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.

AUDIENCE

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

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

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Oxidative stress, aging, metabolism, environmental pollutants

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fish physiology, ecotoxicology, PAHs, crude oil, metals, water quality

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

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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

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Effects of climate warming, ocean acidification, and hypoxia on marine animals and ecosystems

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Molecular mechanisms of cellular responses to environmental stress

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Ecotoxicology, effects of environmental stressors on aquatic organisms

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Physiological ecology, evolutionary physiology, thermal biology, heat transfer, ectothermy, endothermy, cardiac function, heart rate, reptiles, crocodilians, dinosaurs, lizard

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Aquatic ecotoxicology, cytoprotective systems, hormone-active chemicals

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Physiology and nutrition of aquacultured and wild fishes

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Ecotoxicology

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Environmental physiology and toxicology of marine organisms, adaptation to environmental stressors, effects of environmental change

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Hibernation metabolism

Tomohiko Suzuki, Kocki University, Kochi, Japan

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Fish biology, receptors, fish migration

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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

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Reproductive physiology, endocrine disruption

Mathilakath Vijayan, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Cellular and molecular mechanisms of stress tolerance

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Fish endocrinology and reproduction, Sex determination and differentiation, Sex steroids

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Human cellular physiology, comparative animal physiology, ecological physiology, comparative biochemistry

Shugo Watabe, Kitasato University, Kanagawa, Japan
muscle biochemistry, environmental adaptation, marine genomics and biotechnology

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Genomics, comparative genomics

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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-Savin, Centro de Investigaciones Biologicas 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.
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