DESCRIPTION

Experimental Cell Research welcomes articles that further our understanding of cell biology in its widest sense by providing significant insights into the organisation and activity of cells in both tissue culture assays as well as in animal models, not the least in models that recapitulate key aspects of human diseases. We welcome papers based on research with both mammalian and non-mammalian model organisms. In addition to regular articles we also publish review articles in regular as well as in special issues. Our scope includes but is not limited to areas such as:

- Chromosome biology
- Chromatin and epigenetics
- DNA repair
- Gene regulation
- Nuclear import-export
- RNA processing
- Non-coding RNAs
- Organelle biology
- The cytoskeleton
- Intracellular trafficking
- Cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions
- Cell motility and migration
- Cell proliferation
- Cellular differentiation
- Signal transduction
- Programmed cell death

AUDIENCE

Molecular and cell biologists, cancer researchers.

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*Experimental Cell Research* (*ECR*) is dedicated to publishing manuscripts that significantly advance our understanding of cell and molecular biology. Examples of areas of interest to *ECR* are the cell cycle; gene regulation; chromatin; sub cellular organization; signal transduction; nuclear import-export; intracellular trafficking; programmed cell death; the dynamics and function of the cytoskeleton, cell membrane, and extra cellular matrix; the biology of meiosis and mitosis; cell motility and migration; mechanisms of cellular growth control and differentiation; and cell-cell interaction between cells in tissues or in culture. Manuscripts in the area of cancer research, particularly those that address fundamental aspects of cell and molecular biology, are also welcomed. Reports describing new experimental techniques and methods or of theoretical work having a direct bearing on experimental approaches are also appropriate for inclusion in the journal. Experimental manuscripts will be given the highest priority and can range from the sub cellular to the organism level, including work on transgenic animals. Purely descriptive work, including descriptions of RNA or protein expression patterns, is given lower priority but can be accepted if it provides important new or unexpected information.

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