

کارگاه داورى تخصصى مقالات علمى

دکتر مجتبی امانی

سرکار خانم گلمغانی

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اردبیل

Outlines

- What is a “ Peer reviewed“ or “refereed ”journal?
- What is the purpose of peer- reviewed articles?
- Characteristics of scholarly, peer-reviewed, or refereed journals.
- What will they look like?
- How to be sure?
- Some databases identify peer reviewed articles or allow you to limit your search to find them.
- Major article sections
 - Basic principles to which peer reviewers should adhere
- Expectations during the peer-review process
- Criteria for Authorship
- Guidelines for Reviewing
- Actions to Take reviewing
- Reporting format
- Writing style
- Good Reviews and bad one
- Final evaluation
- An example of reviewing a MS

What is a “ Peer reviewed“
or “refereed ”journal?

Definition

- A scholarly journal requires that each article submitted for publication be judged by an independent panel of experts or scholarly/scientific peers .
- Articles not approved by a majority of these peers are not accepted for publication by the journal.
- Peer review is a well-accepted indicator of quality scholarship.

Definition (continued)

- Many scholarly journals use a process of peer-review prior to publishing an article, whereby other scholars in the author's field or specialty (his or her peers) critically assess a draft of the article.
- Peer-reviewed journals (also called refereed journals) are scholarly journals that only publish articles that have passed through this review process.

What is the purpose of peer-reviewed articles?

- These articles present the best and most authoritative information that disciplines have to offer. The review process helps ensure that the published articles reflect solid scholarship in their fields.
- Through the careful use of citations, a peer-reviewed article allows anyone who reads it to examine the bases of the claims made in the article.
- One drawback to the peer-review process is that articles may not appear for one or two years after they are written. For this reason they are not the best sources to **seek for hot, news-driven topics.**

Characteristics of scholarly, peer-reviewed, or refereed journals

- Formal in format
- Authors are scholars and researchers in the field and are identified as such purpose of the article is to publish the results of research
- sources are cited with footnotes or a bibliography at the end of the article
- Publisher may be a professional organization or research institution; **usually not-for-profit**
- Very little advertising
- Graphics are usually statistical illustrations, in black-and-white

What will they look like?

The presence of the following traits often indicates that an article is peer-reviewed:

- An Abstract (brief description of the article)
- The organization of the article into distinct sections such as Methodology, Results, and Conclusion
- Charts, tables, or graphs
- A lot of citations: these may appear in-text, and/or as footnotes, endnotes, works cited, reference list, bibliography
- Complex, formal language that is specific to the field
- Notes indicating when article was submitted and when it was accepted

How to be sure?

- If you want to be certain that the journal in which the article appears is peer-reviewed, you can explore the website of the journal on the Internet.
- Look for a link to information for the author or in the About Us link.
- Peer-reviewed journals are usually proud to announce that they are peer-reviewed.

Author's instructions on the AJN website

<http://journals.lww.com/ajnonline/Pages/informationforauthors.aspx>

The screenshot shows the AJN website interface. At the top, there is a banner for the WOCN Society's 49th Annual Conference, featuring a tree logo and text: "ROOTED in RESULTS px SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH • MAY 19-23, 2017 WOCN® SOCIETY'S 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WOCN2017". To the right of this banner is a purple box with the text "DISCOUNTED registration ENDS ON MARCH 31, 2017" and the Wound Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society logo. Below the banner is the AJN logo and the text "American Journal of Nursing The Leading Voice of Nursing Since 1900". To the right of the logo is the Wolters Kluwer logo and the text "Click on Information for Authors". Below the logo is a search bar with the text "Enter Keywords". Below the search bar is a navigation menu with the text "Home > Information for Authors". Below the navigation menu is the "Information for Authors" section, which contains text about manuscript submissions and a link to "peer-reviewed clinical information and original research". To the right of the "Information for Authors" section is a purple box with the text "DISCOUNTED registration ENDS ON MARCH 31, 2017".

px

ROOTED in RESULTS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH • MAY 19-23, 2017
WOCN® SOCIETY'S 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
WOCN2017

DISCOUNTED
registration
ENDS ON MARCH 31, 2017

Wound Ostomy and Continence Nurses Society®

AJN American Journal of Nursing
The Leading Voice of Nursing Since 1900

Wolters Kluwer

Click on Information for Authors

Enter Keywords

Home > Information for Authors

Information for Authors

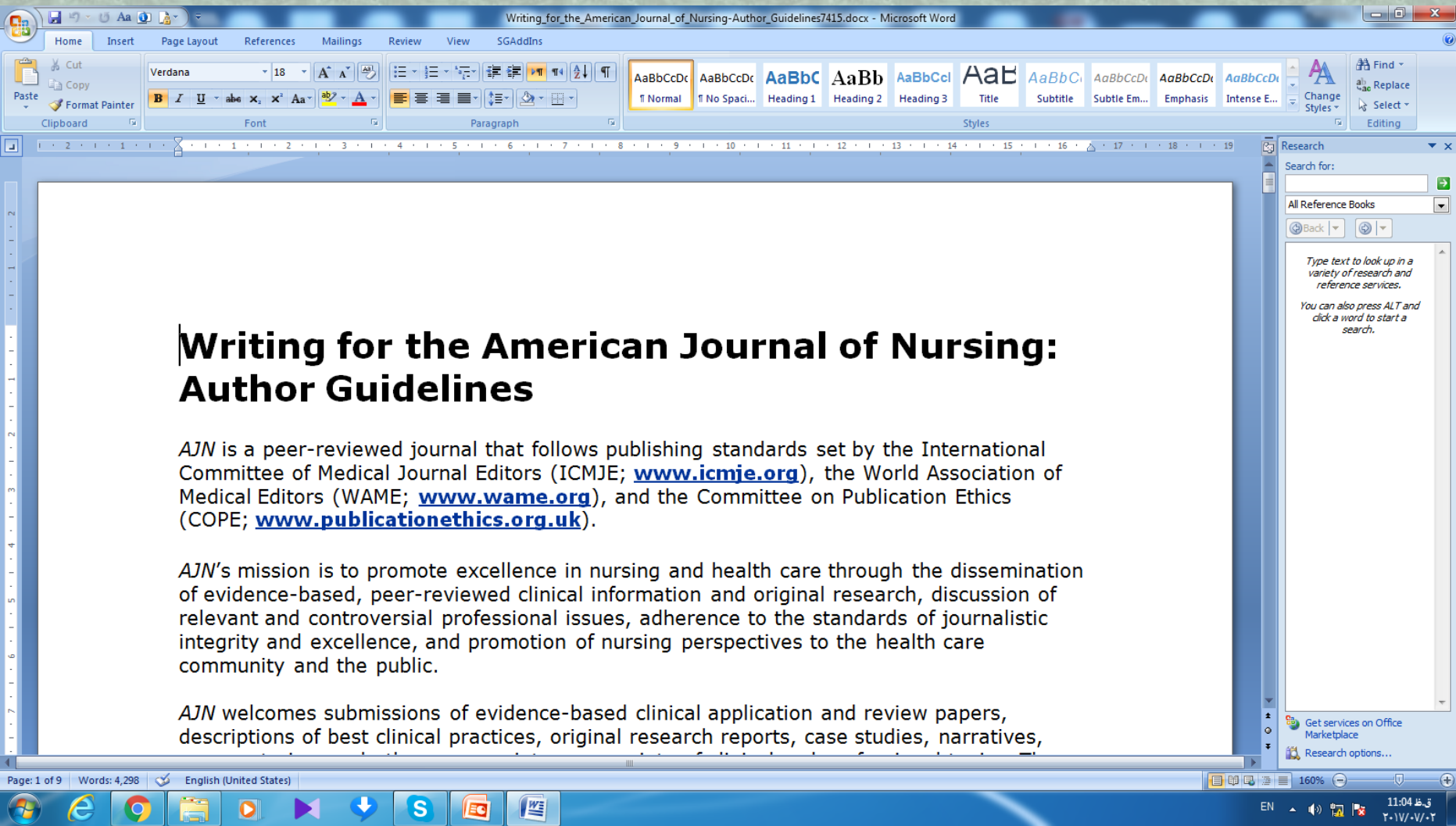
AJN The American Journal of Nursing accepts manuscript submissions through a submission service on another website.

