L'ARTICLE SCIENTIFIQUE

Présentée par: Mme DAHMANI

Objectifs

Être capable de :

- Structurer un projet de rédaction/publication scientifique
- Transmettre aux auteurs des consignes claires pour la rédaction de leurs articles

Livre de références

How to write and publish a scientific paper, Robert A. Day, 5e édition, Cambridge University Press, 1998, 275 pages

DÉFINITION DE L'ARTICLE SCIENTIFIQUE

Définition de la publication scientifique primaire

- **C'est un écrit publié, relativement concis, faisant état d'une recherche, dans un domaine particulier, sur un sujet précis ;**

- **Il met donc en avant des questions qui se posent généralement sous la forme d'une problématique- et des pistes de réponse .**

- **En général, les articles scientifiques comptent de 5 à 15 pages. Tous les articles se caractérisent par la densité de l'information qu'ils contiennent.**

- **Dans une forme qui permette aux pairs de l'auteur de répéter les expériences et de tester les conclusions**
- **Une publication dans une revue scientifique**

AUTRES PUBLICATIONS SCIENTIFIQUES

- **Secondaires :**
  - Article de revue
  - Compte-rendu de conférence
  - Résumé de congrès
- **Note ou brève communication**
- **Lettre à l'éditeur**

Article original

Brève communication

Article de revue

Résumé de congrès

Qu’est-ce qu’une revue scientifique?

- Les revues scientifiques **permettent aux chercheurs** de la même discipline que l’auteur de **prendre connaissance de résultats de recherche**.

- Elles sont **spécialisées** dans une **discipline**, dans un domaine, elles peuvent être très **pointues** ou très **généralistes**.

- Elles sont **classées** en «**rang**» selon leurs **exigences**, leur **qualité** et leur **diffusion**.

Revue >> Volumes >> Numéros

- Les revues scientifiques sont organisées en volumes.
- Un volume peut contenir plusieurs numéros selon la fréquence de publication de la revue
- Le numéros sont souvent thématiques et peuvent être spéciaux
- Un numéro un nombre limités d'articles ou de pages (taille spécifiée)

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Invited review article

Japanese guidelines for childhood asthma 2017☆

Hirokazu Arakawa [a, *], Yuhei Hamasaki [b], Yoichi Kohno [c], Motohiro Ebisawa [d], Naomi Kondo [e, f], Sankei Nishima [g], Toshiyuki Nishimuta [h], Akihiro Morikawa [a, i], The Japanese Society of Pediatric Allergy and Clinical Immunology, The Japanese Society of Allergology

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1. Definition and pathophysiology of childhood asthma (Fig. 1)

Childhood asthma causes recurrent dyspnea accompanied by paroxysmal whistling/wheezing. The dyspnea is spontaneously or therapeutically remitted or cured and rarely lethal. Like adult asthma, childhood asthma is pathologically characterized by chronic airway inflammation[1,2] and airway wall remodeling.[3–7]

Chronic airway inflammation is caused by the activation of eosinophils, mast cells, and lymphocytes and by airway mucosal damage. The viewpoint that asthma is a condition of chronic inflammation has an important implication for asthma treatment and management. It is fundamental to understand the necessity of anti-inflammatory drugs for basic treatment of persistent asthma. Many aspects of airway wall remodeling, which may influence the prognosis of asthma, are still unknown, including its causes, onset time, and effects of anti-inflammatory treatment. Airway hyperresponsiveness, which is a clinical characteristic of asthma, is intensified by airway epithelial damage due to airway

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Les revues de rang A

- Revues **internationales** avec **thèmes novateurs**
- Revue de **littérature actualisée**
- Plan de **recherche** et **méthodologie rigoureux**
- Processus d'**évaluation**, de **révision difficile** et **long**
- Deux **rapporteurs** minimum par manuscrit, rejet (80%).
- Diffusion internationale (**langue**).
- **Reconnues** par la communauté **scientifique**
- Présence dans les **bibliothèques académiques**
- Publication d'articles de **recherche fondamentaux**
- Forte contribution au **développement de la discipline**

Les revues de rang B

- Revues **internationales exigeantes**
- Le processus d'**évaluation plus rapide** que pour A
- Taux de **rejet moins élevé**.
- Diffusion internationale.
- Elles sont davantage ouvertes aux **analyses et réflexions critiques**, à la **réplication empirique de thèmes classiques** et aux **recherches exploratoires**
- La reconnaissance de ces revues peut être variable selon la politique scientifique du moment.

