INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

CANCER RESEARCH is the official organ of the American Association for Cancer Research, Inc., and is devoted to the publication of significant, original research in the field of cancer and cancer-related medical science. The Editors will be happy to consider manuscripts from any country in the world, with material that falls within the scope of the Journal. Only those papers that report results of sufficient novelty and timeliness to be interesting to the readers will be accepted.

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 Editorial Office, Fels Research Institute, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140 (Telephone: 215/221-4720). The submission of a third copy is helpful to the Editors and may further expedite the review process. Papers should be submitted only by one of the authors, preferably the senior author, who should give in his covering letter the exact address to which all related correspondence should be sent. If the manuscript contains any quoted information conveyed either by personal communication or by release of unpublished experiments, the covering letter should specifically state that authorization has been given.

Revised Manuscripts

Revised manuscripts should also be submitted in duplicate, since it may be necessary to obtain more than one review. Kindly indicate in your covering letter exactly what alterations have been made; if you have not complied with certain of the recommendations, please state why.

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) concise reviews on a subject of importance to cancer researchers. Such reviews will be given stringent editorial evaluation before acceptance; (3) Brief Communications of unusual timeliness and significance for rapid publication. These papers will be given stringent editorial review before acceptance; (4) Letters to the Editor, which deal with issues of importance to cancer researchers. If experimental data are included, these should be the minimal amount required for adequate understanding of the paper; (5) reports of meetings and symposia related to cancer research; (6) announcements of future meetings, courses in the biomedical sciences, or the availability of fellowships, as well as listings of books and other publications in fields related to cancer. Contributors are urged to submit announcements no less than 4 to 6 months before deadline dates.

Format and Style

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 that do not meet these requirements will be returned to the authors without review since the Editorial Office has neither the facilities nor the 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 concisely and clearly. It is important that authors study their typescripts with a view towards elimination of unnecessary words and phrases. Since the Journal is read by foreign scientists, laboratory slang and abbreviations not consistent with internationally accepted guidelines are to be avoided. It is in the best interests of the author to read the final typed copy carefully to detect typographical errors, inconsistencies in the use of tenses, or misleading, ambiguous phrases.

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, Third Edition (published for the Conference of Biological Editors by the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016) 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).

The manuscript should be typed on 8½-x 11-inch paper with double or triple spacing throughout, allowing 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 (cite clearly with which institution each author is affiliated), (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 that allows their reproduction in single horizontal lines of type; however, complicated mathematical formulas or chemical
Instructions to Authors

Structures which are difficult to set in type should be drawn in India ink and inserted into the text where appropriate.

Title. Titles should be brief but informative, and limited to two printed lines. In order to assist indexing services, it is important to include in the titles such key words as are necessary to identify the nature of the subject matter. Chemical formulas or arbitrary abbreviations should be avoided. The Journal does not accept titles with subtitles, whether set off by punctuation or roman numerals. If the paper is one of a series, a footnote to this effect may be included.

Authors and Their Affiliations. Authors' names should be complete with first and middle names or initials. This request, in accordance with the recommendation of the IUB Commission of Editors of Biochemical Journals, is made because confusion may arise when authors are identified by surname and initials only. Authors' degrees should not be included. Please give the full names of institutions and subsidiary laboratories, together with a useful address (including zip code).

Running Title. Please provide a brief running title not to exceed 50 characters.

Summary. The Summary should be placed at the beginning of the paper. It should be brief, clear, and informative of the content of the paper, recapitulating the principal procedures and results of the investigation in abstract form. Statements such as "... the significance of the results is discussed ..." are to be avoided. Please bear in mind that Summaries are often photocopied directly by abstract journals and should be as inclusive as possible. Limit the use of abbreviations; if their use is necessary, please make sure that they are properly identified.

Introduction and Discussion. Wide-ranging reviews of the literature in either the Introduction or the Discussion should be rigorously avoided. The Introduction should state the purpose of the investigation and its relation to other work in the same field, and the Discussion should deal with the interpretation of the results without repeating information already stated under Results. The large masses of data of peripheral significance to the main thesis of the investigation should not be included in the paper. These data may be deposited in the National Auxiliary Publications Service of the American Society for Information Science, and a footnote may be inserted to indicate where this material can be obtained.

Materials and Methods. The experimental procedures should be brief but adequate for repetition by qualified investigators. Procedures that have been previously published should not be described but merely cited in appropriate references. Only new and significant modifications of previously published procedures need detailed exposition. All materials used should be identified and their commercial suppliers and locations given.

Results. Results should be presented in tables, figures, or charts. Only data necessary for the understanding of the experimental work should be included in the Results section. Under certain circumstances, it may be desirable to combine the Results and Discussion sections.

References. Please refer to a recent issue of the Journal for style. The list of references should be double-spaced. 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, authors should supply the journal name and tentative year of publication. 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," please be sure that permission for its publication has been obtained and that the wording of the citation has been verified.

The number of citations in the bibliography should be kept to a minimum. If review articles amply cover the background of the subject matter, it is not necessary to repeat this same material with many additional references.

Authors are responsible for verifying the accuracy of all references in their bibliographies before submitting their papers for publication.