AJN welcomes submissions of evidence-based clinical application papers and descriptions of best clinical practices, original research and QI reports, case studies, narratives, commentaries, and other manuscripts on a variety of clinical and professional topics. The journal also welcomes submissions for its various departments and columns, including photography, artwork and poetry that is relevant to nursing or health care.

AJN's mission is to promote excellence in nursing and health care through the dissemination of evidence-based, peer-reviewed clinical information and original research, discussion of relevant and controversial professional issues, adherence to the standards of journalistic integrity and excellence, and promotion of nursing perspectives to the health care community and the public.

DISCOUNTED
registration
ENDS ON MARCH 31, 2017

Author's instructions on the AJN website (continued)



Writing_for_the_American_Journal_of_Nursing-Author_Guidelines7415.docx - Microsoft Word

Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View SGAddIns

Font Paragraph Styles

Verdana 18

Normal No Spacing Heading 1 Heading 2 Heading 3 Title Subtitle Subtle Emphasis Intense Emphasis

Find Replace Select Editing

Research

Search for:

All Reference Books

Back

Type text to look up in a variety of research and reference services.

You can also press ALT and click a word to start a search.

Get services on Office Marketplace

Research options...

Writing for the American Journal of Nursing: Author Guidelines

AJN is a peer-reviewed journal that follows publishing standards set by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE; www.icmje.org), the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME; www.wame.org), and the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE; www.publicationethics.org.uk).

AJN's mission is to promote excellence in nursing and health care through the dissemination of evidence-based, peer-reviewed clinical information and original research, discussion of relevant and controversial professional issues, adherence to the standards of journalistic integrity and excellence, and promotion of nursing perspectives to the health care community and the public.

AJN welcomes submissions of evidence-based clinical application and review papers, descriptions of best clinical practices, original research reports, case studies, narratives,

Page: 1 of 9 Words: 4,298 English (United States) 160%

EN 11:04 ٢٠١٧/٠٧/٠٢

Some databases identify peer reviewed articles or allow you to limit your search to find them.

- When searching full-text databases such as PROQUEST ,a search can be limited to peer-reviewed or refereed sources simply by checking a box on the search screen.



اخبار

- دوره‌های آموزشی ICDL و آزمون توجیهی
- تبریک ارتقاء رتبه
- انتصاب دکتر اباذر جعفرپور
- فراخوان پذیرش دانشجو در دوره دکتری پژوهشی
- معرفی کانال تلگرامی دارونما
- فعالیت شرکت‌های بیمه مکمل درمانی
- جشن نیکوکاری
- هزینه طرح‌های تحقیقاتی دانشجویی
- نمایشگاه موزه عبرت
- یادواره شهدا



اعلام لیست کاندیداهای نظام پزشکی

اعلام لیست کاندیداهای تایید صلاحیت شده هفتمین دوره امتحانات نظام پزشکی
حوزه انتخابیه اردبیل

کتابخانه مرکزی

واحد علم ستجی دانشگاه

کتابخانه دیجیتال دانشگاه

سامانه مدیریت اطلاعات تحقیقات

سامانه همایش‌ها و کنگره‌ها

سامانه مجلات دانشگاه

سامانه نقل و انتقالات کارکنان

سامانه لاگ بوک‌های دانشگاه

نوبت دهر، اینترنت، درمانگاه‌ها



اخبار

● دسترسی مجدد دانشگاه های علوم پزشکی کشور

به بانک اطلاعاتی OVID

● دسترسی به بانک اطلاعاتی Ulrich

آرشیو

نشریات و پایگاه های الکترونیکی

Databases

E-Journals

E-Books

سامانه مدیریت اطلاعات تحقیقاتی

نشریات علمی-پژوهشی

کتابخانه های تابعه

مجموعه کتابهای آنلاین

برنامه کارگاه ها

راهنمای تنظیم و ایجاد VPN Connection

دسترسی از راه دور به منابع (VPN)

دانلود نرم افزار VPN

☐ Full text ☒ Peer reviewed [Search tips](#)

Search subject areas [List view](#)



The Arts



Business



Dissertations &
Theses



Health &
Medicine



History



Literature &
Language



Science &
Technology



Social Sciences

Learn about the ProQuest platform

- [Search the online Help.](#)
- [Discover answers to common questions at ProQuest's Product Support Center.](#)
- [Contact Support](#) if you need further assistance.

protein in the diet

☐ Full text ☒ Peer reviewed [Modify search](#) [Recent searches](#) [Save search/alert](#) **Related searches** [diet](#) [diet AND proteins](#) [diet AND nutrition](#) [View all >](#)187,196 results [Search within](#)[Cite](#) [Email](#) [Print](#) [Save](#)

Relevance

Sort

Narrow results

Full text



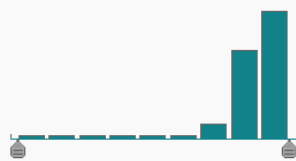
Peer reviewed



Publication date



1939 - 2017 (decades)

☐ Select 1-20 0 Selected items[Brief view](#) | [Detailed view](#)

1

**Impaired Bone Formation with a High-Protein Diet in Rats with Adriamycin-Induced Nephrotic Syndrome**Lim, A Young; Kim, Su Yeon; Lee, In Seok; Choue, Ryowon. *Kidney & Blood Pressure Research*; Basel 35.6 (Feb 2013): 438-44.

...the effects of a high-protein (HP) diet on bone metabolism in rats with
... Impaired Bone Formation with a High-Protein Diet in Rats with
...calories from protein) and the low-protein (LP) diet (7% of calories from

References (37)

[Abstract/Details](#) [Full text - PDF \(308 KB\)](#)[Preview](#)

2

**Protein quantity, not protein quality, accelerates whole-body leucine kinetics and the acute-phase response during acute infection in marasmic Malawian children**Manary, M J; Yarasheski, K E; Smith, S; Abrams, E T; Hart, C A. *The British Journal of Nutrition*; Cambridge 92.4 (Oct 2004): 589-95.

