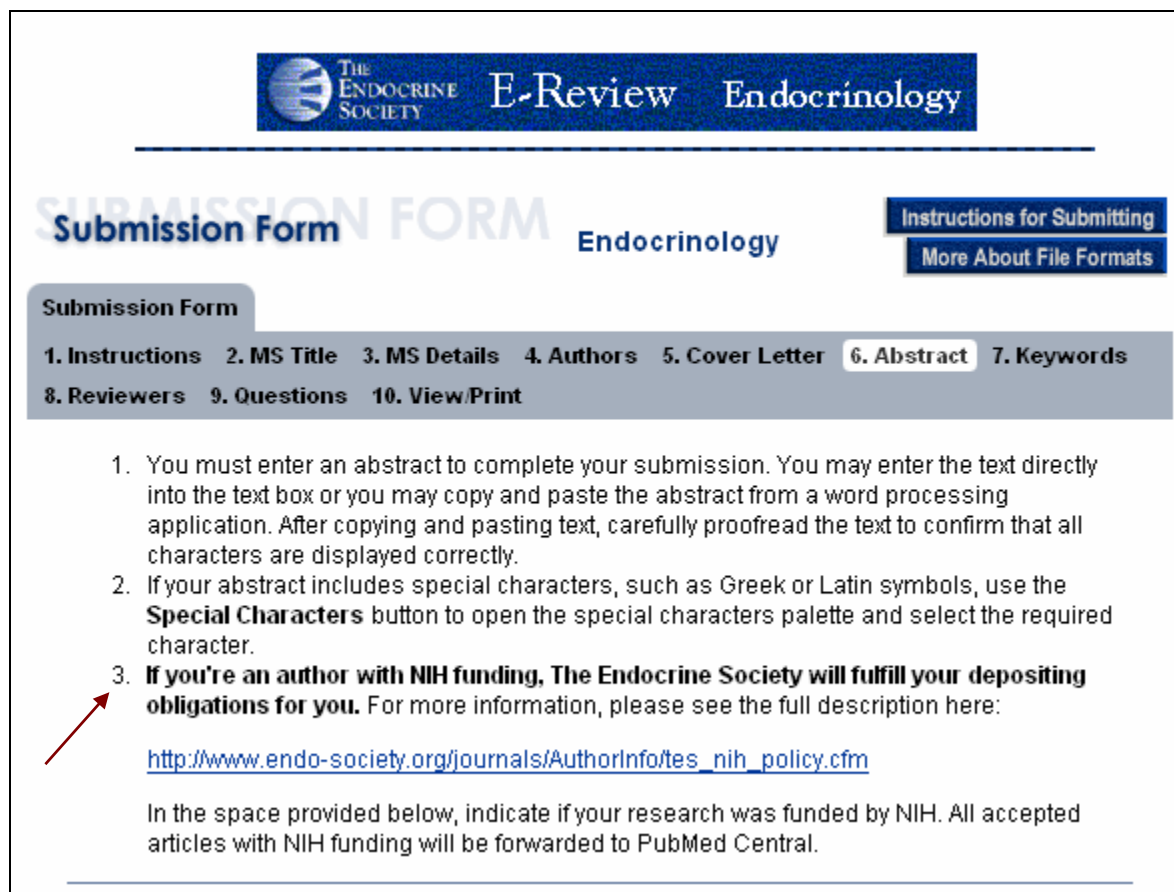


## The Endocrine Society: Route to Deposit of Accepted TES Journal Articles with NIH-Funded Research to PMC

The Endocrine Society has established a process by which Accepted Published Articles with NIH-funding are submitted to PubMed Central for the author. TES will handle the details of this process for the author. The initial notice of this process appears during the E-Review Submission process. As the NIH site ([http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit\\_process\\_journals.htm](http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm)) indicates, authors submitting to TES journals don't need to submit their articles to PMC. This paper will illustrate how an author submits a manuscript to TES, where the author must go to obtain a PMCID from PubMed, and what readers will view when they see TES published articles on PMC.

