Publishing Your Work: A Cell Press Perspective Or Behind the Scenes at Cell Press Stephen Matheson, PhD Senior Editor, Cell Reports 26 September 2016





Important Links

Link to Egyptian Knowledge Bank www.ekb.eg

Link to how to register on EKB

Link to <u>Elsevier Africa</u> webpage <u>www.elsevierafrica.com</u>

Get your certificate and register Link to training registration

Get the training presentation and all educational materials

Link to <u>Download Center</u> in Elsevier Africa

Link to <u>Publishing Campus</u> www.publishingcampus.elsevier.com

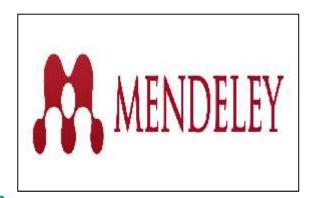
Link to Mendeley www.mendeley.com

Link to Elsevier Africa Facebook page

Link to **EKB-Elsevier Video**











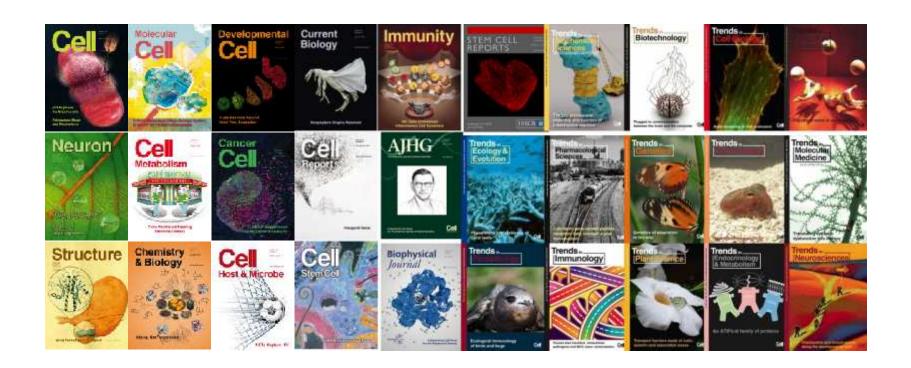
Overview

- Who we are
- Why publish with us
- What we are looking for
- Manuscript preparation tips
- Submission
- The editorial process
- The editorial decision
- Revisions; Transfers, Appeals
- Publication and article promotion
- Author resources at Cell Press and Elsevier
- Q & A



Cell Press family

- 15 Primary Research Journals, Cell flagship journal,
 Chem is the latest
- 5 partner journals (including EBioMedicine)
- 15 Trends Review journals
- Cell Press is part of Elsevier (over 2500 journals)



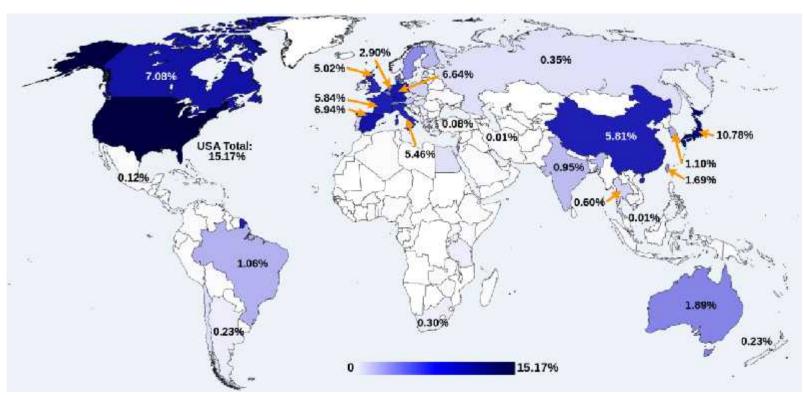
Cell Press by the Numbers

- 35 journals
- 76 scientific editors
- Over 8000 articles published last year
- Annually Cell Press articles are cited over 800,000 times
- 5 million article downloads per month



