Appendix 7: PPC Required Citation Report of Published Articles

The Professorial Promotions Committee, with agreement of the ABMF, is requiring a citation report with each new candidate submission (Approved by ABMF, February 27, 2008).

Please provide this information in a stand-alone document of the citations for all your published papers (original research and review articles and all educational articles) using

Google Advanced Scholar (<http://scholar.google.com/advanced_scholar_search>)

In order to provide as much consistency as possible across departments of the School of Medicine, PPC requires citations from Google Scholar as it tends to give a higher citation rate than ISI Web of Science or Scopus. [However, if one or more of your citations for any reason does not appear in Google, you may use the ISI or Scopus citation instead; just add a note to this effect to the affected reference]

Your CV and Citation Report should use the author-first format preferred by the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) from the ANSI/NISO Z39.29-2005 (R2010) Bibliographic References standard as the basis for the format of MEDLINE/PubMed citations to journal articles.

[see details at [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/policy/cit\_format.html]](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/policy/cit_format.html)

*Example:* Freedman SB, Adler M, Seshadri R, Powell EC. Oral ondansetron for gastroenteritis in a pediatric emergency department. N Engl J Med. 2006 Apr 20;354(16):1698-705

*Questions? Please contact* Karen Parkent (kparkent@jhmi.edu; 410-955-3180) in the Dean’s Office, SOM 100.

**CITATION REPORT INSTRUCTIONS**

**FOR PROMOTION/APPOINTMENT TO PROFESSOR**

Google Scholar provides citation counts for articles found within Google Scholar. Depending on the discipline and cited article, it may find more cited references than other resources because, overall, Google Scholar is indexing more journals and more publication types than other databases.

1. Copy the Citation Required Format (on the next page) into a new Microsoft Word document and add your own data.

Save the file name as: YOUR LAST NAME citation report date

CITATION REQUIRED FORMAT TO COPY INTO MICROSOFT WORD:

Citation Report from *Google Scholar* for **YOUR NAME** as of **DATE** H=\_\_\_\_

The top journals in my field are: (include top journals you should aspire to, regardless of whether or not you publish in them)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| H | Google ScholarCitation # | Article # on CV; Full Reference  |
|   |   | RA #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|   |   | #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|  |   | #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|  |  | BC #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|  |  | ED #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|  |  | CR #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages |
|  |  | #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|  |  | #. Mentee FM, **Your Last Name FM initials**. Article Title Journal abbreviation. Year; volume (number) pages  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | etc. |

2. Add your publications from your CV, in chronological order, into the Article # block in the table.

 To the left of each publication, code the publication type of the paper (except Original Articles, which only need the publication # from the CV and do not need to be coded). Use the publications codes as referenced on the CV: RA=review article; BC=book chapter/monographs, ED=editorials, CR=case reports, etc.

3. Run your Google Scholar report at <https://scholar.google.com/> by adding your name to the search box. Your most cited articles will display in Google Scholar from the highest citations to lowest.

Example citation:



4. Add the Cited by # (highlighted above) into the Google Citation # column on your report. For citations less than 100, place a zero prior to the number (for example 099, 098, etc.), so the sorting will be correct.

5. After you match the citation number for all of the publications shown on your CV (it is not necessary to show publications with 9 or fewer citations), sort the table to place the publications in descending order (from the highest citation # to the lowest citation #):

* Select the entire table
* Click the Layout ribbon at the top of Microsoft Word
* Click *Sort*
* Sort by: *Google Citation #*
* Click the radio button to select *Descending*
* Click *OK*

6. Check your list to ensure the sorting worked & that your publications are showing in order from papers with the most citations listed first through papers with the least citations. Then, under the H column in the report, add number 1, 2, 3, etc. as shown in the example. When the number in the H column matches the citation number (an example of this is highlighted in yellow in the example), then that is the “H” factor number to add in the upper right corner of the report and to highlight.

A SAMPLE Citation Report is shown on the next page.

Saved as: ESPENSHADE citation report 4nov11

SAMPLE Citation Report from *Google Scholar* for **Peter J. Espenshade** as of Nov. 4. 2011 *H= ~21-22*

The top journals in my field are: (include top journals you should aspire to, regardless of whether or not you publish in them)

