# Some Examples Of Citation

**A. From: Carrington JC, Kasschau KD, Mahajan SK, and Schaad MC (1996) Cell-to-cell and long-distance transport of viruses in plants. *The Plant Cell*, 8, 1669-1681.**

*This illustrates:*

- *use of a quotation*
- *indication of where to look for further information*
- *two ways of citing research articles from which specific pieces of information were obtained*

The idea that viruses move through plants in two distinct modes was accurately concluded by G. Samuel in a 1934 paper describing the transport of tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) through solanaceous hosts: "It is considered that these facts favour the theory of a slow cell to cell movement of the virus via the plasmodesmen, combined with a rapid distribution through the plant via the phloem" (Samuel, 1934). [The authors clearly indicate that they have quoted a single sentence from Samuel's paper. Even though they have already told us the source in the text, they give the reference explicitly.] … Exhaustive coverage of all aspects of movement is not possible [in this review], but the reader is referred to several excellent reviews that emphasize various facets of short- and long-range virus transport (Atabekov and Taliansky, 1990 [two authors, so both surnames given]; Maule, 1991; Deom et al., 1992 [more than two authors, so names listed as 'et al.']; Citovsky, 1993; Leisner and Turgeon, 1993; Lucas and Gilbertson, 1994; Lucas, 1995 [The references are in chronological order.])…

Plant viruses encode functions specifically required for movement. This fact was demonstrated elegantly by Nishiguchi et al. (1978, 1980), using the temperature-sensitive Ls1 mutant of TMV [Here the focus is on the specific demonstration by Nishiguchi et al.]… The Ls1 defect maps to the gene encoding the 30-kD protein (Deom et al., 1987; Meshi et al. 1987), now known as the movement protein (MP). [This time the focus is on the result, which was found by two different groups of researchers at about the same time.]

**B. From: Olsen O-A (1998) Endosperm Development. *The Plant Cell*, 10, 485-488.**

*This illustrates the use of a single article as a source of both general information and a specific research finding.*

Shortly after the discovery of double fertilization around the turn of the century, two views on the origin of endosperm were advanced, both of which still persist today. In one hypothesis, it is postulated that the endosperm is derived from an altruistic twin embryo. In the other, endosperm is proposed to result from the extended development of the megagametophyte, which is thought to be promoted when the central cell is fertilized by the second male gamete (reviewed in Friedman, 1994). [The article by Friedman is a research paper. The citation makes it clear that at this point the writer is using background information from Friedman, not the research findings of the paper.]

Revisiting this debate in gnetophytes of the genus *Ephedra*, which seem to represent an evolutionary link between gymnosperms and angiosperms, Friedman (1994) discovered surprisingly that double fertilization in these plants leads to the formation of twinned embryos. [This is a research finding of the Friedman paper.]

**C. From: Drews GN, Lee D, and Christensen CA (1998) Genetic analysis of female gametophyte development and function. *The Plant Cell*, 10, 5-17.**

*This illustrates*

- *the use of a variety of different kinds of source (see the reference list)*
- *detailed citation that makes clear the source of every statement.*

*Notice that the information comes from a mixture of reviews and research papers, so that it is mostly clear which information is from the primary source and which is second-hand via a review.*

*Remember, though, that if for your own literature review you read this article but not the papers cited in it, you would only cite this article.*

*Textbook style, with references removed*

In many lower plants, gametophytes are the dominant and free-living generation. Angiosperms, by contrast, have dramatically reduced gametophytes, which are comprised of [they should say 'comprise' or 'are composed of'!] very few cells and are embedded within the sexual organs of the flower…

Sexual reproduction in angiosperms is initiated when pollen is transferred from anther to stigma. Shortly thereafter, the male gametophyte germinates a pollen tube and delivers its two sperm cells to the female gametophyte to effect "double" fertilization of the egg cell and the two polar nuclei of the central cell. The female gametophyte plays a critical role at many steps of the reproductive process. For example, as the pollen tube grows, the female gametophyte participates in directing the pollen tube to the ovule, and during fertilization, cytoskeletal components within the female gametophyte direct one sperm cell to the egg cell and the other to the central cell. Upon fertilization, genes expressed in the female gametophyte participate in inducing seed development and may continue to play a role in the development of the embryo and the endosperm, which are derived from the egg cell and the central cell, respectively.

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endosperm, which are derived from the egg cell and the central cell, respectively (Ray, 1997).

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