文章投稿分析与技巧

武汉大学基础医学院　谭杨
发育源性疾病湖北省重点实验室

SCI简介

科学引文索引（**Science Citation Index, SCI**）是美国科学情报所（简称**ISI,** 网址：**http://www.isinet.com**）出版的当代世界最为重要的大型数据库。

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- SCI收录报道并标引了10927种自然科学、工程技术、生物医学范畴的所有领域的领先期刊；
- 学科范围涉及农业与食品科技、天文学、行为科学、生物化学、生物学、生物医学、化学、计算机科学、电子学、工程学、环境科学、遗传学、地球科学、仪器、材料科学、数学、医学、微生物学、原子能科学、药理学、物理学、精神病学与心理学、统计与概率、技术与应用科学、兽医学、动物学等170多个领域。
- 历来被公认为世界范围最权威的科学技术文献的索引工具，能够提供科学技术领域所有重要的研究成果。

影响因子（Impact Factor）

- 是指该期刊近两年来的平均被引率，即该期刊前两年发表的论文在评价当年被引用的平均次数。
- 影响因子(IF值)的计算公式为：

$$\text{影响因子（IF）} = \frac{\text{该期刊前两年发表的论文在该年的被引用次数}}{\text{该期刊前两年发表论文的总数}}$$

讲座提纲

- 投稿前准备
- 投稿
- 修稿回复

- 如何了解学科领域期刊并判断期刊倾向？如何利用在线工具选择投稿期刊?

选择合适的投稿期刊

如果稿件投向了不合适的期刊，则有可能出现下列3种情况：

（1）稿件被简单地退回，理由是稿件的内容“不适合本刊”。

（2）尽管期刊所刊载的论文范围涉及稿件的主题，但由于编辑和审稿人对作者研究领域的了解比较模糊，从而有可能导致稿件受到较差或不公正的同行评议。

（3）即便稿件被接受和发表，自己的研究成果被埋没在一份同行很少问津的期刊中，从而达不到与小同行交流的目的。该篇论文也可能从没有被人引用。

如何选择拟投稿期刊

（1）稿件的主题是否适合于期刊所规定的范围

（2）期刊的读者群和显示度如何谁阅读这份期刊？

（3）期刊的学术质量和影响力如何，录用率是否适当利用**JCR**检索该期刊的总被引频次和影响因子来了解期刊的学术影响力。

（4）要判断期刊对来稿的录用率和倾向性。在不能确定拟投稿期刊在稿件录用是否具有的倾向性时，可以在**SCI**数据库检索分析统计该期刊中论文作者的国家来源，帮助作者选择确定投稿期刊。

如何选择合适的投稿期刊

- 分析您的文章的参考文献，找出哪些期刊的文章是你大量引用的，这可能代表你的文章与它的取向相同；
- 自己领域的核心期刊
- 自行检索
- 请教同行


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(3.7版，2017年4月升级)（支持最新SCI期刊，输入文章题目，或文章摘要，可以是一段话）
影响因子范围：小于 0 大于 0 填数字，填写自己想选择的杂志影响因子范围，可留空
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2017 年高被引科学家名单简介
了解上榜人员
基本检索
被引参考文献检索
高级检索
示例: oil spill* mediterranean
主题
检索
+添加另一字段 | 清除所有字段
单击此处获取有关改善检索的建议

例：流感的流行病研究应投稿至哪本期刊？

方法：

- 检索近5年发表的论文
- 分析这些论文的发表途径
- 选择某一期刊了解详细信息
- 确定投稿


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主题
示例: oil spill* mediterranean
AND
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(更新时间 2009-06-27)
从
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至
2009
(默认为所有年份)
引文数据库:
Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)--1900-至今
Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)--1898-至今
Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)--1975-至今
新! Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S)--1990-至今
新! Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)--1990-至今
化学数据库:
Index Chemicus (IC)--1993-至今
Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED)--1985-至今
(包括 Institut National de la Propriete Industrielle 化学结构数据，可回溯至 1840 年)
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分析检索结果

863 records. Topic=((flu or influenza) same epidem*)

根据此字段排列记录:	分析:	设置显示选项:	排序方式:
语种 出版年 来源出版物 学科类别	最多 2500 条记录。	显示前 10 个结果。 最少记录数 (阈值): 2	○ 记录数 ○ 已选字段

分析

请使用以下复选框查看相应记录。您可以查看已选择的记录，也可以排除这些记录(查看其他记录)。
注:如果原始检索式包含的记录数比要分析的记录数多，
则显示的记录数有可能比列出的记录数多。

查看记录 排除记录

字段:来源出版物	记录数	%，共 863	柱状图
VACCINE	58	6.7207 %	
EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES	25	2.8969 %	
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION	23	2.6651 %	
JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES	17	1.9699 %	
AVIAN DISEASES	16	1.8540 %	
VIRUS RESEARCH	14	1.6222 %	
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AME	12	1.3905 %	
CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISE			
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOL			
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOL			