...protein-quality diet than in those receiving the standard-protein-quality diet;
...diet. The clinical benets associated with a higher protein intake in marasmic,
...diets there were no significant differences in the concentration of any of the

Cited by (4)

[Abstract/Details](#) [Full text - PDF \(446 KB\)](#)[Preview](#)

3

**Systemic Glucose Level Changes With a Carbohydrate-Restricted and Higher Protein Diet Combined With Exercise**

Bowden, Rodney G. PhD; Lanning, Beth A. PhD; CHES; Doyle, Eva L. PhD; CHES; Slopaker, Becky, BN, MSEd; Johnston, Holly M. MSEd; et al.

s link to 'Using the Online Library PubMed

PubMed is much larger than Proquest. Because most journals indexed in PubMed are peer-reviewed, limiting your search to peer-reviewed articles is not an option .

With a little extra research, you can confirm that the journal the article appears in is peer-reviewed.

Look for a link to “Information for the Author” or in the “About Us” link on the journal’s website as discussed previously.



US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed

[Advanced](#)

Search

[Help](#)



PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 26 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Using PubMed

[PubMed Quick Start Guide](#)

[Full Text Articles](#)

[PubMed FAQs](#)

[PubMed Tutorials](#)

[New and Noteworthy](#)

PubMed Tools

[PubMed Mobile](#)

[Single Citation Matcher](#)

[Batch Citation Matcher](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)

[Topic-Specific Queries](#)

More Resources

[MeSH Database](#)

[Journals in NCBI Databases](#)

[Clinical Trials](#)

[E-Utilities \(API\)](#)

[LinkOut](#)

Latest Literature

Trending Articles

PubMed Commons



Resources ☒ How To ☒

[Sign in to NCBI](#)



US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed

Press **F11** to exit full screen

Search

[Advanced](#)

[Help](#)



PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 26 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Using PubMed

[PubMed Quick Start Guide](#)

[Full Text Articles](#)

[PubMed FAQs](#)

[PubMed Tutorials](#)

[New and Noteworthy](#)

PubMed Tools

[PubMed Mobile](#)

[Single Citation Matcher](#)

[Batch Citation Matcher](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)

[Topic-Specific Queries](#)

More Resources

[MeSH Database](#)

[Journals in NCBI Databases](#)

[Clinical Trials](#)

[E-Utilities \(API\)](#)

[LinkOut](#)

Latest Literature

Trending Articles

PubMed Commons



US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed

pollen a



Search

Help



Using PubMed

[PubMed Quick Start Guide](#)

[Full Text Articles](#)

[PubMed FAQs](#)

[PubMed Tutorials](#)

[New and Noteworthy](#)

Latest Literature

pollen allergy
pollen allergen
pollen allergens
pollen asthma
birch pollen allergy
grass pollen allergy
pollen arabidopsis
bee pollen antioxidant
pollen allergies
ragweed pollen allergen
bee pollen allergy
pollen analysis
cedar pollen allergy
tree pollen allergens
pollen allergen immunotherapy
pollen allergenicity
pollen allergy treatment
ragweed pollen allergen extract
grass pollen asthma

m MEDLINE,
content from

Article types

Clinical Trial
Review
Customize ...

Text

availability
Abstract
Free full text
Full text

PubMed
Commons

Reader comments
Trending articles

Publication
dates

5 years
10 years
Custom range...

Species

Humans
Other Animals

Format: Summary Sort by: Most Recent

Send to Filters: [Manage Filters](#)

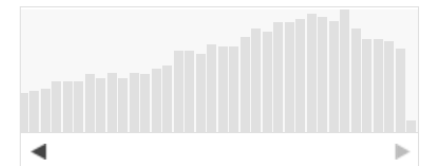
Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 18745

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 938 Next > Last >>

- ☐ [The impact of age on Pru p 3 IgE production in Italy.](#)
1. Ciprandi C, De Amici M, Di Martino ML, Barocci T, Comite P.
Asia Pac **Allergy**. 2017 Jan;7(1):42-47. doi: 10.5415/apallergy.2017.7.1.42.
PMID: 28154805
[Similar articles](#)
- ☐ [Involvement of cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants-specific IgE in pollen allergy testing.](#)
2. Yokoi H, Yoshitake H, Matsumoto Y, Kawada M, Takato Y, Shinagawa K, Sakurai H, Saito K.
Asia Pac **Allergy**. 2017 Jan;7(1):29-36. doi: 10.5415/apallergy.2017.7.1.29.
PMID: 28154803
[Similar articles](#)
- ☐ [The dangerous liaison between pollens and pollution in respiratory](#)

Results by year



Download CSV

Related searches

[birch pollen allergy](#)
[grass pollen allergy](#)
[bee pollen allergy](#)
[cedar pollen allergy](#)
[pollen allergy treatment](#)

Press **F11** to exit full screen

Format: Abstract ▾

Send to ▾

[Asia Pac Allergy](#).

2017.7.1.42. Epub 2017 Jan 26.

The impact

Ciprandi G¹, De

duction in Italy.

Comite P¹.

[Author info](#)

Actions

[Search in PubMed](#)

[Search in NLM Catalog](#)

[Add to Search](#)

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Pollen allergy may be frequently associated with fruit-vegetables: the so-called pollen food syndrome. Pru p 3 is the most relevant peach allergen. Previously, it has been reported that serum specific IgE level to Pru p 3 depends on age in a limited geographic area.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to test the hypothesis about the differences of Pru p 3 sensitization across Italy, mainly concerning the impact of age.

METHODS: The current study was retrospective and multicentre, involving 2 labs in Northern Italy (709 subjects), 1 in Genoa (1,040 subjects), and 1 in Southern Italy (2,188 subjects). All of them referred to labs for IgE testing because of suspected food allergy. Serum IgE to Pru p 3 was assessed in all subjects.

RESULTS: Sixteen point seven percent (16.7%) of subjects were sensitized to Pru p 3. Sensitization percentage significantly decreased over time. The serum IgE levels increased up to young adulthood and then decreased until aging.

CONCLUSION: Our experience demonstrates that Pru p 3 sensitization and production are closely age-dependent phenomena.

Save items

★ [Add to Favorites](#)

Similar articles

Identification of a plane pollen lipid transfer protei [Clin Exp Allergy. 2007]

Recombinant allergens Pru av 1 and Pru av [J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2001]

Molecular cloning of plane pollen allergen Pla a [Clin Exp Allergy. 2016]

Lipid transfer protein syndrome: clinical patter [Clin Exp Allergy. 2012]

Review [Cross-reactivity between fru [Allergol Immunopathol (Madr). ...]

[See reviews...](#)

[See all...](#)

Recent Activity

ISO Abbreviation: Asia Pac Allergy

Title(s): Asia Pacific allergy.

Other Title(s): AP allergy

Publication Start Year: 2011

Frequency: Quarterly

Country of Publication: Korea (South)

Publisher: Seoul : Asia Pacific Association of Allergy, Asthma and Clinical Immunology

Language: English

ISSN: 2233-8276 (Print)
2233-8268 (Electronic)
2233-8276 (Linking)

LCCN: 2011243710

Electronic Links: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/1658/>
<http://apallergy.org>

In: PubMed: v1n1, 2011-
PMC

Current Indexing Status: Not currently indexed for MEDLINE.

MeSH: Asthma
Hypersensitivity
Immune System Phenomena*

Publication Type(s): Periodicals

Notes: Also issued online.
Description based on: Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 2011); title from cover.
Latest issue consulted: Vol. 1, no. 2 (July 2011).

PubMed Search Builder

Add to search builder

Search PubMed

Search details

"Asia Pac Allergy"[Title
Abbreviation]

Search

See more...

