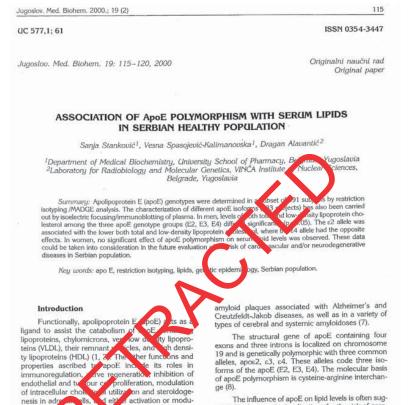
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Address for correspondence Sanja Stanković University School of Pharmacy Department of Medical Biochemistry Vojvode Stepe 450 1101 Belgrade, Vugoslavia TeL/Fax: +381 (11) 3972–840

more provocative and newer functions suggested for apoE is based on observations that apoE is found in

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the pathoger

The influence of apoE on lipid levels is often suggested to have major implications for the risk of coronary artery disease; individuals with an ε4 (Cys 112→Arg) allele are at higher risk as compared to ε2 (Arg 158→Cys) allele carriers (9). Apoε4 (Cys 112→Arg) allele frequency has been described as high in Alzheimer's disease and other neurodegenerative disorders (10−12). The common E2 (Arg 158→Cys) isoform exhibits a markedly reduced affinity for hepatic lipoprotein receptors; homozygosity for this isoform is a prerequisite for the type III hyperlipoproteinaemia (13). No data are available to date on the relationship between apoE polymorphism and lipid levels in the Serbian population. Thus, the purpose of the present study was to investigate (in a large sample) the impact of apoE polymorphism on serum lipid concentrations.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION - PAPER WITHDRAWAL DUE TO SELF-PLAGIARISM

me such a repatic lipase (HL), lipo-(la trans decithin cholesterol acyltran-(3–5). ApoE plays a significant role in is of atherosclerosis (6). One of the

**Journal of Medical Biochemistry** is the legal successor of the journal **Yugoslav Medical Biochemistry**, and for this reason, it has initiated digitalization of previous editions of Yugoslav Medical Biochemistry to make them available in electronic form in the database on the website of the Society of Medical Biochemists of Serbia (<a href="www.dmbj.org.rs">www.dmbj.org.rs</a>)

During the process, the IT department has screened the following scientific papers

Association of ApoE Polymorphiosma with Serum Lipids in Serbian Healthy Population

Sanja Śtanković, Vesna Spasojević-Kalimanovska, Dragan Alavantić Jugoslov Med Biohem 2000:19: 115-120

and

The Effect of a Gender Difference in the Apolipoprotein E Gene DNA Polymorphism on Serum Lipid Levels in a Serbian Healthy Population Sanja Stanković, Sanja Glišić, Dragan Alavantić Clin Chem Lab Med 2000; 38(6): 539-544

and discovered a high level of plagiarism between these two papers 67%, 45% of which from CCLM. Also, four tables which are identical in both papers were not taken into account, and the trials in both papers were carried out on 591 subjects, which would lead to an even greater percentage of self-plagiarism of the authors. Namely, these are identical papers, which points to the authors' self-plagiarism. Please note that both papers were published almost simultaneously, and the version of the paper which was sent to the CCLM had to undergo certain corrections, which probably led to minimal differences and the change of the title.

This is a criminal act of autoplagiarism that is not allowed in the scientific community, according to all the rules of the code of ethics relating to the publication of scientific findings.

For these reasons, the Editorial Board of the Journal informed those concerned and retracted the paper first of all from the National Library of Serbia and other databases where our journal is indexed (WAME, COPE, SCOPUS, EMBASE, VINITI, KoBSON, etc.).