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(超出显示选项设置值以外还有 360 个 来源出版

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来源期刊：

- 发现相关的学术期刊进行投稿
- 分析备选期刊的录用倾向性

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所有数据库 选择一个数据库 Web of Science 其他资源
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<< 返回前一结果
检索结果 主题=((flu or influenza) same epidem*)
精炼依据: 来源出版物=(EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION)
入库时间=2004-2009. 数据库=SCI-EXPANDED.
检索结果: 23
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1. 标题: Was encephalitis lethargica a post-influenzal or some other phenomenon? Time to re-examine the problem
作者: Mortimer PP
来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION 卷: 137 期: 4 页: 449-455 出版年: APR 2009
被引频次: 0
Links 全文
2. 标题: Molecular characterization and epidemiology of the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 in Nigeria
作者: Pasina FO, Bisschop SPR, Joannis TM, et al.
来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION 卷: 137 期: 4 页: 456-463 出版年: APR 2009
被引频次: 0
Links 全文
3. 标题: Long time trends in influenza-like illness and associated determinants in The Netherlands
作者: Dijkstra F, Donker GA, Wilbrink B, et al.
来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION 卷: 137 期: 4 页: 473-479 出版年: APR 2009
被引频次: 0
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4. 标题: Estimation of the basic reproductive number (R-0) for epidemic, highly pathogenic avian influenza subtype H5N1 spread
作者: Ward MP, Maftei D, Apostu C, et al.
来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION 卷: 137 期: 2 页: 219-226 出版年: FEB 2009
被引频次: 0
Links 全文
5. 标题: Influenza A and respiratory syncytial virus hospital burden in young children in East London
作者: Ajayi-Obe EK, Coen PG, Handa R, et al.
来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION 卷: 136 期: 8 页: 1046-1058 出版年: AUG 2008

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Was encephalitis lethargica a post-influenzal or some other phenomenon? Time to re-examine the problem

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作者: Mortimer PP (Mortimer, P. P.)

来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION **卷:** 137 **期:** 4 **页:** 449-455 **出版年:** APR 2009

被引频次: 0 **参考文献:** 36 引证关系图

摘要: Encephalitis lethargica (EL) was first reported in 1917 in central Europe. It became epidemic in the winter of 1918/1919 concurrently with the pandemic of influenza, and by then had reached Russia and North America. It spread throughout the world in epidemic form, mainly in the succeeding winters, up to 1927. By then about 65000 cases had been reported, although the true number worldwide can only be guessed at. EL mortality was about 30% in the acute stage, and similar during recurrences. Half of the survivors had persistent or recurrent neuro-psychiatric illness, with Parkinsonism a frequent end stage. Most contemporary observers attributed EL to a virus and some believed it was specifically a post-influenzal complication. The epidemiology of EL mostly points to an infective cause, e.g. a seasonal respiratory or gastrointestinal virus with infrequent encephalitic expression but the ability to persist, flare and progressively damage the brain. However, any link with the influenza virus strain of 1918/1919 remains hypothetical. The aetiological theories that have been applied to EL are reviewed and the question is raised whether broader laboratory investigation might now reveal a continuing low endemicity of EL and identify its cause.

文献类型: Review

语言: English

作者关键词: Encephalitis; encephalitis lethargica; influenza; Parkinsonism; von Economo's disease

KeyWords Plus: PARKINSONISM

通讯作者地址: Mortimer, PP (通讯作者), Hlth Protect Agcy Ctr Infect, 61 Colindale Ave, London NW9 5EQ, England

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出版商: CAMBRIDGE UNIV PRESS, 32 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2473 USA

学科类别: Public, Environmental & Occupational Health; Infectious Diseases

IDS 号: 421VI

ISSN: 0950-2688

DOI: 10.1017/S0950268808001891

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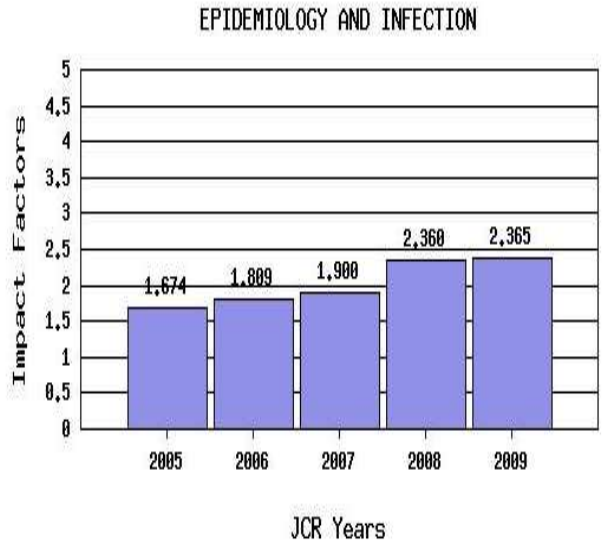

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Journal: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION

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☐	EPIDEMIOL INFECT	0950-2688	4980	2.365	2.404	0.553	217	7.2	6.9

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

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Journal Information

Full Journal Title: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION
ISO Abbrev. Title: Epidemiol. Infect.
JCR Abbrev. Title: EPIDEMIOL INFECT
ISSN: 0950-2688
Issues/Year: 6
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Country/Territory: ENGLAND
Publisher: CAMBRIDGE UNIV PRESS
Publisher Address: 32 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2473
Subject Categories: PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCOPE NOTE | VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST | VIEW CATEGORY DATA
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Cites in 2009 to items published in: 2008 = 376 Number of items published in: 2008 = 199
2007 = 485 2007 = 165
Sum: 861 Sum: 364

Calculation: Cites to recent items 861 = **2.365**
Number of recent items 364

5-Year Journal Impact Factor

Cites in {2009} to items published in: 2008 = 376 Number of items published
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2006 = 433

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Rank in Category: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION

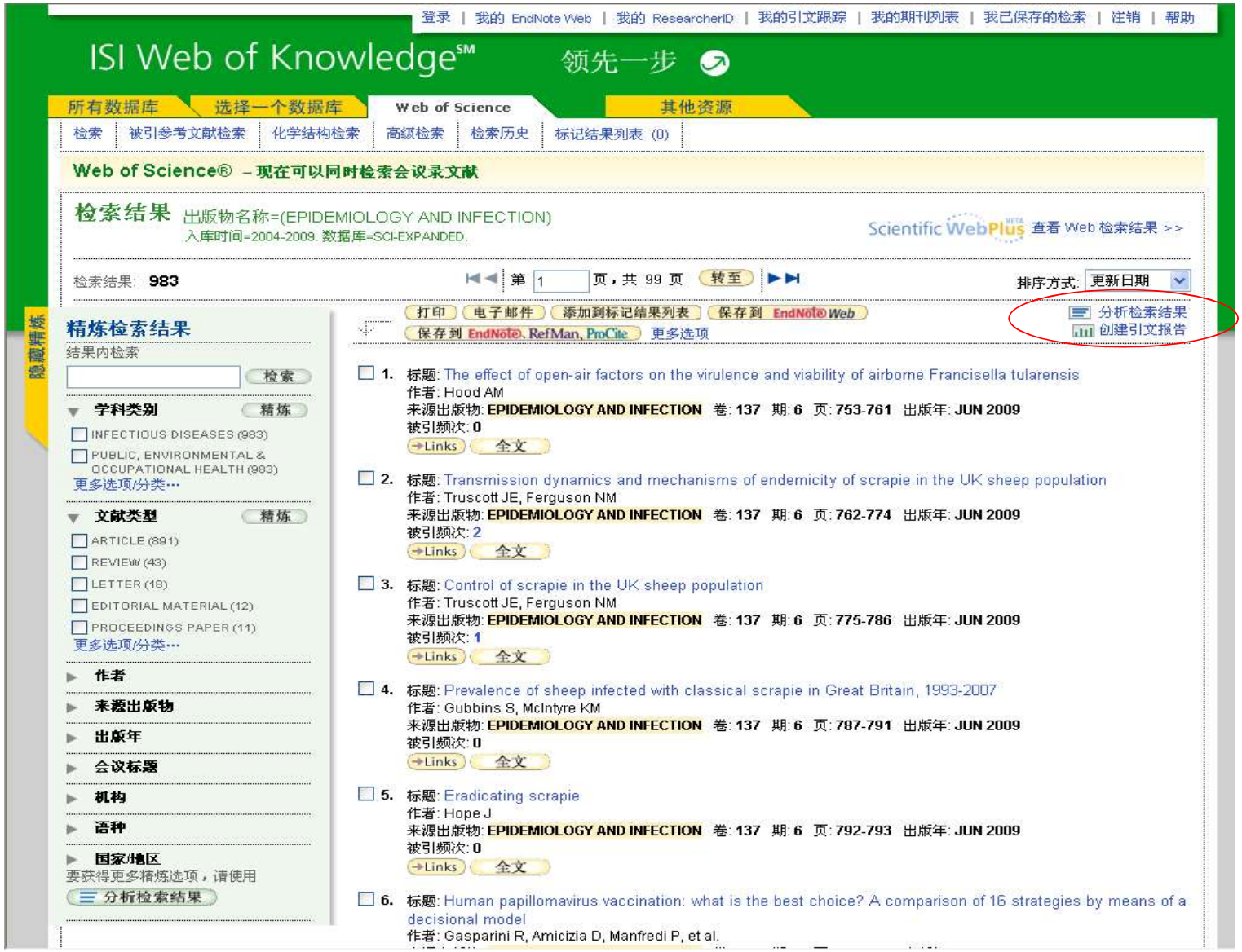
Journal Ranking

For **2009**, the journal **EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION** has an Impact Factor of **2.365**.

This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	57	31	Q3
PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	122	39	Q2

分析发表文章国别，判断录用倾向性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1. 标题: The effect of open-air factors on the virulence and viability of airborne Francisella tularensis
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被引频次: 0
Links 全文
2. 标题: Transmission dynamics and mechanisms of endemicity of scrapie in the UK sheep population
作者: Truscott JE, Ferguson NM
来源出版物: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND INFECTION 卷: 137 期: 6 页: 762-774 出版年: JUN 2009
被引频次: 2
Links 全文
3. 标题: Control of scrapie in the UK sheep population
作者: Truscott JE, Ferguson NM
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4. 标题: Prevalence of sheep infected with classical scrapie in Great Britain, 1993-2007
作者: Gubbins S, McIntyre KM
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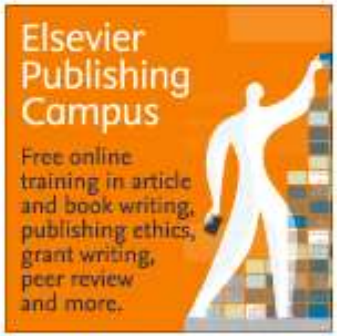

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Title page

Glucocorticoid-mediated susceptibility to osteoarthritis in caffeine-exposed female offspring by low functional programming of cartilage IGF-1 with histone acetylation

Title

Yang Tan[#1,4], kaihang Lu[#1], Jing Li[2], Qubo Ni[1], Zhe Zhao[1], Jacques Magdalou[3], Liaobin Chen[1,4,*], Hui Wang[2,4,*]

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[#] These authors contributes equally in this paper.