Recent Activity

Turn Off Clear

🔍 "Asia Pac Allergy"[Title
Abbreviation] (1)

NLM Catalog

About

Aims and Scope
Editorial Board
Journal Information

View Full text

Current Issue
Archive
AP Allergy on 
AP Allergy on 
AP Allergy Search

For Contributors

Instructions for Authors
Submission
Subscription Info

Contact us



Current Issue

Volume 7(1); January 2017



Editorial

- 1
Asia Pacific allergy: 6 years old
Chang YS.

Current Review

- 3
Eosinophilic esophagitis: current understanding and evolving concepts
Philpott H, Kweh B, Thien F.

Original Articles

- 10
Pranlukast reduces asthma exacerbations during autumn especially in 1- to 5-year-old boys
Morita Y, Campos Alberto E, Suzuki S, Sato Y, Hoshioka A, Abe H, Saito K, Tsubaki T, Haraki M, Sawa A, Nakayama Y, Kojima H, Shigeta M, Yamaide F, Kohno Y, Shimojo N.
- 19
The transition of sputum inflammatory cell profiles is variable in stable asthma patients
Shin B, Kwon HS, Park SY, Kim TB, Moon HB, Cho YS.

◀ Previous issue



Volume 7(1); January 2017





About

[Aims and Scope](#)
[Editorial Board](#)
[Journal Information](#)

View Full text

[Current Issue](#)
[Archive](#)

AP Allergy on 

AP Allergy on 

[AP Allergy Search](#)

For Contributors

[Instructions for Authors](#)
e-Submission
[Subscription Info](#)

Contact us



Instructions for Authors

I. Journal Publication Policies and Procedures

Asia Pacific Allergy (*AP Allergy*) has agreed to follow the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals (the "Uniform Requirements") of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), the full text of which is available at <http://www.icmje.org>. Instructions are consistent with the March 2009 version of the Uniform Requirements. Each author is responsible for fully understanding all requirements listed below.

Authors must submit all manuscripts electronically. To submit a manuscript, please prepare it according to the [Guidelines for Manuscript Preparation](#).

A. Authorship and Contributorship

AP Allergy defines an "author" as a person whose participation in the work is sufficient for taking public responsibility for all portions of the content. Specifically, all authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following:

- (1) conception and design of the study; acquisition of the data, or analysis and interpretation of the data;
- (2) drafting of the article or critical revision of the article for important intellectual content; and
- (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

When authorship is attributed to a group, all authors must meet the listed criteria and must be responsible for the quality, accuracy, and ethics of the work. All authors must participate in determining the order of authorship.

B. Ethics

For submission to *AP Allergy*, studies on human beings must comply with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and its recommendations guiding physicians in biomedical research involving human subjects (adopted by the 18th World Medical Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, June 1964 and amended by the 29th World Medical Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975; the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983; and the 41st World Medical Assembly, Hong Kong, September 1989). To satisfy this requirement, authors must obtain appropriate informed consent from the study subjects. Investigational protocols must have been reviewed and approved by a formally constituted IRB for human studies. Authors must state in the Methods section that they have received IRB approval for their study or have received a statement from the IRB that IRB approval was unnecessary. In the submission of selected series such as case reports that have no Methods

patients [abstract]. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2002;60 Suppl 1:105.

I. Tables and Figures

Each table should fit within a single page. The table legend may include any pertinent notes and must include definitions of all abbreviations and acronyms used in the Table. For footnotes, the following symbols should be used in this order: *, †, ‡, §, ||, ¶, **, ††, ‡‡, etc. The significance of observations must be indicated by appropriate statistical analyses.

Figures are to be cited consecutively, using Arabic numerals. Recommended fonts within figures are Helvetica and Arial. Figures that are drawn or photographed professionally should be sent as JPG or PPT files. Authors should review the images of the files on a computer screen to ensure that they meet their own quality standards.

J. Legends for Tables and Illustrations

Legends should be double-spaced and should begin on a separate page, with Arabic numerals corresponding to the Tables or Illustrations. When symbols, arrows, numbers, or letters are used to identify parts of a Table or Illustration, they should be individually identified and clearly explained in the legend.

K. Abbreviations

Authors should limit the use of abbreviations to an absolute minimum. Abbreviations are not to be used in titles and abstract. Each abbreviation must be defined the first time it is used.

L. Units of Measurement

Measurements of length, height, weight, and volume should be reported in metric units (meter, kilogram, or liter, or their decimal multiples). Temperature should be in degrees Celsius.

M. Suggestions for Peer Reviewers

Authors may provide the names, affiliations, and e-mail addresses for up to five potential peer reviewers. These individuals should not be recent collaborators or coauthors and should not have provided substantial advice or critiques to the authors in the conduct of their work. The editors will consider these suggestions when selecting reviewers.

N. Page Proofs

Asia Pacific Allergy will provide the corresponding author with galley proofs for review/correction. Corresponding authors will receive a PDF file of the typeset pages to check the copyediting before publication. Corrections should be kept to a minimum. Within 48 hours, changes to page proofs should be sent by e-mail or signed proofs should be sent by Fax to the Asia Pacific Allergy Editorial Office. The corresponding author may be contacted by the Editorial Office, depending on the nature of the correction in the proof. Failure to return the proof to the Editorial Office within 48 hours may necessitate rescheduling publication for a subsequent issue.

O. Reprints

The reprint order form must be returned along with the corrected galley proofs. Purchased reprints are normally shipped 3 weeks after publication of the journal.

P. Page Charges

Minimum publication charges and additional fee for reprints will due on every manuscript. Color illustrations are charged to the authors.

III. Editorial Policy

The editor assumes that on submission of a manuscript, all listed authors have agreed with the following Asia Pacific Allergy policies:

peer

2 of 2

^ v X

Major article sections

- **Abstract** -- brief summary of entire article
- **Introduction** -- includes literature review; states why the research is relevant.
- **Methods** -- identifies how patients were selected, what study procedures entailed, and statistical methods used.
- **Results** -- presents objective results
- **Discussion** -- interprets results; states study strengths/weaknesses; identifies future work

Peer review

- Peer review in all its form plays an important role in ensuring the integrity of the scholarly record. The process depends to a large extent on **trust**, and requires that **everyone involved behaves responsibly and ethically**.

Basic principles to which peer reviewers should adhere

Peer reviewers should:

1. • only agree to review manuscripts for which they have the subject expertise required to carry out a proper assessment and which they can assess in a timely manner
2. • respect the confidentiality of peer review and not reveal any details of a manuscript or its review, during or after the peer-review process, beyond those that are released by the journal
3. • not use information obtained during the peer-review process for their own or any other person's or organization's advantage, or to disadvantage or discredit others
4. • declare all potential conflicting interests, seeking advice from the journal if they are unsure whether something constitutes a relevant interest

Cont; Basic principles to which peer reviewers should adhere

5. not allow their reviews to be influenced by the origins of a manuscript, by the nationality, religious or political beliefs, gender or other characteristics of the authors, or by commercial considerations
6. • be objective and constructive in their reviews, refraining from being hostile or inflammatory and from making libelous or derogatory personal comments
7. • acknowledge that peer review is largely a reciprocal endeavor and undertake to carry out their fair share of reviewing and in a timely manner
8. • provide journals with personal and professional information that is accurate and a true representation of their expertise
9. • recognize that impersonation of another individual during the review process is considered serious misconduct

