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美国化学会期刊投稿与写作

ACS 助力科研发表

主讲人：赵璟 2023年9月21日





ACS Publications
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1. ACS 数据库学术资源动态
2. ACS 数据库平台使用
3. 期刊投稿注意事项
4. 期刊科技论文写作
5. 同行评审与学术道德



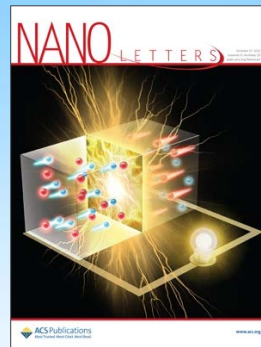
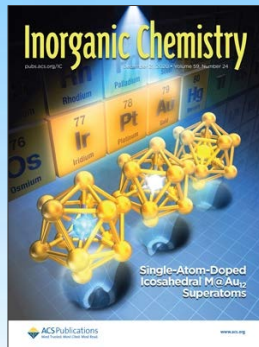
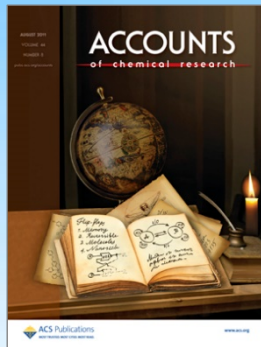
ACS Is the World's Largest Scientific Society

- **ACS**美国化学会，成立于**1876**年
- **140**多个国家，超过**15**万名会员
- 出版高品质的专业科学期刊
- 促进化学及相关学科的交流与发展



ACS Publications

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ACS 美国化学学会出版超过 75 种高品质的科学期刊，共 130 多万篇期刊文章，总被引次数超过 440 万，是化学领域里被引用次数最多的期刊。

---- JCR 期刊引证报告

WE COVER EVERY ASPECT OF CHEMISTRY

普通化学

晶体学

无机化学

有机化学

物理化学

分析化学

高分子科学

材料科学

纳米科学

化学工程

能源与燃料

环境科学

食品科学与技术

农学与林学

理论化学

计算化学

化学信息学

分子生物学

生物化学

生物技术

临床化学

药物化学

药理学和药剂学

毒理学

Journal of the American Chemical Society 美国化学会志

Impact Factor: 15.0 | Citations: 580,144



2022 IMPACT FACTOR

15.0

美国化学会志 **JACS** 出版于 1879 年，是美国化学会的第一本期刊，也是美国化学会出版社的旗舰期刊。

化学领域获得引用最多，影响力最大的综合类化学期刊，出版化学各个领域里顶尖的基础研究论文。

每年出版大约 2500 篇研究型、通讯和观点型的科研文章。期刊每周出版一期，提供了化学领域必不可少的研究成果，受到全球化学科研工作者的广泛关注。

Chemical Reviews

Impact Factor: 62.1 | Citations: 231,674



2022 IMPACT FACTOR

62.1

Chemical Reviews 是最受推崇同时也是排名最高的期刊之一，涵盖了化学学科所有的研究领域，为有机化学，无机化学，物理化学，分析化学，理论化学和生物化学各领域的重要研究提供全面，权威，关键和可读性强的综述文章。

除了综述文章以外，期刊定期出版权威专题，重点关注新兴研究领域的单一主题或方向。

期刊收录研究方向：化学，化学综合

Organic-Inorganic Chemistry 有机与无机化学

■ The Journal of Organic Chemistry

有机化学领域的旗舰型期刊。

■ Organic Letters

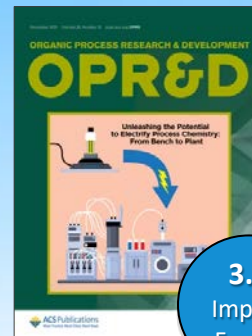
有机化学快报期刊，也是有机化学领域被引用次数最多的期刊。



3.6
Impact
Factor



5.2
Impact
Factor



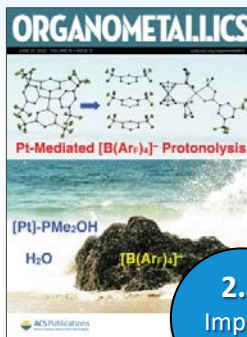
3.4
Impact
Factor

■ Inorganic Chemistry

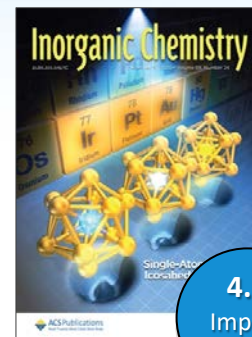
无机化学领域被引用次数最多的期刊。

■ Crystal Growth & Design

晶体学领域被引用次数最多的期刊。



2.8
Impact
Factor



4.6
Impact
Factor



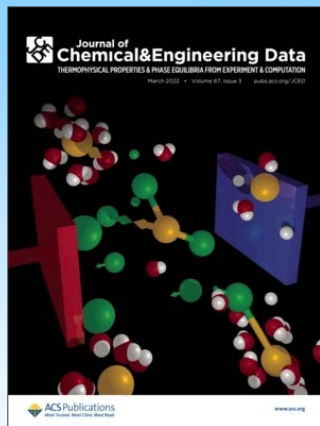
3.8
Impact
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Energy and Transportation 化工与能源



**Industrial &
Engineering
Chemistry Research**

IMPACT FACTOR
4.2



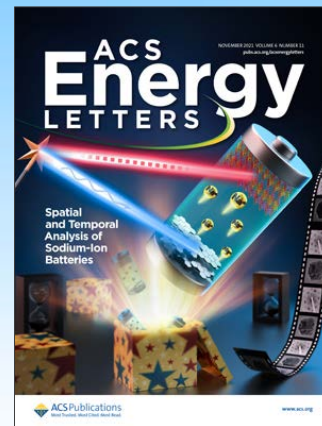
**Journal of Chemical
& Engineering Data**

IMPACT FACTOR
2.6



Energy & Fuels

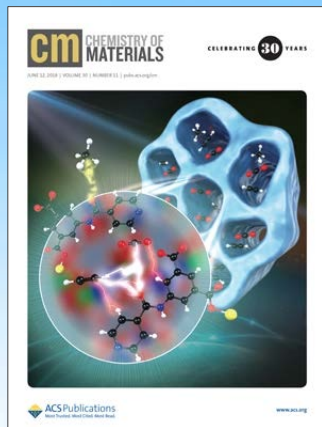
IMPACT FACTOR
5.3



ACS Energy Letters

IMPACT FACTOR
22.0

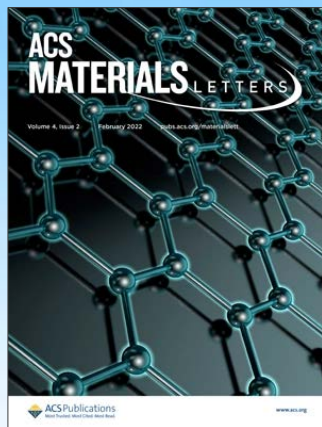
Materials Science & Engineering 材料科学与工程



*Chemistry of
Materials*

IMPACT FACTOR

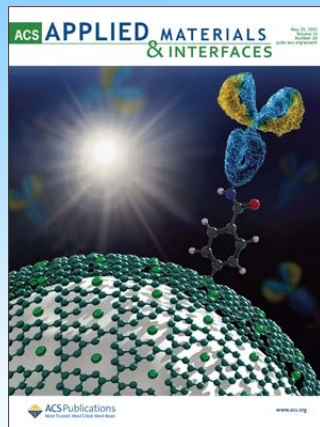
8.6



*ACS Materials
Letters*

IMPACT FACTOR

11.4



*ACS Applied
Materials &
Interfaces*

IMPACT FACTOR

9.5

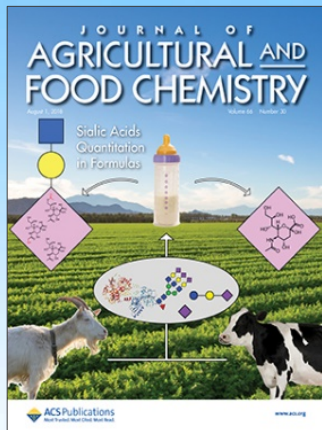


ACS Catalysis

IMPACT FACTOR

12.9

Agriculture and Food Science 农业与食品科学



*Journal of
Agricultural and
Food Chemistry*

IMPACT FACTOR

6.1



*ACS Agricultural
Science &
Technology*

IMPACT FACTOR

2.5



*ACS Food
Science &
Technology*

IMPACT FACTOR

2.3



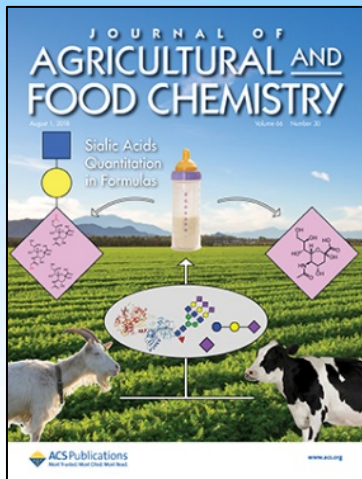
*Journal of Natural
Products*

IMPACT FACTOR

5.1

Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

Impact Factor: 6.1 | Citations: 151,538



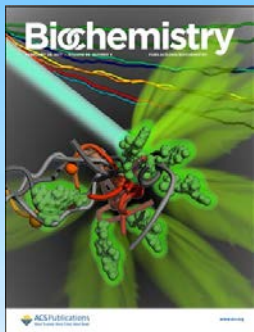
2022 IMPACT FACTOR

6.1

被引用次数最高的食品科学和技术类期刊

1. 农业和环境化学
2. 生物活性成份，代谢产物和功能
3. 生物燃料和生物材料，生物技术和生物转化
4. 化学和生物学中的香味和口感
5. 食品和饮料的化学/生物化学
6. 食品安全和毒理学
7. 新的分析方法，应用于农业和食品的组学技术

