

Contents

1. Licence to publish – complete the online form

2. Preparing your submission

- a. Creating your document
- b. Manuscript length
- c. Uploading figures

3. Uploading your submission to Scholar One

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Manuscript length – Example 1

Title

Propagation of repressive chromatin marks by PRC2 - how EED recognises histone tails

Lay summary

Uniform distribution of Mn in our samples and confirms | called "white line"). These features are particularly obvious annealed after ion implantation as well as those not subject

TEM results (Fig. 1). This was found to be true for the samples in the first derivative of the signal. One can clearly see at least two distinct coordination shells of atoms around Mn in to the annealing. X-ray absorption spectra of the Mn doped Si the magnitude of the Fourier-Transform of the k2-weighted samples were collected in the vicinity of the Mn absorption absorption fine structures extracted above the Mn edge. K-edge (6539 eV, Fig. 2). EXAFS spectra of as-prepared Further analysis revealed that the first shell is definitely and annealed samples were found to be similar and did not composed of Si atoms more than 4 in number. Therefore, change significantly within the studied concentration range we can conclude that Si layer does not contain a detectable of Mn (3%-5%). The near edge region (between 6530 eV amount of Mn clusters. This may suggest interstitial Mn in the and 6630 eV) of the x-ray absorption spectrum was found Si lattice, but we found that the second shell is composed of to be similar to the simulated spectrum of MnSi B20-type Mn atoms rather than Si. Multiple scattering EXAFS analysis structure (Fig. 3). Specifically, close inspection reveals three (with a path length of up to 15 Å, with up to 3 atoms in the features in the region below the maximum signal value (so- path, within a cluster based on MnSi B20 structure) produced

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Finure 1. Structure of FFD in complex with trimethylated histone H3 neotide

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Figure 2. Hydrophobic box of EED (coloured blue) with bound H3R27me3 peptide (yellow). 2Fo-Fc electron density for the four box residues and peptide

exists on pressure dependence of magnetic properties on bulk

There is also little information on magnetic properties of MnSi1.7. We believe that further efforts should be directed towards conducting XMCD experiments at Mn L-edges in Mn-implanted Si. Such experiments would clarify the role of Mn in magnetic properties of Mn-implanted Si. The Debye-

Waller factor (mean-square relative displacement of atoms) is rather large for the first peak and this is likely to be due to the

presence of more than one shell under the peak, but further detailed analysis is limited by the available data range. The

interesting result here is that the second shell consists of only Mn atoms. In fact, we found that it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory fit with any other configuration (e. g. Si atoms

Thus, the main finding of this work is that we observe neither formation of Mn clusters nor isolated Mn impurities as a result of ion implantation of Si wafers. Instead, results of analysis of EXAFS data confirm that the clusters of MnSi are formed and

in second shell).

tensile strain from the host Si matrix (as can be concluded from increased Mn-Mn distances and a consequence of lattice mismatch between Si (a = 5.431 Å) and MnSi (a = 4.558 Å)) which effectively results in negative pressure exerted on the clusters. We believe that this as well as the nanocrystalline nature of the clusters are responsible for increase of Curie temperature above room temperature. However, while some information exists on pressure dependence of magnetic properties on bulk MnSi with B20 type structure, there is no information as to whether this dependency will hold for MnSi nano crystals. There is also little information on magnetic properties of MnSi1.7. We believe that further efforts should be directed towards conducting XMCD experiments at Mn L-edges in Mn-implanted Si. Such experiments would clarify the role of Mn in magnetic properties of Mn-implanted Si

References

[1] F. M. Zhang, X. C. Liu, J. Gao, X. S. Wu, Y. W. Du, H. Zhu, J. Q. Xiao, and P. Chen, Appl. Phys. Lett. 85, 786 (2004). [2] M. Bolduc, C. Awo-Affouda, A. Stollenwerk, M. B. Huang, F. G. Ramos, G. Agnello, and V. P. LaBella, Phys. Rev. B, 71, 033302. (2005)

matrix (as can be concluded from increased Mn-Mn Principal Publications and Authors

distances and a consequence of lattice mismatch between Si A. Orlov, A. Sapelkin, A. F. Granovsky, Structure, electrical and (a = 5.431 Å) and MnSi (a = 4.558 Å)) which effectively magnetic properties, and the origin of the room temperature results in negative pressure exerted on the clusters. We ferromagnetism in Mn-implanted Si, Journal of Experimental believe that this as well as the nanocrystalline nature of the and Thoretical Physics, Vol: 109:602-608, (2009). DOI: clusters are responsible for increase of Curie temperature 10.1134/S1063776109100069 above room temperature. However, while some information

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MnSi with B20 type structure, there is no information as to Russian Foundation for Basic Research Grant number 07-02whether this dependency will hold for MnSi nano crystals. 00327

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that these clusters are stable under annealing. EXAFS data igure 2. Hydrophobic box of EED (coloured blue) with bound H3K27me suggest that these clusters are likely to be similar to B20 type reptide (yellow). 2Fo-Fc electron density for the four box residues and peptide and/or to MnSi1.7 structures. These clusters are also under is shown.

