



# COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PART C: TOXICOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY

An International Journal

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### DESCRIPTION

CBP publishes papers in comparative, environmental and evolutionary physiology. *Part C: Toxicology and Pharmacology* focuses on toxicological mechanisms at different levels of organization, primarily chemical and drug action, biotransformation of xenobiotics, endocrine disruptors, nanoparticles, pharmaceuticals, and natural products chemistry. Most studies employ a molecular approach in combination with observations of higher levels of organization to assess the mechanism by which xenobiotics affect physiology. Analytical verification of exposure concentrations is strongly recommended for manuscripts reporting toxicological studies.

*Comparative Biochemistry & Physiology*, with its four journals, 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](#))

Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology

Part B: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology

Part D: Genomics & Proteomics

### AUDIENCE

Physiologists, Toxicologists, Pharmacologists, Biologists, Veterinary and Medical Researchers.

### IMPACT FACTOR

2015: 2.546 © Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports 2016

## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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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.

**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 biochemistry are encouraged rather than studies whose main focus is purely technical or methodological.

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Lushchak, V.I. 2011. Adaptive response to oxidative stress: Bacteria, fungi, plants and animals. *Comp. Biochem. Physiol. C* 153, 175-190.

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