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前言

科學領域的寫作牽涉於不同的符號和格式,而它們的細微異同之處往往讓作者們感到非常困擾且容易誤用。國際期刊非常注重科學領域的基因、蛋白質、化學元素及同位素符號與格式的寫法,因為這是一種技術性寫作,必須遵循已定制的學術風格才行。本期刊將討論學術寫作上呈現基因符號、蛋白質符號、化學元素和同位素的常用格式,並提供多種範例來解釋該如何區分正確與錯誤的寫法。

絡論

基因與蛋白質的主流格式

學術寫作與技術寫作都強調精確度與清晰度。基於此理,以正確的格式呈現基因與蛋白質符號極為重要,但也令人怯步,因為要注意的常規、細節繁多,即便是經驗豐富的研究人員與作者也難免偶爾犯錯。有些人或許會覺得稍微犯錯無傷大雅,但這些錯誤極有可能導致誤解,進而阻礙學術資訊交流。

 到常規的實際應用。例句分析將使大家對應避免的 陷阱和應依循的做法有更清楚的認識。

期望本章節除了有參考價值之外,還能作為學術寫作上的良師益友。不論您是正在撰寫第一篇論文的新手還是老手,本章節所提出的見解與指引都能協助您的文章在品質、清晰度、正確性等方面獲得提升,讓您的學術貢獻深具意義又無懈可擊。

基因名稱與符號

基因符號是學術寫作上最困難的任務之一;理所當然地,作者們有時會因為疏忽而違反某些在呈現基因符號時必須遵守的常規。華樂絲的英文編修團對於找出這些疏忽之處並加以改正可說是經驗豐富。我們決定在本文綜述基因符號在學術寫程上應遵守的常規,以協助大家在自己的格式舉出例絕此類錯誤。此外,我們也針對錯誤的格式舉出例句並加以改正。

基因名稱完整呈現

完整呈現全名的時候,基因名不須使用斜體字或大寫(如:「insulin-like growth factor 1」)。一般而言,在文中初次提到一個基因的名字時必須要寫全名,後面再以括號提出該基因的符號,例如:「huntingtin gene (HTT)」。

基因符號

基因符號或簡寫的規則其實更為複雜。因此,我們 將基因符號各方面的規定依人類、靈長類、鼠類和 細菌之別精簡如下。

人類與靈長類的基因符號

- ◆人類與靈長類的基因符號通常包含3至6個斜體 字元,但也有例外,亦即某些基因符號可能更 長或更短。
- 基因符號中所有的字母均須大寫。
- 基因符號可由字母與阿拉伯數字組成,但第一

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個字元務必為字母。

● 基因符號不可包含羅馬數字(如:「I、II、III」)、希臘字母(如:「 α 、 β 、 γ 」)或標點符號。

下表列舉一些錯誤的基因符號,同時並說明錯誤之處與正確的 寫法。

錯誤的基因符號	原因	正確的寫法
The gene <i>Brca1</i> is linked to breast cancer in women.	此基因符號應大寫: BRCAI	The gene <i>BRCA1</i> is linked to breast cancer in women.
Recent studies on Parkinson's disease have highlighted the importance of <i>park2</i> .	此基因符號應大寫: PARK2	Recent studies on Parkinson's disease have highlighted the importance of <i>PARK2</i> .
The <i>TP53ii</i> mutation is commonly found in various cancer types.	此基因符號不應包含 羅馬數字: TP53	The <i>TP53</i> mutation is commonly found in various cancer types.
Altered expression of <i>p16INK4a</i> is observed in senescent cells.	此基因符號應大寫: P16INK4A	Altered expression of <i>P16INK4A</i> is observed in senescent cells.
The gene APOE IV is associated with an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease.	此基因符號不應包含 羅馬數字與空格: APOE	The gene <i>APOE</i> is associated with an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease.
Genetic variations in <i>MTHFr</i> play a role in homocysteine metabolism.	此基因符號應大寫: MTHFR	Genetic variations in <i>MTHFR</i> play a role in homocysteine metabolism.
The <i>Ras</i> family includes genes such as <i>KRAS</i> , <i>HRAS</i> , and <i>NRAS</i> .	第一個基因符號應大寫: RAS	The RAS family includes genes such as KRAS, HRAS, and NRAS.
Mutations in <i>BRCA-I</i> and <i>BRCA-II</i> are linked to hereditary breast and ovarian cancers.	這兩個基因符號不應 包含連字號和羅馬符 號:BRCAI、BRCA2	Mutations in BRCA1 and BRCA2 are linked to hereditary breast and ovarian cancers.
The SNC- <i>α</i> gene is associated with Parkinson's disease.	此基因符號不應包含 希臘字母: SNCA	The SNCA gene is associated with Parkinson's disease.
<i>Bcl2</i> and <i>Bax</i> play opposing roles in apoptosis.	這兩個基因符號應大寫:BCL2、BAX	BCL2 and BAX play opposing roles in apoptosis.
The <i>Cftr</i> mutation is the primary cause of cystic fibrosis.	此基因符號應大寫: CFTR	The CFTR mutation is the primary cause of cystic fibrosis.
The VEGF-A gene plays a crucial role in angiogenesis.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號:VEGFA	The VEGFA gene plays a crucial role in angiogenesis.
Oct-4 is essential for the maintenance of pluripotency in stem cells.	此基因符號應大寫 且不包含連字號: OCT4	OCT4 is essential for the maintenance of pluripotency in stem cells.
CYP2D-6 variants can affect drug metabolism in individuals.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號: CYP2D6	CYP2D6 variants can affect drug metabolism in individuals.
APOE-IV is linked to late- onset Alzheimer's disease.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號與羅馬數字: APOE	APOE is linked to late-onset Alzheimer's disease.
The ERBB2 (HER2) gene amplification is seen in certain breast cancers.	寫ERBB2即可,括號中的額外資訊是畫蛇添足。	The ERBB2 gene amplification is seen in certain breast cancers.
Myc and Max form heterodimers that regulate transcription.	這兩個基因符號應大 寫:MYC、MAX	MYC and MAX form heterodimers that regulate transcription.
The gene $TGF\beta$ is involved in cell growth regulation.	此基因符號不應包含 希臘字母:TGFB	The gene <i>TGFB</i> is involved in cell growth regulation.