Les revues de rang C

- Revues d'**accès plus facile** pour les **non scientifiques**
- Critères et **processus** de **sélection moins rigoureux**
- Revues destinées à des **secteurs d'activité** ou à des **zones géographiques limitées**.
- Revues **moins présentes internationalement** et jouissant d'une **moindre reconnaissance académique**.
- Diffusion d'**études descriptives**, d'**études techniques**.
- Apport important à la **recherche appliquée** et à la **vulgarisation des résultats de recherche**.
- Participation fréquente d'auteurs **non universitaires**.

Référencement ISSN

- **L'ISSN (*International Standard Serial Number*)** est un numéro à huit chiffres qui identifie les périodiques en tant que tels, y compris les ressources électroniques en continu.

- **L'ISSN** est un code numérique qui sert d'identifiant : il n'a aucune signification intrinsèque et ne comporte en lui-même aucune information relative à l'origine ou au contenu de la publication.

Publier, pourquoi?

N'est science que science transmissible

Chaque auteur a ses motivations:

- Thèse ?
- Grade, carrière?
- Valorisation scientifique ?
- Impératif ? (*Publish or perish*)
- Notoriété de l'auteur et de l'institution ?
- Communiquer…

Communiquer quoi ?

Quel est mon objectif ? Quel est le message à transmettre ?

l'**information** (méthodes et résultats) diffusée doit être **vérifiable** et **reproductible**.

- La communication est régie par des normes afin de garantir la continuité de la **transmission des connaissances**.
- Seules les **informations validées** peuvent être utilisées.

Publier pour qui ?

- **Communauté scientifique :** Articles de recherche, articles de synthèse, communication à congrès, monographie

- **Milieux professionnels :** Brevet d'invention (protection de l'invention), article technique, fiche technique, manuel

- **Milieu académique :** Thèse, mémoire, ouvrage didactique

- **Tutelles administratives, les décideurs politiques :** Rapport d'activité

- **Les bailleurs de fonds :** Projets de recherche

- **Le grand public :** L'affiche, le poster, Le bulletin d'information

Quand peut-on dire qu'une information est publiée ?

- **Support intégré dans un circuit commercial**
  - Revues, ouvrages, articles techniques et de presse
  - Cédéroms et revues électroniques
- **Volume d'information divulguée par écrit**
  - Au delà de 500 mots
- **Ampleur de la diffusion**
  - Ne sont pas considérées comme des publications : littérature grise, résumés de communication à congrès, poster mais signifient qu'une publication est en cours !

Publier, comment ?

- **Règles scientifiques** : présenté par 1 à n auteur(s) ; présenter un résultat de recherche ; présenter un fait nouveau / une information nouvelle ; original

- **Règles éditoriales** : structure standard (Plan IMRED + instructions aux auteurs)

- **Règles de publication** : validé par les pairs ; publié selon les règles de l'éditeur de la revue

Structure d’un article scientifique

Les règles éditoriales (IMRED)

- Titre
- Auteur(s)
- Résumé
- Mots clés
- **IMRED** : **I**ntroduction **- M**atériel et méthodes **- R**ésultats **e**t **D**iscussion
- (Remerciements)
- Références bibliographiques

Titre -1-

Rôle :

- **Inciter à la lecture**
- **Définir le contenu**

Qualité :

- **Concis : donner le maximum d'informations avec le minimum de mots possible.**
- **Fidèle : doit refléter avec exactitude le contenu.**

Titre -2-

Recommandations:

- **S’assurer qu’il y a adéquation entre le titre et le contenu de l’article**
- **Ne pas utiliser des mots creux (sans valeur informative utile):**
  - À propos de …
  - Place de …
  - Contribution à l’étude de …
  - Notre expérience de …
- **Pas trop long, ni trop court**

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Auteur(s)

- **Premier auteur :** principal artisan du travail et de l'article
- **Coauteurs :** qui ont activement contribué à la mise sur pied et la réalisation des expériences
- **Le deuxième auteur:** est celui qui a aussi beaucoup contribué, les autres étant place par ordre décroissantde contribution au travail
- **Le dernier auteur :** Souvent le patron du laboratoire, le chef de service : celui qui est le responsable scientifique (promoteur du travail,qui a écrit le projet de recherche et obtenu les fonds de recherche)
- **Parfois :** « the two authors have equally contributed to the work » : les deux premiers auteurs occupent ensemble la première place
- **L'affiliation de chaque coauteur**:
- **L'auteur correspondant:** (adresse, Email et numéro de téléphone)

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Résumé

- **C’est une mini-version de l’article**
- **Doit pouvoir se lire de manière indépendante, dans les banques de données, par exemple**
- **Charpente : intro, méthodes, résultat, discussion- conclusion**
- **Pas de référence**
- **L’article ne tient pas compte du résumé**
- **Le résumé est écrit après la rédaction de l’article**
- **Longueur limitée : inférieure à 300 mots**
- **Répond aux questions (Quel est l’objectif des recherches ? Comment ont-elles été menées ? A quoi ont-elles abouti ? Quelle(s) exploitation(s) peut-on en faire ?)**

