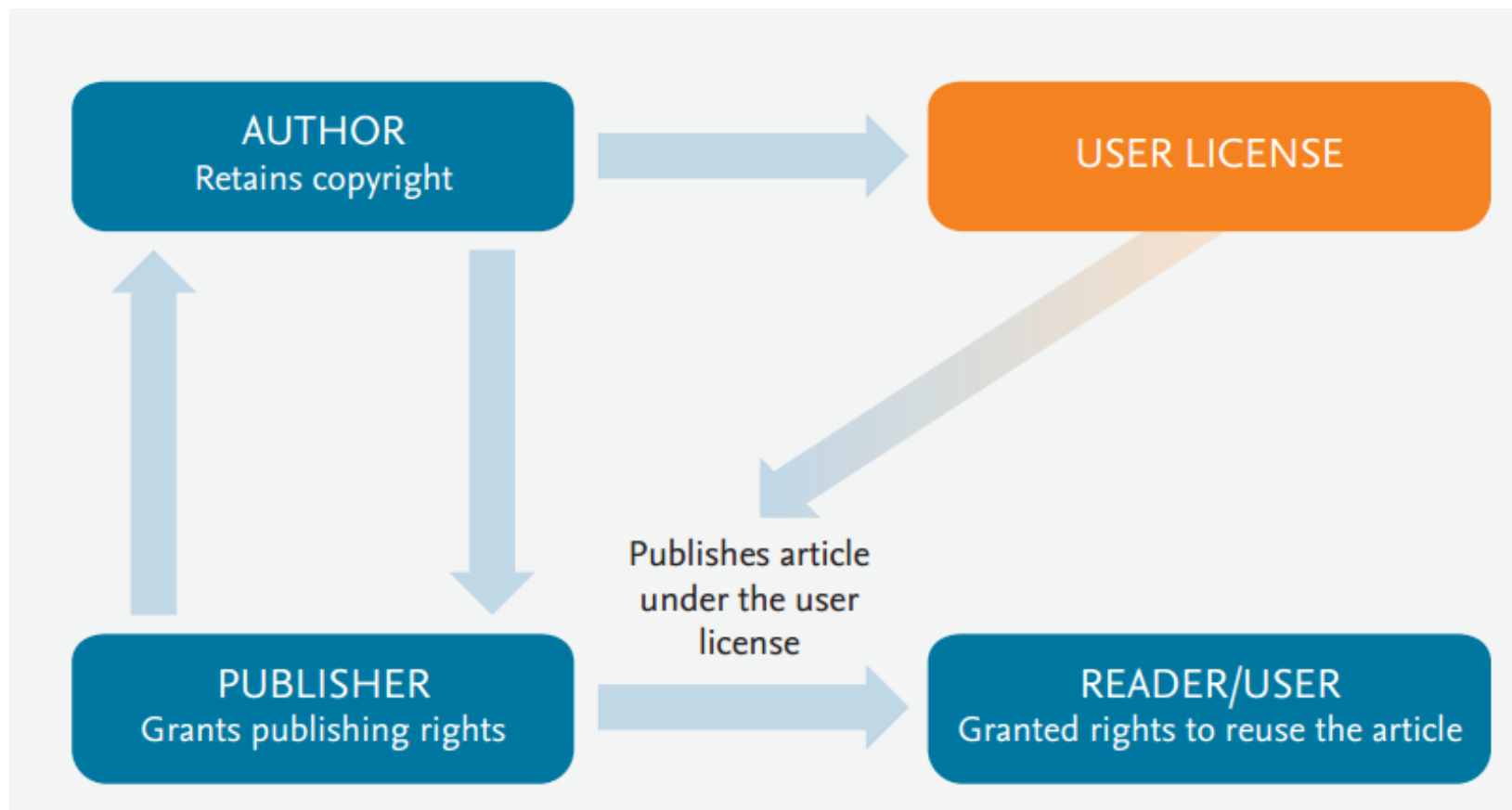
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| Use | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Determined by your user licence | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Authors retain the right to use their articles for a wide range of purposesOpen versions of your article should have a user license attached |
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Understanding the fine print