Pten mutations are common in several types of cancer.	此基因符號應大寫: PTEN	PTEN mutations are common in several types of cancer.
The <i>GATA-1</i> gene is crucial for hematopoiesis.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號: GATAI	The <i>GATA1</i> gene is crucial for hematopoiesis.

大鼠與小鼠的基因符號

- ◆大鼠與小鼠的基因符號通常為斜體字元。
- ●有別於人類與靈長類的基因符號,大鼠與小鼠的基因符號 僅第一個字母須大寫(如:「Gfap」)。
- 基因符號簡寫中的任何一個組成部分均無須完整拼寫出來。

下表列舉一些錯誤的基因符號,同時並說明錯誤之處與正確的寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
The <i>GFAP</i> gene is pivotal in astrocyte function.	此基因符號不應完全 大寫。	The <i>Gfap</i> gene is pivotal in astrocyte function.
Mutations in the <i>Tumor p53</i> gene are linked to several malignancies.	基因符號的任何一個 組成部分均無須完整 拼寫出來。	Mutations in the <i>Trp53</i> gene are linked to several malignancies.
The MYO-D gene plays a role in muscle differentiation.	此基因符號不應完全 大寫與不應包含連字	The <i>Myod</i> gene plays a role in muscle differentiation.
RAG-1 mutations cause severe immunodeficiency.	號。	Rag1 mutations cause severe immunodeficiency.
SOX Nine is essential for cartilage formation.	此基因符號不應完全 大寫,數字也不須完 整拼寫。	Sox9 is essential for cartilage formation.
The NRF II pathway is critical for cellular defense mechanisms.	此基因符號不應包含 羅馬數字與空格、亦 不須全部大寫。	The Nrf2 pathway is critical for cellular defense mechanisms.
P-TEN deletions are associated with tumor progression.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號,亦不須全部 大寫。	Pten deletions are associated with tumor progression.
The FOX Three gene regulates apoptosis.	此基因符號中的數字 不須完整拼寫,亦不	The Fox3 gene regulates apoptosis.
BMP-Four plays a key role in bone development.	不須元銓拼為, 小不 須全部大寫。 	Bmp4 plays a key role in bone development.
The CDK II gene is involved in cell cycle regulation.	此基因符號不應包含 羅馬數字與空格,亦 不應全部大寫。	The <i>Cdk2</i> gene is involved in cell cycle regulation.
MT-O-R regulates cell growth and metabolism.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號,亦不須全部	Mtor regulates cell growth and metabolism.
The SIR-T-1 gene is linked to longevity.	大寫。	The Sirt1 gene is linked to longevity.
Sox 9 has been extensively studied for its role in cartilage formation.	此基因符號不應在阿拉伯數字前有空格。	Sox9 has been extensively studied for its role in cartilage formation.

訂閱Steve Wallace老師的官方Youtube頻道,傳授您這20年來Steve老師在台灣與無數碩博士,教授,醫生與研究員並肩作戰的經驗,協助台灣學者撰寫英文論文並發表容。 掃描QR Code或輸入網址(http://bit.ly線上課程),馬上訂閱觀看我們的YouTube頻道,學習如何選擇期刊的上百條詳細解說,如何避免投稿期刊遭拒絕的常見錯誤,以及如何培養良好的學術寫作習慣。我們將文字的教學內容製作成影片,提供不同形式的學習媒介,未來會持續更新課程。

WNT-Three-A signaling is crucial in embryogenesis.	此基因符號中的數字 不須完全拼寫、不須	Wnt3a signaling is crucial in embryogenesis.
Mutations in the AK-T-One gene can lead to cancer.	全部都大寫以及不應包含連字號。	Mutations in the Akt1 gene can lead to cancer.
The <i>E-G-F-R</i> gene is a target for several cancer therapies.	此基因符號不須全部 都大寫、不應包含連 字號。	The Egfr gene is a target for several cancer therapies.
PPAR-Gamma regulates lipid metabolism.	此基因符號不須全部 都大寫、不應包含連 字號與不須完整拼寫 希臘字母。	Pparg regulates lipid metabolism.
TBX-Five mutations are linked to heart defects.	此基因符號中的數字 不須完全拼寫、不須 全部都大寫以及不應 包含連字號。	Tbx5 mutations are linked to heart defects.
The S-M-A-D-3 gene plays a role in TGF-beta signaling.	此基因符號不須全部 都大寫以及不應包含 連字號。	The Smad3 gene plays a role in TGF-beta signaling.
<i>J-A-K 2</i> is involved in cytokine signaling.	此基因符號不須全部 都大寫、不應包含連 字號,亦不須空格。	Jak2 is involved in cytokine signaling.