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Cover letter

July 30, 2014

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Mol and Cell Endocrinol

Dear Editor,

We are submitting the accompanying manuscript entitled "Alpha-lipoic acid attenuates cardiac hypertrophy via inhibition of C/EBPβ activation", which we wish to be considered for potential publication in **Mol and Cell Endocrinol**.

This report for the first time demonstrated that alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) exerts powerful protective effects in cardiac hypertrophy induced by pressure overload and inhibited hypertrophic responses in cultured cardiomyocytes treated with PE. Furthermore, ALA treatment significantly inhibited the activation of C/EBPβ induced by PE. However, when cardiomyocytes were co-transfected with C/EBPβ, ALA failed to inhibit hypertrophic responses. These observations suggested that the protective effect of ALA against cardiac hypertrophy was at least partly attributed to the inhibition of C/EBPβ activation. We believe our paper may be of particular interest to the readership of your esteemed journal.

We certify that all the authors have read and approved the submission of the manuscript and have no conflict of interest. This paper was not published in other journals. Thank you for your consideration!

Kind regards,

Very truthfully yours,

Jianguo Lei, M.D., Ph.D.

Department of Pharmacy,

Chengdu Fifth People's Hospital,

Chengdu, Sichuan, P.R. China.

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Graphic Abstract

Graphical Abstract

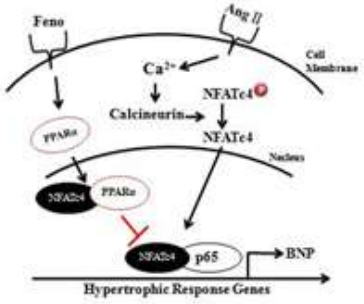
Fenofibrate ameliorates cardiac hypertrophy by activation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-α partly via preventing p65-NFκB binding to NFATc4

Jian Zou[a], Kang Le[b], Suowen Xu[b], Jianwen Chen[a], Zhiping Liu[a], Xiaojuan Chao[a], Biao Geng[a], Jiani Luo[a], Siyu Zeng[a], Peiqing Liu[a,*]

Brief summary

We investigated the anti-hypertrophic effect of PPAR-α agonist fenofibrate. The results showed that activated PPAR-α associated with de-phosphorylated NFATc4 in the nucleus to prevent the interaction of NFATc4 with p65-NFκB, and further reduced the binding of NFATc4 to the promoter of hypertrophic response genes, and thereby inhibited cardiac hypertrophy.

Graphic



Brief summary: 简要的总结本研究的创新点

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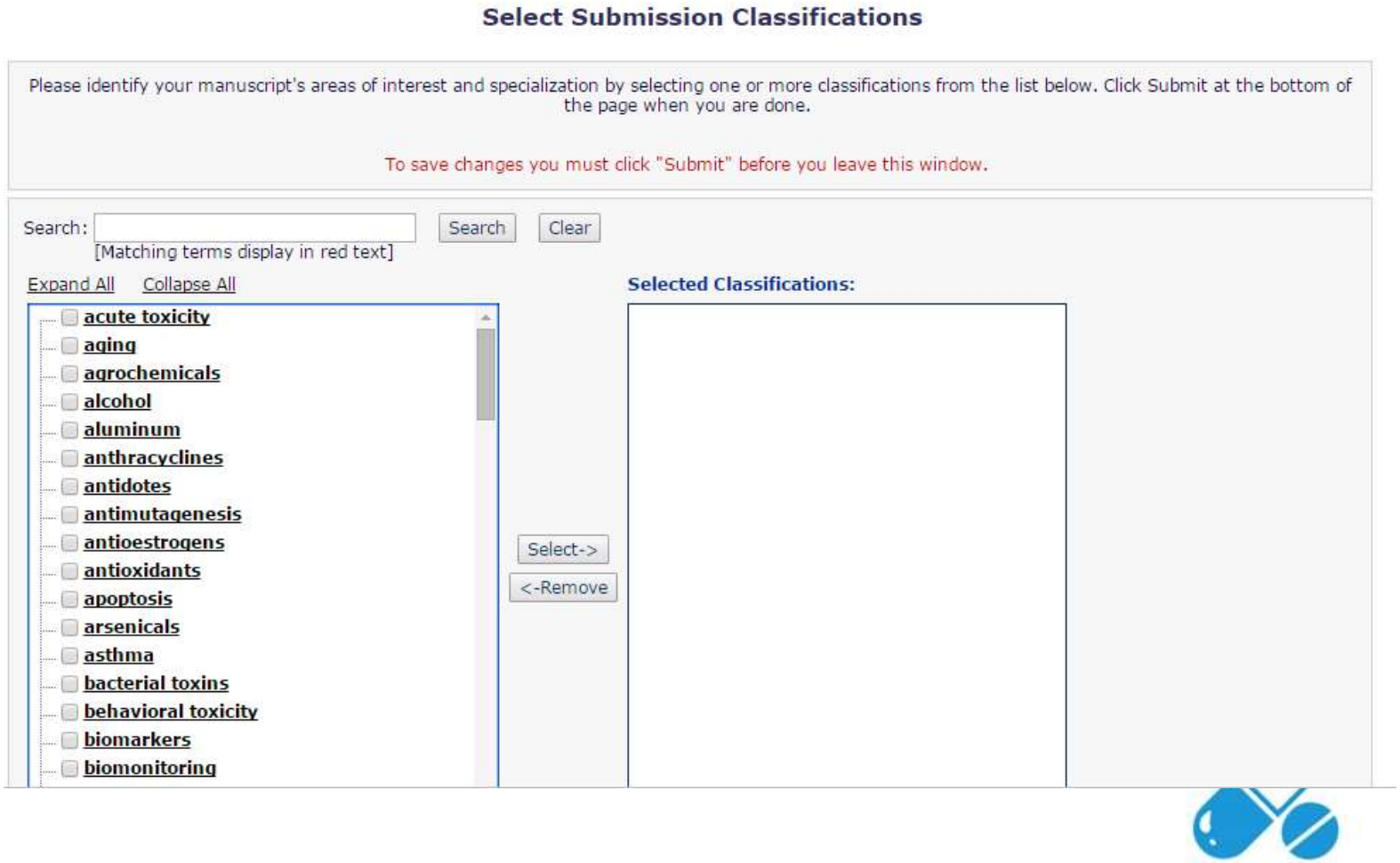

