INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS (1996)

Aims and Scope

Genes & Development welcomes high-quality research papers of general interest and biological significance in molecular biology, molecular genetics, and related areas. Publication time from acceptance of manuscript is between two and three months. For papers accepted subject to revision, only one revised version will be considered, it must be submitted within 2 months of the provisional acceptance.

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Contributors from North and South America, Asia, and Australia should submit their papers to the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory office. Contributors from Europe and Africa should submit their papers to the Edinburgh office. Questions regarding papers should be directed to Judy Cuddihy, Managing Editor, at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (516-367-8492).

Manuscript Preparation

1. General. Papers should be concise and conform to the following length requirements. Papers accepted by the journal will occupy 5 up to a maximum of 10–12 journal pages. Authors of short papers (5–8 pages) are encouraged to submit their manuscripts to the journal. A manuscript of 28–32 typed, double-spaced pages total (including methods, references, tables, and figure legends), with 27 lines of text per page (a manuscript length of 63,000 characters), and with six single-column figures and one single-column table will translate to 10–12 pages in the journal. The entire paper (including tables, figure legends, references, footnotes) should be typewritten double-spaced on standard-sized European or American bond paper with an 1-in (2.5 cm) margin on all four sides. Computer printouts should be of letter quality, and should use a computer typeface of at least 11 point size. Each page should be labeled with the first author’s name and a page number. Five copies should be submitted, at least four of these copies should have original art. A cover letter should include: (a) name, address, telephone number, and FAX number of author responsible for correspondence regarding the manuscript; (b) statement that the manuscript has been seen and approved by all listed authors; (c) any specific requirements for reproduction of art; and (d) status of any permissions needed.

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3. Form. The following order should be followed: Title page, Abstract, Introduction, Results, Discussion, Methods, Acknowledgments, References, Tables, Figure legends. The Title page should include: (a) title, (b) all authors’ full names, (c) all affiliations clearly indicated; (d) a shortened version of the title for use as a running head (maximum 45 characters); and (e) key words (up to 6) for use in indexing. The Abstract should be about 200 words long and should summarize the aim of the report, the methodological approach, and the significance of the results. Methods will appear at the end of the paper and should be detailed enough to allow any qualified researcher to duplicate the results.

4. Figures and Legends. Five sets of figures should be supplied as high-quality glossy prints. Half-tones should be high-contrast, particularly in the case of gels, for the best reproduction. Line drawings, graphs, charts, and chemical formulae should be professionally prepared and labeled. Multiple-part figures should be submitted as mounted, camera-ready composites. Authors submitting color figures as essential data for review with manuscripts undertake to pay the publication costs of four-color artwork. Price estimates are supplied upon acceptance of the paper.

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Sample abstract:

A novel, mitogen-activated nuclear kinase is related to a Drosophila developmental regulator

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Although the ultimate targets of many signal transduction pathways are nuclear transcription factors, the vast majority of known protein kinases are cytoplasmic. Here, we report on a novel human kinase that is present exclusively in the nucleus. Kinase activity is increased upon cycloheximide pretreatment and is markedly elevated in patients with acute and chronic lymphocytic leukemias. We have identified a human gene that encodes this nuclear kinase and find that it is closely related to Dro sophila female sterile hormone (fs4), a developmental regulator with no known biochemical activity. Collectively, these results suggest that the nuclear kinase is a component of a signal transduction pathway that plays a role in Drosophila development and human growth control.

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