



Taller Certificado:
Aseguramiento de la calidad en los procesos editoriales

Dr. Félix de Moya y Anegón
Dr. Atilio Bustos-González



Control de calidad en el proceso editorial

Editorial Process ⬇

Pre-Check

Peer Review

Revision

Editor Decision

Production, Proofreading and Publication

Correction and Retraction

Quality Control ⬇

Quality of Editors

Quality of Reviewers

Quality of Peer Review

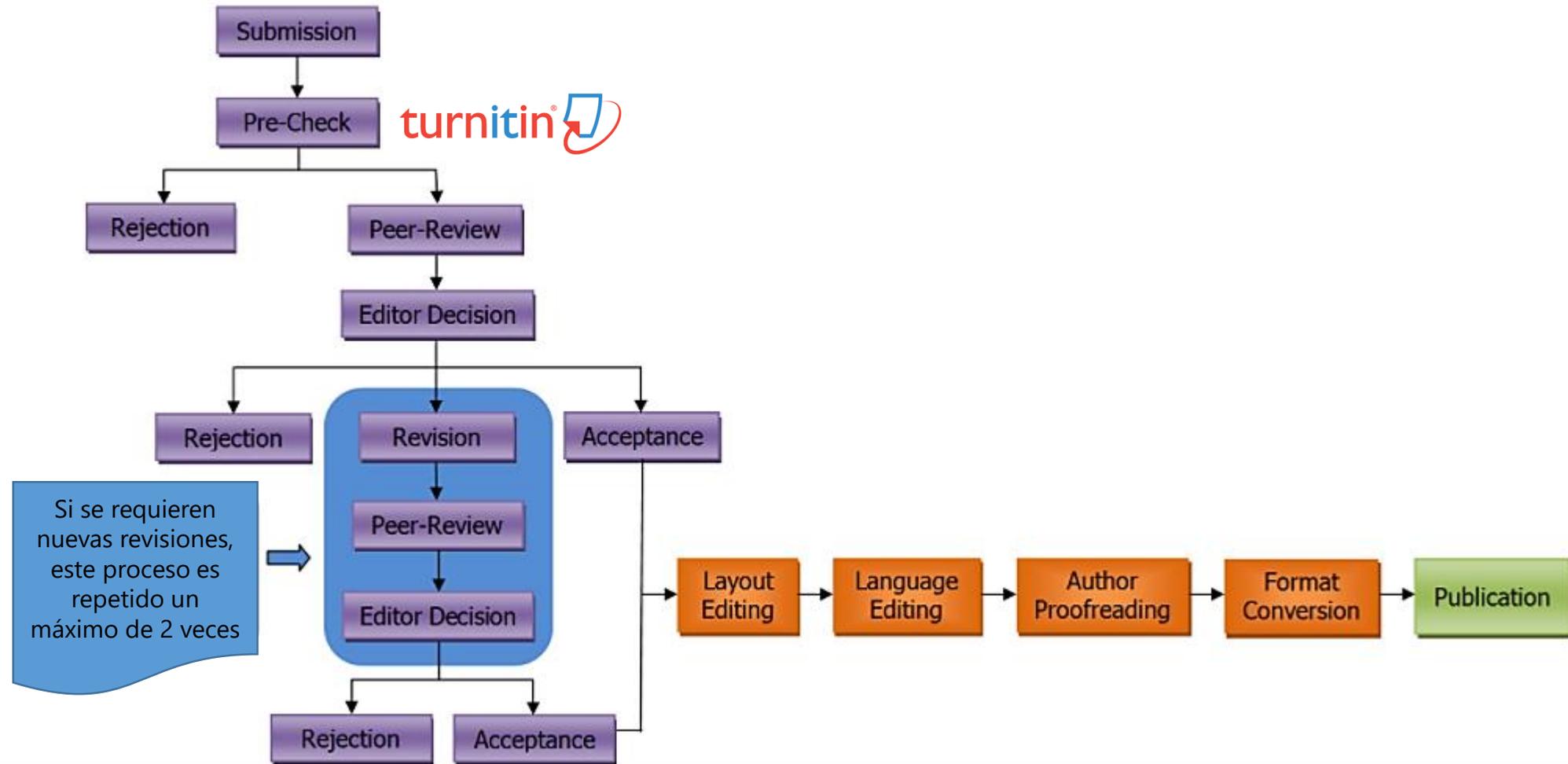
Quality of Editor Decision

Quality after Publication

- La calidad es esencial a la edición científica.
- Las revistas exitosas desde la recepción de un manuscrito implementan **un proceso editorial estandarizado** y procedimientos integrales **de control de calidad**.
- Todos los artículos, excepto las Editoriales o revisiones de libros, deben ser sometidos a una rigurosa revisión previa, peer review y decisión editorial. Los controles continúan hasta después de 15 días de publicado el artículo.
- Aunque el proceso de aseguramiento de la calidad sea rígido y estricto, debe ser percibido como un proceso que suma valor y un servicio amable, fluido y rápido para los autores.
- Los autores deben tener las oportunidades de presentar réplicas contra sugerencias o decisión editorial. Los editores deben tomar medidas inmediatas en respuesta a consultas o peticiones de los autores.

El proceso editorial

Proteger la reputación de la revista y de la institución



Revisión inicial - Pre-Check

Responsable: Editor Asociado, colabora un asistente.

Plazo: 48 a 72 hrs.

Finaliza: con mail del editor al autor de aceptación para ingreso a edición o rechazo.

Comprobaciones:

- Si el manuscrito cae dentro del alcance temático y metodológico de la revista.
- Si la información sobre autoría y filiación es confiable.
- Si el documento cumple con los criterios de la revista (instrucciones para autores).
- Si el aparato bibliográfico es del tamaño, actualidad y composición documental aceptados. Checar a lo menos 10 referencias.
- Si el manuscrito cumple con declaraciones bioéticas (si aplica).
- Si el artículo aparentemente no ha sido publicado antes en otra revista en español, inglés o portugués.

