MEAT SCIENCE

DESCRIPTION

Meat Science has been the leading journal in its field now for more than 40 years.

The qualities of meat – its composition, nutritional value, wholesomeness and consumer acceptability – are largely determined by the events and conditions encountered by the embryo, the live animal and the postmortem musculature. The control of these qualities, and their further enhancement, are thus dependent on a fuller understanding of the commodity at all stages of its existence – from the initial conception, growth and development of the organism to the time of slaughter and to the ultimate processing, preparation, distribution, cooking and consumption of its meat.

It is the purpose of Meat Science to provide an appropriate medium for the dissemination of interdisciplinary and international knowledge on all the factors which influence the properties of meat. The journal is predominantly concerned with the flesh of mammals; however, contributions on poultry will only be considered, if they demonstrate that they would increase the overall understanding of the relationship between the nature of muscle and the quality of the meat which muscles become post mortem. Papers on large birds (e.g. emus, ostriches) and wild capture mammals and crocodiles will be considered.

Benefits to authors

We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center.

AUDIENCE

Meat scientists, food technologists, food manufacturers, agricultural chemists and research workers.

IMPACT FACTOR

2018: 3.483 © Clarivate Analytics Journal Citation Reports 2019
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Current Contents
Chemical Abstracts
Web of Science
EMBiology
AGRICOLA
BIOSIS Citation Index
Science Citation Index
FSTA (Food Science and Technology Abstracts)
Scopus

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor
D.L. Hopkins, New South Wales Government, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2794; Adjunct Professor (Charles Sturt University, Wagga, Australia; Shandong Agricultural University, Taian, China)

Associate Editors
M.E.R. Dugan, Lacombe Research and Development Centre, 6000 C & E Trail, Lacombe, T4L 1W1, Alberta, Canada
D. E. Gerrard, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Department of Animal and Poultry Sciences, 3200 Litton Reaves Hall, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061-0306, United States
J.P. Kerry, University College Cork School of Food and Nutritional Sciences, Room 223, Food Science Building, College road, Cork, Ireland
P. Purslow, National University of the Center of the Province of Buenos Aires School of Veterinary Sciences Department of Technology and Food Quality, Campus Universitario, Paraje Arroyo Seco, Tandil, 7000, Buenos Aires, Argentina
F. Toldrá, Instituto de Agroquimica y Tecnologia de Alimentos (CSIC), Valencia, Spain
W. Zhang, Nanjing Agricultural University College of Food Science and Technology, Nanjing, Nanjing, China

Editorial Board Members
D. Ansorena Artieda, University of Navarra, Navarra, Spain
K. Arikha, Kitasato University School of Veterinary Medicine Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Towada, Japan
T. Astruc, INRA Centre Clermont-Ferrand-Theix-Lyon, St Genes Champanelle, France
J.R. Claus, University of Wisconsin Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
C.N. Cutter, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States
R. Davoli, University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy
S. De Smet, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium
E.H. Drosinos, Agricultural University of Athens, Athens, Greece
M. Du
M. Estévez, University of Extremadura, Caceres, Spain
M. M. Farouk, AgResearch Ltd Science Group Food and Bio-based Products, Hamilton, New Zealand
C. Faustman, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, United States
M Flores, Institute of Agrochemistry and Food Technology, Burjassot, Spain
T. Grandin, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States
M.L. Greaser, University of Wisconsin Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States
J-F. HOCQUETTE, INRA French Institute for Agricultural Research Herbivore Research Unit, Theix, France
R. Hamill, Teagasc Food Research Centre Ashtown, Dublin, Ireland
S.-T. Joo, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea, Republic of
M.P. Lanza, University of Catania, Catania, Italy
M.E. Latorre, CONICET, Centro de Investigacion Veterinaria de Tandil (CIVETAN) ; (CIC - CONICET - UNICEN), Buenos Aires, Argentina
G.-J. Nychas, Agricultural University of Athens Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Athens, Greece
M. N. O’Grady, University College Cork National University of Ireland, Ireland
P. Paulsen, University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, Wien, Austria
E. Ponnampalam, Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd, Attwood, Australia
E. Puolanne, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland
A. Saadoun, University of the Republic Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay
J.W. Savell, Texas A&M University College Station, College Station, Texas, United States
M. Serdaroğlu, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
P. Strydom, Agricultural Research Council, Pretoria, South Africa
B. Uttaro, Lacombe Research and Development Centre, Lacombe, Alberta, Canada
P. Vahmani, University of California Davis Department of Animal Science, Davis, California, United States
E. Wiklund, University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Natural Resources and Extension, Fairbanks, Alaska, United States
G.H. Zhou, Nanjing Agricultural University Department of Agronomy, Nanjing, China
INTRODUCTION
The qualities of meat - its composition, nutritional value, wholesomeness and consumer acceptability - are largely determined by the events and conditions encountered by the embryo, the live animal and the postmortem musculature. The control of these qualities, and their further enhancement, are thus dependent on a fuller understanding of the commodity at all stages of its existence – from the initial conception, growth and development of the organism to the time of slaughter and to the ultimate processing, preparation, distribution, cooking and consumption of its meat.