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Mots clés

Rôle :

- **Faciliter la recherche de l'article**

Qualité :

- **Représentatifs des outils et méthodes (pays, région, espèce, discipline, domaine)**

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Introduction

- **Revue de la littérature**
  - N’est pas exhaustive
  - Contient des références bibliographiques

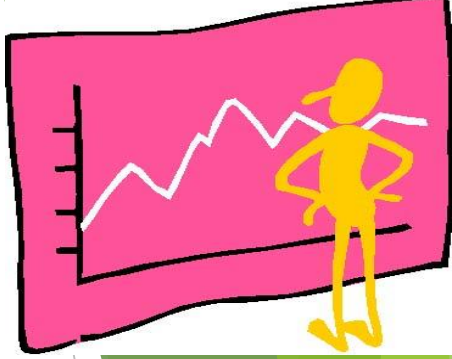
- **Dernier paragraphe :**
  - Pose l’hypothèse du travail et les objectifs de l’article

- **À la fin :**
  - Phrase résumant le résultat principal de l’article (pas toujours accepté par les revues scientifiques)

Matériel

- **Décrire le matériel, le site d'études, les protocoles expérimentaux, les techniques de mesure et les méthodes d'analyse des données**
- **Précisez l'objet étudié, son origine, son obtention, son entretien.**
- **Donner les spécifications techniques exactes**
- **Décrire les méthodes d'obtention et d'analyse des résultats**
- **Être précis sur les mesures et analyses**
- **Employer l'imparfait et le passé composé**
- **Matériel**
  - **Souches**
  - Animaux
  - Produits (noms génériques ou chimiques,donner la source)
  - Utiliser les références
- **Préciser les méthodes statistiques : ne pas détailler si ces méthodes sont connus de tous mais si la méthode est nouvelle, bien la décrire**

RESULTATS



- **Temps : imparfait et passé composé**
- **Concision et clarté**
- **Tableaux et figures**
  - toujours mis en référence dans le texte
  - numérotés selon l'ordre d'apparition
- **Recommandations :**
  - Donner un résumé des résultats obtenus
  - Mettre en valeur un résultat en particulier
  - Diriger l'attention du lecteur sur une partie d'un tableau
  - Choisir la représentation la plus efficace (texte, figures, tableaux)
  - Ne pas écrire dans le texte ce qui est évident dans les tableaux ou dans les figures
  - Ne pas présenter tous ses résultats, mais uniquement ceux qui justifient la conclusion
  - Les tableaux et les graphiques doivent être clairs et simples
  - Chercher la simplicité dans le style

Discussion

- **Faire un plan des différents paragraphes(pas de sous-titres)**
- **Commencer par l'exposition précise des résultats de façon neutre**
- **Présenter les principes, relations, généralisations montrés par les résultats**
  - Discuter les résultats , les comparer et les valider avec des références
  - Montrer les exceptions, les manques de corrélation, discuter les points non résolus
- **Annoncer les conséquences pouvant en découler**
- **Engager l'auteur dans une prise de position**
- **Comparer vos résultats à ceux de la littérature**
  - Cohérence
  - Discordance
  - Importance des références
- **Donner les implications du travail**
  - **Implications théoriques**
  - **Applications pratiques**

Conclusion

- Rappeler la question de recherche et l'idée directrice de l'article
- Résumer la démarche et les résultats
- Ouvrir des pistes futures de recherche
- Peut être incluse dans la discussion
- Se limite aux principaux résultats
- Ne doit pas inclure de nouvelles informations

REMERCIEMENTS

- **Remercier ceux qui ont apporté une aide (financière, technique et intellectuelle) au travail**
  - Collaboration
  - Matériel
  - Relecture
  - Secrétariat
- **Organismes pourvoyeurs de fonds**
  - FNRS, FRIA, Région wallonne, etc.
- **Vérifier les prescriptions de ces organismes**

Références bibliographiques

- **Respecter les recommandations aux auteurs**

- **Références numérotées**
  - Soit ordre alphabétique, soit ordre d'apparition dans le texte
  - Toujours rédiger le manuscrit avec les références en texte
  - Ne passer à la numérotation qu'au dernier moment

- **Garder toujours l'exemplaire du manuscrit avec les références en texte (pour faciliter l'incorporation des modifications ultérieurement) Montrer que le travail s'est appuyé sur des travaux antérieurs**

- Mo**ntrer que l'auteur a lu les travaux de ses pairs et domine le Citer les références Principale**
  - Préférer les références anciennes
  - Préférer les références originales plutôt que récentes
  - Préférer les références d'autrui plutôt que les vôtres

- **Le plan OPERA :** qui signifie Observation, Problème, Expérimentation, Résultats et Action. Ce type de plan est plutôt utilisé pour les articles analytiques et en particulier dans les sciences appliquées (technologie, gestion …).

