Guide to Authors and Referees

AIMS AND SCOPE OF JOURNAL
Nature Immunology is a multidisciplinary journal that publishes papers of the highest quality and significance in all areas of immunology. Priority is given to work that provides fundamental insight into the workings of the immune system. Areas covered include, but are not limited to, innate immunity and inflammation; development; immune receptors, signaling and apoptosis; antigen presentation; gene regulation and recombination; cellular and systemic immunity; vaccines; immune tolerance; autoimmunity and tumor immunology; microbial immunopathology; and transplantation.

Nature Immunology places its highest priority on fair and rapid review and speedy publication. Decisions on whether to send a manuscript out for peer review are normally made within two working days of receipt and decisions about publication are typically made within two days of receipt of the referees’ reports.

In addition to publishing significant original research, Nature Immunology also publishes commentary, News and Views, research highlights, historical perspectives, correspondence from readers and reviews of the literature, thus serving as the major conduit of top-quality information for the immunology community.

EDITORIAL PROCESS
The overview of the journal’s manuscript decision process includes submission, editorial decision on whether the paper should be reviewed, peer review, decisions after review, revision, acceptance in principle, final submission and acceptance, proofs, advance online publication, and print publication. Before submitting a paper, authors should consult our editorial policies as well as technical tips for using our online submission system.

Please also consult our general guide for manuscript preparation and submission, which includes information on article formats, journal style and figure preparation tips. Note that procedures for initial submission, revision, and final submission are slightly different, so please consult the directions before proceeding to the online submission system. Presubmission inquiries are not a prerequisite for the regular submission process, but are intended as a mechanism for authors to receive rapid feedback on whether a manuscript in preparation is likely to be of interest to the journal. We encourage authors who have already prepared their manuscripts to bypass the presubmission inquiry process and upload their papers as a regular submission to the journal.

Journals in the Nature family no longer take copyright on the primary research articles we publish. Instead we ask authors to sign a license for us to publish their work. US government employees sign a different license.

EDITORIAL POLICIES
Like the other Nature titles, Nature Immunology has no external editorial board. Instead, all editorial decisions are made by a team of full-time professional editors. For information on their research backgrounds and scientific interests, see About the Editors.

Full contact information for the journal can be found here.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER NATURE JOURNALS
Nature Immunology is editorially independent, and its editors make their own decisions, independent of the other Nature journals. If a paper is rejected from one Nature journal, the authors can use an automated manuscript transfer service to submit the paper to another Nature journal via a link sent to them by the editor handling the manuscript. Authors should note that referees’ comments (including any confidential comments to the editor) and identities are transferred to the editor of the second journal along with the manuscript. In that case, the journal editors will take the previous reviews into account when making their decision, although in some cases the editors may choose to take advice from additional or alternative referees. Alternatively, authors may request a fresh review, in which case they should not use the automated transfer link, and the editors will evaluate the paper without reference to the previous review process. More details are available on the manuscript transfer service and on the relationships between Nature titles.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING POLICIES
Please see authors & referees for detailed information about author and referee services and publication policies at the Nature family of journals. These journals, including Nature Immunology, share a number of common policies including the following:
- Author responsibilities
- License agreement and author copyright
- Compliance with open access mandates
- Embargo policy and press releases
- Use of experimental animals and human subjects
- Competing financial interests
- Availability of materials and data
- Reporting requirements for life sciences articles
- Digital image integrity and standards
- Security concerns
- Refutations, complaints and corrections
- Duplicate publication
- Confidentiality and pre-publicity
- Plagiarism and fabrication

IMPACT FACTOR
The 2014 impact factor for Nature Immunology is 20.004, according to the Journal Citation Reports® (Thomson Reuters, 2015). This places Nature Immunology third out of 135 journals in the field of immunology, and first among primary research journals in this field.
The 2014 impact factor represents the number of citations in 2014 to papers published in 2012 and 2013, divided by the total number of papers published in 2012 and 2013. A more detailed explanation of impact factors appears on the Thomson Reuters web site. For more information on the interpretation and use of impact factors, see the Editorial in the October 2010 issue of Nature Immunology.

EDITORIAL BLOGS
We encourage community participation in all Nature journal blogs. Other Nature Publishing Group blogs can be found on the blog index page.

ABBREVIATION
The correct abbreviation for abstracting and indexing purposes is Nat. Immunol.

ISSN AND EISSN
The international standard serial number (ISSN) for Nature Immunology is 1529-2908, and the electronic international standard serial number (EISSN) is 1529-2916.

FURTHER EDITORIAL INFORMATION
Please see the following editorials for more information on various aspects of journal policy.