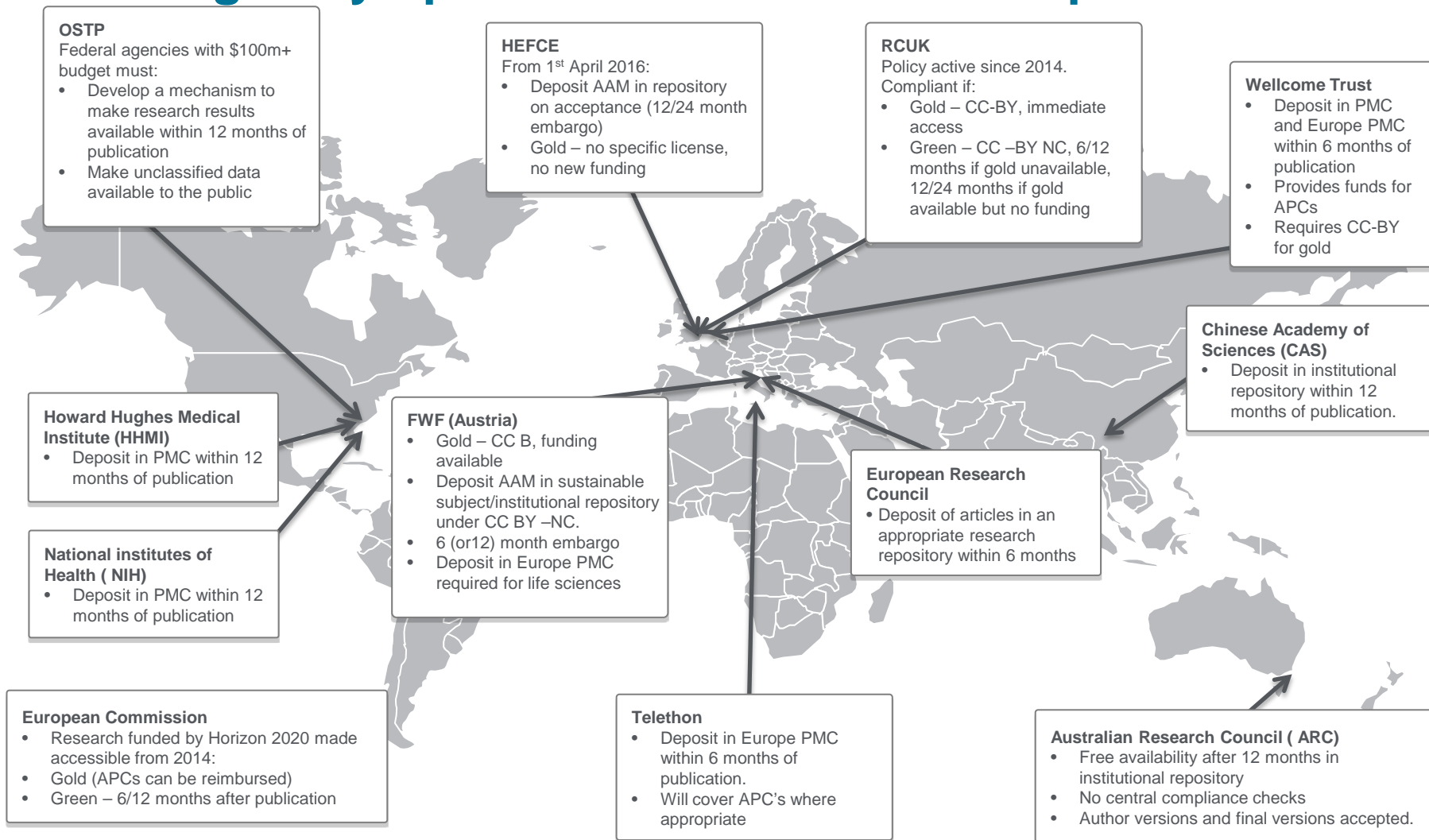


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Green OA – Funding body open access mandates and policies