Expectations during the peer-review process

1. *On being approached to review*
2. *During review*
3. *When preparing the report*
4. Expectations post review

On being approached to review

Peer reviewers should:

1. respond in a **reasonable time-frame**, especially if they cannot do the review, and without intentional delay.
2. declare if they do not have the **subject expertise** required to carry out the review or if they are able to assess only part of the manuscript, outlining clearly the areas for which they have the relevant expertise.
3. only agree to review a manuscript if they are fairly confident they can return a review within the proposed or mutually agreed time-frame, **informing the journal promptly if they require an extension**.
4. **declare any potentially conflicting or competing interests** (which may, for example, be personal, financial, intellectual, professional, political or religious), seeking advice from the journal if they are unsure whether something constitutes a relevant interest.

cont; On being approached to review

5. **follow journals' policies on situations they consider to represent a conflict to reviewing.** If no guidance is provided, they should inform the journal if: they work at the same institution as any of the authors (or will be joining that institution or are applying for a job there); they are or have been recent (e.g. within the past 3 years) mentors, mentees, close collaborators or joint grant holders; they have a close personal relationship with any of the authors
6. **review afresh any manuscript they have previously reviewed for another journal** as it may have changed between the two submissions and the journals' criteria for evaluation and acceptance may be different.
7. ensure **suggestions for alternative reviewers** are based on suitability and not influenced by personal considerations or made with the intention of the manuscript receiving a specific outcome (either positive or negative).
8. **decline to review if they have issues with the peer-review model used by a journal** (e.g. it uses open review and releases the reviewers' names to the authors) that would either affect their review or cause it to be invalidated because of their inability to comply with the journal's review policies

cont; On being approached to review

- 9. not agree to review a manuscript just to gain sight of it with no intention of submitting a review.**
- 10. decline to review if they feel unable to provide a fair and unbiased review.**
- 11. decline to review if they have been involved with any of the work in the manuscript or its reporting.**
- 12. decline to review if asked to review a manuscript that is very similar to one they have in preparation or under consideration at another journal.**

During review

1. notify the journal immediately and seek advice if **they discover either a conflicting** interest that wasn't apparent when they agreed to the review or anything that might prevent them providing a fair and unbiased review.
2. **refrain from looking at the manuscript and associated material while awaiting instructions from a journal** on issues that might cause the request to review to be rescinded.
3. **read the manuscript, ancillary material** (e.g. reviewer instructions, required ethics and policy statements, supplemental data files) and journal instructions thoroughly, getting back to the journal if anything is not clear and requesting any missing or incomplete items they need to carry out a full review.
4. **notify the journal as soon as possible if they find they do not have the expertise to assess all aspects of the manuscript**; they shouldn't wait until submitting their review as this will unduly delay the review process.

Cont; During review

5. **not involve anyone else in the review of a manuscript, including junior researchers they are mentoring, without first obtaining permission from the journal;** the names of any individuals who have helped them with the review should be included with the returned review so that they are associated with the manuscript in the journal's records and can also receive due credit for their efforts.
6. **keep all manuscript and review details confidential**
7. **contact the journal if circumstances arise that will prevent them from submitting a timely review,** providing an accurate estimate of the time they will need to do a review if still asked to do so.
8. in the case of **double-blind review, if they suspect the identity of the author(s) notify the journal** if this knowledge raises any potential conflict of interest.

Cont; During review

9. **notify the journal immediately if they come across any irregularities, have concerns about ethical aspects of the work**, are aware of substantial similarity between the manuscript and a **concurrent submission to another journal or a published article**, or suspect that misconduct may have occurred during either the research or the writing and submission of the manuscript; reviewers should, however, keep their concerns confidential and not personally investigate further unless the journal asks for further information or advice.
10. **not intentionally prolong the review process**, either by delaying the submission of their review or by requesting unnecessary additional information from the journal or author.
11. **ensure their review is based on the merits of the work and not influenced**, either positively or negatively, by any personal, financial, or other conflicting considerations or by intellectual biases.
12. **not contact the authors directly without the permission of the journal.**

When preparing the report

1. bear in mind that the **editor is looking to them for subject knowledge, good judgment, and an honest and fair assessment** of the strengths and weaknesses of the work and the manuscript.
2. make clear at the start of their review **if they have been asked to address only specific parts or aspects of a manuscript** and indicate which these are.
3. **follow journals' instructions on the specific feedback** that is required of them and, unless there are good reasons not to, the way this should be organized.
4. **be objective and constructive in their reviews** and provide feedback that will help the authors to improve their manuscript.
5. **not make derogatory personal** comments or unfounded accusations.
6. **be specific in their criticisms, and provide evidence** with appropriate references to substantiate general statements such as, 'this work has been done before', to help editors in their evaluation and decision and in fairness to the authors.
7. **remember it is the authors' paper and not attempt to rewrite it to their own preferred style** if it is basically sound and clear; suggestions for changes that improve clarity are, however, important.
8. **be aware of the sensitivities surrounding language issues** that are due to the authors writing in a language that is not their own, and phrase the feedback appropriately and with due respect.

Cont; When preparing the report

1. **make clear which suggested additional investigations are essential** to support claims made in the manuscript under consideration and which will just **strengthen** or extend the work.
2. **not prepare their report in such a way or include comments that suggest the review has been done by another person.**
3. **not prepare their report in a way that reflects badly or unfairly on another person.**
4. **not make unfair negative comments or include unjustified criticisms** of any competitors' work that is mentioned in the manuscript.
5. **ensure their comments and recommendations for the editor are consistent with their report for the authors;** most feedback should be put in the report for the authors.
6. confidential comments to the editor should **not be a place for denigration** or false accusation, done in the knowledge that the authors will not see these comments.
7. **not suggest that authors include citations to the reviewer's (or their associates') work merely to increase the reviewer's (or their associates') citation count** or to enhance the visibility of their or their associates' work; suggestions must be based on valid academic or technological reasons.
8. **determine whether the journal allows them to sign their reviews and, if it does, decide as they feel comfortable doing.**
9. **if they are the editor handling a manuscript and decide themselves to provide a review** of that manuscript, do this transparently and not under the guise of an anonymous review if the journal operates blind review; providing a review for a manuscript being handled by another editor at the journal can be treated as any other review

Expectations post review

1. continue to keep details of the manuscript and its review confidential.
2. respond promptly if contacted by a journal about matters related to their review of a manuscript and provide the information required.
3. contact the journal if anything relevant comes to light after they have submitted their review that might affect their original feedback and recommendations.
4. read the reviews from the other reviewers, if these are provided by the journal, to improve their own understanding of the topic or the decision reached.
5. try to accommodate requests from journals to review revisions or resubmissions of manuscripts they have reviewed.

Authorship

Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), also known as the Vancouver group.

The ICMJE recommends that authorship be based on the following 4 criteria:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement 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.

Contributors who meet **fewer than all 4 of the above criteria for authorship should not be listed as authors**, but they should be acknowledged. Examples of activities that alone (without other contributions) do not qualify a contributor for authorship are acquisition of funding; general supervision of a research group or general administrative support; and writing assistance, technical editing, language editing, and proofreading

Authorship

This is hardly surprising given the enormous pressure on individuals and institutions to “publish or perish.” Thus the principles laid down by editors are often breached and by-lines often do not reflect who really did the work.

