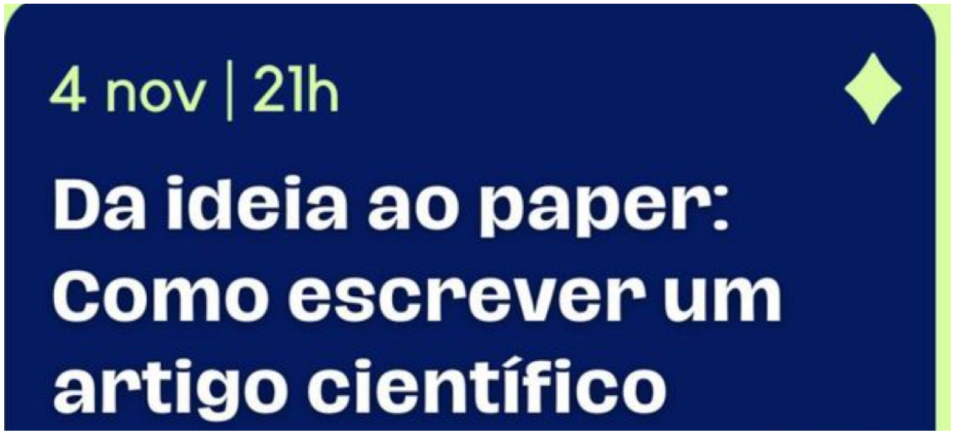

UniHealth - Junior Healthcare Knowledge

Da ideia ao paper: Como escrever um artigo Científico

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Da ideia ao paper…
… como escrever um artigo científico?

Received: 13 July 2023 | Revised: 22 August 2023 | Accepted: 25 August 2023
DOI: 10.1111/acel.13983

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Aging Cell WILEY

Ghrelin delays premature aging in Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome

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Funding information
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Abstract

Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome (HGPS) is a rare and fatal genetic condition that arises from a single nucleotide alteration in the *LMNA* gene, leading to the production of a defective lamin A protein known as progerin. The accumulation of progerin accelerates the onset of a dramatic premature aging phenotype in children with HGPS, characterized by low body weight, lipodystrophy, metabolic dysfunction, skin, and musculoskeletal age-related dysfunctions. In most cases, these children die of age-related cardiovascular dysfunction by their early teenage years. The absence of effective treatments for HGPS underscores the critical need to explore novel safe therapeutic strategies. In this study, we show that treatment with the hormone ghrelin increases autophagy, decreases progerin levels, and alleviates other cellular hallmarks of premature aging in human HGPS fibroblasts. Additionally, using a HGPS mouse model ($Lmna^{G609G/G609G}$ mice), we demonstrate that ghrelin administration effectively rescues molecular and histopathological progeroid features, prevents progressive weight loss in later stages, reverses the lipodystrophic phenotype, and

Abbreviations: BAT, brown adipose tissue; ChQ, chloroquine; GHS-R1a, growth hormone secretagogue receptor; HGPS, Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome; KRT-1, keratin-1; LC3, microtubule-associated protein 1A/1B-light chain 3; mTOR, mammalian target of rapamycin; SA-β-Gal, senescence-associated-β-galactosidase; SQSTM1, sequestosome 1; VSMCs, vascular smooth muscle cells; WAT, white adipose tissue; α-SMA, alpha-smooth muscle actin.

Cláudia Cavadas and Célia A. Aveleira contributed equally to this study.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/acel.13983?src=getftr

Escolha do tópico /tema de investigação

Com quem? Onde?

Supervisão/Orientação
Equipas de investigação
Unidades/Centros de Investigação

[formas de comunicação e partilha do conhecimento]
Monografias
Teses de mestrado, doutoramento
Trabalhos de investigação
Comunicações orais/poster
Artigos Científicos

Grupo de Neuroendocrinologia e Envelhecimento
https://cnc.uc.pt/en/research-group/neuroendocronology-and-aging

CENTER FOR NEUROSCIENCE AND CELL BIOLOGY


Investigação - ideias
Comunicação - publicação de artigos cientificos
Avaliação pela comunidade científica
CV - Reputação
Colaborações e Financiamento

Quais as diferenças entre um artigo na revista *Visão* e na revista *Nature*.