It is the purpose of Meat Science to provide an appropriate medium for the dissemination of interdisciplinary and international knowledge on all the factors which influence the properties of meat. The journal is predominantly concerned with the flesh of mammals; however, contributions on poultry meat may be published, especially if these have relevance to our overall understanding of the relationship between the nature of muscle and the quality of the meat which muscles become post mortem.

Types of paper
Research papers reporting original work; reviews by authorities on specific topics in the field of muscle/meat; short communications; reviews of books, conferences and meetings; letters to the editor arising from aspects of published papers. In general papers should not exceed 8000 words inclusive of tables and illustrations.

Short communication papers will also be considered. They must not exceed 2,500 words excluding tables and figures. You are allowed to include a maximum of either 2 tables or figures or one of each. Short Communications are concise and complete accounts characterized by a rather limited area or scope of investigation. Short communications should address a very specific question (e.g. see Watkins, P.J. and Frank, D. 2019, Meat Science, 151, 33-35) or describe a specific aspect of methodology, for example the number of technical replicates required for a particular test or assay (e.g. see Holman, B.W.B., et al. 2015, Meat Science, 105, 93-95) or present a new finding that is expected to have a significant impact (e.g. Farouk, M.M. et al. Meat Science, 94, 2013, 121-124). Short communications are assessed using the same review standards as those for full papers. Preliminary data are not acceptable and fragmentation of related results into several reports is not acceptable.

Contact details for submission
Submission for all types of manuscripts to Meat Science proceeds totally online. Via the Elsevier Editorial System (EVISE) website for this journal, https://www.evise.com/profile/api/navigate/MEATSCI, you will be guided step-by-step through the creation and uploading of the various files.

Questions regarding content of a proposed submission can be directed to the Editor:
Dr David Hopkins
Editor, Meat Science Senior Principal Research Scientist (Meat Science), NSW DPI, Centre for Red Meat and Sheep Development, PO Box 129, Cowra, NSW, Australia 2794
Adjunct Professor (Charles Sturt University, Wagga, Australia; Shandong Agricultural University, Taian, China)
E-mail: David.Hopkins@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print

Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
• Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

Studies in humans and animals
If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms sex and gender should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of Laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

Ethical Statement

Experiments involving slaughtering, transport, or invasive procedures on live animals must include a statement indicating approval by the appropriate ethics/welfare committee confirming compliance with all requirements of the country in which the experiments were conducted. If no such committee exists, a letter from the department head confirming compliance will suffice.

Declaration of interest

All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential competing interests include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors must disclose any interests in two places: 1. A summary declaration of interest statement in the title page file (if double-blind) or the manuscript file (if single-blind). If there are no interests to declare then please state this: 'Declarations of interest: none'. This summary statement will be ultimately published if the article is accepted. 2. Detailed disclosures as part of a separate Declaration of Interest form, which forms part of the journal's official records. It is important for potential interests to be declared in both places and that the information matches. More information.
Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Crossref Similarity Check.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

Author contributions
For transparency, we encourage authors to submit an author statement file outlining their individual contributions to the paper using the relevant CRediT roles: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review & editing. Authorship statements should be formatted with the names of authors first and CRediT role(s) following. More details and an example

Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.
**Author rights**
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. [More information.](#)

**Elsevier supports responsible sharing**
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Role of the funding source**
You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

**Open access**
Please visit our [Open Access page](#) for more information.

**Language (usage and editing services)**
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the [English Language Editing service](#) available from Elsevier's Author Services.

**Submission**
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Authors must provide and use an email address unique to themselves and not shared with another author registered in EVISE, or a department.

**Referees**
Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential referees. For more details, visit our [Support site](#). Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

**Additional information**
*Meat Science* is a refereed journal. Papers cannot be accepted without an independent review. In cases where a manuscript is returned to an author for revision, it must be resubmitted within 90 days; otherwise it will be assumed to be withdrawn.

**PREPARATION**

**Peer review**
This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. [More information on types of peer review.](#)

**Use of word processing software**
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the [Guide to Publishing with Elsevier](#)). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.
All pages must be numbered, and all lines must be numbered consecutively throughout the manuscript.

Subdivision - numbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Statistical Analysis
Prior to conducting an experiment, due consideration needs to be given to the design of the experiment. This is so that after analysis of the data, some confidence can be given to the conclusions. For example if a study is designed to compare different breeds of cattle it is important that the animals selected are representative of the breed, not from a small number of sires and that individual animals sampled in the study can be linked back to their sire. If this condition isn't applied then the results may well reflect sire effects more than breed effects and the difference impossible to determine.

