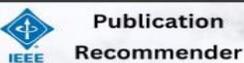


NEWS & COMMENTARIES

Where to submit your next paper?

Top 10 Journal Findings Tools

	Identifies appropriate journal for your paper and helps to avoid predatory journals with a checklist
	Matches your manuscript with journals of high quality but with higher chances of acceptance
	Paste your abstract to find matching Elsevier journals with acceptance rates
	Find indexed journals across all fields with impact factors shown
	Helpful for social sciences - shows acceptance rates and timelines of various journals
	Matches your abstract to appropriate Wiley journals.
	Use the abstract and title of your paper to find relevant journals indexed by PubMed
	Compares journals' quality, acceptance rate, and time to review
	Matches your abstract to the best fit journal indexed by web of science
	Shows basic submission requirements to various journals and offers keyword based matching

Top 10 Journal Finder Tools
By Faheem Ullah

Use these tools to find right journal for your paper.

1. Think: <https://lnkd.in/dS66hMUA>
2. Trinka Journal Finder: https://lnkd.in/dYYu2h_Q
3. Elsevier Journal Finder: <https://lnkd.in/ddqGmjQ5>
4. Clarivate: <https://lnkd.in/d8SBrMyH>
5. Sage: <https://lnkd.in/dYka-nqm>
6. Wiley Journal Finder: <https://lnkd.in/dkbUrmaY>
7. Jane: <https://lnkd.in/dt-CHixg>
8. IEEE Publication Recommender: <https://lnkd.in/dhU7jYGq>
9. Manuscript Matcher: <https://lnkd.in/dcHKdNN6>
10. Journal Suggester: <https://lnkd.in/dX6U66BQ>



Potential drug target to prevent cancer from spreading to bones

By Darren Incorvaia 2025

A team of scientists has harnessed CRISPR technology to identify a protein that helps cancers spread to bone tissue, opening the door for potential therapies to prevent the common and painful disease progression. Mice with increased levels of acyl-coenzyme A binding protein (ACBP) had a greater chance of their lung or breast cancer metastasizing to their bones, and an analysis of genetic data from human lung and breast cancers found that higher ACBP was correlated

with bone metastasis and poorer survival outcomes.

https://www.fiercebiotech.com/research/scientists-id-potential-drug-target-prevent-cancer-spreading-bones?utm_medium=email&utm_source=nl&utm_campaign=LS-NL-FierceBiotechResearch&oly_enc_id=1227H3695790A1V



Snake venom protection by a cocktail of varespladib and broadly neutralizing human antibodies

Glanville et al., 2025

DOI: [10.1016/j.cell.2025.03.050](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2025.03.050)

Researchers have developed a 3-component antivenom cocktail combining two broadly neutralizing antibodies and the inhibitor varespladib. Derived from a venom-immune human donor, the antibodies target conserved neurotoxin sites across multiple snake species. The cocktail provided full protection against envenomation from 19 WHO-listed

dangerous elapids, offering a promising path toward universal snakebite treatment.



Parental mixed-gender preferences revealed by IVF twin births

Chu et al., 2025

DOI: [10.1073/pnas.2426838122](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2426838122)

A study using extensive data from Taiwan finds that IVF not only increases multiple births but also shifts twin gender composition, particularly among older, wealthier parents. The rate of one-boy-one-girl twins has doubled over 30 years, with parental gender preference accounting for over 10% of such cases in the wealthiest group. These findings highlight how IVF and preimplantation screening are shaping

reproductive outcomes and raise important ethical questions around gender selection.



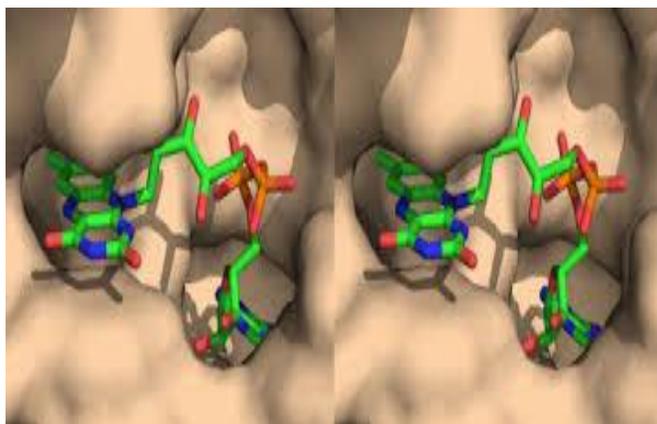
Systemic in utero gene editing as a treatment for cystic fibrosis

Ricciardi et al., 2025

DOI: [10.1073/pnas.2418731122](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2418731122)

A new study demonstrates successful in utero gene editing to correct CFTR mutations in a cystic fibrosis mouse model. Using peptide nucleic acids delivered via nanoparticles, researchers achieved multiorgan gene correction and restored CFTR function in respiratory and gastrointestinal tissues without off-target effects. This proof-of-concept highlights the potential of prenatal gene editing to prevent

irreversible damage in monogenic diseases like CF.



