

Cancer Prevention Research Information for Authors

Scope: Cancer Prevention Research, the newest journal from the American Association for Cancer Research, is devoted exclusively to cancer prevention. The journal publishes important original studies, reviews, and perspectives within the major topic areas of oncogenesis, risk factors and risk assessment, early detection research, and chemopreventive and other interventions, including the basic science behind them. Cancer Prevention Research comprises preclinical, clinical and translational research, with special attention given to molecular discoveries and an emphasis on building a translational bridge between the basic and clinical sciences.

Papers are stringently reviewed, and only those that report results of novel, timely, and significant research and meet high standards of scientific merit are accepted for publication

1. CATEGORIES OF PUBLICATION

The following types of articles will be considered for publication:

(1) **Research Articles:** Reports of original research (preclinical, clinical or translational) in one of the four major categories (oncogenesis, risk factors and risk assessment, early detection research, or preventive interventions) that are well documented, novel, and significant. The recommended limit is 5,000 words, including 6 or fewer tables and figures, an abstract of 250 words or less, and no more than 50 references.

(2) **Reviews and Minireviews:** Reviews and minireviews on timely subjects of interest and importance to readers are welcome. Unsolicited reviews will be considered for publication, and others will be invited by the Editor. Reviews should be no more than 6,000 words in length. Minireviews are more focused articles and should be no more than 3,000 words in length. All reviews will have an abstract of 200 or fewer words, 5 or fewer tables and/or figures, and 100 or fewer references. Authors of unsolicited reviews should first submit an outline of the proposed review article for consideration by the Editors. All review articles, whether invited or not, will be subject to peer review.

(3) **Commentaries:** Articles on a topic of current interest in basic, clinical and translational cancer prevention research that are meant to incorporate the original thoughts, fresh insights, and creative speculations of the author and should not present a comprehensive review of the literature. Commentaries should be no longer than 3000 words, not including references, and no more than 5 figures and/or tables. All commentaries will be subject to peer review.

(4) **Health Policy:** Brief articles (2000 words or less) on topics of interest to cancer researchers and the general public, such as advocacy for funding cancer research, government policy issues, training in the field, public or science education.

(5) **Perspectives (Invited Articles):** Articles that accompany and complement selected primary reports. These perspectives should not simply provide editorial comments on the companion

articles but should provide thoughtful comments on the place of the primary research in its field. Articles must be limited to no more than 2,500 words, 2 tables and/or figures, and 30 references. All Perspectives are subject to peer review.

(6) Point-Counterpoint: Articles featuring two or more experts in a particular field who present counter-balancing views on a topic of interest to the readership.

(7) Meeting Reports: Reports on relevant symposia and conferences should include a statement of purpose, a summary of the findings presented, and recommendations for future research. Meeting reports should be no more than 2000 words in length and must be submitted within 2 months of the meeting to ensure timeliness.

(8) Letters to the Editor: Readers are welcome to submit comments on articles recently published in the Journal. Letters should be no more than 400 words, with 5 or fewer references and no tables or figures, unless agreed to by the Editors. Please supply a title of 5 to 8 words that includes the main topic of the letter. If found to be potentially acceptable, Letters will be sent to the authors of the originating article for a Reply. If accepted, both pieces of correspondence will be published as a set. All Letters to the Editor (and Replies) will be subject to peer review.

2. EDITORIAL POLICIES

Submission of a manuscript to Cancer Prevention Research implies that the author(s) of the paper understand and fully accept the policies of the Journal as detailed in these "Information for Authors."

No Prior or Subsequent Publication. When a manuscript is submitted for consideration, the authors should confirm in writing that neither the submitted paper nor any similar paper, in whole or in part, other than an abstract or preliminary communication, has been or will be submitted to or published in any other scientific journal. The corresponding author is responsible for attesting to this via the online submission form. permissions@aacr.org

Embargo Policy. AACR's Communications Department periodically sends out press releases regarding upcoming articles of interest. Upon request from a reporter, AACR makes the full text of these articles available in advance of publication with the understanding that the embargo policy will be upheld. Embargo dates and times are stated on press releases sent by AACR.

