



# MUTATION RESEARCH - GENETIC TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MUTAGENESIS

A section of Mutation Research

## AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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### DESCRIPTION

*Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis* publishes papers advancing knowledge in the field of genetic toxicology. Papers are welcomed in the following areas:

New developments in genotoxicity testing of chemical agents (e.g. improvements in methodology of assay systems and interpretation of results). Alternatives to and refinement of the use of animals in genotoxicity testing. Nano-genotoxicology, the study of genotoxicity hazards and risks related to novel man-made nanomaterials. Studies of epigenetic changes in relation to genotoxic effects. The use of structure-activity relationships in predicting genotoxic effects. The isolation and chemical characterization of novel environmental mutagens. The measurement of genotoxic effects in human populations, when accompanied by quantitative measurements of environmental or occupational exposures. The application of novel technologies for assessing the hazard and risks associated with genotoxic substances (e.g. OMICS or other high-throughput approaches to genotoxicity testing).

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Environmental Scientists, Occupational Health Researchers, Mutageneticists, Toxicologists

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### INTRODUCTION

*Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis* publishes papers advancing knowledge in the field of genetic toxicology. Papers are welcomed in the following areas:

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#### Types of Paper

*Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis* publishes the following types of article: (I) Research papers- papers reporting results of original, fundamental research. (II) Short communications of up to 5 printed pages. (III) Rapids - are accelerated publications - research papers identified by the Editor as being of significant quality and thereby qualifying for rapid reviewing, and publication within 8-10 weeks of acceptance. (IV) Current issues are generally short, 1-2 page comments on a topical theme, and are published within 10 weeks of acceptance. (V) Volunteered and invited Mini-reviews of less than 10 printed pages, using references generally no later than 2 years old. The journal accepts Letters to the Editor.

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#### Current Topics in Genotoxicity Testing

*Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis* is now accepting submissions for a new section of the journal that will be dedicated to the discussion of current issues relating to design, interpretation and strategic use of genotoxicity tests (**Current Topics in Genotoxicity Testing**). This section is envisaged to include discussions relating to the development of new international testing guidelines, but also to wider topics in the field. The evaluation of contrasting or opposing viewpoints is welcomed as long as the presentation is in accordance with the journal's aims, scope, and policies.

Any submissions that report the results of studies on extracts or complex mixtures (e.g., solvent extracts of herbal preparations; soil, air, or water samples) will receive preliminary review by an Editor. Unless such manuscripts offer significant new insight, such as the chemical identification of previously unknown mutagens or anti-mutagens, they will be returned to the authors without being sent for further review. For further clarification of this journal policy please refer to the [Editorial](#) published in *Mutation Research* 391 (1997) 1.

It is the policy of the Editors to conduct a preliminary review of each submitted manuscript that reports the results of molecular epidemiology studies.

(i) As with any studies involving human subjects, approval by an appropriately constituted ethics review board and informed consent by participants are required.

(ii) Authors are advised to collaborate with qualified epidemiologists with respect to study design and interpretation.

(iii) In studies of the potential genotoxic effects of exposure to environmental agents, it is strongly recommended that quantitative evidence of exposure (such as analysis of personal monitoring devices or measurement of urinary biomarkers, for example) be obtained.

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[2] Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2018. The art of writing a scientific article. *Heliyon.* 19, e00205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2018.e00205>.

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[3] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

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[4] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[5] Cancer Research UK, Cancer statistics reports for the UK. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13 March 2003).

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