Lipids is a journal of the American Oil Chemists’ Society that publishes high-quality peer-reviewed papers, in the general area of lipid research: including chemistry, biochemistry, clinical nutrition, and metabolism. Lipids also publish papers establishing novel methods addressing research questions in the field of lipid research.

Types of Papers

The following manuscript types are accepted for submission:

1). **Rapid Communications** are concise and complete accounts of significant findings of a more limited scope, but have a rapid review schedule and a target of 30 days from submission to acceptance for publication. These submissions must have a combined Results and Discussion sections. The total length of a Rapid Communication cannot exceed 1,500 words and the Abstract cannot exceed 150 words. Rapid Communications are considered using the same review standards as those for Articles, however review is expedited and decisions are either Accept, Minor Revision, or Reject. Preliminary data are not acceptable and fragmentation of related results into several reports is not acceptable. After receiving the first decision letter on disposition of the manuscript, authors have 2 weeks to revise and resubmit the revised manuscript.

2). **Communications** are concise and complete accounts of significant findings of a more limited scope and often have combined Results and Discussion sections. The total length of a Communication cannot exceed 1,500 words and the Abstract cannot exceed 150 words. Communications are considered using the same review standards as those for Articles; preliminary data are not acceptable and fragmentation of related results into several reports is strongly discouraged. After receiving the first decision letter on disposition of the manuscript, authors have 3 months to revise and submit the revised manuscript, but additional time is considered on a case-by-case base upon request.

3). **Articles** are full-length manuscripts that are in-depth accounts of comprehensive studies and contain the major parts of a paper described in detail below, e.g. Abstract, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Discussion. After receiving the first decision letter on disposition of the manuscript, authors have 3 months to revise and submit the revised manuscript, but additional time is considered on a case-by-case base upon request.

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**Acknowledgements:** This section acknowledges the contributions to the study by individuals who are not authors of the work. These individuals, while contributing to the work,
did not make an intellectual contribution. In addition, listing of relevant funding agencies should be made in this section, citing the grant number if possible and the names of funding organizations written in full.

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**Use of Humans Subjects in Research**
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In addition, lipid compositional data must be presented as mole% rather than weight %. Mass of lipids should be reported in moles with the exception being work in which a lipid is included in the diet. In this case, mg of material included in the diet is acceptable, e.g. DHA (500 mg/day). Further, for work demonstrating production of a product for consumption, mg of lipid per unit of material, e.g mg/egg or mg/100 g of meat, is acceptable.

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Use the automatic page numbering function to number the pages.

Do not use field functions.

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Use the table function, not spreadsheets, to make tables.

Use the equation editor or MathType for equations.

Save your file in docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or doc format (older Word versions).

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Abbreviations and acronyms should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter. Avoid the overuse of abbreviations and acronyms in lieu of spelling out the word. Acronyms should not be pluralized, e.g. PUFAs should be PUFA.

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Footnotes can be used to give additional information, which may include the citation of a reference included in the reference list. They should not consist solely of a reference citation,
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Always use footnotes instead of endnotes.

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Recommendations on the nomenclature of steroids can be found in Biochemistry 8, 2227–2242 (1969) and 10, 4994–4995 (1971). A compendium of relevant CBN and CEBJ documents [see also J. Biol. Chem. 261, 11 (1986)] was published in 1978 as Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents by CEBJ. Reprints of individual documents and advice on nomenclature use may be obtained gratis from the Director, Office of Biochemical.

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**Fatty acids (FA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAM</td>
<td>palmitic acid (16:0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA</td>
<td>stearic acid (18:0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLA</td>
<td>oleic acid (18:1n-9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNA</td>
<td>linoleic acid (18:2n-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALA</td>
<td>alpha-linolenic acid (18:3n-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>stearidonic acid (18:4n-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGLA</td>
<td>dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid (20:3n-6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARA arachidonic acid (20:4n-6)
EPA eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5n-3)
DPAn-3 docosapentaenoic acid (22:5n-3)
DPAn-6 docosapentaenoic acid (22:5n-6)
DHA docosahexaenoic acid (22:6n-3)
PUFA polyunsaturated fatty acid(s)
MUFA monounsaturated fatty acid(s)
SFA saturated fatty acid(s)

Phospholipids (PL)
CerPCho sphingomyelin
PtdIns phosphatidylinositol
PtdIns-4-P phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate
PtdIns-4,5-P$_2$ phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate
PtdSer phosphatidylserine
PtdOH phosphatidic acid
PtdGro phosphatidylglycerol
Ptd$_2$Gro cardiolipin
ChoGpl choline glycerophospholipids (contains all 3 subclasses)
EtnGpl ethanolamine glycerophospholipids (contains all 3 subclasses)
PtdCho 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine or phosphatidylcholine
PakCho 1-O-alkyl-2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine
PlsCho 1-O-alkenyl-2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine or choline plasmalogen
PtdEtn 1,2-diacyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine or phosphatidylethanolamine
PakEtn 1-O-alkyl-2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine
PlsEtn 1-O-alkenyl-2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine or ethanolamine plasmalogen

Sphingolipids
Cer ceramide
CerPCho sphingomyelin
Cer-Gal galactocerebroside
CerGlu glucocerebroside
CerLacactosylcerebroside

Sterols
C cholesterol
CE cholesteryl esters

Neutral Lipids (NL)
TAG triacylglycerol(s)
DAG diacylglycerol(s)
MAG monoacylglycerol(s)
FFA unesterified fatty acids

Enzymes should be identified by the name and EC number recommended by the Enzyme Commission. EC numbers should be given on first mention in the abstract and in the text. Enzyme Nomenclature, Recommendations (1992) of the IUPAC-IUB, is available from Academic Press, New York and London.

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This result was later contradicted by Becker and Seligman [5].

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