- **Le plan ILPIA :** qui se présente de la manière suivante : Introduction, Littérature, Problème, Implication, Avenir. Il convient mieux aux articles de synthèse et aux enquêtes (surveys).

Instructions aux auteurs

- Longueur du résumé et de l'article
- Citations dans le texte
- Style de références
- Abréviations autorisées
- …

Le jugement par les pairs

- Il est évalué et validé, avant sa parution, par un comité de lecture ou un groupe d'experts;
- Publié dans un périodique spécialisé, dans un compte rendu de congrès ou de conférence, ou encore dans un ouvrage collectif.
- Émane d'un spécialiste, d'un expert, reconnu par ses pairs
- S'adresse à des spécialistes (par ex : chercheurs, professeurs d'université) ou futurs spécialistes (par ex : étudiants)
- Revêt (le plus souvent) une dimension argumentative ou démonstrative
- S'appuie **toujours** sur d'autres travaux et cite **obligatoirement** ses sources (bibliographie, notes de bas de page)

CHEMIN DE L'ARTICLE -1-

- **Rédaction de l'article**
- **Relecture par le superviseur**
- **Relecture par les coauteurs**
- **Version prête pour l'envoi au journal choisi**
  - Correction orthographique et grammaticale
  - Vérification des recommandations aux auteurs
  - Passage du système de références « Tartempion et al., 2015 » au système numéroté (si nécessaire)

CHEMIN DE L'ARTICLE -2-

- **Envoi du « manuscrit » en x exemplaires, avec une lettre d'accompagnement à l'éditeur scientifique de la revue**

  - Envoi « papier »
  - Soumission électronique

CHEMIN DE L'ARTICLE -3-

- **Soumission à l'éditeur scientifique**
- **Processus de revue par les pairs (referee, reviewer, scrutineer, lecteur)**
- **Envoi des commentaires des pairs et de la décision de l'éditeur**
  - Accepté
  - Accepté sous réserve de modifications
  - Refusé

CHEMIN DE L'ARTICLE -4-

- **Modification de l'article (resoumission aux coauteurs)**
- **Envoi de la version modifiée**
- **Décision de l'éditeur**
  - **Acceptation définitive**
  - **Nouvelle revue par les pairs**
- **Envoi de la demande de transfert du copyright et des demandes de tirés-à-part**
- **Corrections des premières épreuves (preprint, proof)**
- **Publication**
- **Envoi des tirés-à-part**

Etapes de rédaction et de publication d'un article

Écrire et publier un article en 20 étapes

- Choisir les auteurs
- S’engager à publier
- Etablir le titre
- Ecrire le synopsis
- Les auteurs ?
- Déterminer la forme
- Identifier le journal
- Classer les sections
- Tableaux, figures
- Définir une vue d'ensemble
- Ecrire la première ébauche
- Mettre à jour le manuscrit
- Vérifier les références
- Finaliser le titre et le résumé
- Préparation des figures
- Relire les instructions
- Considérer les feed-back
- Soumettre le manuscrit
- Considérer les évaluations
- Vérifier les preuves de lecture

Étape 1

- Déterminer la liste et les rôles des auteurs dans une équipe de recherche

Étape 2

- Décider qu'il est temps de publier
- Démarrer la rédaction à temps
  - Avant de collecter toutes les données
  - Avant de démanteler les équipements et installation
  - Avant de quitter les lieux d'installation

Étape 3

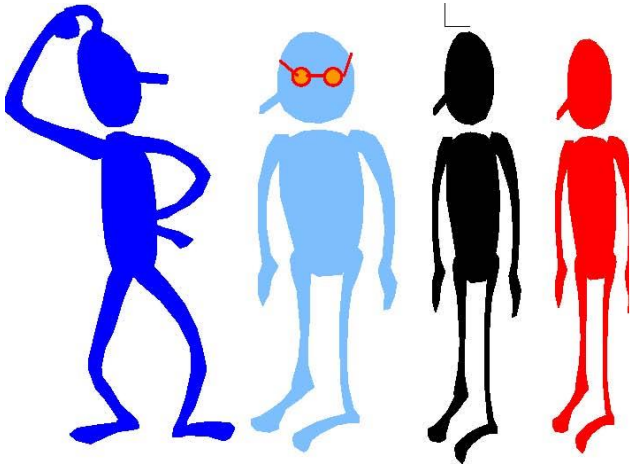
- Choisir les auteurs
- S’engager à publier
- **Etablir le titre**
- Ecrire le synopsis
- Les auteurs ?
- Déterminer la forme
- Identifier le journal
- Classer les sections
- Tableaux, figures
- Définir une vue d'ensemble
- Ecrire la première ébauche
- Mettre à jour le manuscrit
- Vérifier les références
- Finaliser le titre et le résumé
- Préparation des figures
- Relire les instructions
- Considérer les feed-back
- Soumettre le manuscrit
- Considérer les évaluations
- Vérifier les preuves de lecture