Revisión inicial - Pre-Check

- Si el manuscrito potencialmente muestra evidencia de plagio.
- Si de su lectura se deduce que es un manuscrito razonablemente bien escrito.
- Si no excede las cuotas de publicación institucionales o nacionales que la revista se autoimpone.

Los manuscritos de baja calidad, o con información falsa de autor, plagio probado o falta de cualquier información requerida deben ser rechazados inmediatamente.

Manuscritos que requieran una evaluación adicional se enviará a un editor asociado, o miembro del Comité Editorial, adicionalmente a la revisión por pares.

Revisión por pares - Peer Review

Responsable: Editor Asociado, colabora un asistente

Plazos: 1 semana elegir evaluadores

1 semana consultar disponibilidad para evaluar

3 a 4 semanas para evaluar

Comunicaciones: invitación a evaluador, envío de manuscrito y pauta de evaluación, acuse recibo de evaluación, descripción de pasos futuros, certificación de actuación como evaluador.

- La revisión por pares sigue siendo el mejor procedimiento determinar si un manuscrito es digno de ser publicado, para buscar problemas y aportar sugerencias que permitan mejorar un manuscrito.
- Una revista científica es foro que proporciona una oportunidad para que los investigadores de un campo científico comuniquen los resultados de su actividad investigadora. La revista proporciona un canal de comunicación de confianza a esa comunidad.

Revisión por pares - Peer Review

- Son los editores los que deciden a qué investigador se invita a actuar como revisores de un manuscrito. Autores no deben sugerir evaluadores, debido al conflicto de intereses que se genera.
- Las revistas deben gestionar una base de datos de evaluadores, preferentemente con datos de tiempo de respuesta y de calidad de sus evaluaciones.
- Los revisores se eligen teniendo en cuenta la experiencia investigadora en la temática del manuscrito, el dominio del idioma del documento evaluado, la disponibilidad para evaluar y los tiempos de respuesta.
- Los revisores y autores no deben tener ningún potencial conflicto de intereses. Lo que se le debe preguntar previamente al evaluador, especialmente en método simple ciego.

