COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PART A: MOLECULAR & INTEGRATIVE PHYSIOLOGY
An International Journal

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DESCRIPTION

Comparative Biochemistry & Physiology (CBP) publishes papers in comparative, environmental and evolutionary physiology.

Part A: Molecular and Integrative Physiology (CBPA), focuses on physiological systems, including behavior, circulation, development, excretion, ion regulation, endocrinology, locomotory, nervous, nutrition, respiration, and thermal biology. Most studies address regulatory mechanisms and span multiple levels of biological organization.

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Oxidative stress, comparative physiology, one health
INTRODUCTION

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The journal publishes original articles emphasizing comparative and environmental aspects of the physiology, biochemistry, molecular biology, pharmacology, toxicology and endocrinology of animals. Adaptation and evolution as organizing principles are encouraged. Studies on other organisms will be considered if approached in a comparative context.

Part A. Molecular and Integrative Physiology covers 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 covers 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.

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Naturally, a certain degree of overlap exists between the different sections, and the final decision as to where a particular manuscript will be published after passing the rigorous review process lies with the editors.

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