

## AIMS AND SCOPE

The aim of *e-Polymers* is to publish original Research Articles, Rapid Communications, Review Articles and Mini-Reviews related to pure and applied polymer science. This includes synthetic methodologies, characterization and processing techniques for polymer materials. Reports on applications of polymers in all areas are especially welcome. The accepted articles are published online in ongoing way.

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Manuscripts submitted under multiple authorship are reviewed on the assumption that all listed authors concur in the submission and are responsible for its content. The corresponding author is responsible for informing the coauthors of the manuscript status throughout the submission, review, and production process.

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Research Articles should contain: Title page, Abstract, Keywords (up to 5), Introduction, Materials and methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Author statements (explained below), List of non-standard abbreviations (*if applicable*), References, Graphical abstract (*optional*), List of figure captions, Figures, Tables with table captions, and Appendix (*optional*). For the proper preparation of your manuscript, please use the [Manuscript template](#).

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Rapid Communications should contain a single section of main text without headings (no division to Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion). The experimental section can be presented after the main text. Sections in Rapid Communications should be as follows: Title page, Abstract, Keywords (up to 5), a single section of main text without headings, Experimental details, Author statements (explained below), List of non-standard abbreviations (*if applicable*), References, Graphical abstract (*optional*), List of figure captions, Figures, Tables with table captions, and Appendix (*optional*).

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### **Abstract**

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This section should provide statistical analyses of all of the experiments that are required to support the conclusions of the paper. Reserve extensive interpretation of the results for the Discussion section. Details of experiments that are peripheral to the main thrust of the article and that detract from the focus of the article should not be included. Present the results as concisely as possible in text, table(s), or figure(s) (see below). Avoid extensive use of graphs to present data that might be more concisely presented in the text or tables. Graphs illustrating methods commonly used need not be shown except in unusual circumstances. Limit photographs to those that are absolutely necessary to show the experimental findings. Number figures and tables in the order in which they are cited in the text and be sure to cite all figures

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The Discussion should provide an interpretation of the results in relation to previously published work and to the experimental system used. It should not contain extensive repetition of the Results or reiteration of the Introduction. This section should spell out the major conclusions of the work along with some explanation or speculation on the significance of these conclusions. The discussion should be concise and tightly argued.

## Author statements

### Acknowledgment (optional)

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### Research funding (obligatory)

This section should describe sources of funding that have supported the work. If there is no research funding, please write: Authors state no funding involved.

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Other statements (e.g., Informed consent, Authorization for the use of human subjects, Authorization for the use of experimental animals) should be elaborated in the methodological section of your manuscript.

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References should be listed and numbered in the order they appear in the text. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in round brackets (1). Multiple citations within a single set of brackets should be separated by commas (1,2). In case there are more than three sequential citations, they should be given as a range (1-4). In the references all authors must be included; et al. is not accepted. Do not use italic font in the reference section.

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Because all references will be linked electronically to the papers they cite, proper formatting of the references is crucial. A complete reference should give the reader enough information to find the relevant article. Please pay particular attention to spelling, capitalization and punctuation. Completeness of references is the responsibility of the authors.

References to personal communications, patent applications and patents pending, computer software, databases, and websites should be referred to as such only in the body of the text. These should be kept to a minimum. The examples are as follows:

- (J. Smith, personal communication),
- (J. Smith and P. Brown, presented at the 4th Symposium on Food Microbiology, Overton, IL, 13-15 June 1989),
- (J. C. Odell, April 1970, Process for batch culturing, U.S. patent 484,363,770),
- (J. Smith, 20 June 1999, Australian Patent Office),
- ... from the GenBank database (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/index.html>),
- ... using ABC software (version 2.2; Department of Microbiology, State University, <http://www.stu.micro>).

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Please use the following style for the reference list:

### Published papers

- Halpern SD, Ubel PA, Caplan AL. Solid-organ transplantation in HIV-infected patients. N Engl J Med. 2002;347(4):284-7. doi:10.1157 2002-x34742847.
- Rose ME, Huerbin MB, Melick J, Marion DW, Palmer AM, Schiding JK, et al. Regulation of interstitial excitatory amino acid concentrations after cortical contusion injury. Brain Res. 2002;935(1-2):40-6. doi:10.18.x548689553.
- Ellingsen AE, Wilhelmsen I. Sykdomsangst blant medisins- og jusstudenter. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen. 2002;122(8):785-7. Norwegian.
- Mansharamani M, Chilton BS. The reproductive importance of P-type ATPases. Mol Cell Endocrinol. 2002;188(1-2):22-5. Corrected and republished from: Mol Cell Endocrinol. 2001;183(1-2):123-6.

### Unpublished material/forthcoming and preprints

- Tian D, Araki H, Stahl E, Bergelson J, Kreitman M. Signature of balancing selection in Arabidopsis. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. Forthcoming 2002.



- Alvarez R. Near optimal neural network estimator for spectral x-ray photon counting data with pileup. arXiv:1702.01006v1 [Preprint]. 2017 [cited 2017 Feb 9]: [11 p.]. Available from: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1702.01006>
- Bar DZ, Atkatsk K, Tavaréz U, Erdos MR, Gruenbaum Y, Collins FS. Biotinylation by antibody recognition- A novel method for proximity labeling. BioRxiv 069187 [Preprint]. 2016 [cited 2017 Jan 12]. Available from: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/069187v1>

#### Electronic journal articles

- Aboud S. Quality improvement initiative in nursing homes: the ANA acts in an advisory role. Am J Nurs [Internet]. 2002 Jun [cited 2002 Aug 12];102(6):[about 1 p.]. Available from: <https://ovidsp.tx.ovid.com/> Subscription required.