If an author's institution is planning on promoting an accepted paper in one the AACR journals, please contact Jeremy Moore, senior manager for science communications, to determine embargo dates (Phone: (267)-646-0557; Fax: (215) 440-9410; E-mail: jeremy.moore@aacr.org). As AACR journals now publish the final, author-corrected articles online every Tuesday and on the date when the print issue mails, it is important to contact the Communications Department to coordinate publicity efforts. The online article is considered the article of record, while the print issue follows as an archive.

Advanced release of material is intended for the reporter only, but may be shared with third parties

such as co-workers at your organization or experts in the field for the purposes of obtaining expert opinion and commentary. The reporter is responsible for communicating and obtaining an understanding from the third party that the embargo will be honored and the advance material will not be further distributed without permission from AACR's Communications Department.

Reporters should credit the appropriate AACR journal as the source of the information in any reports. Reproducing content from the advance material for inclusion in reports requires permission from AACR.

Authorship. Who should be listed as an author is determined by the authors or by policies at their institutions, or both. As a general guideline, persons listed as authors should have contributed substantially to: 1) the conception and design of the study, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it for important content; and 3) final approval of the version to be published. The corresponding author is responsible for ensuring that all authors have agreed to be authors and have agreed to the manuscript's content and its submission to the journal. If any changes are proposed to authorship after the manuscript is submitted, including the order of author listing, the corresponding author must provide the AACR Publications Department with signed documentation from all authors on the paper, including those being added or removed, that the authors agree to the changes. Cancer Prevention Research accepts no responsibility for deciding matters of authorship.

Clinical Trial Registry

In accordance with the guidelines published by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) and the changes to the policy published in an ICMJE Editorial in June 2007

, Cancer Prevention Research requires, as a condition of consideration for publication, that all clinical trials be registered in one of five ICMJE-approved public trial registries (www.ClinicalTrials.gov, www.actr.org.au, www.ISRCTN.org, www.umin.ac.jp/ctr/index/htm, or www.trialregister.nl). Trials must be registered at or before the onset of patient enrollment. In addition to accepting registration in any of the above five registries, and following the recommendation of ICMJE, Cancer Prevention Research will accept registration of clinical trials in any of the primary registers that participate in the WHO International Clinical Trial Registry Platform (ICTRP).

Registration in a partner register only is insufficient. Cancer Prevention Research will begin to implement the WHO definition of clinical trials for all trials that begin enrollment on or after January 1, 2009. This definition states that a clinical trial is "any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects on health outcomes." For more information, see ICMJE Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals.

Reporting on Cell Line Use in AACR Journals

AACR strongly encourages the authentication of cell lines used in the research reported in its journals. If cell lines were used in the research, a statement addressing the following points must be included in the "Materials and Methods" section:

From where and when the cells were obtained

Whether the cell lines have been tested and authenticated

The method by which the cells were tested

How and when the cells were last tested

If cells were obtained directly from a cell bank that performs cell line characterizations and passaged in the user's laboratory for fewer than 6 months after receipt or resuscitation, re-authorization is not required. In these cases, please include the method of characterization used by the cell bank.

Resources for Authors

Guidelines

UKCCCR Guidelines for the Use of Cell Lines in Cancer Research, *British J of Cancer* (2000) 82(9); 1495–1509.

Cell Line Verification Test Recommendations, ATCC Technical Bulletin No. 8 (2008).

Cell Line Authentication Methods

Cabrera CM et al., Identity Test: Determination of Cell Line Cross-Contamination, *Cytotechnology* (2006) 51:45–50.

Masters JR et al., Short Tandem Repeat Profiling Provides an International Reference Standard for Cell Lines, *PNAS* (2001) 98(14):8012–17.

Service Providers (not endorsed by the AACR)

Orchid Cellmark

Johns Hopkins Genetic Resources Core Facility

European Collection of Cell Cultures

Cropped gels in the paper must retain important bands.

Cropped blots in the body of the paper should retain at least six band widths above and below the band.