Étape 4

- Choisir les auteurs
- S’engager à publier
- Etablir le titre
- **Ecrire le synopsis**
- Les auteurs ?
- Déterminer la forme
- Identifier le journal
- Classer les sections
- Tableaux, figures
- Définir une vue d'ensemble
- Ecrire la première ébauche
- Mettre à jour le manuscrit
- Vérifier les références
- Finaliser le titre et le résumé
- Préparation des figures
- Relire les instructions
- Considérer les feed-back
- Soumettre le manuscrit
- Considérer les évaluations
- Vérifier les preuves de lecture

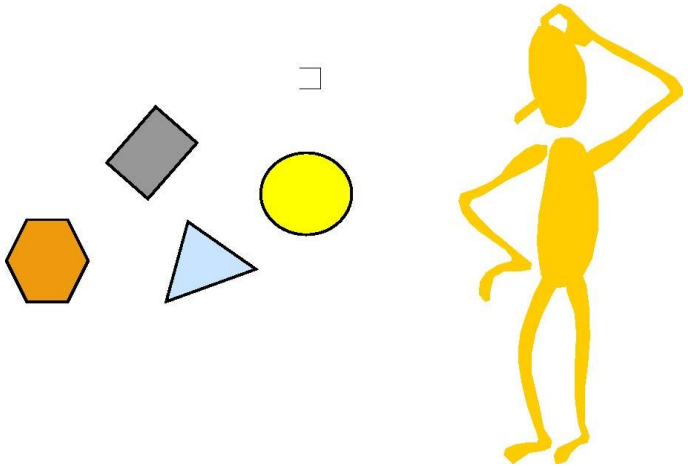
Étape 5

- Évaluer la liste et les positions des auteurs



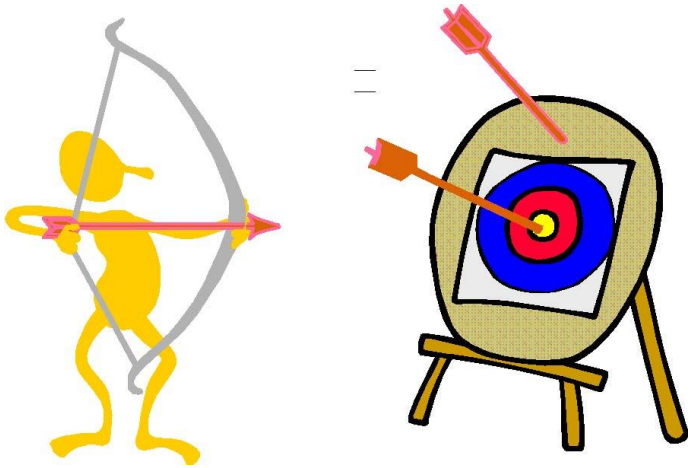
Étape 6

- Déterminer la forme de base de l'article
  - Articles
  - Communication
  - Poster



Étape 7

- Sélectionner un journal scientifique adapté
  - Consulter les instructions aux auteurs



Étape 8

- Classer les sections

Étape 9 et 10

- Choisir les auteurs
- S’engager à publier
- Etablir le titre
- Ecrire le synopsis
- Les auteurs ?
- Déterminer la forme
- Identifier le journal
- Classer les sections
- **Tableaux, figures**
- **Définir une vue d'ensemble**
- Ecrire la première ébauche
- Mettre à jour le manuscrit
- Vérifier les références
- Finaliser le titre et le résumé
- Préparation des figures
- Relire les instructions
- Considérer les feed-back
- Soumettre le manuscrit
- Considérer les évaluations
- Vérifier les preuves de lecture

Étape 11

Rédiger une première ébauche (draft)

- Focaliser sur la transcription des idées sur papier ou à l'ordinateur
  - Ne vous tracasser pas pour la grammaire et l'esthétique
  - Collecter et noter toutes les idées
  - Citer les références dans le texte

