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### DESCRIPTION

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*Domestic Animal Endocrinology* publishes scientific papers dealing with the study of the **endocrine physiology** of **domestic animal** species. Those manuscripts utilizing other species as models for clinical or production problems associated with domestic animals are also welcome.

Topics covered include:

Classical and reproductive **endocrinology** Clinical and applied endocrinology Regulation of hormone secretion **Hormone action** Molecular biology Cytokines Growth factors

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### AUDIENCE

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Physiologists, Endocrinologists, Animal Scientists, and Veterinary Scientists

### IMPACT FACTOR

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## ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

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AGRICOLA  
BIOSIS  
Elsevier BIOBASE  
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Chemical Abstracts  
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## GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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### INTRODUCTION

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#### *Aims and scope*

*Domestic Animal Endocrinology* publishes scientific papers dealing with fundamental, translational, and clinical aspects of the endocrinology of domestic animal species at all levels of organization (organismal, cellular, and molecular). Those manuscripts utilizing other species as models for clinical or production problems associated with domestic animals will also be considered. Clinical Case Reports will generally not be accepted unless the research report provides significant new information regarding mechanisms responsible for a phenomenon. Topics covered include the regulation of hormone secretion, hormone action, and biochemical endocrinology.

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[1] Van der Geer J, Hanraads JAJ, Lupton RA. The art of writing a scientific article. J Sci Commun. 2010;163:51-59.

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[2] Strunk W Jr, White EB. *The Elements of Style*. 4th ed. New York, NY: Longman; 2000.

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[3] Mettam GR, Adams LB. How to prepare an electronic version of your article. In: Jones BS, Smith RZ, eds. *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. New York, NY: E-Publishing Inc; 2009:281–304.

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[1] Oguro M, Imahiro S, Saito S, Nakashizuka T. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1; 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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- Do not use the term 'significant' redundantly throughout the text. Cite a P value (recommended for Abstract and for Results) associated with each statistical inference.
- Terms with a specific statistical meaning (i.e. significant, tended and correlated), should only be used in a strict statistical context.
- Numbers less than 10 are written as a word, unless followed by an abbreviation for unit of measure, e.g. five embryos, 5 min
- Abbreviate units of measure when they follow a quantity: days, d; hours, h; weeks, wk; years, yr; minutes, min; For example, 4 d, 5 h, 6 yr.
- When using a time-descriptive noun as a name (e.g., hour of the experiment or day of the experiment), spell out the noun.

Use the following expressions:

- Estrus is a noun; estrous is an adjective.
- 120 to 125, not 120-125
- treatment by period, not treatment X period
- gravity: 100 X g (in lieu of speed for centrifugation)

### *Abbreviations*

The following abbreviations represent DAE-terms that do not require definition by the author. All units of measure associated with numerical values must be abbreviated according to DAE form as indicated below. All others should be defined in the abstract (if used) and again the first time the term appears in the text. Thereafter, use the abbreviation. Never use an abbreviation to start a sentence (e.g., mRNA should be Messenger ribonucleic acid); otherwise, rephrase the sentence so that it doesn't begin with the word in question.

### **Units of time**

s - second(s)  
min - minute(s)  
h - hour(s)  
d - day(s)  
wk - week(s)  
mo - month(s)  
yr - year(s)

### **Units of volume**

μL - microliter  
mL - milliliter  
L - liter  
dL - deciliter

### **Other physical units**

Bq - becquerel  
°C - degree Celsius  
Cal - calorie  
Ci - curie  
cM - centimorgan (spell out morgan if used without a prefix)  
Da - dalton  
Eq - equivalent  
g - gram  
ha - hectare  
Hz - hertz  
IU - international unit  
J - joule  
lx - lux  
m - meter  
M - molar (concentration; preferred over mol/L)  
mol - mole  
N - normal (concentration)  
Pa - pascal  
t - metric ton (1,000 kg)  
V - volt  
W - watt