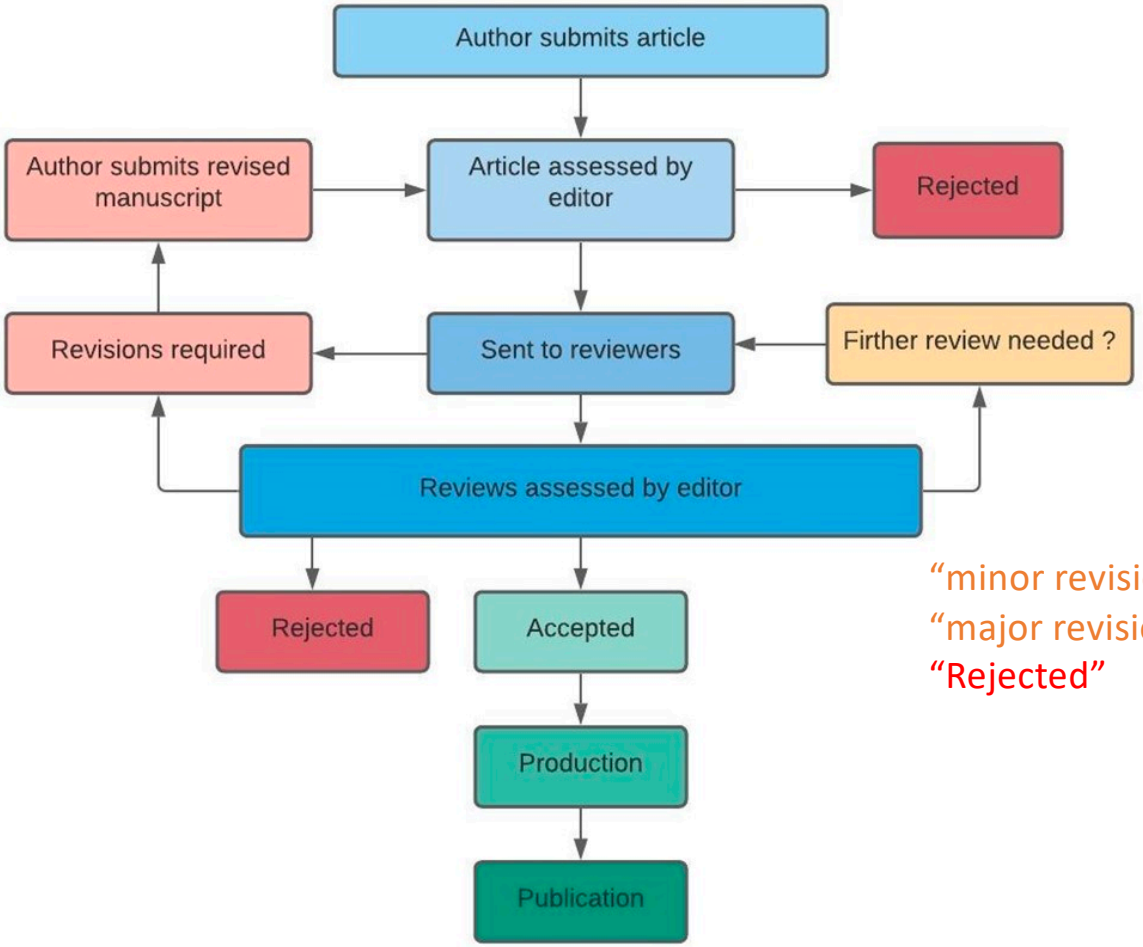
Autores
Público
Linguagem
Estrutura
Conteúdo
E
Revisão/avaliação por pares

Definição de um artigo científico.