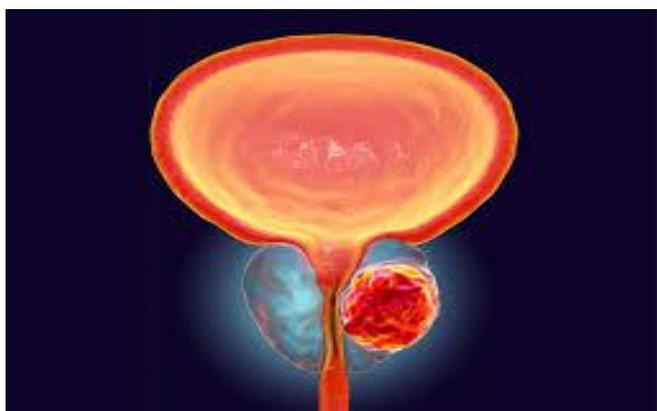
Flavin transferase ApbE: From discovery to applications

Xiaoman Fan and Marco W. Fraaije, 2025

DOI: [10.1016/j.jbc.2025.108453](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbc.2025.108453)

ApbE is a membrane-bound enzyme that covalently attaches flavin cofactors to specific proteins, a process essential for many bacterial metabolic and respiratory functions. This review highlights ApbE's structure, mechanism, and emerging role as a biotechnological tool. Using a conserved motif, ApbE transfers flavin mononucleotide to target proteins, similar to phosphorylation. Beyond its natural role, ApbE

enables selective protein labeling and conversion of noncovalent flavoproteins into covalent ones. While many ApbE targets remain uncharacterized, its potential as a protein modification tool is just beginning to unfold.



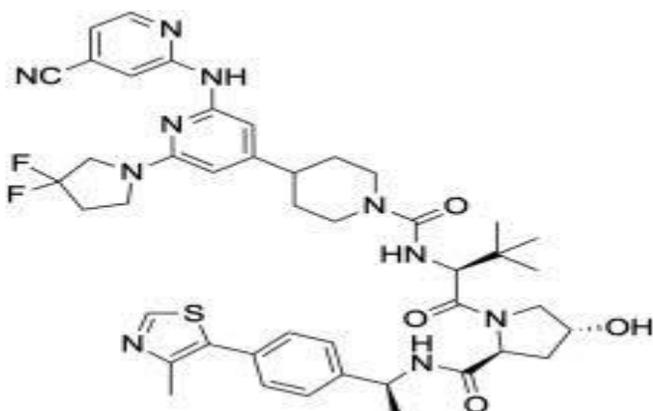
Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 promotes ferroptosis and suppresses prostate cancer metastasis

Rao et al., 2025

DOI: [10.1016/j.jbc.2025.108473](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbc.2025.108473)

This study reveals that TIMP1 overexpression reduces prostate cancer cell migration and invasion by enhancing ferroptosis. TIMP1 modulates key ferroptosis markers, including GPX4 and transferrin receptor, leading to increased lipid peroxidation and reduced metastatic potential. These findings suggest

that TIMP1 regulates tumor progression via ferroptosis and may serve as a promising therapeutic target in prostate cancer.



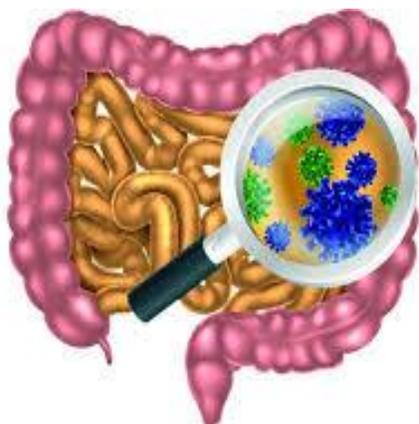
Discovery of potent and selective PROTACs for the protein kinase LZK for the treatment of head and neck cancer

Katerji et al., 2025

DOI: [10.1016/j.jbc.2025.108452](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbc.2025.108452) [External Link](#)

Katerji and colleagues developed selective PROTAC degraders targeting LZK, a kinase implicated in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. By modifying linker and warhead components of a previous compound, they synthesized 27 analogues. PROTAC 17 showed high potency, degrading LZK and impairing

cancer cell viability. This highlights LZK degradation as a promising therapeutic strategy.