High-contrast gels and blots are discouraged, as overexposure may mask additional bands. Authors should strive for exposures with gray backgrounds. Multiple exposures should be presented in supplementary information if high contrast is unavoidable. High-contrast immunoblots should be surrounded by a black line to indicate the borders of the blot.

Describe all image acquisition tools and image processing software.

Document key image-gathering settings and processing manipulations in the Supplementary Data.

Include a magnification scale bar for each image.

In the Methods section, specify the type of equipment (microscopes/objective lenses, cameras, detectors) used. Acquisition software should also be specified, as well as a description of specialized techniques requiring large amounts of processing, such as confocal, deconvolution, 3D reconstructions, or surface and volume rendering.

In Supplementary Data, provide additional acquisition information for each image, including time and space resolution data (xyzt and pixel dimensions), image bit depth, experimental conditions

such as temperature and imaging medium, and fluorochromes.

Title of the manuscript. The title should not exceed 100 characters and should not contain any abbreviations.

Running title that does not exceed 60 characters in length to appear at the top of each printed page.

Full name and affiliations of all authors, complete with first and middle names or initials, and contact information for each.

A journal section that you believe to be the best match for your manuscript. Please note, however, that the final section assignments are made at the discretion of the editors.

The type of manuscript and an indication of whether or not the paper was invited.

At least two keywords from the pull-down list of terms to classify your manuscript. In addition to the keyword selection, you may also provide your own keywords in the text boxes provided.

Upload PDFs or other files for Supplemental Data (if necessary).

A cover letter to be uploaded along with your manuscript and graphics files. Include a description of the novel and salient findings of the work, as well as any information not covered elsewhere in the submission form.

Authors may provide the names and affiliations of experts whom they feel are qualified to review their manuscript. Final assignment of the manuscript to peer-review, however, is made at the discretion of the Editors.

Abstract (not to exceed 250 words) for most types of articles (see Categories of Publication) typed into the box provided. Abstracts are often copied directly by the secondary services, so they should recapitulate in abbreviated form the purpose of the study and the experimental technique, results, and interpretations of the data. Include a synopsis of all pertinent data, but do not include references. Avoid abbreviations and acronyms.

Answers to questions about the manuscript, such as statement of authorship, notification of color reproduction costs, and disclosure of conflicts of interest.

Financial support, including the source and number of grants. Please identify the grant support for each author. This information will be published as a footnote if the article is accepted.

Full name, mailing address, and E-mail address (optional) of the person to whom reprint requests should be sent.

Other notes about the paper as a whole (whether part of a series, conflict of interest statements, etc.).

List all authors when there are six or fewer. If there are more than six authors, list the first three followed by et al.

Do not use a period (full stop) at the end of the journal title or abbreviation.

Manuscript Files: PDF (for original submissions only; not for revisions), Word, WordPerfect, Encapsulated Postscript (EPS), Text, Postscript, or Rich Text Format (RTF).

Graphics Files: TIFF, GIF, Postscript, or EPS.

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Image Acquisition and Analysis

It is the authors' responsibility to exercise discretion during data acquisition, where misrepresentation must be avoided. Acquisition of images for comparative purposes must be standardized. Specimen areas should be selected which objectively represent the critical features being presented. Images should be captured in a non-compressing format such as .tif, or .bmp. Authors should retain their unprocessed images and metadata files, as editors may request them to aid in manuscript evaluation. If unprocessed data is unavailable, manuscript evaluation may be delayed until the issue is resolved. Files which have been adjusted in any way should be saved separately from the originals, also in a non-compressed format. Compressing formats, such as .jpg, should only be used for presentation of final figures, where requested, to keep file sizes small for electronic transmission.

8 bit monochrome, or 24 bit RGB acquisition is acceptable for visual documentation, but capture at higher bit depths is generally required for fine analysis of intensity data. Only non-adjusted original files should be used for analysis. If data is presented which includes mathematical representations of pixel intensities and locations, the original unprocessed files must be provided for review. A description of the analysis preparation and techniques should be included in the supplementary data.