- O que é?
- Para que serve?

Artigos cientificos
E
Avaliação por pares

Revisores do Artigo
Editor/a da Revista
O processo



"minor revisions"
"major revisions"
"Rejected"

https://www.ijceds.com/ijceds/about/peer-review-process

Quais os tipos de artigos científicos que conhece?

Tipos de Artigos científicos

Research Papers (resultados originais) 

Revisão Sistemática (Systematic Review Papers)

Revisão (Review Papers)

Opinião (Opinion Papers)

A Escolha das Revistas/Jornais científicos

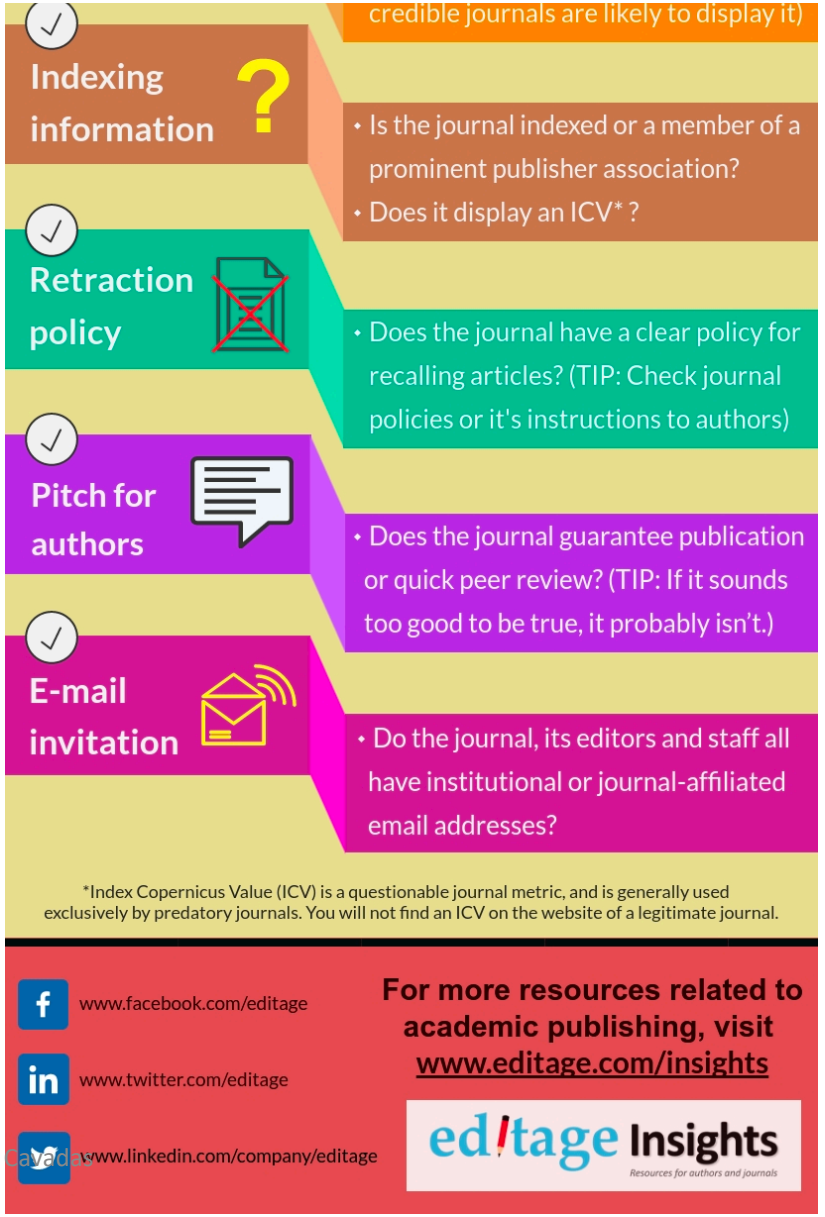
Área científica

Tipo de artigosReputação (indice de impacto)

