



VETERINARY IMMUNOLOGY AND IMMUNOPATHOLOGY

An International Journal of Comparative Immunology

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

The journal reports basic, comparative and clinical immunology as they pertain to the animal species designated here: livestock, poultry, and fish species that are major food animals and companion animals such as cats, dogs, horses and camels, and wildlife species that act as reservoirs for food, companion or human infectious diseases, or as models for human disease.

Rodent models of infectious diseases that are of importance in the animal species indicated above, when the disease requires a level of containment that is not readily available for larger animal experimentation (ABSL3), will be considered. Papers on rabbits, lizards, guinea pigs, badgers, armadillos, elephants, antelope, and buffalo will be reviewed if the research advances our fundamental understanding of immunology, or if they act as a reservoir of infectious disease for the primary animal species designated above, or for humans. Manuscripts employing other species will be reviewed if justified as fitting into the categories above.

The following topics are appropriate: biology of cells and mechanisms of the immune system, immunochemistry, immunodeficiencies, immunodiagnosis, immunogenetics, immunopathology, immunology of infectious disease and tumors, immunoprophylaxis including vaccine development and delivery, immunological aspects of pregnancy including passive immunity, autoimmunity, neuroimmunology, and transplanatation immunology. Manuscripts that describe new genes and development of tools such as monoclonal antibodies are also of interest when part of a larger biological study. Studies employing extracts or constituents (plant extracts, feed additives or microbiome) must be sufficiently defined to be reproduced in other laboratories and also provide evidence for possible mechanisms and not simply show an effect on the immune system.

Ideas and suggestions for Special Issues are also welcome. These may focus on a planned conference/symposium for which a selection of the best papers could be published together (after peer review). Alternatively, they could consist of a group of invited papers which together present an up-to-date overview on an important immunological topic.

AUDIENCE

Veterinary and Medical Immunologists, Immunopathologists.

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3. Scientific meeting Reports

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Miller, L.C., Fox, J.M., 2004. Apoptosis and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. In: Murtaugh, M.P., Rowland, R.R.R. (Eds), *Immunology and Immunopathology of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)*. Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol. 102, 131-142.

c. For books

Gershwin, M., Naguwa, S., 2005. *Allergy and Immunology Secrets*, Elsevier, 352 pp.

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Butler, J.E., 1981. A concept of humoral immunity among ruminants and an approach to its investigation. In: Butler, J.E., Nielson, K., Duncan, J.R. (Eds.), *The Ruminant Immune System*, Plenum Press, New York, pp. 3-55.

Data references

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

6. Abbreviate the titles of periodicals mentioned in the list of references in accordance with BIOSIS Serial Sources, published annually by BIOSIS. The correct abbreviation for this journal is Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol.

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Formulae

1. Give the meaning of all symbols immediately after the equation in which they are first used.

2. For simple fractions use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line.

3. Equations should be numbered serially at the right-hand side in parentheses. In general only equations explicitly referred to in the text need be numbered.

4. The use of fractional powers instead of root signs is recommended. Also powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp.

5. Levels of statistical significance which can be mentioned without further explanation are * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$.

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8. The repeated writing of chemical formulae in the text is to be avoided where reasonably possible; instead, the name of the compound should be given in full. Exceptions may be made in the case of a very long name occurring very frequently or in the case of a compound are being described as the end product of a gravimetric determination (e.g., phosphate as P_2O_5).

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