細菌的基因符號

- ●細菌的基因符號通常包含 3 個斜體小寫字母。這些字母是 涉及該基因產物之程序或路徑的簡寫(如:「rpo」代表 「RNA polymerase」) ∘
- •細菌的基因符號會在一個簡寫後面跟著一個大寫字母,以此 區分不同的等位基因(如:「rpoB」代表「RNA polymerase」 的β次單元)。

下表列舉一些錯誤的基因符號,同時並說明錯誤之處與正確的 寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
In general, <i>RPOB</i> genes are crucial for RNA synthesis.	此基因符號不應整個 都大寫。	In general, <i>rpo</i> genes are crucial for RNA synthesis.
Mutations in the <i>Rpob</i> gene are often seen in antibiotic resistance.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,在符號	Mutations in the <i>rpoB</i> gene are often seen in antibiotic resistance.
The <i>Lacz</i> gene is used as a reporter in numerous experiments.	簡寫後面應跟著一個 大寫字母。	The <i>lacZ</i> gene is used as a reporter in numerous experiments.
GAL1 is necessary for galactose metabolism.	此基因符號不應包含 阿拉伯數字,亦不應 全部大寫。	gal is necessary for galactose metabolism.
Mutations in the <i>HIS-D</i> gene lead to histidine biosynthesis.	此基因符號不應包含 連字號,亦不應全部 大寫。	Mutations in the <i>hisD</i> gene lead to histidine biosynthesis.
The <i>Uvr-A</i> gene has been shown to play a role in DNA repair.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,不應包 含連字號。	The <i>uvrA</i> gene has been shown to play a role in DNA repair.
The literature demonstrates that <i>Leub</i> is critical for the production of leucine.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,在符號 簡寫後面跟著一個大 寫字母。	The literature demonstrates that <i>leuB</i> is critical for the production of leucine.

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According to reports, <i>Met-F</i> has been implicated in methionine biosynthesis.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 包含連字號。	According to reports, <i>metF</i> has been implicated in methionine biosynthesis.
The <i>TrpA1</i> gene contributes to the generation of tryptophan.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 包含阿拉伯數字。	The <i>trpA</i> gene contributes to the generation of tryptophan.
Several scholars have argued that <i>Arg-G</i> is required for arginine synthesis.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 含連字號。	Several scholars have argued that <i>argG</i> is required for arginine synthesis.
In addition, <i>PurC2</i> mutations can disrupt the process of purine synthesis.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 包含阿拉伯數字。	In addition, <i>purC</i> mutations can disrupt the process of purine synthesis.
The <i>Gyr-A</i> gene is targeted by numerous antibiotics.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 含連字號。	The <i>gyrA</i> gene is targeted by numerous antibiotics.
The aforementioned study also reported that <i>HemE</i> plays a crucial role in heme production.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不應大寫。	The aforementioned study also reported that <i>hemE</i> plays a crucial role in heme production.
The <i>NadD3</i> gene is vital for NAD synthesis.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 含阿拉伯數字。	The <i>nadD</i> gene is vital for NAD synthesis.
In addition to the aforementioned gene, <i>Pro-L</i> is involved in proline metabolism.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 含連字號。	In addition to the aforementioned gene, proL is involved in proline metabolism.
This finding confirms that <i>FolC1</i> mutations are common in conditions or disorders associated with the folic acid pathway.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 包含阿拉伯數字。	This finding confirms that folC mutations are common in conditions or disorders associated with the folic acid pathway.
According to their study, Aro-E is required for the production of aromatic amino acids.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,亦不應 含連字號。	According to their study, aroE is required for the production of aromatic amino acids.
ThiM has been demonstrated to be involved in thiamine production.		thiM has been demonstrated to be involved in thiamine production.
They reported the contribution of the <i>BioB</i> gene in the production of biotin.	此基因符號頭一個字 母不須大寫,在符號 簡寫後面跟著一個大 寫字母。	They reported the contribution of the <i>bioB</i> gene in the production of biotin.
<i>CysK</i> is critical for cysteine biosynthesis.		cysK is critical for cysteine biosynthesis.