Revisión editorial

Responsable: Editor Asociado y Autor

Plazos: 1 semana revisión del autor, 1 semana revisión del Editor en jefe

Comunicaciones: carta de observaciones al autor y solicitud de revisión del manuscrito.

En caso de manuscrito sea aceptable para publicación sin observaciones de los peer reviewers, el Editor Asociado le pide a los autores revisar el manuscrito antes de volver a enviar al Editor en jefe o Asociado.

Los autores deben en esta etapa:

- Mejorar gráficos e imágenes.
- Completar datos de bibliografía.
- Ajustar citación a norma de la revista.
- Completar la bibliografía con sugerencias de los evaluadores o editores.

Esta es la última instancia en que se acepta incorporar un autor olvidado o una filiación omitida en el manuscrito.

Decisión del editor – Editor Decision

Responsables: Editor en jefe, Editor Asociado, Editor Invitado

Plazos: 1 semana revisión del Editor en jefe

Comunicaciones: carta de aceptación al autor.

La decisión de aceptación solo la toma el Editor en Jefe, quien en algunos casos delega en los editores asociados o en editores invitados (si se da el caso).

Si un editor tiene conflicto de interés se excluye de la decisión.

Los criterios a tener en cuenta en la decisión son:

- Si los revisores están calificados y son adecuados para revisar el manuscrito;
- Si los comentarios fueron cuidadosos y adecuados;
- Si los autores han respondido adecuadamente a los comentarios;
- Si el manuscrito cumple ahora el estándar para la publicación en su revista.
- En esta etapa si hace una nueva evaluación del manuscrito en búsqueda de plagios.
- El Editor en Jefe puede aceptar, rechazar o pedir revisiones adicionales a los autores. El Editor en Jefe puede tomar una decisión que entre en conflicto con los revisores, en cuyo caso debe justificar su decisión.



Producción, corrección y publicación – Production, proofreading and publication

Responsables: Editor Asociado, Jefe de Maquetación

Plazos: 1 semana para maquetar y controlar

1 semana el autor para revisar

Comunicaciones: lista de chequeo de controles de calidad firmada por intervinientes, prueba de galera enviada al autor, prueba de galera remitida por el autor.

El proceso de producción contiene diseño de edición, revisión de idioma de edición y conversión a otros formatos para la indización y propósito. Este proceso es llevado en modo interno o contratado a una empresa editora.

Antes de la publicación, los autores tienen una última oportunidad para revisar la versión final y sólo hacer correcciones menores.

Aspectos a

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Opposing effects of *in vitro* differentiated macrophages sub-type on epithelial wound healing

Julia A. Gindele^{1,2*}, Samuel Mang^{1,3*}, Nicolas Pairet^{1,4}, Ingrid Christ¹, Florian Gantner^{2,5}, Jürgen Schymeinsky^{1,4}, David J. Lamb^{1*}

1 Immunology & Respiratory Diseases Research, Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. KG, Biberach an der Riß, Germany, **2** Department of Biology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany, **3** Institute of Immunology, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, Germany, **4** Department of General Physiology, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany, **5** Translational Medicine and Clinical Pharmacology, C. H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG, Biberach an der Riß, Germany

