COMPARATIVE BIOCHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOLOGY - PART D: GENOMICS AND PROTEOMICS
An International Journal

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

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

Part D: Genomics and Proteomics, focuses on omics" approaches to physiology, including comparative and functional genomics, metagenomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, metabolomics, and lipidomics. Most studies employ omics and/or system biology to test specific hypotheses about molecular and biochemical mechanisms underlying physiological responses to the environment. We encourage papers that address fundamental questions in comparative physiology and biochemistry rather than studies with a focus that is purely technical, methodological or descriptive in nature.

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.

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

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Physiological, biochemical and molecular approaches to study stress in fish

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

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Evolutionary and ecological physiology

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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

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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 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

Jason Podrabsky, Portland State University, Oregon, Oregon, USA

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, crocodilians, 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, Qingduo, 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 Biologicas del Noroeste, S.C. (CIBNOR), Playa Palo Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico
Oxidative stress
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**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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