Cell Press Publishing High Impact Articles

Attracting authors from all over the world



Country of origin of authors of Cell articles in 2011



Cell Press – A Community beyond Journals



10 Years of iPSCs

September 25-27, 2016, Berkeley, CA, USA

Cell Symposia Home >

Cell.com

PROGRAM

LOCATION

EXHIBITION & SPONSORSHIP

DEADLINES

HELP & FAQS

CONTACT US SIGN UP FOR UPDATES



Register Now

Submit Abstract

View Program

Speakers

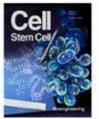
Keynote Speakers



Shinya Yamanaka, Japan/USA

Rudolf Jaenisch, USA

Supporting Publications













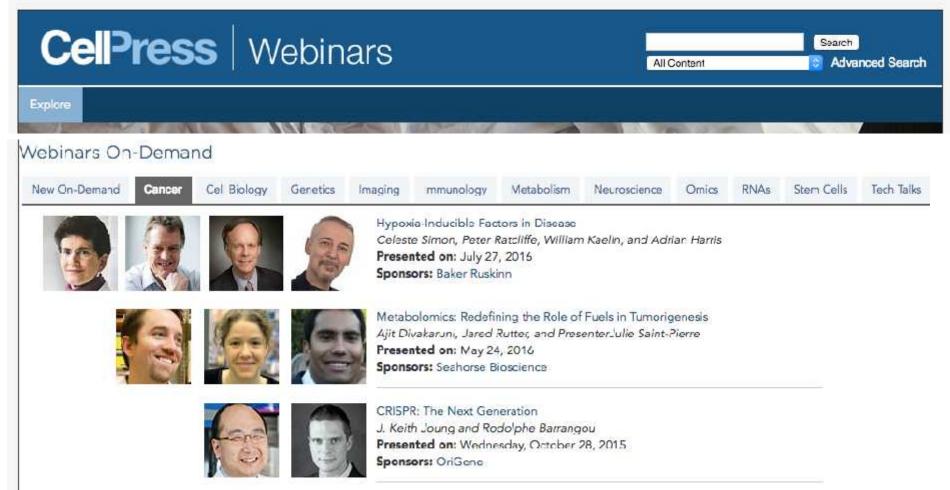


Late-breaking abstracts will be accepted for posters only Submit here »

Family Support Awards Available Find out more »



Cell Press – A Community beyond Journals





Why Publish at Cell Press?

- High visibility with a broad audience
- Reputation for rigor
- In-house professional editors
 - Impartial surrogates for the broad readership
 - Actively engage the authors and reviewers
 - Maintaining high scientific standards while being sensitive to diminishing returns in review process
- Post-publication promotion:
 - Previews, author audio or video interviews, press releases, social media

About Cell Reports

- Fully open access journal offering two different open access licenses
- Broad scope: all of the life sciences
- New issue published once a week
- Primary research manuscripts (Reports and Articles), Resources, occasional Previews
- 7 full-time professional editors with PhDs

What Makes A Strong Manuscript?

Important message

Logical Presentation

Significance is clear

General points about paper writing

- Importance of title and abstract
- What's the story? Tell it as simply and concisely as possible
- Ensure logical layout of arguments/flow of experiments
- Make use of summary statements
- Follow journal formatting guidelines
- Ask colleagues (preferably from outside the field) to read manuscript

Manuscript preparation



Important so
Editors and
Reviewers can
understand the
work



Refer to the journal's Guide for Authors for specifications



Work has short sentences, correct tenses, and proper grammar



Have a native
English speaker
check your
manuscript or
use a language
editing service

Am I using proper manuscript language?

Use an effective title



Write a clear abstract



Interesting and understandable



Accurate and specific



Brief and to the point

Introduction- key points



Where does the field stand?



What problem are you addressing?



