

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

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This journal is committed to upholding the integrity of the scientific record. As a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) the journal will follow the COPE guidelines on how to deal with potential acts of misconduct.

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- A single study is not split up into several parts to increase the quantity of submissions and submitted to various journals or to one journal over time (e.g., “salami-publishing”).
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- Consent to submit has been received from all co-authors and responsible authorities at the institute/organization where the work has been carried out before the work is submitted.
- Authors whose names appear on the submission have contributed sufficiently to the scientific work and therefore share collective responsibility and accountability for the results.

In addition:

- Changes of authorship or in the order of authors are not accepted after acceptance of a manuscript.
- Upon request authors should be prepared to send relevant documentation or data in order to verify the validity of the results. This could be in the form of raw data, samples, records, etc.

If there is a suspicion of misconduct, the journal will carry out an investigation following the COPE guidelines. If, after investigation, the allegation seems to raise valid concerns, the accused author will be contacted and given an opportunity to address the issue. If misconduct has been proven, this may result in the Editor-in-Chief’s implementation of the following measures, including, but not limited to:

- If the article is still under consideration, it may be rejected and returned to the author.
- If the article has already been published online, depending on the nature and severity of the infraction, either an erratum will be placed with the article or in severe cases complete retraction of the article will occur. The reason must be given in the published erratum or retraction note.

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Authors must disclose all relationships or interests that could influence or bias the work. Although an author may not feel there are conflicts, disclosure of relationships and interests affords a more transparent process, leading to an accurate and objective assessment of the work. Awareness of real or perceived conflicts of interests is a perspective to which the readers are entitled and is not meant to imply that a financial relationship with an organization that sponsored the research or compensation for consultancy work is inappropriate. Examples of potential conflicts of interests that are directly or indirectly related to the research may include but are not limited to the following:

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The corresponding author will include a summary statement in the text of the manuscript in a separate section before the reference list, that reflects what is recorded in the potential conflict

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See below examples of disclosures:

Funding: This study was funded by X (grant number X).

Conflict of Interest: Author A has received research grants from Company A. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.

If no conflict exists, the authors should state:

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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When reporting studies that involve human participants, authors should include a statement that the studies have been approved by the appropriate institutional and/or national research ethics committee and have been performed in accordance with the ethical standards as laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

If doubt exists whether the research was conducted in accordance with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration or comparable standards, the authors must explain the reasons for their approach, and demonstrate that the independent ethics committee or institutional review board explicitly approved the doubtful aspects of the study.

The following statements should be included in the text before the References section:

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The welfare of animals used for research must be respected. When reporting experiments on animals, authors should indicate whether the institutional and/or national guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed.

For studies with animals, the following statement should be included:

"All applicable institutional and/or national guidelines for the care and use of animals were followed."

If articles do not contain studies with human participants or animals by any of the authors, Springer recommends including the following sentence:

"This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors."

For retrospective studies, please add the following sentence:

"For this type of study formal consent is not required."

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All individuals have individual rights that are not to be infringed. Individual participants in studies e.g., have the right to decide what happens to the (identifiable) personal data gathered and to what they have said e.g., during a study or an interview as well as to any photograph that was taken. Hence it is important that all participants gave their informed consent in writing prior to inclusion in the study. Identifying details (names, dates of birth, identity numbers and other information) of the participants that were studied should not be published in written descriptions,

photographs, and genetic profiles unless the information is essential for scientific purposes and the participant (or parent or guardian if the participant is incapable) has given written informed consent for publication. Complete anonymity is difficult to achieve in some cases, and informed consent should be obtained if there is any doubt. For example, masking the eye region in photographs of participants is inadequate protection of anonymity. If identifying characteristics are altered to protect anonymity, such as in genetic profiles, authors should provide assurance that alterations do not distort scientific meaning.

The following statement should be included:

Informed consent: "Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study."

If identifying information about participants is available in the article, the following statement should be included:

"Additional informed consent was obtained from all individual participants for whom identifying information is included in this article."

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7. MANUSCRIPT CATEGORIES

All manuscripts submitted to Molecular Imaging and Biology (MIB) must be original; i.e., not published elsewhere (except in abstract form) and not under consideration for publication elsewhere. MIB publishes Articles, Brief Articles, Reviews, Commentaries, Special Topics, Letters to the Editor and Editorial (by invitation). Subject matter that will be considered is defined in our Aims and Scope. Subject matter that will not be considered are case studies (reproducibility reflected by statistical validity being an important component of manuscript evaluation), preclinical and clinical studies that report only observational studies using established agents such as 2-[¹⁸F]fluoro-2-deoxyglucose without inclusion of mechanistic or histologic correlates. Novelty and significance are among the critical concerns which are evaluated for submissions.

ARTICLES are full accounts of significant research or clinical investigations. Articles should

be definitive in their conclusions. Articles should have the following sections: Title page, Structured Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions, Acknowledgments, Conflict of Interest Statement, and References. Articles should be no longer than 5500 words with no more than 6 figures.

