

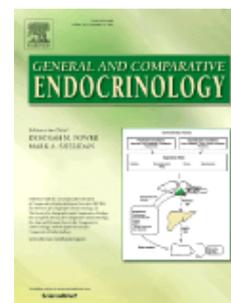


GENERAL AND COMPARATIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

General and Comparative Endocrinology publishes articles concerned with the many complexities of vertebrate and invertebrate **endocrine systems** at the sub-molecular, molecular, cellular and organismal levels of analysis. Although by no means comprehensive, submission of manuscripts in the following areas of **endocrine science** are encouraged:

- endocrine regulation and interactions in physiological processes ("systems" biology - reproduction, body fluid homeostasis, skeletal and calcium homeostasis; gastrointestinal function; integumentary function; neurophysiology; cardiovascular function etc);
- endocrine pharmacology;
- the role of gene expression in endocrine systems;
- behavioral endocrinology;
- developmental endocrinology;
- growth factors;
- endocrine- environmental interactions;
- immuno-endocrine interactions;
- neuroendocrinology, neuropeptides, neurotransmitters;
- hormonal receptors;
- molecular evolution of hormones and gene families.
- Comparative Molecular Analyses
 - Genomics
 - Proteomics
 - Transcriptomics
 - Metabolomics

Manuscripts that advance understanding within and between these broad disciplines are especially encouraged.

All articles published in *General and Comparative Endocrinology* will be immediately assigned to an issue upon acceptance, without having to wait in press. This will mean immediate publication for all authors, upon completion of post-acceptance publishing processes.

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INTRODUCTION

General and Comparative Endocrinology publishes articles concerned with the many complexities of vertebrate and invertebrate endocrine systems at the sub-molecular, molecular, cellular and organismal levels of analysis. Although by no means comprehensive, submission of manuscripts in the following areas of endocrine science are encouraged:

- endocrine regulation and interactions in physiological processes ("systems" biology - reproduction, body fluid homeostasis, skeletal and calcium homeostasis; gastrointestinal function; integumentary function; neurophysiology; cardiovascular function etc);
- endocrine pharmacology;
- the role of gene expression in endocrine systems;
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- endocrine- environmental interactions;
- immuno-endocrine interactions;
- neuroendocrinology, neuropeptides, neurotransmitters;
- hormonal receptors;
- molecular evolution of hormones and gene families.

Comparative Molecular Analyses

- Genomics
- Proteomics
- Transcriptomics
- Metabolomics

Manuscripts that advance understanding within and between these broad disciplines are especially encouraged.

General and Comparative Endocrinology will consider for publication of research articles that address endocrinology in its widest sense, i.e. both among, and within, living organisms - vertebrate, invertebrate and plant - including their evolutionary antecedents. Original and novel information in acute, and in the longer term, evolutionary adaptive homeostasis are of especial interest to the journal.

The European Society for Comparative Endocrinology, North American Society for Comparative Endocrinology, The Division of Comparative Endocrinology of the Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology, the Asia and Oceania Society for Comparative Endocrinology and the Japan Society for Comparative Endocrinology are affiliated to *General and Comparative Endocrinology*.

Types of article

Regular article - Full-length original research papers, reporting novel findings in all endocrinology related fields.

Short Communications - these are articles that present a new technique, idea or concept and are typically 10 double spaced pages in length.

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Material and methods Guidelines for Immunohistochemistry & RTqPCR assays

1. Immunohistochemistry

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3. The RTqPCR primers and probe sequence (if used), the amplicon size along with the mix and supplier should be indicated.
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6. The complete RTqPCR thermocycle should be provided.
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8. The efficiency of the PCR reaction should be indicated (theoretically 100%), as should the method of validation (eg. cDNA or standard dilution curves).
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