

Guidelines for Authors

Thank you for choosing to submit your manuscript to Science Letters. These instructions will ensure your article to move through peer review, production and publication smoothly.

Editorial policy

The submitted articles/materials must not be under consideration for publication anywhere else and abide by the publication and experimentation ethics described below. All received articles are subjected to a double-blind peer-review process. Peer-review is defined as obtaining advice on individual manuscripts from reviewers expert in the field. The editorial board sends articles to at least two potential reviewers and the Editor-in-Chief approves articles on the advice of those reviewers. After the acceptance of an article, a copyright agreement/license to publish form is sent to the corresponding author(s). After receiving the signed copyright agreement/license to publish form, an uncorrected proof of the manuscript is sent to the corresponding author(s) for final checking. The full article is published open access online immediately after receiving the corrected proof of manuscript from the corresponding author(s). Science Letters publishes three issues per year and their execution time is April, August and December, respectively, each year. The editorial board takes reasonable responsive measures when ethical complaints (such as multiple submissions, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data, or the like) are presented concerning a submitted manuscript or published article.

Submission should be made through the online submission system of the journal ([Submit Online](#)).

Ethics of experimentation

It is assumed that the submitted work has been conducted in accordance with the biological welfare laws acceptable worldwide and/or laws of the country where the work was undertaken; however, the journal management has the right to reject any manuscript where there is enough reason to believe that necessary laws and procedures have not been followed. All manuscripts that report *in vivo* experiments or clinical trials on humans or animals must include a written statement in the Materials and Methods section, that such work was conducted with the formal approval of the local human subject (patient or relatives/guardians if the patient is dead) or with the formal permission of animal care committees, and that clinical trials have been registered as the legislation requires.

If required, the Authors must confirm that all mandatory laboratory health and safety procedures have been complied with within the course of conducting any experimental work reported in the manuscript; and that the manuscript contains all appropriate warnings and safety precautions concerning any specific and particular hazards that may be involved in carrying out experiments or procedures described in the manuscript or involved in instructions, materials, or formulae in the manuscript.

The gene sequences should be submitted in a public database (GenBank, EMBL, or DDBJ) and their accession number must be mentioned in the text.

Plagiarism Detection

Science Letters takes publication ethics very seriously and abides by the best practice guidance of the [Committee on Publication Ethics](#). Science Letters verifies the originality of content submitted before publication. [Turnitin](#) checks submitted articles against millions of published articles, and billions of web content. Every article is screened on submission and any that is deemed to overlap more than trivially with other publications will be rejected automatically with no right of appeal.

Statement for Competing Interest / Conflict of Interest / Intellectual Property Right

To ensure the objectivity and transparency in research and principles of ethical and professional conduct, authors must certify that they have or have no affiliation with or involvement in any organization or entity with any non-financial interest (*such as personal or professional relationships, knowledge*) and financial interest (*such as educational grants; honoraria; employment, consultancies, or other equity interest; and patent-licensing, including patents and copyrights, whether pending, issued, licensed and/or receiving royalties*) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript. The source of funding and conflict of interest statement must be included in the manuscript at the end of the manuscript before the references section. Patent information should only be included in any. The names of funding organizations should be written in full; abbreviations should be avoided. See below examples of disclosures:

Funding: This study was funded by X (grant number X).

Conflict of Interest: Author A has received research grants from Company A. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of Committee Z.

If no conflict exists, the authors should state that the authors have no conflict of interest.

Article Submission and Processing Charges

Science Letters requires payment of 100 US-dollars from authors or their institutions or funding agencies as an Article Submission and Processing Charges for publication of their work. The publication charges are waived under special circumstances, like lack of funding or from universities/institutions of developing countries (worlddata.info/developing-countries).

Relevant Permissions, and Copyright and Access Policy

The author(s) must obtain permission for and acknowledge the source of excerpts from other copyright works. All necessary approvals/consents from all authors and institutional ethical and regulatory bodies should be obtained.

Science Letters provides online access to published articles free of charge and these articles are published under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 4.0 Internationals](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) (CC BY-NC-4.0), which means that the authors have open access as including not only basic elements such as the right to read, download and print, but also the right to copy, redistribute, transform, search, link, crawl, mine, or use them for any other lawful non-commercial purpose.

