This is title of the article

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## Abstract

**Background/Objectives**: In <30 words. Please use a 11-point Calibri (Body) font or its closely related font family throughout the article unless otherwise mentioned; the right margins should be justified wherever possible.

# Methods/Statistical analysis: It should be <70 words. Include the method adapted to study the objectives/sampling details or simulation or statistical analysis of data; technique employed; mention unique/ important points of modification of methodology in the current study. Mention about test samples the control employed or approach used for comparing the test sample.

# Findings: It should be <170 words. Mention your findings in the form of statements along with the conclusive data of statistical importance; Mention how your findings are unique and novel; how your findings are in consensus with the existing values/ reports or how different are they from the already reported findings. Highlight how your results are helpful in adding more value to the existing reports.

# Improvements/Applications: In <30 words.

***Keywords*:** 5-6 words, 11-point Calibri (Body) font, Normal, Drawn from title, Word representing the work.

## 1. Introduction

Please use a 11-point Calibri (Body) font or its closely related font family throughout the article unless otherwise mentioned; the right margins should be justified wherever possible. You may also download the ‘Indian Journals-article submission-model’ for your convenience. Abbreviations should be expanded at least one time (initially) in the article.

No need to include literature survey as separate title. Introduction should represent the background of the recent advancements on the problem of your study and should convey how your study is warranted in the existing context. In other words, what is the need for your study and relevance of it. You may also state whether your study is first of its kind or to verify the existing claim or hypothesis. Also highlight how your study is going to link the existing gaps on such problem. You may also clearly mention the objectives of your study.

The page setup should be 8.5" (21.59cm) x 11" (27.94cm), Top: 0.5” (1.27cm), Bottom: 0.3” (0.762cm), Left: 0.7” (1.778cm), Right: 0.5” (1.27cm), Gutter: 0, Gutter position: Left

2. Materials and Methods

It includes sampling, sample preparation, preparation of control sample, measurement detail including Instrument and suppliers/ chemicals and suppliers, experimental set up, map/details of sampling site or study area, source of sample, where ever necessary ethical clearance obtained must be stated.

## 2.1. Animal treatment

Methods adapted (pl include reference), any modification of regular methods, the extraction methodology/ simulation models, the growth conditions and measurement of plants/ animals should be stated. Wherever necessary provide (citation) references.

***2.1.1. Separation of lymphocytes***

Standard methods and techniques need not be written fully rather it can be cited [2]. Mention only required modifications, if made.

## 2.1.2. Statistical analysis

Mention the statistical details, the number of samples used, statistical tools/ software used/ SD/level of significance, repeatability etc.

## 3. Results and Discussion

## 3.1. Effect of herbal treatment

11-point Calibri (Body) font; Put all your Tables and figures at the end of the article in separate pages. Mark their positions [Table 1], [Figure 1].

## 3.2. Effect of herbal cum chemical treatment

Table must be in Table format; use 9-point Calibri (Body) font; enter the data in the Table and present it as such and do not convert it as picture type; always use page set up in portrait and not the Landscape. Where the breadth of the Table exceeds the page width, use Arial Narrow 9 point font. All the Tables must be numbered [Table, Table 2….]. All Table must bear Title and be placed above the Table.

Figure must be of high resolution with printable quality. Usually placed as jpeg or gif type or directly drawn and placed in text box. All figures must bear title and numbered [Figure 1, Figure 2….]

## 4. Conclusion

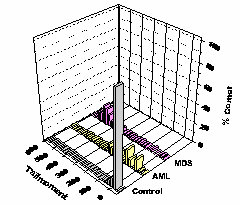
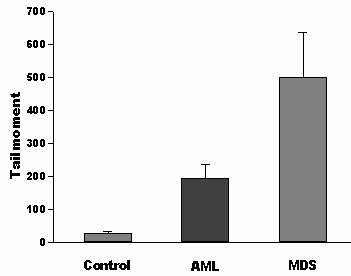
The conclusion must be drawn on the basis of your findings along with the existing fact.

## 5. Acknowledgement

Must be in few lines. Research work funded by National or International bodies or technical supports obtained for the project work may be acknowledged.

**Figures**

Each Figure should be labelled with Figure number, Title (at the top) and Figure legend (at the bottom) with appropriate contents in a separate file (not within the running text). Format of the Figure should be either in JPEG or TIFF or GIF or line drawn shapes or flow chart within the text box. (Figure 1)



*Figure 1. Application of comet assay in analyzing blood malignancy*

Insert represents Tailmoment distribution

**Tables**

Tables should be numbered along with title and legends. Tables should be in MS word file, with not more than one table in a page. If there is two or more tables each should be provided in separate pages in the manuscript followed by references. (Table 1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Table 1: Apoptotic cell population in bone marrow samples* | |
| Sample | Apoptotic cell population\* |
| MDS  AML | 24.5% ±5  **<1%** |
| *\** as revealed by ‘comet assay’ | |

cite the references in number sequence as per below increasing order

In diagnosing of lung cancer capture lung image is very essential. Many modern imaging techniques were used to capture such as X-RAY, MRI, SPECT, PET and CT1. For this cancer cell identification CT images are used as an input image with pixel size of 512 x 512 stored in a JPEG format. Compare to X-ray CT images are perceptive characteristics of identifying lung tumor size and lymph node regions.

In second stage of lung cancer cell identification we begin by means of image enhancement, which alter image contrast level and grey values2. Image distortion and image noise in the input images are removed by the following pre processing steps.

Image enhancement techniques can be classified into two types: Frequency domain and spatial domain. It helps to improve the perception and interpretability of boundary regions in the image for human viewers. Changing of pixel value helps to form changes in orthogonal transformed image or it provides better processing techniques based on frequency domain method it performs. However pre processing tools are used as image enhancement techniques for other image processing they are most appropriate. FFT, Auto enhancement and Gabor filtering3,4 are the three methods used as image enhancement techniques5.

Using this process most of the image analysing task can be done subsequently. In specific, the existing methods depend highly on the segmentation result for image description and recognition. But here we are using Watershed segmentation and thresholding. Obtained image after segmentation from thresholding had much significance like fast processing speed less storage space and simply by manipulation of 256 levels of grey level image6.

Thresholdingis the most dominant tool for image segmentation by replacing original pixel values by black pixel values (converts grey image into binary image). Thresholding selects a threshold value T and it assigns two levels to the image that is above value and below value for original threshold value7, 8.

**Please incorporate the following the style for references**

**To refer a research article:**

Kimio T, Natarajan G, Hideki A, Taichi K, Nanao K. **Higher involvement of subtelomere regions for chromosome rearrangements in leukemia and lymphoma and in irradiated leukemic cell line.**  Indian Journal of Science and Technology. 2012 April; 5 (1), 1801-1811.

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Cunningham CH. A laboratory guide in virology. 6th edn. Burgess Publication Company: Minnesota, 1973.

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Raj M,Rao BS, Anjaria KB, Unny VKP, Thyagarajan S. Radiotoxicity of sulfur-35.*Proceedings of 10th NSRP, India***,** 1993, 257-258.

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