

Scientific Writing

Writing High Impact Papers

Module 8

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Module 1: Literary Genre

Module 2: Structure 1: *Abstract*

Module 3: Structure 2: *Introduction*

Module 4: Structure 3: *Results and Discussion, Conclusion*

Module 5: Style, Language 1: Complexity Problems 1

Module 6: Language 2: Complexity Problems 2, Rhythm

Module 7: Language 3: *Plain English and Topic Sentences*

Module 8: Manuscript Submission, The Editorial Process

Module 8

Language IV

A topic sentence is the most important sentence in the paragraph.

T. Sentences are strongly correlated with:

- Topic (keyword) and
- Message of the paragraph (verb/subject structure).

To assess the distribution, size, and shape of ganglion cell bodies in the tracheal neural plexus, we examined individual cell bodies in their entirety at 100-400 x with a compound microscope. For the assessment of distribution, first ganglion....

There are three different theories put forward for the very slow relaxation of catch muscles in molluscs. One theory holds that....

Pulmonary nerve endings were relatively insensitive to diguanides, as seen in table 1). Of 25 pulmonary nerve ending tested, only 10 were stimulated....

Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers by
Mimi Zeiger, McGraw-Hill Professional, 2nd Ed,
2000.

Student success at university is the result of a number of inter-related factors.

[...]. The most important factor is a student's past experience of study. If a student has already developed good study habits, study at university should not be difficult. Good study habits need to be complemented by interest and motivation, factors which are important when competition gets tough. We should however not underestimate the distracting effects of financial and personal difficulties. All students have to grapple with these at some stage of their university life. Beyond the personal factors it has to be said that there is also a certain element of luck involved in success: this includes finding excellent teachers and the subject matter that inspires one to give one's best.

<http://www.victoria.ac.nz/lrc/academic-writing/index.html>

The non-significant main effect of ITIP (information sharing), although unexpected, has precedence in the literature. For example, in a study of divisions of manufacturing companies in the food and packaged goods industry in 1998, Kulp et al. (2004) found no direct positive association between information sharing and subjective performance measures, barring sharing of store inventory information. Similarly, the non-significant main effect of ITT, though unsupportive of H1, is consistent with a study of firms in the automotive, computers and electronics sector. In that study (Devaraj et al., 2007, p. 1212), “. . .findings indicated that e-business capabilities, by themselves, do not directly impact operational performance.”

Journal of Operations Management 31 (2013) 313–329

When the materials from which the spheres were made charged at different rates, structures of different morphologies could form during the course of charging. Figure 3 illustrates the assembly of 40 Teflon and 80 PP spheres agitated at $\omega \sim 9$ Hz and $A \sim 10$ mm. *The Teflon spheres charged more rapidly than the PP ones (Fig. 3a). When, after approximately 30 seconds from the start of agitation, the ratio of charges Q_{Tef}/Q_{PP} was close to -2 , the spheres organized into a hexagonal structure (Fig. 3b, left). PTMC simulations predicted this structure to be a global energy minimum of the system. As the agitation continued, the magnitudes of charges on the Teflon and PP spheres equalized. The hexagonal arrangement became energetically unstable. After ~ 15 minutes, approximately half of the PP spheres were expelled towards the walls of the container, and the morphology of the aggregate changed to square (Fig. 3b, right).....*

Nature Materials 2, 241–245 (2003)