Journal goals (July 2000)
Peer review (April 2001)
Competing financial interests (Oct. 2001)
Advance online publication (Nov. 2001)
Electronic submission (June 2002)
Sharing of materials (Dec. 2002)
Microarray policy (Feb. 2003)
Publishing and bioterrorism (March 2003)
Summer dreams (Aug. 2003)
Immunology. All of it. (July 2005)
Under review (Aug. 2006)
A matter of trust (Oct. 2006)
Spot checks (March 2007)

CONTENT TYPES

PRIMARY RESEARCH FORMATS
An Article is a substantial novel research study, with a complex story often involving several techniques or approaches. The main text (excluding abstract, online Methods, references and figure legends) is 3,000–4,000 words. The abstract is typically 100–120 words, unreferenced. Resources have no more than 8 display items (figures and/or tables). An introduction (without heading) is followed by sections headed Results, Discussion and online Methods. The Results and online Methods should be divided by topical subheadings; the Discussion does not contain subheadings. References are limited to 50.

Articles include received/accepted dates. They may be accompanied by supplementary information. Articles are peer reviewed, and authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication.

A Resource presents a large data set (such as a comprehensive list of proteins in an organelle or tissue, a genome-wide antibody library, coordinated analysis of cells or reagents by several different laboratories) of broad utility, interest and significance to the community. The main text (excluding abstract, online Methods, references and figure legends) is approximately 4,000 words. The abstract is typically 100–120 words, unreferenced. Resources have no more than 8 display items (figures and/or tables). An introduction (without heading) is followed by sections headed Results, Discussion and online Methods. The Results and online Methods should be divided by topical subheadings; the Discussion does not contain subheadings. References are limited to 50.

Reviews are always peer reviewed. Other types of Correspondence may be peer reviewed at the editors’ discretion.

News and Views are by prior arrangement only. They may be linked to articles in Nature Immunology, or they may focus on papers of exceptional significance that are published elsewhere. Unsolicited contributions will not normally be considered, although prospective authors are welcome to make proposals. News and Views are not peer reviewed.

Authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication.

A Review is an authoritative, balanced and scholarly survey of recent developments in a research field. The requirement for balance need not prevent authors from proposing a specific viewpoint, but if there are controversies in the field, the authors must treat them in an even-handed way. Reviews are normally 3,000–4,000 words, and illustrations are strongly encouraged. References are limited to 100, with exceptions possible in special cases. Citations should be selective and, in the case of particularly important studies (≤10% of all the references), we encourage authors to provide short annotations explaining why these are key contributions. The scope of a Review should be broad enough that it is not dominated by the work of a single laboratory, and particularly not by the authors’ own work.

Review authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication. Reviews include received/accepted dates. Reviews are always peer reviewed to ensure factual accuracy, appropriate citations and scholarly balance.

Commentary is a very flexible format; Commentaries may be on policy, science and society or purely scientific issues. The main criteria are that they should be of immediate interest to a broad readership and should be written in an accessible, non-technical style. Their length is typically 1–4 pages, although some may be longer. Because the content is variable, the format is also flexible. Commentaries do not normally contain primary research data, although they may present ‘sociological’ data (funding trends, demographics, bibliographic data, etc.). References are limited to 25, and article titles are omitted from the reference list.

OTHER FORMATS
Correspondence (formerly Letters to the Editor) is a flexible format that may include anything of interest to the journal’s readers, from policy debates to announcements to ‘matters arising’ from research papers. A Correspondence may describe primary research data, but only in summary form; this format is not intended for full presentation of data. Correspondence should never be more than one printed page, and usually much less. The number of references should not exceed 10 for either the Correspondence or its Reply, and article titles are omitted from the reference list. Titles for correspondence are supplied by the editors.

Authors must submit a competing financial interests statement, which is printed only if they declare that they have competing interests. In cases where a correspondence is critical of a previous research paper, the authors are normally given the option of publishing a brief reply. Criticism of opinions or other secondary matter does not involve an automatic right of reply.

Refutations are always peer reviewed. Other types of Correspondence may be peer reviewed at the editors’ discretion.

News and Views are by prior arrangement only. They may be linked to articles in Nature Immunology, or they may focus on papers of exceptional significance that are published elsewhere. Unsolicited contributions will not normally be considered, although prospective authors are welcome to make proposals. News and Views are not peer reviewed.

Authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication.

A Review is an authoritative, balanced and scholarly survey of recent developments in a research field. The requirement for balance need not prevent authors from proposing a specific viewpoint, but if there are controversies in the field, the authors must treat them in an even-handed way. Reviews are normally 3,000–4,000 words, and illustrations are strongly encouraged. References are limited to 100, with exceptions possible in special cases. Citations should be selective and, in the case of particularly important studies (≤10% of all the references), we encourage authors to provide short annotations explaining why these are key contributions. The scope of a Review should be broad enough that it is not dominated by the work of a single laboratory, and particularly not by the authors’ own work.

Review authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication. Reviews include received/accepted dates. Reviews are always peer reviewed to ensure factual accuracy, appropriate citations and scholarly balance.

Commentary is a very flexible format; Commentaries may be on policy, science and society or purely scientific issues. The main criteria are that they should be of immediate interest to a broad readership and should be written in an accessible, non-technical style. Their length is typically 1–4 pages, although some may be longer. Because the content is variable, the format is also flexible. Commentaries do not normally contain primary research data, although they may present ‘sociological’ data (funding trends, demographics, bibliographic data, etc.). References are limited to 25, and article titles are omitted from the reference list.

