CELL Journal Reference Style – REFERENCE STYLE HELPSHEET

This guide provides examples of documenting journal articles according to the Cell journal style. For additional information, consult the “Information for Authors” from Cell at http://www.cell.com/cell-stem-cell/authors under the ‘References’ subsection.

Need assistance with this style? You can contact Vickie Albrecht, Biological Sciences Librarian, in the Sciences and Technology Library at the University of Manitoba located in Machray Hall or email her at Vickie.Albrecht@umanitoba.ca.

Sample Paper

Note: the following sample is a fake paper with fake references. It is only meant to show you how the in-text citation would appear and how the references section would appear for the journal style Cell.

Body Text

Bears are known as hibernating animals. Many scientists are curious about the processes that allow for bears to hibernate in extreme climates. Brown and Tate (2002) studied that effects that extreme cold has on hibernating female black bears. Female black bears had collars placed on them to monitor their heart rate during hibernating months (Brown and Tate, 2002). It was discovered that female black bears do have significant changes in their heart rates during extreme cold (Brown and Tate, 2002). This verifies the work that Black et al. (1995) did with female black bears in Colorado. However earlier studies suggested that extreme cold had no effect on hibernating bears (Sampson et al., 2014). All these studies suggest that more work needs to be done in order to fully conclude the impacts of extreme cold on hibernating bears.

REFERENCES


REFERENCING AND IN-TEXT CITATIONS (Generally)

You need two parts in order to cite a paper correctly:

1) an in-text citation which appears in the body of your text, and
2) a corresponding reference in the references section.

In-text citations are brief and for the journal Cell provide author(s) last names and a year. Below is the information about in-text citations.

IN-TEXT CITATION

“In-text citations should be written in Harvard style and not numbered, e.g., ”Smith et al., 2015; Smith and Jones, 2015.”” — direct quote from Information for Authors, References section for journal Cell 2017

Table 1: In-text Citations Examples for journal Cell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Author(s) OR Special In-text Citations</th>
<th>Example In-text Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One author</td>
<td>(Roje, 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two authors</td>
<td>(Sheather and Jones, 1991)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three or more authors</td>
<td>(Joglekar et al., 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple papers needed for citing in same sentence&lt;br&gt;(use semi-colon between in-text citations)&lt;br&gt;Note: multiple in-text citations needed for the same sentence are arranged alphabetically.</td>
<td>Example 1: (Hill et al., 2018; Hughes et al., 2018)&lt;br&gt;Example 2: (Joglekar et al., 2009; Roje, 2006; Sheather and Jones, 1991)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After you have completed your in-text citation you need to have a corresponding reference which provides the full details about the reference. Below and the next page provides information about references.

REFERENCE

After the body of your text, you will need to create a separate page called References. References correspond to an in-text citation. For example, if I have an in-text citation (Sheather and Jones, 1991) then I need to have a reference in my references section that contains information about that source such as the journal article name, journal title, volume, page numbers, as well as authors and year. For the (Sheather and Jones, 1991) in-text citation, my reference would be:

So here is a breakdown of what information you need to reference a journal article for the journal Cell:

**Table 2: Information needed to reference a journal article for journal Cell**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publication Year</td>
<td>(2004).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article Title</td>
<td>The new mutation, E46K, of alpha-synuclein causes Parkinson and Lewy body dementia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Title</td>
<td>Ann. Neurol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Number</td>
<td>55,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages</td>
<td>164-173.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice the following when you reference a journal article in this style

**Authors’ Names**
- Author’s last name followed by a comma and initials are used for their first and middle names followed by a period

**Publication Year**
- Year is in (brackets)

**Article Title**
- First word in the article title is capitalized
- Capitalization: any place names such as Canada, proper names such as Parkinson, and acronyms such as E46K

**Journal Title**
- Journal title is abbreviated unless the journal title is a single word such as with the journal Cell, see the next section, “Help for finding a journal abbreviation” on where to find an abbreviation for a journal title

**Volume Number**
- Volume number is italicized followed by a comma

**Special Case (More than 10 Authors)**
- If the paper you are referencing has more than 10 authors then you will list out the first 10 authors followed by et al. as seen in the example in the above table

**Help for finding a journal abbreviation**
As seen in the above table examples Cell abbreviates journal titles unless the journal title is one word such as the journals Cell, Science, Nature, etc. There are several websites that you can use to look up journal abbreviations. Below are three web sources useful for finding a journal title’s abbreviation. If you cannot find a journal title abbreviation, write the journal title out in full.

- CAS Source Index (CASSI) Search Tool [http://cassi.cas.org/search.jsp](http://cassi.cas.org/search.jsp)
- Biological Journals and Abbreviations [http://home.ncifcrf.gov/research/bja/](http://home.ncifcrf.gov/research/bja/)