蛋白質符號

在學術寫作上,要保證蛋白質符號正確無誤同樣也是一大挑戰。 這是因為有些作者不熟悉蛋白質符號的常規所致。正如同基因符 號的情形一樣,華樂絲的編修團隊也善於找出蛋白質符號的錯誤 並加以改正。我們在此綜述蛋白質符號在學術寫作上應遵守的常 規,以協助大家能在自己的文稿中發現並根絕此類錯誤。此外, 我們也針對錯誤的格式舉出例句並加以改正。

蛋白質符號的相關規範

蛋白質的簡寫與符號須依循的規範比較複雜,要準確掌握有點 困難。因此,我們將蛋白質符號各方面的規定依人類、靈長 類、鼠類、細菌之別精簡如下。

人類與靈長類的蛋白質符號

- 人類與靈長類的蛋白質符號通常包含3至6個非斜體字元, 但也有例外,亦即某些蛋白質符號可能更長或更短。
- 蛋白質符號中所有的字母均須大寫。
- •蛋白質符號可由字母與阿拉伯數字組成,但第一個字元務必 為字母。

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- ●蛋白質符號不可包含羅馬數字(如:「I、II、III」)、希 臘字母(如:「 α 、 β 、 γ 」) 或標點符號。
- 有些蛋白質符號會有阿拉伯數字而有些需要刪除,因此建 議作者撰寫時,請確認符號的正確寫法。

下表列舉一些錯誤的蛋白質符號,同時並說明錯誤之處與正確 的寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
Mutations in the tp53 protein are linked to cancer.	此蛋白質符號不應小寫。	Mutations in the TP53 protein are linked to cancer.
The CFT-R protein plays a role in chloride transport.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號。	The CFTR protein plays a role in chloride transport.
Deficiency of the PROTEIN3 can lead to metabolic disorders.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含完整拼出的字,而 應使用簡寫。	Deficiency of PRO3 can lead to metabolic disorders.
According to previous studies, TP53II is a tumor suppressor protein.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含羅馬數字。	According to previous studies, TP53 is a tumor suppressor protein.
BRCAI proteins are vital for DNA repair.		BRCA1 proteins are vital for DNA repair.
The AKT-1 protein plays a role in cell survival.	此蛋白質符號不應包含連字號。	The AKT1 protein plays a role in cell survival.
The MYO7-A protein is essential for muscle function.		The MYO7A protein is essential for muscle function.
Mutations in RASα proteins are often oncogenic.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含希臘字母。	Mutations in RAS proteins are often oncogenic.
The protein HER-2 is targeted in breast cancer therapy.	此蛋白質符號不應包含連字號。	The protein HER2 is targeted in breast cancer therapy.
BRCA 1 has been shown to be involved in various processes, including DNA repair.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含空格。	BRCA1 has been shown to be involved in various processes, including DNA repair.

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The VEGFA-III protein is involved in angiogenesis.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含羅馬數字,亦不應 包含連字號。	The VEGFA protein is involved in angiogenesis.
Mutations in the protein PTEN-β can lead to tumor formation.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號與希臘字 母。	Mutations in the protein PTEN can lead to tumor formation.
The EGFr protein is a receptor tyrosine kinase.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母。	The EGFR protein is a receptor tyrosine kinase.
The AR-2 protein mediates androgen response in cells.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號。	The AR2 protein mediates androgen response in cells.
APOE IV is linked to late- onset Alzheimer's disease.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含羅馬數字與空格。	APOE4 is linked to late- onset Alzheimer's disease.
The protein FOXO-III plays a role in cell longevity.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號與羅馬數 字。	The protein FOXO plays a role in cell longevity.
mYC2 is important for cellular proliferation.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母。	MYC2 is important for cellular proliferation.
They argued that some of the tgf proteins can regulate cell growth.	此蛋白質符號不應小寫。	They argued that some of the TGF proteins can regulate cell growth.
The AR2 protein has been studied in various models, and the findings of these studies are summarized as follows.	此蛋白質符號不應為 斜體,因為此斜體為 基因符號專用。	The AR2 protein has been studied in various models, and the findings of these studies are summarized as follows.

大鼠與小鼠的蛋白質符號

- 大鼠與小鼠的蛋白質符號通常為非斜體字元。
- ◆大鼠與小鼠的蛋白質符號中,每一個字母均須大寫(如: $\lceil GFAP \rfloor$) \circ

下表列舉一些錯誤的蛋白質符號,同時並說明錯誤之處與正確 的寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
The protein p53 is frequently mutated in mouse models of cancer.	此蛋白質符號不應包含小寫字母。	The protein P53 is frequently mutated in mouse models of cancer.
Studies on mouse models have extensively explored the IGF-I protein.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號與羅馬數 字。	Studies on mouse models have extensively explored the IGF1 protein.
The Akt-1 protein plays a pivotal role in cell signaling in rats.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號與小寫字 母。	The AKT1 protein plays a pivotal role in cell signaling in rats.
Rats with mutations in the Egfr protein show skin defects.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母。	Rats with mutations in the EGFR protein show skin defects.
The Sox9 protein in rats is vital for cartilage formation.		The SOX9 protein in rats is vital for cartilage formation.
Mutations in the RatNrf2 protein are associated with oxidative stress.	此蛋白質符號包含— 個不適於作為蛋白質 符號的字,因此須予 以修正。	Mutations in the NRF2 protein are associated with oxidative stress in rats.
The protein Bmp-4 plays a role in bone development in mice.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母、連字 號。	The protein BMP4 plays a role in bone development in mice.
The Myod protein in rats regulates muscle differentiation.	此蛋白質符號不應包含小寫字母。	The MYOD protein in rats regulates muscle differentiation.
Mice expressing high levels of the protein RasA exhibit aggressive tumors.	此蛋白質符號包含一 個多餘的字母,因此 須予以修正。	Mice expressing high levels of the protein RAS exhibit aggressive tumors.