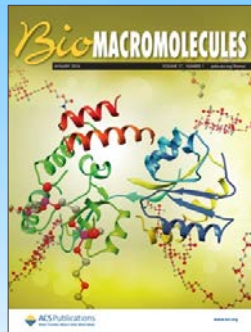
Biotechnology 生物技术



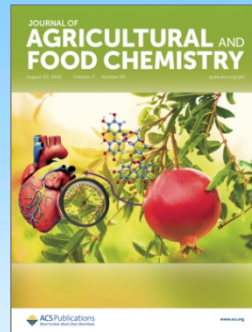
生物化学



生物共轭化学



生物大分子



农业&食品科学



生物材料



天然产物研究



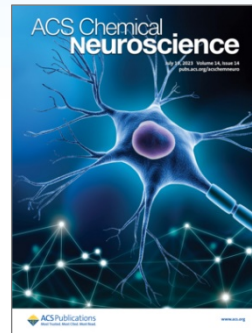
蛋白组学



合成生物学



化学生物学



化学神经科学

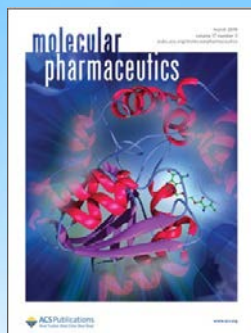
Pharmaceuticals 药物化学



药物化学领域的
顶级期刊



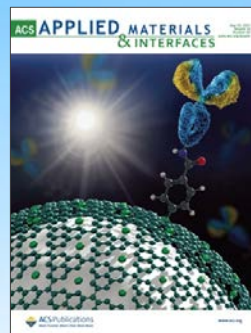
药物化学快报



分子药剂学



药物制剂



界面现象&应用



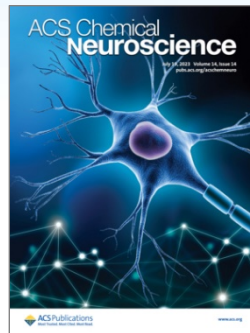
天然产物研究



毒理学



药学与转化科学

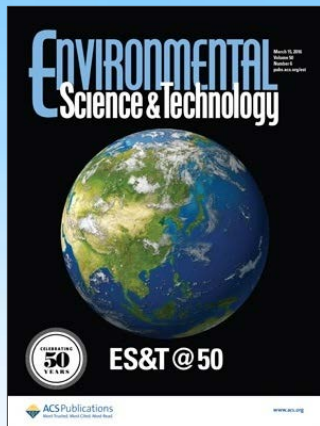


化学神经科学



传染病研究

Environmental Science 环境科学与技术



**Environmental
Science &
Technology**

IMPACT FACTOR
11.4



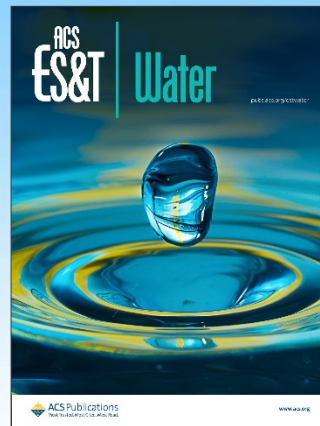
**Environmental
Science &
Technology Letters**

IMPACT FACTOR
10.9



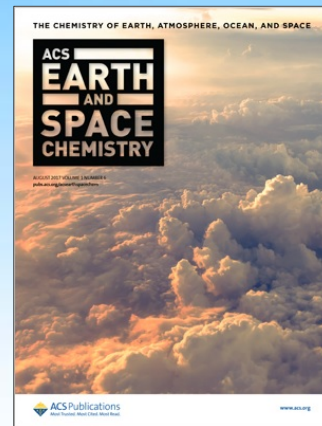
**ACS ES&T
Engineering**

IMPACT FACTOR
7.1



**ACS ES&T
Water**

IMPACT FACTOR
5.3



**ACS Earth and
Space Chemistry**

IMPACT FACTOR
3.4

Open Access Journals

美国化学会旗下的开放获取期刊总共有 15 种，分别具有不同的内容和定位。

ACS Central Science, ACS Omega, JACS Au 多学科化学期刊

ACS Au Journals 系列期刊

- ACS Bio & Med Chem Au
- ACS Engineering Au
- ACS Environmental Au
- ACS Materials Au
- ACS Measurement Science Au
- ACS Nanoscience Au
- ACS Organic & Inorganic Au
- ACS Physical Chemistry Au
- ACS Polymers Au



ACS 与中国的高校及科研机构的合作期刊

Precision Chemistry

2023 University of Science and Technology of China

Chemical & Biomedical Imaging

2023 Nanjing University

Environment & Health

2023 the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, CAS

ACS 数据库主页 pubs.acs.org

The screenshot shows the ACS Publications homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for ACS, ACS Publications, CMCN, and CAS. A search bar is located in the top right, with a callout box pointing to it containing the text: "检索词, 检索式, DOI检索, 作者检索, 引文检索". Below the navigation bar, the main header features the ACS Publications logo and the tagline "Most Trusted. Most Cited." followed by the text "ACS Publications' commitment to publishing high-quality addresses the world's most important challenges." and a "Get Access" button. The "Browse Content" section displays seven category tiles: All Subjects, Analytical, Applied, Biological, Materials Science & Engineering, Organic-Inorganic, and Physical. Below these tiles, a filter bar for "Biological" is shown, with a "Filter by Letter" dropdown and a "Remove Filters" button. The bottom of the page shows a list of publications, including "ACS ES&T Engineering", "ACS Synthetic Biology", and "Journal of Agricultural and Food".

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Search text, DOI, authors, etc.

My Activity Publications

FOR ORGANIZATIONS FOR AUTHORS EVENTS & CONFERENCES OPEN SCIENCE

Most Trusted. Most Cited.

ACS Publications' commitment to publishing high-quality addresses the world's most important challenges.

Get Access

Browse Content

All Subjects Analytical Applied Biological Materials Science & Engineering Organic-Inorganic Physical

Biological Filter by Letter: A B C E I J M O Remove Filters

A ACS ES&T Engineering ACS Synthetic Biology Journal of Agricultural and Food

布尔逻辑算符	举例	意义和作用
AND	A AND B AND C 等同于 A B C	同时包含字段 A B C 的数据 用于查准，缩小范围，空格默认为“AND”
OR	A OR B OR C 至少含有其中一个字段	至少包含 A B C 其中一个字段的数据 用于查全，检索同义词
NOT	A B NOT C 排除某个特定的字段	检索同时包含字段 A 和 B，但不包含 C 用于排除，当不需要字段 C 出现
符号	举例	意义和作用
*	cata*	零个或多个字符：catalysis, catalyzed, ...
?	palla?ium	只代表一个字符：palladium
“ ”	“A B”	精确检索某个特定词组 如果没有“ ”，相当于 A AND B

Case Study 检索案例：钯催化偶联反应

**NOBEL PRIZE
IN CHEMISTRY 2010**
颁发给三位化学家
理查德·赫克
根岸英一
铃木章

钯催化偶联反应是偶联反应的一个大类，以金属钯化合物作为催化剂，它是均相催化剂的研究和应用的活跃领域。

C&EN
news of the week
OCTOBER 11, 2010 EDITED BY WILLIAM G. SCHULZ & LAUREN K. WOLF

NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY
AWARDS: Three chemists share prize for palladium-catalyzed cross-couplings

NOBEL LAUREATES garner medals minted in gold, but it was work with another noble metal—palladium—that earned three chemists the big prize this year. Richard F. Heck, Ei-ichi Negishi, and Akira Suzuki were jointly awarded the 2010 Nobel Prize in Chemistry “for palladium-catalyzed cross-couplings in organic synthesis.” Along with their medals, the three chemists will also share \$1.5 million.

Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions, in which the metal is used to catalyze the formation of carbon-carbon bonds, are widely used to make complex molecular structures. They have been employed to make materials, pharmaceuticals, and other biologically active compounds.

VERSATILITY Heck, Negishi, and Suzuki couplings have been used to make various fine chemicals.

“This is a very exciting day for organic chemistry,” comments Stephen L. Buchwald, a chemistry professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. “This is a well-deserved award that is long overdue. It is hard to overestimate the importance of these processes in modern-day synthetic chemistry. They are the most used reactions by those in the pharmaceutical

uses Pd to weld an aryl halide with an olefin. “It’s turned out to be something of value to the chemistry community,” Heck says of the reaction that bears his name.

In 1977, Negishi, who is now 75 and the Herbert C. Brown Distinguished Professor of Organic Chemistry at Purdue University, used Pd to catalyze couplings of organic reagents with organoboranes. Two years later, Suzuki, who is 80 and currently a chemistry professor at Japan’s Hokkaido University, began developing a Pd-catalyzed coupling of organoboron compounds with organohalides.

“The key word here is versatility,” said Negishi, when describing his chemistry to reporters during an early-morning phone call on the day of the announcement. “One of our dreams is to be able to synthesize any organic compound of importance, whether it is a medicinally important compound or important from the point of view of materials science.”