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

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Abstract

Inappropriate repair responses to pulmonary epithelial injury have been linked to perturbation of epithelial barrier function and airway remodelling in a number of respiratory diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. We developed an *in vitro* mechanical scratch injury model in air-liquid interface differentiated primary human small airway epithelial cells that recapitulates many of the characteristics observed during epithelial wound injury in both human tissue and small animal models. Wound closure was initially associated with de-differentiation of the differentiated apical cells and rapid migration into the wound site, followed by proliferation of apical cells behind the wound edge, together with increases in FAK expression, fibronectin and reduction in PAI-1 which collectively facilitate cell motility and extracellular matrix deposition. Macrophages are intimately involved in wound repair so we sought to investigate the role of macrophage sub-types on this process in a novel primary human co-culture model. M₁ macrophages promoted FAK expression and both M₁ and M₂ macrophages promoted epithelial de-differentiation. Interestingly, M_{2a} macrophages inhibited both proliferation and fibronectin expression, possibly via the retinoic acid pathway, whereas M_{2b} and M_{2c} macrophages prevented fibronectin deposition, possibly via MMP expression. Collectively these data highlight the complex nature of epithelial wound closure, the differential impact of macrophage sub-types on this process, and the heterogenic and non-delineated function of these macrophages.

Introduction

Inappropriate repair responses to macro- and micro-pulmonary epithelial injury have been linked to perturbation of epithelial barrier function and airway remodelling, possibly as a

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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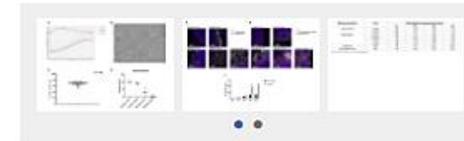
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Abstract
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Results
Discussion
Materials & methods
Supporting information
References
Reader Comments (0)
Media Coverage (0)
Figures

Abstract

Inappropriate repair responses to pulmonary epithelial injury have been linked to perturbation of epithelial barrier function and airway remodelling in a number of respiratory diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. We developed an *in vitro* mechanical scratch injury model in air-liquid interface differentiated primary human small airway epithelial cells that recapitulates many of the characteristics observed during epithelial wound injury in both human tissue and small animal models. Wound closure was initially associated with de-differentiation of the differentiated apical cells and rapid migration into the wound site, followed by proliferation of apical cells behind the wound edge, together with increases in FAK expression, fibronectin and reduction in PAI-1 which collectively facilitate cell motility and extracellular matrix deposition. Macrophages are intimately involved in wound repair so we sought to investigate the role of macrophage sub-types on this process in a novel primary human co-culture model. M₁ macrophages promoted FAK expression and both M₁ and M₂ macrophages promoted epithelial de-differentiation. Interestingly, M_{2a} macrophages inhibited both proliferation and fibronectin expression, possibly via the retinoic acid pathway, whereas M_{2b} and M_{2c} macrophages prevented fibronectin deposition, possibly via MMP expression. Collectively these data highlight the complex nature of epithelial wound closure, the differential impact of macrophage sub-types on this process, and the heterogenic and non-delineated function of these macrophages.

Figures



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Data Availability: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: IC, JS and DJL are employees of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. FG is an employee of C. H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG. SM, JAG and NP receive grant support from Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. The funder provided support in the form of salaries for authors [IC, FG, JS, DJL] and research materials, but did not have any additional role in the study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: IC, JS and DJL are employees of Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. FG is an employee of C. H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG. SM, JAG and NP receive grant support from Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmbH & Co. This does not alter our adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

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Subject Areas

- Macrophages
- Epithelial cells
- Cell differentiation
- Wound healing
- Cell signaling
- Gene expression
- Retinoic acid
- Chronic obstructive



Research article

Response surface methodology based optimization for degradation of algin in *Laminaria japonica* feedstuff via fermentation by *Bacillus* in *Apostichopus japonicus* farmingXitao Wang^{a,1}, Lili Wang^{a,1}, Xiaoyu Li^{a,b}, Yongping Xu^{a,b,*}^a School of Life Science and Biotechnology, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, People's Republic of China^b Ministry of Education Center for Food Safety of Animal Origin, Dalian, People's Republic of China

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ABSTRACT

Background: The alga *Laminaria japonica* is the most economically important brown seaweed cultured in China, which is used as food and aquatic animal feedstuff. However, the use of *L. japonica* as a feedstuff in *Apostichopus japonicus* farming is not ideal because *A. japonicus* does not produce enough enzyme activity for degrading the large amount of algin present in *L. japonica*. In this study, semi solid fermentation of the *L. japonica* feedstuff employing a *Bacillus* strain as the microbe was used to as a mean to degrade the algin content in *L. japonica* feedstuff.

