



Trade Science Inc.

BioCHEMISTRY

An Indian Journal
(Revised January 2012)

Guidelines for publication

1. SCOPE AND POLICY

The *BioChemistry : An Indian Journal* is devoted to the rapid publication of fundamental research that are at the interface of chemistry and biology. Research areas include are biochemistry, cell biology, developmental biology, immunology, molecular biology, neurobiology, plant biology, proteomics. All contributions shall be rigorously refereed and selected on the basis of quality and originality of the work as well as the breadth of interest to readers.

The *BioChemistry : An Indian Journal* will not accept mailed hardcopy manuscripts. Manuscripts submitted by e-mail cannot be accepted.

Authors should take this into account that manuscripts submitted to the *BioChemistry : An Indian Journal* must be original and unpublished (including in conference proceeding in electronic conferences or on web sites) and must not be under simultaneous consideration by another journal.

Manuscripts will be published in the WWW edition after completing all formalities. Authors should consider this when planning intellectual and patent activities related to the research work. Web publication date is illustrated at the first page of the manuscript in the printed issue.

Manuscript will be sent for review only when author will provide a signed Copyright Transfer Agreement (CTA). The CTA form assigned with manuscript number, received date, authors names and manuscript title will be provided to corresponding author by Editorial Office. Signatures of author and all co-authors are necessary in CTA form. The signed CTA form should be faxed or sent by post to the Editorial Office. If manuscript is not accepted for publication or is withdrawn by the author, the transfer of the copyright to the TSI is automatically cancelled.

Manuscripts, original of illustrations and proofs will be destroyed 3 months after publication.

2. TYPES OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Manuscripts submitted to the *BioChemistry : An Indian Journal*. should be *Short Communication*, *Minireview* and *Review*, *Regular Paper*.

1. Short Communication: *Short Communication* is a report of unusual urgency, significance and interest originating in all areas of biochemistry. A statement from author

describing why communication meets these criteria is required. *Short Communication* is restricted to 2000 words or 3 journal pages. This limit will be strictly followed. The text should be broken into sections however, an introductory paragraph should provide a general context of the work explaining its significance and indicating why it should be of interest to biochemists in other areas while the end paragraph should summarize the major conclusions that can be drawn pointing to possible future directions.

2. Minireview and Review: *Minireview and Review* may embrace the results of various workers in a given or may feature recent developments from the author's own laboratory. A review that is distinguished by a novel interpretation or representation of earlier findings is especially suitable. *Minireview and Review* will not have Experimental section.

3. Regular Paper: *Regular Paper* must feature novel previously unpublished material or represent full accounts of findings published earlier in preliminary form. *Regular Paper* may include final original results obtained experimentally, descriptions of new experimental methods of value for biochemistry and theoretical material suggesting new principles and approaches to biochemical problems. Manuscript should be derived into sections including Experimental. There is no restriction placed on the length of a *Regular Paper*.

A modular version of these guidelines is available as separate PDF file on the internet at <http://www.tsijournals.com/bcaij>

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Author must fulfill formatting requirements mentioned in *.PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION*. during submission, if missing, author will be given maximum 15 days to furnish the requested material, if failed manuscript will be inactivated. Same conditions will apply during revision process. An inactivated manuscript will be reactivated on author.s request will be assigned a new .Received Date. and they will have to provide another signed CTA.

An author has to provide following items during submission:

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- a. The corresponding author.s name, postal and e-mail addresses, telephone and fax numbers.
- b. The title of the manuscript and a brief paragraph explaining significance of the work.
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- d. Statement, particular submitted manuscript must be original and unpublished (including in conference proceeding in electronic conferences or on web sites) and must not be under simultaneous consideration by another journal.
- e. The names, institutional affiliations, and postal and email addresses of 5 or more qualified reviewers.

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C. Supplementary Information : Supplementary Information files are uploaded at the same time as the manuscript. Instructions of preparation of Supplementary Information are discussed in *.PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION..*

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In revising the manuscript, author should address any technical concerns raised by editor or reviewer, changes to the manuscript and the Supplementary Information according to editor.s or reviewer.s report should be mentioned in a new cover letter. During revision, author should check correct spelling, consistent notation and references. If the revision request manuscript is not returned within 30 days to Editor, manuscript will be inactivated. The revised manuscript must be uploaded as revised submission

not as a new manuscript. New or replacement Supplementary Information files can be added during revision. If there are any changes to any previously uploaded files, the author should explain the changes in the cover letter.

Additions & Corrections

If, errors or omissions of any information are found in a published paper, the corresponding author should contact the Editor-in-Chief for instruction on submitting and addition or correction. Acceptance of an addition or correction is subject to approval by the Editor-in-Chief.

4. PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPT AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Manuscript Organization

The sections of a manuscript are (i) Title, (ii) Authors and Addresses, (iii) Corresponding Author.s E-mail Address, (iv) Abstract, (v) Keywords, (vi) Abbreviations and Footnotes, (vii) Introduction, (viii) Experimental, (ix) Results and Discussion (may be separate), (x) Conclusions (optional), (xi) Acknowledgment (optional), (xii) Supplementary Information available paragraph, (xiii) References, (xiv) TOC graphics with short description

i. Title: The title should be accurately, clearly and grammatically correct and concisely reflect emphasis and content of the manuscript. The wording of the title is important for correct-awareness alerting and for information retrieval. Words should be chosen carefully to provide information on the content and to function as indenting terms. Abbreviations should be avoided. It should be typed with a word all in bold face capitals, double spaced, center of the width of the first page.

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vi. Abbreviations and Footnotes: Standard ACS abbreviations should be used throughout the manuscript and are employed without periods. Footnotes should appear at the bottom of the page.

vii. Introduction: The introduction should be placed the work in the appropriate context and clearly state the purpose and objectives of the research. An extensive review of prior work is not appropriate and documentation of the relevant background literature should be selective rather than exhaustive particularly if reviews can be cited.

viii. Experimental: It is necessary to note types of instruments used for obtaining physicochemical characteristics of compounds; either the sources of the nontrivial reagents used should be specified or references for their synthesis should be given. Procedures used for the additional treatment of reagents and solvents should be described or references to corresponding publications should be provided in the Supplementary Information.

The experimental part, together with material provided in the Supplementary Information, should provide the reader with a clear and unambiguous description of the work reported. It should not be verbose, but should be sufficiently detailed that it is readily reproducible. Less critical experimental details may be included in the Supplementary Information. In reporting synthetic work, authors should include descriptions of new reactions and procedures, substantially modified or improved literature. Procedures, and key steps in multistep sequences characterization data for previously reported compounds, reproductions of spectra, X-ray crystallographic data and graphics, and detailed data and graphics from theoretical computations should be included in the Supplementary Information. Experimental should include only one detailed representative example, analogous examples should be placed in the Supplementary Information.

Crystallographic Data: Only data and graphics vital to the discussion and should be included in the .Result and Discussion.. If the data are used solely for confirming compound identify or stereochemistry, a statement in the .Results and Discussion. or .Experimental. that the assignment is supported by an X-ray crystallographic structure determination is usually sufficient. Regardless of the level of detail of the discussion of the structure, a CIF containing complete details of data collection, crystal and unit-cell parameters, structure solution and refinement and tables of atomic coordinates and thermal parameters, bond lengths, bond angles, and torsion angles should be included in the Supplementary Information even if the data have been deposited with a crystallographic database. If more than one crystal structure is being reported, the CIF for

each structure should be furnished as a separate file CIF should not be combined with other types of Supplementary Information files. Before being submitted CIFs should be saved in text-only (plain ASCII) format and should be checked using the free check CIF data-validation web utility at <http://checkcif.iucr.org>. any reported syntax errors should be corrected. A copy of the final data-validation report should be retained if the reviewer or editor has a question about the data.

For structures refined anisotropically, a thermal ellipsoid plot should be furnished as a figure in the Supplementary Information: the probability level should be indicated if it is different from 50%. The numbering of the atoms should match that used in the CIF. A sphericalatom or wire-frame plot should be substituted only when necessary for clarity. Padding diagrams, stereo views, and other graphics may also be included in the Supplementary Information when appropriate.

Powder Diffraction Data : The authors are encouraged to present X-ray powder diffraction data for new or previously uncharacterized materials. In cases of unindexed listing of the data, the d spacings of all observed lines should be listed in sequence, together with their relative intensities. When filtered radiation is used, every effort should be made to identify residual b lines. Where resolution into a1-a2 doublets occurs, the identification of the d spacing for each line as da1, da2 gives a measure of the quality of the diffraction pattern. Relevant information about the specimen used should be included.

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Structural Data: Atomic coordinates for structures of macromolecules determine by X-ray, NMR, or other methods should be deposited with Protein Data Bank (PDB). It is the author.s responsibility to obtain a file name for the macromolecule; the file name must be referenced in the manuscript.

Crystal structures of nucleic acids should be depos-

ited with the Nucleic Acid Database (NDB).

Biological Data: Biological test methods must be referenced or described in sufficient detail to permit the experiments to be repeated by others. Standard compounds and established drugs should be tested on the same system for comparison, statistical limits for the biological data are usually required. Doses and concentrations should be expressed in molar quantities when comparisons of potencies are made with compounds having substantial differences in molecular weights. For inactive agents, the highest concentration or dose level tested should be indicated. For optically active substances, the optical purity should be clearly documented, especially for the less active or inactive enantiomers or diastereomers.