He likened Pd-catalyzed cross-couplings to the Grignard reaction, a carbon-carbon bond-forming reaction developed by Victor Grignard, the 1912 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry. “The Grignard reaction made possible the synthesis of a wide variety of organic com-

Heck

Negishi

Suzuki

Heck reactions

Negishi coupling

Suzuki coupling

DVS-bis-BCB (electronic resin monomer)

Serotonin agonist

Boscalid (fungicide)

Me = methyl

赫克反应

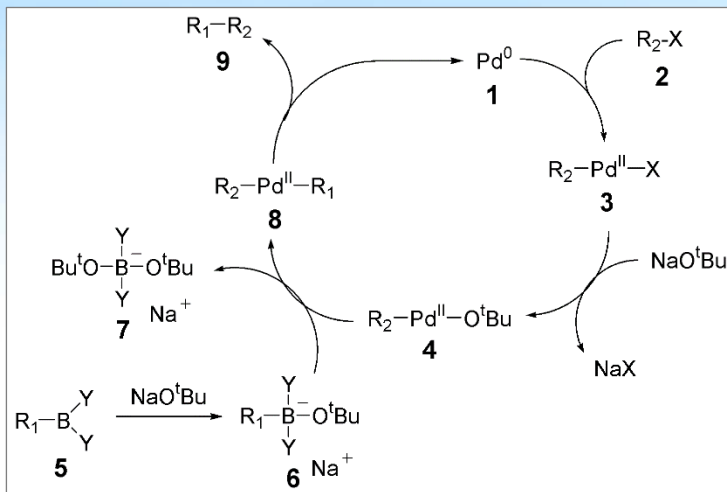
Heck Reaction

根岸英一反应

Negishi Reaction

铃木-宫浦反应

Suzuki-Miyaura Reaction



Suzuki Mechanism

Chem. Eng. News 2010, 88, 41, 7

Case Study 检索案例：钯催化偶联反应

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IN CHEMISTRY 2010**
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根岸英一
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Heck reactions

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Heck



Negishi



Suzuki

通常遵循以下化学计量：



变化基于 X-R 芳基溴和 M-R' 反应产生盐或盐样产物：
卤化锌，卤化锡，卤化硅

例如：

Heck 反应：烯烃与芳卤偶联

Suzuki 反应：芳卤与烷基硼酸偶联

Stille 反应：卤代烃与有机锡偶联

Hiyama 偶联反应：卤代烃与有机硅偶联

Sonogashira 偶联反应：芳卤与炔烃偶联

Negishi 偶联反应：卤代烃与有机锌偶联

Buchwald-Hartwig 胺化反应：芳卤与胺偶联

Chem. Eng. News 2010, 88, 41, 7

钯催化偶联反应（金属催化 - 有机合成 - 药物合成）

Search: Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling

Diarylmethanol
Derivatives
With
Diborylmethane
作为反应底物

Article

Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reaction of Diarylmethanol Derivatives with Diborylmethane

Kento Asai, Masahiro Miura, and Koji Hirano*

The Journal of Organic Chemistry 2022, 87, 11, 7436-7445 (Article)

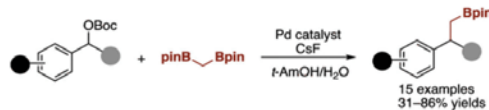
Publication Date (Web): May 24, 2022

DOI: 10.1021/acs.joc.2c00715

[Abstract](#)

[Full text](#)

[PDF](#)



JOC
The Journal of Organic Chemistry

Article

Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling of *N*-Sulfonylaziridines with Boronic Acids

Megan L. Duda and Forrest E. Michael*

Journal of the American Chemical Society 2013, 135, 49, 18347-18349 (Communication)

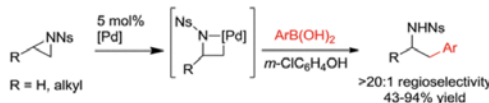
Publication Date (Web): November 25, 2013

DOI: 10.1021/ja410686v

[Abstract](#)

[Full text](#)

[PDF](#)



JACS
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

主要发表在
JACS, JOC, OL,
Chemical Review

Benzyl
Thioacetates
and Aryl Halides
作为反应底物

Article

Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling of Benzyl Thioacetates and Aryl Halides

Krista M. Wager and Matthew H. Daniels

Organic Letters 2011, 13, 15, 4052-4055 (Letter)

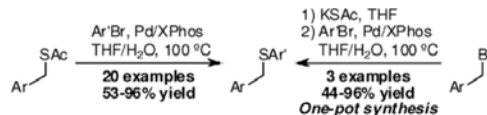
Publication Date (Web): July 5, 2011

DOI: 10.1021/o1201564j

[Abstract](#)

[Full text](#)

[PDF](#)



OL
Organic Letters

钯催化偶联反应（金属催化 - 有机合成 - 药物合成）

Search: Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling

综述文献

作者 Suzuki

有机硼化合物的钯催化偶联

Article

Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions of Organoboron Compounds

Norio, Miyaura and Akira, Suzuki

Chemical Reviews 1995, 95, 7, 2457-2483 (Article)

Publication Date (Print): November 1, 1995

DOI: 10.1021/cr00039a007

First Page

PDF

CHEMICAL
REVIEWS

重要文献

配体控制下的位置选择性

Article

Ligand-Controlled Regioselectivity in Palladium-Catalyzed Cross Coupling Reactions

Franziska Schoenebeck* and K. N. Houk*

Journal of the American Chemical Society 2010, 132, 8, 2496-2497 (Communication)

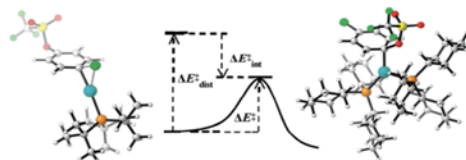
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ACS Catalysis 2021, 11, 19, 12258-12263 (Letter)

Publication Date (Web): September 21, 2021

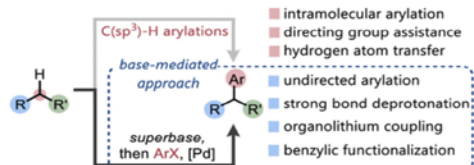
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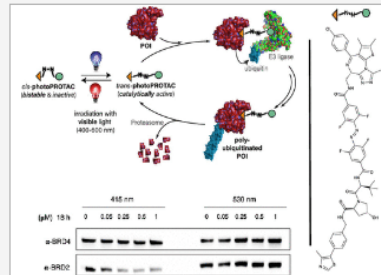
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Abstract
摘要

Abstract

Off-tissue effects are persistent issues of modern inhibition-based therapies. By merging the strategies of photopharmacology and small-molecule degraders, we introduce a novel concept for persistent spatiotemporal control of induced protein degradation that potentially prevents off-tissue toxicity. Building on the successful principle of bifunctional all-small-molecule Proteolysis Targeting Chimeras (PROTACs), we designed photoswitchable PROTACs (**photoPROTACs**) by including *ortho*-F₄-azobenzene linkers between both warhead ligands. This highly bistable yet photoswitchable structural component leads to reversible control over the topological distance between both ligands. The *azo-cis*-isomer is observed to be inactive because the distance defined by the linker is prohibitively short to permit complex formation between the protein binding partners. By contrast, the *azo-trans*-isomer is active since it can engage both protein partners to form the necessary and productive ternary complex. Importantly, due to the bistable nature of the *ortho*-F₄-azobenzene moiety employed, the photostationary state of the **photoPROTAC** is persistent, with no need for continuous irradiation. This technique offers reversible on/off switching of protein degradation that is compatible with an intracellular environment and, therefore, could be useful in experimental exploration of biological signaling pathways—such as those crucial for oncogenic signal transduction. Additionally, this strategy may be suitable for therapeutic intervention to address a variety of diseases. By enabling reversible activation and deactivation of



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Materials & Methods

材料和方法

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Discussion

讨论

Conclusion

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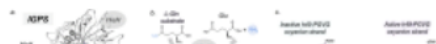
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Introduction

Proteins reshape their function in response to environmental changes through allosteric process in which two distinct sites within a protein or protein complex are functionally coupled. For regulated enzymes, effector binding at a distal site alters the thermodynamic and/or kinetic reaction at the active site. (3) The transfer of chemical information between the two sites is mediated by structural (4) and/or dynamical (5) changes that generally make accessible conformation characteristic of the enzyme active state. (6,7) To attain such a catalytic binding finely tunes the enzyme dynamic conformational ensemble by reshaping the relative conformational states and/or the time scales of structural fluctuations and conformational bidirectional communication between distal sites occurs at the ternary complex, i.e., when substrate are bound at their respective sites, and propagates through dynamic network interactions. (9,10) Capturing the time evolution of the allosteric activation of enzymes at ternary complex involves deciphering the interplay of fast and slow conformational dynamics, substrate binding. (11) The transient nature of both the ternary complex and the allosteric undergoing turnover hampers the structural and dynamic characterization of allosteric transition. Identification of functionally relevant states. (12-17) It is therefore not surprising that the remains hidden for several enzymes.

Allosteric regulation operating in the model enzyme imidazole glycerol phosphate synthase (IGPS) from *Thermotoga maritima* has been investigated from structural and dynamical perspectives. (18-30) IGPS is a heterodimeric enzyme belonging to class I glutamine amidotransferases (GATase) that encompasses the catalytic interplay between HisH and HisF subunits (Figure 1). HisH catalyzes glutamine hydrolysis producing glutamate and ammonia. The HisF cyclase monomer couples the ammonia produced by HisH, which migrates through an internal tunnel, with N-[(5-phosphoribulose-5-phosphonate)-5-aminimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide (PRFAR)]. The latter also acts as the allosteric effector for the reaction occurring in HisH. The binding of PRFAR, ca. 30 Å far away from the HisH active site, enhances 4500-fold the basal glutaminase activity of IGPS, while the substrate affinity is only moderately altered. (30)

Figure 1



ARTICLE SECTIONS

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PDB: 1GPW
PDB: 3ZR4
PDB: 7AC8

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jacs.1c12629>.

Detailed description of computational methods, supplementary figures, and movies (PDF)

Movie S1: conventional molecular dynamics simulations: tryptophan hole formation in substrate-free PRFAR-IGPS (MP4)

Movie S2: accelerated molecular dynamics simulations: sp-Gln substrate binding in the HisH active site (MP4)

Movie S3: accelerated molecular dynamics simulations: sp-Gln substrate binding in IGPS (global view) (MP4)

Movie S4: accelerated molecular dynamics simulations: allosteric activation of IGPS in the ternary complex (MP4)

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Reversible Spatiotemporal Control of Induced Protein Degradation by Bistable PhotoPROTACs

K Pfaff^{1,2}, Kusal T. G. Samarasinghe^{2,3}, Craig M. Crews^{2,3,4} and Erick M. Carreira¹

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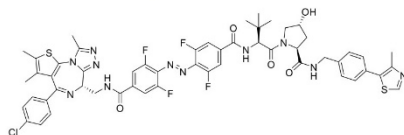
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命名, 编号
结构式
合成步骤

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表征分析
Rf, NMR, IR,
ESI-HRMS

(2S,4R)-1-((S)-2-(4-((E)-4-(((S)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,3,3-trimethyl-6H-thieno[3,2-f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepin-6-yl)methyl)carbonyl)-2,6-difluorophenyl)diazetyl)-3,5-difluorobenzamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-4-hydroxy-N-(4-(4-methylthiazol-5-yl)benzyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (photoPROTAC-1)



JQ-1 amine **18** (10.5 mg, 28.0 μ mol, 1.00 equiv) and acid **54** (21.4 mg, 28.0 μ mol, 1.00 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (0.28 mL, 0.1 M). DIPEA (12 μ L, 85 μ mol, 3.00 equiv) and HATU (11.3 mg, 30.0 μ mol, 1.05 equiv) were added to the reaction mixture at room temperature. After 2 hours, the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and the aq. phase was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined org. layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Residual DMF and tetramethylurea were removed by lyophilization after freezing in a water/dioxane mixture. The crude product was further purified by flash column chromatography (94% EtOAc/4% iPrOH/2% H₂O) to afford photoPROTAC-1 as an orange oil (16.0 mg, 14.0 μ mol, 51%).

