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gdeniz@istanbul.edu.tr
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-0721-6213

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tolga.sutlu@boun.edu.tr
ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-7813-8734

Administrative Office
Doğpa Ticaret AŞ Blok Yıldız Cad. No:55 34353
Beşiktaş - İstanbul, Türkiye
www.turkimmunoloji.org.tr

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Molla Gürani Mah. Kaçamak Sk. No: 21/1
34093 Fındıkzade, Fatih, İstanbul, Türkiye

Phone: +90 (212) 621 99 25

E-mail: info@galenos.com.tr/yayin@galenos.com.tr

Web: www.galenos.com.tr

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Turkish Journal of Immunology (e-ISSN 2147-8325), accepts original articles, short communications, invited reviews and editorial papers on condition that they have not been published elsewhere previously but in abstract form. The journal accepts manuscripts both in Turkish and English to be published online.

Turkish Journal of Immunology does not charge any article submission or processing charges.

A manuscript will be considered only with the understanding that it is an original contribution that has not been published elsewhere.

Editors prepare all articles directly or indirectly related to immunology for publication. Reviewed and accepted manuscripts are translated either from Turkish to English or from English to Turkish by the journal through a professional translation service. Prior to publishing, the translations are submitted to the authors for approval or correction requests, to be returned within 7 days. If no response is received from the corresponding author within this period, the translation is checked and approved by the editorial board.

In addition, the editors encourage the submission of book reviews, meeting reports and correspondence related to the field of immunology. Turkish Journal of Immunology is the official and periodical publication of the Turkish Society of Immunology with scientific content; it is published three times a year (April, August and December).

The official abbreviation of the Turkish Journal of Immunology is TJI; however, it should be denoted as Turk J Immunol when referenced. In the international indexes and databases, the name of the journal has been registered as Turkish Journal of Immunology and abbreviated as Turk J Immunol.

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The Associate Editor recommends a decision based on the reviewers' recommendations and returns the manuscript to the Editor-in-Chief. The Editor-in-Chief makes a final decision based on editorial priorities, manuscript quality, and reviewer recommendations. If there are any conflicting recommendations from reviewers, the Editor-in-Chief can assign a new reviewer.

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CONSORT statement for randomized controlled trials (Moher D, Schultz KF, Altman D, for the CONSORT Group. The CONSORT statement revised recommendations for improving the quality of reports of parallel group randomized trials. *JAMA* 2001; 285: 1987-91) (<http://www.consort-statement.org/>);

PRISMA statement of preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. *PLoS Med* 2009; 6(7): e1000097.) (<http://www.prisma-statement.org/>);

STARD checklist for the reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy (Bossuyt PM, Reitsma JB, Bruns DE, Gatsonis CA, Glasziou PP, Irwig LM, et al., for the STARD Group. Towards complete and accurate reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy: the STARD initiative. *Ann Intern Med* 2003;138:40-4.) (<http://www.stard-statement.org/>);

STROBE statement, a checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies (<http://www.strobe-statement.org/>);

MOOSE guidelines for meta-analysis and systemic reviews of observational studies (Stroup DF, Berlin JA, Morton SC, et al. Meta-analysis of observational studies in epidemiology: a proposal for reporting Meta-analysis of observational Studies in Epidemiology (MOOSE) group. *JAMA* 2000; 283: 2008-12).

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Prof. Dr. Günnur Deniz

Address: İstanbul University, DETAE, Department of Immunology, Vakıf Gureba St., 34393 Şehremini, İstanbul, Turkey

E-mail: gdeniz@istanbul.edu.tr **Phone:** 0212 - 414 20 97 **Fax:** 0212 - 532 41 71

Managing Editor

Prof. Dr. Akif Turna

Address: İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Medicine, Department of Chest Disease, İstanbul, Turkey

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Abbreviations: Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter. Internationally accepted abbreviations should be used; refer to scientific writing guides as necessary.