Elsevier and open access

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- Launching new open access journals
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- Waiving policy in place for authors

Improving our systems

- Making the author publishing experience easier
- Improving open access labelling
- Working with our society partners

Green open access

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 - CHORUS
- All journals enable the option to self-archive
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- Piloting ways to facilitate green open access:
 - Agreements with funders and institutions
 - New repository tools such as embed PDF and metadata pilots

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1600+

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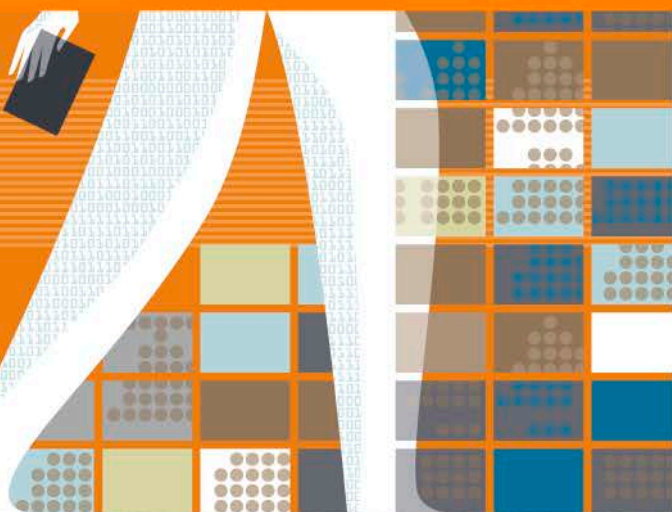
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Getting your paper noticed





Want your article at the TOP of the list?



