

Author Submission Guide for Annual Review's Journals Setting Up Your L^AT_EX 2_ε Files

1. INTRODUCTION

This is a guide for authors who would like to use L^AT_EX to submit a manuscript to publish in the *Annual Reviews* **one-column** series. The main intention is to help the authors prepare their files, closely adhering to the style used by *Annual Reviews* for their final publication. These instructions are meant as a supplement to the L^AT_EX manual, and gives only a brief introduction to using the L^AT_EX document preparation system and addresses issues specific to Annual Review's style only.

The following is a brief description of the files used for preparing the article for submission to *Annual Reviews*:

ar-1col.cls: This is the style file to be used for creating the article. The naming convention and usage of commands closely follow the standard style file **article.cls**, referred to by the L^AT_EX book. Hence, the functional description of elements mentioned in the L^AT_EX book holds good while using this style file also.

ar-sample.tex: This file is created using the style file **ar-1col.cls** and is meant to be a sample for the authors while using **ar-1col.cls**. It contains examples of all the elements that generally appear in the *Annual Reviews* series.

template.tex: This file can be used by the authors as a starting point for preparing their article. **template.tex** is a template containing the commands laid out in the correct order. Authors can simply type in their article contents between the tags as described.

Note: Authors are requested not to modify any of these files, in any way, for their use or for distribution, under their original name. However, they can be modified under a different name for use by the authors. For example, the file **template.tex** should be renamed before beginning to edit.

1.1. Introduction to L^AT_EX

L^AT_EX is constructed as a series of macros on top of the T_EX typesetting program. L^AT_EX adds to T_EX a collection of facilities which simplify typesetting for authors by allowing them to concentrate on the logical structure of the document rather than its visual layout. Careful use of the L^AT_EX mark-up philosophy results in a uniform layout rather than the ad hoc results of some word-processing systems. Authors are advised to let the defaults control font selection, etc., rather than tinker themselves.

The L^AT_EX system provides a consistent and comprehensive document preparation interface. Among other things, L^AT_EX can automatically number list entries, equations, figures, tables, and footnotes, as well as sections and subsections. Using this numbering system, bibliographic citations, page references, and cross references to any other numbered entity (e.g. sections, equations, and figures) are straightforward.

1.2. The AR Document Class

The use of L^AT_EX document classes allows a simple change of class to transform the appearance of your document. The `ar-1col` class file preserves the standard L^AT_EX interface such that any document that can be produced using the standard L^AT_EX `article` class can also be produced with the `ar-1col` class files.

The PDF generated from L^AT_EX will be used by the editorial office prior to manuscript acceptance. If the paper is accepted, you can submit your L^AT_EX files as the production data, but note that the layout of the L^AT_EX-generated PDF is NOT the final typeset article. For this reason, we ask you to ignore details such as slightly long lines, page stretching, or figures falling out of synchronization, because these details will be dealt with when the article is prepared for publication.

Use should be made of symbolic references (`\ref`) in order to protect against late changes of order, etc.

1.3. General Style Issues

Use of L^AT_EX defaults will result in a pleasing uniformity of layout and font selection. Authors should resist the temptation to make ad hoc changes to these. Also avoid use of direct formatting unless really necessary. Papers will be edited as usual, and this process may be obstructed by the use of inserted line breaks, etc.

2. USING THE AR CLASS FILE

If the file `ar-1col.cls` is not already in the appropriate system directory for L^AT_EX files, either place the file there or copy it to your working directory. The AR document class is implemented as a complete class, *not* as a document style option. In order to use the AR document class, replace `article` by `ar-1col.cls` in the `\documentclass` command at the beginning of your document:

```
\documentclass{article}
```

is replaced by

```
\documentclass{ar-1col}
```

In general, the following standard document style options should *not* be used with the AR class file:

1. `10pt`, `11pt`, `12pt` — unavailable;
2. `twoside` (no associated style file) — `twoside` is the default;
3. `fleqn`, `leqno`, `titlepage` — should not be used;

2.1. Additional Document Class Options

Please place any additional command definitions at the very start of the L^AT_EX file, before the `\begin{document}`. For example, user-defined `\def` and `\newcommand` commands that define macros for technical expressions should be placed here. Other author-defined macros should be kept to a minimum.