Many people (both editors and investigators) feel that this misrepresentation is a form of research misconduct, and that honesty in reporting science should extend to authorship. They argue that, if scientists are dishonest about their relationship to their work, this undermines confidence in the reporting of the work itself.

Authorship

- People generally lie about authorship in two ways:
 - a) by putting down names of people who took little or no part in the research (gift authorship)
 - B) by leaving out names of people who did take part (ghost authorship).

Preventing a problem is often better than solving it.
we recommend the following three principles.

**we recommend the following three:
principles:**

- Encourage a culture of ethical authorship
- Start discussing authorship when you plan your research
- Decide authorship before you start each article

How to handle authorship disputes when they occur

- **(a) Disputes**
- **(b) Misconduct**

What you can do if authorship issues are not resolved

- before it is submitted so you can withdraw your name.
- If your name is included on a publication against your wishes:
- if your name is wrongly omitted:

- **Ghost authors** (professional writers, not listed as authors): **contact the editor-in-chief by documents**
- **Gift or guest authors:** who did not make a significant contribution to the research and therefore do not fulfill the ICMJE criteria
- **Group authorship:**
- **Guarantor:**

- **Order of authors:** The ICMJE guidelines state that the order of authorship, should be 'a joint decision of the co-authors.

The screenshot displays the ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors) website. The header includes the ICMJE logo and a search bar. A navigation menu contains links for Recommendations, Conflicts of Interest, Journals, About ICMJE, and News & Editorials. The main content area is titled 'Recommendations' and includes a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Recommendations'. A sidebar on the left lists various topics under the 'Recommendations' heading, such as 'Browse', 'About the Recommendations', 'Roles & Responsibilities', 'Publishing & Editorial Issues', 'Manuscript Preparation', 'Translations', 'Archives', and 'Subscribe to Changes'. The main text area features a large graphic with the title 'Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals*' and a 'DOWNLOAD' button. Below the graphic, it states 'Download the full PDF to print or view on your computer and/or tablet.' and provides a link '→ Looking for Translations or Archives?'. At the bottom left, there is a 'KEEP UP-TO-DATE' section with an email icon.

ICMJE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE of MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS

Enter search terms SEARCH

Recommendations Conflicts of Interest Journals Following the ICMJE Recommendations About ICMJE News & Editorials

Home > Recommendations

Recommendations

Read the **Recommendations** for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly work in Medical Journals.

Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals*

1. About the Recommendations
A. Purpose of the Recommendations
B. How to Use the Recommendations
C. How to Cite the Recommendations
D. How to Contact the ICMJE

A. Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to a Journal
B. Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to a Journal
C. Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to a Journal
D. Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to a Journal

DOWNLOAD

Download the full PDF to print or view on your computer and/or tablet.
→ Looking for Translations or Archives?

KEEP UP-TO-DATE

www.icmje.org/recommendations/

Guidelines for Reviewing

Look for the “intellectual plot-line” of the article.
ask the major questions that are central to the review process:

1. What is the purpose of this article?
2. Why is it important to investigate or examine the subject of the article?
3. How are the authors carrying out the task? Are their methods and comments appropriate and adequate to the task?
4. What do they claim to have found out? Are the findings clearly stated?
5. How does this advance knowledge in the field?

Actions to Take reviewing

1. Skim the article without taking notes:
2. Re-read the article more carefully:
3. Read the “Materials and Methods” and “Results” sections multiple times:
4. Before you begin the first draft of your summary:
5. Write a draft of your summary:

1. Skim the article without taking notes:

- ☐ Read the abstract. The abstract will tell you the major findings of the article and why they matter.
- ☐ Read first for the “big picture.”
- ☐ Note any terms or techniques you need to define.
- ☐ Jot down any questions or parts you don’t understand.
- ☐ If you are unfamiliar with any of the key concepts in the article, look them up in a textbook

2. Re-read the article more carefully:

- Pay close attention to the “Materials and Methods” (please note that in some journals this section is at the very end of the paper) and “Results” sections.
- ☐ Ask yourself questions about the study, such as:
- Was the study repeated?
- What was the sample size? Is this representative of the larger population?
- What variables were held constant? Was there a control?
- What factors might affect the outcome?

3. Read the “Materials and Methods” and “Results” sections multiple times:

Carefully examine the graphs, tables, and diagrams.

- ☐ Try to interpret the data first before reading the captions and details.
- ☐ Make sure you understand the article fully.

4. Before you begin the first draft of your summary:

- ☐ Try to describe the article in your own words first.
- ☐ Try to distill the article down to its “scientific essence.”
- ☐ Include all the key points and be accurate.
- ☐ A reader who has not read the original article should be able to understand your summary.

5. Write a draft of your summary:

- ☐ Don't look at the article while writing, to make it easier to put the information in your own words and avoid unintentional plagiarism.
- ☐ Refer back to the article later for details and facts.
- ☐ Ask yourself questions as you write:
 1. o What is the purpose of the study? What questions were asked?
 2. o How did the study address these questions?
 3. o What assumptions did the author make?
 4. o What were the major findings?
 5. o What surprised you or struck you as interesting?
 6. o What questions are still unanswered?

Format

- A complete citation of the article goes at the top of the page, below your heading.
- ☐ Don't skip a line between the citation and the start of the essay.
- ☐ Indent the first line of the essay.
- ☐ Be concise and eliminate superfluous information

Critique: A Critical Review and Assessment of the Article

- [?] Include a summary as well as your own analysis and evaluation of the article.
- [?] Know the article thoroughly.
- [?] Do not include personal opinions.
- [?] Be sure to distinguish your thoughts from the author's words.
- [?] Focus on the positive aspects and what the author(s) of the study learned.
- [?] Note limitations of the study at the end of the essay:
 - o Do the data and conclusions contradict each other?
 - o Is there sufficient data to support the author's generalizations?
 - o What questions remain unanswered?
 - o How could future studies be improved?

writing style

Consider the three guidelines for successful communication—to be clear, concise, and correct—and whether the authors have achieved it:

1. **Is the writing clear?** Do the authors communicate their ideas using direct, straightforward, and unambiguous words and phrases? Have they avoided jargon (statistical or conceptual) that would interfere with the communication of their procedures or ideas? Have they clearly and satisfactorily explained the key concepts relevant to the article?
2. **Is the writing concise?** Are too many words or paragraphs or sections used to present what could be communicated more simply?

Cont; writing style

3. **Is the writing correct?** Many writers have only a rudimentary grasp of grammar and punctuation, and that results in meandering commas, clauses in complex sentences that are struggling to find their verbs, and adjectives or even nouns that remain quite ambiguous about their antecedents in the sentence. Does the article have a foreign accent, i.e., is it clear that a native speaker of English did not write it? These are not merely technical issues of grammar to be somehow dealt with by a copy-editor down the line. Rather they involve the successful communication of a set of ideas to an audience; and this is the basis of scholarship today.

Final evaluation

Should this paper be:

- (a) rejected for this journal?
- (b) does it show sufficient promise for revision, in ways that you have clearly demonstrated in your review, to encourage the authors to invest significant time and energy in revision for this journal?

Your bottom-line advice to the editor is crucial. Make a decision; state it clearly in your remarks to the editor in the space provided.

Remember that not all of the articles submitted to a journal will be published.

