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CONFIDENTIAL: request to review Scientific Reports manuscript SREP-16-10787-T

1 message

scientificreports@nature.com <scientificreports@nature.com>

Wed, May 4, 2016 at 6:53 AM

Reply-To: scientificreports@nature.com

To: scguo@ucsd.edu

Dear Dr Guo,

A manuscript has been submitted to Scientific Reports, which we were hoping you would be interested in reviewing. The manuscript comes from Dr McCarrey et al. and is entitled "Tertiary Epimutations - A Novel Aspect of Epigenetic Transgenerational Inheritance Promoting Genome Instability"; the abstract is appended below.

Scientific Reports is an online multidisciplinary publication which is committed to providing a rapid and fair review process. We would hope to receive your comments within 7 days if you are able to review the manuscript. However if you would like to assist us, but require a few extra days to review the manuscript, please do not hesitate to contact us.

To respond to our request, please use the following link:

<http://mts-srep.nature.com/cgi-bin/main.plex?el=A4CG7DUI7A1Bzpu4J5A9ftdsTBzU8WLHHJzX7cd6dplwZ>

From there, simply follow the link to manuscript SREP-16-10787-T, where you will be able to view general manuscript information followed by options to accept or decline our request.

If you are unable to help on this occasion, we would appreciate any suggestions for alternative reviewers - perhaps someone in your own laboratory might be suitably qualified?

Many thanks in advance for your help; I look forward to hearing from you. Please do not hesitate to contact me by replying to this e-mail if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Jiucun Wang
Editorial Board Member
Scientific Reports

John McCarrey, Jake Lehle, Seetha Raju, Yufeng Wang, Eric Nilsson, and Michael Skinner

Exposure to environmental factors can induce the epigenetic transgenerational inheritance of disease. Alterations to the epigenome termed "epimutations" include "primary epimutations" which are epigenetic alterations in the absence of genetic change and "secondary epimutations" which form following an initial genetic change. To determine if secondary epimutations contribute to transgenerational transmission of disease following in utero exposure to the endocrine disruptor vinclozolin, we exposed pregnant female rats carrying the lacI mutation-reporter transgene to vinclozolin and assessed the frequency of mutations in kidney tissue and sperm recovered from F1 and F3 generation progeny. Our results confirm that vinclozolin induces primary epimutations rather than secondary epimutations, but also show that some primary epimutations can predispose a subsequent accelerated accumulation of genetic mutations in F3 generation descendants. We propose the existence of "tertiary epimutations" which are initial primary epimutations that promote genome instability leading to an accelerated accumulation of genetic mutations.

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