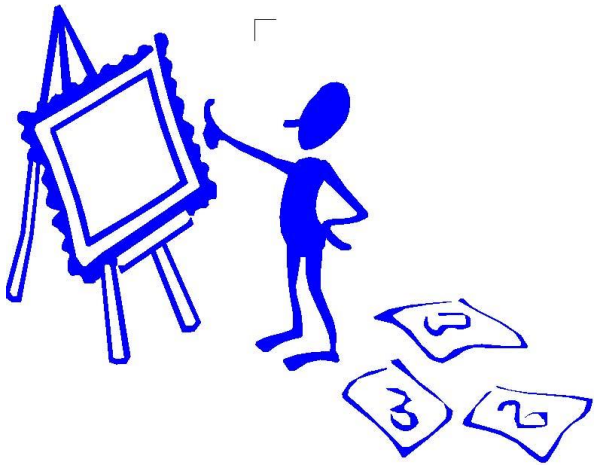
Étapes 12 à 15

- Choisir les auteurs
- S’engager à publier
- Etablir le titre
- Ecrire le synopsis
- Les auteurs ?
- Déterminer la forme
- Identifier le journal
- Classer les sections
- Tableaux, figures
- Définir une vue d'ensemble
- Ecrire la première ébauche
- **Mettre à jour le manuscrit**
- **Vérifier les références**
- **Finaliser le titre et le résumé**
- **Préparation des figures**
- Relire les instructions
- Considérer les feed-back
- Soumettre le manuscrit
- Considérer les évaluations
- Vérifier les preuves de lecture

Étape 16

- Préparer les versions finales des illustrations et mettre en forme le texte

- Corriger les erreurs



Étape 17

- Collecter et considérer les feedback sur le manuscrit (les avis des collègues internes ou externes)

Étape 18

- **Soumettre l'article avec une lettre d'accompagnement :**
  - Justification adressée au journal
  - Adhésion au code d'éthiques scientifiques
  - Manuscrit pas soumis ailleurs
  - Proposition d'evaluateurs.

Processus de revue

- **L'éditeur en chef ou éditeur reçoit le manuscrit**
  - Envoi postal de copie papier ou de CD etc.
  - Soumission en ligne (uploading)
- **Le comité éditorial évalue le manuscrit**
  - **Rejet**
  - **A suivre** : le manuscrit sera envoyé aux reviewers (2) pour évaluation
- **Les reviewers retournent leurs commentaires/critiques à l'éditeur**
- **L'Editeur prend une décision sur le devenir du papier et informe les auteurs (via l'auteur correspondant)**
  - Rejet
  - Acceptation
    - ✓ modifications mineures
    - ✓ avec modification majeurs
    - ✓ in extenso

Critères d'évaluation

- **Pertinence**
- **Contenu**
- **Rédaction**

  - Respecter les instructions aux auteurs
  - Si l'on publie dans une langue qui n'est pas la langue maternelle, il faut faire relire le manuscrit par des anglo-saxons natifs

Rejet du manuscrit

- Que faire ?
- Réviser le manuscrit
  - Incorporer les suggestions des reviewers et éditeurs

- Soumettre le manuscrit à un autre journal
  - Refaire le parcours

- Faire appel à la décision

Quand votre manuscrit est accepté

- Réviser le manuscrit selon les suggestions reviewers
- Répondre aux questions soulevées par les reviewers et éditeurs
- Soumettre rapidement la version révisée

Etape 20

Un manuscrit définitivement accepté

- Répondre aux éventuelles questions de l'éditeur
- Vérifier la version finale
- Demander des tirés à part

The Veterinary Record

7 Mansfield Street, London W1M 0AT
Tel 020 7636 6541 / Fax 020 7637 0620

Ref: C2297

12 April 2000

Professor E. Thiry,
Virology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
University of Liège,
Boulevard de Colonster 20, B43 bis
B-4000 Liège,
Belgium

Dear Professor Thiry

TITLE: **Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle**

AUTHORS: **Gogev, Lemaire, Thiry**

Thank you very much for your letter enclosing your article for *The Veterinary Record*. The manuscript is being read without delay by our scrutineers and we shall write to you again as soon as we receive their reports.

Yours sincerely

Susan Cunningham

pp **Carol Elliott**
Manuscript Secretary

The Veterinary Record

7 Mansfield Street London W1M 0AT
telephone 020 7636 6541, fax 020 7637 0620

Professor E. Thiry,
Virology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
University of Liège,
Boulevard de Colonster 20, B43 bis
B-4000 Liège,
Belgium

13 June 2000

Re: **Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle (C2297)**

Dear Professor Thiry,

Thank you for submitting the above short communication to be considered for publication in *The Veterinary Record*. Your manuscript has been carefully considered by the scrutineers and some rewriting and additional information is required before the article can be considered further.

The scrutineers comment that clarification is required in two main areas:

- How representative were the test cattle (insufficient information is provided at present) - for example, it is clear that the young animals were from two farms, but there is no indication how many farms in total were sampled?
- Further information is required to justify non-concern about the ultimate intention to introduce a modified human virus into a food animal.