Acesso aos artigos - open access; custos

Cuidado: “**REVISTAS PREDADORAS!”** “Editoras Predadoras”


CHECKLIST
For identifying predatory publishers
What to look for
What to check
Contact information
• Does the journal's website provide complete contact information?
• Does it include a verifiable address?
Scope of the journal
• Is the journal's scope multidisciplinary?
• Does it combine multiple, unrelated, wide-ranging fields?
Editorial board
• Does it include recognized, affiliated experts? (TIP: Contact a few & inquire about their experience with the journal)
Author fee policy
• Does the journal charge authors publication fees? (TIP: Find out about such charges before submission)
Quality of articles
• Does the journal publish good quality research? (TIP: Check with your Dept. Head or Supervisor to gauge quality)
Peer review process
• Is the peer review process described on the journal's website? (TIP: Most credible journals are likely to display it)


credible journals are likely to display it)
Indexing information
• Is the journal indexed or a member of a prominent publisher association?
• Does it display an ICV* ?
Retraction policy
• Does the journal have a clear policy for recalling articles? (TIP: Check journal policies or it's instructions to authors)
Pitch for authors
• Does the journal guarantee publication or quick peer review? (TIP: If it sounds too good to be true, it probably isn't.)
E-mail invitation
• Do the journal, its editors and staff all have institutional or journal-affiliated email addresses?
*Index Copernicus Value (ICV) is a questionable journal metric, and is generally used exclusively by predatory journals. You will not find an ICV on the website of a legitimate journal.
www.facebook.com/editage
www.twitter.com/editage
www.linkedin.com/company/editage
For more resources related to academic publishing, visit www.editage.com/insights
editage Insights
Resources for authors and journals

Qual a estrutura de um Artigo Científico

- Autores
- Titulo
- Resumo/Abstract
- Introdução
- Metodologias/Material and Methods
- Resultados/Results
- Discussão/Discussion (and conclusion)
- Referências Bibliográficas /References

E ainda: Agradecimentos

BOM Artigo Científico

GOOD DATA
GOOD STORY
Well Written

‘ABC’ of writing

.A is to be accurate
B is to be brief
C is to be clear.

BOM Artigo Científico

GOOD DATA
GOOD STORY
Well Written

‘ABC’ of writing

.A is to be accurate
B is to be brief
C is to be clear.

Do use:

- One idea per sentence and one concept per paragraph
- The active voice
- Simple phrasing (but stay specific and precise)

Do not use:

- Ambiguity
- Unnecessary complexity
- Passive voice

For example, do you tend to write long sentences? If so, try to separate each idea into a different sentence as you write. When revising your writing later on, split up long sentences (25 words is usually more than enough) into two shorter sentences, again keeping one idea per sentence.

https://masterclasses.nature.com/writing-a-research-paper/16605458

Autores … (instituições) Quem são? Funções? Posição?

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Cláudia Cavadas and Célia A. Aveleira contributed equally to this study.

Título
e abstract (resumo)

Título: AB,C,D,E,F

ABC

A is to be accurate
B is to be brief
C is to be clear.

DEF

Declarative: Clearly state your main findings
Engaging: Invite the reader to find out more
Focused: Give the readers only the information that they need