Three steps to getting your paper noticed



1. Preparing your article



2. Promoting your published article

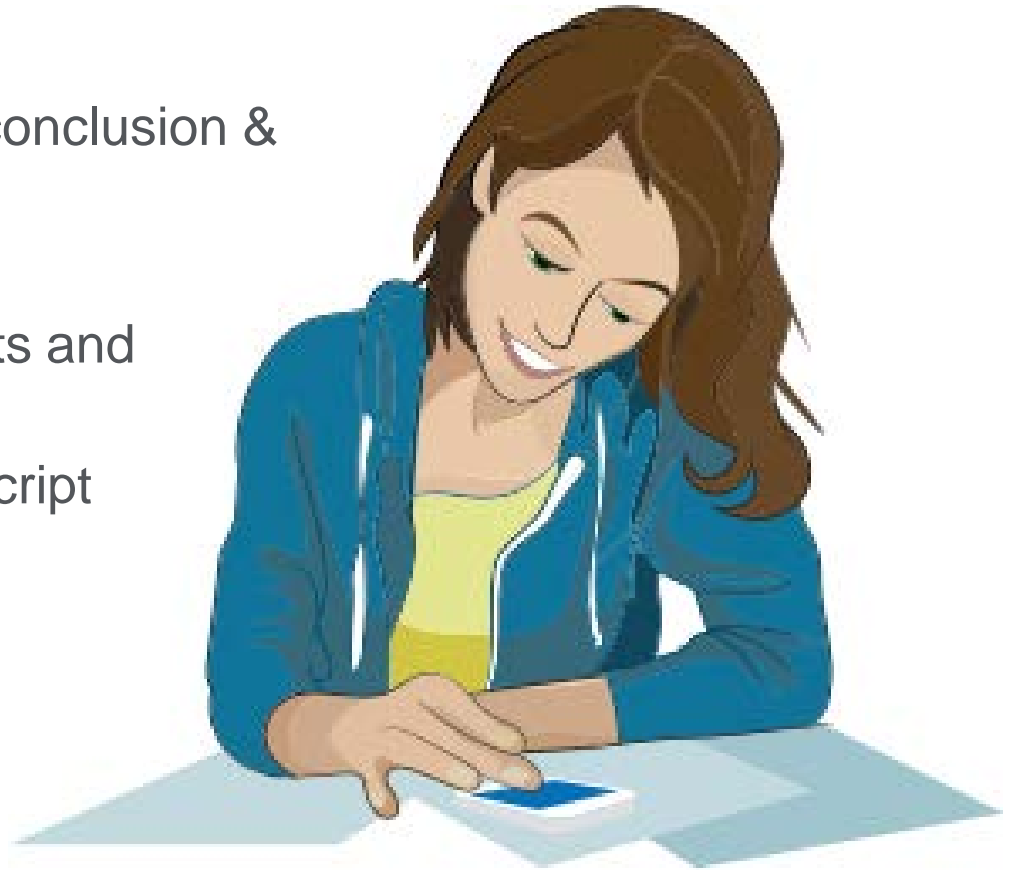


3. Monitoring your article

Preparing your article

Writing your article

- Spend time on abstract and conclusion & references
- Sharing research data
- Use easy to understand charts and professional illustrations
- Use clear and correct manuscript language





Preparing your article

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Highlights
Abstract
Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Materials and Methods
3. Results
4. Discussion
Acknowledgments
References

Figures and tables

EBioMedicine
Volume 1, Issues 2-3, December 2014, Pages 107-116

Original Article

Human Kidney Disease-causing INF2 Mutations Perturb Rho/Dia Signaling in the Glomerulus

Hua Sun^{a, b, c}, Khaldoun I. Al-Romaih^{a, b}, Calum A. MacRae^{b, c, d}, Martin R. Pollak^{a, b, d}

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Highlights

- Dose dependent knockdown of zebrafish INF2 defines an overt glomerular phenotype.
- This phenotype is rescued by human wild-type INF2 but not by disease causing INF2 mutants.
- The developmental phenotype correlates with disinhibited diaphanous formin activity
- The INF2 knockdown phenotype is rescued by knockdown of either RhoA or Dia2
- INF2 mutations lead to uncontrolled Rho/Dia signaling and perturbed actin dynamics.

Abstract

Mutations in Inverted Formin 2 (INF2), a diaphanous formin family protein that regulates actin cytoskeleton dynamics, cause local segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) and Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease (CMT) in humans. In addition to directly remodeling actin filaments in vitro, we have shown that INF2 regulates intracellular actin dynamics and actin dependent cellular behavior by opposing RhoA/Dia signaling. As a step towards a better understanding of the human kidney disease, we wanted to explore the relevance of these findings to the in vivo situation. We used dose dependent knockdown of INF2 to first define an in vivo model and establish an overt glomerular phenotype in zebrafish. This simple assay was validated by rescue with wild type INF2 confirming the specificity of the findings. The edema, podocyte dysfunction, and an altered glomerular filtration barrier observed in the zebrafish pronephros correlate with mistrafficking of glomerular slit diaphragm proteins, defective slit-diaphragm signaling, and disinhibited diaphanous formin

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- Abstract
- Keywords
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Experiment and results
- 3. Summary
- Note added in proof
- Acknowledgements
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The "Figures and tables" section displays three thumbnail images of plots, likely showing cross-sections or invariant mass spectra as described in the abstract.

Article Title: Cross sections of the $p p \rightarrow K^+ \Sigma^+ n$ reaction close to threshold

Authors: HIRES Collaboration, A. Budzanowski¹, A. Chatterjee¹, H. Clement¹, E. Dorochkevitch¹, P. Hawranek¹, F. Hinterberger², R. Jahn³, R. Joosten⁴, K. Kilian^{5,6}, S. Kliczewski⁷, Da. Kirillov^{2,6,7}, Di. Kirillov⁸, D. Kolev⁹, M. Kravcikova¹, M. Lesiak^{1,10,11}, H. Machner^{2,6,7}, A. Magiera¹, G. Martinska⁸, N. Piskunov⁹, D. Protic^{11,12}, J. Ritman¹³, P. von Rossen¹⁴, B.J. Roy¹, A. Sibirtsev^{15,16}, I. Sitnik⁹, R. Siudak^{17,18}, R. Tsenov⁹, K. Ulbrich⁹, J. Urban⁹, G.J. Wagner¹

DOI: doi:10.1016/j.physletb.2010.07.015

Abstract: We have measured inclusive data on K^+ -meson production in pp collisions at COSY Jülich close to the hyperon production threshold and determined the hyperon-nucleon invariant mass spectra. The spectra were decomposed into three parts: Λp , $\Sigma^0 p$ and $\Sigma^+ n$. The cross section for the $\Sigma^+ n$ channel was found to be much smaller than a previous measurement in that excess energy region. The data together with previous results at higher energies are compatible with a phase space dependence.