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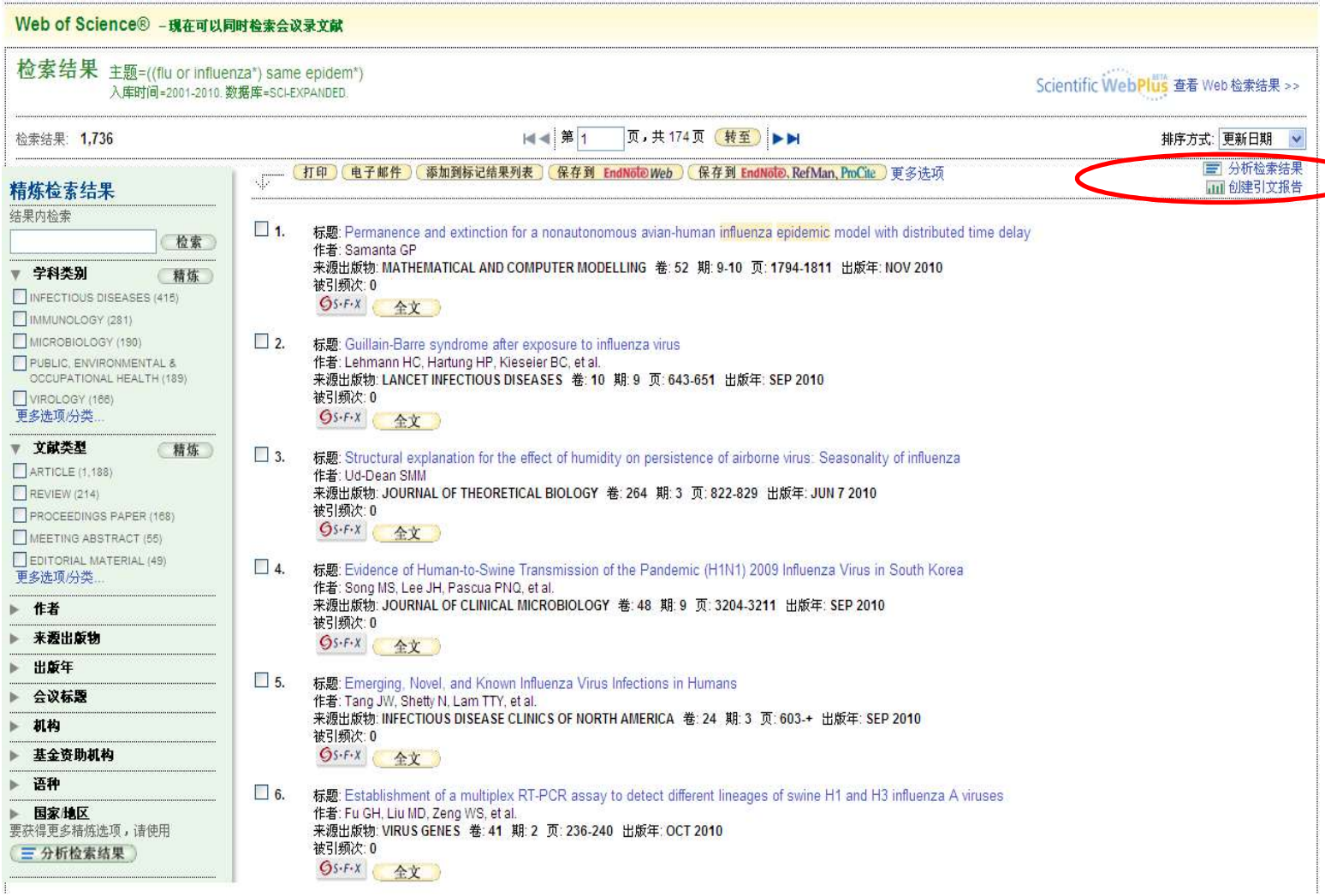

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1. 标题: Permanence and extinction for a nonautonomous avian-human influenza epidemic model with distributed time delay
作者: Samanta GP
来源出版物: MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER MODELLING 卷: 52 期: 9-10 页: 1794-1811 出版年: NOV 2010
被引频次: 0
全文

2. 标题: Guillain-Barre syndrome after exposure to influenza virus
作者: Lehmann HC, Hartung HP, Kieseier BC, et al.
来源出版物: LANCET INFECTIOUS DISEASES 卷: 10 期: 9 页: 643-651 出版年: SEP 2010
被引频次: 0
全文