The protein FOXO3a in mice is involved in longevity.	此蛋白質符號包含一個多餘的小寫字母, 因此須予以修正。	The protein FOXO3 in mice is involved in longevity.
We observed that all igf proteins were regulated in our established models, confirming our hypothesis.	此蛋白質符號不應小寫。	We observed that all IGF proteins were regulated in our established models, confirming our hypothesis.
The Jak-2 protein is crucial for cytokine signaling in mice.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母、連字 號。	The JAK2 protein is crucial for cytokine signaling in mice.
Rats lacking the protein Cdk 2 show cell cycle defects.	此蛋白質符號不應包含小寫字母、空格。	Rats lacking the protein CDK2 show cell cycle defects.
PPA-R proteins were subjected to Western blot analysis for the purpose of visualizing them.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含連字號。	PPAR proteins were subjected to Western blot analysis for the purpose of visualizing them.
Mutations in the protein PPAR-G in rats are linked to metabolic disorders.		Mutations in the protein PPARG in rats are linked to metabolic disorders.
The protein Her-2 in mice is a target for certain cancer therapies.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母、連字 號。	The protein HER2 in mice is a target for certain cancer therapies.
Rats expressing the protein NF-kB show altered immune responses.		Rats expressing the protein NFKB show altered immune responses.
The protein VegfA is essential for angiogenesis in rats.	此蛋白質符號不應包 含小寫字母。	The protein VEGFA is essential for angiogenesis in rats.
Mice lacking the protein PTEN-α show increased tumor susceptibility.	此蛋白質符號不應包含連字號。	Mice lacking the protein PTENα show increased tumor susceptibility.

細菌的蛋白質符號

- 細菌的蛋白質符號通常為非斜體字元。
- ●細菌的蛋白質符號第一個與最後一個字母均應大寫(如: 「RpoB」)。

下表列舉一些錯誤的蛋白質符號,同時並說明錯誤之處與正確 的寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
The protein rpob is crucial for RNA synthesis in bacteria.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個與最後一個字母均 應大寫。	The protein RpoB is crucial for RNA synthesis in bacteria.

Mutations in the lacz protein affect lactose metabolism.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個與最後一個字母均 應大寫。	Mutations in the LacZ protein affect lactose metabolism.
The protein Uvra plays a significant role in DNA repair mechanisms.	此蛋白質符號最後一 個字母不應為小寫。	The protein UvrA plays a significant role in DNA repair mechanisms.
Deficiency in the SOX9 protein can lead to sulfur oxidation defects.	此蛋白質符號不應全為大寫。	Deficiency in the Sox9 protein can lead to sulfur oxidation defects.
The protein trpa is involved in tryptophan transport.	此蛋白質符號不應全為小寫。	The protein TrpA is involved in tryptophan transport.
Bacteria with mutations in the gyrA1 protein show antibiotic resistance.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個字母應大寫,亦不 應包含阿拉伯數字。	Bacteria with mutations in the GyrA protein show antibiotic resistance.
The protein RPOS regulates bacterial stress responses.	此蛋白質符號不應全 為大寫。	The protein RpoS regulates bacterial stress responses.
Bacteria utilize the Cya protein for cyclic AMP synthesis.	此蛋白質符號最後一 個字母缺漏。	Bacteria utilize the CyaA protein for cyclic AMP synthesis.
The protein CHEy is essential for chemotaxis in certain bacteria.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個與最後一個字母均 應大寫,中間字母小 寫即可。	The protein CheY is essential for chemotaxis in certain bacteria.
Mutations in the protein recb can hinder DNA recombination.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個與最後一個字母均 應大寫。	Mutations in the protein RecB can hinder DNA recombination.
The protein NARg aids in nitrate reduction in bacteria.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個與最後一個字母均 應大寫,中間字母小 寫即可。	The protein NarG aids in nitrate reduction in bacteria.
Bacteria use the protein GALP for galactose metabolism.	此蛋白質符號不應全為大寫。	Bacteria use the protein GalP for galactose metabolism.
The protein Am-pC regulates enzyme production in bacteria.	此蛋白質符號不應包含連字號。	The protein AmpC regulates enzyme production in bacteria.
The protein FTSz is involved in bacterial cell division.	此蛋白質符號的第一 個與最後一個字母均 應大寫,中間字母小 寫即可。	The protein FtsZ is involved in bacterial cell division.
The protein luxR regulates quorum sensing in marine bacteria.	此蛋白質符號第一個	The protein LuxR regulates quorum sensing in marine bacteria.
The protein rbsB helps in ribose transport across bacterial membranes.	字母不應小寫。	The protein RbsB helps in ribose transport across bacterial membranes.

