

Exercise 1: Official style

Suggested revisions.

1. *Autographa californica* multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus (AcMNPV) requires *exon0* (*orf141*) for efficient budding. (9 words, LF 50%)
2. The cytoplasm of cells transfected with the *exon0* KO virus contained significantly fewer nucleocapsids than that of cells transfected with the repaired virus. (23 words, LF 23%)
3. Therefore, in the BV pathway, EXON0 enables efficient egress of nucleocapsids from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. (17 words, LF 32%)
4. The *Plasmodium* genome project seeks novel targets for more effective antimalarial drugs and vaccines. (14 words, LF 39%)
5. Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) induces cytotoxicity in a wide variety of tumor cells and cell lines, but causes deleterious side effects of systemic shock and widespread inflammatory responses when used as a chemotherapeutic drug. (33 words, LF 25%)

6. Effective drug and vaccine development requires an understanding of cell biology. (11 words, LF 45%)

7. Elevated NF- κ B and FLIP responses and basal levels enhance the proliferation of human leukemia cells, whereas sodium salicylate augments the cell's apoptotic responsiveness to cytotoxic stimuli such as TNF (28 words, LF 24%).

8. In addition to abundant transposable elements, large arrays of satellite DNA form the most marked components of the centromeric regions. Examples include the satellite repeats pAL1 in Arabidopsis, CentO in rice, CentC in maize, and α in human. (38 words, LF 27%)

9. We determined CRR-element age from phylogenetic analysis, and estimated the amplification time of an element from its average distance to all younger elements. (24 words, LF 17%)

10. We generate the starting positions of repeats in the original sequence either randomly or such that repeats appear in tandem. (20 words, LF 39%)