Reject

Some reasons to reject a manuscript:

1. The issues have already been addressed in prior studies;
2. The data have been collected in such a way as to preclude useful investigation;
3. The manuscript is not ready for publication—it is incomplete, in the improper format, or error-ridden.

Most rejected articles do find a home in other journals. Don't tease authors with hopes for publication in the Review if you feel it is not likely.

Bad Reviews

- A bad review is:
- superficial,
- nasty
- petty
- self-serving, or arrogant.

It indulges the reviewer's biases with no justification.

It focuses exclusively on weaknesses and offers no specific suggestions for improvement.

Good Reviews

- A good review is:
- supportive,
- constructive,
- thoughtful,
- fair.

It identifies both strengths and weaknesses, and offers concrete suggestions for improvements.

It acknowledges the reviewer's biases where appropriate, and justifies the reviewer's conclusions

An example of reviewing a MS

- Reviewing PM-08-236-10
- Corresponding Author:???????
- In the MS submitted to JICS entitled as "Analysis of binding interaction of bisdemethoxycurcumin and diacetylbisdemethoxycurcumin with bovine serum albumin" the authors have studied the interactions of bisdemethoxycurcumin (BDMC) and diacetylbisdemethoxycurcumin (DABC) with bovine serum albumin (BSA) using fluorescence and circular dichroism spectroscopy. They have calculated the number of substantive binding sites and the binding constants for this reaction. They showed that BDMC has higher affinity to BSA than DABC. Also they claimed that the secondary structure of BSA was changed by BDMC and DABC.
- I agree with the authors that the interaction of Anti-cancer drugs and substances with the human proteins is an important subject of science, but this study seems to be immature and needs some works to show the binding sites of BDMC and DABC to the protein. The following questions should be clarified before publication:
 - 1) In Page 3 line 15-19, the authors tried to convince the readers that BSA is similar to HAS. In this case why have the authors not studied the interaction of Curcuminoids with HSA itself?
 - 2) In Page 8, line 3, the S parameter has not been identified, It is may be the surface under fluorescence peak.
 - 3) Why did the authors study the far-UV circular dichroism spectra of BSA up 0.75 to L/P? by my opinion this study should be continued to upper molar ratio.
 - 4) The discussion on the difference between CD spectra of BDMC and DABC is so weak. Just expressing the different configuration of protein due to ligand binding is not enough.
 - 5) For the DABC the n value is 0.46, what does it mean?
 - 6) Some editing corrections should be done on MS.



ZNF143

1 of 1



Gmail ▾



More ▾

1 of 271



COMPOSE

Inbox (17)

Starred

Important

Sent Mail

Drafts (23)

Circles

[imap]/Sent

Mail.yahoo.com



Mojtaba ▾



No Hangouts Contacts

[Find someone](#)

Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research

Feb 7 (1 day ago)



to me ▾

JECC-D-17-00047

ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer

song wei; qing li; qiang Li; Lu wang; zheng li; Xuan Zhang; Bowen li; jianghao xu; zekuan xu;

linjun wang; weizhi wang

Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research

Dear Dr. Amani,

On 27 Jan 2017, you kindly agreed to review the above manuscript for Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research

According to our records you are almost reaching the deadline now, which is 10 Feb 2017.

You can access the manuscript and submit your comments online at:

<http://JECC.edmgr.com/>

Your username is: MAmani-699

Your password is: available at this link [http://JECC.edmgr.com/Default.aspx?](http://JECC.edmgr.com/Default.aspx?pg=accountFinder.aspx&firstname=Mojtaba&lastname=Amani&email_address=mojtaba.amani@gmail.com)

[pg=accountFinder.aspx&firstname=Mojtaba&lastname=Amani&email_address=mojtaba.amani@gmail.com](http://JECC.edmgr.com/Default.aspx?pg=accountFinder.aspx&firstname=Mojtaba&lastname=Amani&email_address=mojtaba.amani@gmail.com)

Alternatively, please submit your review recommendation directly at:

<http://jecc.edmgr.com/l.asp?i=34425&l=JH1XBQD1>

We look forward to receiving your review.

Best wishes,



Reviewer Recommendation and Comments for Manuscript Number JECC-D-17-00047

ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer

Original Submission
Mojtaba Amani

Recommendation:

Major Revision ▼
No Recommendation
Accept
Minor Revision
Major Revision
Reject

Logout of Editorial Manager

Save & Submit Later

Comments

Proof & Print

Proceed

Reviewer Instructions

Review Questions

***Level of interest**

Please indicate how interesting you found the manuscript:

[Insert Special Character](#)

☒ Please select a response

☐ An exceptional article



[Reviewer Instructions](#)

Review Questions

*Level of interest

[Insert Special Character](#)

Please indicate how interesting you found the manuscript:

- ☒ Please select a response
- ☐ An exceptional article
- ☐ An article of importance in its field
- ☐ An article whose findings are important to those with closely related research interests
- ☐ An article of limited interest

*Quality of written English

Please indicate the quality of language in the manuscript:

- ☒ Please select a response
- ☐ Not suitable for publication unless extensively edited
- ☐ Needs some language corrections before being published



*Quality of written English

Please indicate the quality of language in the manuscript:

- ☐ Please select a response
- ☐ Not suitable for publication unless extensively edited
- ☒ Needs some language corrections before being published
- ☐ Acceptable

*Declaration of competing interests

Please complete a declaration of competing interests, considering the following questions:

1. Have you in the past five years received reimbursements, fees, funding, or salary from an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?
2. Do you hold any stocks or shares in an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?
3. Do you hold or are you currently applying for any patents relating to the content of the manuscript?
4. Have you received reimbursements, fees, funding, or salary from an organization that holds or has applied for patents relating to the content of the manuscript?
5. Do you have any other financial competing interests?
6. Do you have any non-financial competing interests in relation to this paper?

If you can answer no to all of the above, write 'I declare that I have no competing interests' below. If your reply is yes to any, please give details below. (Limit 300 Characters)



*Declaration of competing interests

Please complete a declaration of competing interests, considering the following questions:

1. Have you in the past five years received reimbursements, fees, funding, or salary from an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?
2. Do you hold any stocks or shares in an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?
3. Do you hold or are you currently applying for any patents relating to the content of the manuscript?
4. Have you received reimbursements, fees, funding, or salary from an organization that holds or has applied for patents relating to the content of the manuscript?
5. Do you have any other financial competing interests?
6. Do you have any non-financial competing interests in relation to this paper?

If you can answer no to all of the above, write 'I declare that I have no competing interests' below. If your reply is yes to any, please give details below. (Limit 300 Characters)

I declare that I have no competing interests.

Character Count: 45

Reviewer Blind Comments to Author



Reviewer Blind Comments to Author

[Insert Special Character](#) [Open in New Window](#)

Dear Editor-in-chief,

In the MS# JECC-D-17-00047 entitled "ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer", authors have studied the effects of over-expression and suppression of ZNF143 in GC derived cell lines. They showed that the suppression of ZNF143 could decrease the viability, proliferation while over-expression of ZNF143 has diverse effects. They claimed that ZNF143 induces its effects via ROS mediated Apoptosis.

Albeit well study design and ration behind it, I think the current version of MS needs some corrections before getting acceptance for publication. Followings are some points which authors should clarify to improve the quality of MS.

Reviewer Confidential Comments to Editor

[Insert Special Character](#) [Open in New Window](#)



Transfer Authorization

[\[Instructions\]](#)

* If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent to include your identifying information?