Identify the solutions & limitations

An effective Results section

Be clear & easy to understand

Be well organized and logical

Highlight the main findings

Feature unexpected findings

Provide statistical analysis

High quality illustrations & figures



Tie it together in the Discussion

What do the results mean?

Make the discussion correspond to the results

Compare published results with your own



References

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based

Do not use too many references

Always ensure you have fully absorbed material you are referencing

Avoid excessive self-citations

Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region

Conform strictly to the style given in the guide for authors



Acknowledgments

Ensures those who helped in the research are recognised



Advisors and Undergrad.
Support



Financial
Supporters
and Funding
Bodies



Proofreaders and Typists



Acknowledgments

1. Getting a paper published is a collaboration.

- Authors sending us the final product of their hard work.
- •Editors try to select and improve upon the papers that come to them.
- Reviewers uphold the standards in the field and making valuable suggestions to improve the paper.

2. Tell a story.

- •Set up the question you are trying to address and say why it's interesting and important. Title and abstract are critical.
- •In the Introduction focus on telling the reader the basics that they need to know to understand the story.
- •The chronology of the experiments is not important. Keep the logic of the experiments and the story front and center.

3. Get feedback prior to submission.

•Recruit colleagues outside of your area to review it, and ask for an honest appraisal.

Is the flow of logic clear?
Is all the jargon defined?
Do the experiments support the conclusions?

- •If English is your second language ask a native speaker to check for grammar and clarity.
- •To gauge the level of enthusiasm for the work at different journals, pre-submission inquiries are helpful.

4. Spend time crafting the cover letter.

- •This is where you can convey your excitement in a personal manner.
- •Summarize how your work builds upon what's been done before and how it advances work in the field.
- •Be precise. Be honest. Let us know what the work does not do.
- •Tell us about competition. Make reviewer suggestions and exclusions.



5. Simplicity is often a virtue.

- •Keep focus on the main points with too many side stories, the major points can get lost.
- •Ask yourself for each piece of data whether it is absolutely necessary to support the main story.
- Do the same thing for each phrase in the paper.
- Avoid unnecessary jargon and buzzwords.



Choosing a journal

- Who do you want to reach (audience)? This is critical.
- Consult the journal homepage and read the guide for authors
- Journal metrics matter, but how much and why?
 - What is Impact FactorTM?
 - Number of citations in a 2 year period as a function of number of primary source articles
 - Weaknesses of the metric: not weighted (by field or by source, short time window)

Journal Metrics

- ISI-issued Impact Factor
 - Number of citations in a 2 year period as a function of number of primary source articles
- Eigen Factor
 - Expands the exposure time to five years
- SciMago
 - Takes into account the journal issuing the citation
- Article Level Metrics
 - Altmetrics

www.journalmetrics.com

Journal Metrics





HOME

ABOUT JOURNAL METRICS

VALUES

SEARCH

RESOURCE LIBRARY

FAG

ABOUT SCOPUS

CONTACT US

Welcome to Journal Metrics from Elsevier

The academic community has long been demanding more transparency, choice and accuracy in journal assessment. Elsevier now provides three alternative, transparent and accurate views of the true citation impact a journal makes:

- Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)
- The Impact per Publication (IPP)
- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

The three different impact metrics are all based on methodologies developed by external bibliometricians and use Scopus as the data source. Scopus is the largest citation database of peer-reviewed literature and features tools to track, analyze and visualize research output. Via this website, the three journal metrics are provided free of charge.



Article Level Metrics



General points about submission

- Presubmission inquiry
- Make effective use of cover letter
 - Explain how paper fits in journal scope,
 - broad relevance,
 - scientific advance;
 - mention related manuscripts and/or competitive situations;
 - make reviewer suggestions and/or exclusions
- Co-submission consideration

The Editor's role

- Once handling editor assigned reads paper and discusses with editorial colleagues
- Assesses importance of question, advance over published literature.
- Decides whether or not to review paper for journal
- Manages review process
- Promotion of work at publication

What Are Editors Looking for?

