COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PART B: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

An International Journal

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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.

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Part D (CBPD): Genomics and Proteomics
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Genomics, reproduction, development, growth, responses to pathogens and environmental stressors
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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.

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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 editorial office.

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• Word count (excluding references): typically 4000 -8000 words, with at least 2 figures / tables.
• Papers are normally subdivided into sections titled: Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, and References. Results and discussion may be combined if appropriate.

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