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All results of data and analysis should be presented in the "Results" section as tables, figures and graphics; biostatistical methods used and application details should be presented in the "Materials and Methods" section or under a separate title.

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Clinical research should comprise clinical observation, new techniques or laboratories studies. Original research articles should include title, structured abstract, keywords relevant to the content of the article, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, study limitations, conclusion references, tables/figures/images and acknowledgement sections. Title, abstract and keywords should be written in both Turkish and English. The manuscript should be formatted in accordance with the above-mentioned guidelines and should not exceed sixteen A4 pages.

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In a cover letter the authors should state if any of the material in the manuscript is submitted or planned for publication elsewhere in any form including electronic media. The cover letter must contain address, telephone, fax and the e-mail address of the corresponding author.

ETHICAL POLICY

It is targeted that all parties participating in the creation of a scientific study (author, editor, reviewer, publisher and reader) contribute to the proper progress of science. Compliance with scientific ethical principles is important in the scientific studies prepared in accordance with this target. We adopted the ethical principles based on the directive prepared by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and recommended its adoption by all individuals contributing to the creation of scientific work. Some items of this directive are mentioned below.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Authors

To ensure that the data related to the study is correct, to keep the records of the study regularly and to provide access to these data upon a possible request.

Publication Policies

To ensure that the article he/she submitted is not published or accepted elsewhere.

If the content submitted by the author matches the already published or presented content, to accept and quote this conflict and, when necessary, to provide the editor with a copy of any work that may have similar content related to his / her work, to obtain permission to reproduce, and use any content from other sources, and cite it as a reference.

To ensure that all studies involving human or animal subjects comply with national and international laws and guidelines (e.g. WMA Helsinki Declaration, NIH Policy on the Use of Laboratory Animals, EU Directive on the Use of Animals) to approve that necessary approvals have been obtained, to respect subject privacy, to indicate the relevant ethics committee approvals and research details in "Materials and Methods" section of the study.

In case of any conflict of interest, when he / she finds an ethical violation related to his / her article, he / she will share it with the editor and publisher and publish a statement of error, addendum, indemnity notice, or withdraw the work if deemed it necessary.

Ethical Duties and Responsibilities of the Editors

Acting in a balanced, objective and fair manner while performing their duties without any discrimination based on gender, religious or political beliefs, ethnic or geographical origin of the authors.

To evaluate the work submitted to the journal according to its content without showing any privilege to any author.

To take necessary measures to prevent potential conflicts of interest and to evaluate existing statements, if any.

To deal with sponsored works or special studies in the same way as other studies,

In case of complaints related to violation of ethics, to enforce necessary procedures by adhering to the policies and procedures of the journal. To give the authors an opportunity to respond to the complaint and without refraining from imposing the necessary sanctions, regardless of the identity of the owner of the work.

To reject the study if it does not meet the purpose and scope of the journal.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Reviewers

In order to contribute to the editor's decision-making process, the manuscript should be scrutinized in a timely fashion, and reviews should only accept the critical evaluation of the study of his/her expertise.

The assessment should be done in an objective manner only in relation to the content of the study. The study should be evaluated without considering religious, political and economic interests.

To make suggestions to help improve the quality of the article to be published and to critically review the study. To communicate his/her comments to the author in a constructive and gentle language.

To protect the confidentiality of the information provided by the editor and the author, to destroy the work after the evaluation process in accordance with the principle of confidentiality, to report to the editor if there is anything contrary to the blind review process, and not to evaluate this study.

To be cognizant of potential conflicts of interest (financial, institutional, collaborative, or other relationships between the author and the author), and, if necessary, to alert the editor to withdraw his or her assistance for this article.

Ethical Responsibilities of the Publisher

Among the parties involved in a creation of a scientific study, the publisher should act within all these ethical principles.

In addition to these, the publisher is obliged to use its communication power without any individual interest and to direct the target audience correctly.

It protects the ownership and copyright of each work published in its journals/books and undertakes the task of archiving every published work.

People should not hesitate to get in contact with the publisher when they encounter an unethical situation.