Another common problem in meat and food science is the lack of replication and also confounding. This is illustrated with two examples below taken from submitted papers:

Example 1
A total of thirty crossbred male lambs, single born in June were used in an experiment to compare three production systems (12 lambs allocated per system) and the subsequent effects not only on growth and carcase traits, but also meat quality traits. Lambs of the three production systems were weighed fortnightly. When a 35kg live weight target was achieved the lambs weighing >35kg were transported to an abattoir. Lambs were slaughtered after an overnight lairage without feed, but free access to water.

There are a number of issues with the design.

No mention was included in the paper as to whether the 36 lambs used in the study (a) were randomly selected from a population; or (b) were randomly assigned to the three treatment groups. It was assumed by the reviewer that they were randomly selected and assigned. The animals within each group were run together, but separately from the other two groups. Hence there is no replication of treatment group. Each lamb in a treatment group in the study is subjected to a specific production system and this may not be representative of other lambs grown under that specific treatment at a different establishment. Thus treatment group is not replicated which is necessary to assess the variability of a particular production system under different conditions. The other major issue with the design is that, at fortnightly intervals, lambs were weighed and lambs exceeding 35 kg were slaughtered. Hence not only were the treatment groups not replicated, they were also confounded with slaughter age/day and for meat quality traits like pH and colour it meant slaughter day effects could arise. With such small numbers per treatment group slaughter day effects could not be effectively accounted for in the analysis.

Example 2
Hams were produced with five decreasing levels of phosphate in combination with 5 increasing levels of thyme. All formulations were applied to a single batch of pig meat. Each formulation produced one mixture which was vacuum stuffed into plastic casings to produce four ham 'replicates'. These were cooked in a water bath.
This method produced pseudo replicates (Hurlbert 1984, 2009; Maindonald 1992). The cooked hams are subsamples of the pig mixtures of each formulation. The ham to ham (sub-sample) variability does not represent the mixture to mixture (treatment) variability. To get the correct measure of variability to compare treatments the mixing process for each formulation would need to be replicated. The hams produced from each mixing of the formulation would give true replication of that formulation.

Relevant references:


**Experimental**

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

**Results**

Results should be clear and concise.

**Discussion**

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

**Conclusions**

The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

**Essential title page information**

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

**Highlights**

Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the examples here: example Highlights.
Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

**Abstract**
A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Each paper should be provided with an abstract of about 100-160 words, reporting concisely on the purpose and results of the paper.

**Note:** Highlights are mandatory for Book Review and Special Issues.

**Keywords**
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

**Acknowledgements**
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**Formatting of funding sources**
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Units**
Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI). If other units are mentioned, please give their equivalent in SI.

Please note that "shear force and compression data must be reported in Newtons"

**Longissimus dorsi** (LD) is redundant the correct latin for this muscle is "longissimus thoracis or lumborum" (for the whole muscle use Longissimus thoracis et lumborum (LTL) or refer to either of its two parts, Longissimus thoracis (LT) or longissimus lumborum (LL), depending on which is referenced). See paper in Meat Science (1990) (Volume 28, Issue 3, P 259-265; Recommended terminology for the muscle commonly designated as 'longissimus dorsi').

Please note that the journal will be converting from -calpain to Calpain-1 and from m-calpain to Calpain-2, calpastatin would remain unchanged. More detail about this nomenclature for the rest of the calpain family can be found in Campbell, R. L. and P. L. Davies. 2012. Structure-function relationships in calpains. Biochem J. 447:335-351 or at [http://calpain.org/](http://calpain.org/).

**Artwork**
Electronic artwork

General points

• Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
• Embed the used fonts if the application provides that option.
• Aim to use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times New Roman, Symbol, or use fonts that look similar.
• Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
• Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
• Provide captions to illustrations separately.
• Size the illustrations close to the desired dimensions of the published version.
• Submit each illustration as a separate file.
• Ensure that color images are accessible to all, including those with impaired color vision.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats

If your electronic artwork is created in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel) then please supply 'as is' in the native document format.

Regardless of the application used other than Microsoft Office, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'Save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):

EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings, embed all used fonts.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones), keep to a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapped (pure black & white pixels) line drawings, keep to a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale), keep to a minimum of 500 dpi.

Please do not:

• Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); these typically have a low number of pixels and limited set of colors;
• Supply files that are too low in resolution;
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork

Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

References

Citation in text

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the
Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:
http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/meat-science

When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.


List: references should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication. All the authors of an article must be listed in the reference.

Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:

Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:


Data visualization
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to
supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

**Research data**
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

**Data linking**
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

**Mendeley Data**
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

**Data in Brief**
You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for Data in Brief as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to Data in Brief where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, Data in Brief. Please note an open access fee of 600 USD is payable for publication in Data in Brief. Full details can be found on the Data in Brief website. Please use this template to write your Data in Brief.

**Data statement**
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

**AFTER ACCEPTANCE**
**Online proof correction**

To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.

If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.

We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

**Offprints**

The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier's Author Services. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**AUTHOR INQUIRIES**

Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.

You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com