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PREPARATION OF ARTICLES

Please note that original articles must contain the following components. Please see below for further details.

- Cover letter
- Title page (excluding acknowledgements)
- Abstract and keywords
- Introduction
- Materials (or patients) and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Acknowledgements (MANDATORY)
- Conflict of Interest (MANDATORY)
- References
- Tables
- Figures

JESEE considers the following article types (note: Word limits below do not include references or figure legends):

- **Article:** Please read "About the Journal" for more information on the JESEE aims and scope. 5,000 words or less.
- **Invited Review:** While JESEE reviews are largely invited, pre-submission inquiries or topic suggestions may be sent to jese@us.nature.com. 7,000 words or less.
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The uploaded covering letter must state the material is original research, has not been previously published and has not been submitted for publication elsewhere while under consideration.

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The results section should briefly present the experimental data in text, tables or figures. Tables and figures should not be described extensively in the text, either. The discussion should focus on the interpretation and the significance of the findings with concise objective comments that describe their relation to other work in the area. It should not repeat

information in the results. The final paragraph should highlight the main conclusion(s), and provide some indication of the direction future research should take.

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Journal article, up to six authors followed by et al.:

1. Reiter RE, Gu Z, Watabe T, Thomas G, Szigeti K, Davis E et al. Prostate stem cell antigen: a cell surface marker overexpressed in prostate cancer. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1998; 95: 1735– 1740.

Journal article, e-pub ahead of print:

Glendenning J, Khoo V. Sweet's syndrome in prostate cancer. *Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis* 2008; e-pub ahead of print 29 January 2008; doi:10.1038/sj.pcan.4501029.

Journal article, in press:

Kao PF, Chou YH, Lai CW. Diffuse FDG uptake in acute prostatitis. *Clin Nucl Med* (in press).

Complete book:

Burnet FM. *Immunological Surveillance*. Pergamon Press: Oxford, UK, 1970.

Chapter in book:

Denmeade SR, Isaacs JT. Activation of programmed (apoptotic) cell death for the treatment of prostate cancer. In: August JT, Anders MW, Murad F, Coyle JT (eds). *Advances*

in Pharmacology, vol. 35. Academic Press: London, 1996, pp 281–306.

Abstract:

Lennon S, Strong A. Wnt signaling and cancer development: therapeutic implications. *Neoplasma* 2006; 53(Suppl 1): 123 (abstract 456).

Letter to the Editor

Braillon A. Re: is a screening interval of every 4 years for prostate cancer acceptable? [letter]. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2008; 100: 222–223.

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- Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System, IEEE/ASTM SI 10-2002. (The standard can be ordered from IEEE, Customer Service, PO Box 1331, Piscataway NJ 08855-1331; or from ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken PA 19428.)
- Biometry (2nd edn) by R. R. Sokal and F. J. Rohlf (Freeman, New York, 1981)
- Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (2nd edn) by R. Siegel and N. J. Castellan Jr (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1988)

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We cannot accept CorelDRAW before version 8, DeltaGraph or SigmaPlot.

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Line (or vector) formats	Best for graphs and schematic diagrams

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- Authors should list all image acquisition tools and image processing software packages used. Authors should document key image-gathering settings and processing manipulations in the Methods section.
- Images gathered at different times or from different locations should not be combined into a single image, unless it is stated that the resultant image is a product of time-averaged data or a time-lapse sequence. If juxtaposing images is essential, the borders should be clearly demarcated in the figure and described in the legend.
- Touch-up tools, such as cloning and healing tools in Photoshop, or any feature that deliberately obscures manipulations, is to be avoided.
- Processing (such as changing brightness and contrast) is appropriate only when it is applied equally across the entire image and is applied equally to controls. Contrast should not be

adjusted so that data disappear. Excessive manipulations, such as processing to emphasize one region in the image at the expense of others (for example, through the use of a biased choice of threshold settings), is inappropriate, as is emphasizing experimental data relative to the control.

For **gels and blots**, positive and negative controls, as well as molecular size markers, should be included on each gel and blot - either in the main figure or an expanded data supplementary figure. The display of cropped gels and blots in the main paper is encouraged if it improves the clarity and conciseness of the presentation. In such cases, the cropping must be mentioned in the figure legend.

- Vertically sliced gels that juxtapose lanes that were not continuous in the experiment must have a clear separation or a black line delineating the boundary between the gels.
- Cropped gels in the paper must retain important bands.
- Cropped blots in the body of the paper should retain at least six band widths above and below the band.
- High-contrast gels and blots are discouraged, as overexposure may mask additional bands. Authors should strive for exposures with gray backgrounds. Immunoblots should be surrounded by a black line to indicate the borders of the blot, if the background is faint.
- For quantitative comparisons, appropriate reagents, controls and imaging methods with linear signal ranges should be used.

Microscopy adjustments should be applied to the entire image. Threshold manipulation, expansion or contraction of signal ranges and the altering of high signals should be avoided. If 'pseudo-coloring' and nonlinear adjustment (for example 'gamma changes') are used, this must be disclosed. Adjustments of individual color channels are sometimes necessary on 'merged' images, but this should be noted in the figure legend. We encourage inclusion of the following with the final revised version of the manuscript for publication:

- In the Methods section, specify the type of equipment (microscopes/objective lenses, cameras, detectors, filter model and batch number) and acquisition software used. Although we appreciate that there is some variation between instruments, equipment setting for critical measurements should also be listed.
- The display lookup table (LUT) and the quantitative map between the LUT and the bitmap should be provided, especially when rainbow pseudo-color is used. It should be stated if the LUT is linear and covers the full range of the data.
- Processing software should be named and manipulations indicated (such as type of devolution, three-dimensional reconstructions,

surface and volume rendering, 'gamma changes', filtering, thresholding and projection.

- Authors should state the measured resolution at which an image was acquired and any downstream processing or averaging that enhances the resolution of the image.

Availability of Data and Materials

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 in a publicly accessible database (as detailed in the sections below on this page). Where one does not exist, the information must be made available to referees at submission and to readers promptly on request. Any restrictions on materials 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.

Sequences, structures and 'omics' Papers reporting protein or DNA sequences and molecular structures will not be accepted without an accession number to **Genbank/ EMBL/ DDBJ, Protein DataBank, SWISS-PROT** or other appropriate, identified, publicly available database in general use in the field that gives free access to researchers from the date of publication.

Authors of papers describing structures of biological macromolecules must provide experimental data upon request of editors if they are not already freely accessible in a publicly available database such as **Protein DataBank, Nucleic Acids Database or Biological Magnetic Resonance Databank**. Five separate copies of these data should be provided to the editors in an appropriate format (for example, CD or DVD) for the purposes of peer-review.

Please note: As of March 2015, the *Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology* requires authors of papers that are sent for external review to include in their manuscripts relevant details about several elements of experimental and analytical design. This initiative aims to improve the transparency of reporting and the reproducibility of published results, focusing on [elements of methodological information](#) that are frequently poorly reported. Authors being asked to resubmit a manuscript will be asked to confirm that these elements are included by filling out a [checklist](#) that will be made available to the editor and reviewers.

Bioethics Human and Other Animal Experiments

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. 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.

For experiments involving human subjects, authors must identify the committee approving the experiments, and include with their submission a statement confirming that informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

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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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