OTHER FORMATS
Correspondence (formerly Letters to the Editor) is a flexible format that may include anything of interest to the journal’s readers, from policy debates to announcements to ‘matters arising’ from research papers. A Correspondence may describe primary research data, but only in summary form; this format is not intended for full presentation of data. Correspondence should never be more than one printed page, and usually much less. The number of references should not exceed 10 for either the Correspondence or its Reply, and article titles are omitted from the reference list. Titles for correspondence are supplied by the editors.

Authors must submit a competing financial interests statement, which is printed only if they declare that they have competing interests. In cases where a correspondence is critical of a previous research paper, the authors are normally given the option of publishing a brief reply. Criticism of opinions or other secondary matter does not involve an automatic right of reply.

Refutations are always peer reviewed. Other types of Correspondence may be peer reviewed at the editors’ discretion.

News and Views are by prior arrangement only. They may be linked to articles in Nature Immunology, or they may focus on papers of exceptional significance that are published elsewhere. Unsolicited contributions will not normally be considered, although prospective authors are welcome to make proposals. News and Views are not peer reviewed.

Authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication.

A Review is an authoritative, balanced and scholarly survey of recent developments in a research field. The requirement for balance need not prevent authors from proposing a specific viewpoint, but if there are controversies in the field, the authors must treat them in an even-handed way. Reviews are normally 3,000–4,000 words, and illustrations are strongly encouraged. References are limited to 100, with exceptions possible in special cases. Citations should be selective and, in the case of particularly important studies (≤10% of all the references), we encourage authors to provide short annotations explaining why these are key contributions. The scope of a Review should be broad enough that it is not dominated by the work of a single laboratory, and particularly not by the authors’ own work.

Review authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication. Reviews include received/accepted dates. Reviews are always peer reviewed to ensure factual accuracy, appropriate citations and scholarly balance.

Commentary is a very flexible format; Commentaries may be on policy, science and society or purely scientific issues. The main criteria are that they should be of immediate interest to a broad readership and should be written in an accessible, non-technical style. Their length is typically 1–4 pages, although some may be longer. Because the content is variable, the format is also flexible. Commentaries do not normally contain primary research data, although they may present ‘sociological’ data (funding trends, demographics, bibliographic data, etc.). References are limited to 25, and article titles are omitted from the reference list.
Commentary authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication. Commentaries may be peer reviewed at the editors’ discretion.

Perspective is a format for scholarly reviews and discussions of the primary research literature that are too technical for a Commentary but do not meet the criteria for a Review—either because the scope is too narrow, or because the author is advocating a controversial position or a speculative hypothesis or discussing work primarily from one group. Two reviews advocating opposite sides in a research controversy are normally published as Perspectives. The text should not normally exceed 3,000 words. References are limited to 50.

Perspective authors must provide a competing financial interests statement before publication. Perspectives are always peer reviewed and include received/accepted dates.

How to Submit

ONLINE SUBMISSION
We strongly prefer to receive manuscripts via our online submission system. Using this system, authors can upload manuscript files (text, figures and supplementary information, including video) directly to our office and check on the status of their manuscripts during the review process. In addition, reviewers can access the manuscript (in a highly secure fashion that maintains referee anonymity) over a direct Internet link, which speeds the review process. Please consult our technical information on file formats and tips for using the system effectively. Revisions, including manuscripts submitted after a presubmission inquiry, should be uploaded via the link provided in the editor’s decision letter. Please do not submit revisions as new manuscripts.

SUBMISSION POLICIES
Submission to Nature Immunology is taken to imply that there is no significant overlap between the submitted manuscript and any other papers from the same authors under consideration or in press elsewhere. (Abstracts or unrefereed web preprints do not compromise novelty.) The authors must include copies of all related manuscripts with any overlap in authorship that are under consideration or in press elsewhere. If a related manuscript is submitted elsewhere while the manuscript is under consideration at Nature Immunology, a copy of the related manuscript should be sent to the editor.

The primary affiliation for each author should be the institution where the majority of their work was done. If an author has subsequently moved, the current address may also be stated.

If the manuscript includes personal communications, please provide a written statement of permission from any person who is quoted. E-mail permission messages are acceptable.

For bioinformatics manuscripts, please provide a web link for any new algorithms for data analysis along with other resources necessary to use the algorithm, such as the user manual or spreadsheets.

For further information on the review process and how editors make decisions, please see the manuscript decisions page.

A high priority of Nature Immunology is that all papers be accessible to nonspecialists. Manuscripts are subject to substantial editing to achieve this goal. After acceptance, a copy editor may make further changes so that the text and figures are readable and clear to those outside the field, and so that papers conform to our style. Contributors are sent proofs and are welcome to discuss proposed changes with the editors, but Nature Immunology reserves the right to make the final decision about matters of style and the size of figures.

The editors also reserve the right to reject a paper even after it has been accepted if it becomes apparent that there are serious problems with the scientific content or with violations of our publishing policies.

