

## Chapter 1 : Find journal abbreviations | Stanford Libraries

*Journal Title Abbreviations. Item request has been placed! More Abbreviations. CAS Core Journal Abbreviations; Science and Engineering Journal Abbreviations;*

Journal of the American Ceramic Society J. Journal of the American Chemical Society J. Journal of the Argentine Chemical Society J. Journal of the Association of Public Analysts J. Journal of the Brazilian Chemical Society J. Journal of the Ceramic Society of Japan J. Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan J. Journal of the Chemical Society, Dalton Transactions: Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry J. Physical Organic Chemistry J. Journal of the Electrochemical Society J. Journal of the Electrochemical Society of India J. Journal of the Indian Chemical Society J. Journal of the Indian Institute of Science J. Journal of the Institute of Brewing J. Journal of the Institute of Energy J. Journal of the Korean Ceramic Society J. Journal of the Korean Chemical Society J. Journal of the National Cancer Institute J. Journal of the Optical Society of America A: Optics and Image Science J. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture J. Journal of the Serbian Chemical Society J. Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists J. Journal of Theoretical Biology.

**Chapter 2 : Home - Journal Title Abbreviations - LibGuides at CSU, Chico**

*Journal Titles and Abbreviations A Acc. Chem. Res. ACH - Models Chem. ACI Mater. J. ACS Symp. Ser. Acta Biochim. Pol. Acta Biotechnol. Acta Chem. Scand.*

References 26 – 32 Movie S1 Tables should be included after the references and should supplement, not duplicate, the text. They should be called out within the text and numbered in the order of their citation in the text. The first sentence of the table legend should be a brief descriptive title. Every vertical column should have a heading, consisting of a title with the unit of measure in parentheses. Units should not change within a column. Footnotes should contain information relevant to specific entries or parts of the table. Figure legends should be double-spaced in numerical order. A short figure title should be given as the first line of the legend. No single legend should be longer than words. Nomenclature, abbreviations, symbols, and units used in a figure should match those used in the text. Any individually labeled figure parts or panels A, B, etc. Figures should be called out within the text. Figures should be numbered in the order of their citation in the text. For initial submission, Figures should be embedded directly in the text. See below for detailed instructions on preparation of and preferred formats for your figures. Schemes should be sequentially numbered in the same fashion as figures. Format and Style of Supplementary Materials Supplementary Materials SM are posted permanently at the Science web sites, are linked to the manuscript, and are freely available. Supplementary Materials must be essential to the scientific integrity and excellence of the paper, and their use is restricted to Reports and Research Articles. The material is subject to the same editorial standards and peer-review procedures as the print publication. In general the Supplementary Materials may comprise Materials and Methods: The materials and methods section should provide sufficient information to allow replication of the results. See Experimental Design and Statistics Guidelines below for details. In addition, include a section titled Statistical Analysis at the end that fully describes the statistical methods with enough detail to enable a knowledgeable reader with access to the original data to verify the results. The values for N, P, and the specific statistical test performed for each experiment should be included in the appropriate figure legend or main text. Additional information regarding control or supplemental experiments, field sites, observations, hypotheses, etc. Further discussion or development of arguments beyond those in the main text is not permitted in supplementary text. Figures should meet the same standards as print figures. See below These are numbered starting at 1, with the prefix S eg Fig S1 All figures should be called out in the main text, No reference note is required. Extensive data tables useful in assessing the arguments of the print paper. Authors wishing to post presentations of data more complex than flat text files or tables that can be converted to PDF format need to consult with their editor. For Quicktime h compression is the preferred format. Authors should opt for the minimum frame size and number of images that are consistent with a reasonably effective on-screen presentation. Animated GIFs are not accepted. Authors should submit online videos or movies with accompanying captions. Both at initial submission, and at the revision stage, authors should submit the supplementary sections, materials and methods, text, tables and figures, as a single docx or PDF file that should not exceed 25 MB. For ease of reading, the text and tables should be single spaced; figures should be individually numbered, and each figure should have its legend on the page on which the figure appears, immediately beneath the figure. Supplementary multimedia or large data files that cannot be included in the Supplementary Materials file should be uploaded as Auxiliary Supplementary Materials or Movies. There is a 25 MB combined size limit on auxiliary or movie files and a limit of 10 auxiliary or movie files. Video clips should be in HD. Where possible please use HD frame size x pixels. Authors should submit video and audio with clearly identifiable accompanying captions and credit information. See Submitting your manuscript for further details on how to submit. Back to Top Preparation of Figures Creating your figures It is best to create your figures as vector-based files such as those produced by Adobe Illustrator. Vector-based files will give us maximum flexibility for sizing your figures properly without losing resolution, as they can be altered in size while maintaining high print-quality resolution. To keep file sizes reasonable, please save art at a resolution of 300 dots per inch dpi for initial submission. A higher resolution applies for figures submitted at the revision