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化學元素與同位素的主流格式

化學元素的名稱與符號

化學元素的名稱與符號字體而言都十分簡單直接。但是, 簡單 歸簡單, 還是有可能不小心搞混, 使讀者產生誤會。

以下是化學元素的規範:

- 元素**名稱**以標準字體呈現,而且不須大寫(除非是位在文句的開頭)。
- 元素符號以標準字體呈現,而且僅有第一個字母大寫。

下表列舉一些我們在編修文章時最常遭遇的錯誤,讓大家更得以瞭解這些規範的應用。同時,我們也在表中說明錯誤之處與正確的寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
The samples were prepared by adding Sodium to the solution.	此元素名稱開頭不須 大寫。	The samples were prepared by adding sodium to the solution.
The gas released was Hydrogen.		The gas released was hydrogen.
argon is one of the noble gases and was thus included in this study.	此元素名稱位於句 首,所以其第一個字 母應大寫。	Argon is one of the noble gases and was thus included in this study.
The metal was identified as TITANIUM.	此元素名稱不應完全 以大寫字母呈現。	The metal was identified as titanium.
The composite was composed of au and other metals.	此元素符號僅第一個 字母大寫即可。	The composite was composed of Au and other metals.
The film applied in the experiments was made of AG.		The film applied in the experiments was made of Ag.
The metal we used for the developed conductor was Copper.		The metal we used for the developed conductor was copper.
We extracted Helium from the sample.	此元素名稱開頭不須 大寫。	We extracted helium from the sample.
The radioactive element was identified as Radon.		The radioactive element was identified as radon.
The sample contained traces of pb.	此元素符號僅第一個 字母大寫即可。	The sample contained traces of Pb.
lithium reacted with H2O in the devised vessel.	此元素名稱位於句 首,所以其第一個字 母應大寫。	Lithium reacted with H2O in the devised vessel.

Iron, represented by the symbol FE, is a transition metal.	此元素符號僅第一個 字母大寫即可。	Iron, represented by the symbol Fe, is a transition metal.
The solution turned blue due to the presence of CU ions.		The solution turned blue due to the presence of Cu ions.
The present study was conducted to examine the properties of ZINC in a newly developed supplementation system.	此元素名稱未在句首,不應大寫。	The present study was conducted to examine the properties of zinc in a newly developed supplementation system.
cl is a halogen that has been extensively applied in various systems.	此元素符號位於句 首,第一個字母大寫 即可。	Cl is a halogen that has been extensively applied in various systems.
The compound contained MG2+ ions.	此元素符號僅第一個 字母大寫即可。	The compound contained Mg2+ ions.
krypton was noted to be one of the gases present in the proposed system.	此元素名稱位於句 首,所以其第一個字 母應大寫。	Krypton was noted to be one of the gases present in the proposed system.
The bracelet was primarily made of AL.	此元素符號僅第一個 字母大寫即可。	The bracelet was primarily made of Al.

化學元素符號前方的不定冠詞

學術寫作很重視細節,因此即便是一個看似無足輕重的決定, 比如不定冠詞該用「a」或是「an」,都可能對文句的可讀性 與清晰度有深刻的影響,這一點對於化學元素符號尤其如此。 一個元素符號前面的不定冠詞究竟該用「a」還是「an」有一 個獨特的規矩,值得每一位作者牢記在心。

人們讀到一個名詞的簡寫時,通常簡寫怎麼寫人們就怎麼讀。 反之,當人們讀到化學元素的符號時,一般的傾向卻是在心中 將其轉化為該元素的全名,這一項細微卻緊要的差異會明顯呈 現在使用不同的不定冠詞的時候。不過,同位素是唯一的例 外,將在後文闡述。

何時用「a」或「an」不僅由元素名稱的第一個字母決定,還要看元素名稱唸出來的第一個音是母音還是子音。原則上,要選擇能搭配元素名稱第一個音的不定冠詞,這樣讀起來才通順自然。

這裡以金元素來舉例:金元素的符號是「Au」;雖然「Au」是以母音字母「A」開頭,金元素的名稱「gold」讀起來卻是以子音字母「G」開頭。因此,在文中以「Au」來指稱金元素的時候,應該要寫成「a Au film was used...」而非「an Au film was used...」。雖然大家會認為應該是後者才對(畢竟是以母音字母「A」開頭),但這樣做會打亂讀者內心的讀音,令讀者感到有點不對勁。

以上例子突顯出依元素名稱的讀音來選擇不定冠詞,以便讀者念起來自然而協調的重要性。總之,當大家面對學術寫作所牽涉的各種細節時,能夠理解並運用正確的不定冠詞是一大加分。同時,這一點也證明在學術寫作上,每一個字、每一個符號,甚至每一個冠詞,都有其重要性。下表列舉一些我們在編修文章時最常遭遇的錯誤,讓大家得以更瞭解這項規範的應用。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
An Au ring was presented at the ceremony.	「Au」是「gold」的代號,而「gold」為子音開頭。所以,應以「a」為不定冠詞。	A Au ring was presented at the ceremony.

