

#### Publishing in Animal Genetics

Organised by a standing committee

no

Date and meeting time: July 25, 2016 2pm -

Chair, name and contact email:

Editor-in-Chief, dr. Johannes A. Lenstra Email: J.A.Lenstra@uu.nl

**Number of participants at meeting:** Hugely contrasting with the same meeting in Xi'An it was only attended by 3 participants and we may consider if we should hold it again in Dublin.

#### **Summary of the meeting**

The "Animal Genetics Workshop" was held at July 25. Presentations by the Editor-in-Chief, dr. Johannes A. Lenstra and the Associate Editors dr. James Kijas and prof. Klaus Wimmers described the process of the processing of manuscripts and made several recommendations on how to organize a manuscript. Although attendance was lower than during the previous workshop in 2014, the participants responded with a lively and instructive discussion.

# A manuscript, a message

J.A. Lenstra, Utrecht University, Editor-in-Chief, Animal Genetics

- Your work flow
- o Our journal
- Our work flow
- Your manuscript

### Your work flow

Objective: question, hypothesis

🕨 Experiments: samples, measurements 🦴

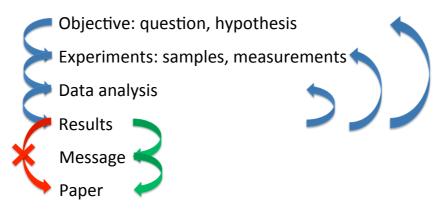
Data analysis

Results

Paper

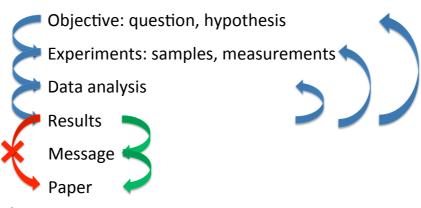
about your results? about your message!

### Your work flow



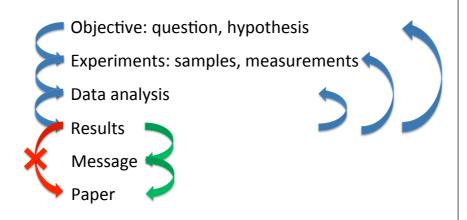
Original question or hypothesis may blind you! What is the message the results try to tell you? It might even agree with your objective!

### Your work flow



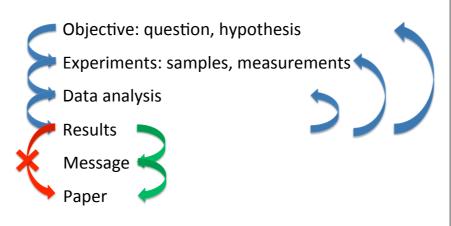
- ➤ No overinterpretation!
- Make most of it, but: Publish now what you have now Better now a paper than dreaming forever

### Your work flow

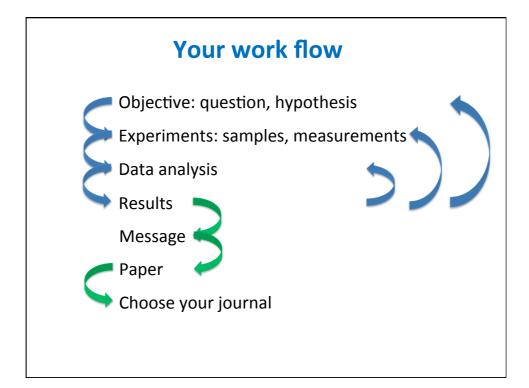


You may sell your lousy results in an impressive presentation, but this does **never** work on paper

### Your work flow



**Never walk alone**: invite feedback Your colleagues are nasty, but useful. They even may be right!



# **Your journal: Animal Genetics**

- Does your message fall within the scope? See the Authors' Guidelines.
  - © Supporting the breeding process:

Livestock; captive populations; aquaculture; related wild species

© Genetics » differences between animals or populations phenotypes vs. genotypes, QTLs, breed diversity, variable expression

Look in a recent issue: is this your research field?

