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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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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**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.

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**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.

**Materials and Methods:** This section follows the Introduction and should provide enough information to ensure the reproducibility of the experimental work. Published methods should be referred to by literature citation of the original procedure and of pertinent published modifications to any method, but sufficient detail given to permit readers to understand how the work was done. Use of chemical formulas for simple agents is encouraged. Repetitive descriptions of similar procedures should be avoided. The identity and purity of new compounds must be adequately documented. Spectral data and other physical characteristics of new compounds should be listed concisely. Ratios of components, such as mixtures of solvents, should be given by placing slashes between the component names and colons between the numerals, e.g., chloroform/methanol/water (65:25:4, by vol). This section should end with a section devoted to the statistical methods used to evaluate the data 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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All studies involving use of vertebrate animals need to be approved by the authors' Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee or the equivalent. All studies must conform to accepted standards in the jurisdiction overseeing the experiments. The protocol number for the study and clear statement of its approval by the authors' institution must be contained in the Materials and Methods section. Failure to do so will result in rejection of the manuscript without review.

Use of Humans Subjects in Research
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Submissions must present scientific results that are novel, that are unpublished, and are not intended for publication elsewhere. They must be written in American English using American spelling throughout. Authors who have difficulty with American English should obtain the assistance of colleagues more proficient in the language, in writing their manuscripts or consider the use of an editorial service to help in the preparation of their manuscripts. The Springer Author Academy provides online tools and courses and recommends Edanz (www.Edanzediting.com) for help with manuscript preparation.

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 equation editor or MathType for equations.

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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.

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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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-P2  phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate
PtdSer  phosphatidylserine
PtdOH  phosphatidic acid
PtdGro  phosphatidylglycerol
Ptd2Gro  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
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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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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