BRIEF ARTICLES should have the same scientific quality and presentation format of full articles, but with more limited scope. Manuscripts should not be longer than four journal pages (approx. 3000 words) including references, tables, and figures with no more than 4 figures. Otherwise the brief article has the same sections as described for articles.

REVIEWS are INVITED accounts on topics of current relevance and interest to the molecular imaging audience. Although invited by the editor-in-chief, suggested review topics with an outline reflecting the proposed contents can be sent to the editor for consideration and may lead to an invitation. Reviews are informative and critical accounts provided by a forum of experts to cover a variety of subjects in new, emerging areas in the field or at appropriate times to consolidate a body of research into a conceptual presentation. In general, the length of review articles should not exceed 7000 words (references included) and be limited to eight figures.

SPECIAL TOPICS are articles that provide information that do not reflect original research, but inform on important topics or features which are outside the scope of reviews or commentaries. The size limitation of special topics articles is the same as that for review articles.

PLEASE NOTE: submissions in the above categories that exceed the specific lengths may be returned for revision prior to being considered for peer review or requested to be reduced in length once recommended for acceptance.

COMMENTARIES are INVITED accounts on topics of current significance in the field that could influence the scientific interests (new programmatic initiatives by NIH, NSF, DOE, Universities, and companies having a major impact on molecular imaging) or clinical practice (i.e., regulatory or clinical reimbursement) of the reader.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR are encouraged on controversial research topics or to address current issues being addressed in Articles, Reviews, Commentaries, etc.

EDITORIALS are used by the editor-in-chief to highlight significant events, activities or articles. Authorship by other than the editor is by invitation only.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS AND CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS may also be accepted for publication following a recommendation from the Editor-in-Chief.

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#### MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION

**MANUSCRIPT TEXT:** Acronyms should be maintained to a minimum. When used, the full descriptive name should be used the first time presented with the acronym included in parentheses afterward: e.g., positron emission tomography (PET), or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). If the acronym is only used when defined, then do not include the acronym. When an acronym is defined in the abstract (which requires a second use in the abstract), it must be defined again the first time it is used in the main text. Once defined, the use of the acronym must remain consistent throughout the manuscript.

Names of compounds should follow established chemistry nomenclature (e.g., Chemical Abstracts Service or IUPAC; See Chemical Abstracts Index Guide). For example, for commonly used molecular imaging probes, such as FDG, names such as [18F]fluoredeoxyglucose and [18F]deoxyglucose are not acceptable. The appropriate name is 2-deoxy-2-[18F]fluoro-D-glucose. However, following the proper use of the name, an acronym can be defined at the authors' discretion, e.g., 2-deoxy-2[18F]fluoro-D-glucose ([18F]DG). Subsequently in the manuscript the use of the acronym is acceptable.

Additional frequently cited radiotracers are: 3'-deoxy-3'[18F]fluorothymidine ([18F]FLT) and 6-[18F]fluoro-L-DOPA ([18F]FDOPA). For chemical entities with complex structures, the best approach is to provide a figure of the structure with the name used in the manuscript provided in the figure legend.

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Use italics for emphasis

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Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar

Use the table function, not spreadsheets, to make tables

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A shortened title to be used as a running head

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Procedures

Results

Conclusions

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Tables should be prepared using, for example, the insert table function of Word. Tables are not to be uploaded in figure formats (e.g., JPERG or TIFF).

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For each table, please supply a table heading which appears above the table. The table title should explain clearly

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Identify any previously published material by giving the original source in the form of a reference at the end of the table heading.

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Style Manual should be followed for style. In any article with more than six authors, the use of “et al.” will prevail. When using “et al.,” the first three authors must be listed. Examples:

#### ARTICLE REFERENCE:

- 1a. Phelps ME (2000) Positron emission tomography provides molecular imaging of biological processes. *Proc Natl Acad Sci (USA)* 97:9226-9233
- 1b. Wang H, Chen X (2011) Visualization of Copper Metabolism by <sup>64</sup>CuC12-PET. *Mol Imaging Biol* DOI: 10.1007/s11307-011-0483-5

#### BOOK REFERENCE:

2. Eckelman WC, Gibson RE, Rzeszotarski WJ, et al. (1979) The design of receptor binding radiotracers. In: *Principles of Radiopharmacology*. Ed. Colombetti L. New York: CRC Press, pp 251-274.

#### SMRM ABSTRACT AND PROCEEDING REFERENCE:

3. Ponomarev V, Serganova I, Ageyeva L, et al. (2001) A new reporter gene for multimodality imaging: xanthine phosphoribosyl transferase and red fluorescent protein fusion [abstract]. *J. Nucl. Med.* 42: 70P

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MULTIMEDIA ARTICLES

All submissions must be in English

Long submission (10 minutes maximum) or short submission (approximately 3 minutes)

Abstract with bibliographic references (see MANUSCRIPT PREPARATIONS above. 3 copies and a CD is required saved as a Microsoft Word file format)

Multimedia file for review and submission: submit videos as either .mp4 or .mov

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The content of these files must be identical to that reviewed and accepted by the editor-in-chief. All narration should be in English.

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REVISED MANUSCRIPTS

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