# **Your journal: Animal Genetics**

- Does your message fall within the scope?
- ➤ How **important** is my message? See the *Authors' Guidelines*.
  - © Gene-oriented association studies: support of GWAS/causative mutations/more genes/more populations/300 animals
  - © GWAS: more populations/follow-up on candidate genes
  - © Expression studies: relevant for genetic variation
  - © Diversity studies with SNPs or WGS; broad geographic coverage
  - © At least as important as in recent papers
  - © Depth and novel insights are more important than more-of-the same

### **Your journal: Animal Genetics**

- Does your message fall within the scope?
- ➤ How important is my message?
- What is the most appropriate format?
  - 1. Full papers, <5000 words: new insight
  - 2. Short communications, <1500 words (GWAS without follow-up)
  - 3. Brief Notes, <500 words (new mutations in coat color genes)

# **Your journal: Animal Genetics**

- ➤ Does your message fall within the scope?
- ➤ How important is my message?
- What is the most appropriate format?
- Carefully follow all instructions

Organization of text
Supplementary Files: a great invention
Supporting info, data for-the-record
References
Nomenclature
Options for Open Access
Public availability of datasets

If you do not care about the quality of your manuscript, we will not care about you.

#### **Our workflow**

- 1. Editor-in-Chief screens submission: scope, quality, appropriate format, plagiarism, data availability
  - Page budget of ~ 110 papers/year
  - ~66% of submissions are rejected
  - · Resubmission often requested

#### **Our workflow**

2. Assignment to Associate Editor Chief editors handles Brief Notes (without peer review) and reviews



Göran Andersson Uppsala, Gene identification and function Dog, Horse



Xhi-Qiang Du Harbin, China Quantitative mapping Pigs, chicken



James Kijas St.Lucia, Australia Jouy-en-Josas, Breed diversity Coat color Sheep, goats



Edwige Quillet France Aquaculture



Tad Sonstegard Recombinetics USA, Genomics Cattle



Genomics

#### **Our workflow**

- 3. Invitation of at least 2 reviewers Recommended/opposed by authors
- 4. Reviewer reports We never use a 3rd reviewer
- 5. Recommendation of Associate Editor Accept (rare for original submission) Major revision/Minor revision/Reject & Resubmit Reject (not often if it has passed Editor-in-Chief)
- 6. Decision by Editor-in-Chief Letter is signed by Associate Editor

- Title
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Materials& Methods
- Results Figures Tables
- Discussion
  - This is how you write it, but not how we read it!

# Your manuscript

- Title
   Clear, well sounding message but do not shout, impress, seduce
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Materials & Methods
- Results Figures Tables
- Discussion
  - > You have only one title. Use it!

Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: background, approach,

results, same message

Introduction in different words no speculations

Materials
 & Methods
 Tip: start with it, forcing you to define the message

Results
Figures
TablesTitle; Abstract; what's next?

Discussion

The abstract summarizes the paper? The abstract explains the title!

### Your manuscript

Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: background, approach,

results, same message

Introduction in different words,

no speculations

Materials

Results

Discussion

& Methods

Figures Self-explai

Self-explaining, direct link to message

> Only for-the-record: supplementary

> Tables: only essential data

Figures: symbols and coordinates clear without legends or main text; use colors

Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: background, approach,

results, same message

Introduction in different words

no speculations

Materials& Methods

Results

Figures Tables **Self-explaining**: work on it!

➤ If the figures explicitly support the Abstract, you have sold your paper!

Discussion

One clear figure tells more than 1000 words

### Your manuscript

Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: same message

Introduction Background, from general to specific

**However, - -**: unknown territory

Materials
 We: approach, outcome: same message
 Methods

If they have read it 3 times, they will believe you!

Results Figures

Tables

Discussion

Clear, well sounding message Title

Abstract **Clear story: same message** 

Introduction Background, from general to specific

**However, - -**: unknown territory

Materials We: approach, outcome: same message & Methods

> Let your words count!

> Cite all relevant literature, especially the papers of the

reviewer!

Discussion

Figures

Tables

Results

### Your manuscript

Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: same message

Introduction Background >> message

Materials Sample info!

& Methods No established methods

Results **Self-explaining** 

**Figures** Logical order does not always follow

Tables your notebook

Discussion

Reviewers have to read everything. Poor guys!

■ Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: same message

■ Introduction Background >> message

Materials Sample info!

& Methods No established methods

Results Self-explaining

Discussion Sum up/evaluate/ <-> literature/

conclude: connect with message

Implications/perspectives/speculations

If you still need Conclusions, it is now too late

### Your manuscript

Title Clear, well sounding message

Abstract Clear story: same message,

Introduction Background > > message

Materials Sample info!

& Methods No established methods

DiscussionSort your thoughts, build your case

Informative section headings

Logical transitions, new subject in new paragraph

Finished? You are only half-way!

### **Finalizing**

- Never send out without thorough internal review.
  The better is the enemy of the good
- Let your nasty colleagues look at results, analysis, presentation, language

  Better your ego hurt than your paper rejected

  We do not blame you because of your English.

  We hate you if you send it in!
- Revise and revise again

### **Finalizing**

- Never send out without thorough internal review.
  The better is the enemy of the good
- Let your nasty colleagues look at results, analysis, presentation, language English.
- Revise and revise again

#### How to criticize?

#### **Never shout!**

The introduction is lousy! = Change a few commas

#### Better start nicely:

You make a few good points, but you have to present it in a different way = It's a mess. Clear it!

## Rejected

- Heavy criticism may betray irritation because of a bad presentation
- Revise before submitting at another journal. You may get the same reviewer again!

#### **Revision**

- ➤ The reviewers are your best friends! They are more often right than your colleagues!
- > Just be reasonable. Make the Editor's life easy
- Always change something, if not the argument, then the explanation

### A manuscript, a message

J.A. Lenstra, Utrecht University, Editor-in-Chief, Animal Genetics

- Your work flow: make it a message
- Our journal: read our guidelines
- Our work flow
- Your manuscript: build your message







#### **Publishing in Animal Genetics**

James Kijas, Associate Editor

#### The types of manuscripts I deal with:

- Genetic Diversity
  - levels of genetic diversity within populations
  - relationship between populations (breeds)
  - genetic origin of breeds

#### · Pigmentation Genetics

- genes which underpin coat colour
- Parentage
  - marker development and testing
- GWAS and CNV
  - association studies (as backup AE)
  - copy number variant surveys

#### Study Design

#### Good manuscript preparation often won't fix a bad study

- test a hypothesis. Genetic surveys have much less interest.
- select animals which are of interest, can test the hypothesis.
- ensure the resources being used are sufficient.
  - the animals tested per population (<20?)
  - the markers used to measure diversity (<10 microsatellites?)</p>
- QC during genotyping
  - technical replicates, blind duplicate allele calling, inclusion of trios

#### **Analysis**

- perform analysis for a clear reason
  - if it doesn't contribute to the conclusions, don't include it
- test diversity levels against other populations
  - ISAG / FAO microsatellites are good
  - merge with existing data to provide genetic context
- if generating phylogenies:
  - clearly state what distance metric was used and how
  - bootstrap the tree for robustness and include node values

#### **Manuscript Preparation**

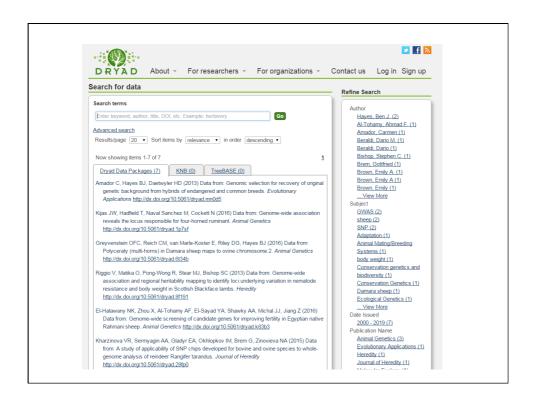
- Introduction:
  - assume some knowledge within the readership
  - must include reference to other key studies, even if overlapping
- Results:
  - use paragraph headings to guide the reader
  - some interpretation of results is good
  - highly descriptive material can be moved into a table
  - use the option of Supplementary Material
- Discussion:
  - provide interpretation of the key results
  - don't simply restate the results
  - relate the findings to other studies which are relevant

