**DESCRIPTION**

*Mutation Research - Genetic Toxicology and Environmental Mutagenesis (MRGTEM)* 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).

*MRGTEM* is now accepting submissions for a [new section of the journal: Current Topics in Genotoxicity Testing](#), that will be dedicated to the discussion of current issues relating to design, interpretation and strategic use of genotoxicity tests. 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.


**Benefits to authors**

---

**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.6

**ISSN:** 1383-5718
MRGTEM is focused on promoting the authors and the work published in the journal: All articles are carefully evaluated by the Editors-in-Chief who are leading experts in their field. Availability: contact the Editors-in-Chief and the Associate Editor via the Editorial Board page for any questions you may have. The Journal will provide upon request free PDFs to all authors who may not have access to their articles via their institution or library. Publication is free to authors (no color or page charges). Supporting open access: if your funding body or institution requires your article to be open access, MRGTEM offers that option. Please see details here. Reuse figures from any MRGTEM article via "get rights and content" hyperlink available within each article (below author names and affiliations) on ScienceDirect. Please click here for more information on more general author services.

Other Mutation Research sections:
DNA Repair
Mutation Research - Fundamental and Molecular Mechanisms of Mutagenesis (MR)
Mutation Research - Reviews (MRR)

AUDIENCE

Environmental Scientists, Occupational Health Researchers, Mutageneticists, Toxicologists

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 2.256 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Chemical Abstracts
EMBiology
BIOSIS Citation Index
Current Contents - Life Sciences
Embase
PubMed/Medline
Pascal Francis
Reference Update
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors-in-Chief
P. David Josephy, University of Guelph, 50 Stone Road East, Guelph, ON N1G 2W1, Canada
Siegfried Knasmueller, Medical University of Vienna Institute of Cancer Research, Vienna, Austria

Associate Editor
Miroslav Mišík, Medical University of Vienna Institute of Cancer Research, Vienna, Austria
DNA damage, dietary mutagens, comet, micronuclei, metabolically competent cell lines, ecogenotoxicology, plant bioassays

Founding Editor
Frits Sobels

Editorial Board
Dietrich Averbeck, Genotoxicology Signalisation and Experimental Radiotherapy, Orsay, France
Biology and chemistry of radiations, cell signalling in cancer
Claudia Bolognesi, Genoa, Italy
DNA Damage, oxidative stress biomarkers, cytotoxicity, cytogenetics, genotoxicity, cell cycle regulation, environmental mutagenesis, environmental carcinogens, mutagens
Sema Burgaz, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey
DNA damage, genotoxicity, biomarkers, exfoliated epithelial cells, micronuclei, molecular epidemiology, environmental and occupational genotoxins
Jia Cao, Third Military Medical University Department of Hygienic Toxicology, Chongqing, China
Genetic toxicology, environmental pollutions and human health, POPs induced male reproductive damages.

Wai Nang Choy, Schering-Plough Research Institute Lafayette, Lafayette, New Jersey, United States
Drug safety and metabolism

Markus Christmann, Johannes Gutenberg University, Mainz, Germany
DNA repair, genotoxic stress, transcriptional regulation of DNA repair genes

Andrew R. Collins, Fac. of Medicine, Dept. of Nutrition, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
Comet Assay, DNA damage and mutagenesis, nutrition and cancer, DNA repair in mammalian cells, human biomonitoring; molecular epidemiology

Alok Dhawan, Ahmedabad University, Ahmedabad, India
Nanomaterial toxicology, molecular epidemiology, genetic toxicology

Shareen H. Doak, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom
Genetic toxicology, nanotoxicology, DNA damage mechanisms, biomarkers, molecular biology of prostate cancer

Yuri E. Dubrova, University of Leicester, Leicester, United Kingdom
Germine, Mutation, Radiation, Mutagens, Anticancer Drugs, Instability, Mouse

Maria Dusinska, Norwegian Institute for Air Research, Kjeller, Norway
Cytotoxicity, DNA damage, mutagenicity, cancer biomarkers

David A. Eastmond, University of California Riverside, Riverside, California, United States
Mechanisms of toxicity and carcinogenesis of agricultural and environmental chemicals in humans and other mammals

