

# CHECKING POINTS AT SUBMISSION FOR NEUROPATHOLOGY

## **[1] LIST OF FILES FOR UPLOADING AT SUBMISSION**

- ▶ (1) Cover letter, (2) Main document, (3) Tables (if necessary), (4) Each figure (individually)

## **[2] COMPONENTS OF MAIN DOCUMENT (12 points, Times New Roman)**

- ▶ Include the following components in order in a Word file.
- ▶ (1) “Title page”, turn a new page → (2) “Abstract page”, turn a new page → (3) “Text”, “ACKNOWLEDGMENTS”, and “DISCLOSURE”, turn a new page → (4) “REFERENCES”, turn a new page → (5) “FIGURE LEGENDS”

## **[3] TITLE PAGE**

- ▶ (1) “Full title”, (2) “Short title”, (3) “Authors’ names”, (4) “Affiliations”, (5) “Information about corresponding author (Full name, Title, Affiliation, Office address, Email address, Phone number, Facsimile number)”

## **[4] ABSTRACT PAGE**

- ▶ Write on one paragraph without chapter headings.
- ▶ Following abstract, place five key words alphabetically.

## **[4] COMPONENTS OF TEXT FOR ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

- ▶ (1) INTRODUCTION, (2) MATERIALS AND METHODS, (3) RESULTS (4) DISCUSSION
- ▶ Do not place CONCLUSION, independently. Instead, include such message in DISCUSSION at the last paragraph.
- ▶ Ethics information can be included in MATERIALS AND METHODS.

## **[5] COMPONENTS OF TEXT FOR CASE REPORT**

- ▶ (1) INTRODUCTION, (2) CLINICAL SUMMARY, (3) PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS, (4) DISCUSSION
- ▶ If necessary, “WESTERN BLOT ANALYSIS FINDINGS” or “MOLECULAR GENETIC FINDINGS” can be placed after “PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS”.
- ▶ Information of related methods should be included in PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS, MOLECULAR FINDINGS, or GENETIC FINDINGS.
- ▶ Information of ethics approval is not necessary for Case Report (Japan rule).

## [6] PROTECTION OF PATIENT'S PRIVACY

- ▶ For Case Report, do not describe names of related hospitals or use “our hospital”. Instead, “a hospital” or “the hospital” is recommended for use.

## [7] Abbreviation policy

- ▶ For making a compact manuscript, we consider that “abbreviation” is important.
- ▶ Once spelling out a word in the text, use the only abbreviation later, even at the top of paragraphs or in figure legends.

## [8] Proper use of semicolon, colon, and comma

- ▶ “sentence A” and “sentence B” ✘ → “sentence A”, and “sentence B” ○
- ▶ “sentence A”: “sentence B” ✘ → “sentence A”; “sentence B” ○
- ▶ “sentence”; “subsentence A”; “subsentence B”; “subsentence C”. ✘
  - ➔ “sentence”: “subsentence A”; “subsentence B”; and “subsentence C”. ○
  - ➔ “sentence”, “subsentence A”, “subsentence B”, and “subsentence C”. ○
- ▶ “sentence”; “phrase A”; “phrase B”; “phrase C” ✘
  - ➔ “sentence”: “phrase A”; “phrase B”; and “phrase C” ○
  - ➔ “sentence”: “phrase A”, “phrase B”, and “phrase C” ○
- ▶ “word A”, “word B” and “word C” ✘
  - ➔ “word A”, “word B”, and “word C” ○
- ▶ “word A”, “word B”, “word C” as well as “word D” ✘
  - ➔ “word A”, “word B”, and “word C” as well as “word D” ○

## [9] Gene notation policy

- ▶ the *IDH1* gene ✘ → the IDH1 gene ○, the IDH1 gene (*IDH1*) ○, *IDH1* ○, the isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) gene (*IDH1*) ○
- ▶ tumor with EWR1-CREB1 fusion ✘
  - ➔ tumor with *EWR1:CREB1* fusion ○, *EWR1:CREB1*-fused tumor ○
- ▶ tumor with 1p/19q co-deletion ✘
  - ➔ tumor with 1p/19q codeletion ○, 1p/19q-codeleted tumor ○
- ▶ IDH1-mutant tumor ✘, IDH-mt tumor ✘ (No hyphenation!)
  - ➔ IDH1 mutant tumor ○, IDH1-mutated tumor ○, IDH mt tumor ○,
  - ➔ *IDH1* mutant tumor ○, *IDH1*-mutated tumor ○, IDH1 mt ○
- ▶ IDH1-wild-type tumor ✘, IDH1-wt tumor ✘ (No hyphenation!)
  - ➔ IDH1 wild-type tumor ○, IDH wt tumor ○, *IDH* wild-type tumor ○