Additional editorial policies can be found on the Nature journals joint policies page. This page includes information on manuscripts reviewed at other Nature journals, competing financial interests declarations, prepublication publicity, deposition of data as a condition of publication, availability of data and reagents after publication, human and animal subjects, digital image integrity, biosecurity, refutations, complaints and correction of mistakes in the journal, duplicate publication, confidentiality and plagiarism.

Submission of a signed Competing Financial Interests Statement is required for all content of the journal. This statement will be published at the end of all papers, whether or not a competing financial interest is reported. In cases where the authors declare a competing financial interest, a short statement to that effect is published at the end of article, which is linked to a more detailed version available online.

COSTS
There is a charge of $620 for the first color figure and $310 for each additional color figure. Otherwise, there are no submission fees or page charges.

ADVANCE ONLINE PUBLICATION
Nature Immunology provides Advance Online Publication (AOP) of research articles, which benefits authors with an earlier publication date and allows our readers access to accepted papers several weeks before they appear in print. Note that papers published online are definitive and may be altered only through the publication of a print corrigendum or erratum, so authors should make every effort to ensure that the page proofs are correct. All AOP articles are given a unique digital object identifier (DOI) number, which can be used to cite the paper before print publication. For details, please see about advance online publication.

COVERS AND OTHER ARTWORK
Authors of accepted papers are encouraged to submit images for consideration as a cover. Cover images are normally linked to a specific paper in that issue, but we may also be able to use other images elsewhere in the journal, such as on the table of contents. Illustrations are selected for their scientific interest and aesthetic appeal. Please send prints or electronic files (rather than slides) in the first instance. Please also include a clear and concise legend explaining the image.

PREPARING THE MANUSCRIPT
Nature Immunology is read by scientists from diverse backgrounds. In addition, many are not native English speakers. Authors should therefore give careful thought to how their findings may be communicated clearly. Although a shared basic knowledge of biology may be assumed, please bear in mind that the language and concepts that are standard in one subfield may be unfamiliar to nonspecialists. Thus, technical jargon should be avoided as far as possible and clearly explained where its use is unavoidable. Abbreviations, particularly those that are not standard, should also be kept to a minimum. The background, rationale and main conclusions of the study should be clearly explained. Titles and abstracts in particular should be written in a language that will be readily intelligible to any scientist. We strongly recommend that authors ask a colleague with different expertise to review the manuscript before submission, in order to identify concepts and terminology that may present difficulties to nonspecialist readers.

The content types page describes the types of contributions that may be submitted to the journal, along with their length and figure limits. The journal’s format requirements are described below.
GUIDE TO AUTHORS

Manuscripts reporting new structures should contain a table summarizing structural and refinement statistics. Templates for such tables describing NMR and X-ray crystallography data are available here. To facilitate assessment of the quality of the structural data, a stereo image of a portion of the electron density map (for crystallography papers) or of the superimposed lowest energy structures (>10; for NMR papers) should be provided with the submitted manuscript. If the reported structure represents a novel overall fold, a stereo image of the entire structure (as a backbone trace) should also be provided.

Please use American English spelling throughout.

Acknowledgments should be brief, and should not include thanks to anonymous referees and editors, or effusive comments. Grant or contribution numbers may be acknowledged. Nature Immunology requires an Author Contribution statement as described in the Authorship section of our joint Editorial policies.

The Methods section should be written as concisely as possible but should contain all elements necessary to allow interpretation and replication of the results. The Methods sections of all original research papers will appear in all online versions of the article.

Authors can deposit the step-by-step protocols used in their study to Protocol Exchange, an open resource maintained by NPG. Protocols deposited by the authors will be linked to the Online Methods section upon publication.

The Methods section should be subdivided by short bold headings referring to methods used and we encourage the inclusion of specific subsections for statistics, reagents and animal models. If further references are included in this section, the numbering should continue from the end of the last reference number in the rest of the paper and the list should accompany the additional Methods at the end of the paper.

The combined reference number in the main text, figure legends, tables and online Methods should not exceed 50.

References are numbered sequentially as they appear in the text, tables and figure legends. Only one publication is given for each number, and footnotes are not used. Only papers that have been published or accepted by a named publication should be in the numbered list; meeting abstracts that are not published and papers in preparation should be mentioned in the text with a list of authors (or initials if any of the authors are co-authors of the present contribution). URLs for web sites should be cited parenthetically in the text, not in the reference list; articles in formal, peer-reviewed online journals should be included in the reference list. Grant details and acknowledgments are not permitted as numbered references.

All authors should be included in reference lists unless there are more than five, in which case only the first author should be given, followed by ‘et al.’. Authors should be listed last name first, followed by a comma and initials of given names. Titles of cited articles are required for Articles, Perspectives and Reviews, but not for Commentaries or Editorials. The gene symbols to the appropriate nomenclature committees as soon as possible, as these must be deposited and approved before publication of an article.

Avoid listing multiple names of genes (or proteins) separated by a slash, as in ‘Oct4/Pou5f1’, as this is ambiguous (it could mean a ratio, a complex, alternative names or different subunits). Use one name throughout and include the other at first mention: ‘Oct4 (also known as Pou5f1)’.