Primary Papers

- Appropriate scope of research
- Importance of question
- Conceptual advance over published literature
- Technical competence
- Clarity of presentation
- Broad interest



What Are Editors Looking for?

Review Articles

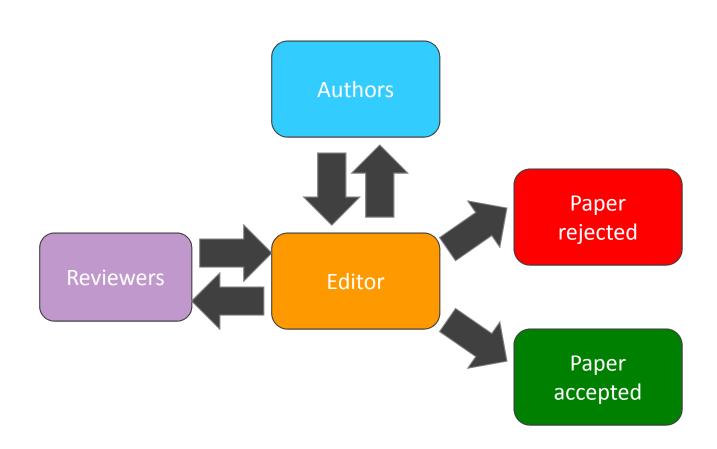
- Appropriate scope of research
- Timely
- Fresh perspective
- Balanced & authoritative
- Well-written and broadly accessible



Manuscript Navigation



The peer review process



The outcome of initial editorial evaluation

1) Return the manuscript to the authors

with an explanation of why the editors feel it is not likely to be a strong candidate for publication

2) Send the paper out for review

The editors identify appropriate reviewers, taking into consideration author suggestions and exclusions

What We Ask Reviewers to Evaluate

- Technical quality of the data
- Degree to which data support conclusions
- Feedback on level of interest
 - To those working in the field
 - To those working outside the field



What Editors Look for from Reviewers

- Incisive comments
- Support provided for conclusions
 - "the major conceptual advance of this study is the demonstration that....."
 - "the conclusion could be supported by another interpretation which the authors have not considered"
 - "to convincingly support this claim the authors should seek to..."

Comments to Editor



Comments to Authors



Provide specific comments on the design



Comments on the presentation of data, results and discussion



Comments to the author(s) are consistent with your recommendation to the editors

Results and Discussion (I)



Suggest improvements in the way data is shown



Comment on general logic and on justification of interpretations and conclusions



Comment on the number of figures, tables and schemes



Write concisely and precisely which changes you recommend

Results and Discussion (II)



List separately suggested changes in style, grammar and other small changes



Suggest additional experiments or analyses



Make clear the need for changes/updates



Ask yourself whether the manuscript is worthy to be published at all

Conclusions



Comment on importance, validity and generality of conclusions



Request toning down of unjustified claims and generalizations



Request removal of redundancies and summaries



The abstract, not the conclusion, summarizes the study

Assessing the Conclusions

References: Tools for Reviewers

For Editors

- Plagiarism detection tool at time of submission
- Find a reviewer tool, based on Scopus database

For Reviewers

- Free access to ScienceDirect:
 All content published by Elsevier
- Free access to Scopus:

 The world's largest abstract and citation database
- Reference-linking and resolution in PDF of the manuscript

The Editorial Decision

- Editor integrates all aspects of the paper
 - Reviewers' comments,
 - Editor's own assessment of paper,
 - Nature of anticipated revisions,
 - Editorial team feedback;
 - Can go back to reviewers or additional expert for further feedback.
- Not simple yes/no tally



Rendering a Decision

How close is the present state of the manuscript to the standard of the journal?

