DESCRIPTION

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

Part B: Biochemical and Molecular Biology (CBPB), focuses on biochemical physiology, primarily bioenergetics/energy metabolism, cell biology, cellular stress responses, enzymology, intermediary metabolism, macromolecular structure and function, gene regulation, evolutionary genetics. Most studies focus on biochemical or molecular analyses that have clear ramifications for physiological processes.

All four CBP journals support and follow the editorial direction from all the major societies in the field: Australia & New Zealand Society of Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry (ANZSCPB) American Physiological Society (APS) Canadian Society of Zoologists (CSZ) Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft (DZG) European Society of Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry (ESCPB) Japanese Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry (JSCPB) South American Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry (SASCPB) Societe de Physiologie (SDP) Society for Experimental Biology (SEB) Society for Integrative & Comparative Biology (SICB)

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Physiologists, Biochemists, Biologists, Veterinary and Medical Researchers.

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Oxidative stress, comparative physiology, one health
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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.

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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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