LIFE SCIENCES REPORTING GUIDELINES

Authors of life sciences research papers that are sent for external review must include in their manuscripts relevant details about several elements of experimental and analytical design. These requirements aim to improve the transparency of reporting and the reproducibility of published results. They focus on elements of methodological information that are frequently poorly reported (see more details on these elements here). During peer review, authors will be asked to confirm that these elements are included in the manuscript by filling out a checklist that will be made available to the editors and reviewers.

PREPARING THE FIGURES

Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish any figures or illustrations that are protected by copyright, including figures published elsewhere and pictures taken by professional photographers. The journal cannot publish images downloaded from the internet without appropriate permission.

Figures should be uploaded upon submission via our online submission system, in one of our preferred formats, if possible. Please use the smallest file size that provides sufficient resolution, preferably less than 1 MB, so that referees do not have to download extremely large files. When a paper is accepted, the editors will request high-resolution files suitable for publication.

Unnecessary figures and parts (panels) of figures and tables should be avoided: data presented in small tables or histograms, for instance, can generally be stated briefly in the text instead. Figures should not contain more than one panel unless the parts are logically connected; each panel of a multipart figure should be sized so that the whole figure can be reduced by the same amount and reproduced on the printed page at the smallest size at which essential details are visible. When a manuscript is accepted for publication, we will ask for high-resolution figure files, possibly in a different electronic format. This information will be included in the acceptance letter.

Lettering on figures should be in Helvetica or Arial; if possible, the same typeface in approximately the same font size should be used for all figures in a paper. Use symbol font for Greek letters. Figures should be on a white background, and should avoid excessive boxing, unnecessary color, spurious decorative effects (such as three-dimensional ‘skyscraper’ histograms) and highly pixelated computer drawings. The vertical axis of histograms should not be truncated to exaggerate small differences. Labeling must be of sufficient size and contrast to be read-

GENE NOMENCLATURE

Authors should use approved nomenclature for gene symbols, and use symbols rather than italicized full names (Ttn, not titin). Please consult the appropriate nomenclature databases for correct gene names and symbols. A useful resource is Entrez Gene. Approved human gene symbols are provided by HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC), e-mail: hgnc@genenames.org; see also http://www.genenames.org/. Approved mouse symbols are provided by The Jackson Laboratory, e-mail: nomen@informatics.jax.org; see also http://www.informatics.jax.org/mghome/nomen.

For proposed gene names that are not already approved, please submit the gene symbols to the appropriate nomenclature committees as soon as possible, as these must be deposited and approved before publication of an article.

Approved human gene symbols are provided by HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (HGNC), e-mail: hgnc@genenames.org; see also http://www.genenames.org/. Approved mouse symbols are provided by The Jackson Laboratory, e-mail: nomen@informatics.jax.org; see also http://www.informatics.jax.org/mghome/nomen.

For proposed gene names that are not already approved, please submit the gene symbols to the appropriate nomenclature committees as soon as possible, as these must be deposited and approved before publication of an article.

Avoid listing multiple names of genes (or proteins) separated by a slash, as in ‘Oct4/Pou5f1’, as this is ambiguous (it could mean a ratio, a complex, alternative names or different subunits). Use one name throughout and include the other at first mention: ‘Oct4 (also known as Pou5f1)’.

LIFE SCIENCES REPORTING GUIDELINES

Authors of life sciences research papers that are sent for external review must include in their manuscripts relevant details about several elements of experimental and analytical design. These requirements aim to improve the transparency of reporting and the reproducibility of published results. They focus on elements of methodological information that are frequently poorly reported (see more details on these elements here). During peer review, authors will be asked to confirm that these elements are included in the manuscript by filling out a checklist that will be made available to the editors and reviewers.

PREPARING THE FIGURES

Authors are responsible for obtaining permission to publish any figures or illustrations that are protected by copyright, including figures published elsewhere and pictures taken by professional photographers. The journal cannot publish images downloaded from the internet without appropriate permission.

Figures should be uploaded upon submission via our online submission system, in one of our preferred formats, if possible. Please use the smallest file size that provides sufficient resolution, preferably less than 1 MB, so that referees do not have to download extremely large files. When a paper is accepted, the editors will request high-resolution files suitable for publication.

Unnecessary figures and parts (panels) of figures and tables should be avoided: data presented in small tables or histograms, for instance, can generally be stated briefly in the text instead. Figures should not contain more than one panel unless the parts are logically connected; each panel of a multipart figure should be sized so that the whole figure can be reduced by the same amount and reproduced on the printed page at the smallest size at which essential details are visible. When a manuscript is accepted for publication, we will ask for high-resolution figure files, possibly in a different electronic format. This information will be included in the acceptance letter.

Lettering on figures should be in Helvetica or Arial; if possible, the same typeface in approximately the same font size should be used for all figures in a paper. Use symbol font for Greek letters. Figures should be on a white background, and should avoid excessive boxing, unnecessary color, spurious decorative effects (such as three-dimensional ‘skyscraper’ histograms) and highly pixelated computer drawings. The vertical axis of histograms should not be truncated to exaggerate small differences. Labeling must be of sufficient size and contrast to be read-
able after appropriate reduction. The thinnest lines in the final figure should be no smaller than one point wide. Authors will see a proof of figures. Reasonable requests to enlarge figures will be considered, but editors will make the final decision on figure size.