The commands that differ from the standard L^AT_EX interface, or that are provided in addition to the standard interface, are explained in this guide. This guide is not a substitute

for the L^AT_EX manual itself. Authors planning to submit their papers in L^AT_EX are advised to use `ar-1col.cls` for writing their articles.

3. ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

In addition to all the standard L^AT_EX design elements, the `ar-1col` class file includes the following features. These commands are placeholders that will be needed for L^AT_EX files submitted as production data for an accepted article. Authors should leave these commands empty when submitting their paper.

1. Use of the `\jname{...}` command for journal name of the paper.
2. Use of the `\jvol{...}` command for volume number of the paper.
3. Use of the `\jyear{...}` command for year of the paper.
4. Use of the `\doi{...}` command for DOI number of the paper.
5. Use of the `\tableofcontents` command to generate table of contents of the paper.

In general, once you have used the additional `ar-1col.cls` facilities in your document, do not process it with a standard L^AT_EX class file.

3.1. Titles, Author's Name, Affiliation, and Biography

The title of the article, author's name, and affiliation are used at the beginning of the article for the main title. These can be produced using the following code:

```
\title{This is an example of article title}

\author{Author One,$^1$ Author Two,$^2$ and Author Three$^3$}
\affil{$^1$Author's Affiliation}
\affil{$^2$Author's Affiliation}
\affil{$^3$Author's Affiliation}}
```

3.2. Abstracts and Keywords

At the beginning of your article, the title should be generated in the usual way using the `\maketitle` command. The abstract should be enclosed within an `abstract` environment, followed by the keywords enclosed in a `keywords` environment. These can be produced using the following code:

```
\begin{abstract}
This guide is for authors who are preparing papers for \textit{Annual Reviews}
using the LATEX document preparation system and the {\tt AR} class file.
\end{abstract}

\begin{keywords}
Marmoset; Myelinated and nonmyelinated nerve fibers; Posterior cricoarytenoid
muscle; Thin muscle fiber.
\end{keywords}

\maketitle

\tableofcontents
```

The headings ‘**Abstract**’ and ‘**Keywords**’ are generated automatically. For some journals, Communications do not have an abstract, so including an abstract in those cases is optional, and if accepted, the abstract text will not be used in the final version of the paper. Refer to the Author Guidelines at the journal’s homepage if you would like to know if the journal’s Communications have abstracts. You can generate article’s table of contents using the command `\tableofcontents`.

3.3. Landscaping Pages

If a table is too wide to fit the standard measure, it may be turned, with its caption, 90 degrees. Landscape tables cannot be produced directly using the `ar-1col` class file because T_EX itself cannot turn the page, and not all device drivers provide such a facility. The following procedure can be used to produce such pages.

1. Use the package `rotating` in your document and change the coding from
`\begin{table}...\end{table}`
to
`\begin{sidewaystable}...\end{sidewaystable}`
environments in your document to turn your table on the appropriate page of your document. For instance, the following code prints a page with the running head, a message half way down, and the table number toward the bottom.

```
\begin{sidewaystable}
\caption{Landscape table caption.}
\label{landtab}
\begin{tabular}{lccc}
.
.
.
\end{tabular}
\end{sidewaystable}
```

4. Some Guidelines for Using Standard Facilities

The following notes may be helpful to achieve the best effects with the `AR` class file.

4.1. Sections

L^AT_EX 2_ε provides four levels of section headings and they are all defined in the `AR` class file:

```
\section
\subsection
\subsubsection
\paragraph
```

Section headings are automatically converted to bold face style and generated with numbers.

4.2. Margin Notes

The **AR** class file provides environment to print notes in text margin either sides, for example you can see the output in margin. The notes in margin can be produced by

```
\begin{marginnote}[120pt]
\entry{XANES}{X-ray absorption near-edge structure}
\entry{EXAFS}{extended X-ray absorption fine structure}
\entry{XFEL}{X-ray free-electron laser}
\entry{HHG}{higher-harmonic generatio}
\end{marginnote}
```

XANES: X-ray
absorption near-edge
structure

EXAFS: extended
X-ray absorption
fine structure

XFEL: X-ray
free-electron laser

HHG:
higher-harmonic
generation

The **AR** class file provides environment to print notes in bibliography also. The margin notes in bibliography can be produced by

```
\bibnote[<skip value>]{.....}
```

There is an option to move notes vertically in margin. You can insert value within square brackets to do the same. The value can be either positive or negative.