☒ Please Select Response ☐ Yes ☐ No

* If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent to include your original review?

☒ Please Select Response ☐ Yes ☐ No

[Logout of Editorial Manager](#)

[Save & Submit Later](#)

[Upload Reviewer Attachments](#)

[Proof & Print](#)

[Proceed](#)



Reviewer Recommendation and Comments for Manuscript Number JECC-D-17-00047

ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer

Original Submission
Mojtaba Amani

[Back](#) [Edit Review](#) [Print](#) [Submit Review to Editorial Office](#)

Recommendation: Major Revision

Custom Review Question(s)

Level of interest

Please indicate how interesting you found the manuscript:

Quality of written English

Please indicate the quality of language in the manuscript:

Declaration of competing interests

Please complete a declaration of competing interests, considering the following questions:

1. Have you in the past five years received reimbursements, fees, funding, or salary from an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?
2. Do you hold any stocks or shares in an organisation that may in any way

Response

An article of importance in its field

Needs some language corrections before being published

I declare that I have no competing interests.



or salary from an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?

2. Do you hold any stocks or shares in an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this manuscript, either now or in the future?
3. Do you hold or are you currently applying for any patents relating to the content of the manuscript?
4. Have you received reimbursements, fees, funding, or salary from an organization that holds or has applied for patents relating to the content of the manuscript?
5. Do you have any other financial competing interests?
6. Do you have any non-financial competing interests in relation to this paper?

If you can answer no to all of the above, write 'I declare that I have no competing interests' below. If your reply is yes to any, please give details below.

Reviewer Blind Comments to Author:

Dear Editor-in-chief,

In the MS# JECC-D-17-00047 entitled "ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer", authors have studied the effects of over-expression and suppression of ZNF143 in GC derived cell lines. They showed that the suppression of ZNF143 could decrease the viability, proliferation while over-expression of ZNF143 has diverse effects. They claimed that ZNF143 induces its effects via ROS mediated Apoptosis.

Albeit well study design and ration behind it, I think the current version of MS needs some corrections before getting acceptance for publication. Followings are some points which authors should clarify to improve the quality of MS.



Reviewer Blind Comments to Author:

Dear Editor-in-chief,

In the MS# JECC-D-17-00047 entitled "ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer", authors have studied the effects of over-expression and suppression of ZNF143 in GC derived cell lines. They showed that the suppression of ZNF143 could decrease the viability, proliferation while over-expression of ZNF143 has diverse effects. They claimed that ZNF143 induces its effects via ROS mediated Apoptosis.

Albeit well study design and ration behind it, I think the current version of MS needs some corrections before getting acceptance for publication. Followings are some points which authors should clarify to improve the quality of MS.

- 1) The title seems not to be specific. This study was done on cell lines not gastric patients.
- 2) Authors have used different methods to measure the proliferation ability such as DAPI, Hoechst, CCK8 and EDU. What are the advantages of each method over others?
- 3) Page 12, line 264, "NAC" was suddenly appeared without any previous information.
- 4) Page 15, lines 297-299: author stated "we found that the apoptosis rate of MGC803 cells..." seems to be wrong. Figure 5.G shows that apoptosis in these cells increase after transfection with sh-ZNF143
- 5) Ordinary, "Keywords" comes after Abstract
- 6) The results of samples collected from patients were not presented
- 7) References should be re-written, for example pages for Ref. 7 and Ref. 9 were omitted
- 8) Legends for Figures are not well written and misconduct the readers. See legends for Fig.2.
- 9) The quality of the figures should be improved
- 10) Figures do not stand alone and so do not speak for themselves. The meanings of + and - in Fig. 4 are not clear

Transfer Authorization

If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent

Response

Yes



Followings are some points which authors should clarify to improve the quality of MS.

- 1) The title seems not to be specific. This study was done on cell lines not gastric patients.
- 2) Authors have used different methods to measure the proliferation ability such as DAPI, Hoechst, CCK8 and EDU. What are the advantages of each method over others?
- 3) Page 12, line 264, "NAC" was suddenly appeared without any previous information.
- 4) Page 15, lines 297-299: author stated "we found that the apoptosis rate of MGC803 cells..." seems to be wrong. Figure 5.G shows that apoptosis in these cells increase after transfection with sh-ZNF143
- 5) Ordinary, "Keywords" comes after Abstract
- 6) The results of samples collected from patients were not presented
- 7) References should be re-written, for example pages for Ref. 7 and Ref. 9 were omitted
- 8) Legends for Figures are not well written and misconduct the readers. See legends for Fig.2.
- 9) The quality of the figures should be improved
- 10) Figures do not stand alone and so do not speak for themselves. The meanings of + and - in Fig. 4 are not clear

Transfer Authorization

Response

If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent to include your identifying information?

Yes

If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent to include your original review?

Yes

Back

Edit Review

Print

Submit Review to Editorial Office



www.editorialmanager.com says:

Your Recommendation Term is:
Major Revision

Submit Review to Editorial Office?

OK

Cancel

Editorial
Manager®

Reviewer ▼

Username: MAmami-699

Followings are some points which authors should clarify

- 1) The title seems not to be specific. This study was done on cell lines not gastric patients.
- 2) Authors have used different methods to measure the proliferation ability such as DAPI, Hoechst, CCK8 and EDU. What are the advantages of each method over others?
- 3) Page 12, line 264, "NAC" was suddenly appeared without any previous information.
- 4) Page 15, lines 297-299: author stated "we found that the apoptosis rate of MGC803 cells..." seems to be wrong. Figure 5.G shows that apoptosis in these cells increase after transfection with sh-ZNF143
- 5) Ordinary, "Keywords" comes after Abstract
- 6) The results of samples collected from patients were not presented
- 7) References should be re-written, for example pages for Ref. 7 and Ref. 9 were omitted
- 8) Legends for Figures are not well written and misconduct the readers. See legends for Fig.2.
- 9) The quality of the figures should be improved
- 10) Figures do not stand alone and so do not speak for themselves. The meanings of + and - in Fig. 4 are not clear

Transfer Authorization

Response

If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent to include your identifying information?

Yes

If this submission is transferred to another publication, do we have your consent to include your original review?

Yes

Back

Edit Review

Print

Submit Review to Editorial Office



Review Thank You

Thank you for reviewing Manuscript Number JECC-D-17-00047.

[Return to Main Menu](#)

[Log out of Editorial Manager](#)



1

Gmail ▾



More ▾

1 of 272



COMPOSE

Inbox (16)

Starred

Important

Sent Mail

Drafts (23)

▶ Circles

[Imap]/Sent

Mail.yahoo.com

Mojtaba ▾



No Hangouts Contacts

[Find someone](#)

Thank you for your review for Journal of Experimental & Clinical
Cancer Research



Inbox x



Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research

8:49 PM (12 minutes ago)



to me ▾

JECC-D-17-00047

ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer

Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research

Dear Dr. Amani,

Thank you very much for your review of manuscript JECC-D-17-00047, 'ZNF143 promotes the proliferation and suppresses the apoptosis via ROS/p53 axis in gastric cancer'.

We greatly appreciate your assistance.

Best wishes,

Mauro Castelli



Click here to [Reply](#) or [Forward](#)



0.47 GB (3%) of 15 GB used

[Terms](#) - [Privacy](#)

Thank you for your participation