



# MUTATION RESEARCH - GENETIC TOXICOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MUTAGENESIS

A section of Mutation Research

## AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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ISSN: 1383-5718

### 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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### AUDIENCE

Environmental Scientists, Occupational Health Researchers, Mutageneticists, Toxicologists

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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Gene Expression, immune response, nanotoxicology, DNA damage, toxicogenomics, carcinogens

**Shuichi Hamada**, Kamisu-shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan  
Carcinogen; DNA damage; drug administration, gastrointestinal tract

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Telomeres and telomerase in ageing and cancer, DNA damage response and repair, toxicogenomics and environmental toxicology, radiation biology, biological response markers of exposure, experimental therapeutics

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Comet assay, Micronucleus test, Drug development, Non-clinical safety testing

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Environmental health, environmental genetic toxicology, environmental sanitation supervision

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DNA damage, genotoxicity

**Yuko Ibuki**, Suruga-ku, Shizuoka-Shi, Japan  
Ultraviolet rays, Environmental chemicals, Epigenetics, Histone modifications, DNA damage, DNA repair

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acute and chronic aquatic toxicity; pharmaceuticals in the environment; environmental risk assessment; mutagenesis; genotoxicity; endocrine disruptors; cytotoxicity; food safety.

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DNA mutation, cancer biomarkers, oesophageal cancer, safety assessment, genetic toxicology

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**Bernd Kaina**, Mainz, Germany  
DNA repair, apoptosis

**Olga Kovalchuk**, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada  
Epigenetic regulation, genome stability, carcinogenesis, radiation-induced DNA damage, repair and recombination

**Carina Ladeira**, Lisboa, Portugal  
Human biomonitoring, genotoxicity, genetic toxicology, histopathology, environmental and occupational health

**Yang Luan**, Shanghai, China  
DNA damage; germ cell apoptosis; mutagenicity

**Mugimane Manjanatha**, Jefferson, Arkansas, USA  
Transgenic mutation assays, assessment of chemicals and drugs

**Nan Mei**, Jefferson, Arkansas, USA  
Toxicity, genotoxicity, mutagenicity, DNA damage, oxidative stress, DNA adduct, gene expression. toxicogenomics, quantitative analysis, benchmark dose

**Miroslav Mišić**, Vienna, Austria  
DNA damage, dietary mutagens, comet, micronuclei, metabolically competent cell lines, ecogenotoxicology, plant bioassays

**Massimo Moretti**, Perugia, Italy  
Occupational exposure, antineoplastic drugs, genotoxicity

**Takeshi Morita**, Tokyo, Japan  
Genotoxicity, Testing, in silico, QSAR, Evaluation, Regulation, Risk assessment, Hazard identification, GHS classification

**Kristien Mortelmans**, Menlo Park, California, USA  
Screening of antimicrobial compounds

**Asao Noda**, Hiroshima, Japan

**Takehiko Nohmi**, Kanagawa, Japan  
Genetic engineering, DNA repair

**Shinji Oikawa**, Mie, Japan

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, DNA damage, Oxidative stress  
**Ann M. Richard**, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, USA  
Computational chemistry, structure-activity relationships, cheminformatics, computational toxicology, ToxCast, Tox21

**Emilio Rojas del Castillo**, Ciudad de México, Mexico  
DNA damage and repair, Gene expression, Epigenetic effects, cell transformation, environmental exposure, human exposed populations

**José Rueff**, Lisbon, Portugal  
DNA repair, genetic susceptibility, mismatch repair

**Stephanie Smith-Roe**, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, USA  
Genetic toxicology, DNA damage, DNA repair, mutagenesis, cell cycle checkpoints, high throughput screening, botanical dietary supplements

**Helga Stopper**, Würzburg, Germany  
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**Takeji Takamura-Enya**, Kanagawa, Japan  
fluorescence microscopy, water quality, boron, copper

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Biomarkers, DNA damage & repair, cytotoxicity, genetic toxicology, mutagenesis, genotoxicity, Comet assay

**Jan Topinka**, Prague, Czech Republic  
Toxic effects of engineered nanoparticles, combustion generated particles, molecular epidemiology

**Yukari Totsuka**, Tokyo, Japan  
Carcinogenesis

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Transformative effects of metals, DNA repair mechanisms, oxidative stress

**Marie Vasquez**, Morrisville, North Carolina, USA  
Comet assay, Genetic toxicology, DNA damage and repair, DNA reactivity, cytotoxicity, safety testing

**Vijayalaxmi**, San Antonio, Texas, USA

**Kristine Lynne Witt**, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, USA  
Genetic toxicology, Bacterial mutation, DNA damage, Comet assay, Chromosomal damage, Micronucleus test, Pig-a assay.

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**Bojana Žegura**, Ljubljana, Slovenia  
genotoxicity, mutagenicity, toxicogenomics, natural toxins, anti-mutagens, in vitro 3D cultures

## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### INTRODUCTION

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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.

Please note that Full-length reviews comprehensively covering and critically analysing a topic are published in *Mutation Research Reviews*. Also published in the Reviews section are invited papers in the series *Reflections in Mutation Research*, in which research and techniques that have played an important part in the development of the field of mutation research are revisited and their significance discussed. Special issues, comprising multiple original and/or review articles written from a particular viewpoint, on a central theme, are published on a regular basis in the appropriate section of *Mutation Research* by topic or article type.

#### 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.

Manuscripts which do not conform to these requirements will be returned to the authors without being sent for further review.

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## PREPARATION

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#### *Subdivision - numbered sections*

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

#### *Introduction*

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

#### *Material and methods*

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

#### *Results*

Results should be clear and concise.

#### *Discussion*

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

#### *Conclusions*

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

#### *Appendices*

If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

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Immediately after the abstract, provide between 3 to 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

#### *Abbreviations*

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

#### *Acknowledgements*

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

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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>.

Reference to a book:

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

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[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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