4.3. Text Box

The **AR** class file provides environment for text shaded box and you can keep the position of box as floats, top (t), bottom (b), or here (h) as per requirement, for example,

CHARGE TRANSFER

Although Mulliken (83) long ago used theory to anticipate the importance of ground state CT in intermolecular interactions, it now appears that electron delocalization may play an even more widespread role in aqueous chemistry than previously suspected (84). Ion--water CT (85--92) and the affinity of ions for aqueous interfaces (130--133), as well as the influence of ion--water and electron--water interactions.

It can be produced by

```
\begin{textbox}[h]
\section{CHARGE TRANSFER}
Although Mulliken (83) long ago used theory to anticipate the importance of
ground state CT in intermolecular interactions, it now appears that electron
delocalization may play an even more widespread role in aqueous chemistry
than previously suspected (84). Ion--water CT (85--92) and the affinity of
ions for aqueous interfaces (130--133), as well as the influence of ion--water
and electron--water interactions.
\end{textbox}
```

4.4. Extracts

The **AR** class file provides the standard extract environment

This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract.
This is an example of extract.

It can be produced by

```
\begin{extract}  
This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract.  
This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract.  
\end{extract}
```

4.5. Lists

The **AR** class file provides unnumbered lists using the **unnumlist** environment, for example,

First unnumbered item, which has no label and is indented from the left margin that has
no label and is indented from the left margin.

Second unnumbered item.

Third unnumbered item, which has no label and is indented from the left margin.

It can be produced by:

```
\begin{unnumlist}  
  \item First unnumbered item...  
  \item Second unnumbered item...  
  \item Third unnumbered item...  
\end{unnumlist}
```

Numbered lists are also provided in **AR** class file using the **enumerate** environment, for example,

1. The attenuated and diluted stellar radiation. The attenuated and diluted stellar radiation;
2. Scattered radiation, and
3. Reradiation from other grains.

It can be produced by:

```
\begin{enumerate}  
  \item The attenuated...  
  \item Scattered radiation, and...  
  \item Reradiation from other grains...  
\end{enumerate}
```

Bulleted lists are also provided in **AR** class file using the **itemize** environment, for example,

- This is an example of bulleted list.
- This is an example of bulleted list.
- This is an example of bulleted list.

It can be produced by:

```
\begin{itemize}  
  \item This is an example of bulleted list.  
  \item This is an example of bulleted list.  
  \item This is an example of bulleted list.  
\end{itemize}
```



Figure 1

An example of the testing process for a binary tree. The global null hypothesis is tested first at level α (a), and the level of individual variables is reached last (d).

4.6. Illustrations (or figures)

The **AR** class file will address the positioning of your illustrations and therefore you should not normally use the optional positional qualifiers on the **figure** environment that would override these decisions.

Figure captions should be *below* the figure itself, therefore the `\caption` command should appear after the figure or space left for an illustration. For example, Figure 1 is produced using the following commands:

Figures can be resized using the options available in `\includegraphics` command. The first option is used for modifying figure width and the second option is used for modifying figure height.

