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[ABOUT THE JOURNAL](#)

Aims and Scope

The *British Journal of Cancer* is one of the most-cited general cancer journals, publishing significant advances in translational and clinical cancer research. It also publishes high-quality reviews and thought-provoking comment on all aspects of cancer prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

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The journal is separated into six general categories:

Genetics and Genomics
Cellular and Molecular Biology
Epidemiology
Molecular Diagnostics
Translational Therapeutics
Clinical Studies

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- Cover letter
- Title page
- Abstract
- Background
- Materials and Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Additional Information
- References
- Figure legends
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Complete book:

Atkinson K, Champlin R, Ritz J, Fibbe W, Ljungman P, Brenner MK (eds). *Clinical Bone Marrow and Blood Stem Cell Transplantation*, 3rd edn. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK, 2004.

Chapter in book:

Coccia PF. Hematopoietic cell transplantation for osteopetrosis. In: Blume KG, Forman SJ, Appelbaum FR (eds). *Thomas' Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation*, 3rd edn. Blackwell Publishing Ltd: Malden, MA, USA, 2004, pp 1443–1454.

Abstract:

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Caocci G, Pisu S. Overcoming scientific barriers and human prudence [letter]. *Bone Marrow Transplant* 2006; **38**: 829–830.

Preprint:

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2. The International Standard Randomized Controlled Trial Number Registry (www.controlled-trials.com);
3. The Cochrane Renal Group Registry (<http://www.cochrane-renal.org/>);
4. And the European Clinical Trials Database (<https://eudract.ema.europa.eu/>).

The trial registry number must be included in the Abstract of the manuscript and provided on submission.

Randomised Controlled Trials (RCTs) must adhere to the CONSORT statement, (CONsolidated Standards Of Reporting Trials) and submissions must be accompanied by a completed CONSORT checklist (uploaded as a related manuscript file). Further information can be found at www.consort-statement.org.

The *British Journal of Cancer* endorses the toolkits and guidelines produced by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE): <http://publicationethics.org/>

Reporting Guidelines

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- The [CONSORT](#) guidelines for randomised trials
- The [STROBE](#) guidelines for observational studies
- The [PRISMA](#) guidelines for systematic reviews
- The [ARRIVE](#) guidelines for pre-clinical animal studies

Research Data Policy

We strongly encourage that all datasets on which the conclusions of the paper rely should be available to readers. We encourage authors to ensure that their datasets are either deposited in publicly available repositories (where available and appropriate) or presented in the main manuscript or additional supporting files whenever possible. 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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Falsification is the practice of altering research data with the intention of giving a false impression. This includes, but is not limited to, manipulating images, removing outliers or "inconvenient" results, or changing, adding or omitting data points. Fabrication is the practice of inventing data or results and recording and/or reporting them in the research record. Data falsification and fabrication call into question the integrity and credibility of data and the data record, and as such, they are among the most serious issues in scientific ethics.

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- Make inquiries of other titles believed to be affected;
- Forward concerns to the author's employer or person responsible for research governance at the author's institution;
- Refer the matter to other authorities or regulatory bodies (for example, the Office of Research Integrity in the US or the General Medical Council in the UK); or
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Images submitted with a manuscript for review should be minimally processed (for instance, to add arrows to a micrograph). Authors should retain their unprocessed data and metadata files, as editors may request them to aid in manuscript evaluation. If unprocessed data is unavailable, manuscript evaluation may be stalled until the issue is resolved.

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- Vertically sliced gels that juxtapose lanes that were not contiguous in the experiment must have a clear separation or a black line delineating the boundary between the gels.
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- 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-colouring' and nonlinear adjustment (for example 'gamma changes') are used, this must be disclosed. Adjustments of individual colour 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.
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- 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).
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If human cell lines are used, authors should include the following information in their manuscript:

- The source of the cell line, including when and from where it was obtained;
- whether the cell line has recently been authenticated and by what method; and
- whether the cell line has recently been tested for mycoplasma contamination.

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Papers reporting protein or DNA sequences and molecular structures will not be accepted without an accession number to [Genbank/EMBL/DBI](#), [SWISS-PROT](#), [Protein Databank](#), or other publicly available database in general use in the appropriate field, that gives free access to researchers from the date of publication.

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Research involving human subjects, human material, or human data must have been performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and must have been approved by an appropriate ethics committee. A statement detailing this, including the name of the ethics committee and the reference number where appropriate, must appear in all manuscripts reporting such research.

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