I have also enclosed a separate sheet detailing some more specific comments from the scrutineers which I hope you will find useful, as well as an annotated version of your original manuscript.

If you are able to amend your manuscript as you feel is appropriate in the light of these comments, please will you return it to me and I will send the revised version out for review.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the interest you have shown in *The Veterinary Record*.

Yours sincerely,

Susan Cumming

Susan Cumming
Assistant Editor
e-mail: susan@bva-edit.co.uk

BVA Publications

THE Veterinary Record
In Practice
YOU & YOUR VET
JSAP
VETERINARY NURSING

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Scrutineers' Comments

C2297: Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle

(1) Please provide more information on the source cattle, such as how many farms?, beef or dairy cattle? - dairy cattle will have more exposure to human beings and are therefore mor likely to be exposed to HAd5.

(2) The virus used in the test was deleted at both E1 and E3. Is this the mutant that would be used as the recombinant vector?

(3) Ten serotypes of BAV are recognised.

(4) Is it possible to provide some examples of what agents a HAd5 vector might be used for in cattle?

(5) The fact that the virus is replication-defective should be stressed, given that the target is a food animal.

(6) Is HAd5 pathogenic in human beings?

(7) Is there any possibility that the E1 products necessary for replication could be present in the bovine, particularly during a simultaneous BAV infection?

(8) Some discussion of human adeno inoculation into a food-producing animal is required.

(9) The text describes 19 seropositive cattle whereas Table 1 shows 18 seropositive cattle.

(10) Are there any details of Western blotting against HAd5 and BAV, along with SN tests against BAV? - further investigation is required if possible.

VETERINARY VIROLOGY
VIROLOGIE VETERINAIRE

Mrs. S. Cumming
Assistant Editor
The Veterinary Record
7 Mansfield street
London W1M OAT
Great Britain

12 July 2000

your ref. : paper Vet Rec C2297

Dear Mrs. Cumming,

You will find enclosed the revised version of the manuscript entitled : "Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle". We have followed all the recommendations of the reviewer and we pay special attention to the two areas which required clarification. You will find below our comments and the modifications introduced according to scrutineer's comments :

1) *The following text is inserted on page 3*: 379 blood samples were randomly collected from cattle over one year of age in 42 farms in the Walloon region of Belgium (Provinces of Liège, Luxembourg, Namur and Hainaut) in winter 1994-1995. There were 9 farms with dairy cattle, 10 farms with beef and dairy cattle and 23 farms with beef cattle. Nineteen positive sera were distributed in 12 farms as follows: 4 sera in 1 beef and dairy farm, 1 serum in each 2 beef and dairy farms, 2 sera in each 3 beef farms, 1 serum in each 3 beef farms and 1 serum in each 4 dairy farms.
2) That is so.
3) Moreover, BAV-10 is considered as the first member of a third subgroup of BAVs (Matiz and others, 1998). *This modification is introduced in the first paragraph.*
4) The replication defective HAd5 has been used as a vector in cattle in our laboratory. The results are not published yet. Therefore, we do not want to mention them.
5) Discussion about this comment will be found in point 8.
6) In military recruits, adenovirus types 4, 7 and occasionally 3, 11, 14 and 21 produce acute respiratory disease (ARD). Adenoviruses (types 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7) are responsible for only a small portion of acute respiratory morbidity in the general population and about 5 to 10 % of respiratory illness in children. They produce very mild upper respiratory infections of a sporadic nature in young children. Besides respiratory diseases, adenoviruses (types 8 and 19) cause epidemic conjunctivitis and gastro-enteritis (essentially types 40 and 41) (Horwitz 1990a, 1990b). The human adenovirus type 5 is therefore considered as a mild pathogen in humans. *This text is inserted on page 2.*

Professor E. Thiry
University of Liège
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Department of infectious and parasitic diseases
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email : etienne.thiry@.ulg.ac.be

7) *The following text is inserted in the discussion on page 4 and 5:* Zeng and others (1994) showed *in vitro* transactivation activity of BAV-3 E1A proteins on the E2 and E3 promoters of HAd5 in Madin Darby Bovine Kidney cells coinfected with E1A deleted HAd5 and BAV-3. Oualikene and others (1995) showed that no evidence of phenotypic complementation *in vivo* of E1 deleted HAd5 could be seen upon superinfection by wild-type HAd5 in cotton rat. This species is permissive for HAd5 replication and therefore it is a good model for the *in vivo* study of biosafety of adenovirus-mediated gene therapy in humans (Pacini and others, 1984). This suggests that the results obtained in the cotton rat model could be extended to animals infected with an E1 deleted HAd5 in case of superinfection with an adenovirus from the same animal species. Although such an event is not impossible to occur its frequency and consequently the risk of recombination generating a replication competent virus must be very low. Moreover, no interference between HAd and BAV-3, such as DNA recombination or cross-activation of virus replication, was observed in up to five passages in double-infected human cells (Rasmussen and others, 1999).