Results: The *Bacillus* strain, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* WB1, was isolated by virtue of its ability to utilize sodium alginate as the sole carbon source. Eight factors affecting growth and algin-degrading capacity of WB1 were investigated. The results of Plackett–Burman design indicated that fermentation time, beef extract, and solvent to solid ratio were the significant parameters. Furthermore, the mutual interaction between the solvent to solid ratio and beef extract concentration was more significant than the other pairs of parameters on algin degradation. Optimal values obtained from Central-Composite Design were 113.94 h for fermentation time, 0.3% (w/v) beef extract and 44.87 (v/v) ratio of solvent to feedstuff. Under optimal conditions, 56.88% of the algin was degraded when a 50-fold scale-up fermentation was carried out, using a 5-L fermenter.

Conclusions: This study provides an alternative and economical way to reduce the algin content in *L. japonica* through degradation by WB1, making it a promising potential source of feed for cultured *L. japonica*.

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1. Introduction

Apostichopus japonicus, which is commonly known as sea cucumber, is a widely cultivated echinoderm species [1] and has long been used as an important fishery resource in China, Russia, Japan, and Korea [2]. In recent years, demands for sea cucumber in the world market have increased rapidly. In a semi-intensive culture, sea cucumbers are fed formulated diets, and powdered brown macroalgae are a necessary component in these diets. *Sargassum thunbergii* and *Sargassum polycystum* are the two traditionally preferred macroalgae. However, rapid growth in the sea cucumber–aquaculture industry has resulted in the overexploitation of these two macroalgal species, which have now become very expensive. Therefore, finding a cheaper and optimal

substitute for *S. thunbergii* and *S. polycystum* is crucial in order to meet the demand of sea cucumber–aquaculture industry in the world [3].

The brown alga *Laminaria japonica*, with its extensive sources and low price in China [4], is widely used in the aquaculture of abalone [5] and sea urchin [6,7]. *L. japonica* contains a high content of algin, and both abalone and urchin have high specific enzyme activities for degrading the algin, which is an important carbon and energy source [8,9]. However, in sea cucumber farming, the use of *L. japonica* as feedstuff presents the problem of high viscosity and stodginess because of sea cucumber has a rather low level of specific enzymes for degrading the large amount of algin with complex structures [10].

Algin is a gelling polysaccharide found in great abundance, because it is part of the cell wall and intracellular material in the *Laminaria* spp. The polysaccharide is composed of (1–4)-β-D-mannuronic acid (M) (as well as its C-5 epimer), α-L-guluronic acid (G) units in the form of homopolymeric (MM- or GG-blocks), and heteropolymeric sequences (MG- or GM-blocks) [11,12]. A variety of marine and soil bacteria have been isolated that have the ability to degrade the algin of *L. japonica* [8]. Therefore, a feasible and economical strategy to resolve

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¹ These authors contributed equally to the study and are co-first author.

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How to Combine Research Guarantor and Collaboration Patterns to Measure Scientific Performance of Countries in Scientific Fields: Nanoscience and Nanotechnology as a Case Study

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Front. Res. Metr. Anal. 1:2.
doi: 10.3389/frrma.2016.00002

