An effective introduction for a paper

Context		With approximately 243 million cases and 863 000 attributed deaths reported globally in 2009, malaria is one of the most severe infectious diseases, primarily affecting the world's most disadvantaged populations. Of the four typically recognized *Plasmodium* species causing disease in humans, *Plasmodium falciparum* causes most mortality, mainly in children below the age of 5, and *Plasmodium vivax* most morbidity, additionally representing a reservoir of latent infection that hampers current control and future elimination efforts.
Need	*what we have*	No new class of antimalarials has been introduced into clinical practice since 1996, because of the intrinsic difficulties in discovering and developing new antimicrobials, as well as a relative lack of public and private resource commitment towards antimalarial research. Today, the last class of widely efficacious drugs, the artemisinins, is being compromised by the rise of *P. falciparum* strains with reduced clinical response to artemisinin-containing drug combinations. The genomics revolution has not yet led to new antimalarial medicines and target-based lead discovery has produced disappointing results, generally for lack of whole-cell activity as documented for antibacterials.
	what we want	To secure this property in all chemical starting points for new antimalarial leads,
Task		we have tested the approximately two-million-compound library used for high-throughput screening at GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) for inhibitors of *P. falciparum*'s intraerythrocytic cycle, the parasite's growth phase responsible for disease symptoms, which is amenable to *in vitro* culture.
Object of the document		This paper describes 13 533 compounds confirmed to inhibit parasite growth by more than 80% at 2 mM concentration, 82% of which were proprietary and thus unknown to the general research community.

Adapted from *Nature* **465**, 305–310