- ▶ the *MAPT* gene ✗ ⇒ the MAPT gene ○, *MAPT* ○
  - ⇒ the microtubule-associated protein tau (MAPT) gene (*MAPT*) ○

### [10] Protein notation policy

- ▶ phospho-neurofilament ✗, pNF ✗
  - ⇒ phosphorylated neurofilament protein (p-NFP) ○
  - #Caution-1# “neurofilament” is an ultrastructure but not an antigen.
  - #Caution-2# “p” means a molecular weight name of protein (p21, p53, o62).
  - #Caution-3# “p-” means “phosphorylated” (p-NFP, p-tau, p-TDP-43).
- ▶ phospho-TDP43 ✗, pTDP43 ✗
  - ⇒ phosphorylated transactivation response DNA-binding protein of 43 kDa (p-TDP-43) ○
- ▶ S100 ✗ ⇒ S-100 protein ○
- ▶ IBA-1 ✗ ⇒ ionized calcium-binding adaptor molecule 1 (Iba1) ○
- ▶ MIB-1 proliferation index ✗, Ki67 index ✗ ⇒ The Ki-67 labeling index ○
- ▶ phospho- $\alpha$ -synuclein (pSyn) ✗ ⇒ phosphorylated  $\alpha$ -synuclein (p- $\alpha$ syn) ○

### [11] Conventional staining method policy

- ▶ Sections were used for hematoxylin-eosin stain. ✗
  - ⇒ Sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE). ○
  - ⇒ Sections were processed with hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining. ○
- ▶ stained for HE ✗, stained for KB ✗, stained for PAS ✗
  - ⇒ stained with HE ○, stained for with ○, stained for with ○
  - #Caution# “with” is followed by a staining tool such as pigment, antibody.
- ▶ stained with NADH-TR ✗, stained with ATPase ✗
  - stained for NADH-TR ○, stained for ATPase ○
  - #Caution# “for” is followed by a staining target such as structure, antigen.
- ▶ immunohistochemistry with antigen ✗
  - ⇒ immunohistochemistry for antigen ○
- ▶ immunohistochemistry for antibody ✗
  - ⇒ immunohistochemistry with antibody ○

### [12] Antibody-introducing policy

- ▶ monoclonal anti-p-tau antibody ✗ ⇒ a monoclonal anti-p-tau antibody ○
- ▶ anti-CD68 body (mouse monoclonal, clone KP-1; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark; 1:1000) ○

- ▶ an anti-CD68 IgG (mouse monoclonal, clone KP-1; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) ○
- ▶ an antibody against CD68 (mouse monoclonal, clone KP-1; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark; 1:1000) ○
- ▶ an anti-GFAP antibody (rabbit polyclonal, Cat. GTX108711; Genetex, Irvine, CA, USA) ○
- ▶ antibodies against CD68 (mouse monoclonal, clone KP-1; Dako, Glostrup, Denmark; 1:1000), phosphorylated tau (p-tau) (mouse monoclonal, clone AT8; Innogenetics, Ghent, Belgium), and NeuN (goat polyclonal, Cat. No. 177487; Abcam, Cambridge, UK; 1:500). ○
- ▶ a donkey anti-mouse IgG ✕ ➔ donkey anti-mouse IgG ○ (Remove “a”)
- ▶ Horseradish-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG (Cat. No. 205724; Abcam, Cambridge, UK) ○

**[13] “condition noun” vs “structure noun”**

<b>Condition/phenomenon noun</b>	<b>Structure/location noun</b>
Accumulation	Accumulates
Aggregation, Aggregate formation	Aggregates
Amyloid angiopathy	Amyloid angiopathy-involved vessel
Aneurysmal formation	Aneurysm
Atrophy of neurons	Atrophic neurons
Apoptosis	Apoptotic bodies
Calcification	Calcifying/calcified lesion, Calcifications
Carcinogenesis (Carcinoma)	Carcinoma, Cancer, Sarcoma
Computed tomography	Computed tomography image
Degeneration	Degenerative lesion
Deposition	Deposits
Edema	Edematous lesion
Electroencephalography	Electroencephalogram
Exudation	Exudates blots
Hemorrhage, Bleeding of the brain	Hematoma, Bleeds in the brain
Hyperintensity (of the brain)	Hyperintensity area (in the brain)
Hyperplasia	Hyperplastic lesion
Inclusion formation	Inclusions
Infarction	Infarct
Infiltration, Invasion	Infiltrates, Invasive lesion

