Editorial

Cytogenetic and Genome Research will now consider all plant and animal cytogenetic reports for publication

The Editors of this Journal believe that in this molecular era of biology, cytogeneticists in all areas of the field could learn a great deal from each other. Consequently, in conjunction with the establishment of the *International Cytogenetics and Genome Society* that is open to cytogeneticists of all interests in the field (see next page), reports on plant, invertebrate and vertebrate cytogenetics will now be considered for publication. However, we must stress that similar to our long-standing policy for mammalian, including human cytogenetic reports, papers describing the karyotype of one or a few species¹ or of previously published chromosome abnormalities, will not be accepted. Some examples of the types of papers that will be considered for publication are reports on gene expression or function in plants and animals; reports revealing basic genetic or other biologic phenomena; and reports on chromosome structure and function. In addition, comparative cytogenetic as well as comparative gene mapping reports; cytotaxonomic reports demonstrating relationships between taxonomic groups; or those demonstrating evolutionary relationships or trends will also be acceptable.

Brief and full gene localizations (mapping) reports in all plants and animals will be considered for publication following the same procedures used for human gene mapping reports. Brief gene mapping reports are not published in their entirety. Instead, only the title, authors, and their affiliations are printed in the Journal and the text and any figures are posted on the Internet site of the Journal and will be accessible at no cost: www.karger.com/cgr. Brief gene mapping reports should be prepared according to the guidelines and the standardized format described in the Editorial in Vol. 94, 106–110 (2001), or at: http://www.karger.com/journals/cgr/cgr_gl.htm - 12. Full mapping, cloning, sequencing and gene characterization reports must be of newly mapped genes and must meet the criteria outlined above for the brief gene mapping reports. In addition, they must present a reasonably full characterization of the gene and should not be expansions of brief reports but should constitute reasonably comprehensive, but not necessarily all inclusive, characterization of the mapped gene, including, for example, information on its function, its expression characteristics, its DNA sequence, etc. Although no form is provided for these full reports authors are advised to consult the brief report instructions at the site given above and be sure that they include all the information shown on the brief mapping report forms. Authors can then add the additional information they consider appropriate. These reports should also be prepared in as concise a manner as possible with an abstract of about 60 words. All mapping reports will be peer reviewed like all papers received by this Journal.

Authors of all types of reports are encouraged to provide names of colleagues they consider as appropriate peer reviewers of their contributions. However, the editors may not necessarily send papers to those the author lists.

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¹ As an exception to this policy, chromosome descriptions of very rare species, or of species threatened to become extinct, will be considered for publication if the chromosomes of these species have not been published previously. In some cases the Editors may elect to handle such reports the same way as brief mapping reports are handled (see above). In such cases the authors approval will be sought first.