Figures divided into parts should be labeled with a lower-case, bold a, b, and so on, in the same typesize as used elsewhere in the figure. Lettering in figures should be in lower-case type, with only the first letter of each label capitalized. Units should have a single space between the number and the unit, and follow SI nomenclature (for example, ms rather than msec) or the nomenclature common to a particular field. Thousands should be separated by commas (1,000). Unusual units or abbreviations should be spelled out in full or defined in the legend. Scale bars should be used rather than magnification factors, with the length of the bar defined in the legend rather than on the bar itself. In general, please use visual cues rather than verbal explanations, such as "open red triangles," in the legend.

Authors are encouraged to consider the needs of colorblind readers (a substantial minority of the male population) when choosing colors for figures. Many colorblind readers cannot interpret visuals that rely on discrimination of green and red, for example. Thus, we ask authors to recolor green-and-red heatmaps, graphs and schematics for which colors are chosen arbitrarily. Recoloring primary data, such as fluorescence or rainbow pseudo-colored images, to color-safe combinations such as green and magenta, turquoise and red, yellow and blue or other accessible color palettes is strongly encouraged.

DIGITAL FIGURE GUIDELINES
Please read the digital images integrity and standards policy before preparing your figures. When possible, we prefer to use original digital figures to ensure the highest quality reproduction in the journal. When creating and submitting digital files, please follow the guidelines below.

Formats
For publication, we can only use .tif, .eps, .ai, .psd or PostScript (.ps) files in PC or Macintosh format, preferably from PhotoShop or Illustrator software. We cannot accept Freehand, Canvas, PowerPoint, CorelDRAW or MacDrawPro files; these files must be converted to PostScript (.ps) format. Note that .tif files created in Powerpoint have poor resolution (~96 d.p.i.) and cannot be used.

Resolution and figure quality
Figure files must be supplied at an appropriate resolution for publication:
- Color, 300 d.p.i. minimum; we prefer RGB for optimal rendering online, and, if possible, recommend that authors use sRGB IEC61966-2.1 when preparing files
- Grayscale, 600 d.p.i. minimum for blots and black & white photographs
- Line art, 1200 d.p.i. minimum for graphs and illustrations

Figures that do not meet these standards will not reproduce well and may delay publication until we receive high-resolution figures. We cannot be held responsible for assuming the cost of corrected reprints should poor quality images need to be used.

Please do not scan laser printouts of figures and send them to us as digital files. The dot pattern on a laser print often creates a moire pattern when scanned.

Please remove panel letters (a, b, c, etc.) that are directly over other features of figures, especially in photographic or modeling images, from the electronic files; we will replace them later with our own font. In such cases, please indicate in a separate electronic file where panel letters should go.

Tables
Please submit tables in Word format at the end of your text document.

Stereo images
Stereo diagrams should be presented for divergent ‘wall-eyed’ viewing, with the two panels separated by ~5.5 cm. In the final accepted version of the manuscript, the stereo images should be submitted at their final print size.

File Transfer site
We prefer to receive all production files through our electronic submission system, but you may use Nature Publishing Group's file transfer service, StingRay, to upload large or complex files. Prior to uploading, please include the corresponding author's last name and format in your filename (for example, Dr. Smith's Figure 3 in TIFF format: Smith Fig3.tif) and then follow the instructions below:

Navigate to http://eagleray.nature.com/index.php
Username: natimmunology
Password: NI9207! (Please note that this password is case sensitive.)

You may then use the “Browse” and “Upload” links to submit your file(s). You will receive an “Upload complete” message and a list of your successfully uploaded files when completed. You may upload up to 8 files at one time, with a limit of 1.99 GB per upload.

Please contact the editorial office for further questions regarding the StingRay site.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Nature Publishing Group recognizes the utility and value of Supplementary data. However, the proliferation of such data has in many cases made the reading of a manuscript confusing and unwieldy. In response to our authors, referees and readers, we have therefore decided to limit the volume of Supplementary Information, specifically Supplementary Figures in research papers. While we would encourage authors to be selective in including as other types of supplemental data, such as Supplementary Tables and Videos, no restrictions will currently apply to these data types.

The following guidelines detail the creation, citation and submission of supplementary information. Authors should note that supplementary information is not copy-edited by Nature Immunology, so they should ensure that it is clearly and succinctly presented, and that the style of terms conforms with the rest of the paper. Where there is supplementary information to be included exclusively in the online version of a paper published in Nature Immunology, please follow these guidelines, or publication may be delayed.

The number of supplementary figures should not exceed the number of main figures in the article, and each supplemental figure should fit one printable 8.5 x 11 inch page. Designate each item as Supplementary Table, Figure, Video, Dataset or Note. Each type of Supplemental Data should be continuously numbered, for example, Supplementary Figure 1, Supplementary Figure 2, Supplementary Note 1, Supplementary Note 2 and so on.

