TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.2
- Impact Factor p.2
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.5

DESCRIPTION

Affiliated with the European Society of Reproductive Immunology and with the International Society for Immunology of Reproduction and the Japanese Society for Immunology of Reproduction.

The aim of the Journal of Reproductive Immunology is to provide the critical forum for the dissemination of results from high quality research in all aspects of experimental, animal and clinical reproductive immunobiology.

This encompasses normal and pathological processes of:
* Male and Female Reproductive Tracts
* Gametogenesis and Embryogenesis
* Implantation and Placental Development
* Gestation and Parturition
* Mammary Gland and Lactation.

Including:
* Infectious disease, including STDs
* Inflammation
* Autoimmunity
* Mucosal Immunology
* Cytokines and Other Immune Mediators
* Immunoendocrinology
* Reproductive Immunotherapies
* Immunogenetics
* Developmental Immunology
* Immunology of Reproductive Cancers
* Application of Immunological Techniques in Eluciation of Reproductive Processes or Dysfunction.

The international character of the Journal is reflected in the breadth of its Editorial Board and commitment to publish new and outstanding studies in different aspects of reproductive immunobiology from all five continents. Within the Journal, the Editors wish to bridge the gap between basic and clinical studies in all subareas of research relevant to reproductive immunobiology.
AUDIENCE

Immunologists, Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, Reproductive Biologists

IMPACT FACTOR

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

INTRODUCTION
The aim of the *Journal of Reproductive Immunology* is to provide the critical forum for the dissemination of results from high quality research in all aspects of experimental, animal and clinical reproductive immunobiology.

This encompasses normal and pathological processes of:
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Gestation and Parturition
Mammary Gland and Lactation

Including:
Infectious disease, including STDs
Inflammation
Autoimmunity
Mucosal Immunology
Cytokines and Other Immune Mediators
Immunoenocrinology
Reproductive Immunotherapies
Immunogenetics
Developmental Immunology
Immunology of Reproductive Cancers
Application of Immunological Techniques to Elucidate Reproductive Processes or Dysfunction

The international character of the Journal is reflected in the breadth of its Editorial Board and commitment to publish new and outstanding studies in different aspects of reproductive immunobiology from all five continents. The Journal scope spans basic science, animal and clinical studies in all subareas of research relevant to reproductive immunobiology.

**Types of papers**

*Original articles*: a full-length report of original basic or clinical investigation (generally not exceeding 3000 words or 45 references with up to 4 figures and 4 tables). An unstructured abstract of no more than 250 words stating objectives, study design, main outcome measures, results and conclusions is required. The text should be structured as follows: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References, Tables, Figure Legends. We offer fast-track peer review and publication of randomized controlled trials that we judge of importance to practice or research (see Fast-track publication). We invite submission of all clinical trials, whether Phase I, II, or III.

Submission of randomized controlled trials requires inclusion of a checklist and flowchart in accordance with the CONSORT guidelines and the registration number of the trial and the name of the trial registry. Studies of diagnostic accuracy must be reported according to STARD guidelines. Observational studies (cohort, case-control, or cross-sectional designs) must be reported according to the STROBE statement (see also [http://www.strobe-statement.org](http://www.strobe-statement.org)).

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Incomplete or inadequate reporting of research complicates the identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the studies reported in the medical literature. To solve this problem, several sets of guidelines have been developed in order to guarantee that the required information is available in a manuscript, to improve the accuracy and completeness of reporting of studies, and to allow readers to assess the potential for bias in the study (internal validity) and to evaluate its applicability to other environments (external validity).

Authors are strongly encouraged to consult the widely-accepted checklists below for each study type. Their application will increase the chances of acceptance by ensuring that important information will not be missed, producing a homogeneous and structured medical report, permitting fair and objective refereeing, and simplifying future corrections and revisions.

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Studies of diagnostic accuracy: [STARD](http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/stard/)

Observational studies (cohort, case-control, or cross-sectional designs): [STROBE](http://www.strobe-statement.org/)

Genetic association: [STREGA](http://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/strobe-strega/)

**Types of papers (contd...)**

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Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

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State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

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