The Editorial Process

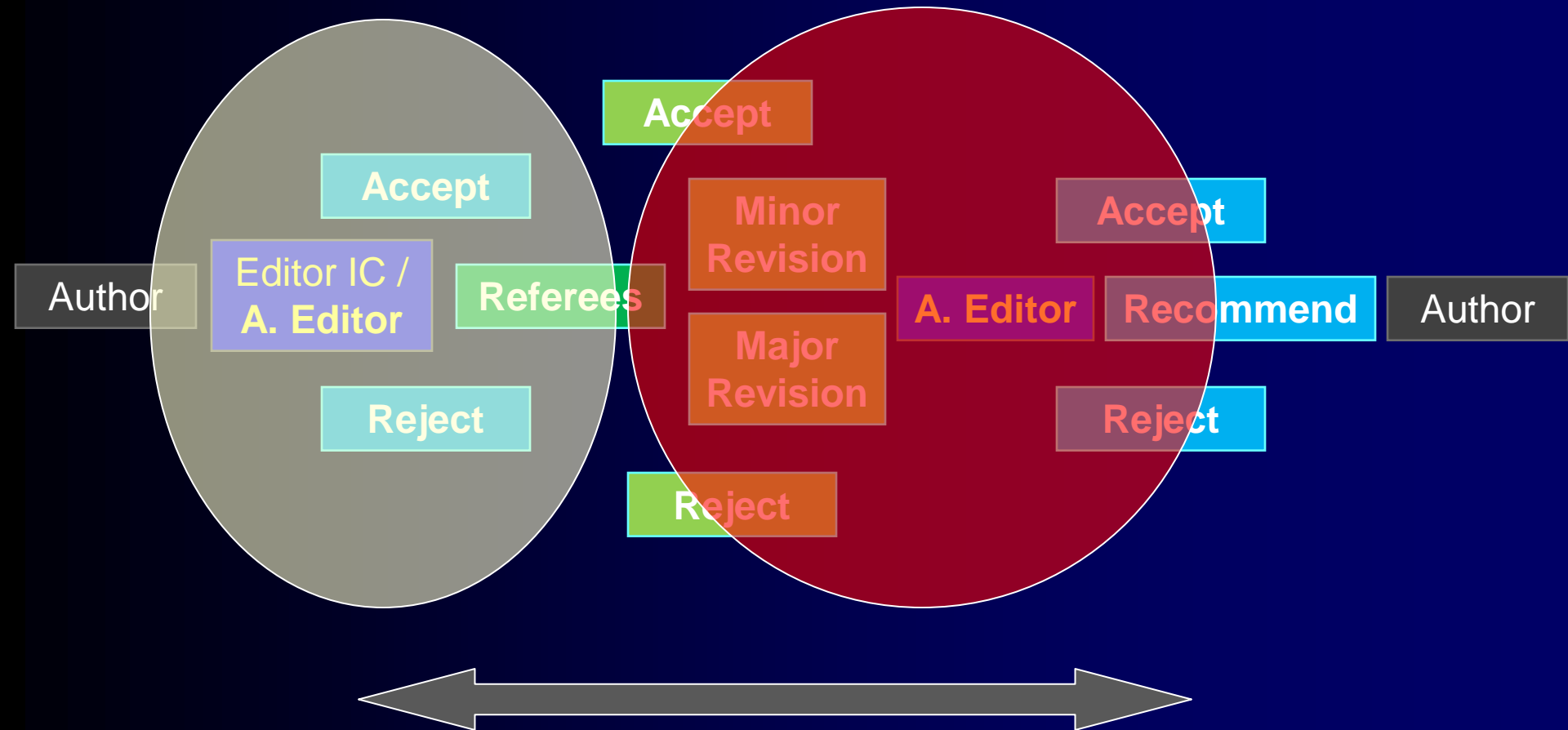
The Paper is ready.

What happens now??

Don't Worry:

Your manuscript will be rejected ! ?

*Eventually accepted in a
High Impact Journal ?!*



The Editor's Point of View

1. The Cover Letter

The cover letter is the document that introduce the manuscript to the editor.

A good cover letter makes clear the importance of the paper and the reasons it deverves to be published.

Hafner, J.H, *The art of Cover Letter*, ACS Nano, 4 (5) 2487, 2010



Example 1

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed a paper entitled “Exact statistical methods for presenting data of rare diseases” for consideration in your journal.

The data included in this manuscript have not been published previously and are not under consideration by any other journal. A form with consent to publication signed by the authors is enclosed. All authors have read this final manuscript and have given their approval for the manuscript to be submitted in its present form.

I enclose:

Three paper copies of the manuscript;

Three copies of the tables and figures;

A labelled disk containing the electronic version.