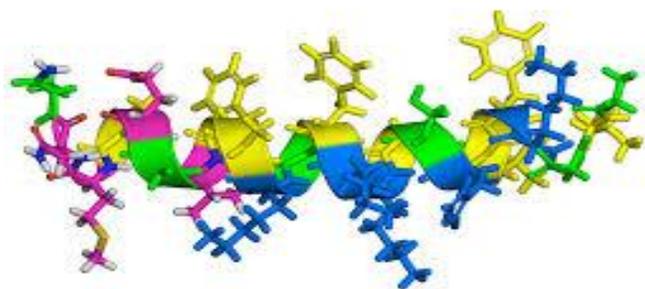
in fluorinated compound metabolism.

Enzymatic carbon–fluorine bond cleavage by human gut microbes

Probst et al., 2025

DOI:10.1073/pnas.2504122122

Probst et al. identified enzymes in human gut microbes that can break carbon–fluorine bonds, common in persistent pollutants and pharmaceuticals. Using a miniaturised fluoride assay, they screened for and characterised microbial defluorinases. Key protein features enabling activity were uncovered through bioinformatics and mutagenesis. Their findings reveal gut microbes' role



bacterial load. This approach accelerates rational antimicrobial peptide design.

Antimicrobial peptide developed with machine learning sequence optimization targets drug resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in mice

Mishra et al., 2025

DOI:10.1172/JCI185430

Mishra et al. applied machine learning to optimise citropin 1.1, producing a short peptide (CIT-8) effective against drug-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. CIT-8 showed potent bactericidal activity and disrupted biofilms and membranes in vitro. In a mouse infection model, it significantly reduced

bacterial load. This approach accelerates rational antimicrobial peptide design.



Highly quantitative measurement of differential protein–genome binding with PerCell chromatin sequencing

Tallan et al., 2025

DOI: 10.1016/j.crmeth.2025.101052

Tallan et al. introduce PerCell, a method for quantitative chromatin profiling using spike-in controls from orthologous species. Their pipeline enables accurate comparison of chromatin-bound protein levels across samples. Validated in zebrafish and human cells, PerCell enhances reproducibility in

epigenomics. This approach supports standardised cross-sample and cross-lab chromatin analysis.



Influenza filaments: a graveyard of postdocs no longer?

Peterl et al., 2025

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s44318-025-00481-6>

Peterl et al. explored how influenza A virus morphology affects infectivity and spread. Using engineered viruses and microscopy, they found filamentous forms spread more slowly than spherical ones. Despite this, filaments provide advantages under antibody pressure. This work clarifies the adaptive role of filamentous particles in natural infection.



Translocation of gut bacteria promotes tumor-associated mortality by inducing immune-activated renal damage

Cong et al., 2025

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s44318-025-00458-5>

Cong et al. demonstrate that gut barrier disruption in tumor-bearing *Drosophila* causes bacterial translocation, triggering immune-mediated kidney damage. This immune activation, via Imd/NF- κ B signalling in nephrocytes, leads to reduced lifespan. Preventing bacterial presence or immune signalling

mitigated damage. The study reveals a gut-kidney axis driving paraneoplastic mortality.

RECOMMENDED EVENTS & JOB CORNER



Senior Scientific Director, Respiratory Biology

Stevenage, England, United Kingdom 2025

<https://jobs.gsk.com/en-gb/jobs/422098?lang=en-us&source=LinkedIn>

Senior Principal Scientist or Principal Scientist, Neuro iPSC/Organoid

GSK is seeking applications from a talented and driven Senior Principal Scientist or Principal Scientist to join our Stem Cell Technologies team within the

Target Discovery department at GSK's Upper Providence research facility

https://gsk.wd5.myworkdayjobs.com/GSKCareers/job/USA---Pennsylvania---Upper-Providence/Senior-Principal-Scientist-or-Principal-Scientist--Neuro-iPSC-Organoid_423192



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