Keywords: Meson production; Hyperon-nucleon interaction

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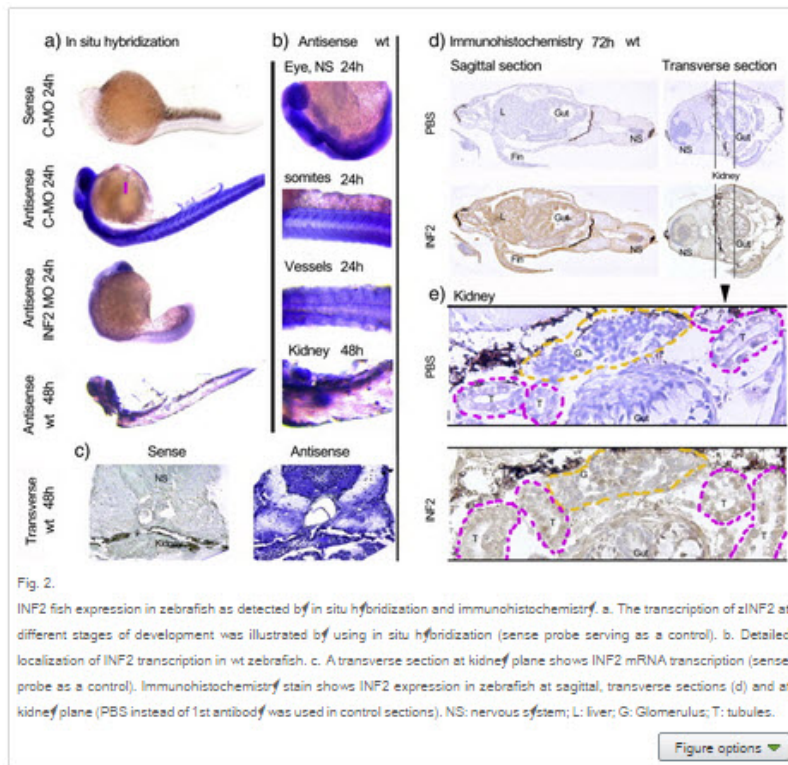


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Animal Behaviour
Volume 86, Issue 6, December 2013, Pages 1165–1181

Cuckoos in raptors' clothing: barred plumage illuminates a fundamental principle of Batesian mimicry
Thanh-Lan Gluckman, Nicholas I. Mundy

DOI: 10.1016/j.anbehav.2013.09.020

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Highlights

- We quantified barred plumage in Old World parasitic cuckoos and sympatric raptors.
- We test whether distribution overlap predicts similarity in barred plumage.
- Cuckoos match sympatric raptors and similarity is rarely influenced by habitat.
- There is no match for any aspect of patterning in cuckoos and allopatric raptors.
- This conforms to Batesian mimicry and cuckoo–hawk mimicry may be widespread.


A fundamental principle of Batesian mimicry is that it pays to look like a local harmful species that is recognizable to other local species (receivers). Mimicking an allopatric species confers no benefit, as it is