1. *Science*

# Cell

# Nature

# Molecular Cell

# Cell Metabolism

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| H | Citation # | Article # on CV; Full Reference  |
| 1 | 432 | 12. Yang T, **Espenshade PJ**, Wright ME, Yabe D, Gong Y, Aebersold R, Goldstein JL, and Brown MS. Crucial step in cholesterol homeostasis: sterols promote binding of SCAP to INSIG-1, a membrane protein that facilitates retention of SREBPs in the ER. 2002. 2007;110:489-500. |
| 2 | 276 | 6. Sakai J, Rawson RB, **Espenshade PJ**, Cheng D, Seegmiller AC, Goldstein JL, Brown MS. Molecular identification of the sterol-regulated luminal protease that cleaves SREBPs and controls lipid composition of animal cells. Mol Cell. 1998;2:505-14. |
| 3 | 202 | 11. Nohturfft A, Yabe D, Goldstein JL, Brown MS, **Espenshade PJ**. Regulated step in cholesterol feedback localized to budding of SCAP from ER membranes. Cell. 2000; 102:315-23. |
| 4 | 198 | 10. DeBose-Boyd RA, Brown MS, Li WP, Nohturfft A, Goldstein JL, **Espenshade PJ**. Transport-dependent proteolysis of SREBP: relocation of site-1 protease from Golgi to ER obviates the need for SREBP transport to Golgi. Cell. 1999; 99:703-12. |
| 5 | 128 | RA 2. **Espenshade PJ**, Hughes AL. Regulation of sterol synthesis in eukaryotes. Annu Rev Genet. 2007;41:401-427. |
| 6 | 117 | 14. Hughes AL, Todd BL, **Espenshade PJ**. SREBP pathway responds to sterols and functions as an oxygen sensor in fission yeast. Cell. 2005;120:831-42. |
| 7 | 112 | 3. **Espenshade PJ**, Gimeno RE, Holzmacher E, Teung P, Kaiser CA. Yeast SEC16 gene encodes a multidomain vesicle coat protein that interacts with Sec23p. J Cell Biol. 1995; 131:311-24. |
| 8 | 107 | 7. Roberg KJ, Crotwell M, **Espenshade PJ**, Gimeno RE, Kaiser CA. LST1 is a SEC24 homolog used for selective export of the plasma membrane ATPase from the ER. J Cell Biol. 1999;145:659-72. |
| 9 | 093 | 9. **Espenshade PJ**, Cheng D, Goldstein JL, Brown MS. Autocatalytic processing of Site-1 protease removes propeptide and permits cleavage of sterol regulatory element-binding proteins. J Biol Chem. 1999; 274:22795-804. |
| 10 | 091 | 5. Shaywitz DA, **Espenshade PJ**, Gimeno RE, Kaiser CA. COPII subunit interactions in the assembly of the vesicle coat. J Biol Chem. 1997; 272:25413-16. |
| 11 | 081 | 13. **Espenshade PJ**, Li WP, Yabe D. Sterols block binding of COPII proteins to SCAP, thereby controlling SCAP sorting in ER. PNAS. 2002; 99:11694-99. |
| 12 | 076 | 4. Gimeno RE, **Espenshade PJ**, Kaiser CA. COPII coat subunit interactions: Sec24p and Sec23p bind to adjacent regions of Sec16p. Mol Biol Cell. 1996; 7:1815-23. |
| 13 | 070 | 1. Berberich S, Hyde-DeRuyscher N, **Espenshade PJ,** Cole M. max encodes a sequence-specific DNA-binding protein and is not regulated by serum growth factors. Oncogene. 1992; 7:775-79. |
| 14 | 066 | 15. Todd BL, Stewart EV, Burg JS, Hughes AL, **Espenshade PJ**. SREBP is a principal regulator of anaerobic gene expression in fission yeast. Mol Cell Biol. 2006;26:2817-31. |
| 15 | 057 | RA 1. **Espenshade PJ.** SREBPs: Sterol-regulated transcription factors. J Cell Sci. 2006;119:973-976. |
| 16 | 055 | 2. \*Gimeno RE, \* **Espenshade PJ**, Kaiser CA. COPII coat subunit interactions: Sec24p and Sec23p bind to adjacent regions of Sec16p. Mol Biol Cell. 1996; 7:1815-23. \*These authors contributed equally to the experiments . |
| 17 | 055 | 16. Hughes AL, Powell DW, Bard M, Eckstein J, Barbuch R, Link AJ, **Espenshade PJ**. Dap1/PGRMC1 binds and regulates cytochrome P450 enzymes. Cell Metabolism. 2007; 5:143-49. |
| 18 | 054 | 8. Cheng D, **Espenshade PJ**, Slaughter CA, Brown MS, Goldstein JL. Secreted Site-1 protease cleaves peptides corresponding to luminal loop of sterol regulatory-element binding proteins. J Biol Chem. 1999; 274:22805-12. |
| 19 | 049 | 17. Chang YC, Bien CM, Lee H, **Espenshade PJ**\*, Kwon-Chung KJ\*. Sre1p, a regulator of oxygen sensing and sterol homeostasis, is required for virulence in Cryptococcus neoformans. Mol Microbiol.2007; 64:614-29.  |
| 20 | 027 | 22. Hughes BT, **Espenshade PJ**. Oxygen-regulated degradation of fission yeast SREBP by Ofd1, a prolyl hydroxylase family member. EMBO J. 2008;27:1491-1501. |
| 21 | 024 | 18. Hughes AL, Lee CY, Bien CM, **Espenshade PJ**. 4-Methyl sterols regulate fission yeast SREBP-Scap under low oxygen and cell stress. J Biol Chem. 2007;282:24388-96. |
| 22 | 021 | RA 3. Osborne TO, **Espenshade PJ**. Evolutionary conservation and adaptation in the mechanism that regulates SREBP action: what a long strange tRIP it’s been. Genes Dev. 2009;23: 2578-2591. |
| 23 | 020 | 19. Lee H, Bien CM, Hughes AL, **Espenshade PJ**, Kwon-Chung KJ, Chang YC. Cobalt chloride, a hypoxia- mimicking agent, targets sterol synthesis in the pathogenic fungus Cryptococcus neoformans. Mol Microbiol. 2007; 65: 1018-33. |
| 24 | 016 | 20. Sehgal A, Lee CY, **Espenshade PJ**. SREBP controls oxygen-dependent mobilization of retrotransposons in fission yeast. PLoS Genet. 2007;3:1389-96. |
| 25 | 012 | 25. Lee CY, Stewart EV, Hughes BT, **Espenshade PJ**. Oxygen-dependent binding of Nro1 to the prolyl hydroxylase Ofd1 regulates SREBP degradation in yeast. EMBO J. 2009;28:135-43. |
| 26 | 011 | 24. Burg JS, Powell DW, Chai R, Hughes AL, Link AJ, **Espenshade PJ**. Insig regulates HMG-CoA reductase by controlling enzyme phosphorylation in fission yeast. Cell Metabol. 2008; 8:522-31. |

Remaining articles have 10 or fewer citations as of this report.