



COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PART C: TOXICOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY

An International Journal

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

Comparative Biochemistry & Physiology (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.

All four CBP journals, receive editorial direction from all the major societies in the field [European Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry](#), [Chinese Association for Physiological Sciences](#), [Japanese Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry](#), [Canadian Society of Zoologists \(CBP Section\)](#), [Society for Experimental Biology](#), (formerly the [American Society for Zoologists](#)) [Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology](#), [Australian and New Zealand Society for Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry](#), [Russian Physiological Society](#).

Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology

Part B: Biochemistry & Molecular Biology

Part D: Genomics & Proteomics

AUDIENCE

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

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Physiological and endocrine mechanisms, neuroendocrine stress response, hypoxia, hypotension

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Comparative physiology, trace metals, temperature, respirometry, hypoxia, aquatic insects, ecological indicators

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Role of membrane lipids in the biology of organisms

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Cell signalling; mechanisms of action; hormones; endocrine disruptors; emerging contaminants in the environment; biomarkers.

Peter Fields, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA

Biochemical mechanisms and cellular responses to abiotic stresses, proteomics

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Molecular mechanisms that control molting, muscle atrophy and limb regeneration in crabs

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Genomics, reproduction, development, growth, responses to pathogens and environmental stressors

Holly Shiels, University of Manchester, Manchester, England, UK

Cardiac physiology in ectotherms, electrophysiology, fluorescence microscopy, immunocytochemistry, immunohistochemistry,

Aldo Giuseppe Viarengo, Mario Negri Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche (IRCCS), Milano, Italy

Mechanisms of heavy metal homeostasis and toxicity, effects of environmental stressors on cell signaling and functions, pollutants and oxidative stress, utilization of biomarkers in biomonitoring programs, development of new bioassays

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Respiratory systems of vertebrates, physiological mechanisms

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Comparative physiology, biochemistry and neurobiology of anoxia tolerance

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Effects of digestion on the physiology of fish, role of the environment on physiology

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Physiological responses of marine species to elevated temperature and other stressors

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Immunology, cell biology and cell signaling, genetics, transcriptomics

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Comparative physiology of respiration, ion and acid-base regulation in marine organisms

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K. Campbell, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

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Ecology and evolution, diabetes

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metabolic rate, evaporative water loss, body temperature, field metabolic rate, respirometry, environmental physiology, conservation physiology, myrmecophages

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Epigenetic responses to environmental stressors

Daniel E. Crocker, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California, USA

Comparative physiology of vertebrates, physiological ecology; bioenergetics, behavioral ecology, biology of marine mammals

Dane Crossley, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, USA

Cardio-respiratory physiology, developmental physiology of vertebrates, reptilian and avian biology

Andrew Donini, York University, Downsview, Ontario, Canada

Salt, freshwater, aquatic insect, ammonia, epithelia, ion transport, aquaporins, water transport, septate junctions

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Genetic and epigenetic regulation of gene expression, muscle, bone and adipocyte cell differentiation, molecular chaperones and protein stability, zebrafish models, gene transfer and genome editing

Andrew Esbaugh, University of Texas at Austin, Port Aransas, Texas, USA

Environmental physiology; respiratory gas exchange; acid-base and osmoregulatory balance; the evolution of physiological systems; aquatic toxicology

Shi-Jian Fu, Chongqing University, Chongqing City, China

Swimming performance, metabolic rate, phenotypic plasticity, specific dynamic action, thermal biology, hypoxia tolerance, locomotion, personality, consistent interindividual difference

Fritz Geiser, University of New England (AUS), Armidale, New South Wales, Australia

Ecological physiology, comparative physiology and biochemistry, thermoregulation and energetics, hibernation and daily torpor

Donovan German, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California, USA

Nutritional physiology, comparative physiology, global change, biogeochemistry

Todd Gillis, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Mechanisms of vertebrate heart function, evolution of protein structure and function

Katie Gilmour, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Physiological, biochemical and molecular approaches to study stress in fish

Chris Glover, Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta, Canada

environmental physiology of aquatic organisms; epithelial transport of ions, nutrients and toxicants; aquatic toxicology; seafood safety

Kendra Greenlee, North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota, USA