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics[width="1in",height="1in"]{art/fpo.eps}
\caption{An example of the testing process for a binary tree. The global null
hypothesis is tested first at level  $\alpha$  (a), and the level of
individual variables is reached last (d).}\label{fig1}
\end{figure}
```

Figures along with caption will automatically set in margin if the width of graphics exceeds the text area. Cross-referencing of figures, tables, and numbered, displayed equations using the `\label` and `\ref` commands is encouraged. For example, in referencing Figure 1 above, we used `\ref{fig1}`. Please note that the layout of the \LaTeX -generated PDF will likely be different from the final typeset PDF that would be published after acceptance.

4.7. Tables

The **ar-1col** class file will address the positioning of your tables and therefore you should not normally use the optional positional qualifiers on the **table** environment that would override these decisions. Table captions should be at the top. Units in the headers should be enclosed in square brackets “[...]”.

Table 1 Reactivity calculations through *LIGRe* algorithm for *M. thermophila* laccase at pH 9.0.

Ionizable group ^{a)}	pK_a (PROPKA) ^{b)}	<i>LIGRe</i> (pH 9) ^{c)}
N-term	8.0	10.0
Tyr ²⁸⁶	9.12	0.75
Tyr ²¹⁴	9.66	0.21
Lys ¹²⁸	9.80	0.15
Tyr ³⁹¹	9.83	0.14
Lys ³³⁹	9.94	0.11
Lys ⁵⁶	10.08	0.08
Tyr ⁵⁴⁶	10.21	0.06
Lys ²⁰⁵	10.22	0.06
Lys ³⁵³	10.22	0.06

^{a)} Prepared from 0.15 wt% dispersion in water; ^{b)} S-ZrO₂ fiber diameter; ^{c)} S-ZrO₂ fiber volume fraction.

```

\begin{table}
\caption{Reactivity calculations through {\itshape LIGRe} algorithm for
{\itshape M. thermophila} laccase at pH 9.0.}\label{tab1}
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{@{}l|c|c@{}}
\hline
Ionizable group{\rm a)} &  $pK_a$  (PROPKA){\rm b)} & {\itshape LIGRe}
(pH 9){\rm c)} \\
\hline
N-term & 8.0 & 10.0 \\
\hline
Tyr{286} & 9.12 & 0.75 \\
\hline
Tyr{214} & 9.66 & 0.21 \\
\hline
Lys{128} & 9.80 & 0.15 \\
\hline
Tyr{391} & 9.83 & 0.14 \\
\hline
Lys{339} & 9.94 & 0.11 \\
\hline
Lys{56} & 10.08 & 0.08 \\
\hline
Tyr{546} & 10.21 & 0.06 \\
\hline
Lys{205} & 10.22 & 0.06 \\
\hline
Lys{353} & 10.22 & 0.06 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\begin{tabnote}
{\rm a)}Prepared from 0.15 wt\% dispersion in water; {\rm b)}S-ZrO2
fiber diameter; {\rm c)}S-ZrO2 fiber volume fraction.
\end{tabnote}
\end{table}

```

4.8. Typesetting of Mathematics

The AR class file will set displayed mathematics to the left in the column width provided that you use the L^AT_EX 2_ε standard of open and closed square brackets as delimiters.

The equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i = (S)$$

was typeset using the `AR` class file with the commands

```
\[
  \sum_{i=1}^p \lambda_i = (S)
\]
```

For displayed equations, cross-referencing is encouraged. For example,

```
\begin{equation}
  (n-1)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2.
  \label{eq:samplevar}
\end{equation}
```

Equation (`\ref{eq:samplevar}`) gives the formula for sample variance.

4.9. Special Sections

You can set special sections like `SUMMARY POINTS` or `FUTURE ISSUES` using `AR` class file, for example,

SUMMARY POINTS

1. New X-ray light sources will enable nonlinear spectroscopy of core excitations in molecules.
2. Stimulated X-ray Raman spectroscopies launch and probe valence electron wavepackets through core-excited state intermediates.
3. X-ray four-wave mixing can reveal coupling between core-excited states.
4. Pulse wavevectors, phases, polarizations, and delays can be used to control the nonlinear signals.

You can get this output using below coding

```
\begin{summary}[SUMMARY POINTS]
\begin{enumerate}
\item New X-ray light sources will enable nonlinear spectroscopy of core
  excitations in molecules.
\item Stimulated X-ray Raman spectroscopies launch and probe valence
  electron wavepackets through core-excited state intermediates.
\item X-ray four-wave mixing can reveal coupling between core-excited states.
\item Pulse wavevectors, phases, polarizations, and delays can be used
  to control the nonlinear signals.
\end{enumerate}
\end{summary}
```

FUTURE ISSUES

1. More elaborate pulse sequences can be designed to apply the rapidly developing X-ray light source technology to the exploration of fundamental questions regarding many-body interactions in molecular systems.
2. By adapting existing coherent, classical, nonlinear techniques to experiments using quantum and noisy sources, investigators can design new classes of signals, and additional opportunities to measure them with existing XFEL sources will be made possible.
3. Complete control over the phase and amplitude of an intense X-ray pulse would allow sophisticated shaping techniques used in optical and IR spectroscopy to be applied to the X-ray regime.
4. Simulations and experimental studies will be required to apply these techniques to study charge and energy transfer in systems such as photosynthetic complexes, donor-acceptor complexes, and semiconductor excitonic systems.

You can get this output using below coding