8) *The following text is inserted at the end of the discussion on page 5:* Human adenovirus type 5 is one of the best characterised adenovirus with regard to molecular biology. Its structure is particularly suited for investigation as a model adenoviral vaccine vector system. Recombinant human adenovirus type 5 is an excellent mucosal and systemic delivery system for vaccine antigens. Although unable to replicate *in vivo* such E1 and E3 deleted vectors have been able to stimulate an immune response to foreign antigens encoded by HAd5 vectors following infection (Papp and others 1997). The distribution of BAV in the cattle population is worldwide. A serosurvey of healthy cattle for the presence of neutralising antibodies to BAV established the widespread prevalence of BAV in cattle (Bürki 1990, Lehmkuhl and others, 1979).The vaccination of cattle with heterologous vector such a recombinant replication defective HAd5 could overcome the eventual problem associated with the pre-existing neutralising antibodies against BAV in their natural bovine host. Indeed, the heterologous vector belongs to a virus species for which bovines are not the natural host and therefore for which natural immunisation does not occur in the cattle in field conditions.

9) The correction is introduced in Table 1.

10) We used neither Western blotting to detect the presence of antibodies against HAd5 and BAV nor SN test to detect the neutralising antibodies against BAV in cattle sera.

I thank the scrutineers for their helpful comments and I do hope that the modified version will be suitable for publication.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. E. Thiry
Head of the Department of Parasitic and Infectious Diseases

Professor E. Thiry
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The Veterinary Record

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Professor E. Thiry,
Virology,
Department of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases,
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
University of Liège,
Boulevard de Colonster 20, bât B43bis,
B-4000 Liège,
Belgium

30 August 2000

Re: **Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle (C2297)**

Dear Professor Thiry,

Thank you for the revised version of the above short communication. Your article has been reviewed carefully once more, and I am pleased to inform you that it has been recommended for publication subject to a few amendments.

I have enclosed an annotated version of your manuscript with some suggestions for amendment marked on it.

Please will you amend your manuscript as you feel is appropriate in the light of the scrutineer's comments and return the revised version to me.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Susan Cumming
Assistant Editor
e-mail: susan@bva-edit.co.uk

VETERINARY VIROLOGY
VIROLOGIE VETERINAIRE

Mrs. S. Cumming
Assistant Editor
The Veterinary Record
7 Mansfield street
London W1M OAT
Great Britain

6 September 2000

your ref. : paper Vet Rec C2297

Dear Mrs. Cumming,

You will find enclosed the revised version of the manuscript entitled : "Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle". We have followed most of the recommendations of the reviewer. You will find below our comments and the modifications introduced according to scrutineer's comments :

1) *The following requested clarification was introduced on page 4*: Nineteen positive sera were distributed in 13 farms as follows: a) 6 sera from 3 farms having both beef and dairy cattle; b) 9 sera from 6 beef farms; c) 4 sera from 4 dairy farms.
2) *The requested reference was added on page 5:* Imler, 1995.
3) *The following modification was introduced on page 5:* a) Zeng and others (1994) showed that BAV-3 E1A proteins could transactivate *in vitro* the E2 and E3 promoters of HAd5 in Madin Darby Bovine Kidney cells coinfected with E1A deleted HAd5 and BAV-3; b) Although such an event is not an impossible occurrence, its frequency and consequently the risk of recombination generating a replication competent virus must be very low.
4) The words : « phenotypic complementation, interference and transactivation » are correct and were not modified.

I hope that this modified version is now suitable for publication.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. E. Thiry
Head of the Department of Parasitic and Infectious Diseases

Professor E. Thiry
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Department of infectious and parasitic diseases
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email : etienne.thiry@.ulg.ac.be

The Veterinary Record

7 Mansfield Street, London W1G 9NQ
Tel +44 (0)20 7636 6541 / Fax +44 (0)20 7637 0620

Ref: CE/SC/C2297

28 September 2000

Dear Professor Thiry,

TITLE: Prevalence of antibodies to human adenovirus type 5 in Belgian cattle

I am glad to be able to tell you that your short communication has been accepted for publication and I shall be letting you have proofs for approval in due course. A form of copyright is printed below. It would be appreciated if you would complete and return it, after reading the copyright notes for contributors below the form of copyright. A duplicate is enclosed for you to keep.

Yours sincerely

Susan Cumming

Susan Cumming, Assistant Editor

Assignment of copyright

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