Lay summary: 250 words

Main body: 800 words

Figures: One large, two small



Manuscript length – Example 2

Title

Propagation of repressive chromatin marks by PRC2 - how EED recognises histone tails

Lay summary

Uniform distribution of Mn in our samples and confirms | called "white line"). These features are particularly obvious TEM results (Fig. 1). This was found to be true for the samples annealed after ion implantation as well as those not subject samples were collected in the vicinity of the Mn absorption K-edge (6539 eV, Fig. 2). EXAFS spectra of as-prepared and annealed samples were found to be similar and did not change significantly within the studied concentration range and 6630 eV) of the x-ray absorption spectrum was found to be similar to the simulated spectrum of MnSi B20-type structure (Fig. 3). Specifically, close inspection reveals three features in the region below the maximum signal value (so-

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Finure 1. Structure of FFD in complex with trimethylated histone H3 neutide.

in the first derivative of the signal. One can clearly see at least two distinct coordination shells of atoms around Mn in to the annealing. X-ray absorption spectra of the Mn doped Si the magnitude of the Fourier-Transform of the k2-weighted absorption fine structures extracted above the Mn edge. Further analysis revealed that the first shell is definitely composed of Si atoms more than 4 in number. Therefore, we can conclude that Si layer does not contain a detectable amount of Mr of Mn (3%-5%). The near edge region (between 6530 eV clusters. This may suggest interstitial Mn in the Si lattice, but we found that the second shell is composed of Mn atoms rather than Si. Multiple scattering EXAFS analysis (with a path length of up to 15 Å, with up to 3 atoms in the path, within a cluster based on MnSi B20 structure) produced the following results for two shell model around Mn (where R - distance, N - number of atoms, 2 - Debve-Waller factor); R(Mn-Si) = 2.38(1) Å, N(Si) = 7(1), 2(Mn-Si) = 0.017(4) Å2, R(Mn-Mn) = 2.95(1) Å, N(Mn) = 2.5(9), 2(Mn-Mn) = 0.005(1) A2. Here numbers in parenthesis are the corresponding errors

> The Debye-Waller factor (mean-square relative displacement of atoms) is rather large for the first peak and this is likely to be due to the presence of more than one shell under the peak, but further detailed analysis is limited by the available data range. The interesting result here is that the second shell consists of only Mn atoms. In fact, we found that it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory fit with any other configuration (e. g. Si atoms in second shell).

in the last digits

Thus, the main finding of this work is that we observe neither formation of Mn clusters nor isolated Mn impurities as a result of ion implantation of Si wafers. Instead, results of analysis of EXAFS data confirm that the clusters of MnSi are formed and that these clusters are stable under annealing. EXAFS data suggest that these clusters are likely to be similar to B20 type and/or to MnSi1 7 structures. These clusters are also under tensile strain from the host Si matrix (as can be concluded

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Figure 2. Hydrophobic box of EED (coloured blue) with bound H3K27me3 peptide (yellow). 2Fo-Fc electron density for the four box residues and peptide

from increased Mn-Mn distances and a consequence of lattice mismatch between Si (a = 5.431 Å) and MnSi (a = 4.558 Å)) nature of the clusters are responsible for increase of Curie 10.1134/S1063776109100069 temperature above room temperature. However, while some information exists on pressure dependence of magnetic Funding Acknowledgement: properties on bulk MnSi with B20 type structure, there is no Russian Foundation for Basic Research Grant number 07-02information as to whether this dependency will hold for MnSi 00327 nano crystals. There is also little information on magnetic properties of MnSi1.7. We believe that further efforts should be directed towards conducting XMCD experiments at Mn L-edges in Mn-implanted Si. Such experiments would clarify the role of Mn in magnetic properties of Mn-implanted Si. The Debye-Waller factor (mean-square relative displacement of atoms) is rather large for the first peak and this is likely to be due to the presence of more than one shell under the peak, but further detailed analysis is limited by the available data range. The interesting result here is that the second shell consists of only Mn atoms. In fact, we found that it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory fit with any other configuration (e. g. Si atoms in second shell).