- Accept the manuscript or accept pending minor revisions
- Encourage authors to respond to concerns, and carefully outline what would be needed to do so
- Do not encourage authors to respond to concerns, providing reasons why it would likely not be productive



Upon Receiving an Invitation to Revise

- Read letter carefully and decide whether any suggested experiments can be completed within the timeframe indicated
- If not, consider whether there are different experiments or analyses that could be completed and are aimed at the same question
- Discuss with the editor any concerns on the revision prior to resubmission



Revisions, Resubmissions & Transfers

- Revisions Make your revision count! Contact editors with questions
- Resubmission Include detailed point-by-point letter addressing reviewers' critiques; may be subject to re-review by all/subset of reviewers
- Transfers requested by authors. Contact editors of second journal to transfer file, including reviews



Upon Receiving a Negative Editorial Decision

- Read letter carefully and assess the basis for the decision.
- If decision is unclear, contact editor for clarifications/guidance. Dialogue is encouraged.
- Consider transferring to another Cell Press journal.



Appeal Process

- Quality check on the review process
- Point by point response to reviewers concerns
 - Stick to the scientific issues
 - Indicate how issues could be addressed experimentally
 - Be reasonable in assessing the situation
 - Editors may return to reviewers for guidance
 - Editors may enlist new experts for advice



Post-Acceptance

- Authors and editors celebrate!!!
- But the work isn't quite finished...
- Organize final files according to instructions and final resubmission checklist
- Copy-editing and page layout
- Online and issue publication
- Article promotion through Preview articles, author audio or video interviews, press releases, website, and social media





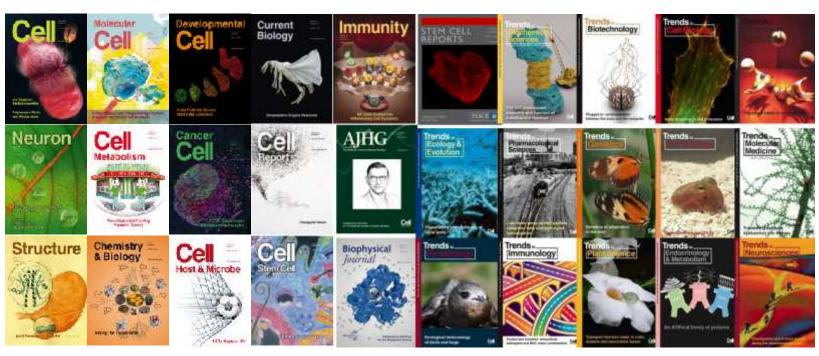






Take Home Message

- Do exciting work
- Write about it
- Contact us and tell us about it!