Some of the actions considered to be against scientific research and publication ethics:

- Plagiarism: To adopt the original ideas, methods, data or works of others partially or wholly without referencing them in compliance with scientific rules,
- Fraud: To use data that is not actually present or falsified in scientific research,
- Distortion: Distorting the research records or data obtained, demonstrating unused devices or materials as if they were used in the research, and distorting or shaping the results of research in the interests of the people and organizations that sponsored the study.

Publication Policies

- Republication: To present duplicates as separate publications in academic appointments and elevations,
- Slicing: To present the results of a research as separate publications in academic appointments and upgrades by disseminating and publishing the results of a research in a way that disrupts the integrity of the research and submit them as separate publications more than once,
- Unfair authorship: to include people who are not active contributors or not to include those who are contributing to the study, to change the ranking of the authors inappropriately without any justification and, to remove the names of those who offered their active contributions in the previous editions, to include their names among the writers by using their influence even though they did not actively contribute to the work,
- Not specifying the people, institutions or organizations that support the publications realized as a result of the researches carried out with their support and contributions,
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- To misuse resources, places, facilities and devices provided for scientific research,
- To make false or misleading statements regarding scientific research and publications in academic appointments and elevations.

PLAGIARISM POLICY

Plagiarism (cheating) is a violation of ethics, regardless of whether it is intentional or not. It is a crime and an unacceptable code of conduct as it is unethical to submit and publish manuscripts imitating other sources without citing references. For this reason, due to publication policies for all studies to be published in all of its periodicals, we necessitate the use of a plagiarism checker.

All studies submitted to our periodicals and passed the evaluation of the reviewers blinded to the studies are evaluated by us using Turnitin or iThenticate software programs.

In our study, our criterion is not a percentage of matching. An auditing is carried out by a specialized team excluding percentages of matching but considering the parameters, such as identification of matching paragraphs, whether or not citations and references are properly written in accordance with the writing rules of the journal, the places of the matching sentences/paragraphs in the article, and the sources with which they are matched. The prepared plagiarism report is sent to the relevant editor of the study. In consideration of the report, the editorial board may request from the author correction of the errors in the manuscript and send it again or accept or reject it. The acceptance of the study is on the initiative of the editor.

The Editorial Board may act in accordance with the COPE rules against allegations, and suspicions related to plagiarism, citation manipulation and fraudulent misrepresentation of the works submitted to the journal.

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Authors who have sent a study to our journal should complete the "Copyright Transfer Form" document upon acceptance before the publication process starts. The author(s) must sign the completed form with a wet signature. The signed form must be scanned and loaded with an additional file upload options in successive steps of the submission process.

Publication Policies

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Conditions that provide financial or personal benefit bring about a conflict of interest. The reliability of the scientific process and the published articles is directly related to the objective consideration of conflicts of interest during the planning, implementation, writing, evaluation, editing and publication of scientific studies.

Financial relations are the most easily identified conflicts of interest, and it is inevitable that they will undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors and the science. These conflicts can be caused by individual relations, academic competition or intellectual approaches. The authors should refrain as much as possible from making agreements with sponsors in the opinion of gaining profit or any other advantage that restrict their ability to access to all data of the study or analyze, interpret, prepare, and publish their articles In order to prevent conflicts of interest; editors should refrain from bringing together those who may have any relationship between them during the evaluation of the studies. The editors, who make the final decision about the articles, should not have any personal, professional or financial ties with any of the issues they are going to decide. Authors should inform the editorial board concerning potential conflicts of interest to ensure that their articles will be evaluated within the framework of ethical principles through an independent assessment process.

Our publication team works devotedly to ensuring that the evaluation process is conducted in an impartial manner, taking all these situations into consideration.

Utilized Resources

Budapest Open Access Initiative

Creative Commons

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)

DOAJ Principles Of Transparency And Best Practice In Scholarly Publishing, Version 3

Education and Science Journal Publication Policies

ICMJE (International Committee Of Medical Journal Editors)

COHE Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Directive

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