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.

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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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**Results:** This section should describe the outcome of the study. Data should be presented as concisely as possible, if appropriate in the form of tables or figures. Combination of the Results and Discussion is permitted for manuscripts submitted as Communications and Methods and is required for Rapid Communications. For all other Articles, the Results and Discussion must be separate sections in the manuscript.

**Discussion:** This section should be an interpretation of the results and a comparison of these results to what is reported in the literature. Authors are encouraged to discuss the significance of their work relative to other studies found in the literature as well as highlight potential mechanisms accounting for their observations. Similar to the Introduction, a more in-depth discussion regarding the novelty of the work should be presented. Authors should not merely recapitulate the results in the Discussion section.

**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,
Conflicts of Interest: In this section, the authors note any conflicts of interest by the authors. If no conflict exists, then a statement to noting no conflicts of interest should be made in this section.

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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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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.

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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.

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**Fatty acids (FA)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</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
**PtdEtn**  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
**P1sCho**  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
**P1sEtn**  1-O-alkenyl-2-acyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine or ethanolamine plasmalogen

**Sphingolipids**
**Cer**  ceramide
**CerPCho**  sphingomyelin
**Cer-Gal**  galactocerebroside
**CerGlu**  glucocerebroside
**CerLac**  lactosylcerebroside

**Sterols**
**C**  cholesterol
**CE**  cholesteryl esters

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

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