Não usar: exagerado, acrónimos, piadas, pergunta

https://masterclasses.nature.com/writing-a-research-paper/16605458

From: Nature MasterClass

Resumo/Abstract

150 to 200 words

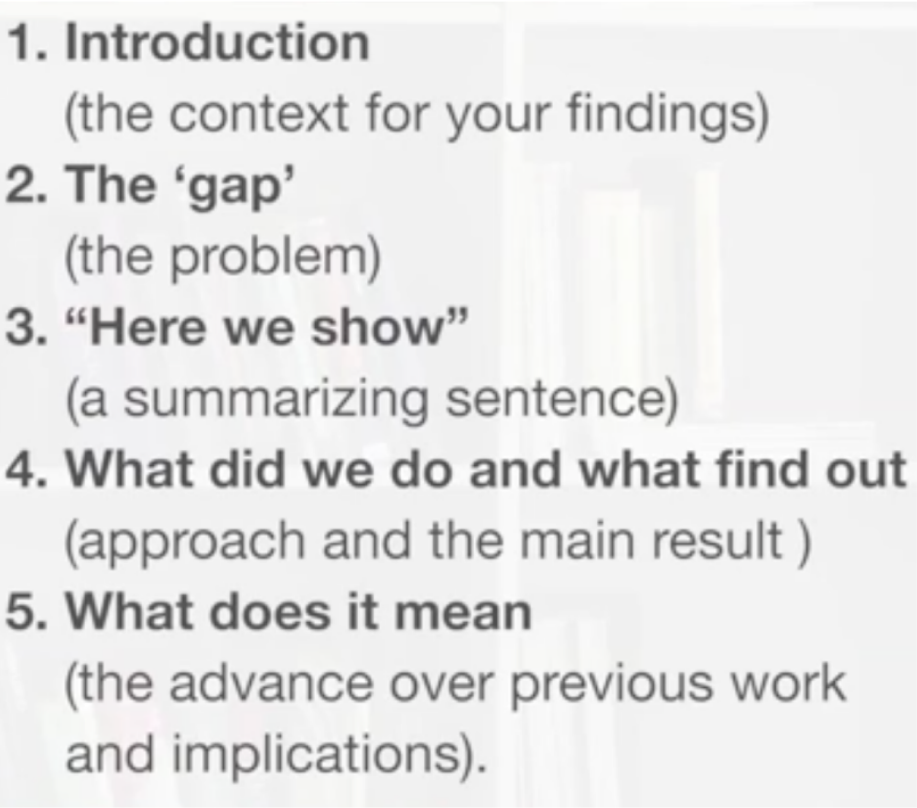
The 5-question technique

- Why did you do it? (Contexto)
- What did you do? (objetivos; tipo de abrodagem=)
- How did you do it? (métodos)
- What did you find out? (resultados)
- And what does that mean?