Rf = 0.36 (85% EtOAc/10% iPrOH/5% H₂O).

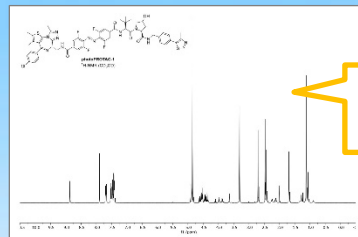
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃OD) δ = 8.87 (s, 1H), 7.70 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44 – 7.40 (m, 4H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.65 – 4.50 (m, 4H), 3.87 (dd, *J* = 13.6, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.29 – 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.15 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 9H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₃OD) δ = 174.4, 172.0, 166.8, 166.7, 166.5, 157.4, 156.1, 155.3, 153.0, 152.2, 149.0, 140.3, 139.2, 138.1, 138.1, 134.3, 133.5, 133.4, 133.3, 133.3, 132.0, 132.0, 131.5, 131.4, 131.3, 130.4, 129.8, 129.0, 113.4, 113.1, 71.1, 60.9, 59.9, 58.2, 56.8, 43.7, 42.9, 39.0, 37.2, 27.1, 15.8, 14.4, 12.9, 11.6.

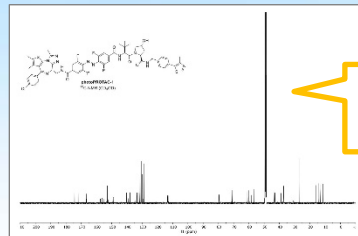
¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CD₃OD) δ = -121.4, -121.5.

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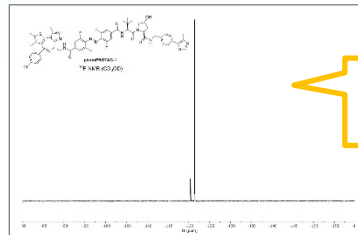
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¹H-NMR



¹³C-NMR



¹⁹F-NMR

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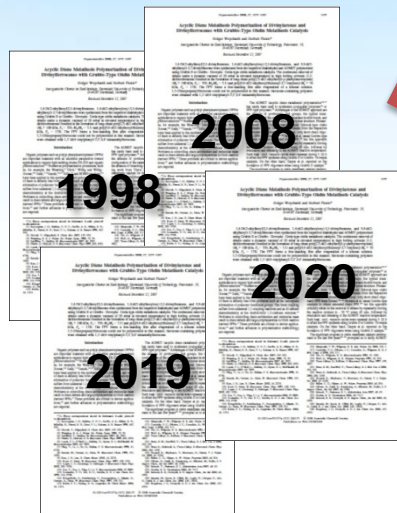
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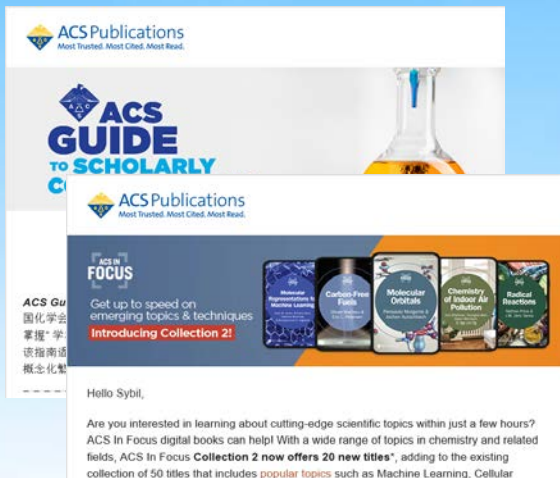
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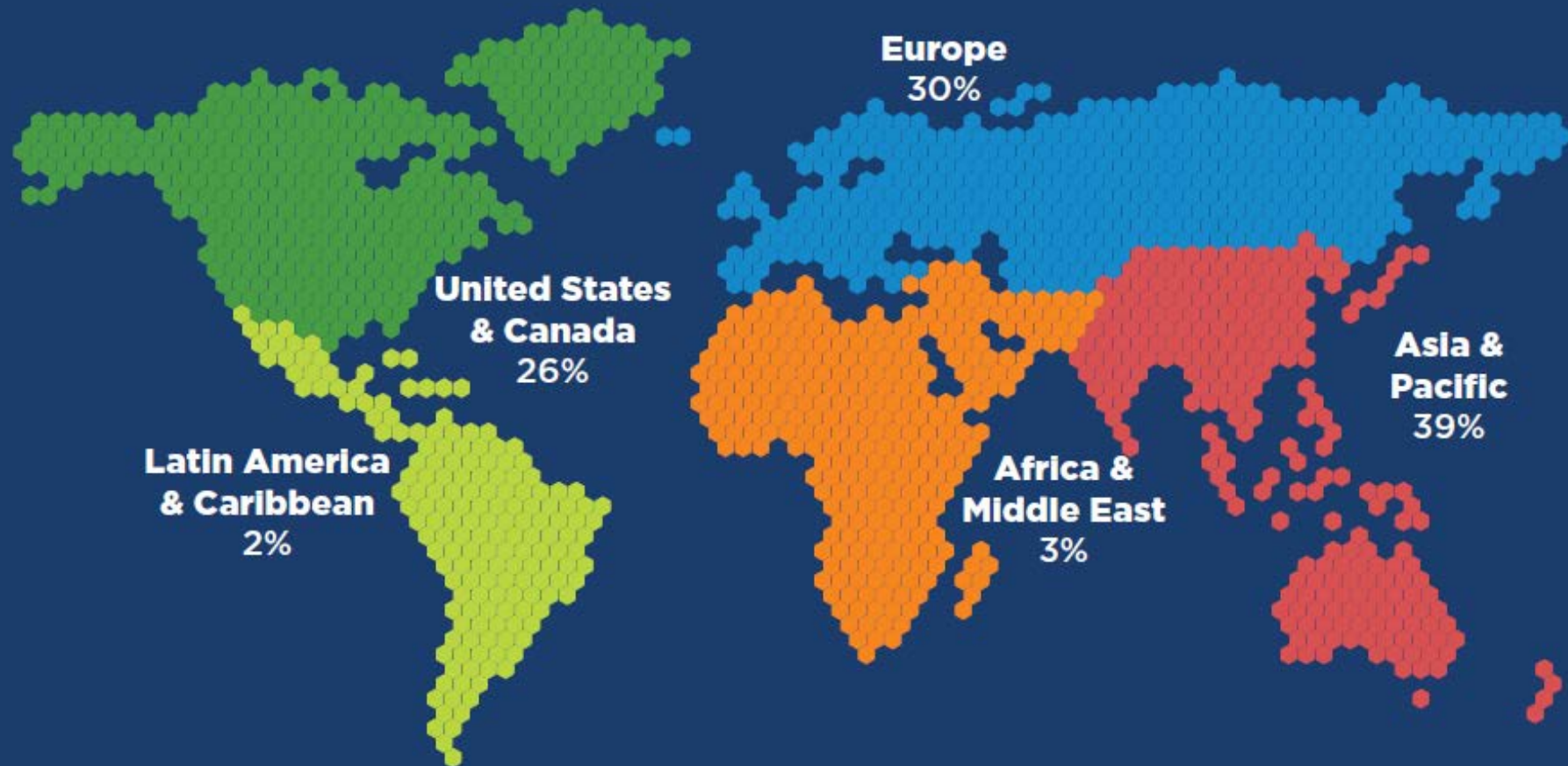
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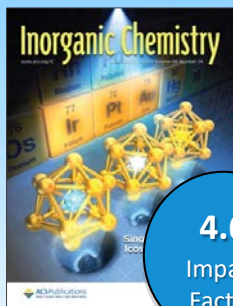
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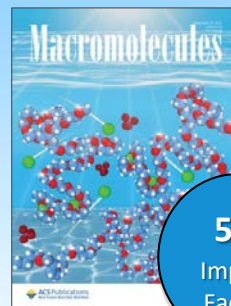
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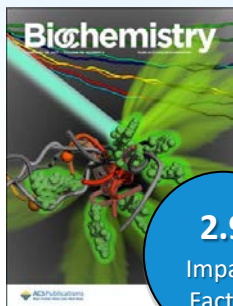
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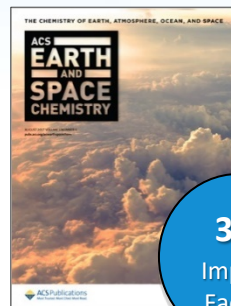
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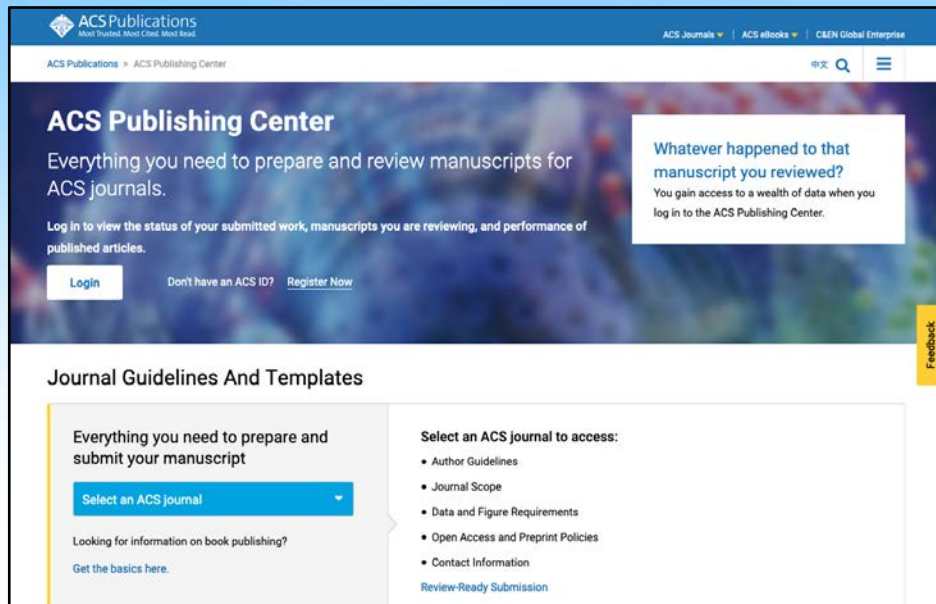
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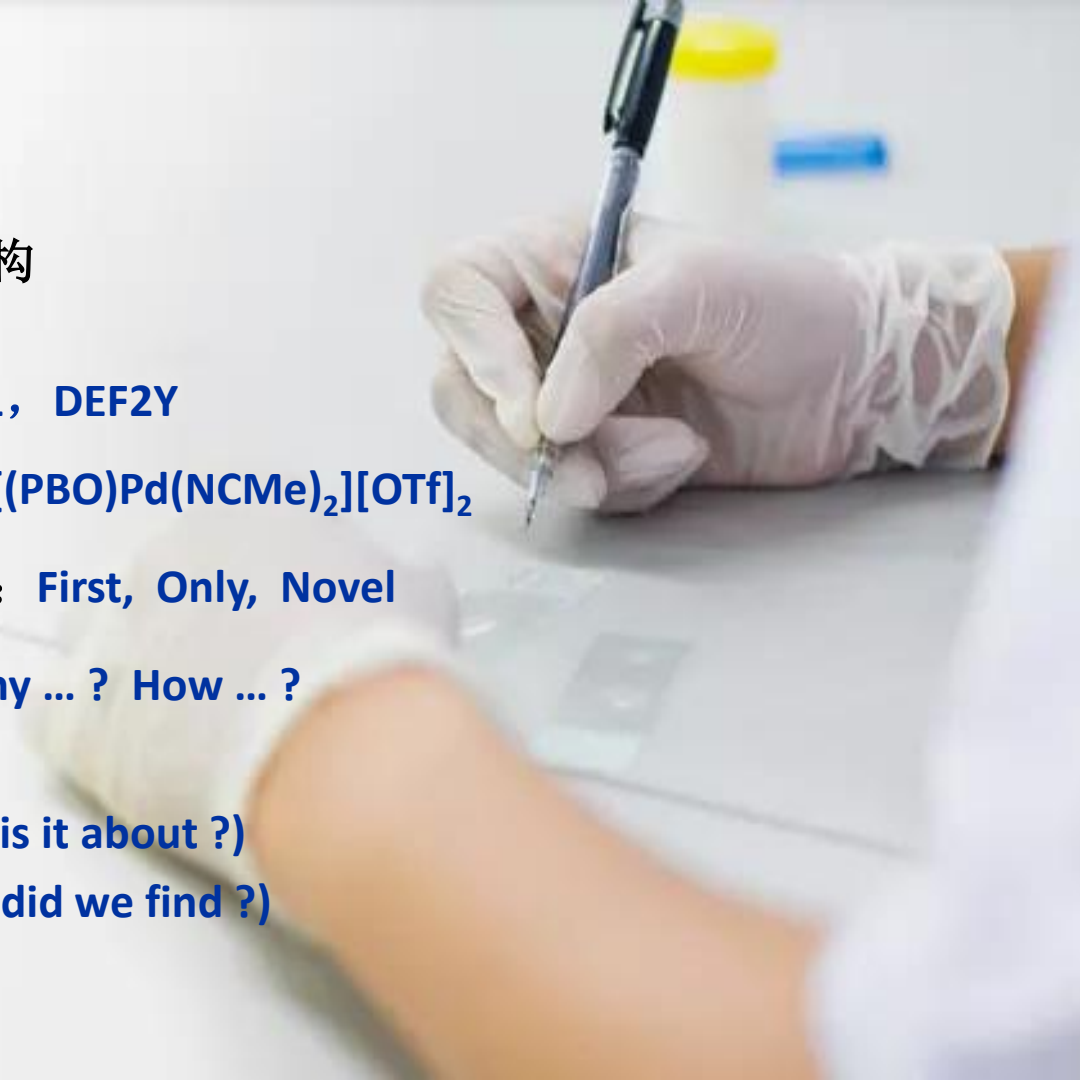
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- ◆ 表达 研究的核心内容 (**What is it about ?**)
研究的关键结果 (**What did we find ?**)