Image Manipulation

The American Association for Cancer Research allows that minimal image adjustment is acceptable for publication in its journals; however, the final image must remain representative of the original data. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable only if they are applied to the whole image and as long as they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original, including backgrounds. Non-linear manipulation, such as "gamma" should only be used to adjust the overall presentation of the image, to make sure details are visible in the printed form. Alteration to specific features within the image is generally not acceptable. Sub-forms of an image may not be enhanced, obscured, moved or removed in relation to the larger image.

Non-linear algorithms to enhance overall presentation such as background subtraction, shading correction, sharpening, despeckling and flattening may be acceptable, but disclosure of adjustment must be included in the legend and the specific techniques must be described in the supplemental data. Descriptions must include the original, unprocessed files for comparison.

Image Composites

The grouping of images from different originals must be made explicit, both by the arrangement of the figure (i.e., adding dividing lines) and in the text of the figure legend. This also applies to multiple fields taken from the same image (such as individual lanes combined from a single electrophoresis gel), and separate images acquired with different conditions. If dividing lines are

not included, they will be added by our production department, and may result in publication delays.

Figures presenting merged color images from fluorescence originals must include the original single channel images used to make the merged file. Original images captured as color files are acceptable, but grayscale images are preferred, laid out in sequence as part of the figure.

Multiple images may be combined into a single photomontage when the area of interest cannot be captured in a single image. In such a case, all images which make up the montage must be captured using a standardized method. Each smaller image must overlap its neighboring image by 1/4 of the shared field in each direction. The outer boundary of the combined image must be clearly delineated with a line. Any post-processing must be done to the total, combined montage. All original images must also be submitted as supplementary data.

Electrophoretic gels and blots

Include positive and negative controls, as well as molecular size markers, on each gel and blot. Provide a citation for previously characterized antibodies. For antibodies less well characterized in the system under study, we require a detailed characterization that demonstrates not only the specificity of the antibody, but also the range of reactivity of the reagent in the assay, which will be published as supplementary data. Clearly separate vertically sliced gels that juxtapose lanes that were not contiguous in the experiment or include a line delineating the boundary between the gels.

The display of cropped gels and blots in the main paper is encouraged if it improves the clarity and conciseness of the presentation. In such cases, the cropping must be mentioned in the figure legend and the supplementary information should include full-length gels and blots wherever possible. These uncropped images should be labeled as in the main text and placed in a single supplementary figure. The manuscript's figure legends should state that "full-length blots/gels are presented in Supplemental Figure X."

Cropped gels in the paper must retain important bands.

Cropped blots in the body of the paper should retain at least six band widths above and below the band.

High-contrast gels and blots are discouraged, as overexposure may mask additional bands. Authors should strive for exposures with gray backgrounds. Multiple exposures should be presented in supplementary information if high contrast is unavoidable. High-contrast immunoblots should be surrounded by a black line to indicate the borders of the blot.

Describe all image acquisition tools and image processing software.

Document key image-gathering settings and processing manipulations in the Supplementary Data.

Microscopy

The most important images should be made available to referees in images that are at least 300 dpi at the size which they will be published. Adjustments should be applied to the entire image.

Threshold manipulation, expansion or contraction of signal ranges and the altering of high signals should be avoided. 'Pseudo-coloring' and nonlinear adjustment (for example 'gamma changes') are only allowed if unavoidable and must be disclosed. Include the following with the final revised version of the manuscript for publication:

Include a magnification scale bar for each image.

In the Methods section, specify the type of equipment (microscopes/objective lenses, cameras, detectors) used. Acquisition software should also be specified, as well as a description of specialized techniques requiring large amounts of processing, such as confocal, deconvolution, 3D reconstructions, or surface and volume rendering.

In Supplementary Data, provide additional acquisition information for each image, including time and space resolution data (xyzt and pixel dimensions), image bit depth, experimental conditions such as temperature and imaging medium, and fluorochromes.

Review Process. All submitted manuscripts are assessed by an Editor, who makes the final recommendation on acceptance or rejection. The Editor will take one of the following steps: 1) directly select peer reviewers for the manuscript; or 2) determine that the manuscript is not suitable for the journal and return it, without peer review. All reviewers and editors are required to adhere to ethical guidelines that mandate strict confidentiality concerning all aspects of the manuscript and its content. Manuscripts submitted for consideration for publication are privileged communications, and the status of the manuscript and details regarding it are available only to AACR editorial staff, authors, and the editors and peer reviewers involved.