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Tables: The use of tables is encouraged to present data in a space-efficient manner. Tables must be inserted in the manuscript word-processor file near their first mention in the text. They should be created with the word processor's table-formatting feature. Each data entry should be placed within its own table cell; tabs and line returns should not be used within cells. Arrangements that leave many columns only partially filled should be avoided.

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Above each table should be typed in boldface characters, a sequential Arabic table number and short descriptive title. Whether possible, structure number should be used in table rather than small structural graphics. A table that contains one or more structures or other graphics is considered a single graphic for journal production. The table number title and any footnotes should not be included in the graphic but should be typed in the manuscript text file.

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x. Conclusions: If an optional conclusion section is used, its content should not substantially duplicate the abstract.

xi. Acknowledgement: This section may be used to acknowledge helpful discussion with colleagues, technical assistance, gifts of starting material or reference samples, data from individual providers of spectroscopic, analytical or crystallographic services who are not coauthors, and financial support.

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Journal

A.K.Bose, M.S.Manhas, M.Ghosh, M.Shah, V.S.Raju, S.S.Bari, S.N.Newaz, B.K.Banik, A.G.Chaudhary, K.J. Barakat; *J.Org.Chem.*, **56**, 6998 (1991).

Book

T.Greene, W.Wuts; 'PGM Protecting Groups in Organic Synthesis', 2nd Ed., John-Wiley; New York, (1991).

Chapter in book

E.G.Kauffmann; The Fabric of Cretaceous Marine Extinctions, pg.151-248, in W.A.Beggren, J.A.Van, Couvering Eds. 'Catastrophes and Earth History', Princeton University Press, Princeton (NJ) (1984).

Inpress

A.Dandia, R.Singh, S.Khaturia, C.Merienne, G.Morgan; A.Loupy; *Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry* (in press).

Dissertation

L.Clegg; The Morphology of Clonal Growth and its Relevance to the Population Dynamics of Perennial Plants, PhD dissertation, University of Wales, Bangor, United Kingdom.

Master's Thesis

S.Bhan; Growth of Grass Shrimp in a Contaminated and Uncontaminated site, Master's Thesis, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark (1997).

News Paper

N.Kowlofsky; Oil spill has massive effects on vegetation, *New York Times*, 29 March, pB2 (1998).

Presented Papers

R.L.P.Kleiman, R.S.Hedin, H.M.Ednborn; Biological Treatment of Mine water- an overview, Paper presented at the

Second International Conference on Abatement of Acid Drainage, Montreal, Canada, 16-18 Sept. (1991).

Report

[USEPA] US Environmental Protection Agency; Characterization of Municipal waste in the United States, Washington (DC): Office of Solid waste and emergency response, Report no.EPA/530-R-92-019 (1992).

Website

In parentheses, show the date, the site was last accessed the date you checked to make sure the site was still online and the URL, separated by a semicolon. Do not use ending punctuation.

xiv. Table of Contents graphic: The Journal features a Table of Contents (TOC) that contains a graphic presentation for each entry, in addition to the title and author list. Authors are required to submit a graphic for the TOC that in conjunction with the manuscript title, is meant to convey to the reader the essence of the work and thereby capture the reader's attention. It may be a key structure, reaction, equation, concept or theorem etc. or an ingenious representation thereof, that is discussed in the manuscript. The use of colour to enhance the quality and appearance of the TOC graphic is encouraged. The TOC graphic must be inserted as the last page of the manuscript text file. Text is limited to the labeling of compounds, reaction, arrows, and diagrams. A TOC graphics is not an abstract. The graphic and the title which will be placed adjacent to the graphic during production are together meant to attract the reader's interest without providing specific results. The TOC graphic file should be saved as TIFF at 300 dpi resolution for colour and at 1200 dpi for black and white.

Supplementary Information

Material that is not needed for reading the papers but which should be available to document experiments or calculations for future researchers should be put into .Supplementary Information..

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Text in the Supplementary Information should meet the same formatting and typographic requirements as the manuscript text graphics must meet the same quality standards as the graphic in the manuscript. Spectra should be in sharp focus, have dark unbroken lines, and be labeled with a structure number and a small graphic of the structure, axis labels and scales, peak frequencies or chemical shifts and all other text and numerical information must be clearly legible. Captions for figures other than spectra should be appeared directly below the figures.

All the pages of Supplementary Information files containing text and graphics must be consecutively numbered SI1, SI2. The first page (SI1) must be a title page containing the title of the manuscript the names of the authors and a detailed Table of Contents with the page numbers of individual spectra, tables and other data. The requirements for providing a title page with table of contents and for numbering the pages do not apply to crystallographic data submitted as CIFs. A Supplementary Information available statement identifying the type of supplementary material being furnished must be inserted in the text of the manuscript immediately before the References and Footnotes.

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