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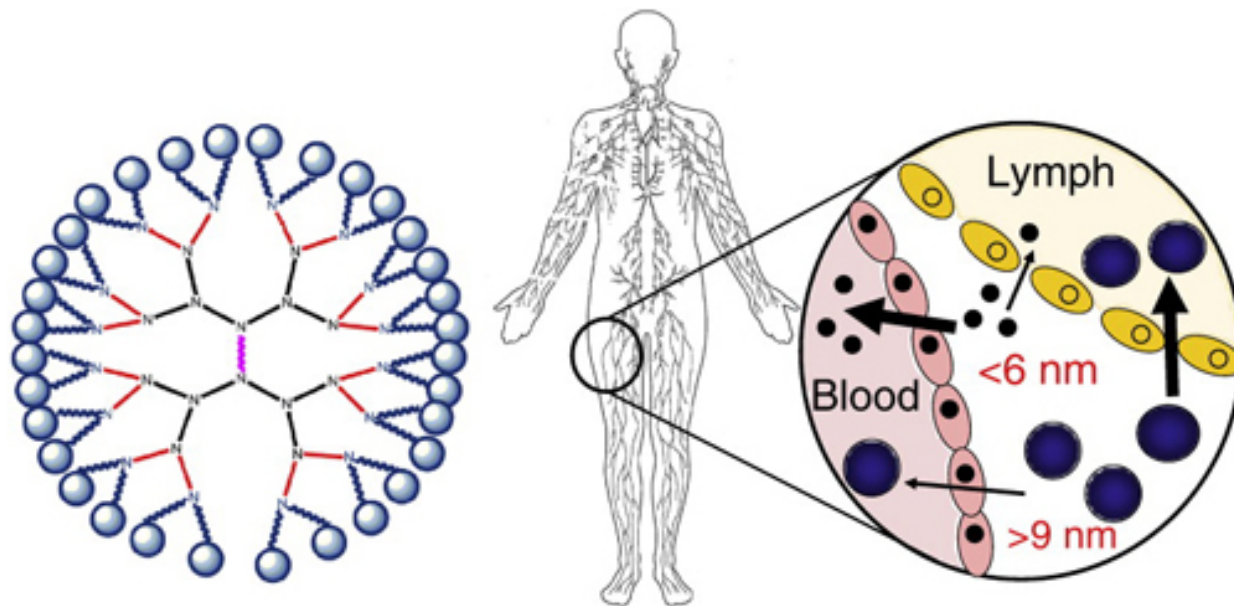


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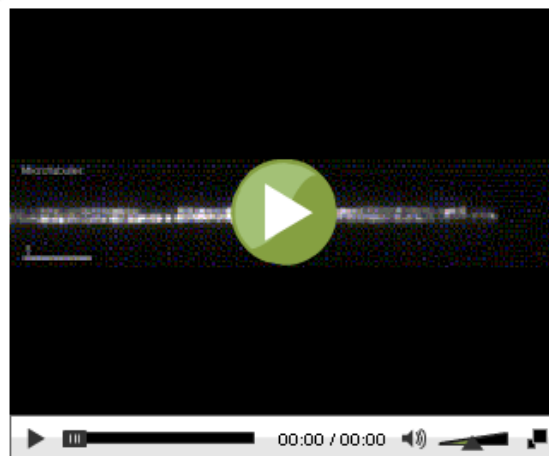
Targeting the lymphatics using dendritic polymers (dendrimers), Lisa M. Kaminskasa, Christopher J.H. Porter, *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2011.05.016>

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et al., 2010). The movie collection represents the status of our current understanding in *U. maydis*, and it is important to realise that the sub-cellular organisation most likely varies between fungal species. However, most of the basic organising principles and mechanisms are expected to be conserved.

Microtubules



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Movie 1. Microtubule organisation in a hyphal cell. Microtubules form bundles that extend from the growing tip to the proximal septum, thereby providing continuous tracks that connect both cell poles. Note that individual microtubules can be very short

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Abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Study areas

Table 1



2.2. Sample collections

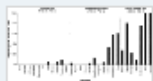
2.3. Molecular analyses

3. Results

3.1. Species distribution

Table 2

3.2. Identification of the molecular forms of *An. gambiae* s.s.



4. Discussion

Acknowledgements

Appendix A. Supplementary data

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References

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Factors that influence the distribution of these malaria vectors are discussed. This study underlines the need of further investigations of biological, ecological, and behavioral traits of these species and forms to better appreciate their vectorial capacities. Acquisition of entomological field data appears essential to better estimate the stratification of malaria risk and help improve malaria vector control interventions.