### I. Author Submits Manuscript to TES:

1. The author will find The Endocrine Society announcement (in this case, for Endocrinology) in the E-Review Submission process at Step 6, the **Abstract** page:



The screenshot shows the 'Submission Form' interface for 'Endocrinology'. At the top, there is a blue header with the Endocrine Society logo and the text 'E-Review Endocrinology'. Below this, the page title 'Submission Form Endocrinology' is displayed. On the right, there are two buttons: 'Instructions for Submitting' and 'More About File Formats'. A navigation bar below the title contains steps 1 through 10, with '6. Abstract' highlighted. The main content area contains three numbered instructions. A red arrow points to the third instruction, which states that authors with NIH funding will have their articles deposited in PubMed Central. A link is provided for more information.

1. You must enter an abstract to complete your submission. You may enter the text directly into the text box or you may copy and paste the abstract from a word processing application. After copying and pasting text, carefully proofread the text to confirm that all characters are displayed correctly.

2. If your abstract includes special characters, such as Greek or Latin symbols, use the **Special Characters** button to open the special characters palette and select the required character.

3. **If you're an author with NIH funding, The Endocrine Society will fulfill your depositing obligations for you.** For more information, please see the full description here:  
[http://www.endo-society.org/journals/AuthorInfo/tes\\_nih\\_policy.cfm](http://www.endo-society.org/journals/AuthorInfo/tes_nih_policy.cfm)

In the space provided below, indicate if your research was funded by NIH. All accepted articles with NIH funding will be forwarded to PubMed Central.

For authors who want to read more about TES policy regarding submission of manuscripts funded in full or in part by NIH, a link is provided to the statement of policy at [http://www.endo-society.org/journals/AuthorInfo/tes\\_nih\\_policy.cfm](http://www.endo-society.org/journals/AuthorInfo/tes_nih_policy.cfm).

2. The link listed above leads to a notice explaining the new policy of TES regarding submission of final edited articles to the PMC website:

## The Endocrine Society Works on Behalf of Authors to Comply with NIH Public Access Policy

### Submission of *Final Edited* Published Articles to PubMed Central Implemented by The Endocrine Society on Behalf of Authors

Starting January 1, 2008, The Endocrine Society is depositing the final edited published articles of all accepted manuscripts funded by the National Institutes of Health to PubMed Central (PMC) on behalf of authors who indicate NIH funding. These authors will not be obligated to submit their unedited accepted manuscripts to the PMC archive as required by the NIH Public Access Policy ([NOT-OD-08-033](#)). The Endocrine Society instead will deposit the final edited article for you. Following the 12-month embargo from the print issue publication, PMC will post the HTML version and NIH will provide a link to the journal on the PMC website.

The abstract will be posted by PubMed soon after the manuscript is published by the journal. PMC will supply a reference number (called **PMCID**) with the abstract for the use on any NIH applications, proposals, and progress reports. Authors will find the PMCID on PubMed at the bottom right side of their abstract.

If you wish to submit your accepted unedited manuscript to PubMed Central, [click here](#)

3. If authors wish to submit an **accepted unedited manuscript** to PMC, they may do so by clicking on the link shown immediately above, which will take them to a page explaining the requirements for this process in detail. Eventually the author will arrive at the NIH/PMC submission pages; at that point, the author must then follow additional steps to complete the process. Taking this step, however, is not necessary, as the deposit made by TES precludes the need to submit an accepted unedited manuscript.

When the author types the word 'YES' into the required field located just below the announcement on the Abstract page, TES will submit the **final edited article** on behalf of the author.

**Were any NIH funds used to support the research reported in this paper? Type YES or NO in the box below. \***

YES



The asterisk < \* > indicates an answer is required in this field; the author cannot complete the submission process without answering either YES or NO and saving the entries by clicking on **Next**.

When the entries on the Abstract page are completed, the author has no further work to do to ensure that TES will make the submission on their behalf (should the manuscript be accepted), other than complete all of the E-Review submission pages.