Please provide a title for Supplementary Tables and a title and a caption for Supplementary Figures, Supplementary Video and Supplementary Notes. The latter should only be used in consultation with the editors for specific elements best presented in Supplementary Information, such as stand alone descriptions related to methods (for example algorithm description, compound synthesis and characterization). Please note that Supplementary Methods will no longer be allowed.
GUIDE TO AUTHORS

File sizes should be as small as possible, with a maximum size of 30 MB, so that they can be downloaded quickly. The combined total size of all files must not exceed 150 MB. Video files should use a frame size no larger than 320 x 240 pixels.

Refer to each piece of supplementary material at the appropriate point(s) in the main article. Be sure to include the word “Supplementary” each time one is mentioned. In general, only Supplementary data that supports the main conclusions of the paper should be included. Supplementary data should be presented in a logical order and related to a main text figure, wherever possible. Any supplementary data that extend beyond the conceptual scope of the main article may be removed at the editor’s discretion.

Use the following samples as a guide (note: abbreviate “Figure” as “Fig.” when in parentheses).

- “Table 1 provides a selected subset of the most active compounds.
- “The biosynthetic pathway of L-ascorbic acid in animals involves intermediates of the D-glucuronic acid pathway (see Supplementary Fig. 2 online). Figure 2 shows...”

Figure files should be submitted as web-ready files through Nature Immunology’s online submission system. Manuscripts will not be accepted for publication by Nature Immunology until supplementary information is received. Please note that modification of supplementary information after the paper is published requires a formal correction, so authors are encouraged to check their supplementary information carefully before submitting the final version.

Please submit the Supplementary Information as a single combined PDF if possible. For separate dataset, spreadsheet, audio and video files we can accept any of these formats:
- Adobe Acrobat file (.pdf),
- Compressed Archive File (.zip),
- Encapsulated Postscript (.eps),
- Flash Movie (.swf),
- Graphics Interchange Format (.gif),
- HTML document (.html),
- JPEG image (.jpg),
- MPEG animation (.mpg),
- MS Excel spreadsheet (.xls, .xlsx),
- MS Power Point file (.ppt, .pptx),
- MS Word document (.doc, .docx),
- Plain ASCII text (.txt),
- PostScript (.ps),
- QuickTime movie (.mov),
- Rich Text Format (.rtf),
- Systems Biology Markup Language (.sbml, .xml, .owl),
- TAR archive file (.tar),
- TIFF image (.tif),
- Waveform audio file (.wav),
- WordPerfect document (.wpd).

Further queries about submission and preparation of supplementary information should be directed to the editor handling the manuscript.

Manuscript Decisions

PRESUBMISSION INQUIRIES
Researchers may request informal feedback from the editors on the journal’s interest in a particular manuscript under preparation. A short ‘presubmission inquiry’ can be sent through the online submission system. Researchers should include a letter explaining the major question addressed by the work, the methodologies used to gather the data, the interest to a broad scientific readership, the new results and why they are significant. If an abstract is available, this should also be included. If authors have already written the manuscript, they are encouraged to submit it in its entirety via the online submission system.

Editors will express interest in presubmission inquires on the basis of the information provided by the authors. In cases where editors decline a full submission, authors are still free to submit through our online submission system so that editors have an opportunity to evaluate the paper in full. Papers invited after a presubmission inquiry may be rejected without review once the editors have had a chance to consider the paper in its entirety.

INITIAL SUBMISSION
Papers should be submitted via the online submission system. Each new submission is assigned to a primary editor, who reads the paper, consults with the other editors, and decides whether it should be sent for peer review. Many papers describing solid studies of interest to those in the field are nonetheless judged to be unlikely to compete successfully with the best work submitted to the journal.

Like other journals in the Nature family, Nature Immunology has no external editorial board. However, if a paper’s importance within the field is unclear, an editor may request advice from outside experts in deciding whether to review it. The novelty of a submitted paper is considered to be compromised if it has significant conceptual overlap with a published paper or one accepted for publication by Nature Immunology. Preprint archives do not compromise novelty.

If a paper was previously reviewed at another Nature journal, the authors can use an automated manuscript transfer service to transfer the referees’ reports to Nature Immunology via a link sent by the editor who handled the manuscript. In that case, the journal editors will take the previous reviews into account when making their decision, although in some cases the editors may choose to take advice from additional or alternative referees. Alternatively, authors may choose to request a fresh review, in which case they should not use the automated transfer link, and the editors will evaluate the paper without reference to the previous review process. However, this decision must be made at the time of initial submission and cannot be changed later. If the authors ask the editors to consider the previous reviews, they should include a note explaining the relationship between the submitted manuscript and the previous submission and (assuming it has been reviewed in light of the referees’ criticisms) giving a point-by-point response to the referees. In cases where the work was felt to be of high quality, papers can sometimes be accepted without further review, but if there were serious criticisms, the editors will consider them in making the decision. In the event of publication, the received date is the date of submission to Nature Immunology. More details are available on the manuscript transfer service and on the relationships between Nature titles.