stage - see instructions for preparing a revised manuscript. Paper The width of figures, when printed, will usually be 5. Bar graphs, simple line graphs, and gels may be reduced to a smaller width. Symbols and lettering should be large enough to be legible after reduction [a reduced size of about 7 points 2 mm high, and not smaller than 5 points]. Avoid wide variation in type size within a single figure. In laying out information in a figure, the objective is to maximize the space given to presentation of the data. Avoid wasted white space and clutter. Keys to symbols, if needed, should be kept as simple as possible and be positioned so they do not needlessly enlarge the figure. Details can be put into the captions. Use solid symbols for plotting data if possible unless data overlap or there are multiple symbols. Size symbols so that they will be distinguishable when the figure is reduced 6 pt minimum. Line widths should be legible upon reduction minimum of 0. Panels should be set close to each other, and common axis labels should not be repeated. Scales or axes should not extend beyond the range of the data plotted. Use scale bars in place of, or in addition to, magnifications. Do not use minor tick marks in scales or grid lines. Avoid using y-axis labels on the right that repeat those on the left. Color-mix and contrast considerations Avoid using red and green together. Color blind individuals will not be able read the figure. Please do not use colors that are close in hue to identify different parts of a figure. Use white type and scale bars over darker areas of images. Units should be metric and follow SI convention. Typefaces and labels Please observe the following guidelines for labels on graphs and figures: Use a sans-serif font whenever possible we prefer Helvetica. Simple solid or open symbols reduce well. Label graphs on the ordinate and abscissa with the parameter or variable being measured, the units of measure in parentheses, and the scale. Scales with large or small numbers should be presented as powers of Avoid the use of light lines and screen shading. Instead, use black-and-white, hatched, and cross-hatched designs for emphasis. Capitalize the first letter in a label only, not every word and proper nouns, of course. Units should be included in parentheses. If there is room, write out variables e. Variables are always set in italics or as plain Greek letters e. The rest of the text in the figure should be plain or bold text. Type on top of color in a color figure should be in bold face. Avoid using color type. When figures are assembled from multiple gels or micrographs, a line or space should indicate the border between two original images. Use leading zeros on all decimals e. Use capital letters for part labels in multipart figures e. A, B, C, etc. These should be 9 pt and bold in the final figure. When possible, place part labels at the upper left-hand corner of each figure part; if a part is an image, set labels inside the perimeter so as not to waste space. Avoid subpart labels within a figure part; instead, maintain the established sequence of part labels [e. If use of subpart labels is unavoidable, use lowercase letters a, b, c. Use numbers 1, 2, 3 only to represent a time sequence of images. When reproducing images that include labels with illegible computer-generated type e. Sequences may be reduced considerably, so the typeface in the original should be clear. There should be about characters and spaces per line for a sequence occupying the full width of the printed page and about 84 characters and spaces per line for a sequence occupying two columns. Modification of figures Science does not allow certain electronic enhancements or manipulations of micrographs, gels, or other digital images. Figures assembled from multiple photographs or images, or non-concurrent portions of the same image, must indicate the separate parts with lines between them. Linear adjustment of contrast, brightness, or color must be applied to an entire image or plate equally. Nonlinear adjustments must be specified in the figure legend. Selective enhancement or alteration of one part of an image is not acceptable. In addition, Science may ask authors of papers returned for revision to provide additional documentation of their primary data. Back to Top Science Citation Style For journal articles, list initials first for all authors, separated by a space e.

## DOWNLOAD PDF JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION LIST

### Chapter 3 : NLM Catalog: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases

*A registry of Web resources that list or provide access to the full title of journal abbreviations or other types of abbreviated publication titles (e.g., conference proceedings titles).*

Journal Term List Some citation formats use abbreviations for journal name rather than the full journal name. EndNote provides a number of term lists chemistry, medical, biology, etc. Then, please follow the steps below. If the Journal Terms List is empty, skip to step 4. Next, press the "Delete Term" button to the right to empty the list of old terms. Go to the "Lists" tab at the top, and click on the "Import List" button. Browse to the Term Lists folder within the EndNote folder, and choose to open the Medical text file assuming you want to use the Index Medicus abbreviations. If you are on a Windows machine, this folder should default to: The list you imported may not have all the journals you want. In the list of styles, highlight the style you are using and click the "Edit" button. Click on "Journal Names" on the left. Compare the journal name in your reference to the terms in the term manager and make sure you have an exact match. If the journal name is not in the terms list it will show in red. A single space or the inclusion of a period at the end of the name is enough for it to not be considered a match. A corrupted library can also cause EndNote not to be able to make the proper substitutions. In that case it is necessary to run the recover library command from the Tools menu in EndNote. In most cases the term list will automatically work in the new library, however if it does not please try following the steps above in the new, recovered library. If none of the above steps resolve the problem, take a closer look at the journals terms list. To correct this, go to the Lists tab and highlight the existing journal list. Click the Delete List button. Then, click Create List. Name the new list Journals and check the Journal List checkbox. On the Lists tab, highlight journals and then click on Link Lists. Journal Abbreviations Video from EndNote.

### Chapter 4 : Journal Title Abbreviations | Caltech Library

*Journal Abbreviation Sources is a registry of Web resources that list or provide access to the full title of journal abbreviations or other types of abbreviated publication titles (e.g., conference proceedings titles).*

### Chapter 5 : AMA (American Medical Association) Reference Citation Format

*From the results, select the title you want; the correct abbreviation to use is the NLM Title Abbreviation (e.g., N Z Med J.) Note that, in the citation, the abbreviation ends with a period and that when [journal on the Internet] comes after the title, the period goes after the close of the brackets.*

### Chapter 6 : Library - Frequently Asked Questions - AskUs FAQ

*Limit your NLM Catalog search to the subset of journals that are referenced in NCBI database records Enter topic, journal title or abbreviation, or ISSN: Advanced Search Search.*

### Chapter 7 : Journal Title Abbreviations - Classics - Subject Guides at University of Canterbury

*Full text Full text is available as a scanned copy of the original print version. Get a printable copy (PDF file) of the complete article (M), or click on a page image below to browse page by page.*

### Chapter 8 : Abbreviations H - J - Bioscience Journal Abbreviations - Library Guides at UC Berkeley

*Web of Science journal titles (searchable using the asterik wildcard). Note: One word titles are not abbreviated. Publication locations are included if journals of the same name are published in more than one city.*

*A: Acc. Chem. Res. Accounts of Chemical Research ACH - Models Chem. ACH - Models in Chemistry ; ACI Mater. J. ACI Materials Journal ; ACS Symp. Ser.*