#### Things which will decrease your chances...

- 1. Recycling data
  - if the genotypes have been published previously:
  - essential to state how the current submission novel and new
- 2. Producing a Manuscript Over the Word Limit
  - ensure the length represents the weight of new findings
- 3. Genotyping them because they were there.. we prefer hypothesis driven science
- 4. Genotypic data is **not** submitted to a public database

  This WILL prevent your manuscript from being published
  - Sequence into NCBI, NGS into SRA
  - SNP genotypes into Dryad or dbSNP





	Good Manuscript	Poor Manuscript
Interest	Results are broadly relevant	Narrow focus
Mission	A question is being addressed	Survey of diversity, unlinked to any clear purpose
Introduction	Assumes knowledge in readership References past studies	Define PCR
Animals	Multiple populations, sampled to address the hypothesis	One breed from one country
Data	Data from > 1 marker type Microsatellites OK, but with allele standardisation, genotyping error estimates.	< 12 microsatellites

	Good Manuscript	Poor Manuscript
Data	Summary tables and figures Use of supplementary files	Large seq. alignments Long lists of marker data
Analysis	Diversity into a broader context Analysis answers a question	Formulaic reporting from diversity software
Tree Analysis	Topology supported by bootstrap analysis	Unsupported trees
Discussion	Highlights key findings Interprets the results Links back to the purpose	Repeats the introduction Fails to build on the results Few conclusions
Presentation	Length proportional to novelty (Short Comms can be the best!)	Long given weight of new data

Once you get an editorial decision:

- **★** Editors are scientists too. We get our papers rejected like anyone else.
- **★** Generally, implementing the reviewers suggestions moves the manuscript forward
- **★** Electing not to implement a reviewer's suggestion is OK, if you have a good reason
- **★** Electing to ignore a reviewer's suggestion is generally not OK
- **★** Electing to ignore an editor's suggestion is going to move the manuscript backwards

Good luck!











# Publishing in Animal Genetics Klaus Wimmers

#### gene expression:

holistic studies: transcriptomics, microarrays, mRNA-seq candidate genes: real time PCR, quantitative gene expression etc.

#### association analyses and functional studies

#### Material and Methods/Study Design

- · Clear description
  - Number of animals per group; number of biological and technical replicates
  - Breed comparisons?!
  - Genetic aspects; implications for animal breeding
  - Factors considered in the statistical analysis; software used is relevant but not sufficient
  - Assay protocols: concentration and volume: 200μM dNTPs, 200pmol/μl

#### **Manuscript Preparation**

- Introduction:
  - assume some knowledge within the readership
  - clear objectives
  - hypothesis-driven vs. hypothesis generating
- · Results:
  - use paragraph headings to guide the reader
  - some interpretation of results is good
  - highly descriptive material can be moved into a table
  - use the option of Supplementary Material

#### Manuscript Preparation (Cont.)

- · Discussion:
  - provide interpretation of the key results
  - don't simply restate the results
  - relate the findings to other studies which are relevant
  - clear statement on findings, conclusions, new hypothesis

	Good Manuscript	Poor Manuscript
Interest	results are broadly relevant	Narrow focus
Mission	addresses aspects of genetics and breeding	just response to treatment
Introduction	Assumes knowledge in readership References past studies	Define PCR
Animals	well defined `balanced' groups	confounding of genetic and environment
Data	quality control, multiple testing considered	bad array or NGS reads

	Good Manuscript	Poor Manuscript
Data	GEO submission, supplemental tables	just summarized data, means
Analysis	consider all relevant factors	just t-tests
Discussion	Highlights key findings Interprets the results Links back to the purpose	Repeats the introduction Fails to build on the results Few conclusions
Presentation	Length proportional to novelty (Short Comms can be the best!)	Long given weight of new data

Once you get an editorial decision:

- **★** Editors are scientists too. We get our papers rejected like anyone else.
- **★** Generally, implementing the reviewers suggestions moves the manuscript forward
- ★ Electing not to implement a reviewer's suggestion is OK, if you have a good reason
- **★** Electing to ignore a reviewer's suggestion is generally not OK
- ★ Electing to ignore an editor's suggestion is going to move the manuscript backwards
- **★**Prepare a clear response to reviewers; mark changes made to the manuscript