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1.6x Citations

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Here are your steps to publishing open access with Wiley

Step 1

Explore the different types of open access publishing, and select the type that works best for you and your institution and/or funder

Step 2

Research the best home for your paper

Step 3

Make sure you understand publication fees and your funding options

Step 4

Ensure you understand any open access mandates, and how to comply with funder and institutional requirements

Step 5

Select your licensing and copyright preference

Step 6








Ensure you meet journal requirements for making your data available

Step 1

Decide what type of open access publishing works best for you and meets your institution and/or funder requirements

We believe that publishing gold open access provides the best solution to both authors and the research community.

Benefits of gold open access

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-  Choose from nearly 2,000 fully open access or hybrid¹ journals
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Features of self-archiving (green open access)

- You will need to self-archive a version of the manuscript
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- Article publication charges don't apply
- You will need to self-archive a version of the manuscript with repositories

Whichever option you choose, you can find additional information [here](#).

¹a subscription journal which offers an open access option

What is a repository?

- A repository is a public archive for research and/or data to be stored for sharing and preservation. They may contain the submitted, accepted or final publisher versions of articles - depending on funder and journal policies.
- The most well-known subject-based repository for research is PubMed Central (PMC) and sister sites such as Europe PMC.

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²For NIH funded articles that are not published open access, the author manuscript will be deposited in PMC, rather than the final published version.

Quick reference guides: to help you as you publish

Gold open access

1. Select the journal you want to submit your research to and follow its submission guidelines.
2. Check if you have any funder requirements when publishing open access.
3. Check [eligibility for funding](#) or see our [list of Wiley Open Access Accounts](#) and confirm your institutional affiliation when submitting.
4. If there is no funding available, you will need to arrange payment of your article publication charge in advance of publication.
5. Once your article is accepted, you are responsible for completing the open access agreement.
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7. Upon publication in a journal issue your article is usually auto-archived in a repository such as PMC, where appropriate. *

Self-archiving (green open access)

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6. The final version of your article is published on Wiley Online Library.
7. You are responsible for self-archiving your article after the embargo period.

Step 2

Explore the different types of journal available to you when selecting the best home for your paper

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Step 3

Make sure you understand publication fees and funding opportunities

- Typically, open access journals will charge a fee to publish your article – known as an [article publication charge \(APC\)](#).
- These fees vary between journals, publishers and subject areas.
- Who pays the article publication charge?
 - **Authors** – you may pay using grant funds. Check for any [waivers or discounts](#) available.
 - **Funders** – some funders have dedicated funds for open access publishing. See our list of funder agreements [here](#).
 - **Institutions** – many arrange with the publisher to cover these charges using central funding. See our full list of [qualifying institutions](#).
- Payment is usually taken after acceptance and before publication.

Institution and funder payment agreements with Wiley

- Over 2,700 institutions and funders have open access agreements with Wiley, offering full or partial funding of article publication charges.
- As of November 2023, we have 79 open access agreements worldwide. See the full list [here](#).

Checking your eligibility for funding

Check if your institution has an agreement with Wiley [here](#).

Step 4

Stay up-to-date on open access mandates

You should be aware of mandates that could affect your open access publication.

- Mandates are policies that affect how publicly funded research is published, and they usually come from funders, institutions or governments.
- These mandates might say you need to publish gold or green open access or have criteria around how you have to handle sharing your data.

Step 5

Select your licensing and copyright preference

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RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access 

Integrated analysis of miRNA profiles and gut bacterial changes in *Altica viridicyanea* following antibiotic treatment

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Abstract

The gut bacteria involves in insect homeostasis by playing essential roles in host physiology, metabolism, innate immunity, and so forth. microRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenous small noncoding RNAs that posttranscriptionally regulate gene expression to affect immune or metabolic processes in insects. For several non-model insects, the available knowledge on the relationship between changes in the gut bacteria and miRNA profiles is limited. In this study, we investigated the gut bacterial diversity, composition, and function from *Altica viridicyanea* feeding on normal- and antibiotic-treated host plants using 16S rRNA amplicon sequencing; antibiotics have been shown to affect the body weight and development time in *A. viridicyanea*, suggesting that the gut bacteria of the normal sample were more diverse and abundant than those of the antibiotic-fed group, and most of them were involved in various physical functions by enrichment analysis. Furthermore, we executed small RNA transcriptome sequencing using the two experimental groups to obtain numerous sRNAs, such as piRNAs, siRNAs, and known and novel miRNAs, by data mapping and quality control, and furthermore, a total of 224 miRNAs were identified as significantly differentially expressed miRNAs, of which some DEMs and their target genes participated in immune- and metabolism-related pathways based on GO and KEGG annotation. Besides, regarding the regulatory roles of miRNA and target genes, a interaction network of DEM-target gene pairs from eight immune- or metabolism-related signaling pathways were constructed. Finally, we discovered that DEMs from above pathways were significantly positively or negatively correlated with gut bacterial alterations following antibiotic treatment. Collectively, the observations of this study expand our understanding of how the disturbance of gut bacteria affects miRNA profiles in *A. viridicyanea* and provide new valuable resources from extreme ranges for future studies on the adaptive evolution in insects.

1 INTRODUCTION

microRNAs (miRNAs), serving as important regulators of gene expression, are a type of small

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
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Submission Deadline: 1 March 2024

Metrics

Full text views: 87 

Details

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Check for updates

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National Natural Science Foundation of

Step 6

Check out open data and citation options

By sharing your data, you are enabling others to use and reproduce your work, helping to improve the efficiency of the research process and outcomes.

Underlying data is as important as the published article and many funders and journals expect or even mandate data sharing and archiving.

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