Manuscript Types

Sciences Letters, a peer-reviewed international journal, publishes original research papers, review articles, short communications, case studies, data analysis, letters and research methodologies.

1. Original Research Articles

Regular research articles should be as concise as possible (there is no limit to article pages). The submitted articles should be divided into the following sections:

Abstract of approximately 200-300 words describing clearly, but briefly the background, methodology, results, and conclusion.

Keywords (3 - 6) should also be indicated at the end of the abstract.

Introduction stating clearly the purpose of work done with some review of the literature.

Materials and Methods

Results

Discussion / Results and Discussion sections can be combined if necessary.

Acknowledgments / Funding

Conflict of Interest

References

Tables and figures must be arranged at the end of the manuscript.

2. Short Communications

Short communications should be concise containing about 3 pages of the Journal, (9 pages of Word document with double space, including illustrations, tables and references). An abstract of 150 - 200 words should be included. The short communication may or may not include any heading or sub-heading. If a heading is not used then only the abstract should be separated from the rest of the write-up. The total number of references should not exceed more than twenty.

3. Data Analysis

Data analysis should be as concise as possible (there is no limit to article pages). Data analysis may or may not include headings and sub-headings. If any heading is not used then only the abstract should be separated from the rest of the write-up.

4. Reviews / Mini-reviews

Review and Mini-review articles are also welcomed. The authors should have a background of the work and are encouraged to consult the editor in advance before submission. References to the books should be avoided in writing the review articles. The article must include Abstract, Introduction and appropriate headings in the text and Conclusion. For review articles, there is no limit to article pages, but for Mini-reviews, text should not have more than 2500 words excluding tables and figures.

It is the responsibility of the authors to ensure that about 40 - 60% of the references should be within five years of relevant work for each form of publication and that the submitted manuscripts comply with journal format.

5. Case studies

Case studies should be concise containing about 3-4 pages of the Journal, (9 pages of word document with double space, including illustrations, tables and references). An abstract of 100 - 150 words should be included. Case studies may or may not include any heading or sub-heading. If a heading is not used then only abstract should be separated from the rest of write-up. The total number of references should not exceed more than twenty.

6. Letters to Editor

Letters to the Editor should focus on the aspect(s) of general concern to different science fields and should not exceed 4 double-spaced typed pages including 5-10 references. Examples of topics for such letters include solutions to long-standing problems, analysis of significant contradictions, responses to a hypothesis, or other letters to the editors published in Science Letters.

Title Page and Text Formatting

All submitted manuscripts should have a **Title Page** including a concise and informative title, the name(s) of the author(s) in the order of appearance in the manuscript, the affiliation(s) and address(es) of the author(s). The e-mail address, telephone and fax numbers of the corresponding author and additional author notes if any.

The manuscript written and submitted in Word (2003-2010) is acceptable. The lines should be numbered and use the normal, plain font (e.g., 10-point Times Roman) for text. Automatic page numbering (bottom right) should be used to number the manuscript pages. The field functions should be avoided and for indent, use tab stops or other commands, not the space bar. The equation editor or Math-Type should be used for equations. The title, headings and subheadings should be written in bold sentence case (not in UPPER CASE).

Symbols and Abbreviations

With respect to symbols in the manuscript, System International (SI) should be used. Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter.

Statistical Analysis

Appropriate statistical treatment of the data is essential. When the statistical analysis is performed, the name of the statistical test used, the number for each analysis, the comparisons of interest, the alpha level and the actual p-value for each test should be provided.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments of people involved, national or international grants and/or funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section (both in a regular article and short communications) before the reference list.

Source of Funding and Conflict of Interest

The source of funding and conflict of interest statement must be included in the manuscript at the end of the manuscript before the References section. The funding source can also be mentioned in the Acknowledgement section. For more details, please read the section "**Statement for Competing Interest / Conflict of Interest / Intellectual Property Right**".

References

In the text, the references should be cited as numbers with brackets at the end of the sentence or after the first author's name before the full stop. For example; similar results were reported earlier [1]. or [1, 2]. or [1-3]. The results reported by Raza et al. [12] indicate that The typescript should be carefully checked to ensure that the spelling of the author's name is exactly the same as mentioned in the reference list. All the references cited in the text should be written at the end of manuscript as cited in the text, not alphabetically. In the end, references should be written as follows:

Reference to a journal publication:

[1] Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. J Sci Commun 2010; 163:51-9.

