Experimental & Molecular Medicine

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ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Aims and Scope

Experimental & Molecular Medicine is a medical research journal devoted to publishing the latest developments in translational research and the recent discoveries in the biomedical field. Submission is encouraged of papers that involve genetic, molecular and cellular studies of human physiology and diseases. The journal seeks to highlight the improved clinical benefits for human health from experimental and translational research performed using specific molecular tools. Studies that encompass basic discoveries with clinical relevance as well as articles dealing with clear in vivo relevance and novelty will also be welcomed. Experimental & Molecular Medicine is an open access, online-only journal.

Topics of particular interest within the journal's scope include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Cancer biology
- Immunology
- Neuroscience
- Cardiovascular biology
- Genetics and genomics
- Gene therapy
- Metabolic diseases
- Stem cells and regenerative medicine

The journal publishes peer-reviewed Original Articles, Reviews and Correspondences. In addition, Research Summaries are provided for selected articles.

Journal Details

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Impact factor:

12.8 (2022 Journal Citation Reports, Thomson Reuters, 2023)

Abstracted in:

Google Scholar

Science Citation Index & Biological Abstracts (ISI – Thomas Reuters)

Revised 21 July 2023 1 MEDLine (PubMed) Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) EM Base (Elsevier Scopus)

ARTICLE TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

Experimental and Molecular Medicine publishes:

Articles

Articles describe original research, and should not exceed 6,000 words (excluding the abstract, tables, figure legends and references) and 6–8 display items.

• Reviews

Reviews cover a focused area on the advancing fields of biomedical research and provide a balanced view of current research that can be understood by researchers outside that specialty. They should be succinctly written and not exceed 6,000 words.

Reviews can be structured using short topical headings. Reviews can be submitted directly by authors or be solicited by the editors. Authors interested in writing a Review may submit a proposal, including an outline of the proposed article, by email to the Editorial Office. All Reviews are subject to peer-review.

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The Correspondence section provides readers with a forum for comment on papers published in a previous issue of the journal, or to discuss anything of interest to the journal's readers, from policy debates to announcements to matters arising in the relevant area. A Correspondence should typically 250-500 words. The number of references should not exceed 10. Titles for correspondence are supplied by the editors. In cases where a correspondence is critical of a previous research paper, the authors are given the option of publishing a brief reply. Correspondences are reviewed by the editor and may be peer reviewed at the editor's discretion.

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Article Type	Abstract	Word Count	Main text components	Display Items	References
Article	250 words	6,000	Title Page/Introduction/ Materials and methods/ Results/ Discussion/ Acknowledgements/ Conflict of interest (if applicable)/ References	Up to 8 display items (e.g. figures, tables) to be prepared in separate files.	60
Review Article	250 words	6,000	Title Page/Introduction (if applicable)/ Main text/ Acknowledgements/Conflict of interest (if applicable) / References	Up to 8 display items (e.g. figures, tables) to be prepared in separate files	100
Editorial (solicited)	N/A	1,500	No sections	N/A	20
Correspondence	N/A	250-500	Main text/Conflict of Interest (if applicable) / References	N/A	10

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Manuscripts should be presented in the following order (omitting sections inappropriate for specific article types e.g. Methods for Reviews): (i) Title page, (ii) Abstract, (iii) Introduction, (iv) Materials and Methods, (v) Results, (vi) Discussion, (vii) Acknowledgements, (viii) References, (ix) Appendices, (x) Figure legends, (xi) Tables (each table complete with title and footnotes) and (xii) Figures. Footnotes to the text are not allowed and any such material should be incorporated into the text as parenthetical matter.