Submission of a manuscript implies acceptance by all authors of the strict policy of the AACR that under no circumstances will the identities, or information leading to the identities of, the Editors and/or reviewers, be revealed.

Every effort is made to render editorial decisions promptly. Authors may track their manuscript's status online at <http://capr.msubmit.net>. Other inquiries may be made to the AACR Publications Department via Phone: (215) 440-9300; Fax: (215) 440-9337; or E-mail: cancerprevres@aacr.org.

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Availability of Materials. It is understood that by publishing any work in Cancer Prevention Research the authors agree to make freely available to other academic researchers any of the cells, clones of cells, DNA, antibodies, or other material used in the research reported and not available from commercial suppliers. The publication of articles including new genes, proteins, or crystallographic structures is contingent on deposition of the materials and/or structural coordinates in a publicly accessible database. Any corresponding accession numbers must be provided in the manuscript. The reporting requirements extend to the chemical structures of drugs, as well as sequences of oligonucleotides used in antisense strategies and RNA. In addition, AACR journals require the disclosure of chemical structures of any unpublished synthetic, low molecular weight (<1,000 g/mol) chemical compounds used as part of the described research (including clinical studies in humans). These requirements are subject to amendment as the need for disclosure changes with evolving technologies. Also, authors may be required to make primary data available to the Editor-in-Chief if the data needs to be examined to ensure validity.

Depositing Data in Public Databases. The AACR requires that authors submitting manuscripts describing microarray data be prepared to supply peer reviewers with the data in a format that conforms to the Minimum Information About a Microarray Gene Experiment (MIAME) guidelines of the Microarray Gene Expression Data society (MGED). These guidelines include a checklist of information to be included with each new microarray submission; the checklist is available online (MIAME guidelines checklist). Authors will also be required to deposit the data with either of two public repositories: GEO or Array Express) and to publish the accession numbers in the article.

Authors of manuscripts with new nucleotide or amino acids sequences are asked to deposit the sequence information with GenBank (National Center for Biotechnology Information, Building 38A, Rm. 8N-803, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894; Phone: (301) 496-2475; Fax: (301) 480-9241; E-mail for information: info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov; E-mail for submission: gb-sub@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov). Authors outside of the United States may elect to deposit sequence information in the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) database (E-mail: datasubs@ebi.ac.uk) or the DNA Databank of Japan (E-mail: datasub@ddbj.nig.ac.jp). The accession numbers for deposited sequences will be published with the article.

3. SUBMISSION FEE AND PAGE CHARGES

A per-page charge for each published page (\$70 per page for the first 6 published pages; \$90 per page for each additional published page) will be levied on all manuscripts accepted for publication. It is understood at the time of submission that the author(s) agree to pay this charge in the event of publication. Please refer to the section titled "Publication Fees and Reprints" for details. Under exceptional circumstances, when no grant or other source of support exists, the author(s) may apply to the Publisher at the time of submission for a waiver of the page charges. All such applications must be countersigned by an appropriate institutional official stating that no funds are available for the payment of page charges.

4. SUBMISSION PROCEDURES

Online Submission

Cancer Prevention Research requires that submissions be made electronically through the AACR SmartSubmit system. Complete details on how to submit a manuscript can be found when you log on to SmartSubmit to create an author account, on the AACR Website, or as a PDF download (Author Submission Instructions).

Registration

When you register online, you will be asked to provide or select the following:

Title of the manuscript. The title should not exceed 100 characters and should not contain any abbreviations.

Running title that does not exceed 60 characters in length to appear at the top of each printed page. Full name and affiliations of all authors, complete with first and middle names or initials, and contact information for each.

A journal section that you believe to be the best match for your manuscript. Please note, however, that the final section assignments are made at the discretion of the editors.

The type of manuscript and an indication of whether or not the paper was invited.

At least two keywords from the pull-down list of terms to classify your manuscript. In addition to the keyword selection, you may also provide your own keywords in the text boxes provided.

