# Oncogenesis



## ABOUT THE JOURNAL

### Aims and Scope

*Oncogenesis* is a peer-reviewed open access online journal that publishes full-length papers exploring the molecular basis of cancer and related phenomena. It seeks to promote diverse and integrated areas of molecular biology, cell biology, oncology, and genetics.

*Oncogenesis* seeks to encompass the breadth of the molecular biology of malignant change, and topics of particular interest include:

- Apoptosis
- Cancer metabolism
- Cell cycle and growth regulation
- Cellular oncogenes
- Cellular transformation and immortalization
- DNA damage and repair
- Mode of action of cancer therapeutics
- Molecular oncology
- Novel targeted therapies
- Senescence
- Tumour suppression
- Virus-induced oncogenesis

### Journal Details




**Editorial office:**
Springer Nature
One New York Plaza, Suite 4500
New York, NY 10004-1562
oncogenesis@nature.com


**Journal metrics**
The 2017 journal metrics* for *Oncogenesis* are as follows:

- 2-year Impact Factor: 4.722
- 5-year Impact Factor: 4.692
- Immediacy index: 1.010
- Eigenfactor® score: 0.00448
- Article influence score: 1.238
- Rank: 53/222 Oncology

**2017 Journal Citation Reports® Science Edition (Clarivate Analytics, 2018)*

Visit the Nature Research journals metrics page for a description of these metrics.

**Abstracted/indexed in:**
PubMed Central
Scopus
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# ARTICLE TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

| Article Description | Word Limit |
|---|---|
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Articles must contain the following elements as outlined in the table above:

- Cover letter (including a Conflict of interest statement)
- Title page (excluding acknowledgments)
- Abstract and keywords
- Introduction
- Results
- Discussion
- Materials and methods
- Conflict of interest
- Acknowledgments
- References
- Tables
- Figures

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*Journal article, six authors:*
1. Reiter RE, *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:*
2. 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:*
3. Kao PF, Chou YH, Lai CW. Diffuse FDG uptake in acute prostatitis. *Clin Nucl Med* (in press).

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

*Chapter in book:*
5. 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*:
6. Lennon S, Strong A. Wnt signaling and cancer development: therapeutic implications. *Neoplasma* 2006; **53** (Suppl 1): 123 (abstract 456).

*Letter to the Editor:*
7. 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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- 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 settings 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 deconvolution, 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.

### 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 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. Sex and other characteristics of animals that may influence results must be described. Details of housing and husbandry must be included where they are likely to influence experimental results. *Oncogenesis* recommends following the ARRIVE reporting guidelines when documenting animal studies.

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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- **Reject**, but indicate to the authors that further work might justify a resubmission.
- **Reject outright**, typically on grounds of specialist interest, lack of novelty, insufficient conceptual advance or major technical and/or interpretational problems.

As of March 2015, *Oncogenesis* 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.

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We ask reviewers not to identify themselves to authors without the editor's knowledge. If they wish to reveal their identities while the manuscript is under consideration, this should be done via the editor; if this is not practicable, we ask authors to inform the editor as soon as possible after the reviewer has revealed their identity. We deplore any attempt by authors to confront reviewers or try to determine their identities. Our own policy is to neither confirm nor deny any speculation about reviewers' identities, and we encourage reviewers to adopt a similar policy.

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