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References

[1] F. M. Zhang, X. C. Liu, J. Gao, X. S. Wu, Y. W. Du, H. Zhu, J. Q. Xiao, and P. Chen, Appl. Phys. Lett. 85, 786 (2004). [2] M. Bolduc, C. Awo-Affouda, A. Stollenwerk, M. B. Huang, . G. Ramos, G. Agnello, and V. P. LaBella, Phys. Rev. B, 71, 033302 (2005)

Principal Publications and Authors

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Lay summary: 250 words

Main body: 1000 words

Figures: Three medium





Manuscript length – Example 3

Title

Propagation of repressive chromatin marks by PRC2 - how EED recognises histone tails

Lay summary

Uniform distribution of Mn in our samples and confirms | features in the region below the maximum signal value (soannealed after ion implantation as well as those not subject samples were collected in the vicinity of the Mn absorption the magnitude of the Fourier-Transform of the k2-weighted to be similar to the simulated spectrum of MnSi B20-type we found that the second shell is composed of Mn atoms

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length of up to 15 Å, with up to 3 atoms in the path, within a | and/or to MnSi1.7 structures. These clusters are also under cluster based on MnSi B20 structure) produced the following tensile strain from the host Si matrix (as can be concluded results for two shell model around Mn (where R - distance, from increased Mn-Mn distances and a consequence of lattice N - number of atoms, 2 - Debye-Waller factor): R(Mn-Si) = mismatch between Si (a = 5.431 Å) and MnSi (a = 4.558 Å)) 2.38(1) Å, N(Si) = 7(1), 2(Mn-Si) = 0.017(4) Å2, R(Mn- which effectively results in negative pressure exerted on the Mn) = 2.95(1) Å, N(Mn) = 2.5(9), 2(Mn-Mn) = 0.005(1) clusters. We believe that this as well as the nanocrystalline A2. Here numbers in parenthesis are the corresponding errors nature of the clusters are responsible for increase of Curie in the last digits.

The Debye-Waller factor (mean-square relative displacement of atoms) is rather large for the first peak and this is likely to be due to the presence of more than one shell under the peak, but further detailed analysis is limited by the available data range. The interesting result here is that the second shell consists of only Mn atoms. In fact, we found that it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory fit with any other configuration (e. g. Si atoms in second shell).

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[1] F. M. Zhang, X. C. Liu, J. Gao, X. S. Wu, Y. W. Du, H. Zhu I. Q. Xiao, and P. Chen, Appl. Phys. Lett. 85, 786 (2004). [2] M. Bolduc, C. Awo-Affouda, A. Stollenwerk, M. B. Huang G. Ramos, G. Agnello, and V. P. LaBella, Phys. Rev. B, 71, 033302 (2005)

Principal Publications and Authors

A. Orlov, A. Sapelkin, A. F. Granovsky, Structure, electrical and magnetic properties, and the origin of the room temperature ferromagnetism in Mn-implanted Si, Journal of Experimental

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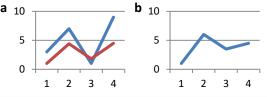
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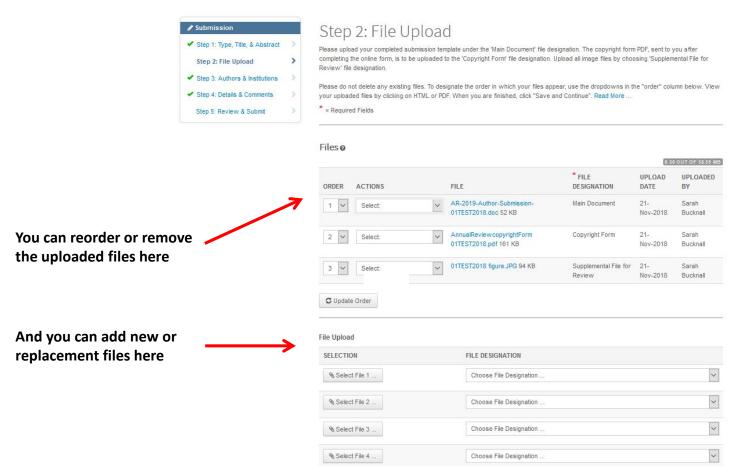
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