Upload PDFs or other files for Supplemental Data (if necessary).

A cover letter to be uploaded along with your manuscript and graphics files. Include a description of the novel and salient findings of the work, as well as any information not covered elsewhere in the submission form.

Authors may provide the names and affiliations of experts whom they feel are qualified to review their manuscript. Final assignment of the manuscript to peer-review, however, is made at the discretion of the Editors.

Abstract (not to exceed 250 words) for most types of articles (see Categories of Publication) typed into the box provided. Abstracts are often copied directly by the secondary services, so they should recapitulate in abbreviated form the purpose of the study and the experimental technique, results, and interpretations of the data. Include a synopsis of all pertinent data, but do not include references. Avoid abbreviations and acronyms.

Answers to questions about the manuscript, such as statement of authorship, notification of color reproduction costs, and disclosure of conflicts of interest.

When you have completed the submission form, you will be able to upload your cover letter, manuscript and graphics files, and supplemental data (if necessary). The following are acceptable formats for manuscript files: PDF (for original submissions only; not for revisions), Word, WordPerfect, EPS, text, Postscript, or RTF. The following are acceptable formats for graphics files: TIFF or EPS format. Figures/Images should NOT be embedded in the manuscript file. PDF files for figures/images are not acceptable.

Once you have successfully submitted your manuscript online, you will receive acknowledgement

via e-mail.

Revisions

If you have been asked to revise your paper and you are ready to resubmit it, log on to the AACR SmartSubmit system, and on your author homepage, click the Revise Manuscript link of the manuscript you wish to resubmit. You will be asked to review the information you originally submitted to confirm its accuracy. In your cover letter, please be sure to provide a point by point reply to the reviewers' comments as well as a listing of the changes made and page numbers where the changes appear.

When you have successfully resubmitted your manuscript, you will receive acknowledgment via e-mail.

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The revised version of your manuscript may undergo another review if the original submission required extensive changes or if the authors' responses to the criticisms entail rebuttal rather than revision. A decision as to whether or not the paper will be sent back out for review is made at the discretion of the Editors at the time of resubmission. Authors of regular Research Articles are asked to submit revised versions within 3–4 weeks from the notification of the decision on a manuscript. The Editors acknowledge that a longer period might be needed to make the revisions in some cases; however, authors must request an extension by contacting the Publications Office or the resubmission will be considered a new manuscript and it will be subject to all of the conditions of an original submission, including a new date of receipt. All authors of revised manuscripts are advised that any manuscript that has been revised once and is again judged by the Editors to require major revision will neither be accepted for publication or granted further consideration.

Appeals for Reconsideration

Manuscripts that have been declined for publication will be reconsidered only at the Editor-in-Chief's or Senior Editor's discretion. Authors who wish to request reconsideration of a previously rejected manuscript must do so in writing by sending correspondence that includes the manuscript ID number to the Editorial Office either via E-mail to cancerprevres@aacr.org or via Fax to (215) 440-9354. Requests for reconsideration sent to a location other than the Editorial Office will not receive a reply. (Please be advised that due to the volume of manuscripts received by the journal, priority must be given to those manuscripts that have not yet received a decision. Therefore, it may take up to one month to receive a reply to a request for reconsideration. In addition, due to keen competition for journal space, only those manuscripts that have been judged to be of the highest priority can be accepted for publication. As a result, fewer than 10% of authors who request permission to resubmit a previously rejected article are granted permission to do so.) In the correspondence, please explain in detail the reasons why you feel the paper should be

reconsidered. If the Editor-in-Chief or Senior Editor determines that the paper should be reconsidered, you will be asked to submit it electronically, and it will be assigned a new manuscript identification number and date of receipt, the author will be charged a new manuscript submission fee, and the paper will undergo review as a new submission. Please be advised that previously rejected manuscripts that are resubmitted without prior approval of the Editors will be returned to the authors unreviewed.

5. COVER FEATURES

The covers of Cancer Prevention Research feature illustrations the Editor-in-Chief selects from the articles scheduled for publication in that issue. Authors whose articles are chosen for a cover feature will be asked to provide a high-quality version of the selected illustration as well as a brief legend (four to five sentences) describing the significance of the image. In light of the rapid production schedule for journal covers, authors are expected to provide the requested material within 3 days.