Abstract 摘要

Purpose
目的

Problem Statement
问题陈述

Methodology
方法论

Major Findings
主要发现

Conclusion
结论

Anatomy of an Abstract

Purpose & Problem Statement

(keep the big-picture in mind)

Methodology & Major Findings

(highlight key discoveries)

Conclusion

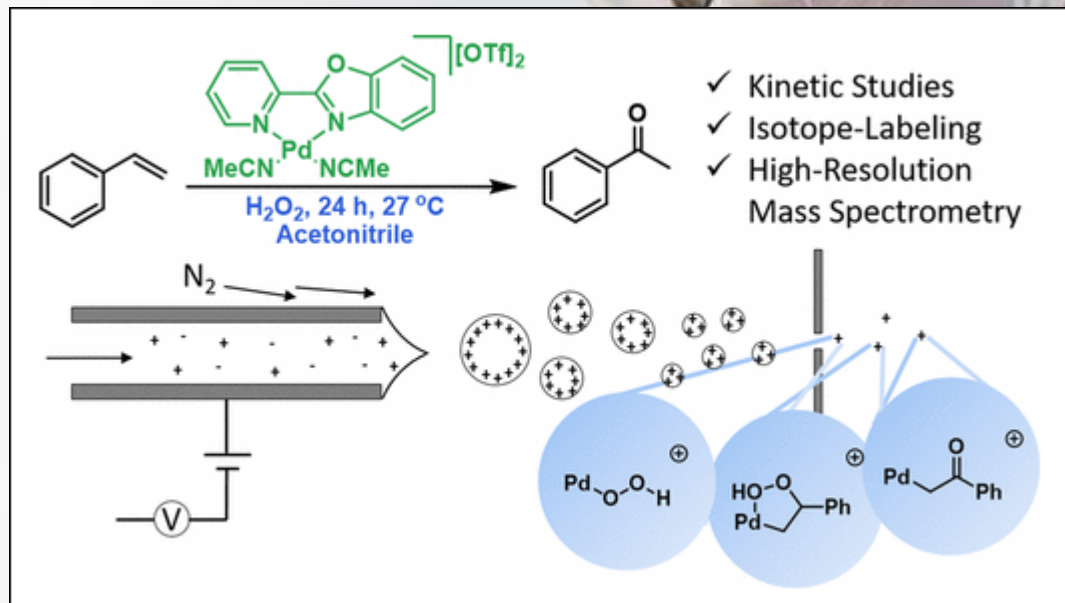
(summarize the significance)

Engineered 3D DNA crystals are promising scaffolds for bottom-up construction of three-dimensional, macroscopic devices from the molecular level. Nevertheless, this has been hindered by the highly constrained conditions for DNA crystals to be stable. Here we report a method to prepare robust 3D DNA crystals by postassembly ligation to remove this constraint. Specifically, sticky ends at crystal contacts were enzymatically ligated, and the covalent bonds significantly enhanced crystal stability, e.g., being stable at 65 °C. This method also enabled the fabrication of DNA crystals with complex architectures including crystal shell, core-shell, and matryoshka dolls. Furthermore, we have demonstrated the applications of the robust DNA crystals in biocatalysis and protein entrapment. Our study removes one key obstacle for the applications of DNA crystals and offers many new opportunities in DNA nanotechnology.

Graphics 图片

思考：设计哪些图片，讲述你的科研故事。

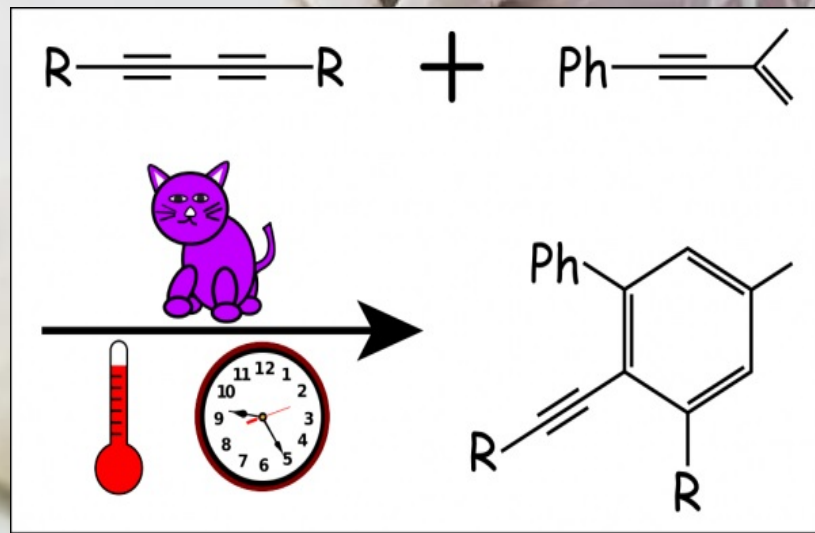
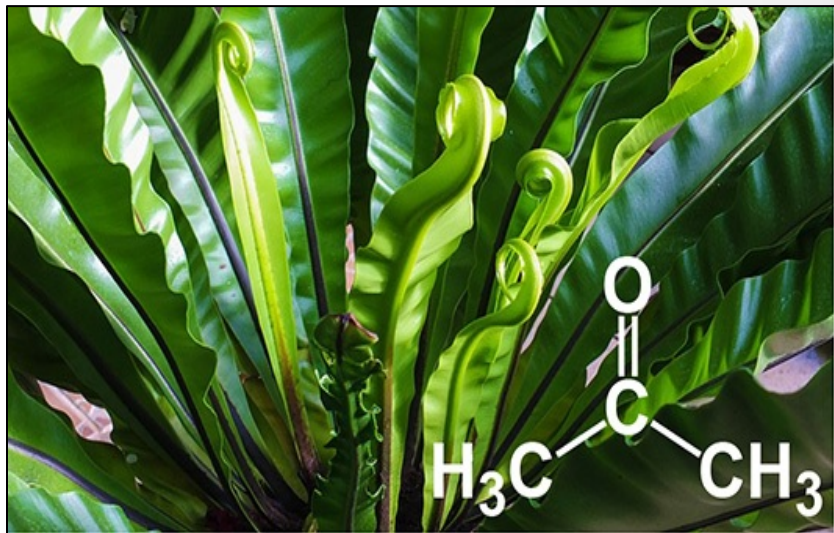
- Be clear
- Be precise
- Informative
- Support your text
- Use color
- Original
- Unpublished



