

Editorial

Open Access

Cell Division, a new open access online forum for and from the cell cycle community

Philipp Kaldis*¹ and Michele Pagano*²

Address: ¹National Cancer Institute, Mouse Cancer Genetics Program, Bldg. 560/22–56, 1050 Boyles Street, Frederick, MD 21702–1201, USA and ²Department of Pathology, NYU Cancer Institute, New York University School of Medicine, 550 First Avenue, MSB 599, New York, NY 10016, USA

Email: Philipp Kaldis* - kaldis@ncifcrf.gov; Michele Pagano* - michele.pagano@med.nyu.edu

* Corresponding authors

Published: 03 April 2006

Received: 06 March 2006

Cell Division 2006, 1:1 doi:10.1186/1747-1028-1-1

Accepted: 03 April 2006

This article is available from: <http://www.celldiv.com/content/1/1/1>

© 2006 Kaldis and Pagano; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract

Cell Division is a new, open access, peer-reviewed online journal that publishes cutting-edge articles, commentaries and reviews on all exciting aspects of cell cycle control in eukaryotes. A major goal of this new journal is to publish timely and significant studies on the aberrations of the cell cycle network that occur in cancer and other diseases.

Eukaryotic cells undergo cell division to produce two daughter cells with a DNA content identical to the parental cell. This process is mediated by a complex, multimeric machine composed of an effector protein-phosphorylation engine which is itself controlled and governed by a regulatory protein network. Activation of the phosphorylation engine by cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) drives the transitions between the different phases of the cell cycle. Various regulatory proteins provide a precise framework for the regulation of CDK activities. The cell cycle clock is turned on and off in response to mitogenic and anti-mitogenic stimuli that initiate various signal transduction events and ultimately impinge on the activity of the CDKs. In addition, a network of surveillance mechanisms or checkpoints is responsible for the correct order and unidirectional nature of the cell cycle.

The Cell Cycle research field has matured and grown over the past two decades, culminating in the 2001 Nobel Prize awarded to Leland Hartwell, Tim Hunt and Paul Nurse. The precise and accurate regulation of the cell cycle is essential for cellular division in the context of normal development. Alterations in cell cycle mechanisms have been shown to contribute to unrestricted proliferation

and oncogenic transformation. A major challenge for the field is a broader use of multiple model organisms in vivo. This is in addition to the challenges of studying cell cycle regulation in cell culture. Overcoming these challenges will allow a deeper understanding of the cell cycle, help to identify potential cancer targets, and promote the development of novel strategies for cancer therapy.

In sum, the eukaryotic Cell Cycle field comprises a number of related topics ranging from the signal transduction pathway to gene expression, from DNA replication to DNA repair, and from checkpoints to finally cancer biology.

The editorial board of *Cell Division* [1] includes 40 associate editors all of whom are leaders in the field of Cell Cycle regulation [2]. As a logo for the journal, we have chosen the MoebiusII strip. This logo represents a DNA molecule folding upon itself and is meant to embody the infinite and cyclic nature of life. We consider this logo to be appropriate for a journal that aims at studying and deciphering the mechanisms regulating the cycle that generates new cells.

Cell Division [1] aims to be an open access, online forum for and from the cell cycle community. The purpose of the journal is to publish cutting-edge aspects of cell cycle research and to bridge the gap between models of cell cycle regulation and cancer biology. This forum will be driven by the publication of specialized and timely research articles, reviews, and commentaries focused on this rapidly moving field—all meant to serve as invaluable tools for cell cycle biologists. The journal will also consider the following article types: book reviews, case reports, hypotheses, methodology articles and short reports.

To allow *Cell Division* to become a significant participant in the Cell Cycle field, we encourage contributions of the most groundbreaking, original and pioneering work from your laboratories. In return, *Cell Division* will provide a quick and impartial peer-review process. Accepted articles will be published online immediately, which will be followed by PubMed listing. To decide whether journal submissions are worthy of in-depth peer-review, manuscripts will be first examined by the Editors-in-Chief. Submissions meeting the journal's standards will then result in appropriate reviews being acquired. Based on reports and scoring provided by the reviewers, the Editors-in-Chief will make a final decision regarding acceptance of the manuscripts. When submitting an article authors are required to complete a declaration of competing interests.

Cell Division is published by BioMed Central. Hence, BioMed Central member institutions will not incur *Cell Division* publication charges, and BioMed Central supporter member institutions pay a discounted publication charge. BioMed Central is an independent publishing house committed to ensuring that peer-reviewed biomedical research is open access and immediately and permanently available online without charge or restrictions. The benefits provided by open access to science, medicine and the general public are well documented [3], and we believe an open access journal will be of great benefit to the Cell Cycle field.

We invite you to work together with us to develop this novel, high-visibility forum for the life sciences, the journal *Cell Division*.

References

1. **Cell Division** [<http://www.celldiv.com>]
2. **Cell Division Editorial Board** [<http://www.celldiv.com/edboard/>]
3. **Bethesda Principles** [<http://www.biomedcentral.com/openaccess/Bethesda/>]

Publish with **BioMed Central** and every scientist can read your work free of charge

"BioMed Central will be the most significant development for disseminating the results of biomedical research in our lifetime."

Sir Paul Nurse, Cancer Research UK

Your research papers will be:

- available free of charge to the entire biomedical community
- peer reviewed and published immediately upon acceptance
- cited in PubMed and archived on PubMed Central
- yours — you keep the copyright

Submit your manuscript here:
http://www.biomedcentral.com/info/publishing_adv.asp

