Publication ethics

For the policies on research and publication ethics that are not stated in these instructions, the Good Publication Practice Guidelines for Medical Journals (http://kamje.or.kr/intro.php?body=publishing_ethics) and the Guidelines on Good Publication (http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines) can be applied. The Editor-in-Chief reserves the right to reject manuscripts that do not comply with the below requirements. The author will be held responsible for false statements or failure to fulfill the below requirements.

Statement of Informed Consent

Copies of written informed consent and Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval for clinical research should be kept. If necessary, the editor or reviewers may request copies of these documents to resolve questions about IRB approval or study conduct.

Statement of Human and Animal Rights

All human investigations must be conducted according to the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki. All studies involving animals must state that the guidelines for the use and care of laboratory animals of the authors’ institution, or of any national law, were followed. Registration of clinical trial research: Any research that deals with a clinical trial should be registered with the primary national clinical trial registry site, such as the Korea Clinical Research Information Service (CRiS, http://cris.nih.go.kr), other primary national registry sites accredited by the World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/ictrp/network/primary/en/), or ClinicalTrials.gov (http://clinicaltrials.gov/), a service of the United States National Institutes of Health.

Authorship

Authorship credit should be based on 1) substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, and/or analysis and interpretation of data; 2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; 3) final approval of the version to be published; and 4) agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Every author should meet all of these four conditions.

After the initial submission of a manuscript, any changes whatsoever in authorship (adding author(s), deleting author(s), or re-arranging the order of authors) must be explained by a letter to the editor from the authors concerned. This letter must be signed by all authors of the paper. Copyright assignment must also be completed by every author.

Corresponding author and first author

It does allow multiple corresponding authors for one article. Only one author should correspond with the editorial office. It does accept notice of equal contribution for the first author when the study was clearly performed by co-first authors.

Correction of authorship after publication

It does not correct authorship after publication unless a mistake has been made by the editorial staff. Authorship may be changed before publication but after submission when an authorship correction is requested by all of the authors involved with the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The corresponding author must inform the editor of any potential conflicts of interest that could influence the authors’ interpretation of the data. Examples of potential conflicts of interest are financial support from or connections to pharmaceutical companies, political pressure from interest groups, and academically related issues. In particular, all sources of funding applicable to the study should be explicitly stated. As a guideline, any affiliation associated with a payment or financial benefit exceeding $10,000 per annum or 5% ownership of a company or research funding by a company with related interests would constitute a conflict that must be declared. This policy applies to all submitted research manuscripts and review material.

Originality and Duplicate Publication

No part of the accepted manuscript should be duplicated in any other scientific journal without the permission of the Editorial Board. If duplicate publication or plagiarism related to the papers of this journal is detected, the authors will be announced in the journal, their institutes will be informed, and the authors will be penalized. All submitted manuscripts are screened by CrossCheck.
(Similarity Check), a plagiarism detection program provided by iThenticate. The authors assure that no substantial part of the work has been published or is being considered for publication elsewhere. When any of the results is to appear in another journal, details must be submitted to the Editor-in-Chief, together with a copy of the other paper(s) and the expected date(s) of publication.

**Secondary Publication**

It is possible to republish manuscripts if the manuscripts satisfy the condition of secondary publication of the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), available from http://www.icmje.org/. These are:

- The authors have received approval from the editors of both journals (the editor concerned with the secondary publication must have access to the primary version).
- The priority for the primary publication is respected by a publication interval negotiated by editors of both journals and the authors.
- The paper for secondary publication is intended for a different group of readers; an abbreviated version could be sufficient.
- The secondary version faithfully reflects the data and interpretations of the primary version.

- The secondary version informs readers, peers, and documenting agencies that the paper has been published in whole or in part elsewhere—for example, with a note that might read, "This article is based on a study first reported in the [journal title, with full reference]"—and the secondary version cites the primary reference.
- The title of the secondary publication should indicate that it is a secondary publication (complete or abridged republication or translation) of a primary publication. Of note, the United States National Library of Medicine (NLM) does not consider translations to be "republications" and does not cite or index them when the original article was published in a journal that is indexed in MEDLINE.

Process to manage research and publication misconduct: When the Journal faces suspected cases of research and publication misconduct, such as a redundant (duplicate) publication, plagiarism, fabricated data, changes in authorship, undisclosed conflicts of interest, an ethical problem discovered with the submitted manuscript, a reviewer who has appropriated an author's idea or data, complaints against editors, and other issues, the resolving process will follow a flowchart provided by the Committee on Publication Ethics (http://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts). The discussion and decision on suspected cases are done by the Editorial Board of Genomics & Informatics.