This paper presents a comparative benchmarking of scientometric indicators to characterize the patterns of publication and research performance at the country level, in a specific field (nanoscience and nanotechnology) during the period 2003–2013. The aim was to assess how decisive collaboration may be in attaining a sound level of scientific performance, and how important leadership is for publication. To this end, we used a new methodological approach that contributes to the debate about scientific autonomy or dependency of countries in their scientific performance, and which may serve as an aid in decision-making with regard to research management. The results reveal that in terms of output, USA and China are the main producers; and due to the huge increase in their publications, Iran, India, and Australia can be considered emerging countries. The results highlight USA, Ireland, and Singapore as the countries with the highest levels of normalized citation impact, scientific excellence, and good management of leadership, all of which suggest strong scientific development and scientific autonomy. Also worth mentioning is the high visibility and scientific consolidation of China and Australia, despite the meager growth of their output. Moreover, the performance results indicate that in most cases the countries whose pattern of publication is more international tend to have greater visibility. Yet, a high degree of leadership does not always translate as a high performance level; the contrary is often true. Due to the limitations of the sample and characteristics of the field, we propose that future studies evaluate the generation of new knowledge in this field and refine the approach presented here, so as to better measure scientific performance.

Keywords: scholarly metrics, research assessment, leadership, scientific collaboration, nanoscience and nanotechnology, normalized citation impact, scientific excellence, scientometrics



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Article outline

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Abstract

Keywords

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Materials and methods
- 3. Results
- 4. Discussion

- Conflict of interest
- Financial support
- References

Figures and tables

Table 1

Table 2

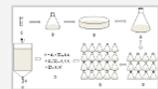


Table 3

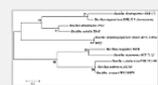
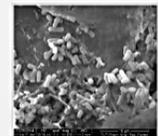


Table 4

Table 5

Table 6

Table 7



Electronic Journal of Biotechnology

Volume 22, July 2016, Pages 1–8



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Research article

Response surface methodology based optimization for degradation of align in *Laminaria japonica* feedstuff via fermentation by *Bacillus* in *Apostichopus japonicas* farming

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^b Ministry of Education, Beijing, China

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Abstract

Background

The alga *Laminaria japonica* is the most economically important brown seaweed cultured

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Response surface methodology based optimization for degradation of align in *Laminaria japonica* feedstuff via fermentation by *Bacillus* in *Apostichopus japonicas* farming

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Published: 2016-07

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Responsables: Editores, autores, lectores

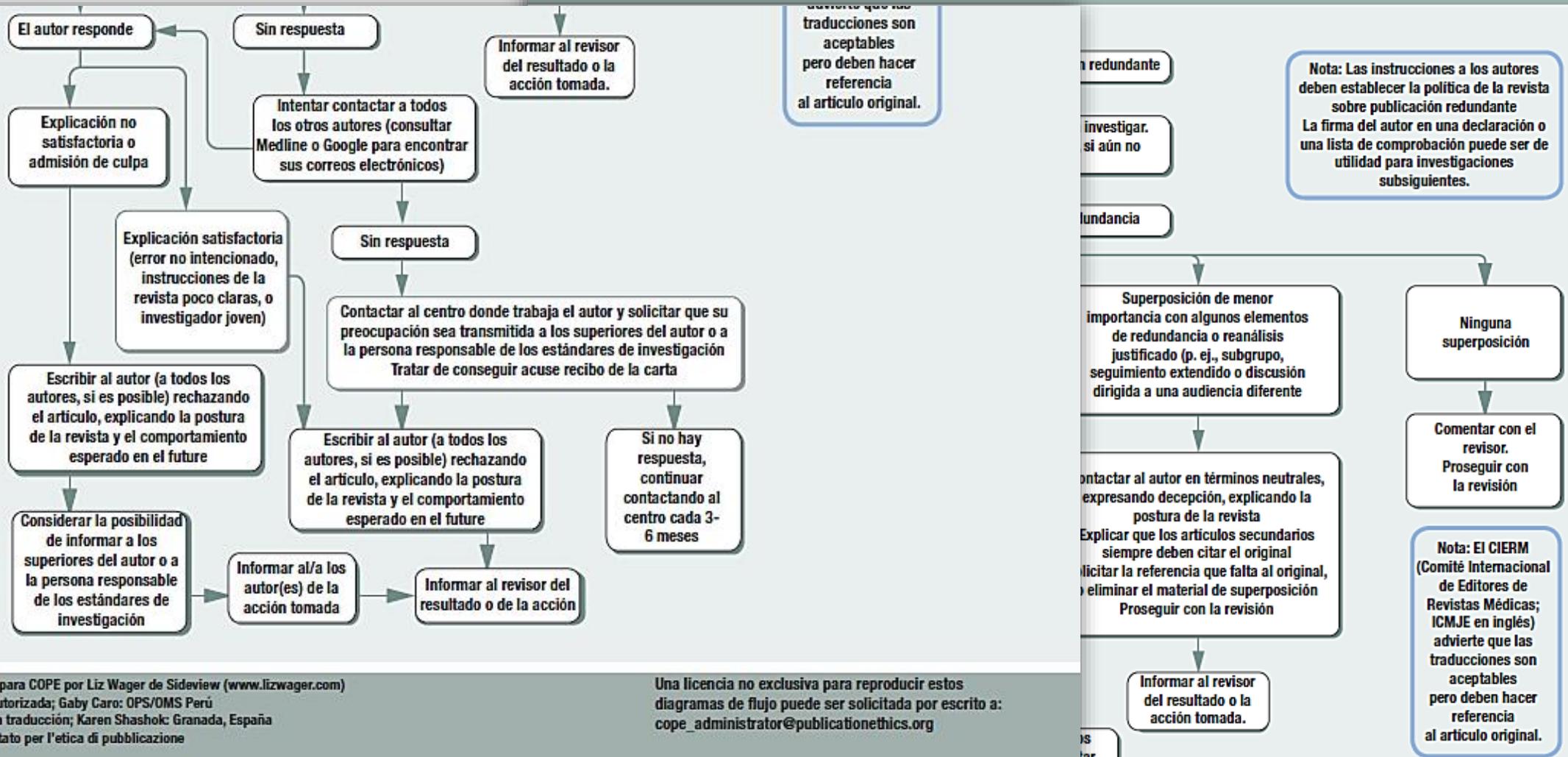
Plazos: frente a una denuncia, 1 semana para aplicar el protocolo