6. FORMAT AND STYLE

Papers are to be written in clear, grammatical English and must be typed double-spaced. Papers that are not in Cancer Prevention Research style or that are not in good idiomatic English may be returned to the author without review. Laboratory jargon as well as terminology and abbreviations not consistent with internationally accepted guidelines should be avoided.

The AACR journals generally conform to usage guidelines in the following publications: Stedman's Medical Dictionary (Twenty-seventh Edition, 2000, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD); Council of Science Editors. 2006. Scientific style and format: The CSE manual for authors, editors, and publishers, 7th ed. Reston, VA: Council of Science Editors and Rockefeller University Press. For general guidance on manuscript preparation, consult the documents issued by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.

Large data sets of peripheral significance to the main thesis of the investigation will not be published in Cancer Prevention Research but may be published in the Data Supplements section of Cancer Prevention Research online. Contact the AACR Publications Department for more information. Supplementary data should be submitted for review at the same time as the manuscript.

Manuscripts should be arranged in the following order: title, author(s) and complete name(s) and location(s) of institution(s) or laboratory(ies), running title, key words, footnotes, text and references, tables, legends for all illustrations, and illustrations. Please note that all pages of the manuscript must be numbered. When submitting manuscripts online, if you are submitting supplemental data, please be sure to upload it in the appropriate area of the manuscript submission form. Please do not append supplemental data to your manuscript files. Numbered and lettered sections in the text should be avoided. Each table and illustration must be cited in order in the text. Simple chemical formulas or mathematical equations should be presented in a form that allows

their reproduction in single horizontal lines of type; more complicated mathematical formulas or chemical structures difficult to set in type should be provided for reproduction in the form of line drawings, glossy photographs, or digital files (see Illustrations for more details).

Title. Write a brief, informative title limited to 150 characters. It is important for literature retrieval to include in the title the key words that identify the nature of the subject matter, including, if applicable, the species on which the work is done. Avoid expressions such as "Studies on . . ." or "Observations of . . .", and avoid chemical formulas or abbreviations. Also, do not use Roman or Arabic numerals to designate that the paper is part of a series (see section on Footnotes just below).

Authors and Affiliations. Authors are urged to include their full names, complete with first and middle names or initials. Academic degrees should not be included. The names and locations of institutions and the laboratories or names and locations of companies should be given. If several institutions are listed on a paper, it should be clearly indicated with which department and institution each author is affiliated by using superscript numbers that correspond to each author's affiliation.

Include the following footnotes to the title page (if applicable) in this order:

Financial support, including the source and number of grants. Please identify the grant support for each author. This information will be published as a footnote if the article is accepted.

Full name, mailing address, and E-mail address (optional) of the person to whom reprint requests should be sent.

Other notes about the paper as a whole (whether part of a series, conflict of interest statements, etc.).

Running Title. A brief running title of about 50 characters should be provided.

Key Words. On the title page, provide five key words identifying the subject of your article.

Footnotes. In most instances information should be presented in the text, not in footnotes. If footnotes are necessary, use superscript Arabic numerals consecutively throughout the text.

For footnotes to tables, see the section on Tables.

Abstract. The abstract that appears at the beginning of the paper should be concise, yet outline the content of the paper (see the specifications for each type of article for abstract length). Because abstracts are often copied directly by secondary services (such as Medline, Chemical Abstracts, etc.), they should recapitulate in abbreviated form the purpose of the study and the experimental technique, results, and data interpretations. Data such as the number of test subjects and controls, strains of animals or viruses, drug dosages and routes of administration, tumor yields and latent

periods, length of observation period, and magnitude of activity should be included. Vague, general statements such as "The significance of the results is discussed," or "Some physical properties were studied," are uninformative and not acceptable. All important terms relevant to the content of the paper should be incorporated into the abstract to assist indexers in the derivation of key words. Abbreviations should be kept to an absolute minimum; however, if they are needed, they must be explained at first mention so the abstract can be understood independent of the text. Do not cite references in the abstract.