Evolutionary and ecological physiology

Helga Guderley, Université Laval, Ste. Foy, Quebec, Canada

Marine ecology, metabolism, physiology, zoology, mitochondria, skeletal muscle, environmental Physiology, comparative physiology, behavior

Raymond Henry, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, USA

Comparative physiology. function of carbonic anhydrase

Marcelo Hermes-Lima, Universidade de Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil

Physiology, signal transduction, antioxidants, reactive oxygen species, oxidative stress, free radicals, lipid peroxidation, hypoxia, ischemia

James Hicks, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California, USA

Oxygen transport, comparative and evolutionary approaches, modelling physiological systems

Wei Hu, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Wuhan, China

Fish, molecular breeding, reproductive endocrinology, sex determination, sex differentiation, sex reversal, primordial germ cells, gene transfer, gene editing

Pung Pung Hwang, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan

Molecular physiology of ion regulation in zebrafish, functional genomics, stress physiology

Alex Ip, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

Biomimetics, ammonia toxicity, urea synthesis

Jorke Harmen Kamstra, Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Oslo, Norway
Gene expression and regulation, genomics, epigenetics, transcriptomics, environmental toxicology

Barb Katzenback, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
Environmental stress influence on immune system in amphibians

Christopher Kennedy, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada
Applied biology, toxicology, pest management

Valérie Langlois, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS), Québec, Quebec, Canada
Ecotoxicogenomics, endocrine disruption; environmental and chemical toxicology; animal physiology; endocrinology; molecular biology

Gary Laverty, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, USA
Cell biology and physiology, molecular and microscopic/behavioral approaches

Jae-Seong Lee, Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU), Suwon, The Republic of Korea
Molecular ecotoxicology, comparative genomics, rotifers, copepods, killifish, oxidative stress, mechanistic toxicity, lipid metabolism, microplastics, emerging chemicals, ocean acidification

Xuefang Liang, Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia, China
Aquatic toxicity testing technology, chemical and pesticide safety evaluation, Molecular ecotoxicology, Toxicogenomics

Harvey Lillywhite, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
water balance, skin, cardiovascular, gravity, reptiles, snakes, frogs, physiological ecology, comparative physiology, herpetology, functional morphology

Stuart Linton, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria, Australia
Energy metabolism, cellulose, lignocellulose, animal biochemistry, xylanases, enzyme analysis

Vlodymyr Lushchak, Precarpathian National University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine
Oxidative stress, aging, metabolism, environmental pollutants

Tyson MacCormack, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada
Nanoparticle engineering, mechanisms of nanoparticle bioactivity or toxicity

Ed Mager, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, USA
fish physiology, ecotoxicology, PAHs, crude oil, metals, water quality

Grant McClelland, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada
Ontogeny, Phenotypic plasticity and evolution of muscle metabolism, Integrative animal physiology, Biochemistry, Molecular biology

Marshall McCue, St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas, USA
Comparative and evolutionary physiology, food and nutrition, bioenergetics, metabolism

Danielle McDonald, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, USA
whole animal physiology, transport and receptor physiology, stress, serotonin, pharmacology, pharmaceutical toxicology, PAH toxicology

Matteo Minghetti, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA
Metal homeostasis, fish physiology, cell biology, molecular ecotoxicology

Carlos Navas, Universidade de São Paulo (USP), Sao Paulo, Brazil
Physiological ecology, herpetology, ecological climate change, thermal physiology, thermal ecology

Kristin O'Brien, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
Fish physiology and biochemistry, adaptations to cold temperature, bioenergetics

Berry Pinshow, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel

Hans-Otto Pörtner, Alfred-Wegener Institut - Helmholtz-Zentrum für Polar- und Meeresforschung, Bremerhaven, Germany
Effects of climate warming, ocean acidification, and hypoxia on marine animals and ecosystems

Gregory Pyle, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada
fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, olfaction, chemical communication, behaviour, chemosensory neurophysiology, aquatic ecotoxicology, metals, oil sands, hydrocarbons

Jeffrey Richards, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Molecular mechanisms of cellular responses to environmental stress

Aaron Roberts, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, USA
Ecotoxicology, effects of environmental stressors on aquatic organisms

