MUTATION RESEARCH - GENETIC TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MUTAGENESIS
A section of Mutation Research

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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).

*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.

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GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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:

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

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