Supplementary Geospatial Data





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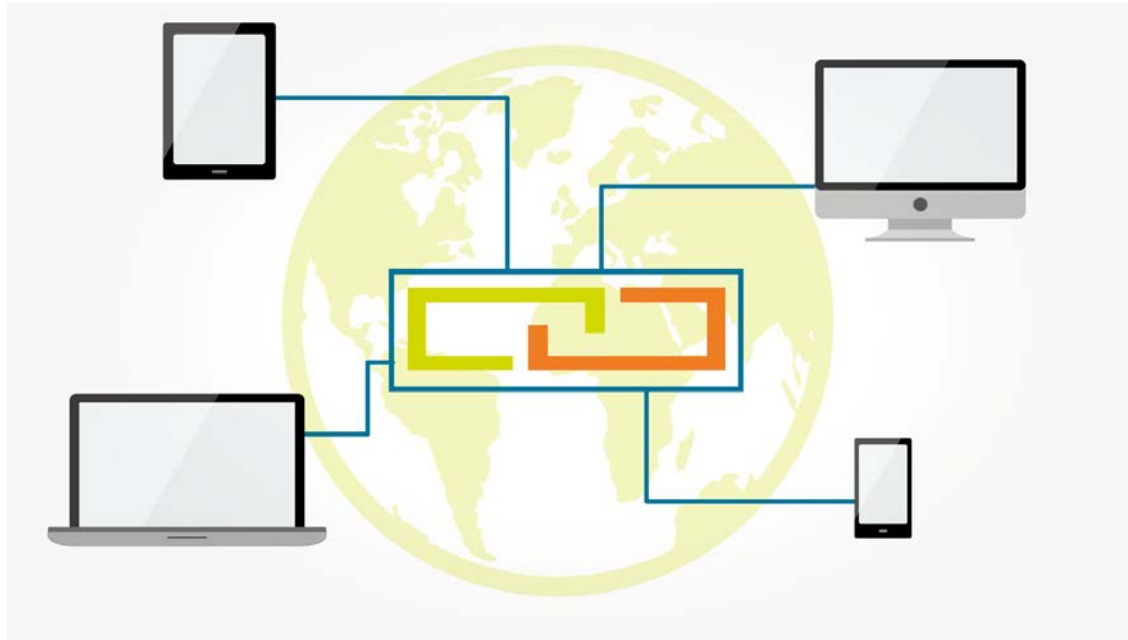
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