Resumo/Abstract

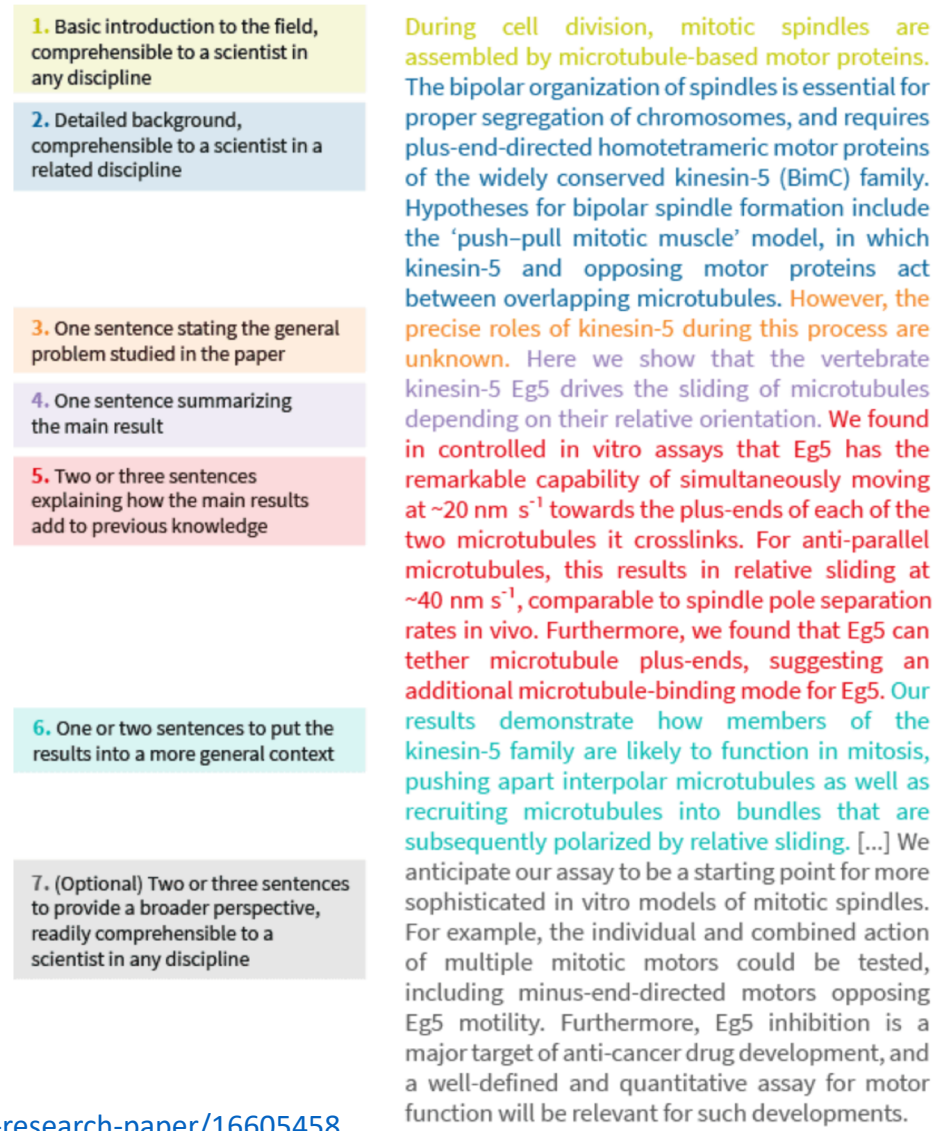
The abstract is structured in the following way at *Nature* and its sister journals:

1. There is an **introduction**
2. There is a sentence about the **gap**, the problem you are trying to address
3. There is a phrase **"Here we show..."** where you name what you actually showed, your main claims
4. There's a summary of **what you did**
5. And then there is a part where you describe the **implications** of your work.