3. 标题: Structural explanation for the effect of humidity on persistence of airborne virus: Seasonality of influenza
作者: Ud-Dean SMM
来源出版物: JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL BIOLOGY 卷: 264 期: 3 页: 822-829 出版年: JUN 7 2010
被引频次: 0
全文

4. 标题: Evidence of Human-to-Swine Transmission of the Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Influenza Virus in South Korea
作者: Song MS, Lee JH, Pascua PNQ, et al.
来源出版物: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY 卷: 48 期: 9 页: 3204-3211 出版年: SEP 2010
被引频次: 0
全文

5. 标题: Emerging, Novel, and Known Influenza Virus Infections in Humans
作者: Tang JW, Shetty N, Lam TTY, et al.
来源出版物: INFECTIOUS DISEASE CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA 卷: 24 期: 3 页: 603-+ 出版年: SEP 2010
被引频次: 0
全文

6. 标题: Establishment of a multiplex RT-PCR assay to detect different lineages of swine H1 and H3 influenza A viruses
作者: Fu GH, Liu MD, Zeng WS, et al.
来源出版物: VIRUS GENES 卷: 41 期: 2 页: 236-240 出版年: OCT 2010
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1. 标题: Origins and evolutionary genomics of the 2009 swine-origin H1N1 influenza A epidemic
作者: Smith GJD, Vijaykrishna D, Bahl J, et al.
来源出版物: NATURE 卷: 459 期: 7250 页: 1122-U107 出版年: JUN 25 2009
被引频次: 169
全文

精炼检索结果
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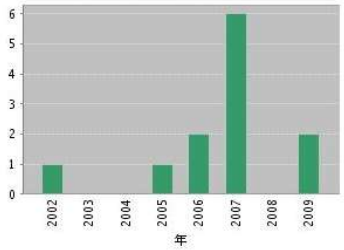

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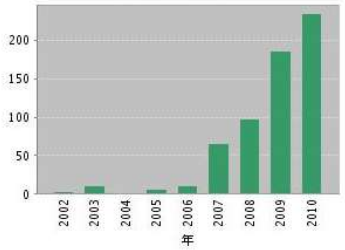

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1. 标题: Origins and evolutionary genomics of the 2009 swine-origin H1N1 influenza A epidemic 作者: Smith GJD, Vijaykrishna D, Bahl J, et al. 来源出版物: NATURE 卷: 459 期: 7250 页: 1122-U107 出版年: JUN 25 2009	0	0	0	44	125	169	84.50
2. 标题: Avian influenza virus (H5N1): a threat to human health 作者: Peiris JSM, de Jong MD, Guan Y 来源出版物: CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY REVIEWS 卷: 20 期: 2 页: 243-+ 出版年: APR 2007	0	7	39	61	37	144	36.00
3. 标题: Emergence and predominance of an H5N1 influenza variant in China 作者: Smith GJD, Fan XH, Wang J, et al. 来源出版物: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 卷: 103 期: 45 页: 16936-16941 出版年: NOV 7 2006	1	22	25	31	28	107	21.40

A model to control the epidemic of H5N1 influenza at the source

作者: Guan Y (Guan, Y.)[1,2,3,4], Chen H (Chen, H.)[1,2,4,5], Li KS (Li, K. S.)[4], Riley S (Riley, S.)[3,6], Leung GM (Leung, G. M.)[5,6], Webster R (Webster, R.)[7], Peiris JSM (Peiris, J. S. M.)[1,2,3], Yuen KY (Yuen, K. Y.)[1,2,3]

来源出版物: BMC INFECTIOUS DISEASES **卷:** 7 **文献编号:** 132 **出版年:** NOV 13 2007

被引频次: 6 **参考文献:** 21 引证关系图

摘要: Background: No country is fully prepared for a 1918-like pandemic influenza. Averting a pandemic of H5N1 influenza virus depends on the successful control of its endemicity, outbreaks in poultry and occasional spillage into human which carries a case-fatality rate of over 50%. The use of perimetric depopulation and vaccination has failed to halt the spread of the epidemic. Blanket vaccination for all poultry over a large geographical area is difficult. A combination of moratorium, segregation of water fowls from chickens and vaccination have been proved to be effective in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) since 2002 despite endemicity and outbreaks in neighbouring regions. Systematic surveillance in southern China showed that ducks and geese are the primary reservoirs which transmit the virus to chickens, minor poultry and even migratory birds.

Presentation of the hypothesis: We hypothesize that this combination of moratorium, poultry segregation and targeted vaccination if successfully adapted to an affected district or province in any geographical region with high endemicity would set an example for the control in other regions.

Testing the hypothesis: A planned one-off moratorium of 3 weeks at the hottest month of the year should decrease the environmental burden as a source of re-infection. Backyard farms will then be re-populated by hatchlings from virus-free chickens and minor poultry only. Targeted immunization of the ducks and geese present only in the industrial farms and also the chickens would be strictly implemented as blanket immunization of all backyard poultry is almost impossible. Freely grazing ducks and geese would not be allowed until neutralizing antibodies of H5 subtype virus is achieved. As a proof of concept, a simple mathematical model with susceptible-infected-recovered (SIR) structure of coupled epidemics between aquatic birds (mainly ducks and geese) and chickens was used to estimate transmissibility within and between these two poultry populations. In the field the hypothesis is tested by prospective surveillance of poultry and immunocompetent patients hospitalized for severe pneumonia for the virus before and after the institution of these measures.

