

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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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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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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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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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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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.

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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 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
CerLacl	actosylcerebroside

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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Example Reference Formats

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

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