### **Statistical symbols and abbreviations**

P- as in  $P < 0.05$   
ANOVA - analysis of variance  
CV - coefficient of variation  
df - degree(s) of freedom  
F - F-distribution (variance ratio)  
LSD - least significant difference  
n - sample size (used parenthetically or in footnotes)  
P - probability  
r - simple correlation coefficient  
r<sup>2</sup> - simple coefficient of determination  
R - multiple correlation coefficient  
R<sup>2</sup> - multiple coefficient of determination  
s<sup>2</sup> - variance (sample)  
SD - standard deviation (sample)  
SE - standard error  
SED - standard error of the differences of means  
SEM - standard error of the mean

### **Other acronyms/abbreviations**

ACTH - adrenocorticotrophic hormone  
ADG - average daily gain  
ADP - adenosine diphosphate  
AI - artificial insemination  
ATP - adenosine triphosphate avg - average (use only in tables, not in the text)  
BCS - body condition score  
bp - base pair  
BSA - bovine serum albumin  
BW - body weight  
cDNA - complementary deoxyribonucleic acid  
C/EBP - CAAT-enhancer binding protein  
cfu - colony-forming unit  
CoA - coenzyme A

Co-EDTA - cobalt ethylenediaminetetraacetate  
CP - crude protein (N x 6.25)  
d - dextrodiam. diameter  
DE - digestible energy  
DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid  
EBV - estimated breeding value  
eCG - equine chorionic gonadotropin  
EDTA - ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid  
EIA - enzyme immunoassay  
ELISA - enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay  
Exp. - experiment (always followed by a numeral)  
FFA - free fatty acid(s)  
FSH - follicle-stimulating hormone  
g - gravity  
GE - gross energy  
GLC - gas-liquid chromatography  
GLM - general linear model  
GnRH - gonadotropin-releasing hormone  
GH - growth hormone  
GHRH - growth hormone-releasing hormone  
hCG - human chorionic gonadotropin  
HEPES - N-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid  
HPLC - high-performance (pressure) liquid chromatography  
i.d. - inside diameter  
Ig - immunoglobulin (when used to identify a specific immunoglobulin)  
IGF - insulin-like growth factor  
IGFBP - insulin-like growth factor-binding protein(s)  
IL - interleukin  
kb - kilobase(s)  
LD50 - lethal dose 50%  
LH - luteinizing hormone  
LHRH - luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone  
ME - metabolizable energy  
Misc. - miscellaneous  
NAD - nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide  
NADH - reduced form of NAD  
NDF - neutral detergent fiber  
NDIN - neutral detergent insoluble nitrogen  
NE - net energy  
NEg - net energy for gain  
NEl - net energy for lactation  
NEm - net energy for maintenance  
NEFA - nonesterified fatty acid  
No. - number (use only in tables, not in the text)  
NRC - National Research Council  
o.d. - outside diameter  
PAGE - polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis  
PBS - phosphate-buffered saline  
PCR - polymerase chain reaction  
PG - prostaglandin  
PMSG - pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin  
PPAR - peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor  
PUFA - polyunsaturated fatty acid(s)  
QTL - quantitative trait locus (loci)  
RFLP - restriction fragment length polymorphism  
RIA - radioimmunoassay  
RNA - ribonucleic acid  
rpm - revolutions/minute (not to be used to indicate centrifugal force)  
RQ - respiratory quotient  
SDS - sodium dodecyl sulfate

SFA - saturated fatty acid  
SNP - single nucleotide polymorphism  
ssp. - subspecies  
ST - somatotropin  
spp. - species  
TDN - total digestible nutrients  
TLC - thin layer chromatography  
Tris - tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane  
USDA - US Department of Agriculture  
UV - ultraviolet  
VFA - volatile fatty acid(s)  
vol - volume  
vol/vol - volume/volume (used only in parentheses)  
vs. - versus  
wt - weight (use only in tables, not in the text)  
wt/vol - weight/volume (used only in parentheses)  
wt/wt - weight/weight (used only in parentheses)

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