Introduction. It is not necessary to cite all of the background literature in the Introduction. Brief reference to the most pertinent papers generally suffices to acquaint the reader with the findings of others in the field and with the problem or question that the investigation addresses.

Materials and Methods. Explanation of the experimental methods should be brief but adequate for repetition by qualified investigators. Procedures that have been published previously should not be described in detail but merely cited appropriate references. Only new and significant modifications of previously published procedures need complete exposition. The sources of special chemicals or preparations used should be given along with their locations (city, state, and country, if not the United States).

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Only the results (particularly the photographic presentation of experimental data) in which proper attention has been given to ethical considerations toward animals will be published, and the

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References Examples

Saylor RL III, Sidransky D, Friedman HS, et al. Infrequent p53 gene mutations in medulloblastomas. *Cancer Res* 1991;51:4721–3.

Yuspa SH, Hennings H, Roop D, Strickland J, Greenhalgh DA. Genes and mechanisms involved in malignant conversion. In: Harris CC, Liotta LA, editors. *Genetic mechanisms in carcinogenesis and tumor progression*. New York: Wiley-Liss; 1990. p.115–26.

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Standard Abbreviations. Authors may use, without definition, abbreviations of units of measure when they are used with units (1.5 cm). The following are examples of standard abbreviations that may be used in the text, without explanation:

ABVD*	Adriamycin (doxorubicin), bleomycin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine
ADP, dADP	
AMP, dAMP	
AATP, dATP	
bp	base pair(s)
CDP, cCDP	
CMP, cCMP	
CNBr	cyanogen bromide
cDNA	complementary DNA
CoA	coenzyme A
CTL	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte
CTP, dCTP	
cyclic ADP	adenosine 3[prime],5[prime]-diphosphate
cyclic AMP	adenosine 3[prime],5[prime]-monophosphate
DEAE	diethylaminoethyl

DNA, cDNA	
EDTA	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
EGTA	ethyleneglycotetraacetic acid
EtOH	etomidate
GDP, dGDP	
GMP, dGMP	
GTP, dGTP	
HEPES	4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazineethanesulfonic acid or <i>N</i> -2-hydroxyethylpiperazine- <i>M</i> [prime]-2-ethanesulfonic acid
IDP, dIDP	
IMP, dIMP	
IR	infrared
ITP, dITP	
MOPP	mechlorethamine, oncovin (vincristine), procarbazine, and prednisone
NAD ⁺	NADH
NADP ⁺	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (oxidized form)
NADPH	nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (reduced form)
PBS	phosphate-buffered saline

PIPES	1,4-piperazinediethanesulfonic acid
POPOP	1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)]benzene
PPO	2,5 diphenyloxazole
Pi, Ppi	orthophosphate, pyrophosphate
R _f	retardation factor
RFLP	restriction fragment length polymorphism
RIA	radioimmunoassay
RKO cells	
RNA, aRNA,	
mRNA,	
nRNA, tRNA	
Rnase,	
DNase	
RPMI	
Roswell Park	
Memorial	
Institute	
rRNA	spell out as "Ribosomal RNA" in title only
SD	standard deviation
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulfate
SDS-PAGE	sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis

SEM	standard error of the mean
SSC	standard saline–citrate
SV40	Simian Virus 40
TBS	Tris–buffered saline
TDP, dTDP	
TEAE	triethylaminoethyl
TMP, dTMP	
TTP, dTTP	
Tris	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane and tris(hydroxymethyl)methylamine
UDP, dUDP	
UMP, dUMP	
UTP, dUTP	
USP units	
USPHS	United States Public Health Service
UTP	uridine 5c–triphosphate
UV	ultraviolet
w/v	weight per volume
w/w	weight for weight

8. TERMINOLOGY

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on nomenclature are available online (www.iupac.org/dhtml_home.html). Recommended nomenclature for biomedical and physical sciences can be found in *Scientific Style and Format, Seventh Edition*, Council of Biology Editors (now the Council of Science Editors), 2006 (Available from: www.councilscienceeditors.org).

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