Implications of the Hypothesis: A combination of targeted immunization with the correct vaccine, segregation of poultry species and moratorium of poultry in addition to the present surveillance, biosecurity and hygienic measures at the farm, market and personal levels could be important in the successful control of the H5N1 virus in poultry and human for an extensive geographical region with continuing outbreaks. Alternatively a lesser scale of intervention at the district level can be considered if there is virus detection without evidence of excess poultry deaths since asymptomatic shedding is common in waterfowls.

文献类型: Article

语言: English

KeyWords Plus: REVERSE GENETICS; DOMESTIC DUCKS; VIRUS; ASIA; CHICKENS; EFFICACY; VACCINE; DISEASE

通讯作者地址: Yuen, KY (通讯作者), Univ Hong Kong, State Key Lab Emerging Infect Dis, Hong Kong, Hong Kong Peoples R China

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5. Univ Hong Kong, Dept Community Med, Hong Kong, Hong Kong Peoples R China
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学科类别: Infectious Diseases

IDS 号: 256PI

ISSN: 1471-2334

DOI: 10.1186/1471-2334-7-132

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- 注册，登录网上投稿系统（**Elsevier, Springer, Scholar One**）
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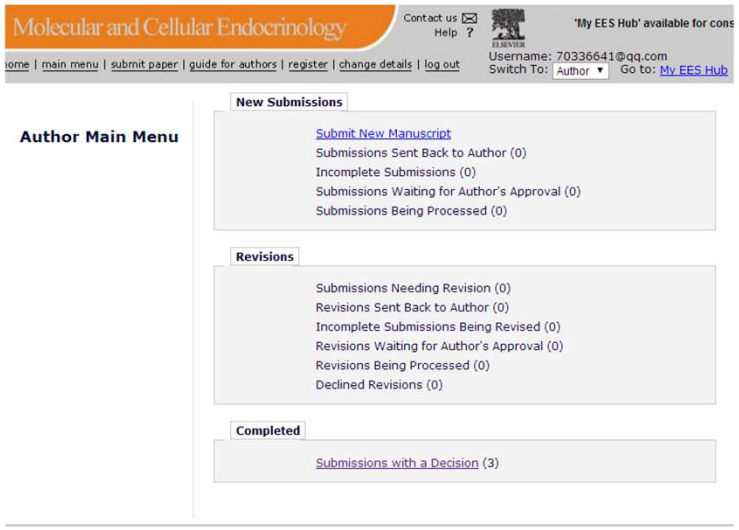
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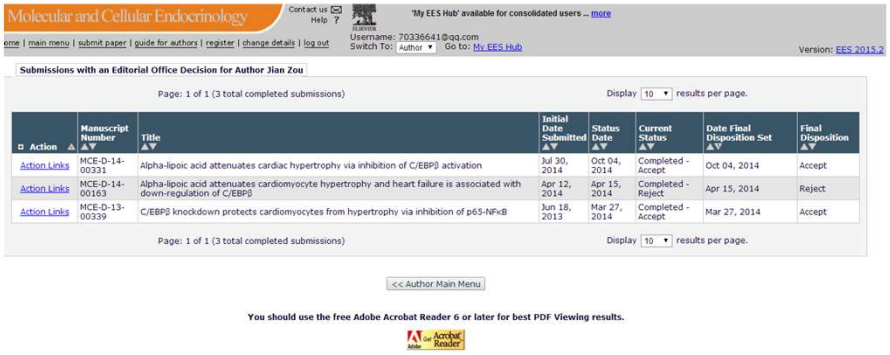
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Jul 30, 2014
Oct 04, 2014
Completed - Accept
Oct 04, 2014
Accept
Action Links
MCE-D-14-00163
Alpha-lipoic acid attenuates cardiomyocyte hypertrophy and heart failure is associated with down-regulation of C/EBPβ
Apr 12, 2014
Apr 15, 2014
Completed - Reject
Apr 15, 2014
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MCE-D-13-00339
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催稿

- 你的心情非常可以理解----期待尽快得到审稿结果。
- 无奈的事实----审稿人也很忙，国外SCI期刊审稿是无任何报酬的。
- 你需要----**Be patient!**
- 自我安慰----**No message is good message.**
- 超过2个月，一般也可以催催主编，咨询审稿情况，但注意言语客气。

催稿信模板：

Dear Prof. Carroll,

Sorry for disturbing you. I am not sure if it is the right time to contact you to inquire about the status of my submitted revision titled ".....". (******), although the status of "Under review" has been lasting for more than six months. I would be greatly appreciated if you could spend some of your time check the status for us. I am very pleased to hear from you on the reviewer's comments. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

***

审稿结局

- 论文审稿结局之一：**Completely accepted！** （这种情况很少）
- 论文审稿结局之二：**Minor Revision**或**Major Revision**； 好好修改，希望很大。主编录用论文的倾向性很明显。
- 论文审稿结局之三： **Reject & Resubmit**； 好好修改，再以新的论文重投，仍有希望。重投时，需提供原先的论文编号，并详细说明你是如何做修改的。
- 论文审稿结局之四： **Reject**！痛……但不放弃！参照审稿人的意见，做详细修改，再改投他刊。

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- 投稿前准备
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- 修稿回复

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- 记住，回答问题是一门取悦别人的艺术：
- 不要让问题影响你的情绪；
- 认真对待每一个问题，读懂每个问题，确定回答策略；
- 回答策略就是坚持审稿人是对的；
- 对于审稿人提出的补充实验，尽可能照办；实在完成不了的实验，也要说明不能做的理由。
- 对于有争议的问题，要不卑不亢地回答。