A O ₂ tank is necessary for the experiment.	$\lceil O_2 \rfloor$ 是 $\lceil oxygen \rfloor$ 的代號, 而 $\lceil oxygen \rfloor$ 為母音開頭。所 以,應以 $\lceil an \rfloor$ 為不定冠詞。	An O ₂ tank is necessary for the experiment.
An S tank was used in the executed experiments.	「S」是「sulfur」的代號, 而「sulfur」為子音開頭。所 以,應以「a」為不定冠詞。	A S tank was used in the executed experiments.
An NaCl solution was prepared.	「NaCl」是「sodium chloride」的代號,而 「sodium」為子音開頭。所 以,應以「a」為不定冠詞。	A NaCl solution was prepared.
An N ₂ balloon was inflated.	$\lceil N_2 \rfloor$ 是「nitrogen」的代號,而「nitrogen」為子音開頭。所以,應以「 a 」為不定冠詞。	A N_2 balloon was inflated.
A Fe magnet was employed in the study.	「Fe」是「iron」的代號,而 「iron」為母音開頭。所以, 應以「an」為不定冠詞。	An Fe magnet was employed in the study.
An S ₈ ring was observed under the microscope.	「S ₈ 」是「sulfur」的代號, 而「sulfur」為子音開頭。所 以,應以「a」為不定冠詞。	A S ₈ ring was observed under the microscope.
A I ₂ solution turned the starch blue.	「 I_2 」是「iodine」的代號, 而「iodine」為母音開頭。所 以,應以「an」為不定冠詞。	An I ₂ solution turned the starch blue.
An P sample was analyzed.	「P」是「phosphorus」的代 號,而「phosphorus」為子音 開頭。所以,應以「a」為不 定冠詞。	A P sample was analyzed.
An Ag coin was valued highly.	「Ag」是「silver」的代號, 而「silver」為子音開頭。所 以,應以「a」為不定冠詞。	A Ag coin was valued highly.

簡寫與完整名稱

如果把學術寫作比喻為一場繁複的舞蹈,那麼其中的每一個 字、每一個詞、每一個符號都是一個重要的舞步,引導讀者去 發現與理解這場舞蹈的精隨。在這些舞步之中,化學元素的呈 現方式佔據相當特殊的地位,並因此時時令人產生一道疑問: 究竟用元素全名,還是只寫符號比較好?

有兩種做法,即寫出元素全名或是只寫元素符號,各自有其優 勢。如果讀者群主要是對元素符號不算熟悉的人士,寫出元素 全名比較清楚好懂且不容易產生誤會。反之,只寫元素符號能 讓文章較為簡潔,讀起來比較不吃力,尤其是在需要頻繁提及 該元素的場合更是如此。

無論如何,這裡面有一條高於一切的黃金原則:一致性。不管 大家在兩個做法之間選擇哪一個,務必要做到全文一致。如此 一來才能提供讀者一個平順的閱讀體驗,無須耗費心力一直在 元素全名和符號之間作切換。

有一項常見的誤解是在寫出元素的全名後,必須在後面以括號 標出元素符號(如:「calcium (Ca)」)。這或許是因為在文 中提到其他的縮寫或簡寫時才這麼做,所以大家也對化學元素 比照辦理。然而,雖然寫成「calcium (Ca)」看似理所當然, 在化學領域的文章中其實不必多此一舉,更別提這樣寫會讓文 句變得冗長,影響閱讀的流暢性。因此,請在寫作前下定決 心,看是要寫出元素全名還是只寫元素符號;一旦做出決定, 就努力維持全篇一致,讓文章讀起來通順又清楚。

總而言之,雖然寫出元素全名還是只寫元素符號取決於作者本 人的偏好以及文章的性質,最重要的還是要努力讓整篇文章維 持一致性。這樣不僅讓文章更為健全,也讓讀者得以閱讀通 順,免於不必要的干擾。

同位素的名稱與符號

同位素的名稱與符號須遵循特殊的規範。若不多加小心,就有 可能以錯誤的格式呈現同位素,因而使讀者誤會,甚至受到誤 導。此處我們提供能最恰當呈現同位素名稱與符號的規範,將 誤會與誤導的風險降到最低。

同位素名稱與符號的規範如下所述:

- 提到同位素的名稱時,寫出元素的全名然後以連字號連接 其質量數,例如:「carbon-14」。
- •除非位於句首,否則元素名稱的第一個字母不必大寫。

同位素符號的規範相當單純,但卻很容易疏忽。其規範如下所

- 同位素符號以標準字體呈現的元素符號。
- 僅有元素符號的第一個字母需大寫。
- ●質量數以上標的形式標在元素符號的左上角,例如:

