

*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.
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Note that case studies are not published at *Lipids*.

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**Title:** The title should be a declaration of the major finding and should avoid the use of “effect of” in the title. In this situation, the authors should ask themselves what is the major effect of A on B? Convey this major finding in the title to engender a greater response by your colleagues to the findings presented herein. The title is limited to 150 characters including spaces.

**Abstract:** This section contains a synopsis of the work presented in the manuscript and gives the rationale for undertaking the study, the methods used, the major results, and a concluding sentence putting the results into perspective with regards to the field. For Articles, the length of the Abstract is up to 250 words, whereas the length for Rapid Communications, Communications, and Methods is up to 150 words.

**Introduction:** This section should state the purpose of the investigation and give a short review of the pertinent literature. The major emphasis of this section is to identify the gap in knowledge that the current submission fills and highlights the novelty of the work. The last paragraph of the Introduction should contain information with regards to why the work was done, how it was done, the general outcomes of the work, and lastly the major impact of this work in the field. Although this last section of the Introduction is similar to the abstract, it provides the reader a bridge between the review of the literature and the major thrust of the work contained herein.

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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,

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### **Editorial Procedure**

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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.

Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.

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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:**

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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Always use footnotes instead of endnotes.

## **Terminology**

### **Nomenclature:**

Authors are required to follow agreed upon recommendations of nomenclature and to strive for uniformity. Excessive use of acronyms and abbreviations is discouraged. Trivial names often are shorter and more commonly understood, but they may be used only after being introduced together with the systematic names. Valuable guidance in the selection of accepted nomenclature is provided in the Recommendations of the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (CBN) and of the IUB Commission of Editors of Biochemical Journals (CEBJ). Specific recommendations on lipid nomenclature were published by CBN in *Lipids* 12, 455–468 (1977).

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.

Nomenclature, Biology Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box Y, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA, phone +1-615-574-0808. General guidance on nomenclature also can be found in *Scientific Style and Format: The CBE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*, 6th ed., 1994, published by the Council of Biology Editors, Inc., Bethesda, MD 20814, USA.

### **Accepted Abbreviations:**

Following the Abstract page, provide a list of relevant abbreviations and acronyms used in your manuscript on a separate page. This list should be in alphabetical order and should follow the list of acceptable abbreviations and acronyms found below.

The following is a list of acceptable abbreviations for many major lipids commonly referred to in *Lipids*. Although standard number-based nomenclature for fatty acids is preferable, the use of three-letter nomenclature is also acceptable. For phospholipids, the Lipid MAPS abbreviations are not acceptable, e.g. PE, PI etc.. For fatty acids, do not use a capital C prior to the number nomenclature denoting the fatty acid, e.g. 16:0 not C16:0.

#### Fatty acids (FA)

PAM	palmitic acid (16:0)
STA	stearic acid (18:0)
OLA	oleic acid (18:1n-9)
LNA	linoleic acid (18:2n-6)
ALA	alpha-linolenic acid (18:3n-3)
SDA	stearidonic acid (18:4n-3)
DGLA	dihomo-gamma-linolenic acid (20:3n-6)

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 <sub>2</sub>	phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate
PtdSer	phosphatidylserine
PtdOH	phosphatidic acid
PtdGro	phosphatidylglycerol
Ptd <sub>2</sub> 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
CerLacl	actosylcerebroside

#### Sterols

C	cholesterol
CE	cholesteryl esters

#### Neutral Lipids (NL)

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

Other chemical nomenclature should conform to the practice of Chemical Abstracts (see Index Guide, 1977, and Supplement 1977–1979). Authors are also referred to the ACS Style Guide: A Manual for Authors and Editors, 2nd edn., published by the American Chemical Society (1997), 1155 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, DC 20036, USA.

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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Negotiation research spans many disciplines [3].

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

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The list of references should only include works that are cited in the text and that have been published or accepted for publication. Personal communications and unpublished works should only be mentioned in the text. Do not use footnotes or endnotes as a substitute for a reference list.

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**Example Reference Formats**

Journal Article: Nugen S, Baeumner HJ (2008) Trends and opportunities in food pathogen detection. *Anal Bioanal Chem* 391:451-454 or Nugen S, Baeumner HJ (2008) *Anal Bioanal Chem* 391:451-454

Article by DOI: Slifka MK, Whitton JL (2000) Clinical implications of dysregulated cytokine production. *J Mol Med*. Doi:10.1007/s001090000086

Book: South J, Blass B (2001) *The future of modern genomics*. Blackwell, London

Book chapter: Brown B, Aaron M (2001) In: Smith J (ed) *The rise of modern genomics*, 3rd edn. Wiley, New York

Online document: Healthwise Knowledgebase (1998) *US Pharmacopeia*, Rockville. <http://www.healthwise.org>. Accessed 21 Sept 1998

Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the ISSN List of Title Word Abbreviations, see <http://www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php>

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