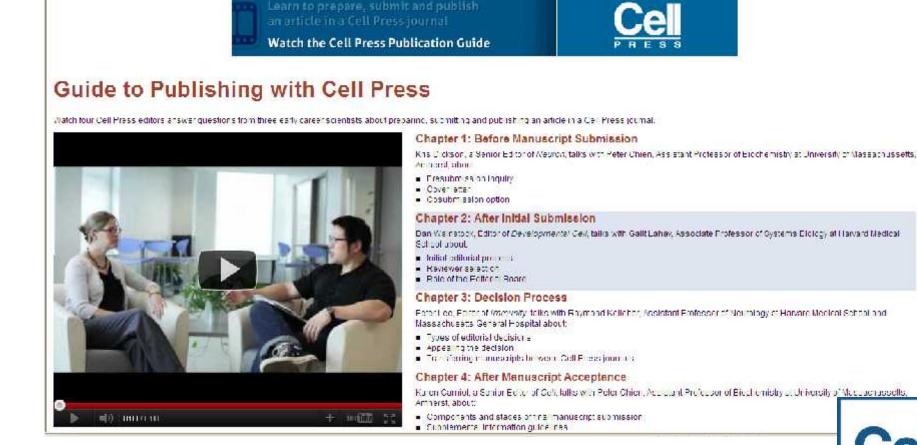


Resources for Authors at Cell Press and Elsevier

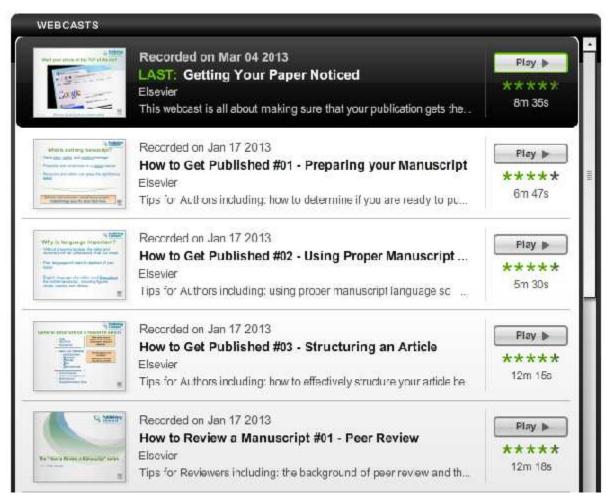


Video Author guide

http://www.cell.com/publicationguide



https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors https://www.elsevier.com/authors-update/story/tutorials-andresources/publishing-connect





Language Editing- http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/



Translations for

researcher

Lost in English

Disclaimer: Use of this corride to <u>not</u> mandatory for publication in an Elecvier journal and access not guarantee poor review, acceptance or preference for an initiation in an Elecvier journal or any other publication. You are not obliged to submit your manuscript to any Elecvier purpose of the any Elecvier purpose of the submit your manuscript to any election of the submit your manus



https://www.publishingcampus.elsevier.com/pages/63//ethics/Publishing-ethics.html



As researchers, you can make valuable and lasting contributions to the health and future of society.

Understanding the ethical boundaries in scientific research, and publishing is a key step in making sure your workings of so the best start. From there, anything a possible.

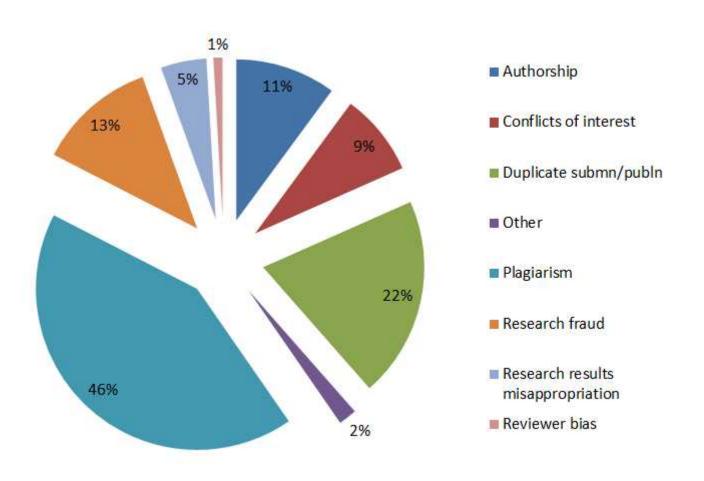
The Ethics in Research & Publication program is the collaboration of an independent panel of experts in research and publishing a bias and Elsevier. The major also in this published a page day and appear and a



Why do we need originality and ethical conduct?

Unethical behavior by researchers degrades the scientific record and the reputation of science and medicine in the broader community, and can unfairly affect the reputation and academic record of individual researchers/authors

Ethics and Scientific Integrity



Sample of cases reported to Elsevier Journals publishing staff in 2012

https://www.elsevier.com/editors/publishing-ethics

Elsevier Ethical guidelines for Journal Publication:

- Authors need to be aware of and adhere to publishing guidelines and ethics.
- Issues that can arise include:
 - Redundant publications-put stress on the system
 - Plagiarism compromises originality and ignores recognition
 - Data fabrication and falsification
 - Figure manipulation
 - Improper use of human subjects and animals in research
 - Improper author contribution
 - Conflict of interest