J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2017, 139 (36), pp 12495–12503

Graphics 图片

思考：它们是合格的图片吗？



Graphics 图片

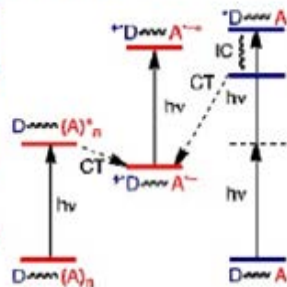
思考：这些图片有什么区别？

GOOD GRAPHICS



DONOR, D
two photon
absorption

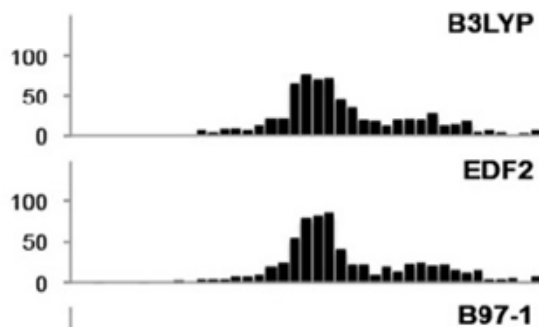
ACCEPTOR, A
forms weakly
absorbing
aggregates, $(A)_n$,
& strongly
absorbing A^{2-}



This graphic has a good balance of images and description. All of the type is crisp and easy to read.



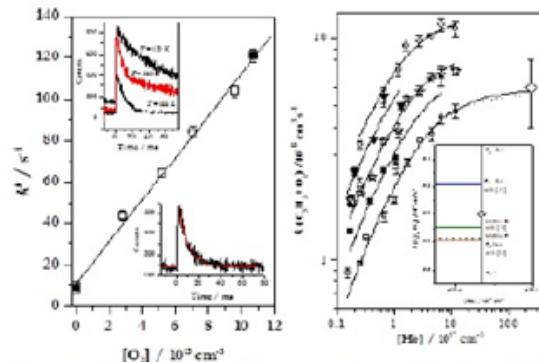
POOR GRAPHICS



Graphic is uninteresting and not informative.



POOR GRAPHICS



Graphic is very cluttered and most of the fonts are too small or faint to be readable.



Language and Text 语言

科技论文写作的目的:

1. 简化，准确
2. 避免个人感情色彩
3. 语句使用的准确性是高效写作的目标

哪些常见的英文写作误区大家需要避免呢？



Language and Text 语言

避免使用不恰当的词语

避免使用缩略词：

✗ **wasn't**

✓ **was not**

✗ **in the lab**

✓ **in the laboratory**



Language and Text 语言

避免使用不恰当的词语

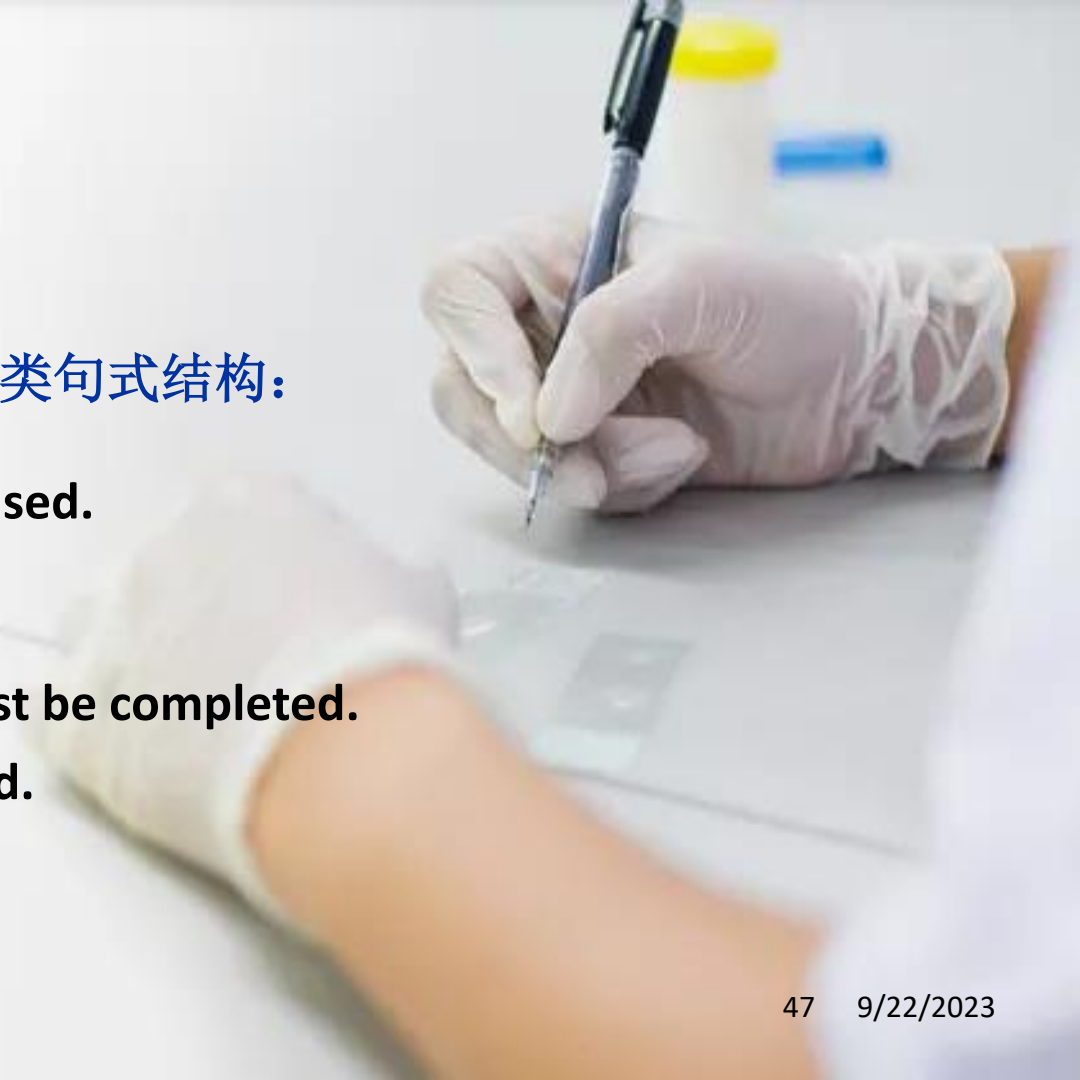
避免使用 **it is, there are, this is** 这类句式结构:

✗ **It is a procedure that is often used.**

✓ **This procedure is often used.**

✗ **There are seven steps that must be completed.**

✓ **Seven steps must be completed.**



Language and Text 语言

常见的易混淆的单词和短语

Comprise V.S. Compose

✗ **A book is comprised of chapters.**

✓ **A book comprises chapters.**

✓ **A book is composed of chapters.**



Language and Text 语言

使用性别中立语言

~~Policeman~~ Police officer

~~Chairman~~ Chair

~~Man-made~~ synthetic, artificial, etc.

~~Stewardess~~ Flight attendant

~~The corresponding author should place an asterisk after his name.~~ The name of the corresponding author should be followed by an asterisk.

Language and Text 语言

Mechanism of Catalytic Oxidation of Styrenes with Hydrogen Peroxide in the Presence of Cationic Palladium(II) Complexes

ABSTRACT :

Kinetic studies, isotope labeling, and in situ high-resolution mass spectrometry are used to elucidate the mechanism for the catalytic oxidation of styrenes using aqueous hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) and the cationic palladium(II) compound, $[(\text{PBO})\text{Pd}(\text{NCMe})_2][\text{OTf}]_2$ (PBO = 2-(pyridin-2-yl)benzoxazole).

Previous studies have shown that this reaction yields acetophenones with high selectivity. We find that H_2O_2 binds to Pd(II) followed by styrene binding to generate a Pd-alkylperoxide that liberates acetophenone by at least two competitive processes, one of which involves a palladium enolate intermediate that has not been previously observed in olefin oxidation reactions. We suggest that acetophenone is formed from the palladium enolate intermediate by protonation from H_2O_2 . We replaced hydrogen peroxide with t-butyl hydroperoxide and found that, although the palladium enolate intermediate was observed, it was not on the major product-generating pathway, indicating that the form of the oxidant plays a key role in the reaction mechanism.