```
\begin{issues}[FUTURE ISSUES]
\begin{enumerate}
\item More elaborate pulse .....
\item By adapting existing .....
\item Complete control over .....
\item Simulations and experimental .....
\end{enumerate}
\end{summary}
```

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The authors are not aware of any affiliations, memberships, funding, or financial holdings that might be perceived as affecting the objectivity of this review.

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REFERENCES

The bibliography follows the acknowledgments, and is the last significant body of text in the article. It is produced by the usual \LaTeX commands.

In `ar-1col.cls`, `\begin{thebibliography}{}` ... `\end{thebibliography}` command can be used to produce bibliography. The coding is as follows:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{00}
```

\bibitem{Heath}
J. R. Heath, M. E. Davis, in Annual Review of Medicine, Vol. 59, Annual Reviews, Palo Alto {\bfseries 2008}, p251.

\bibitem{LaVan}
D. A. LaVan, T. McGuire, R. Langer, {\em Nat. Biotechnol.} {\bfseries 2003}, {\em 21}, 1184.

\bibitem{Tabata}
Y. Tabata, Y. Ikada, {\em Adv. Polym. Sci.} {\bfseries 1990}, {\em 94}, 107.

\bibitem{Illum}
L. Illum, S. S. Davis, C. G. Wilson, N. W. Thomas, M. Frier, J. G. Hardy, {\em Int. J. Pharm.} {\bfseries 1982}, {\em 12}, 135.

\bibitem{Stolnik}
S. Stolnik, L. Illum, S. S. Davis, {\em Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.} {\bfseries 1995}, {\em 16}, 195.

\bibitem{Danquah}
M. K. Danquah, X. A. Zhang, R. I. Mahato, {\em Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.} {\bfseries 2011}, {\em 63}, 623.

\bibitem{Becker}
A. L. Becker, A. P. R. Johnston, F. Caruso, {\em Small} {\bfseries 2010}, {\em 6}, 1836.

\bibitem{Sharma}
A. Sharma, U. S. Sharma, {\em Int. J. Pharm.} {\bfseries 1997}, {\em 154}, 123.

\bibitem{Rosler}
A. R. Rosler, G.W.M. Vandermeulen, H.-A. Klok, {\em Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.} {\bfseries 2001}, {\em 53}, 95.

\bibitem{Torchilin}
V. P. Torchilin, {\em Nat. Rev. Drug Discov.} {\bfseries 2005}, {\em 4}, 145.

\bibitem{Photos}
P. J. Photos, L. Bacakova, B. Discher, F. S. Bates, D. E. Discher, {\em J. Control. Release} {\bfseries 2003}, {\em 90}, 323.

\bibitem{Levine}
D. H. Levine, P. P. Ghoroghchian, J. Freudenberg, G. Zhang, M. J. Therien, M. I. Greene, D. A. Hammer, R. Murali, {\em Methods} {\bfseries 2008}, {\em 46}, 25.

\bibitem{Johnston}
A. P. R. Johnston, C. Cortez, A. S. Angelatos, F. Caruso, {\em Curr. Opin. Coll. Int. Sci.} {\bfseries 2006}, {\em 11}, 203.

\bibitem{Yan}
Y. Yan, G. Such, H. Lomas, F. Caruso, {\em ACS Nano} {\bfseries 2011}, {\em 5}, 4252.

\bibitem{Champion}
J. A. Champion, S. Mitragotri, {\em Pharm. Res.} {\bfseries 2009}, {\em 26}, 244.