Patricia Escobar, Merck Research Laboratories West Point, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, United States
Genetic Toxicology, Bacterial mutagenicity, DNA damage, Chromosomal Damage, genetox screening assay, mutagenic impurities, pharmaceutical industry

Christopher Farabaugh, Charles River Skokie, Skokie, Illinois, United States
Genetic toxicology, in vitro toxicology, Ames, chromosome aberrations, in vitro micronucleus, in vivo micronucleus, comet, mouse lymphoma, environmental science, ornithology, chemistry

Solange Garcia, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil
Occupational and Environmental Toxicology; Nanotoxicology; Metals; Chemical agents

Kyle Glover, Haskell Global Centers for Health and Environmental Sciences, Wilmington, Delaware, United States
Gene Expression, immune response, nanotoxicology, DNA damage, toxicogenomics, carcinogens

Shuichi Hamada, Bozo Research Center Inc
Carcinogen; DNA damage; drug administration, gastrointestinal tract

Manoork Prakash Hande, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore
Telomerases and telomerase in ageing and cancer, DNA damage response and repair, toxicogenomics and environmental toxicology, radiation biology, biological response markers of exposure, experimental therapeutics

Andreas Hartmann, Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland
Comet assay, Micronucleus test, Drug development, Non-clinical safety testing

Jiliang He, Zhejiang University School of Medicine Institute of Environmental Medicine, Hangzhou, China
Environmental health, environmental genetic toxicology, environmental sanitation supervision

Cheryl Hobbs, Integrated Laboratory Systems Inc, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States
DNA damage, genotoxicity

Yuko Ibuki, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka, Japan
Ultraviolet rays, Environmental chemicals, Epigenetics, Histone modifications, DNA damage, DNA repair

Marina Isidori, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli Department of Environmental Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences and Technologies, Caserta, Italy
Acute and chronic aquatic toxicity; pharmaceuticals in the environment; environmental risk assessment; mutagenesis; genotoxicity; endocrine disruptors; cytotoxicity; food safety.

Gareth Jenkins, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom
DNA mutation, cancer biomarkers, oesophageal cancer, safety assessment, genetic toxicology

Awadhesh N. Jha, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom
Chemical and radiation mutagenesis, in vitro and molecular toxicology, nanotoxicology, environmental radioactivity, eco-genotoxicology, environmental monitoring, alternative methods in toxicology

Bernd Kaina, University of Mainz Institute of Toxicology, Mainz, Germany
DNA repair, apoptosis