PEER REVIEW
The corresponding author is notified by e-mail when the editor decides to send a paper for review. Authors may indicate a limited number of scientists who should not review the paper. Excluded scientists must be identified by name. Authors may also suggest referees; these suggestions are often helpful, although they are not always followed. By policy, referees are not identified to the authors, except at the request of the referee.

Conceptually similar manuscripts are held to the same editorial standards as far as possible, and so they are often sent to the same referees. However, each of the cosubmitted manuscripts must meet the criteria for publication without reference to the other paper. Thus if one paper is substantially less complete or convincing than the other, it may be rejected, even if the papers reach the same conclusion.
DECISION AFTER REVIEW AND REVISION
When making a decision after review, editors consider not only how good the paper is now, but also how good it might become after revision. In cases where the referees have requested well-defined changes to the manuscript that do not appear to require extensive further experiments, editors may request a revised manuscript that addresses the referees’ concerns. The revised version is normally sent back to some or all of the original referees for re-review. The decision letter will specify a deadline (typically a few weeks), and revisions that are returned within this period will retain their original submission date.

In cases where the referees’ concerns are more wide-ranging, editors will normally reject the manuscript. If the editors feel the work is of potential interest to the journal, however, they may express interest in seeing a future resubmission. The resubmitted manuscript may be sent back to the original referees or to new referees, at the editors’ discretion. In such cases, revised manuscripts will not retain their earlier submission date.

In either case, the revised manuscript should be accompanied by a cover letter that includes a point-by-point response to referees’ comments and an explanation of how the manuscript has been changed.

An invited revision should be submitted via the revision link to the online submission system provided in the decision letter, not as a new manuscript.

FINAL SUBMISSION AND ACCEPTANCE
A request for final submission is sent when the paper is nearly ready to publish, possibly requiring some text changes but no revisions to the data or conclusions. These letters are accompanied by detailed comments on the paper’s format from the copy editor. A high priority of Nature Immunology is that all papers be accessible to nonspecialists. Manuscripts are subject to substantial editing to achieve this goal. After acceptance, a copy editor may make further changes so that the text and figures are readable and clear to those outside the field, and so that papers conform to our style.

For the final revision, authors should use the revision link to the online submission system provided in the decision letter to upload a final version of the text with all the requested format changes. Electronic files of the final figures, at high resolution, should be sent separately on disk or via ftp at ftp.nature.com.

When all remaining editorial issues are resolved, the paper is formally accepted. The received date is the date on which the editors received the original (or if previously rejected, the resubmitted) manuscript. The accepted date is when the editor sends the acceptance letter.

Contributors are sent proofs and are welcome to discuss proposed changes with the editors, but Nature Immunology reserves the right to make the final decision about matters of style and the size of figures.

APPEALS
Even in cases where editors did not invite resubmission, some authors ask the editors to reconsider a rejection decision. These are considered appeals, which, by policy, must take second place to the normal workload. In practice, this means that decisions on appeals often take several weeks.

Decisions are reversed on appeal only if the editors are convinced that the original decision was a serious mistake, not merely a borderline call that could have gone either way. Further consideration may be merited if a referee made substantial errors of fact or showed evidence of bias, but only if a reversal of that referee’s opinion would have changed the original decision. Similarly, disputes on factual issues need not be resolved unless they were critical to the outcome. Thus, after careful consideration of the authors’ points, most appeals are rejected by the editors.

If an appeal merits further consideration, the editors may send the authors’ response or the revised paper to one or more referees, or they may ask one referee to comment on the concerns raised by another referee. On occasion, particularly if the editors feel that additional technical expertise is needed to make a decision, they may obtain advice from an additional referee.

Contact the journal

GENERAL EDITORIAL INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE
The Editor
Nature Immunology
One New York Plaza, Suite 4500
New York NY 10004-1562
USA
Tel: (212) 726-9207
Fax: (212) 696-9752
E-mail: immunology@us.nature.com

SUBMISSIONS
Manuscripts should be submitted through our online submission system. For more information, see our general guide for manuscript preparation and submission above. Please do not send complete manuscripts by e-mail unless specifically requested.

PRESUBMISSION INQUIRIES
Please send inquiries via our online submission system, designating them as presubmission inquiries as requested on the form.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE STATUS OF A MANUSCRIPT
Editorial Assistant
immunology@us.nature.com
Receipt of submitted manuscripts will be acknowledged by e-mail.

REVIEWS OF MANUSCRIPTS
Please return referee comments to the URL included in the referee instruction letter sent to you after you agreed to review the manuscript. The review can also be returned by accessing the manuscript you are reviewing on your personal Nature Immunology homepage and, when on the manuscript’s summary page, selecting the link ‘Review Manuscript’. Alternatively, the review can be sent to immunology@us.nature.com, quoting the manuscript tracking number of the manuscript to which the review applies.

If you wish to advertise in the journal or on our website, please contact our display advertising sales team.

To advertise jobs or events, please contact our classified sales team.

If you wish to subscribe, or if you have questions about an existing subscription, please follow this link.

For technical problems with this site, please refer to our technical support page.