三大法宝

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如何修改论文

- 投寄修改稿时，除了初次投稿时的项目，还需上传一个**Word**文档，名称 **Response to reviewers‘ comments 或Revision Notes 。**
- 其中包含你对审稿意见逐条、逐点的详细回答（**Point By Point**），表示修改的地方一定进行标注或强调。
- 审稿人提出的问题，你必须全部回答。对审稿意见，有异议的，你可以反驳，但需足够的证据以及良好的反驳心态。

Ms. Ref. No.: MCE-D-14-00331

Title: Alpha-lipoic acid attenuates cardiac hypertrophy via inhibition of C/EBPβ activation

Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology

Dear editor,

Thank you very much for giving us the opportunity to revise our manuscript entitled "Alpha-lipoic acid attenuates cardiac hypertrophy via inhibition of C/EBPβ activation" (MCE-D-14-00331). Based on your comment and request, we have made extensive modification on the original manuscript. Here, we addressed all the criticisms and concerns from the reviewers in a point-by-point fashion. A revised manuscript with the correction sections Red marked was attached for easy checking/editing purpose.

Here below is our description on revision according to the reviewers' comments.

Kind regards,

Very truthfully yours,

Jianguo Lei, M.D., Ph.D.

Department of Pharmacy, Chengdu Fifth People's Hospital,

Chengdu, Sichuan, P. R. China.

Tel: 86-28-82726035.

Fax: 86-28-82726035.

E-mails: ab681679@sina.com

论文基本信息

感谢主编、感谢审稿人。别吝啬你的感激之情！同时说明你根据审稿意见，做了修改。

回复技巧与策略---明显的错误

- **Comment.** **There is a discrepancy for the treatment dose. In the methods it is stated that ALA was administered at 200 mg/kg/day i.p. and in the discussion it states 100 mg/kg. Please correct.**
- **Response:** **Thank you very much for this significant reminding（表示感谢）, and we are sorry for making this obvious mistake（承认错误）. “100 mg/kg” in discussion section has been changed to “200 mg/kg”. The corresponding revision is on Page 12, Line 7.（标注修改）.**

回复技巧与策略---无法照办的问题

- **Comment :** **The authors of this work are trying to propose that C/EBP beta knockdown protects cardiomyocytes from hypertrophy using just a cellular model but Bostroem et al 2010 demonstrated that C/EBPβ reduction leads to a condition similar to physiological hypertrophy in mice. In order to make this conclusion, the authors may need to perform transverse aortic banding on a C/EBP beta-reduced animal such as a conditional knockout (cardiac) of C/EBP beta in mice to investigate the consequences.**

- **Response: We would like to express our sincere thanks for your constructive advice（表示感谢）. Boström and his colleagues (Boström et al., 2010) demonstrated an exciting new paradigm that C/EBPβ repress cardiomyocyte growth and proliferation in adult mammalian heart and that reduction in C/EBPβ is a central signal in physiological hypertrophy and proliferation. However, the potential role of C/EBPβ in pathological cardiac hypertrophy has not yet been determined. Therefore, it will be important to elucidate the potential role and molecular pathways of C/EBPβ in regulating pathological cardiac hypertrophy（引用文献）. Since complete loss of C/EBPβ resulted in pre- and perinatal lethality, and heterozygous knockout of C/EBPβ leaded to physiological hypertrophy, it must be very interesting to investigate the phenotype of the mice with cardiac specific knockout of C/EBPβ and more importantly, the consequence when they are subjected to transverse aortic banding or abdominal aortic constriction （解释困难）.**

- **Thus, we plan to focus on these issues and conduct in-depth and systematic study. In the present study, we revealed that C/EBPβ played an important role in mediating PE-induced cardiac hypertrophy, and the knockdown of C/EBPβ inhibited NFκB-dependent transcriptional activity, thereby inhibited PE-induced cardiac hypertrophy. However, current study is only a part of our research proposals, further investigations are still required to confirm this point especially in animal models （承认缺陷）. Studies utilizing genetic mouse models (transgenic and knockout) will be essential in our future study. Nevertheless, as part of our project, the *in-vivo* experiments by interfering C/EBPβ in rats with cardiac hypertrophy are being carried out, which would be a complement to this *in-vitro* studies （承诺未来）.**

收到接收函

Date: Oct 03, 2014
To: "Jian Zou" 70336641@qq.com
From: Raymond Rodgers ray.rodgers@adelaide.edu.au
Subject: Your Submission

Ms. Ref. No.: MCE-D-14-00331R1
Title: Alpha-lipoic acid attenuates cardiac hypertrophy via inhibition of C/EBP<beta> activation
Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology

Dear Dr. Jian Zou,

I am pleased to confirm that your paper "Alpha-lipoic acid attenuates cardiac hypertrophy via inhibition of C/EBP<beta> activation" has been accepted for publication in Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology.

When your paper is published on ScienceDirect, you want to make sure it gets the attention it deserves. To help you get your message across, Elsevier has developed a new, free service called AudioSlides: brief, webcast-style presentations that are shown (publicly available) next to your published article. This format gives you the opportunity to explain your research in your own words and attract interest. You will receive an invitation email to create an AudioSlides presentation shortly. For more information and examples, please visit http://www.elsevier.com/audioslides.

Thank you for submitting your work to this journal.

With kind regards,

Raymond J Rodgers
Managing Editor
Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology

Thank You