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

Carina Ladeira, Lisbon Polytechnic Institute Lisbon School of Health Technology, Lisboa, Portugal
Human biomonitoring, genotoxicity, genetic toxicology, histopathology, environmental and occupational health
Yang Luan, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China
DNA damage; germ cell apoptosis; mutagenicity
Mugimane Manjanatha, National Center for Toxicological Research, Jefferson, Arkansas, United States
Transgenic mutation assays, assessment of chemicals and drugs
Nan Mei, National Center for Toxicological Research, Jefferson, Arkansas, United States
Toxicity, genotoxicity, mutagenicity, DNA damage, oxidative stress, DNA adduct, gene expression. toxigenomics, quantitative analysis, benchmark dose
Miroslav Mišík, Medical University of Vienna Institute of Cancer Research, Vienna, Austria
DNA damage, dietary mutagens, comet, micronuclei, metabolically competent cell lines, ecogenotoxicology, plant bioassays
Massimo Moretti, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy
Occupational exposure, antineoplastic drugs, genotoxicity
Takeshi Morita, National Institute of Health Sciences Division of Food Safety Information, Tokyo, Japan
Genotoxicity, Testing, in silico, QSAR, Evaluation, Regulation, Risk assessment, Hazard identification, GHS classification
Kristien Mortelmans, SRI International, Menlo Park, California, United States
Screening of antimicrobial compounds
Asao Noda, Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Hiroshima, Japan
Takehiko Nohmi, National Institute of Biomedical Innovation Health and Nutrition, Ibaraki-Shi, Japan
Genetic engineering, DNA repair
Shinji Oikawa, Mie University Graduate School of Medicine Faculty of Medicine Department of Environmental and Molecular Medicine, Tsu, Japan
Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, DNA damage, Oxidative stress
Ann M. Richard, US Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, District of Columbia, United States
Computational chemistry, structure-activity relationships, cheminformatics, computational toxicology, ToxCast, Tox21
Emilio Rojas del Castillo, National Autonomous University of Mexico Institute of Medicine and Environmental Toxicology, Ciudad de México, Mexico
DNA damage and repair, Gene expression, Epigenetic effects, cell transformation, environmental exposure, human exposed populations
José Rueff, New University of Lisbon, Lisboa, Portugal
DNA repair, genetic susceptibility, mismatch repair
Juliana da Silva, Lutheran University of Brazil Toxicological Genetics Laboratory, Canoas-RS, Brazil
Environmental Monitoring; DNA Damage; Mutagenesis; Genotoxicity; Comet Assay; Genetic Toxicology; Micronucleus Test; Occupational Exposure; Environmental Exposure
Stephanie Smith-Roe, National Toxicology Program, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States
Genetic toxicology, DNA damage, DNA repair, mutagenesis, cell cycle checkpoints, high throughput screening, botanical dietary supplements
Helga Stopper, Julius Maximilians University Wurzburg Department of Toxicology, Wurzburg, Germany
Genetic toxicology, mechanisms of action of carcinogenic agents, electromagnetic fields & genomic damage, genomic damage through endogenous hormones
Takeji Takamura-Enya, Kanagawa Institute of Technology Faculty of Engineering Department of Applied Chemistry, Atsugi, Japan
fluorescence microscopy, water quality, boron, copper
Veronique Thybaud, Sanofi SA, Paris, France
Biomarkers, DNA damage & repair, cytotoxicity, genetic toxicology, mutagenesis, genotoxicity, Comet assay
Jan Topinka, Czech Academy of Sciences, Praha, Czech Republic
Toxic effects of engineered nanoparticles, combustion generated particles, molecular epidemiology
Yukari Totsuka, National Cancer Center Research Institute Cancer Development and Progression Group Division of Carcinogenesis and Prevention, Tokyo, Japan
Carcinogenesis
Mahara Valverde, National Autonomous University of Mexico Institute of Medicine and Environmental Toxicology, Ciudad de México, Mexico
Transformative effects of metals, DNA repair mechanisms, oxidative stress
Marie Vasquez, Helix3 Inc, Morrisville, North Carolina, United States
Comet assay, Genetic toxicology, DNA damage and repair, DNA reactivity, cytotoxicity, safety testing
Perumal Venkatachalam, Sri Ramachandra Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
Radiation biodosimetry, biological effects of low-dose ionizing radiation (Bystander response, Genomic instability, Adaptive response), biomarkers of radiation exposure and radiation response (Chromosome aberrations, micronucleus, translocations, gamma-H2AX assay), clinical cytogenetics.

**Vijayalaxmi**, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, United States

**Kristine Lynne Witt**, National Toxicology Program, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, United States

Genetic toxicology, Bacterial mutation, DNA damage, Comet assay, Chromosomal damage, Micronucleus test, Pig-a assay.

**Lijun Wu**, Key Laboratory of Ion Beam Bioengineering, Hefei, China

**Bojana Žegura**, National Institute of Biology, Ljubljana, Slovenia

genotoxicity, mutagenicity, toxicogenomics, natural toxins, anti-mutagens, in vitro 3D cultures
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).

*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.

**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) Volunteer 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 a significant role 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.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

Declaration of interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double-blind) or the manuscript file (if single-blind). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. This summary statement will be ultimately published if the article is accepted. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. More information.

Submission declaration
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK 19 Apr 2020 www.elsevier.com/locate/gentox
Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

**Author rights**

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

*Elsevier supports responsible sharing*

Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Role of the funding source**

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

**Funding body agreements and policies**

Elsevier has established agreements and developed policies to allow authors whose articles appear in journals published by Elsevier, to comply with potential manuscript archiving requirements as specified as conditions of their grant awards. To learn more about existing agreements and policies please visit https://www.elsevier.com/fundingbodies.

**Open access**

Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

*Elsevier Researcher Academy*

Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

**Language (usage and editing services)**

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Author Services.

**Submission**

Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.
**Referees**
This journal requires authors to submit at least 4 referees, including their name, institution, e-mail and expertise relevant to the manuscript. The criteria to select referees are as follows: at least 2 suggestions must include members of the Editorial Board must not be from the same institution as the authors must not have co-authored a paper with any of the authors in the past 3 years no more than 1 suggestion should be from the same country as the authors, reviewers must be from a variety of countries and continents

The Editors reserve the right to use these or other reviewers.