Comunicaciones: reuniones con acta, protocolos COPE, dictamen del Editor, acciones derivadas de acuerdo a recomendación COPE.

- Correcciones en errores importantes después de publicación será publicada por separado en forma de corrección al final de cada número de la revista.
- Pequeños errores que no influyen en la comprensión del estudio serán realizados sobre las versiones en línea en los primeros 15 días de publicado.
- Retracciones se publican cuando los autores, lectores o editores encuentran errores honestos o de mala conducta científica, contenidas en el artículo después de su publicación.
- Los Editores estudiará el documento en cuestión en una base de caso por caso, y contactará autores y revisores antes de tomar la decisión final de la contracción. Para determinar la conducta debe usarse protocolos como los definidos por COPE. Una vez tipificada la mala práctica, se procederá de acuerdo al procedimiento recomendado por COPE.

Que hacer cuando se sospecha de publicación duplicada

1. Qué hacer si sospecha que una publicación es redundante o duplicada (a) Sospecha de publicación redundante en un manuscrito recibido



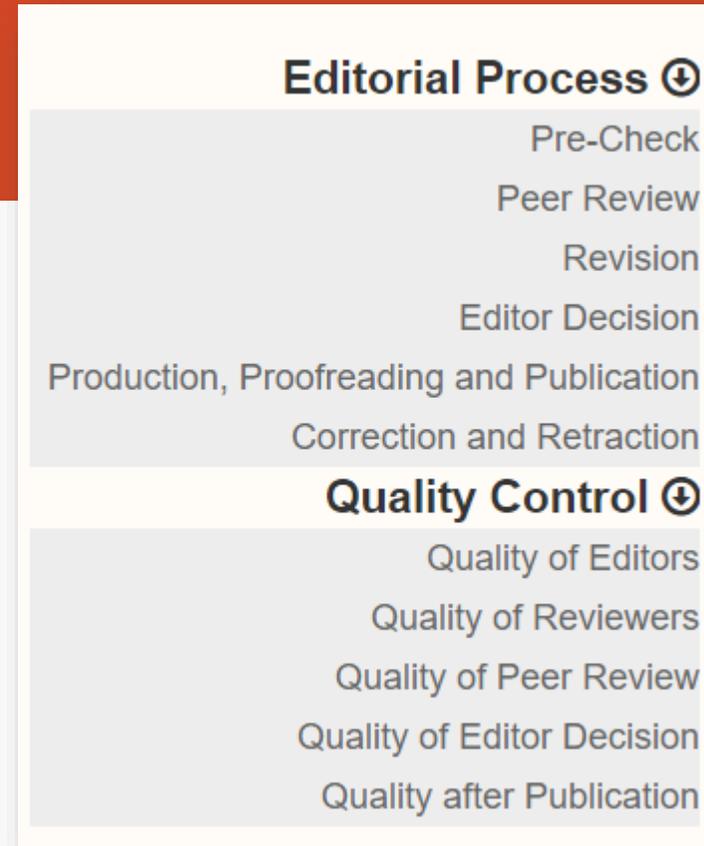
Elementos para definir estándares de operación

Etapas	Responsable	Plazo
Revisión inicial	Editor o Edit. Asociado	48 a 72 horas
Revisión por pares	Edit. Asociado	1 semana elegir evaluadores 1 semana consultar disponibilidad para evaluar 3 a 4 semanas para evaluar
Revisión Editorial	Editor Asociado y Autor	1 semana revisión del autor, 1 semana revisión del Editor en jefe
Decisión del Editor	Editor en Jefe	1 semana revisión del Editor en Jefe
Producción, corrección y publicación	Editor Asociado, Jefe de Maquetación	1 semana para maquetar y controlar 1 semana el autor para revisar

Total 11,5 semanas

Controles de calidad

- Calidad del editor en jefe.
- Calidad de los editores asociados.
- Calidad de los pares evaluadores.
- Calidad de la revisión inicial.
- Calidad de la evaluación de pares.
- Calidad de la decisión editorial.
- Calidad de las post-publicación.



1.3. Tipo de revisión por pares.

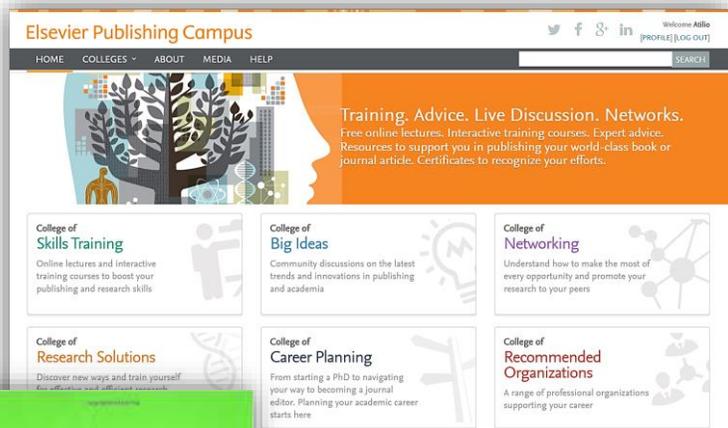
1.4. Aplicación de normas éticas.

1.5. Internacionalidad de los editores y del comité científico.

1.7. Proporción de autores de la propia institución.

3.4. Citación de los editores de la revista en Scopus.

Sitios recomendados

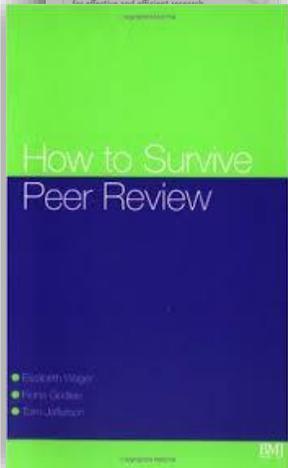


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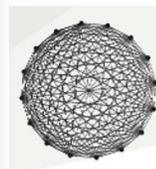
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