Inflammation	Inflammatory lesion
Magnetic resonance imaging	Magnetic resonance image
Microscopy	Microscope
Necrosis	Necrotic lesion (focus)
Observation	Observations, Findings
PCR	PCR product/PCR machine
Pigmentation	Pigments, Pigmented lesion
Staining	Stained sections
Swelling of the brain	Swollen brain
T1-weighted imaging	T1-weighted image
Tumorigenesis	Tumor
Ulceration	Ulcer
Western blotting	Western blots

#### [14] Proper use of structure noun vs condition noun

##### ■ Do not mix both condition and structure noun noun in subject or object.

##### ▶ Example 1:

There were amyloid angiopathy and amyloid deposits. ✘

➔ There were amyloid angiopathy-involved vessels and amyloid deposits. ○

#Caution# “There be” should be followed by structure nouns but not condition nouns.

##### ▶ Example 2:

Amyloidotic vessels and A $\beta$  deposition were observed. ✘

➔ Amyloid angiopathy and A $\beta$  deposition was observed. ○

##### ■ (condition noun “of” location)/(structure noun “in” location) rule

##### ▶ Example 1:

Hemorrhage in the brain ✘

➔ Hemorrhage of the brain ○, Hematoma in the brain ○

Myelin pallor in the brain ✘

➔ Myelin pallor of the brain ○, Myelin pallor lesion in the brain ○

Depigmentation in the brain ✘

➔ Depigmentation of the brain ○, Depigmented lesion in the brain ○

Inclusions of the brain ✘

➔ Inclusions in the brain ○, Inclusion formation of the brain ○

Inclusion formation in the brain ✘ ➔ Inclusion formation of the brain ○,

➔ Formation/Appearance of inclusions in the brain ○

Abscess of the brain ✘ ➔ Abscess in the brain ○

## ■ Suitable verb for condition noun/structure noun

### ▶ Example 1:

Vascular rupture appeared. ✘ ➔ Vascular rupture occurred. ○,  
Occurrence of vascular rupture. ○, Generation of oxidative stress ○

### ▶ Example 2:

NFTs occurred. ✘ ➔ NFTs appeared. ○, Appearance of NFTs was observed. ○  
Inclusions were formed. ○, Formation of inclusions was found. ○

## [15] Method noun

### ▶ What is method noun?

➔ CT, EEG, electrophoresis, ELISA, evaluation, examination, FDG-PET-CT, immunohistochemistry, microscopy, MRI, PCR, staining, Western blotting

### ▶ What is suitable verb for method noun as a subject?

➔ depict, detect, disclose, identify, prove, reveal, verify, visualize,

## [15] Proper use of verb suitable for method noun

### ■ Restriction of verb for method noun as a subject

#### ▶ Example 1:

MRI revealed a hyperintense lesion in the pons. ○  
MRI revealed hyperintensity of the pons. ○  
Immunofluorescence staining identified intense signals in the neurons. ○  
NFTs were detected by/on immunohistochemistry. ○  
The classical spike and wave complex was identified by/on EEG. ○  
Neurological evaluation revealed spastic paraparesis. ○  
Spastic paraplegia was observed by/on neurological evaluation. ○  
There was dementia. ✘ ➔ Dementia was observed. ○  
#Caution# “There be” should be followed by structure nouns.

#### ▶ Example 2:

An FLAIR image demonstrated hyperintensity of the pons. ○  
A T2-weighted image depicted a hyperintense lesion in the pons. ○  
An immunofluorescence image displays intense signals in the neurons. ○  
NFTs were observed on immunostained sections. ○  
Hypointense lesions were observed on a T1-weighted image. ○  
Three-phase wave was identified on electroencephalography. ○  
There were senile plaques and amyloid angiopathy-involved vessels. ○

## [16] Proper use of verb according to decision degree of obtained results

### ■ When your results provide direct evidence of conclusion:

▶ Available verb: conclude, demonstrate, indicate, provide, show

▶ Example:

The present results provide/obtain evidence of a close link between A and B. ○

Our results indicate a close link between A and B. ○

We conclude that there is a close link between A and B. ○

### ■ When your results provide indirect evidence of conclusion:

▶ Available verb: suggest

▶ Example:

The present results provide indirect evidence of a close link between A and B. ○

Our results suggest a close link between A and B. ○

We suggest that there is a close link between A and B. ○

It is suggested that there is a close link between A and B. ○

#Caution#: “suggest the possibility” is a grammatical/logical error! (Japanese-favorable)

### ■ When your results are consistent with your hypothesis:

▶ Available verb: raise the possibility, point to the possibility, likely, possible

▶ Example:

The present results raise/point to the possibility that there is close link between A and B. ○

Our results point to the possibility that there is a close link between A and B. ○

We raise/point to the possibility that there is a close link between A and B. ○

It is likely/possible that there is a close link between A and B. ○

There is likely to be a close link between A and B. ○

### ■ Verbs prohibited in conclusion of scientific articles

⇒ think, believe, speculate

#Caution# These are emotional verbs inadequate for scientific articles.

## [17] Proper use of “both” and “bilateral”

### ■ “Bilateral” is followed by condition nouns.

▶ Example:

Bilateral eyes ✕ ⇒ Both eyes ○, Bilateral ventricles ✕ ⇒ Both ventricles ○

Bilateral hemorrhage/atrophy/enlargement/degeneration/spasticity/rigidity/pain ○

### ■ “Both” is followed by structure or condition nouns.

Both myelin pallor and gliosis ○, Both infarction and hemorrhage ○,

Both the cerebral hemispheres ○, Both the disease and control groups ○

## [18] Proper use of “examine” vs “other verbs”

### ■ Proper use of “examine”:

#### ▶ “object” for “examine/carry out” should be “material/object noun”

We examine immunohistochemical localization. ✘

➔ We examined human/mouse brains or cultured cells. ○

➔ This study was carried out on human/mouse brains or cultured cells. ○

#### ▶ “object” for “perform/conduct” should be “method noun”

We performed/conducted human materials. ✘

➔ We performed/conducted an immunohistochemical/analysis on materials. ○

➔ We performed/conducted an immunohistochemical investigation. ○

#### ▶ “object” of “study/investigate/analyze” should be “purpose noun”

We studied/investigated/analyzed a sandwich ELISA. ✘

➔ We studied pathological features on materials. ○

➔ We investigated the immunohistochemical localization of p-tau. ○

➔ We analyzed immunohistochemical features of p-tau. ○

## [19] Italicization policy

### ■ Latin-derived words should be italicized

*ad lib, de novo, et al., e.g., etc., ex vivo, i.e., in situ, in vacuo, in vitro, in vivo, per se, versus, vide infra, vice versa, vs, vide supra, viz.*

## [20] Hyphenation necessary policy

Hyphenation-necessary	Hyphenation-unnecessary
Anti-GFAP antibody	Antemortem
Apoptosis-like cell death	Antibody
Brown-colored	Antigen/Antibody
CD68-positive	Corticospinal tract
Dentatorubral-pallidoluysian atrophy	Frontotemporal dementia
Fusion gene-harboring tumor cells	Mononeuropathy/Polymyositis
Phosphate-buffered saline	Polymyositis/Antemortem
p-TDP-43	Postmortem/Antemortem
SOD1-mutated ALS	Postoperative state
Steroid-induced	Posttranslational modification
Well-known	Tumorigenesis
1p/19q-codeleted tumor	Tumor with 1p/19q codeletion



## **[21] Figure legends layout policy**

■ **Figure legends should be composed in order of “Title” and the following “Sentences” written at present tense, using panel indicators like (A), (B, C), (D-F), or so on.**

■ **For making a sentence, do not use “gerund” (e.g. showing, demonstrating...), and instead, use “verb” (e.g. shows, demonstrates...).**

### **► Example 1**

MRI (A), macroscopic (B), semimacroscopic (C), and microscopic (D-I) findings of the brain. (A) An axial FLAIR image of the cerebrum shows hyperintense areas in (hyperintensity of) the pontine tegmentum. (B) A coronal slice exhibits scattered cavities in the white matter. (C) Multifocal lesions with myelin pallor are found in the cerebellar white matter. (D, E) Reactive astrocytosis is observed the basal ganglia (D) and midbrain (E). (F, G) The cerebral white matter is diffusely positive (immunoreactive) for GFAP (F) and focally negative for p-NFP (G). (H, I) Immunoreactivities for NeuN (H) and MAP2 (I) are localized in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cortical neurons, respectively. KB staining (C), HE staining (D, E), immunohistochemical staining (F-H). Scale bars: 1 mm (B), 500  $\mu\text{m}$  (C), 50  $\mu\text{m}$  (C-I).

