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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

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When a manuscript is received for consideration, the Editors assume that no similar paper, other than an abstract or preliminary report, has been or will be submitted for publication elsewhere. Papers will be reviewed as promptly as possible, and a letter of decision will be sent from the Editorial Office to the author as soon as review of the paper has been completed. To minimize the time required for review of manuscripts and to avoid wasteful expense, authors are urged to read and follow these instructions.

Authors should submit their contributions in duplicate (i.e., the original typescript and one clear copy with two sets of original illustrations) to Dr. Sidney Weinhouse, Editor, CANCER RESEARCH, Fels Research Institute, Temple University School of Medicine, Beury Building, 3701 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140. The submission of a third copy is helpful to the Editors and may further expedite the review process. Please attach a covering letter with the manuscript, clearly indicating to whom related correspondence should be addressed.

Types of Manuscripts Accepted

The following categories of publication are acceptable. (1) Reports of original research, i.e., experimental, clinical, or statistical papers that clearly and concisely report the results of timely and significant studies in which the data are sufficiently well documented to be acceptable to the critical reader; (2) Brief Communications of special timeliness and significance for rapid publication (however, these papers will be given stringent review by members of the Editorial Board and will be accepted only under unusual circumstances); (3) brief reviews on a subject of importance to cancer researchers (however, such reviews will also be given stringent editorial evaluation before acceptance); (4) Letters to the Editor, which deal with especially important issues; (5) reports of meetings and symposia related to cancer research; (6) announcements of meetings, and books and other publications in fields related to cancer. Announcements should be forwarded to the Editorial Office no less than 4 to 6 months before the date of the meeting.

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Papers should conform to the style and usage of the Journal. For assistance in the proper arrangement of papers, consult a recent issue of CANCER RESEARCH. Manuscripts are to be written in clear, grammatical, idiomatic English. Papers which do not meet these requirements will be returned to the authors without review since the Editorial Office does not have the facilities or staff for converting manuscripts to acceptable English standards. Investigators not entirely familiar with the English language can avoid long delays in publication by conferring with knowledgeable editorial colleagues in the preparation of their manuscripts. Data should be presented as concisely and as clearly as possible by eliminating verbosity and laboratory slang. It is essential that the typescripts be proofread carefully to avoid typographical errors.

The Journal recommends that authors follow Webster's International Dictionary for spelling and punctuation. For additional assistance in the preparation of copy, authors may refer to the following publications: Style Manual for Biological Journals (published for the Conference of Biological Editors by the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 2000 P Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036) and Handbook for Authors of Papers in the Journals of the American Chemical Society (American Chemical Society Publications, 1155 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036).

Type the manuscript on 8 1/2 x 11-inch paper with double or triple spacing throughout and allow for ample margins. Number all pages in succession, the title page being page 1. Numbered and lettered sections should be avoided. Use separate sheets for (a) title, (b) authors and complete name of institution or laboratory, (c) running title, (d) footnotes, (e) tables, (f) legends for illustrations, and (g) other subsidiary material. Indicate by marginal notes the appropriate location of tables and illustrations. Simple chemical formulas or mathematical equations may be presented in a form which allows their reproduction in single horizontal lines of type; however, complicated mathematical formulas or chemical structures which are difficult to set in type should be drawn in India ink and inserted in the text where required.

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Introduction and Discussion. Wide-ranging reviews of the literature in either the Introduction or Discussion sections should be rigorously avoided; these sections should, on the whole, deal with the experimental results in the paper. Large masses of data of peripheral significance to the main thesis of the investigation should not be included in the paper. The data may be deposited in the National Auxiliary Publications Service of the American Society for Information Science,
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References. Please refer to a recent issue of the Journal for style. Arrange references in alphabetical order and list all authors (with their initials) for each reference. For journals, it is important to give the complete title, journal, volume number, inclusive pages, and year. Serial compendia, such as Advances in Cancer Research and the Annual Review of Biochemistry, which appear annually in numbered sequence, should be cited as if they were journals rather than books, thus omitting the names of publishers and editors. Consult Chemical Abstracts for abbreviations of journals and serials. When citing a specific chapter or article in a book, list the author(s) of the chapter, its title, editor(s) of the book, book title, volume, edition, inclusive pages of the chapter, location and name of the publisher, and year. For complete books, give all of the above information that is pertinent.