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Number	Туре	Example
1,	Journal article with two authors	Gredmark, T. & Hallberg, L. Population study of women in Goteburg. <i>Scand. J. Soc. Med.</i> 6 , 51–54 (1978).
2.	Journal article with five authors	Price, R. A. Jr, Curry, N. III, McCann, K. E., Fielding, J. L. & Abercrombie, E. Jr. Analysis of obesity in twins. <i>Hum. Hered.</i> 39 (Suppl.), 121–135 (1989).
3.	Journal article with more than six authors	Halpern S.D. <i>et al.</i> Solid-organ transplantation in HIV-infected patients. <i>N. Engl. J. Med.</i> 347 , 284–287 (2002).
4.	Article by DOI (without page numbers)	He, F. J., Marrero, N. M. & MacGregor, G. A. Salt and blood pressure in children and adolescents. <i>J. Hum. Hypertens</i> . https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.jhh.1002269 (2007).
5.	Article in electronic journal without DOI (no paginated version)	Hill, W. G., Goddard, M. E. & Visscher, P. M. Data and theory point to mainly additive genetic variance for complex traits. <i>PloS Genet.</i> 4 , e1000008 (2008).
6.	Published abstract	Feig, S. A. <i>et al</i> . Bone marrow transplantation for neuroblastoma. <i>Exp. Hematol.</i> 13 , abstr. 102 (1985).
7.	Publicly available preprint	Babichev, S. A., Ries, J. & Lvovsky, A. I. Quantum scissors: teleportation of single-mode optical states by means of a nonlocal single photon. Preprint at http://arXiv.org/quant-ph/0208066 (2002).
8.	Book (monograph)	Meyer, H. A. <i>The Role of Abdominal Fat</i> 2nd edn, Vol. 2 (Academic, New York, 1970).
9.	Book (edited volume)	Diener, B. J. & Wilkinson, P. (eds) <i>Transplantation Techniques</i> (Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1989).
10.	Book chapter	Harley, N. H. & Vivian, L. in <i>Mechanisms of Disease</i> 4th edn, Vol. 2 (eds Sodeman, W. A. & Smith, A.) Ch. 3 (Saunders, Philadelphia, 1974).
11.	Published conference proceedings	Smith, Y. (ed.) <i>Proc. 1st National Conference on Porous Sieves</i> (Butterworth-Heinemann, London, 1997).
12.	Paper in published conference proceedings	Jones, X. Zeolites and synthetic mechanisms. <i>In Proc. 1st National Conference on Porous Sieves</i> (ed. Smith, Y.) 16–27 (Butterworth-Heinemann, London, 1997).
13.	Dissertation	Young, W. R. Effects of Different Tree Species on Soil Properties in Central New York. MSc thesis, Cornell Univ. (1981).
14.	Retracted article (including retraction information)	Caddy, S. G. <i>et al</i> . Growth of limpets on the rocky shore. <i>Nature Genet.</i> 3 , 426–431 (1995); retraction 4 , 104 (1996).
15.	Retraction note to article	Caddy, S. G. <i>et al.</i> Retraction: Growth of limpets on the rocky shore. <i>Nature Genet.</i> 4 , 104 (1996).
16.	Scientific technical report	Akutsu, T. <i>Total Heart Replacement Device</i> . Report No. NIH-NHLI-69 2185-4 (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, 1974).
17.	Article with published erratum	Johnson, P., Ing-Simmons, C. H. R., Bennett, P., Adams, S. & Freeman, A. The effect of fire on the Lundy cabbage. West. Eng. J.

		162 , 28–31 (1999); erratum 162 , 3127 (1999).
18.	Online material (Blog)	Manaster, J. Sloth squeak. <i>Scientific American Blog Network</i> http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/psi-vid/2014/04/09/slothsqueak (2014).
19.	Software	SAS v.8 (SAS Institute Inc., 2000).
20.	Patent	Pagedas, A. C. Reusable laparoscopic retrieval mechanism. US patent 6, 387, 102 (2002).

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It is difficult to specify a threshold at which a financial interest becomes significant, but note that many US universities require faculty members to disclose interests exceeding \$10,000 or 5% equity in a company. Any such figure is arbitrary, so "Declare all interests that could embarrass you were they to become publicly known after your work was published." We do not consider diversified mutual funds or investment trusts to constitute a competing financial interest.

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As defined by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), a clinical trial is any research project that prospectively assigns human subjects to intervention and comparison groups to study the cause-and-effect relationship between a medical intervention and a health outcome. A medical intervention is any intervention used to modify a health outcome and includes but is not limited to drugs, surgical procedures, devices, behavioural treatments, and process-of-care changes. A trial must have at least one prospectively assigned concurrent control or comparison group in order to trigger the requirement for registration.

Nonrandomized trials are not exempt from the registration requirement if they meet the above criteria.

Revised 21 July 2023

When reporting experiments on human subjects, indicate whether the procedures were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional or regional) or with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975 (as revised in 1983). Include Institutional Review Board or Animal Care and Use Committee approvals. Where appropriate, clinical and epidemiologic studies should be analyzed to see if there is an effect of sex or any of the major ethnic groups. If there is no effect, it should be so stated in Results.

All clinical trials must be registered in a public registry prior to submission. *Experimental & Molecular Medicine* follows the trials registration policy of the ICMJE (www.icmje.org) and considers only trials that have been appropriately registered before submission, regardless of when the trial closed to enrolment. Acceptable registries must meet the following ICMJE requirements:

- be publicly available, searchable, and open to all prospective registrants
- have a validation mechanism for registration data
- be managed by a not-for-profit organization

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Springer Nature endorses the toolkits and guidelines produced by the following bodies:

- Committee on Publication Ethics: www.publicationethics.org
- Good Publication Practice: http://www.ismpp.org/gpp3
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For primary research manuscripts reporting experiments on live vertebrates and/or higher invertebrates, the corresponding author must confirm that all experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Manuscripts should contain a statement to the effect that all human studies have been reviewed by the appropriate ethics committee or it should be stated clearly in the text that all persons gave their informed consent prior to their inclusion in the study. Details that might disclose the identity of the subjects under study should be omitted.

Authors should refer to the Medical Ethics Manual of the World Medical Association for further details.

(WMA, 2005, https://www.wma.net/what-we-do/education/medical-ethics-manual/).

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Animal Studies in Ethical Considerations

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Revised 21 July 2023