Reference to a book:

[2] Strunk Jr W, White EB. The elements of style. 4th ed. New York: Longman; 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, editors. Introduction to the electronic age, New York: E-Publishing Inc; 2009, p. 281-304.

Reference for proceedings

[4] Lowe KF, Hamilton BA. Dairy pastures in the Australian tropics and subtropics. In: Murtagh GT, Jones RM, editors. Proceedings of the 3rd Australian conference on tropical pastures, Rockhampton, 1986, p. 68-79.

Note: If there are more than 6 authors then the first 6 should be listed followed by 'et al.'

Tables

Tables should be made by using the table function of MS Office, not spreadsheets. The Table caption should begin with the label "**Table 1**" right above the Table having a brief description. Tables should always be cited in the text in consecutive numerical order. Footnotes to tables should be indicated by superscript lowercase letters and included beneath the table body. Vertical lines should not be used.

Figures

The figure legends should begin with the label "**Fig. 1**" right below the figure having a brief description. Figure parts should be indicated with capital letters (A). Figures should always be cited in text in consecutive numerical order and borders around figures should not be used.

Supplementary Materials

This section includes the text of the Supplementary Materials, which can include figures, tables, material and methods part. Supplementary material can be provided in the same manuscript file at the end of the manuscript after tables and figures.

Potential Reviewers

While online submission, the authors are requested to provide 3 potential relevant reviewers with their complete details (designation, institute, postal address, telephone, fax and official e-mail address). After an initial review by the journal management, the manuscript may be sent to a few of the given reviewers; however, the publication largely depends upon the response of reviewers and the time taken by them in reviewing the manuscript.

English Editing Service

Clear and concise language enables both the journal editors and reviewers to concentrate on the scientific content of the manuscript. In order to facilitate a proper peer review process and ensure that submissions are judged exclusively on academic merit, Science Letters strongly encourages authors to prepare the language of their manuscripts with the utmost care.

If you are an author whose native language is not English or you have any concerns regarding the language quality of your manuscript, we recommend having your manuscript professionally edited by a qualified English-speaking researcher in your field before submission. THE SCIENCE PUBLISHERS has partnered with qualified English-speaking researchers as an option to provide this service at a 5% discount to all our authors.

Proofs and Reprints

Upon satisfactory revision and acceptance, the proofs will be sent to authors for correction through E-mail, if required. The authors are requested to return the manuscript with minor changes within a week time. As the journal is available online, no hard copy will be provided to the corresponding author on the publication of his/her manuscript.

Corrections

Science Letters aims to publish every article online in its final form. When authors receive the proofs of their articles, they have the opportunity to check for errors. Occasionally; however, errors may be detected in a published article. A correction is a statement indicating the correction of an error or omission; for Science Letters, authors or readers may submit such a statement by sending an email to the journal's editorial office

(along with the submission ID). A corrected article is not removed from the journal's website, but a correction notice is published and linked to the corrected article and made freely available to all readers. Science Letters only publishes corrections of errors involving metadata and those of a scientific nature that do not alter the overall thrust of a published article; the addition of new data is not permitted in this circumstance.

Archiving policy

The journal contents are continuously deposited in the [Internet Archive](#) for Long-term preservation.

Repository Policy

The authors are encouraged to post their pre-publication manuscript in institutional repositories or on their websites prior to and during the submission process and to post the Publisher's final formatted PDF version after publication without embargo. These practices benefit authors with productive exchanges as well as earlier and greater citations of published work.

Ethical guidelines for journal publication

Science Letters is committed to ensuring ethics in the publication and quality of articles based on [COPE's](#) Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

Authors: Authors should present an objective discussion of the significance of the research work as well as sufficient detail and references to permit others to replicate the experiments. Fraudulent or knowingly inaccurate statements constitute unethical behavior and are unacceptable. Review articles should also be objective, comprehensive, and accurate accounts of the state of the art. The authors should ensure that their work is entirely original works, and if the work and/or words of others have been used, this has been appropriately acknowledged. Plagiarism in all its forms constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. Submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal concurrently constitutes unethical publishing behavior and is unacceptable. Authors should not submit articles describing essentially the same research to more than one journal. Authors are obliged to participate in the peer review process and provide retractions or corrections of mistakes. The corresponding author should ensure that all authors significantly contributed to the research and there is a full consensus of all co-authors in approving the final version of the paper and its submission for publication. The authors must provide funding information and a conflict-of-interest statement.