After the author successfully completes the entire submission process, manuscripts tagged with 'YES' for NIH funding are processed through peer-review. If accepted, manuscripts are transmitted

to Cadmus. After copy-editing and postscripting the journal issue for print publication and uploading to HighWire, NIH-funded papers are delivered separately to PMC usually within 3-4 days after print publication (NIH-funded articles are identified by Cadmus by a particular element in the XML file). After delivery to PMC, TES will receive notification of receipt to PMC in a spreadsheet maintained by Cadmus.

## II. Author Obtains PMCID from PubMed

PMC will supply a reference number (called **PMCID**) so that the author will have that ID number to use on any NIH applications, proposals, and progress reports when citing an article that falls under the revised NIH Public Access Policy.

To obtain the PMCID, authors should find their article abstract on **PubMed** (not PMC) where it will be posted approximately 2 weeks after publication of the print version.

The PMCID is located at the bottom right of the abstract as shown below.

1: [Blood](#). 2007 Feb 1;109(3):1138-46. Epub 2006 Sep 19.

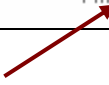
**Distinct memory CD4+ T-cell subsets mediate immune recognition of Epstein Barr virus nuclear antigen 1 in healthy virus carriers.**

[Heller KN](#), [Upshaw J](#), [Seyoum B](#), [Zebroski H](#), [Münz C](#).


Laboratory of Viral Immunobiology, Christopher H. Browne Center for Immunology and Immune Diseases, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY 10021, USA.

CD4+ T cells, specific for transforming latent infection with the Epstein Barr virus (EBV), consistently recognize the nuclear antigen 1 of EBV (EBNA1). EBNA1-specific effector CD4+ T cells are primarily T-helper 1 (TH1) polarized. Here we show that most healthy EBV carriers have such IFN-secreting EBNA1-specific CD4+ T cells at a frequency of 0.03% of circulating CD4+ T cells. In addition, healthy carriers have a large pool of CD4+ T cells that proliferated in response to EBNA1 and consisted of distinct memory-cell subsets. Despite continuous antigen presence due to persistent EBV infection, half of the proliferating EBNA1-specific CD4+ T cells belonged to the central-memory compartment (TCM). The remaining EBNA1-specific CD4+ T cells displayed an effector-memory phenotype (TEM), of which a minority rapidly secreted IFN upon stimulation with EBNA1. Based on chemokine receptor analysis, all EBNA1-specific TCM CD4+ T cells were TH1 committed. Our results suggest that protective immune control of chronic infections, like EBV, includes a substantial reservoir of TCM CD4+ TH1 precursors, which continuously fuels TH1-polarized effector cells.

PMID: 16985171 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMCID: PMC1785143



### III. Readers View TES Published Article on PMC

When PMC releases the full text of the article for public access, any site visitor can access it. All articles for a particular journal are displayed with that journal's identity banner, which contains live links to various locations on the journal site (example shown: MEND). The little hand pointer (  ) indicates the element in the banner the numbered note refers to.

- 1) The Endocrine Society element is linked to TES Homepage, at <http://www.endo-society.org/>.



- 2) The journal title is linked to that journal's Homepage. MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY links to <http://mend.endojournals.org/>; the other journal names link to their respective Homepages.



- 3) The small cover image at the right side also links to the journal Homepage, in this case, <http://mend.endojournals.org/>.



- 4) The “About MEND“ element (or About ENDO, About EDRV, About JCEM) links to TES Journals Online “umbrella” page, at <http://www.endojournals.org/>.



- 5) The Submission element in all 4 journal banners links to Rapid Review's “TES E-Review” site at <https://www.rapidreview.com/tes/CALogon.jsp>.



- 6) The Subscription element links to the journal's respective subscription page. For MEND, the Subscription link points to <http://jcem.endojournals.org/subscriptions/>.



The banners for the other three TES journals are below; each of them also follows the same linking logic and schema.