Papers in press may be listed among the references; however, references to papers in preparation or submitted for publication, unpublished data, or personal communications must be cited either parenthetically in the text or in a footnote. Before using material conveyed by "personal communication," make sure that the author has given permission for its publication.

The number of citations in the bibliography should be kept to a minimum. If review articles amply cover the background, it is unnecessary to repeat this same material with many additional references.

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Footnotes. Footnotes to the title page and text are to be designated with consecutive superscript numerals.

Tables. For assistance in the preparation of tables, refer to a current issue of the Journal. Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals, and table footnotes should be indicated with superscript italic letters (a, b, c, etc.). Every table must have a descriptive title and an explanatory paragraph directly underneath the title, which clearly gives the experimental details for proper understanding by the reader. Do not duplicate material already presented in the charts. Unnecessary columns of data which can easily be derived from results in the table should not be included. Each column should carry an appropriate heading and, if numerical measurements are given, these units should be added to the column heading. Clearly designate all units of measurement, concentration, etc., and avoid exponential terminology (e.g., the term mM is preferable to $10^{-3}$ M). Large masses of individual values should be avoided; instead, these should be averaged and carry an appropriate designation of the dispersion, such as standard deviation or standard error. Authors are obliged to indicate the significance of observations by appropriate statistical analysis; tables without such information are not acceptable.

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Charts should be drawn with instruments and may be on Bristol board, tracing paper or cloth, or coordinate paper printed in light blue. Please do not mount on heavy cardboard. Clear, glossy photographs will be acceptable in lieu of original drawings as long as all parts of the photograph are in focus. If submitted, original drawings of an overall size not exceeding $8\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches are preferred. Except under unusual circumstances, all charts will be reduced to one-column width ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). It is the author's responsibility to see that the abscissas, ordinates, lines, and symbols are sufficiently large so that, when reduced to the size of a single column, the letters and numbers will be at least 1.5 mm high and the smallest part on the illustration discernible.

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Legends for charts should be sufficiently informative to be intelligible to the reader, but do not repeat descriptive material in the text. Adequately identify units, mathematical expressions, ordinates, and abscissas, and explain all symbols used.

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Arrange photographs on "plates" enclosed within an area not to exceed $7\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 inches. These should be submitted on glossy white paper and be correctly exposed and sharply focused. Considerable space may be saved by suitably cropping figures so that 4 to 6 photographs can be illus-
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Mount each set of figures on white cardboard and protect them with tissue overlays. Tooling (thin white or black lines) between the photographs should be uniform. Figure numbers, in arabic numerals, should be entered in India ink directly on the photographs and, if possible, should be in the lower right-hand corner of each photograph. Waxbased lettering such as PRES-TYPE or LETTRA-SET, often used for labeling, tend to crumble and adhere to vinyl overlays.

An appropriate legend for each figure, including stains and magnifications where applicable, is required.

Terminology and Abbreviations

For clarity and ease of reading, keep abbreviations to a minimum. Do not abbreviate short terms or introduce non-standard abbreviations.


Specialized terminology for components of macromolecules, such as proteins, nucleic acids, and polysaccharides, should follow that given in the January 1970 issue of the Journal of Biological Chemistry. This issue also gives accepted chemical abbreviations for nucleotides, coenzymes, phosphorylated derivatives, etc. Enzymes should be identified by the appropriate IUB Commission number as given by the recommendations of the International Union of Biochemistry, 1964. This number may be included in the text in a footnote, and the common or trivial name can be used thereafter.