Editors: Editors should take responsibility for the smooth peer review, production and publication process of submitted manuscripts under the journal's legal requirements and policies. Editors should evaluate manuscripts exclusively based on their academic merit. An editor must not use unpublished information in the editor's own research without the express written consent of the author. Editors should take reasonable responsive measures when ethical complaints (such as multiple submissions, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data, or the like) have been presented concerning a submitted manuscript or published paper. Editors should always be willing to publish corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed.

Reviewers: Any manuscripts received for review must be treated as confidential documents. Privileged information or ideas obtained through peer review must be kept confidential and not used for personal advantage. Reviews should be conducted objectively, and observations should be formulated clearly with supporting arguments so that authors can use them to improve the paper. Any selected referee who feels unqualified to review the research reported in a manuscript or knows that its prompt review will be impossible should notify the editor and excuse himself from the review process. Reviewers should not consider manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest resulting from competitive, collaborative, or other relationships or connections with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers. The revisers should point out relevant published work which is not yet cited.

Article Withdrawal Policy

It is a general principle of scholarly communication that the editor of a learned journal is solely and independently responsible for deciding which articles submitted to the journal shall be published. In making this decision, the editor is guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. An outcome of this principle is the importance of the scholarly archive as a permanent, historic record of the transactions of scholarship. Articles that have been published shall remain extant, exact and unaltered as far as is possible. However, very occasionally circumstances may arise where an article is published that must later be retracted or even removed. Such actions must not be undertaken lightly and can only occur under exceptional circumstances.

This policy has been designed to address these concerns and to take into account current best practices in the scholarly and library communities. As the standards evolve and change, we will revisit this issue and welcome the input of scholarly and library communities. We believe these issues require international standards and we will be active in lobbying various information bodies to establish international standards and best practices that the publishing and information industries can adopt.

Article Withdrawal

Only used for Articles in Press which represent early versions of articles and sometimes contain errors, or may have been accidentally submitted twice. Occasionally, but less frequently, the articles may represent infringements of professional ethical codes, such as multiple submissions, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data, or the like. Articles in Press (articles that have been accepted for publication but which have not been formally published and will not yet have the complete volume/issue/page information) that include errors, or are discovered to be accidental duplicates of other published article(s), or are determined to violate our journal publishing ethics guidelines in the view of the editors (such as multiple submission, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data or the like), maybe "Withdrawn" from Science Letters. Withdrawn means that the article contents (Abstract and PDF) are removed and replaced with a note simply stating that the article has been withdrawn according to the Science Letters Policy on Article in Press Withdrawal with a link to the current policy document.

Article Retraction

Only used for violations of professional ethical codes, such as multiple submissions, false claims of authorship, plagiarism and fraudulent use of data, or the like, occasionally a retraction will be used to correct errors in submission or publication. The retraction of an article by its authors or the editor under the advice of members of the scholarly community has long been an occasional feature of the learned world. Standards for dealing with retractions have been developed by a number of library and scholarly bodies, and this best practice is adopted for article retraction by Science Letters:

A retraction note titled "Retraction: [article title]" agreed by the authors and/or the editor is published in place of the abstract on the abstract page and listed in the Table of Contents. In the electronic version, a link is made to the original article. The original article is retained unchanged save for a watermark on the .pdf indicating on each page that it is "retracted".

Article Removal: Legal limitations

In an extremely limited number of cases, it may be necessary to remove an article from the online database. This will only occur where the article is defamatory or infringes others' legal rights, or where the article is, or we have good reason to expect it will be, the subject of a court order, or where the article if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk. In these circumstances, while the metadata (Title and Authors) will be retained, the text will be replaced with a screen indicating the article has been removed for legal reasons.

Article Replacement

In cases where the article, if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk, the authors of the original article may wish to retract the flawed original and replace it with a corrected version. In these circumstances, the procedures for retraction will be followed with the difference that the database retraction notice will publish a link to the corrected re-published article and a history of the document.