Footnotes. Footnotes to the title page and text are to be designated with consecutive superscript numerals. A footnote to the title should contain information on financial support, including names of grantors and grant number(s).

Long footnotes are discouraged since the information contained therein can, in most instances, be included more effectively in the text.

Addenda. Data, whether acquired by the authors themselves or by others after acceptance of the paper, cannot be inserted into the text. However, an addendum may be added in proof upon the approval of the Editors.

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 underlining the title, which clearly gives the experimental details for proper understanding by the reader without reference to the text. 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 must 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). If exponents are absolutely unavoidable in column headings, the column heading should be preceded, not followed, by the power of 10 by which it has been multiplied. This will prevent confusion by the readers as
to whether the quantity should be multiplied or divided for
the correct value.

Tables ordinarily should be constructed to fit into a single
column in order to save valuable Journal space. However, if
the data require it, a table may extend to two columns. Large
masses of individual values should be avoided; instead, these
should be averaged and should carry an appropriate
designation of the dispersion, such as standard deviation or
standard error. Authors are obliged to indicate the significance
of their observations by appropriate statistical analysis; tables
without such information are not acceptable.

Charts. Line-cut illustrations (graphs and drawings) are to be
designated charts. Flow diagrams and complex biochemical
structures should not be submitted in typed form but should
be professionally prepared and considered as charts. Please
carefully number each chart (with arabic numerals) on the
reverse side and indicate the first author's name.

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 provided that all parts of the print are in
focus. If original drawings are submitted, an overall size not
exceeding 8½ x 11 inches is preferred.

Except for especially complicated drawings showing large
amounts of data, all charts will be reduced to one-column
width (3½ inches) or less. It is the author's responsibility to
see that the abscissas, ordinates, lines, and especially the
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 will be
discernible.

Denote points of observation with different symbols rather
than with different types of lines, and explain their
significance directly in the body of the chart or in the legend.
If possible, use only those common symbols for which the
printer has type (X, o, •, □, △, ○, ●).

Graphs should be used sparingly, and only when a specific
point needs illustration. Straight-line functions, such as
relationships between concentration and absorbance, Line-
weaver-Burk plots, etc., when these are linear should not be
presented in a graph but should be alternatively described in a
few lines in the text.

In order to conserve space, please include on one chart
those curves which may appropriately appear together. Charts
should be ruled off on all four sides close to the area occupied
by the curve, and abscissas and ordinates should be clearly
marked with appropriate units. Explanations of the co-
ordinates should not be extended beyond the respective lines.
Titles printed at the top of charts only waste space in the
Journal and should not be used; all this information can easily
be included in the legend to the chart.

Legends should be sufficiently informative to be intelligible
to the reader; descriptive details need not be repeated in the
text. Adequately identify units, mathematical expressions,
ordinates, and abscissas, and explain all symbols used.

The use of exponentials for units in charts is considered
ambiguous and should, if at all possible, be avoided. If
exponentials must be used in labeling coordinates, the
quantity expressed should be preceded by the power of 10, by
which its value has been multiplied, i.e., $10^3 \times$ concentration
(M). The form "Concentration (M X $10^3$)" is not acceptable.

If powers of 10 are used, please designate in the legend how
they are to be calculated (whether multiplied or divided) to
give the correct value.

Figures. Halftone illustrations (photomicrographs and
photographs) are to be designated figures. These are difficult
and expensive to reproduce and should therefore be kept to a
bare minimum. Because of the Journal's ever-increasing
publication load, along with rising printing costs, the Editors
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are absolutely essential to the clarity of the presentation.

Arrange photographs on "plates" enclosed within an area
not to exceed 7½ 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 illustrated on one
plate. Unless the authors can justify the necessity, plates with
single photographs will be returned for revision. Kindly
indicate on the back of the halftone whether it can be reduced
or trimmed in size to conserve space in the Journal.

Color photographs are discouraged unless the authors can
state that they are necessary for the clear presentation of the
data; if these are accepted by the Editors, the complete
expense of reproducing such plates will be charged to the
author. Current estimates for color reproduction can be
obtained by correspondence with the Editor.

Mount each set of figures on white cardboard and protect
them with tissue overlays. Please indicate the first author's
name on the reverse side of the plate. 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. Wax-based
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. Any abbreviations
printed directly on the figures should be identified in the
legend.

Terminology and Abbreviations

For clarity and ease of reading, keep the number of
abbreviations to a minimum. Do not abbreviate short terms or
introduce nonstandard abbreviations without identification.
Avoid the use of abbreviations that form recognizable words,
e.g., EAT, Ehrlich ascites tumor, or that repeat accepted
abbreviations (see below). Abbreviations should not be used in
the title of the paper; if abbreviations are necessarily used in
the Summary, they must be clearly identified. However,
running titles may carry abbreviations.

The IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature
and others have published lists of approved names and
abbreviations for chemical substances as follows:

- for abbreviations and symbols, J. Biol. Chem., 241:
  527–533, 2491–2495, 1966
- for coenzymes, vitamins, etc., J. Biol. Chem., 241:
- for synthetic modifications of natural peptides, J. Biol.

for a nomenclatural system for outbred animals, Lab. Animal Care, 20: 903–906, 1970

Please be guided by the IUPAC-IUB Commission in the formulation of any abbreviations.

