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 If the manuscript contains any quoted information conveyed either by personal communication or by release of unpublished experiments, the covering letter should specifically state that authorization has been given.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 in response to the reviewers' comments; if you have not complied with certain of the recommendations, please state your reasons.

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. These papers are given especially stringent editorial review and, if deemed acceptable, are processed more rapidly than regular papers. They are not to be confused with short papers which are treated exactly like any other paper. (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) Brief reports of meetings and proceedings of 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 should submit announcements no less than 4 months before the expected month of issue.

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 English-speaking 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 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 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). If there are several authors on a paper, indicate clearly with which institution each author is affiliated.

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. 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. It is important that the references be typed in double-spaced form to ensure accurate copy editing of this section. 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 to obtain permission for its publication and verification of the wording of the citation.

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).

Lengthy footnotes are discouraged since the information contained therein can, in most instances, be presented 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 underneath 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 exponentials are absolutely unavoidable in column headings, the quantity expressed should be preceded, not followed, by the power of 10 by which its value has been multiplied. This will prevent
confusion by the readers as to whether the quantity should be multiplied or divided to obtain the correct value.

Tables ordinarily should be constructed to fit into a single column 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 discernable.

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, ©, ©, ©, ©, ©, ©).

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 instead be 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 coordinates should not be extended beyond the respective lines. If the chart contains a left- and right-hand ordinate, both ordinates should read in the same direction. Titles printed at the top of charts only waste space and should not be used; all of 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 exponents for units in charts is considered ambiguous and should, if at all possible, be avoided. If exponents 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 the quantity is 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 must insist that authors submit only those photographs which are absolutely essential to the clarity of the presentation.

Arrange photographs on “plates” enclosed within an area not to exceed 7¼ 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. Plates with only single photographs will be returned for revision unless the authors can justify their necessity. Kindly indicate on the back of the half the 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 essential 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. Waxbased lettering such as PRES-TYPE or LETTRE-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:

Instructions to Authors


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

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⁺, S⁻.

Express specific activity as Ci/µmole not Ci/µM.

Isotope designations should conform to the following style: ³²P, ¹⁴CO₂, glycine-²¹⁴C, 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- and deoxyribonucleosides 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'-deoxyribosyladenine, etc.
RNA, DNA ribonucleic acid, deoxyribonucleic acid
RNase, DNase ribonuclease, deoxyribonuclease
mRNA messenger RNA
nRNA nuclear RNA
tRNA ribosomal RNA
tRNA transfer RNA (sRNA is not recommended for RNA preparations that accept amino acids and should no longer be used.)

P₃, PP₃ 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 identified in an inclusive abbreviation footnote.

Other Abbreviations.

Units of Concentration
molar (mole/liter) M*
millimolar (mmole/liter) mM (preferred to 10⁻³ M)
micromolar (µmole/liter) µM (preferred to 10⁻⁶ M)

* M should not be used as an abbreviation for mole.

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Instructions to Authors

Units of Concentration

- nanomolar: nM (not μM)
- 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.

Units of Length, Area, Volume, Mass, Time

- meter: m
- centimeter: cm
- square centimeter: sq cm
- millimeter: mm
- micrometer (not micron): μm (not μ)
- nanometer (not millimicron): nm (not μm)
- picometer (not micromicron): pm (not μμ)

Angstrom (0.1 nm): Å

- liter: l (in tables only)
- milliliter: ml (use instead of cc or cm³)
- microliter: μl (not μ)
- 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

Other abbreviations:
- mole: mol

Physical and Chemical Units

- retardation factor: R₀
- acceleration of gravity: g
- sedimentation coefficient: s
- sedimentation coefficient in water at 20°C: s₂₀,₀

- degree Celsius: °C
- degree Fahrenheit: °F
- degree Kelvin (absolute temp.): K

- diffusion coefficient: D
- equilibrium constant: K
- inhibition constant: Kᵢ
- Michaelis constant: Kₘ
- maximum velocity: Vₘₐₓ

Others

- absorbance: A (not O.D.)
- probability: p
- roentgen: R
- standard deviation: S.D.
- standard error of the mean: S.E.
- logarithm (Briggsian): log
- logarithm (natural): ln

in chemical compounds

- ortho: o
- meta: m

Routes of administration

- intramuscular: i.m.
- intraperitoneal: i.p.
- intravenous: i.v.
- oral: p.o.
- subcutaneous: s.c.

Alterations in Proof

In order to expedite publication, the Journal is now providing authors with page proofs only. Extensive alterations require revised pagination, thus leading to sharply increased costs as well as delays in publication. Such alterations will necessarily be charged to the authors. We therefore urge our contributors to proofread and edit their manuscripts carefully before submission. If excessive corrections are made in page proof by an author, or if proof is not returned promptly (the Journal requires that proof be returned to the Editorial Office within 48 hours of its receipt), it may be necessary to reschedule the paper to a subsequent issue.

Reprints

Reprints are to be ordered prior to publication according to the schedule of prices that accompanies the page proof. If for any reason the reprint order form has been omitted from the shipment, please contact the Editorial Office immediately.

Requests for additional reprints should be addressed directly to the printer, Waverly Press, Inc., Mount Royal & Guilford Avenues, Baltimore, Maryland 21202: these may be obtained for a nominal service charge within three months after the month of issue. Reprints ordered after the 90-day period may be more costly.

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Before preparing manuscripts for submission to CANCER RESEARCH, authors are urged by the Editor to consult the detailed INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS which are given in the January and July 1973 issues of the Journal. Copies of these instructions are available from the Editorial Office upon request.
Get a health checkup.
Find out the lump in your throat is only emotion.

It's generally agreed that one of the best things you can do to keep yourself in good health is to have a regular health checkup.

The reason's simple. Cancer—if detected early enough—can often be cured. So even if your regular checkup does reveal a problem, in a way it's a good thing. You've probably caught it early enough to do something about it.

But the fact is, your checkup probably won't reveal anything serious. Most people who have regular checkups discover they're in pretty good health.

So have a checkup. Now. And regularly. Find out you're in better shape than you think you are.

It's a nice feeling.

We want to wipe out cancer in your lifetime.
Give to the American Cancer Society.