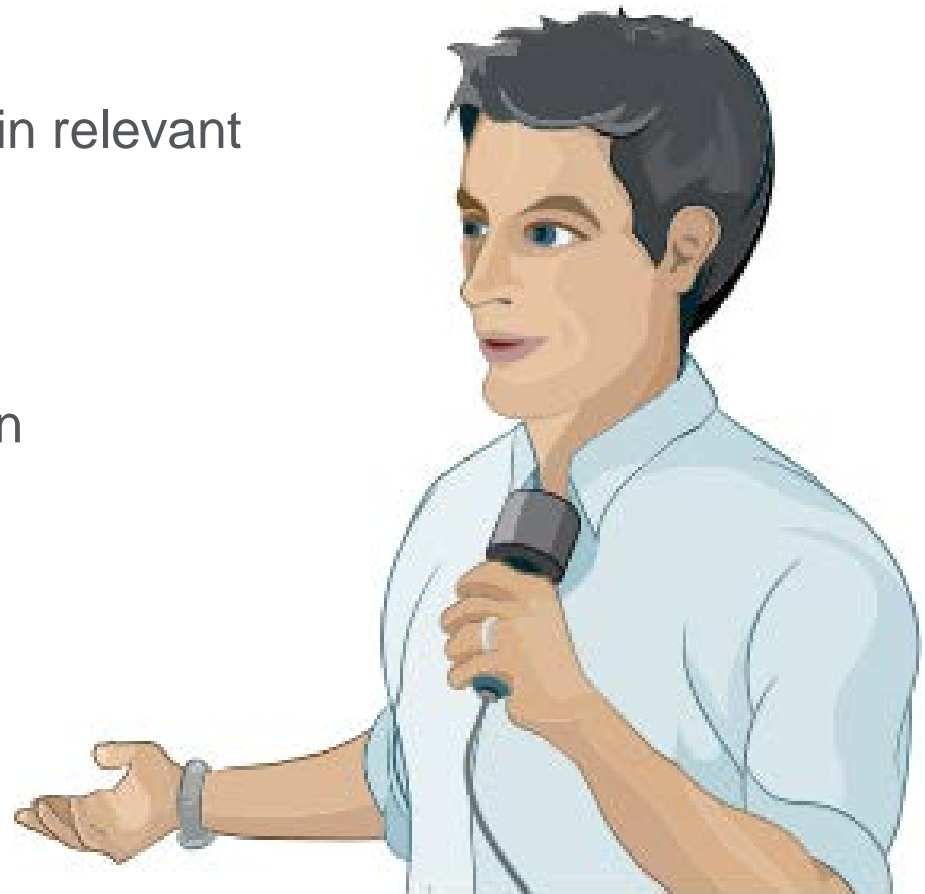
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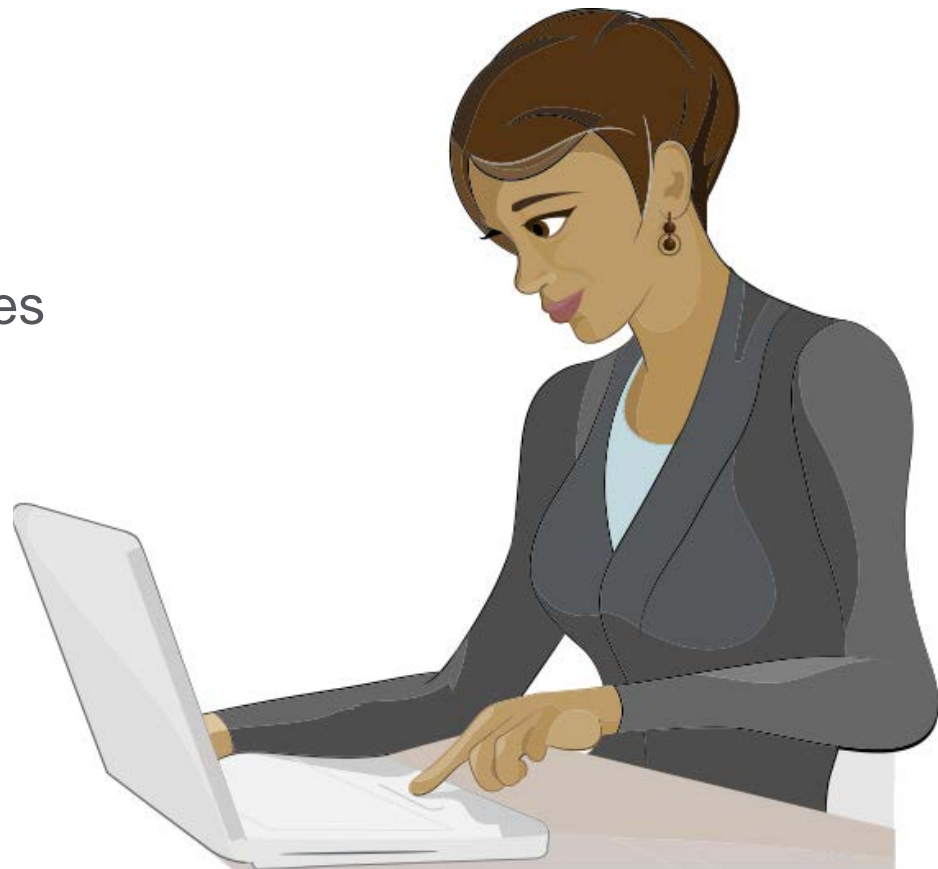
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