Specialized terminology for components of macromolecules, such as proteins, nucleic acids, and polysaccharides, should follow that given in the January 10, 1972 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 Fifth Listing of the Committee on Standardized Genetic Nomenclature for Mice, Cancer Res., 32: 1609–1646, 1972.

The composition of all solutions and buffers should be specified in sufficient detail so that the concentration of each component can be determined. The word "saline" should be replaced by "NaCl solution," along with the exact percent, unless the author is referring to buffered saline, in which case the percent is not needed.

Ionic charge should be designated by a superscript immediately following the chemical symbol, e.g., Mg2+, S2-

Express specific activity as Ci/μmole not Ci/μM

Isotope designations should conform to the following style: 32P, 14CO2, glycine-2-14C, but 3H-labeled thymidine.

Decimals are preferred to fractions; the form 0.01, not .01, is required in text, tables, and charts.

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 following:

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 the ribo-synucleosides 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.
dAMP, dGMP, dIMP the 5'-phosphates of 2'-deoxyribosyl-adenine, etc.
RNA, DNA ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid
RNase, DNase ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease
mRNA messenger RNA
nRNA nuclear RNA
tRNA ribosomal RNA	rRNA transfer RNA (sRNA is not recommended for RNA preparations that accept amino acids and should no longer be used.)
P1, P Pi orthophosphate, pyrophosphate
Tris tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetate
POPOP 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)] benzene
PPO 2,5-diphenyloxazole
DEAE diethylaminoethyl
UV ultraviolet light

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

Other Abbreviations.

Units of Concentration
molar (mole/liter) M *
millimolar (mmole/liter) mM (preferred to 10−3 M)
micro molar (μmole/liter) μM (preferred to 10−6 M)
nanomolar nM (not mM)
picomolar pM (not μM)

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

* M should not be used as an abbreviation for mole.
Units of Length, Area, Volume, Mass, Time

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meter</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m, m, meter, m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>centimeter</td>
<td>cm</td>
<td>cm, centimeters, cm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>square centimeter</td>
<td>sq cm</td>
<td>sq cm, sq cm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>millimeter</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>mm, millimeters, mm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>micrometer (not micron)</td>
<td>µm</td>
<td>µm, micrometers, µm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nanometer (not millimicron)</td>
<td>nm</td>
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<tr>
<td>picometer (not micromicron)</td>
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<td>Angstrom (0.1 nm)</td>
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<tr>
<td>liter</td>
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<td>µl</td>
<td>µl, microliters, µl.</td>
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<td>gram</td>
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<td>milligram</td>
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<tr>
<td>microgram</td>
<td>µg</td>
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<tr>
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<td>kg</td>
<td>kg, kilograms, kg.</td>
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<td>hour(s)</td>
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<td>hr, hours, hour</td>
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<td>minute(s)</td>
<td>min</td>
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<tr>
<td>second(s)</td>
<td>sec</td>
<td>sec, seconds, sec</td>
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<td>counts per minute</td>
<td>cpm</td>
<td>cpm, counts per minute</td>
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<td>disintegrations per minute</td>
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<td>Ci</td>
<td>Ci</td>
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<td>Svedberg unit</td>
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<td>mole</td>
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Physical and Chemical Units

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<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Common Abbreviations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>retardation factor</td>
<td>R_f</td>
<td>ret.</td>
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<tr>
<td>acceleration of gravity</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedimentation coefficient</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedimentation coefficient in water at 20°C</td>
<td>s_{20, w}</td>
<td>s_{20, w}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree Celsius</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>°C</td>
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<tr>
<td>degree Fahrenheit</td>
<td>°F</td>
<td>°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree Kelvin (absolute temp.)</td>
<td>°K</td>
<td>°K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diffusion coefficient</td>
<td>D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>equilibrium constant</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>K</td>
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<tr>
<td>inhibition constant</td>
<td>K_i</td>
<td>K_i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michaelis constant</td>
<td>K_m</td>
<td>K_m</td>
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<tr>
<td>maximum velocity</td>
<td>V_{max}</td>
<td>V_{max}</td>
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</table>

Others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absorbance</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A (not O.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probability</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
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<tr>
<td>roentgen</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>standard deviation</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
<td>S.D.</td>
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<tr>
<td>standard error of the mean</td>
<td>S.E.</td>
<td>S.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>logarithm (Briggsian)</td>
<td>log</td>
<td>log</td>
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<tr>
<td>logarithm (natural)</td>
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in chemical compounds

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<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
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<tr>
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<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
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<tr>
<td>meta</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td>para</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
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<tr>
<td>secondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>tertiary</td>
<td>tert</td>
<td>tert</td>
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</table>

routes of administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>i.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>intraperitoneal</td>
<td>i.p.</td>
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<tr>
<td>intravenous</td>
<td>i.v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>oral</td>
<td>p.o.</td>
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<tr>
<td>subcutaneous</td>
<td>s.c.</td>
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