As the corresponding author, my contact details are shown on the cover page of the manuscript

Yours Sincerely

Source: Scientific Writing, Easy When ou Know How, Peat, J., Elliot, E., Baur, L.,
Keena, V., BMJ Books, 2009

Example 2:

Dear Editor:

Please find attached the manuscript entitled: **A new strategy to investigate the toxicity of nanomaterials using Langmuir monolayers as membrane models**, which we submit for publication in Nanotoxicology. The reasons why we believe it deserves to be published stem from the following features:

- i) To our knowledge, this manuscript is the first report of a novel strategy to investigate the types of interaction that may occur between a nanomaterial, *viz.*, carbon nanotubes and phospholipid membranes, in a way that experimental parameters can be controlled at the molecular level.
- ii) The methodology is reported here for a specific carbon nanotube/dendrimer complex, which had been applied as drug-delivery systems. However, this new methodology may be of interest to a wider audience investigating the toxicity of nanomaterials, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, since the same strategy can be applied to different nanocomplexes, nanoparticles, etc.

Sincerely

Prof. Dr. Valtencir Zucolotto

JPCC Manuscript

JPCC manuscript corrected version

JPCC response letter

JPCC Proofs



Transform the text below into a good Abstract

In this work we describe the experimental development of special sensors for diagnosis of diseases. Experimentally, the sensors comprise antibodies that recognize specific kinds of human proteins produced by a persons immunological system. In this context, a new methodology for protein detection was developed and the efficiency increase is presented. Protein isolation techniques are discussed. The amount of protein detected by the sensors was evaluated. The preliminary results were analyzed utilizing appropriate statistical methods. To optimize the systems, the sensor were experimentally produced using different immobilization strategies and all the collected data obtained from preliminary results show that different types of cancer cell lines can be detected at very low limits of detection. The obtained results corroborated previous results found in published papers. The systems will be evaluated in clinical trials in a period of few months. Since highly sensitivity and specificity were achieved by the sensors, clinical areas may benefit from our new technologies.

Scientific Writing, Easy When ou Know How, Peat, J., Elliot, E., Baur, L., Keena, V., BMJ Books, 2009

Essentials of Writing Biomedical Research Papers by Mimi Zeiger, Mcgraw-Hill Professional, 2nd Ed, 2000.

Science Research Writing for Non-Native Speakers of English, Hilary Glasman-Deal, Imperial College Press, 2009

<http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/partopic.html>

Prof. Zucolotto as a Scientific Editor

ZucoEscrita

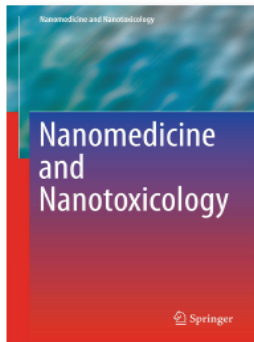
Journal of Biomedical Nanotechnology

Prof. Valtencir Zucolotto, Associate Editor

2013 Impact Factor: 7.578



springer.com



Nanomedicine and Nanotoxicology

Series Ed.: Zucolotto, Valtencir

"Nanomedicine and Nanotoxicology" is a book Series dedicated to the application of nanotechnology to achieve breakthroughs in healthcare as well as its risks and impact on the human body and environment. This book Series welcomes manuscripts on in vivo and in vitro diagnostics to therapy including targeted delivery, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and regenerative medicine; interface between nanomaterials (surfaces, particles, etc.) or analytical instruments with living human material (cells, tissue, body fluids); new tools and methods that impact significantly existing conservative practices; nanoparticles interaction with biological systems, and their risk assessments; among others.

Prof. Zucolotto as a Scientific Editor

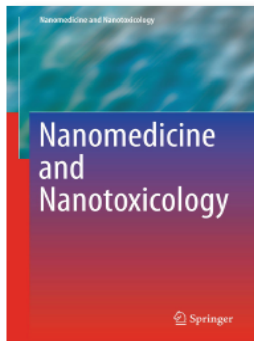
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