### **► Example 2**

Histological and histochemical features of the muscle biopsy specimens on HE staining (A), Masson trichrome staining (B), PAS staining (C), and NADH-TR staining (D). (A) The muscle fibers display increased size variation and central nuclearization. (B) Interstitial fibrosis is evidenced by an increase in blue collagen fibers in the stroma. (C) Cytoplasmic inclusions in a subset of muscle fibers are stained with PAS. (D) Many muscle fibers are stained for NADH-TR. Scale bars: 40  $\mu\text{m}$  (A-D).

### **► Example 3**

Findings of CT (A), MRI (C, D), and EEG (E) of the patient. (A) CT reveals a low density area in the left basal ganglia. (C, D) A T2-weghted image exhibits a high intensity area corresponding to the lesion (C), A gadolinium-perfused T1-weighted image image identifies contrast enhancement of the periphery of the lesion (D). (E) EEG detects positive sharp waves at the corresponding region.

## [22] Other points

### ■ Use “case” (Case ✘) except for the top of sentence (Case ○).

- ▶ Epilepsy occurred in Case 1. ✘
  - ➔ Epilepsy occurred in case 1. ○
  - ➔ Case 1 developed epilepsy.. ○

### ■ Use “case” (Case ✘) except at the top of sentence (Case ○).

- ▶ Reactive astrocytes express Vimentin. ✘
  - ➔ Reactive astrocytes express vimentin. ○
  - ➔ Vimentin is expressed in reactive astrocytes. ○

### ■ Insert a space after “comma”.

- ▶ (Fig. 1A,B,C) ✘
  - ➔ (Fig. 1A, B, C) ○

### ■ Insert a space between “value” and “unit” except for °C” and “%”.

- ▶ 50µm ✘ ➔ 50 µm ○
- ▶ 100 % ✘ ➔ 100% ○
- ▶ 37 °C ✘ ➔ 37°C ○

### ■ Proper use of “of” between unit and reagent

- ▶ **Example:** 50 µg NaCl ✘ ➔ 50 µg of NaCl ○, 1 µL of H<sub>2</sub>O ✘ ➔ 1 µL H<sub>2</sub>O ○

### ■ Official name of solution

#### ▶ **Example:**

Tris = tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane ○, Tris-buffered saline (TBS) ○  
Phosphate buffer (PB) ○, Phosphate-buffered saline = PBS,  
Tris-EDTA buffer = Tris-ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid buffer ○

### ■ Proper use of “in” vs “of”

#Caution 1: “change in” is followed by “objective parameter”.

#Caution 2: “change of” is followed by “location” or “subject”.

- ▶ There is no difference **of** staining patterns between A and B. ✘
  - ➔ There is no difference **in** staining patterns between A and B. ○
- ▶ There is no change **of** staining between A and B. ✘
  - ➔ There is no changes **in** staining between A and B. ○
- ▶ The degenerative change **in** the white matter was found. ✘
  - ➔ The degenerative change **of** the white matter was found. ○
- ▶ difference of parameter between ✘ ➔ difference in parameter between ○
- ▶ a reduction/decrease of parameter ✘ ➔ a reduction/decrease in parameter ○
- ▶ an increase/elevation of parameter ✘ ➔ an increase/elevation in parameter ○

- ▶ GFAP is rich/enriched in reactive astrocytes. ✘
  - ➔ Reactive astrocytes are rich/enriched in GFAP. ○
- ▶ Foamy macrophages are rich/enriched in unstable plaques. ✘
  - ➔ Unstable plaques are rich/enriched in foamy macrophages. ○
- ▶ Phosphorylated neurofilament protein is deficient/lacking in neuronal soma. ○
  - ➔ Neuronal soma is deficient/lacking in phosphorylated neurofilament protein. ○

### ■ Proper use of “for” vs “with”

#Caution 1: “for” is followed by “antigen” or “target substance”.

#Caution 2: “with” is followed by “antibody” or “labeling reagent”.