下表列舉一些我們在編修文章時最常遭遇的錯誤,讓大家得以 更瞭解這些規範的應用。同時,我們也在表中說明錯誤之處與 正確的寫法。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
The sample contained traces of Carbon-12.	此同位素名稱第一個字母 不須大寫。	The sample contained traces of carbon-12.
We used the isotope Oxygen-18 in the study.		We used the isotope oxygen-18 in the study.
For dating ancient artifacts, Carbon-14 is invaluable.		For dating ancient artifacts, carbon-14 is invaluable.
C-14 was among the items used in our experiments.	此同位素符號的質量數表 達方式錯誤。質量數應以 上標的形式標在元素符號 的左上角。	¹⁴ C was among the items used in our experiments.
The isotope Nitrogen-15 is rare in the atmosphere.	此同位素名稱第一個字母 不須大寫。	The isotope nitrogen-15 is rare in the atmosphere.
The reactor uses Uranium-235 as fuel.		The reactor uses uranium-235 as fuel.
The sample contained traces of carbon 14.	此處質量數的表達方式錯 誤。質量數唯有在使用同 位素符號時才可以上標的 形式標記,且其位置應在 元素符號的左上角。	The sample contained traces of ¹⁴ C.
The sample contained a high concentration of Chlorine-37.	此同位素名稱第一個字母 不須大寫。	The sample contained a high concentration of chlorine-37.
H ² , also known as deuterium, has one neutron.	此處質量數的位置錯誤。 質量數應置於元素符號的 左上角。	² H, also known as deuterium, has one neutron.
We used the isotope oxygen ¹⁸ in the study.	此處質量數的表達方式錯 誤。質量數唯有在使用同 位素符號時才可以上標的 形式標記,且其位置應在 元素符號的左上角。	We used the isotope ¹⁸ O in the study.
13-Carbon NMR is a powerful analytical technique.	此處質量數應是上標的形式,而且應使用元素符號 而非元素名稱。	¹³ C NMR is a powerful analytical technique.

The presence of Tritium, or Hydrogen-3, indicates nuclear activity.	此處兩個元素名稱均不須 大寫。	The presence of tritium, or hydrogen-3, indicates nuclear activity. 或是: The presence of tritium, or ³ H, indicates nuclear activity.
The isotope Na-22 is used in positron emission tomography.	此處質量數的表達方式錯 誤。質量數應以上標的形 式標記,且其位置應在元 素符號的左上角。	The isotope ²² Na is used in positron emission tomography.
Scientists have frequently used Chlorine ³⁷ in a myriad of experiments.	此處質量數的表達方式錯 誤。質量數唯有在使用同 位素符號時才可以上標的 形式標記,且其位置應在 元素符號的左上角。	Scientists have frequently used ³⁷ Cl in a myriad of experiments.

同位素符號前方的不定冠詞

科學文獻呈現資訊的方式對讀者的理解有深刻的影響。如何在 同位素前運用不定冠詞,即「a」和「an」,是一個常常令作 者感到困擾的話題。雖然看似是很單純的選擇題,但卻對文句 的可讀性與通順度有重大的影響。

面對同位素符號時,讀者普遍習慣依照該符號的字母來讀,而 不是讀成元素的名稱。舉例而言,看到「¹⁴C」這個同位素符 號時,一般都是讀成「cee fourteen」,而非「carbon-14」。不 定冠詞的選擇便取決於這道特殊規則。



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考量到上述規則的存在,不定冠詞該用「a」還是「an」乃是由 一個同位素符號第一個字母的發音來決定。以「hydrogen-3」這 個同位素為例,其符號為「3H」。當提到其全名時,會寫成「a hydrogen-3 isotope」,但如果只呈現其符號,由於其第一個字 母「H」是母音字母(讀作:「aitch」),所以應寫成「an³H isotope」而不是「a ³H isotope」。

理解並遵循這項細緻的規則相當重要,因為這樣既可以讓寫作 過程維持順暢,也可以讓讀者不至於在閱讀中受到意料之外或 不自然的冠詞用法所干擾(多數人都是在心中照著所看到的符 號去唸)。

總而言之,雖然英文文法看似直接了當,但學術寫作有自成一 套的常規要遵守。身為作者,習慣這些細節能提升寫作的品 質,還能確保讀者有平順的閱讀經驗而且受益良多。下表列舉 一些我們在編修文章時最常遭遇的錯誤,讓大家得以更瞭解這 項規範的應用。

錯誤例句	原因	正確的寫法
A ³ H isotope was observed in the sample.	「 ³ H」的「H」讀音為母音開頭(讀音如:「aitch」),因此應以「an」為不定冠詞。	An ³ H isotope was observed in the sample.
An ¹² C sample was used for calibration.	「 ¹² C」的「C」讀音為子音開頭,因此應以「a」為不定冠詞。	A ¹² C sample was used for calibration.
A ¹³¹ I treatment is common for thyroid conditions.	「 ¹³¹ I」的「I」讀音為母音開頭(讀音如:「eye」),因此應以「an」為不定冠詞。	An ¹³¹ I treatment is common for thyroid conditions.

結語

本刊涵蓋學術寫作上基因、蛋白質、化學元素和同位素常用的 格式,希望藉此增進大家對這一方面的認識。另外,我們也透 過實務上的範例來舉出常見錯誤與修正之道。

科學與技術領域的期刊和讀者相當重視文字的精準度。因此, 身為作者,大家除了提出自己的研究成果外,更應該努力讓自 己的研究成果清晰易懂,沒有誤解的空間。依循本刊所舉出的 格式規範能幫助大家提升文章的清晰度與可信度。無論您目前 正在撰寫論文或準備發表研究成果,請將這些規範作為寫作上 的指南,消彌潛在錯誤,讓您的研究成果得以確實傳達給讀者 知悉。



發行人:張梅瑛 發行所:華樂絲語文顧問有限公司 提供您最專業的學術英文編修/中英翻譯服務

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