**Free access to scientific publications for public institutions in developing countries:**
The Health InterNetwork Access to Research Initiative (HINARI) is an initiative to provide free or nearly free access to the major journals in biomedical and related social sciences, to public institutions in developing countries. Starting in January 2002 with over 2000 journals from Elsevier and other leading biomedical publishers, HINARI is part of the Health InterNetwork, which was introduced by the United Nations' Secretary General Kofi Annan at the UN Millennium Summit in the year 2000.

For further information and registration, please check the HINARI site: [http://www.who.int/hinari/en/](http://www.who.int/hinari/en/)

**PREPARATION**

**Peer review**
This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review.]

**Use of word processing software**
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier]). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

**Article structure**

**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.

**Essential title page information**
- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

**Highlights**
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

**Abstract**
A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself. **The abstract should be up to 300 words of size.**

**Graphical abstract**
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site. Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.
Keywords
Authors should supply 5 or 6 keywords separated by semicolons [e.g. Cytochrome P450; oxidoreductase; Gene knockout; DNA adducts; Bacterial mutagenicity testing; Double-strand break]. Each individual keyword may be up to 256 characters in length. Please take the time to choose your keywords carefully as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They should not be words from the title or the abstract specifically because that would not improve the discoverability.

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.).

Formatting of funding sources
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Math formulae
Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Artwork
Electronic artwork
General points
• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
• Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
• Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.
You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

**Formats**

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format. Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

- **EPS (or PDF):** Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
- **TIFF (or JPEG):** Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
- **TIFF (or JPEG):** Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- **TIFF (or JPEG):** Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

**Please do not:**

- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
- Supply files that are too low in resolution;
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

**Color artwork**

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color on the Web (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) and in the printed version (unless you specify otherwise). Please indicate your preference for color: in print and on the Web, or on the Web only. For further information on the preparation of electronic artwork, please see [https://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions](https://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions).

**Figure captions**

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

**Tables**

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

**References**

**Citation in text**

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

**Reference links**

Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, CrossRef and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.
A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

References in a special issue
Please ensure that the words ‘this issue’ are added to any references in the list (and any citations in the text) to other articles in the same Special Issue.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:
When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

Reference formatting
There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume and issue/book chapter and the pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

Reference style
Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.
Example: ‘..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ....’
List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.
Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

Video
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file’s content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Research data
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Data linking
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.
There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

**Mendeley Data**
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

**Data in Brief**
You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for Data in Brief as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to Data in Brief where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, Data in Brief. Please note an open access fee of 600 USD is payable for publication in Data in Brief. Full details can be found on the Data in Brief website. Please use this template to write your Data in Brief.

**MethodsX**
You have the option of converting relevant protocols and methods into one or multiple MethodsX articles, a new kind of article that describes the details of customized research methods. Many researchers spend a significant amount of time on developing methods to fit their specific needs or setting, but often without getting credit for this part of their work. MethodsX, an open access journal, now publishes this information in order to make it searchable, peer reviewed, citable and reproducible. Authors are encouraged to submit their MethodsX article as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of their manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your methods article will automatically be transferred over to MethodsX where it will be editorially reviewed. Please note an open access fee is payable for publication in MethodsX. Full details can be found on the MethodsX website. Please use this template to prepare your MethodsX article.

**Data statement**
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

**Submission Checklist**
The following list will be useful during the final checking of an article prior to sending it to the journal for review. Please consult this Guide for Authors for further details of any item.

**Ensure that the following items are present:**
One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
- E-mail address
- Full postal address
- Phone numbers
All necessary files have been uploaded, and contain:
- Keywords
- All figure captions
- All tables (including title, description, footnotes)
Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell-checked' and 'grammar-checked'
• References are in the correct format for this journal
• All references mentioned in the Reference list are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Web)
• Color figures are clearly marked as being intended for color reproduction on the Web and in print, or to be reproduced in color on the Web and in black-and-white in print. There are no color charges for Web and/or print reproduction
• If only color on the Web is required, black-and-white versions of the figures are also supplied for printing purposes
For any further information please visit our customer support site at https://service.elsevier.com.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.
If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's Author Services. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

AUTHOR INQUIRIES
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.
You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com