Meldrum Robertson, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Comparative animal physiology, neuroethology, cellular neurobiology, insect behavior

Kathy Schuller, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia
fatty acid metabolism, metabolic biochemistry, thermoregulation

Patricia Schulte, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Molecular biology, biochemistry, physiology, genomics, population genetics, evolutionary biology

Graham Scott, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
Evolutionary physiology, Respiratory physiology, Energy metabolism, Environmental stress, Hypoxia, High altitude, Mammals, Birds, Fish

Frank Seebacher, The University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Physiological ecology, evolutionary physiology, thermal biology, heat transfer, ectothermy, endothermy, cardiac function, heart rate, reptiles, crocodylians, dinosaurs, lizard
Helmut Segner, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland
Aquatic ecotoxicology, cytoprotective systems, hormone-active chemicals
Katherine Sloman, University of the West of Scotland, (West) Paisley, Scotland, UK
Brian Small, University of Idaho, Hagerman, Idaho, USA
Physiology and nutrition of aquacultured and wild fishes
Judit Smits, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada
Ecotoxicology
Inna Sokolova, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany
Environmental physiology and toxicology of marine organisms, adaptation to environmental stressors, effects of environmental change
George Somero, Stanford University, Pacific Grove, California, USA
Biochemical and physiological adaptation to physical and chemical stressors
James Staples, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada
Hibernation metabolism
Tomohiko Suzuki, Kochi University, Kochi, Japan
Yoshio Takei, The University of Tokyo, Chiba, Japan
Fish biology, receptors, fish migration
Akihiro Takemura, University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, Japan
aquaculture, biological rhythm, circadian, coral reef, fish, gonadotropin, lunar cycle, melatonin, ovary, reproduction, sex steroids, tide, Internal and external regulation of enigmatic rhythms in fish and marine invertebrates, reproductive physiology, biological clock
Glen Van Der Kraak, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada
Reproductive physiology, endocrine disruption
Mathilakath Vijayan, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Cellular and molecular mechanisms of stress tolerance
Deshou Wang, Southwest University, Chongqing, China
Fish endocrinology and reproduction, Sex determination and differentiation, Sex steroids
De-Hua Wang, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing, China
Metabolic rate, thermogenesis, thermoregulation, thermal physiology, energy metabolism, mammals
Shi Wang, Ocean University of China, Qingdao, China
Marine Genomics, Genome Sequencing, Genotyping, Gene Expression, Epigenetics, Evolution, Shellfish
Shiqiang Wang, Peking University, Beijing, China
Tobias Wang, Aarhus University, Århus C, Denmark
Daniel Warren, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, USA
Human cellular physiology, comparative animal physiology, ecological physiology, comparative biochemistry
Shugo Watabe, Kitasato University, Kanagawa, Japan
muscle biochemistry, environmental adaptation, marine genomics and biotechnology
Andrew Whitehead, University of California, Davis, Davis, California, USA
Genomics, comparative genomics
Philip Withers, University of Western Australia, Crawley, Western Australia, Australia
Comparative physiology, amphibians and reptiles, metabolism, thermoregulation, water and solute balance, phylogenetic methods, biostatistics
Tianjun Xu, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai, China
Innate immune; Signaling pathway; Molecular regulation; Immune gene evolution; Non-coding RNA; microRNA
Tania Zenteno-Savín, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, S.C. (CIBNOR), Playa Palo Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico
Oxidative stress

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.

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.

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.

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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A **Research Paper** is a paper that focuses on an experimental question of broad interest to the comparative physiology community.

- 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.

A **Short Communication** is like a Regular Article in scope, but is of a nature that a complete story can be presented in a brief communication. As Short Communications are expected to have higher than average impact on the field rather than report on incremental research, they will receive prioritized and rapid publication.

- Word count: less than 3000 words, with no more than 2 figures / tables.
- Each paper will begin with "Short Communication:" followed by the title.
- The paper includes an Abstract, but is otherwise not subdivided into sections.

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- Word count: typically less than 3000 words, with no more than 2 figures / tables.
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- The paper is subdivided into abstract, background, methods, applications.

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- The paper is not normally subdivided into sections

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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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