#### Books and book chapters

- Murray PR, Rosenthal KS, Kobayashi GS, Pfaller MA. Medical microbiology. 4th ed. St. Louis: Mosby; 2002.
- Gilstrap LC 3rd, Cunningham FG, VanDorsten JP, editors. Operative obstetrics. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2002.
- Meltzer PS, Kallioniemi A, Trent JM. Chromosome alterations in human solid tumors. In: Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, editors. The genetic basis of human cancer. New York: McGraw-Hill; 2002. p. 93-113.

#### Theses

- Borkowski MM. Infant sleep and feeding: a telephone survey of Hispanic Americans [dissertation]. Mount Pleasant (MI): Central Michigan University; 2002.

#### Conference proceedings

- Harnden P, Joffe JK, Jones WG, editors. Germ cell tumours V. Proceedings of the 5th Germ Cell Tumour Conference; 2001 Sep 13-15; Leeds, UK. New York: Springer; 2002.

#### Conference paper

- Christensen S, Oppacher F. An analysis of Koza's computational effort statistic for genetic programming. In: Foster JA, Lutton E, Miller J, Ryan C, Tettamanzi AG, editors. Genetic programming. EuroGP 2002: Proceedings of the 5th European Conference on Genetic Programming; 2002 Apr 3-5; Kinsdale, Ireland. Berlin: Springer; 2002. p. 182-91.

#### Newspaper articles

- Tynan T. Medical improvements lower homicide rate: study sees drop in assault rate. The Washington Post. 2002 Aug 12;Sect. A:2 (col. 4).

### **Figures**

Lettering in all figures within the article should be uniform in style, preferably a sans serif typeface, and of sufficient size, so that it is readable at the final size of approximately 2 mm. Line drawings and photographs must be of high quality. Please note that faint shading may be lost upon reproduction. Lowercase letters a, b, c, etc. should be used to identify parts of multi-part figures. Cite all figures in the text in a numerical order. Indicate the approximate position of each figure. Refer to figures in the text as Figure 1, etc. Use Figure 1, etc. in the figure legends. The number of figures should not exceed ten.

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Tables must include enough information to warrant table format and should be used only where information cannot be presented in the text. Tables should be typed as text, using either 'tabs' or a table editor for layout; please do not use graphics software to create tables. Tables occupying more than one printed page should be avoided, if possible; larger tables can be published as an appendix. Do not use picture elements, text boxes, tabs, or returns in tables. Tables that contain artwork, chemical structures, or shading must be submitted as illustrations.

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Please keep abbreviations to a minimum. In addition to abbreviations for Systeme International d'Unités (SI) units of measurement, other common units (e.g., bp, kb, and Da), and chemical symbols for the elements, the following should be used without definition: DNA; cDNA; RNA; cRNA; RNase; DNase; rRNA; mRNA; tRNA; AMP, ADP, ATP, dAMP, ddATP, GTP, etc.; ATPase, dGTPase, etc.; NAD; NAD<sup>+</sup>; NADH; NADP; NADPH; NADP<sup>+</sup>; poly(A), poly(dT), etc.; oligo(dT), etc.; UV; PFU; CFU; MIC; Tris; DEAE; EDTA; EGTA; HEPES; PCR; and AIDS. Abbreviations for cell lines (e.g., HeLa) as well as viruses (e.g., HIV-1, JC virus, BK virus) also need not be defined. Non-standard abbreviations should not be used unless they appear at least three times in the text. List all non-standard abbreviations, acronyms and symbols in alphabetical order, along with their expanded form, at the end of the text. Define them as well upon first use in the text.

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We strongly recommend the use of correct and established nomenclature wherever possible. Always report numerical data (length, weight, and volume) in the appropriate SI units. Please refer to International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) recommendations available for standard metric units. For these units and for molarity, use the prefixes (p = 10<sup>-12</sup>, n = 10<sup>-9</sup>, μ = 10<sup>-6</sup>, m = 10<sup>-3</sup>, c = 10<sup>-2</sup>, d = 10<sup>-1</sup>, h = 10<sup>2</sup>, k = 10<sup>3</sup>, M = 10<sup>6</sup>, G = 10<sup>9</sup>, etc.). The unit 'billion' (10<sup>9</sup> in America, 10<sup>12</sup> in Europe) is ambiguous and should be avoided. Use μg/ml or μg/g in place of the ambiguous ppm. When fractions are used to express units, it is preferable to use whole units, such as 'g' or 'min', in the denominator instead of fractional or multiple units, such as μg or 10 min (for example 'pmol/min' is preferable to 'nmol/10 min', and 'μmol/g' is preferable to 'nmol/μg'). It is also preferable that an unambiguous form such as exponential notation be used; for example, 'μmol g<sup>-1</sup> min<sup>-1</sup>' is preferable to 'μmol/g/min'. Units of temperature are presented in degrees centigrade (i.e., 37°C).

The recognized authority for the names of chemical compounds is Chemical Abstracts. For guidelines to the use of biochemical terminology, consult Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents. Do not express molecular weight in Daltons: molecular weight is a unitless ratio; molecular mass is expressed in daltons. For enzymes, use the recommended name assigned by the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union of Biochemistry. Use the EC number when one has been assigned.

For genes, proteins, strains, clones etc. use the recommended name by consulting the appropriate genetic nomenclature database. Genes, mutations, genotypes, and alleles should be indicated in italics; protein products of the loci are not italicized. It is sometimes advisable to indicate the synonyms for the gene the first time it appears in the text. Gene prefixes such as those used for oncogenes or cellular localization should be shown in roman: v-fes, c-MYC, etc.

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