https://masterclasses.nature.com/writing-a-research-paper/16605458

From: Nature MasterClass



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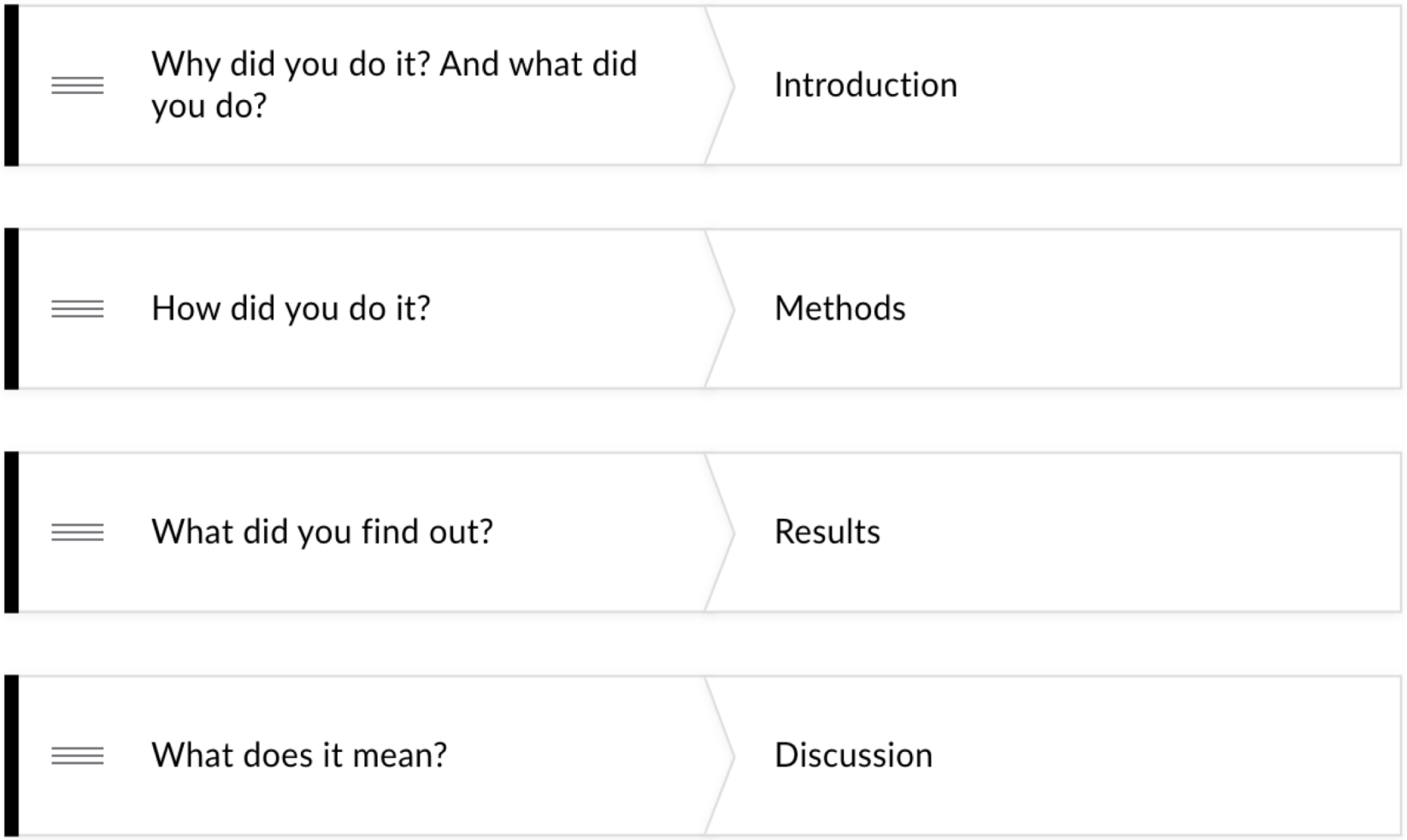
ted annotated example taken from *Nature* **435**, 114–118 (5 May 2005)



https://masterclasses.nature.com/writing-a-research-paper/16605458

From: Nature MasterClass

Writing the introduction

- the introduction provides the key background information to allow readers to be able to find the paper accessible.
- It is not comprehensive literature review.
- It should only cover the topics that are relevant to the paper

Writing the methods section

- Detalhe e referencias

Writing the results section

- Contains the results.
- These can be experimental measurements, computational data…
- Include figures or tables or photos
- Write a narrative that helps the reader going through all of this.
- So one paragraph for each experiment or computation.

First sentence

The goal of the experiment

"To investigate the response of A or B on X or Y we measured [this or that]..."

Second Sentence

Present any relevant results

"Here we found..."

Third sentence

Refer to a figure or table or both

"Figure 1 and table 1 show..."

Fourth sentence

Conclude with a short statement

"This suggests that [this or that] depends significantly on X or Y..."

https://masterclasses.nature.com/writing-a-research-paper/16605458

From: Nature MasterClass

Writing the results section

- Figuras com Gráficos e Legendas
- Texto com referencia às figuras

Writing the discussion section

- interpretation of the results and an evaluation of the results
- a discussion of the implications
- is the place to convince the reader, or again, the referee, that you have ve indeed answered the research question.

Referencias bibliográficas

- Como fazer?
- Depende da revista
- Usar programas de bibliografia; ex: Zotero

Integridade cientifica

- Plágio | texto | referências | figuras
- Programas de deteção
- Falsificação

Um exemplo …

- https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/acel.13983?src=getftr

- VER mais informação aqui:

https://www.uc.pt/iii/nature-masterclasses/escrita-cientifica-e-publicacao/

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