Designations for inbred mouse strains should conform to the listing of the Committee on Standardized Genetic Nomenclature for Mice, Cancer Res., 28: 391–420, 1968.

Wherever possible, tumors used in experimental investigations should be clearly described and identified in acceptable terminology. Where these tumors are well known and have been readily identified in previous publications, extended descriptions and photomicrographs are unnecessary and should not be included.

Accepted Abbreviations. Authors may use, without definition, the abbreviations in the list below:

- DPN⁺, DPNH: diphosphopyridine nucleotide and its reduced form
- TPN⁺, TPNH: triphosphopyridine nucleotide and its reduced form
- NAD⁺, NADH: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide and its reduced form
- NADP⁺, NADPH: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate and its reduced form

Please note that DPN⁺—DPNH, NAD⁺—NADH and TPN⁺—TPNH, NADP⁺—NADPH are paired abbreviations for the oxidized and reduced forms of the same substances. Either system is acceptable; however, both systems should not be used interchangeably in the same manuscript.

- CoA, acyl-CoA: coenzyme A and its acyl derivatives (e.g., acetyl, etc.)
- AMP, GMP, IMP, UMP, CMP, TMP: the 5’-phosphates of ribosynucleosides of adenine, guanine, hypoxanthine, uracil, cytosine, and thymine
- ADP, etc.: the 5’(pyro)-diphosphates of adenosine, etc.
- ATP, etc.: the 5’(pyro)-triphosphates of adenosine, etc.
- RNA, DNA: ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid
- RNase, DNase: ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease
- mRNA: messenger RNA
- tRNA: ribosomal RNA
- tRNA: transfer RNA (tRNA is not recommended for RNA preparations that accept amino acids and should no longer be used.)
- Tris: tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
- EDTA: ethylenediaminetetraacetate
- POPOP: 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenylxoxazolyl)] benzene
- PPO: 2,5-diphenyloxazole

All other abbreviations should be explained in an inclusive footnote after the first one is used.

Other Abbreviations.

Units of Concentration
- molar (mole/liter)
- millimolar (mmole/liter)
- micromolar (μmole/liter)

Avoid the use of the expression mg%; weight concentrations should be given as g per ml, g per 100 ml, g per liter, etc.

Units of Length, Area, Volume, Mass, Time
- meter
- centimeter
- square centimeter
- millimeter
- micron
- Angstrom
- liter

1 (in tables only)
Instructions to Authors

milliliter ml (use instead of cc or cm³)
microliter µl (not λ)
gram g
milligram mg
microgram µg (not γ)
kilogram kg
hour (s) hr
minute (s) min
second (s) sec
counts per minute cpm
disintegrations per minute dpm
revolutions per minute rpm
Curie Ci
Svedberg unit S
mole not abbreviated

Physical and Chemical Units
retardation factor Rₚ
acceleration of gravity g
sedimentation coefficient s
degree Centigrade °C
degree Fahrenheit °F
degree Kelvin (absolute temp.) °K
inhibition constant Kᵢ
Michaelis constant Kₘ
maximum velocity V_max

Others
absorbance A (not O.D.)
probability p
roentgen R
standard deviation S.D.
standard error of the mean S.E.

in chemical compounds
ortho o
meta m
para p
secondary sec
tertiary tert

routes of administration
intramuscular i.m.
intraperitoneal i.p.
intravenous i.v.
oral p.o.
subcutaneous s.c.

Isotope designations should conform to the following style: ³²P, ¹⁴CO₂, glycine-²⁶⁸C, but ³H-labeled thymidine.
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I can stop smoking anytime I want to.

"Sure I can.

"I stopped lots of times in the last nine years.

"I know cigarettes are bad for you.

"So I'll quit any day now.

"The time to stop is now.

"Before something happens.

"I know that. Everyone knows that.

"So I will quit.

"For good."