COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PARTS A, B, C AND D (FULL SET)

An International Journal

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

The Journal publishes peer-reviewed original articles emphasizing comparative and environmental biology, pharmacology, toxicology and endocrinology of animals. Adaptation and evolution as organizing principles are encouraged. Studies on mammalian biochemistry and physiology will be considered if approached in a comparative context.

The Journal receives editorial direction from all the major societies in the field (European Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry, the Japanese Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry, Canadian Society of Zoologists (CBP Section), the Society for Experimental Biology, the Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology (formerly the American Society for Zoologists), the Australian and New Zealand Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry, the South American Society for Comparative Physiology & Biochemistry, the Russian Physiological Society, and the Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences)

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PART B: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY covers biochemical and molecular biology aspects of metabolism, enzymology, regulation, nutrition, signal transduction, promoters, gene structure and regulation, metabolite and cell constituents, macromolecular structures, adaptational mechanisms and evolutionary principles.

PART C: TOXICOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGYis concerned with chemical and drug action at different levels of organization, biotransformation of xenobiotics, mechanisms of toxicity, including reactive oxygen species and carcinogenesis, endocrine disruptors, natural products chemistry, and signal transduction with a molecular approach to these fields.

PART D: GENOMICS & PROTEOMICScovers the broader comprehensive approaches to comparative biochemistry and physiology that can be generally termed as " -omics", e.g., genomics, functional genomics (transcriptomics), proteomics, metabolomics, and underlying bioinformatics. Papers

dealing with fundamental aspects and hypotheses in comparative physiology and biochemistry are encouraged rather than studies whose main focus is purely technical or methodological.

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Part A. Molecular and Integrative Physiology deals with molecular, cellular, integrative, and ecological physiology. Topics include bioenergetics, circulation, development, excretion, ion regulation, endocrinology, neurobiology, nutrition, respiration, and thermal biology. Studies on regulatory mechanisms at any level or organization such as signal transduction and cellular interactions and control of behaviour are encouraged.

Part B. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology covers biochemical and molecular biological aspects of metabolism, enzymology, regulation, nutrition, signal transduction, promoters, gene structure and regulation, metabolite and cell constituents, macromolecular structures, adaptational mechanisms and evolutionary principles.

Part C. Toxicology and Pharmacology is concerned with chemical and drug action at different levels of organization, biotransformation of xenobiotics, mechanisms of toxicity, including reactive oxygen species and carcinogenesis, endocrine disruptors, natural products chemistry, and signal transduction. A molecular approach to these fields is encouraged. Measured rather than nominal exposure concentrations of toxicants must be reported whenever possible. For water-borne exposures of aquatic organisms, reporting of detailed chemistry data for the exposure waters is encouraged. When reporting data obtained from bioassays (e.g., LC50 tests), raw data (i.e., the value of the measured biological response variable(s) for each treatment and each observation time) should be submitted as online supplementary material.

Part D. Genomics and Proteomics covers the broader comprehensive approaches to comparative biochemistry and physiology that can be generally termed as "-omics", e.g., genomics, functional genomics (transcriptomics), proteomics, metabolomics, and underlying bioinformatics. Papers dealing with fundamental aspects and hypotheses in comparative physiology and biohcemistry are encouraged rather than studies whose main focus is purely technical of methodological.

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Hiramatsu, N., Cheek, A.O., Sullivan, C.V., Matsubara, T., Hara, A., 2005. Vitellogenesis and endocrine disruption. In: Mommsen, T.P., Moon, T.W. (Eds.), Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Fishes, vol. 6. Environmental Toxicology, Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 431-471.
Lindsley, J.E., Rutter, J., 2004. Nutrient sensing and metabolic decisions. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. B 139, 543-559.
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