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ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Aims and Scope

Laboratory Investigation (LI) is an international journal owned by the United States and Canadian Academy of Pathology. LI offers prompt publication of high-quality original research in all biomedical disciplines relating to the understanding of human disease and the application of new methods to the diagnosis of disease. Both human and experimental studies are welcome.

The focus of LI is **mechanistic**, with a need for rigorous functional data.

Technical Reports outline new techniques or models of disease, and are not required to address a mechanism.

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ARTICLE TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

Types of Articles:

- Research Articles: Research articles explore the mechanisms of disease pathogenesis. This includes structural and
 molecular pathogenesis of disease; mechanisms underlying the morphologic manifestations of disease; or translation
 of basic research findings into advances in assessment of human disease by laboratory diagnostic methodologies.
 While there are no set word limits, most LI papers fall in the range of 7,000-10,000 words. When authors are asked to
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 manuscript.
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 anything longer.
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- Letters to the Editor: Letters must be focused on a paper previously published in LI. Letters are not a forum for publication of new data.
- Commentaries (by invitation only): Commentaries are in-depth analyses of highly significant papers in the current issue
- Perspectives (by invitation only): Perspectives cover current issues and events that are of interest to the pathology community.
- Editorials (by invitation only)

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PREPARATION OF ARTICLES

Preparation of manuscripts

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Title page. Include a concise title of about 150 characters, all authors' FULL names and institutional affiliations, a short running title of not more than 40 characters and name (please note – the running head for a manuscript on all pages after the title page will be the shortened manuscript title followed by an ellipsis), address and contact information of author(s) to whom correspondence and proofs should be sent. Be certain that all of this material is present and correct. The publisher uses this information, NOT WHAT IS ENTERED ON THE ONLINE SUBMISSION FORM for preparing the page proofs. Be certain that all authors' names are correct. We will no longer publish corrigenda to correct authors' names or institutions that the corresponding author submitted incorrectly.

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- **(4) Results.** This section should present the experimental data in text, tables, or figures. Tables and figures should not be extensively described in the text.
- **(5) Discussion.** This section should focus on interpretation and significance of the findings, with comments on the relation to other work in the field, conclusions, and further research directions.
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- (8) References. References are numbered in the order of citation within the text, and are listed in numeric order on separate pages at the end of the article. Citations in the main text should appear as Arabic numerals in parentheses or as superscript. The reference style is a modified Vancouver format as shown below. Use the journal abbreviations found on Pub Med or in Web of Science. List only the first six authors and add "et al" if there are seven or more authors. When you look at *Laboratory Investigation* papers online, you will note that journal titles appear in plain text in print and in italics in HTML format. Submitted references may follow either style). Do not depend on EndNote or other reference management software to provide the correct reference template. You will have to adjust the EndNote *Laboratory Investigation* template to

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- Journal:
 - Matsushita K, Wu Y, Pratt RE, Dzau VJ. Deletion of angiotensin II type 2 receptor accelerates adipogenesis in murine mesenchymal stem cells via Wnt10b/betacatenin signaling. Lab Invest 2016;96:909–917.
- Book: Verveer PJ. Advanced Fluorescence Microscopy. New York: Humana Press, 2015.
- Chapter in Edited Book:
 Williamson SR, Eble JN and Chang L. Molecular
 Pathology of Kidney Tumors. In: Chang L and
 Eble JN, editors. Molecular Surgical Pathology.
 1st ed. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag, 2013. p.
 171–212.
- Online Publication
 National Research Council (US)Committee
 Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory
 Animals, [Internet], 8th edn. National
 Academies Press: Washington (DC), 2011, [cited
 23 October 2015]. Available from
 https://grants.nih.gov/grants/olaw/Guide-forthe-Care-and-use-of-laboratory-animals.pdf.
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Figures in Print

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Minimum Resolutions

Halftone images	300 dpi (dots per inch)
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width=100>Line art	1000 dpi

Sizes:

Figure Width – single image	86 mm (Should be able to fit into a single column of the printed journal)
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Supplementary information is material directly relevant to the conclusion of an article that cannot be included in the printed version owing to space or format constraints. It is posted on the journal's web site and linked to the article when the article is published and may consist of data files, graphics, movies or extensive tables. The printed article must be complete and self-explanatory without the supplementary information. Supplementary information enhances a reader's understanding of the paper but is not essential to that understanding.

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Laboratory Investigation discourages the use of non-standard abbreviations. Abbreviations/Acronyms are defined in both the abstract and body of the text as follows: vascular permeability factor (VPF); transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β). They are used in the abstract only if they appear twice in addition to first mention; and in the body of the text only if they appear three times in addition to first mention.

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Avoid listing multiple names of genes (or proteins) separated by a slash, as in 'Oct4/Pou5f1' as this is ambiguous (it could mean a ratio, a complex, alternative names or different subunits). Use one name throughout and include the other at first mention: 'Oct4 (also known as Pou5f1)'

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