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  - Five-year: 4.99 (2017 Journal Citation Reports)
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**Microarray data:** The *JI* will not publish descriptive manuscripts that report microarray data, unless such information can be considered of unusual immunological significance and/or include functional experiments that provide novel insight into mechanisms. As with other scientific approaches, current experimental, quantitation, verification, and statistical analyses are expected. Microarray experiments should be Minimum Information About a Microarray Experiment (MIAME) compliant (for guidelines, see http://mgde.org/projects/miame/). Whereas limited online space may be available for supplemental tables associated with the manuscript, complete microarray data must be deposited in the appropriate public database (e.g., GEO [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/] or ArrayExpress [http://www.ebi.ac.uk/arrayexpress/]), and must be accessible without restriction from the date of publication. An entry name or accession number must be included in the manuscript before publication. The accession number should be accompanied by the Web site address of the databank.

**GENERAL STYLE CONVENTIONS**

**Scientific Style and Format:** In general, *The JI* follows *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers, 7th Edition*, published by the Council of Science Editors, Inc., in instances where style issues are not directly addressed.

**Abbreviations for references:** PubMed (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed) is the primary source for journal name abbreviations.

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**Allergen nomenclature:** The systematic allergen nomenclature of the World Health Organization/International Union of Immunological Societies (WHO/IUIS) Allergen Nomenclature Sub-Committee should be used for manuscripts that include the description or use of allergenic proteins. For manuscripts describing new allergen(s), the systematic name of the allergen must be approved by the WHO/IUIS Allergen Nomenclature Sub-Committee prior to manuscript publication. To avoid the risk of delay of publication, authors are encouraged to apply for a new allergen name using the posted submission form at the WHO/IUIS Allergen Nomenclature Web site (http://www.allergen.org/) before manuscript submission. The systematic nomenclature consists of the first three letters of the taxonomic genus of the allergen source, followed by a space; the first letter of the specific epithet, followed by a space; and an Arabic numeral usually indicate the chronological order in which the allergen was described. For example, the first allergen to be purified from the house dust mite *Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* is named “Der p 1.” Further examples of the systematic allergen nomenclature for over 500 allergens can be found at the WHO/IUIS Allergen Nomenclature Web site. The submissions to the Allergen Nomenclature Sub-Committee will be kept confidential until publication if requested by the authors.


**Chemical names:** Follow the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature-Chemical Abstracts (http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iupac/biblog/white.html) or the Chemical Abstracts Guide to Naming and Indexing of Chemical Substances for proper spelling and style of chemical names.

**Chemokine/chemokine receptor nomenclature:** The systematic name for chemokines and chemokine receptors should be used. The original name may be given in parentheses if desired. See *Cytokine* 21: 48–49, 2003.

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**Gene nomenclature for humans:** The HUGO guidelines (http://www.genenames.org/) for gene symbols and nomenclature should be used for naming human genes; nomenclature of genome sequence variants should use the Human Genome Variation Society (HGVS) (http://www.hgvs.org/) nomenclature, summarized at http://varnomen.hgvs.org/. If commonly found in the literature, alternative nomenclature may be used in addition to HGVS nomenclature. Authors should submit all variants included in a manuscript to the relevant database (e.g., dbVar [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/dbvar/content/submission/]) for public release if the manuscript is published; the accession number and database URL should be included in the manuscript.

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2. The Abstract is limited to 150 words.
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All potential reviewers are contacted individually to determine availability. Manuscript files are sent to at least two expert reviewers. Reviewers are asked to complete the review of the manuscript within 2 weeks and to return a short review form. Based on the reviewers’ comments, the Section Editor recommends a course of action and communicates the reviews and recommendations to the Deputy Editor for a final decision.

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**STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS**

The abbreviations listed here are used without definition in articles published in *The JI*. The form may be used for both singular and plural, or made plural with “s” at the author’s option.

Å, angstrom

aa, amino acid (only with numbers)

Ab, antibody

ABTS, 2,2′-azinobis(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid)
SHIP, src homology 2-containing inositol 5′-phosphatase
SIV, simian immunodeficiency virus
sp. act., specific activity
ss, single-stranded (e.g., ssDNA)
SSC, standard saline citrate
STAT, signal transducer and activator of transcription
SV40, simian virus 40
t1/2, half-life, half-time
TAMRA, 5-(and 6)-carboxytetramethylrhodamine
TAP, transporter associated with Ag processing
Tat, terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase
TBS, Tris-buffered saline
TBST, TBS with Tween 20
TCA, trichloroacetic acid
TCR, T cell receptor for Ag
TDP, thymidine 5′-diphosphate
TdT, terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase
TGF, transforming growth factor
Th cell, T helper cell
TLC, thin layer chromatography
TLR, Toll-like receptor
TMP, thymidine 5′-monophosphate
TNP, trinitrophenyl
TRAIL, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand
Tris, tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
tRNA, transfer RNA
TTP, thymidine 5′-triphosphate
TUNEL, Tdt-mediated dUTP nick end labeling
U, unit (only with numbers)
UDP, uridine 5′-diphosphate
UMP, uridine 5′-monophosphate
UTP, uridine 5′-triphosphate
UV, ultraviolet
v/v, volume to volume ratio (%)
v/w, volume to weight ratio (%)
V region, variable region of Ig
VCAM, vascular cell adhesion molecule
V(D)J or VDJ, variable diversity joining
VLA, very late activation Ag
W, watt (only with numbers)
WBC, white blood cell
WEHI medium
wk, week (only with numbers)
vid, X-linked immunodeficiency
Zap70, ζ-associated protein 70 (or ζ-chain-associated protein 70)

Keywords

Animals
- Human
- Rodent
- Other Animals

Cells
- B Cells
- Dendritic Cells
- Endothelial Cells
- Eosinophils
- Mast Cells/Basophils
- Monocytes/Macrophages
- Natural Killer Cells
- Neutrophils
- Stem Cells
- Stromal Cells
- T Cells
- T Cells, Cytotoxic
- Th1/Th2 Cells

Diseases
- Autoimmunity
- Diabetes
- EAE/MS

Endotoxin Shock
Graft Versus Host Disease
Immunodeficiency Diseases
Rheumatoid Arthritis
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

Infections
- AIDS
- Bacterial
- Fungal
- Parasitic-Helminth
- Parasitic-Protozoan
- Viral

Molecules
- Acute-Phase Reactants
- Adhesion Molecules
- Antibodies
- Antigens/Peptides/Epitopes
- Autoantibodies
- Cell Surface Molecules
- Chemokines
- Complement
- Cytokine Receptors

Cytokines
Fc Receptors
Lipid Mediators
Lipoplysaccharide
MHC
Nitric Oxide
Protein Kinases/Phosphatases
Superantigens
T Cell Receptors
Transcription Factors

Processes
- Allergy
- Antigen Presentation/Processing
- Apoptosis
- Cell Activation
- Cell Differentiation
- Cell Proliferation
- Cell Trafficking
- Chemotaxis
- Comparative Immunology/Evolution
- Costimulation
- Cytotoxicity
- Gene Rearrangement
- Gene Regulation

Techniques/Approaches
- Gene Therapy
- Molecular Biology
- Transgenic/Knockout Mice

Tissues
- Lung
- Mucosa
- Skin
- Spleen and Lymph Nodes
- Thymus

Hematopoiesis
Inflammation
Memory
Neuroimmunology
Phagocytosis
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Wayne M. Yokoyama, Washington University School of Medicine
NK Cells—Their Receptors and Function in Health and Disease

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T Cell Development

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