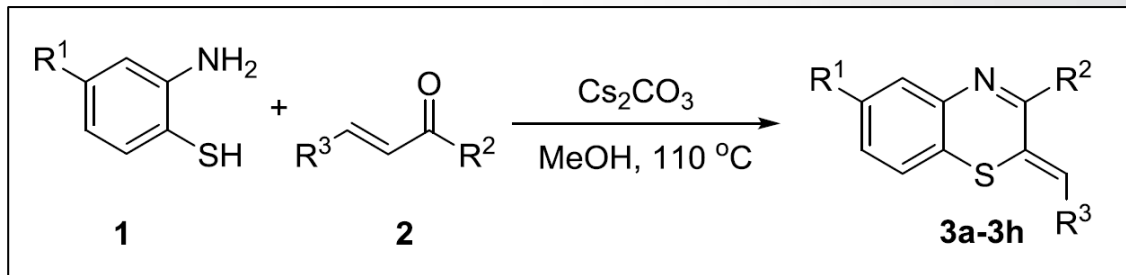
专业词汇

化合物命名

分子式

Language and Text 语言

Supporting Information 写作案例



General procedures for the reaction of otho-aminobenzenethiols with α,β-unsaturated ketones:

A mixture of otho-aminobenzenethiols **1** 0.375 mmol, α,β-unsaturated ketones **2** 0.250 mmol and Cs₂CO₃ 0.125 mmol in MeOH (1.0 mL) **was stirred** at 110 °C under air for 10 h. Upon completion, the reaction mixture **was diluted** with EtOAc (4.0 mL), **filtered** through a bed of silica gel layered over Celite. The volatiles **were removed** in vacuo to afford the crude product. Further column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/petroleum ether) **was needed** to afford the pure desired products **3a-3h**.

时态的表达

现在时

过去时

现在完成时



Document Templates 稿件格式模板

Template for Submission of Manuscripts to American Chemical Society Journals^{1,2}

Word 2010, Page Wide Abstract Version^{3,4}

This template is a guide to be used to prepare manuscripts for submission. Please refer to the journal for detailed guidelines and procedures for submission. The template is intended to benefit the author in that the entire manuscript (text, tables, and graphics) is formatted according to the journal's requirements. The template can also be a benefit for the reviewer.^{5,6}

When you submit a manuscript using this template, you will not actually see the page formatting that appears in the printed journal. This will occur as part of the editorial production process. Abbreviated instructions for using the template follow. Consult the documentation for your specific application and version for more information. Additional instructions can be found in the readme file at the web page where you downloaded the template.^{7,8}

Using the template^{9,10}

In ACS publications there are many different components of a manuscript (i.e., title, abstract, text, tables, and figures) that are represented in the template. See the Guide, Notes, Notice, or Instructions for more information. Use the home page to determine which parts should be included for the manuscript that you are submitting.^{11,12}

1. If typing your manuscript directly into the template, select (highlight) the text of the template that you want to replace and begin typing your manuscript (i.e., select the Title section for typing in your title).^{13,14}
2. If you have already prepared your document in a Word file, you will need to attach the template to your working document in order to apply the Word Style tags. Further instructions can be found in the readme file at the web page where you downloaded this template.^{15,16}
 - a. Go to the Word Style list on the formatting toolbar and you will see all the Word Styles that are available. The Word Style that has been imported into the current document, A Styles toolbar has been added to the ribbon. If this is not present, select View, Toolbars, Word Styles, and then click on the Word Styles toolbar. It should appear. You can close this at any time and then reopen it when needed.
 - b. Click in the sentence or paragraph and then go to the Word Style menu on the ribbon. This will apply the Word Style to the entire text (sentence or paragraph). Do this for all sections of the manuscript.^{17,18}
3. To insert graphics within the text or as a figure, chart, scheme, or table, create a new line and insert the graphic where desired. If your graphic is not visible, ensure that the Word Style is "Normal" with an automatic height adjustment. If the size of the artwork needs to be adjusted, re-size the artwork in your graphics program and re-save the artwork into the template (maximum width for single-column artwork, 3.3 in. (8.6 cm); maximum width for double-column artwork, 7 in. (17.8 cm). NOTE: If you are submitting a Table of Contents, the graphic at the end of the file.^{19,20}
4. Ensure that page numbers are present on all pages before submitting your manuscript.^{21,22}
5. Delete these instructions and any sections that are not needed.^{23,24}
6. Save the file with the graphics in place: select Save As (File menu) and save it as a document file (not a dot template file).^{25,26}
7. Proof the manuscript to ensure that all parts of the manuscript are present and clearly legible.^{27,28}

Title

TITLE (Word Style "BA_Title"). The title should accurately, clearly, and concisely reflect the emphasis and content of the paper. The title must be brief and grammatically correct. The space above the title is provided for the Journal logo. Do NOT delete this space.^{29,30}

Author

AUTHOR NAMES (Word Style "BB_Author_Name"). Include in the byline all those who have made substantial contributions to the work, even if the paper was actually written by only one person. Use first names, initials, and surnames (e.g., John R. Smith) or first initials, second names, and surnames (e.g., J. R. Smith). Do not use only initials with surnames (e.g., J. R. Smith) because causes indexing and retrieval difficulties and interferes with unique identification of an author. Do not include professional or official titles or academic degrees. At least one author must be designated with an asterisk as the author to whom correspondence should be addressed.^{31,32}

AUTHOR ADDRESS (Word Style "BC_Author_Address"). The affiliation should be the institution where the work was conducted. If the present address of an author differs from that at which the work was done, indicate with a symbol and give the Present Address under: Author Information. If more than one address, use symbols to match author names to addresses.^{33,34}

KEYWORDS (Word Style "BG_Keywords"). If you are submitting your paper to a journal that requires keywords, provide significant keywords to aid the reader in literature retrieval.^{35,36}

Abstract

ABSTRACT (Word Style "BD_Abstract"). All manuscripts must be accompanied by an abstract. The abstract should briefly state the problem or purpose of the research, indicate the theoretical or experimental plan used, summarize the principal findings, and point out the major conclusions. Abstract length is one paragraph.^{37,38}

Text

TEXT (Word Style "TA_Main_Text"). For full instructions, please see the journal's Instructions for Authors. Do not modify the font in this or any other section, as doing so will not give an accurate estimate of the formatting for publication and final length of the paper.^{39,40}

FIGURES (Word Style "VA_Figure_Caption"). Each figure must have a caption that includes the figure number and a brief description, preferably one or two sentences. The caption should follow the format "Figure 1. Figure caption." All figures must be mentioned in the text consecutively and numbered with Arabic numerals. The caption should be understandable without reference to the text. Whenever possible, place the key to symbols in the artwork, not in the caption. To insert the figure into the template, be sure it is already sized appropriately and paste before the figure caption. For formatting double-column figures, see the Instructions at the end of the template. Do NOT modify the amount of space before and after the caption as this allows for the rules, space above and below the rules, and space above and below the figure to be inserted upon editing.^{41,42}

Graphics

SCHEMES (Word Style "VC_Scheme_Title"). Groups of reactions that show action are called schemes.^{43,44}

Acknowledgment

Footnotes, not in the title (use Word Style "FE_Table_Footer"). Do NOT modify the amount of space before and after the title as this allows for the space below.

References

should be simple and concise. It is preferable to use the Table Tool in your word-processing package, placing one entry per cell, to generate tables.^{45,46}

Displayed equations can be inserted where desired making sure they are assigned Word Style "Normal". Displayed equations can only be one column wide. If the artwork needs to be two columns wide, it must be labeled as a figure, chart, or scheme and mentioned as such in the text.^{47,48}

ASSOCIATED CONTENT⁴⁹

(Word Style "TF_Supporting_Information"). Supporting Information. A brief statement in nomenclature format listing the contents of material supplied as Supporting Information should be included, ending with "This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>." For instructions on what should be included in the Supporting Information as well as how to prepare this material for publication, refer to the journal's Instructions for Authors.^{50,51}

AUTHOR INFORMATION⁵²

Corresponding Author⁵³

* (Word Style "FA_Corresponding_Author_Footer"). Give contact information for the author(s) to whom correspondence should be addressed.^{54,55}

Present Addresses⁵⁶

If an author's address is different than the one given in the affiliation line, this information may be included here.^{57,58}

Author Contributions⁵⁹

The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. / All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript. / These authors contributed equally. (Insert statement to author names with a symbol).^{60,61}

Funding Sources⁶²

Any funds used to support the research of the manuscript should be placed here (per journal style).^{63,64}

Notes⁶⁵

Any additional relevant notes should be placed here.^{66,67}

ACKNOWLEDGMENT⁶⁸

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ABBREVIATIONS⁷¹

CCR2, CC chemokine receptor 2; CCL2, CC chemokine ligand 2; CCR5, CC chemokine receptor 5; TLC, this layer chromatography.^{72,73}

REFERENCES⁷⁴

(Word Style "TF_References_Section"). References are placed at the end of the manuscript. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all references. Examples of the recommended formats for the various reference types can be found at <http://pubs.acs.org/journals/chemistry/index.html>. Detailed information on reference style can be found in The ACS Style Guide, available from Oxford Press.^{75,76}

Publishing Process



开展科研实践



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进行评审



副编辑审稿



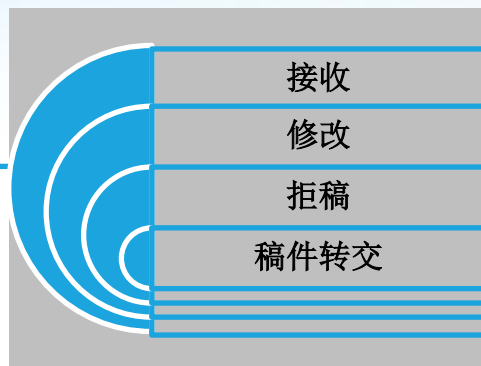
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审稿人意见
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编辑校正
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Editorial Review (Pre-Screening) 编辑初审

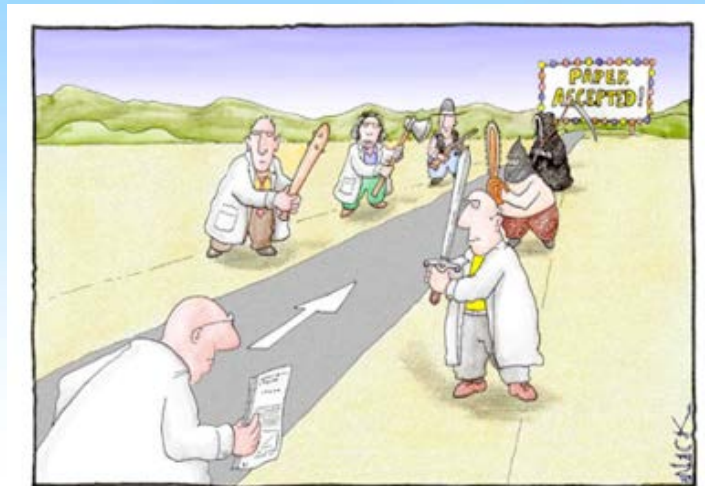
- Scope 符合范围
- Scientific merit 科学价值
- Significance 意义和重要性

初审之后，快速做出决定：

- Peer Review Process 外审
- Immediately Reject 拒稿

初审的作用：

- 避免稿件堆积
- 做出快速回复



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

Cover Letter 投稿信

Dear Professor XXX

稿件标题，提及投稿的期刊

We wish to submit our manuscript **“TITLE”** for publication in **“ACS XXXX Journal”**.