- ▶ **Phosphorylated tau (p-tau)** is positive for neurofibrillary tangles. ✘
  - Phosphorylated tau (p-tau)** is positive/immunoreactive for NFTs. ✘
    - ➔ NFTs are positive/immunoreactive for **phosphorylated tau (p-tau)**. ○
- ▶ NFTs are positive with **phosphorylated tau (p-tau)**. ✘
  - ➔ NFTs are positive/immunoreactive for **phosphorylated tau**. ○
  - ➔ NFTs are positive/immunoreactive with **AT8**. ○
- ▶ **Ki-67** was positive/immunoreactive for tumor cells. ✘
  - ➔ Tumor cells were positive/immunoreactive for **Ki-67**. ○
- ▶ Tumor cells were positively/negatively stained with **Ki-67**. ✘
  - ➔ Tumor cells were positively/negatively stained for **Ki-67**. ○
  - ➔ Tumor cells were positively/negatively stained with **MIB-1**. ○
- ▶ Axons are positive for **SMI31**. ✘
  - ➔ Axons are positive for **p-phosphorylated neurofilament protein (p-NFP)**. ○
  - ➔ Axons are immunoreactive with **SMI31**. ○
- ▶ **Pancytokeratin** is positive for cancer cells. ✘
  - ➔ Cancer cells are positive for **pancytokeratin**. ○
  - ➔ Cancer cells are positive with **AE1/AE3**. ○
- ▶ **LFB** is positive for preserved myelin. ✘
  - ➔ Preserved myelin is positive with **LFB**. ○
  - ➔ **LFB staining** depicts/visualizes preserved myelin. ○
- ▶ **Congo red** is positive for amyloid cores.
  - ➔ Amyloid cores are positive with **Congo red**. ○
  - ➔ **Congo red staining** depicts/visualizes amyloid cores. ○

### ■ Proper use of “by”, “on”, or “with” for “metho” or “device”

- ▶ MRI findings in the brain. ✘ ➔ MRI findings of the brain ○
- ▶ Radiographical findings of MRI ✘ ➔ Radiographic findings on/by MRI ○
- ▶ with a microscope ○, by microscopy ○

## ■ Further issues

- ▶ Malignant cells **infiltrated into** the brain. ✘
  - ➔ Malignant cells **spread into/invaded** the brain. ○  
(“infiltrate” is used for inflammatory cells)
- ▶ There is no **necrosis** in the brain. ✘
  - ➔ There is no **evidence of necrosis** in the brain. ○
  - ➔ There is no **necrotic lesion/focus** in the brain. ○  
(“There is” is followed by “structure noun” but not “condition noun”)
- ▶ demonstrate/indicate/show that sentence A, **and** sentence B. ✘
  - ➔ demonstrate/indicate/show that sentence A, **and that** sentence B. ○
- ▶ We showed that NFTs were found in the brains, **which suggests** AD. ✘
  - ➔ We showed that NFTs were found in the brains, **suggesting** AD. ○
  - ➔ We showed that NFTs were found in the brains; **this suggests** AD. ○  
(Easy use of “m which” often leads to a grammatical error)
- ▶ Neurons were reduced in AD brains. ✘
  - ➔ Neurons were reduced in **the volume** in AD brains. ○
  - ➔ **The volume** of neurons was reduced/small in AD brain. ○
  - ➔ Neurons were reduced **in the number** in AD brains. ○
  - ➔ **The number** of neurons was reduced/small in AD brain. ○
- ▶ A number/subset/series/lot/few of neurons remains/are seen. ✘
  - ➔ A number/subset/series/lot/few of neurons remain/is seen. ○
- ▶ At high-power view, ✘
  - ➔ At **a** high-power view, ○, ➔ At **a higher magnification**, ○
- ▶ We examined the expression of p-tau in AD. ✘
  - ➔ We **analyzed/evaluated/investigated** the expression of p-tau in AD. ○
  - ➔ We **examined** AD brain to investigate the expression of p-tau. ○  
(“object” of “examine” should be “material” but not “purpose”)
- ▶ anti-A $\beta$  immunohistochemistry ✘
  - ➔ A $\beta$  immunohistochemistry ○
  - ➔ immunohistochemistry for A $\beta$  ○
  - ➔ immunohistochemistry with the/an anti-A $\beta$  antibody ○
- ▶ MRI showed a high-intense signal on diffusion-weighted imaging. ✘
  - ➔ MRI revealed a hyperintense signal on diffusion-weighted images. ○
  - ➔ MRI revealed a hyperintensity signal on diffusion-weighted images. ○
  - ➔ Diffusion-weighted images showed a hyperintensity signal on MRI. ○
  - ➔ Diffusion-weighted images showed a hyperintense signal on MRI. ○