Publishing Ethics

- Submit to one journal only
- If you have a related paper under consideration at another journal, let the editor know
- Know how to prepare a figure show your advisor the primary data, avoid over-manipulation or removal of data
- Declare conflicts of interest (COI)
- Include co-authors in manuscript writing process
- Concepts (esp. COI) apply to reviewer ethics
- Educate yourself about plagiarism and self-plagiarism

Publishing Ethics (continued)

- If you discover an error in your paper, contact editor to correct it
- Provide reagents/raw data reported in the paper
- Good scientific practice is critical in all daily activities in the lab: your notebook, lab meetings, seminars, meetings
- Educate yourself on what is good practice and ethical behavior: Proper methodologies and their limitations, experimental design and application, statistics
- Know and trust your collaborators, share the responsibility and the credit

Originality

 Research work should represent <u>original</u> and <u>meaningful</u> work that is objectively researched and accurately reflected in well-written reports and papers

Fabrication

Making up research data

Falsification

Manipulation of existing research data

Plagiarism

 Plagiarism takes many forms, from "passing off" another's paper as the author's own paper, to copying or paraphrasing substantial parts of another's paper (without attribution), to claiming results from research conducted by others

Authorship

- Order of authors varies by discipline but a common rule is that the first author is the person who conducts or supervises the data collection, analysis, presentation and interpretation of the results
- The corresponding author can be the first author or may be a senior author from the institution; one author is lead contact
- Avoid ghost authorship: excluding authors who participated in the work
- Avoid gift authorship: including authors who did not contribute to the work
- All authors must be aware that they are being included

Submissions

- Multiple, redundant, or concurrent publication issues
 - Ideally, the situation should be avoided where manuscripts that describe essentially the same research are published in more than one journal or primary publication
 - An author should avoid submitting a <u>previously</u> <u>published paper</u> for consideration in another journal
 - <u>Duplication</u> of the same paper in multiple journals of different languages should be avoided
 - "Salami slicing," or creating several publications from the same research, is manipulative and discouraged

Conflicts of Interest

- Conflicts of interest can take many forms:
 - Direct financial
 - Employment, stock ownership, grants, patents
 - Indirect financial
 - Honoraria, consultancies, mutual fund ownership, expert testimony
 - Career & intellectual
 - Promotion, direct rival
 - Institutional
 - Personal belief
- The proper way to handle potential conflicts of interest is through <u>transparency</u> and <u>disclosure</u>
- At the journal level, this means disclosure of the potential conflict in your cover letter to the journal editor

Who is responsible for upholding ethics?

- All stakeholders have a part to play in upholding ethics
 - Authors
 - Institutions/companies/agencies/funding bodies
 - Publishers/journal editors/reviewers
 - Full Membership of the Committee on Publishing Ethics
 (COPE) for all Elsevier journals as from 2009
 - supports editors with a Publishing Ethics Resource Kit
 (PERK) to guide them in investigations of unethical behavior



Our roles in monitoring ethics

- Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (http://publicationethics.org/)
- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (http://www.icmje.org/)
- Investigations
- Image forensics
- Retractions
- Comments
- Plagarism detection----iThenticate (http://www.ithenticate.com/)

Consequences

- Potential consequences can vary according to the severity of the misconduct and the standards set by the journal editors, institutions and funding bodies.
- Possible actions include:
 - Written letters of concern and reprimand
 - Article retractions
 - Some form of disciplinary action on the part of the researcher's institute or funding body

Additional topics to go deeper if time

- Rebuttal strategy
- Presubmission inquiry strategy
- Detail vs. clarity in an abstract
- Single-PDF submission and concept of submitting a paper in basic format
- New methods format at Cell Press (STAR★METHODS), described at http://www.cell.com/methods-launch
- The error of wordiness



Thank you!

Contact information:

Stephen Matheson, Ph.D.

smatheson@cell.com



Questions?