研究工作的重点和亮点

We describe a new, non-natural enzyme-catalyzed reaction, aziridination of olefins via intermolecular nitrene transfer.

We discovered that a variant of cytochrome P450BM3 used in our previous studies of intermolecular sulfimination also catalyzes aziridination.

We were able to improve this activity more than **50-fold** and the enantioselectivity of enzyme-catalyzed aziridination was improved to **99% ee** for a range of styrenyl substrates.

怎样选择审稿人

优秀的审稿人能提出好的改进意见

- Broad knowledge and understanding of the field
- Technical expertise to evaluate experiments, data and interpretation
- Ability to offer constructive, fair and unbiased opinions

选择审稿人需要避免

- Friends 朋友
- Collaborators 同事
- Anyone with a conflict of interest 潜在的利益冲突者

编辑部的选择

- Editors often invite both suggested reviewers and reviewers from an independent pool in order to ensure a fair review process. 邀请被推荐的审稿人和独立审稿人

回复评审意见

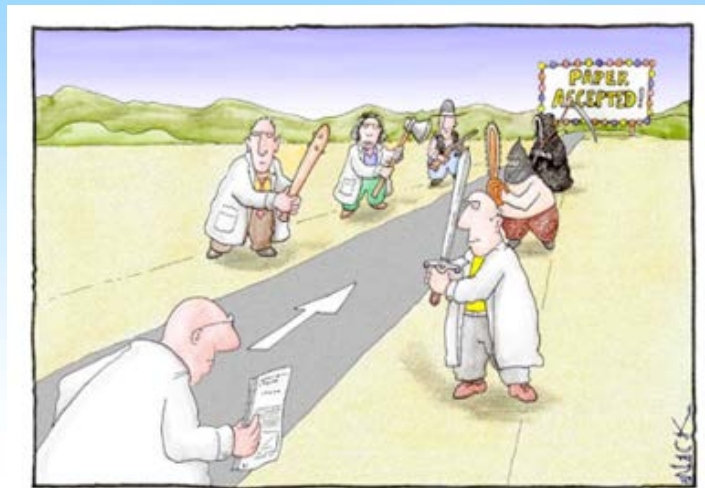
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2. 及时回复，注意时间期限，回复你的改动是什么
3. 如果有不同意见，请用科学的语言进行回复
4. 特殊情况：申诉

编辑的审稿工作

- 仔细阅读稿件
- 分析评审报告
- 确认补充数据或实验
- 给作者做出一个最终的决定

编辑决定

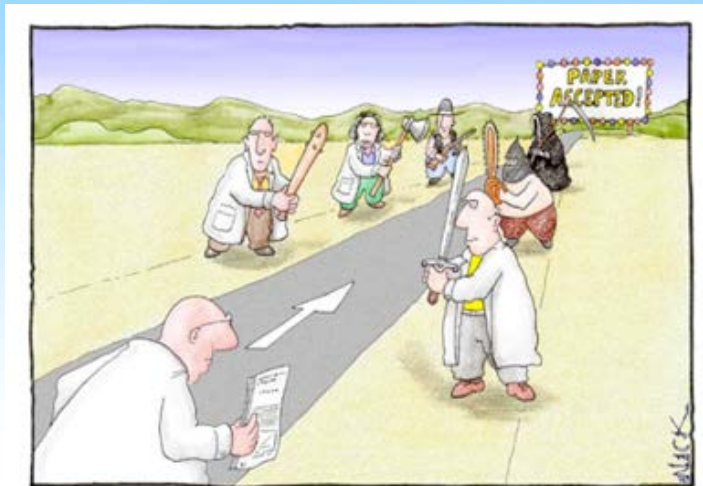
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- **Revise** 小修，大修
- **Transfer** 稿件转交服务
- **Reject** 拒稿，但也不用灰心



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

违反学术道德的常见情况

- 自我抄袭
- 一稿多投
- 数据造假或篡改
- 有问题的原创作者



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

违反学术道德如何被发现

■ 从技术上来说:

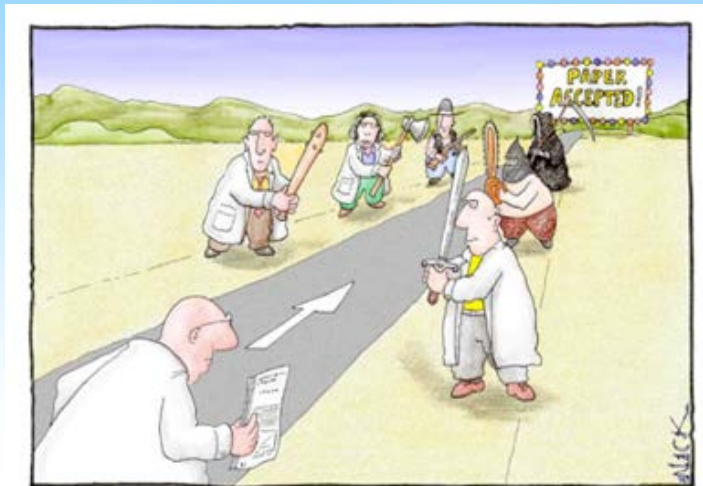
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Image checking Software

■ 从科学交流上来说:

Social Networking

(blogs, Facebook, Twitter)



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

如果文章被撤稿，原因是什么？


- 进一步的研究揭示了数据中的缺陷
- 无法复制的结果
- 错误的分析
- 意外违反学术道德
- 故意违反学术道德

更正 Correction / 撤稿 Retraction

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ARTICLE

NEXT >


 **ADDITION / CORRECTION** This article has been corrected. View the notice.

Photocatalytic Gas Phase Reactions

Murielle Schreck and Markus Niederberger*

Cite This: *Chem. Mater.* 2019, 31, 3, 597-618
Publication Date: January 16, 2019
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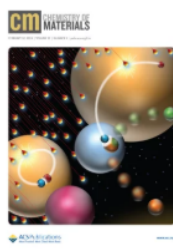
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Chemistry of Materials

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 **ORIGINAL ARTICLE** This notice is a correction

Correction to Photocatalytic Gas Phase Reactions

Murielle Schreck and Markus Niederberger*

Cite This: *Chem. Mater.* 2019, 31, 4, 1469
Publication Date: February 12, 2019
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemmater.9b00418>
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Correction

更正 Correction / 撤稿 Retraction



< Correction to Photocatalytic Gas Phase Reactions >

Q ☰



In our review on photocatalytic gas phase reactions, we should have included in Section 3.2, Specific Examples from Literature, the work of Ozin and co-workers. The topic of this particular section is how to increase the efficiencies of photocatalytic gas phase reactions. Since their first papers in 2014,[\(1,2\)](#) Ozin and co-workers have been significantly contributing to the field of photocatalytic gas-phase reduction of CO₂ to chemicals and fuels, addressing different aspects like selectivity, the role of residual carbon contamination on the sample, influence of illumination, batch vs flow reactors, surface chemistry of the photocatalysts, or photothermal effects.[\(3-5\)](#)

References

ARTICLE SECTIONS Jump To ▾

This article references 5 other publications.

1. O'Brien, P. G.; Sandhel, A.; Wood, T. E.; Jelle, A. A.; Hoch, L. B.; Perovic, D. D.; Mims, C. A.; Ozin, G. A. Photomethanation of Gaseous CO₂ over Ru/Silicon Nanowire Catalysts with Visible and Near-Infrared Photons. *Adv. Sci.* 2014, 1, 1400001, DOI: 10.1002/adv.201400001 [\[Crossref\]](#), [\[CAS\]](#) [\[Google Scholar\]](#)

This publication has no figures.

What has been corrected ?

更正 Correction / 撤稿 Retraction



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Mechanical Reconfiguration of Stereoisomers

Kelly M. Wiggins[†], Todd W. Hudnall[†], Qilong Shen[‡], Matthew J. Kryger[‡], Jeffrey S. Moore[‡] and Christopher W. Bielawski^{†*}

View Author Information 

 **Cite This:** *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2010, 132, 10, 3256-3257
Publication Date: February 18, 2010 
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 Supporting Info (1) »

Abstract

Poly(methyl acrylate) of varying molecular weight was grown from the enantiopure ditopic initiator (*R*)- or (*S*)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(2-bromoisobutyrate). Subjecting CH₃CN solutions of high-molecular-weight derivatives (*M*_N > 25 kDa) to sonication at 0 °C resulted in >95%

文章由于违反学术道德被撤稿
Retraction !!!

更正 Correction / 撤稿 Retraction



Retraction

pubs.acs.org/JACS

Retraction of “Mechanical Reconfiguration of Stereoisomers”

Kelly M. Wiggins, Todd W. Hudnall, Qilong Shen, Matthew J. Kryger, Jeffrey S. Moore, and Christopher W. Bielawski*

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2010**, *132*, 3256–3257. DOI: 10.1021/ja910716s

Based on an investigation conducted by The Office of Research Integrity at The University of Texas at Austin, it was determined that the data and scientific conclusions of this article are unreliable as a result of scientific misconduct by one of the co-authors affiliated with the University at the time of its publication. The authors retract this article accordingly.

The original paper was published February 18, 2010 (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 3256–3257. DOI: 10.1021/ja910716s), and retracted March 11, 2015.

撤稿说明

基于德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校诚信研究办公室进行的一项调查，在发表这篇文章时，由于该大学的一名联合作者在科学上的不端行为，因此确定这篇文章的数据和科学结论是不可靠的。作者据此撤回了这篇文章。



Questions



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