**Aims and Scope**

*Cell Death & Disease* is a journal devoted to the biology of cell death, survival, stemness and differentiation in the pathogenesis of human diseases or relevant animal models. The journal aims to publish papers that present novel observations in the field of cell death, though with pathophysiological or medical implications.

Particular emphasis will be given to clinical, translational and applied research through its five sections:

- Experimental Medicine
- Cancer
- Immunity
- Internal Medicine
- Neuroscience

To this end, in conjunction with its sister journal *Cell & Differentiation*, *Cell Death & Disease* provides a unified forum for scientists as well as clinicians and members of the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry. It is committed to the rapid publication of high quality original papers that relate to these subjects, together with topical, usually solicited, reviews, meeting reports, editorial correspondence and occasional commentaries on controversial and scientifically informative issues.

*Cell Death & Disease* is an open access online journal.

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**Impact factor:** 5.959 (2018 Journal Citation Reports, Thomson Reuters, 2018).

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Revised 03/12/19
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An inherent principle of publication is that others should be able to replicate and build upon the authors’ published claims. Therefore, a condition of publication is that authors are required to make materials, data, and associated protocols available for the next three years in a publicly accessible database for the next three years. Where one does not exist, the information must be made available to referees at submission and to readers promptly upon request. Any restrictions on material availability or other relevant information must be disclosed in the manuscript’s Methods section and should include details of how materials and information may be obtained.

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Papers reporting protein or DNA sequences and molecular structures will not be accepted without an accession number to Genbank/EMBL/DDBJ/ProteinDataBank, or other publicly available database in general use in the field that gives free access to researchers from the date of publication.

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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. All manuscripts reporting animal research must be written up in accordance with the ARRIVE (Animal Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments) guidelines – see the figure legend.
http://www.nc3rs.org/ARRIVE

The manuscript must include in the Supplementary Information (methods) section (or, if brief, within of the print/online article at an appropriate place), a statement identifying the institutional and/or licensing committee approving the experiments, including any relevant details regarding animal welfare, patient anonymity, drug side effects and informed consent.

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The Editor may seek advice about submitted papers not only from technical reviewers but also on any aspect of a paper that raises concerns. These may include, for example, ethical issues or issues of data or materials access. Occasionally, concerns may also relate to the implications to society of publishing a paper, including threats to security. In such circumstances, advice will usually be sought simultaneously with the technical peer-review process. As in all publishing decisions, the ultimate decision whether to publish is the responsibility of the editor of the journal concerned.

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Corrections to published articles should be requested directly through the Editorial Office at cell.death.disease@uniroma2.it. All requests for corrections will be assessed to our Editors to see if they qualify based on the following two criteria: 1) if the error impacts the indexing of the article, and 2) if the error impacts the scientific integrity of the article. Decisions about corrections are made by the Editor (sometimes with peer-reviewers’ advice) and this sometimes involves author consultation. Requests to make corrections that do

Revised 03/12/19
not affect the paper in a significant way or impair the reader's understanding of the contribution (a spelling mistake or grammatical error, for example) are not considered. Corrections will appear as a new article (with its own DOI) and will bi-directionally link to the original article. Updates to the original article are only allowed in exceptional cases.

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- **Correction.** Notification of an important error made by the author or journal that affects the publication record or the scientific integrity of the paper, together with the correct information.

- **Retraction.** Notification of invalid results. Where a paper is retracted, a statement will be published that includes a full justification for the retraction. The original article will be marked as retracted, but remain available to readers.

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In cases where co-authors disagree about a correction/retraction, the editors will take advice from independent peer-reviewers and impose the appropriate correction, noting the dissenting author(s) in the text of the published version.

**Authorship Corrections**

Any changes to the author list after submission, such as a change in the order of the authors or the deletion or addition of authors, must be approved by all authors and a Change of Authorship form is required. Journal editors are not in a position to investigate or adjudicate authorship disputes before or after publication.

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Revised 03/12/19
1. **Cover Letter**
   - Declaration not submitted elsewhere
   - Concise description of major findings
   - Suggest potential reviewers to include or exclude

2. **Detailed Attribution of Authorship**
   - Contribution to preparation of manuscript
   - Detailed preparation of figures

3. **Title page (excluding acknowledgements)**

4. **Abstract**
   - 300 words maximum

5. **Introduction**

6. **Materials (or Subjects) & Methods**

7. **Results**

8. **Discussion**

9. **Acknowledgements**
   - Include all funding sources

10. **Conflict of Interest**
    - Err on the side of full disclosure

11. **References**

12. **Figure Legend**
    - Where appropriate, declare N
    - Define error bars
    - Define scale bars

13. **Tables**

14. **Figures**
    - 6-8 figures
    - Where appropriate, include molecular weight markers
    - Where appropriate, include scale bars
    - Manipulate images as little as possible

15. **Supplementary Information**
Do’s & Don’ts

1. Images

1. DO NOT use excessive contrast, removing the background or part of the image.

2. DO NOT adjust the brightness or contrast only in specific areas of the image. If necessary, apply the same appropriate adjustments to the ENTIRE image.

3. INDICATE splicing of lanes and PROVIDE the full scan as supplementary data. Images from different experiments, gels or exposures CANNOT be spliced into a single image.

4. DO NOT overcrop gels. Mark unknown or cross reactive bands with an asterisk.

5. DO NOT remove any part of the image, including spots and background.

6. Always INCLUDE original molecular weight markers.

7. All microscopy MUST INCLUDE an appropriate scale bar. All digital images (gels, microscopy, etc.) MUST have a resolution of at least 300 dpi.
**Do’s & Don’ts**

Show independent data points, rather than using bar graphs. Show means of replicates as a single point, not each replicate. Don’t show error bars or p-values when N<10. If error bars are shown, describe them in the legend. Start axes from zero (except for log axes). Use different symbols for sets of independent biological repeated experiments. Include spread-sheet data in supplementary materials.

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**2. Graphs**

In the **LEGEND**:
Indicate N; define size bars
If they are shown, describe error bars: SEM/SD/CI/other. Where N<10, plot data points, no need include error bars. If p is shown, indicate test.

In the **SUPPLEMENT**:
Authors’ contribution
Panel authorship
KEEP ORIGINAL RECORDS/IMAGES FOR minimum 10 YEARS

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...where the impact is a FACT, not a factor !!!