\bibitem{Hans}
M. L. Hans, A. M. Lowman, {\em Curr. Opin. Solid State Mat. Sci.} {\bfseries 2002}, {\em 6}, 319.

```

\bibitem{Panyam}
J. Panyam, V. Labhasetwar, {\em Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev}. {\bfseries 2003},
{\em 55}, 329.
\bibitem{Doiron}
A. L. Doiron, K. A. Homan, S. Emelianov, L. Brannon-Peppas, {\em Pharm. Res}.
{\bfseries 2009}, {\em 26}, 674.
\end{thebibliography}

```

The user is encouraged to let L^AT_EX produce the bibliography with the `\bibliography` command, letting B_IB_TE_X handle the formatting of the entries. There are six bibliography styles available in *Annual Reviews* that are listed below with their names:

ar-style1.bst	Harvard Style (not numbered). References include titles.
ar-style2.bst	Harvard Style (not numbered). References DO NOT include titles.
ar-style3.bst	Numbered, in order of appearance, including titles
ar-style4.bst	Numbered, in order of appearance, no titles
ar-style5.bst	Numbered, in order of appearance (formatted for Nuclear and Particle Science)
ar-style6.bst	Numbered, alphabetical

Put any bibliography stylefile name using below command to generate bibliography file according to style

```
\bibliographystyle{<.bst file name>}
```

between the `\begin{document}` and the `\end{document}`. When submitting the document source (.tex) file to external parties, it is strongly recommended that the B_IB_TE_X .bbl file be manually copied into the document (within the traditional L^AT_EX bibliography environment) so as not to depend on external files to generate the bibliography and to prevent the possibility of changes occurring therein. The conventional `\cite` command will generate citations as usual in L^AT_EX. We recommend the use of `natbib.sty` package as it provides the following commands also:

Command	Author-year mode	Numerical mode
=====	=====	=====
<code>\citet{key}</code>	Jones et al. (1990)	--
<code>\citet*{key}</code>	Jones, Baker & Smith (1990)	--
<code>\citep{key}</code>	(Jones et al., 1990)	(3)
<code>\citep*{key}</code>	(Jones, Baker & Smith, 1990)	(3)
<code>\citep[chap. 2]{key}</code>	(Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)	(3, chap. 2)
<code>\citep[e.g.][] {key}</code>	(e.g. Jones et al., 1990)	(e.g. 3)
<code>\citep[e.g.][p. 32]{key}</code>	(e.g. Jones et al., p. 32)	(e.g. 3, p. 32)
<code>\citeauthor{key}</code>	Jones et al.	--
<code>\citeauthor*{key}</code>	Jones, Baker & Smith	--
<code>\citeyear{key}</code>	1990	--

For more information regarding these commands, the authors can refer to the documentation of `natbib` package.

LITERATURE CITED

1. J. R. Heath, M. E. Davis, in Annual Review of Medicine, Vol. 59, Annual Reviews, Palo Alto **2008**, p251.
2. D. A. LaVan, T. McGuire, R. Langer, *Nat. Biotechnol.* **2003**, *21*, 1184.
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5. S. Stolnik, L. Illum, S. S. Davis, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* **1995**, *16*, 195.
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8. A. Sharma, U. S. Sharma, *Int. J. Pharm.* **1997**, *154*, 123.
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11. P. J. Photos, L. Bacakova, B. Discher, F. S. Bates, D. E. Discher, *J. Control. Release* **2003**, *90*, 323.
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13. A. P. R. Johnston, C. Cortez, A. S. Angelatos, F. Caruso, *Curr. Opin. Coll. Int. Sci.* **2006**, *11*, 203.
14. Y. Yan, G. Such, H. Lomas, F. Caruso, *ACS Nano* **2011**, *5*, 4252.
15. J. A. Champion, S. Mitragotri, *Pharm. Res.* **2009**, *26*, 244.
16. M. L. Hans, A. M. Lowman, *Curr. Opin. Solid State Mat. Sci.* **2002**, *6*, 319.
17. J. Panyam, V. Labhasetwar, *Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev.* **2003**, *55*, 329.
18. A. L. Doiron, K. A. Homan, S. Emelianov, L. Brannon-Peppas, *Pharm. Res.* **2009**, *26*, 674.