

Bryant University
Department of Science and Technology
How to Reference in the Style of Proceedings of the National Academy of
Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS)

In-text Citations

- you must reference ALL statements containing information you have found elsewhere
 - information must be paraphrased and referenced
 - quotation marks are rarely used in scientific writing

- the reference number must follow the statement, and be placed within round brackets at the end of the sentence (but before the punctuation)

e.g. Antiretroviral therapy has significantly improved the quality of life of those living with HIV (1).

(in this example, reference number 1 in your reference list was your source for this information)

Reference List:

The key to a successful reference section is to pay attention to detail. Be aware of spacing, punctuation, brackets, etc. While these may seem to be 'minor details', if you wish to have your work published in a scientific journal, you MUST follow the guidelines set forth by that journal.

-referencing a journal article:

Reference number. Last_name First_initial, Last_name First_initial (year) Title of article. *Journal title* volume_#(issue_#):page_numbers.

-references should be cited in numerical order as they appear in the text

- the first reference you cite in text becomes reference 1, the second one you cite becomes reference 2, etc.

- this means the reference list will NOT be in alphabetical order

-author name(s): Last First initial (no punctuation) (e.g. Smith J)

- if 2+ authors, Last First initial, Last First initial (e.g. Smith J, Doe J)

- if <5 authors, include each author's name

- if >5 authors, list first author's name followed by et al.

(e.g. Smith J et al.)

-year of publication: in round brackets (e.g. (2014))

-title of article: include the full title for each article

- use sentence-case, with special formatting (e.g. italics) where present in the original article title

-journal title: written in ITALICS

-journal title should be abbreviated according to MEDLINE/Pubmed (no punctuation) (e.g. J Bact)

-to find out the 'correct' abbreviation for your journal, enter the journal name at the following web address (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/journals>)

-for journals not indexed in MEDLINE, use the full journal title (e.g. Journal of Bacteriology)

-volume and issue numbers: volume(issue):page range

-page range should be inclusive (e.g. 101-115)

-if these are not available, provide DOI (digital object identifier)

(some online-only journals do not assign issue or page numbers)

Examples of a journal article citation:

30. Neuhaus J-M, Sitcher L, Meins F, Jr, Boller T (1991) A short C-terminal sequence is necessary and sufficient for the targeting of chitinases to the plant vacuole. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 88(22):10362-10366.

31. Hakre S, Chavez L, Shirakawa K, Verdin E (2011) Epigenetic regulation of HIV latency. *Curr Opin HIV AIDS* 6(1):19–24.

32. Dorn GW, 2nd, Mochly-Rosen D (2002) Intracellular transport mechanisms of signal transducers. *Annu Rev Physiol* 64:407–429.

Example of a book chapter citation:

14. Hill AVS (1991) HLA associations with malaria in Africa: some implications for MHC evolution. *Molecular Evolution of the Major Histocompatibility Complex*, eds Klein J, Klein D (Springer, Heidelberg), pp 403-420.

*note that the format for book chapters is similar, with the following changes:

-instead of a journal article title, you provide the title of the book chapter

-instead of a journal title, you provide the title of the book (in italics, followed by a comma)

-the book's editors follow the book title

e.g. eds Last First initial, Last First initial

e.g. eds Smith J, Doe J

-the publisher name and location follows the editor name(s) and are placed within round brackets

e.g. (Springer, Heidelberg)

e.g. (McGraw-Hill, NY)