

## Title of the paper written with Arial 12

SurnameA XY<sup>1</sup>, SurnameB AB<sup>2</sup>. {all titles deleted, written in Arial 11}

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### ABSTRACT {Optional, written in Arial 11, Bold, all letters writing with capitals}

Paratuberculosis is not an important disease. Still, a study with the objective of comparing the occurrence of MAP in bananas was performed.

Ten bananas were obtained from a dirty box in the local supermarket. The original purpose of the study was to isolate the fascinating bug *Quoquoloo saxmosis*. However, we could not detect this bug. Therefore, we changed our objective and found something else, which we classified as *Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis* (MAP), because it took very long time to grow it. {All main text is in Arial, size 11. First sentence in a section is not indented. The following sentences are. }

### INTRODUCTION

First, we describe why paratuberculosis is such an idiotic disease to study. Then we made up a story on why we did not study what we were supposed to study. And finally, we make a totally inappropriate conclusion, which others can cite. Perhaps nobody realises that we did not make a significant contribution to literature. But we don't care.

Paratuberculosis is not an important disease, because none of us have ever seen the bacterium. A guy named Bang (Fig. 1) after his father (whom was also named Bang), thought that the infection was interesting. He had received a notice from Germany about this infection, but they did not know what it was. So he started some studies. And now we study it like Bang. Interestingly, both Oluf Bang (the son of Bernhard Bang), and Bernhard Bang (the father of Oluf Bang) studied the disease.



**Fig. 1.** A photo of Professor Bernhard Bang, the father of Professor Oluf Bang. {"Figure" is abbreviated "Fig." in both the legend and the text where it is referenced. In the legend, it is written in bold}

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The bananas {Size 11, Italics, underlined}

Source {In case of further subheadings, these are simply like this, with no italicising, bolding and underlining}

We bought 10 bananas from a supermarket. Two of the bananas were short and one was rotten.

Therefore, they were excluded from the study.

Shape

Five bananas did not fit into our incubator because they were too rounded. We had no knife to split them, so we decided to exclude them from the study. At this stage, only two bananas were left. One was included in the control group and one in the treatment group. Unfortunately, the control group banana was lost in the incubator, because somebody forgot it there. However, we were lucky to grow *Quoquoloo*

saxmosis (Qs) bacteria from this banana, and we had no more money to buy new ones, so we just completed the study with this one banana.

Culture technique {One line between last section and this section}

The culture technique described by Nielsen et al. (2010) was used for culturing Qs. That is not completely true, but we say so anyway, because we do not want to confuse you too much.

Statistical methods

The chi-square test was used to compare the proportions we did not have because we lost most of the bananas. Instead, we made a subjective judgement.

**RESULTS**

The result of the banana-study is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Cross-tabulation of Qs-culture and banana group for 1 banana {The header and foot notes are included in the table. Tables have only horizontal lines – no vertical lines}

Group	Qs <sup>1</sup> +	Qs-	Total
Control	0	0	0
Treatment	1	0	1
	1	0	

<sup>1</sup>Qs: *Quoquoloo saxmosis*

**DISCUSSION**

We think these are among the least interesting results seen in scientific literature. Nevertheless, we would be very keen in their publication.

**CONCLUSION**

We conclude, that *Quoquoloo saxmosis* was studied, but not very well.

**REFERENCES**

Nielsen SS, Some-Body YN, Somebody-Else NY, 2010. *Quoquoloo saxmosis* – the greatest discovery of a long time. J. Irreprod. Res, 5, 22-37. {1<sup>st</sup> line not indented, others are; Journal-names abbreviated according to the standard abbreviations ([ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/pubmed/J\\_Medline.txt](ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/pubmed/J_Medline.txt))}