

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Translational Animal Science

Translational Animal Science (TAS) publishes original research articles and invited and author initiated review articles.

I. MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION (STYLE AND FORM)

The most important thing authors can do as they prepare their manuscripts is to consult recent published articles in TAS. Manuscripts that are not consistent with the Instructions for Authors will be returned to the authors without review.

General.

Manuscripts must be written in English and must use American spelling and usage, as well as standard scientific usage.

Manuscripts should be prepared double-spaced in Microsoft Word, with lines and pages numbered consecutively, using Times New Roman font at 12 points and no less than 2.54-cm (1 inch) margins all around. Special characters (e.g., Greek and symbols) should be inserted using the symbols palette available in this font. Complex equations should be entered using Math-Type (<http://www.dessci.com/en/products/mathtype/>). Tables and figures should be placed in separate sections at the end of the manuscript, and not placed in the text. Tables and figures should be grouped together (tables together and figures together) Manuscripts should be uploaded to Thomson Reuters ScholarOne Manuscripts using the fewest files possible to facilitate the review and editing processes.

Manuscripts should contain the following sections in this order.

Title Page.

The title page includes:

1. A running head (the first word only and any proper nouns capitalized and no more than 45 keystrokes [i.e., characters and spaces; a space is counted as a keystroke]);
2. The title (only the first word and any proper nouns capitalized).
3. Names of authors (e.g., T. E. Smith; no title, positions, or degrees) and institutions, including
4. the department, city, state or country (all with first letters capitalized), and ZIP or postal code.
5. Author affiliations are footnoted using the symbols *, †, ‡, §, #, ||, and ¶ and are placed

below the author names. If a consortium is listed in the byline, a footnoted reference to a website showing the names and affiliations of each member of the consortium should be included in acknowledgements; names and affiliations of each member of the consortium will not be listed on the title page. Superscript numbers are used to reference footnotes on the first page.

6. Acknowledgments, including acknowledgements of consortia, grants, experiment station, or journal series number, are given as a footnote to the title.
7. Authors disclosing potential or actual conflicts of interest related to the research presented in the manuscript should describe this in a footnote with other acknowledgements (for details, see Conflict of Interest).

Abstract.

ABSTRACT consists of no more than 2,500 keystrokes (characters and spaces) in one paragraph and contains a summary of the pertinent results, with statistical evidence (i.e., P-values), in a brief but understandable form. Abbreviations in the abstract must be defined at first use. Abbreviations in the abstract must be re-defined in the body of the manuscript

Key words.

List up to 6 key words. Key words should be in alphabetical order and separated by commas.

Introduction. INTRODUCTION should contain a justification for conducting the research, the hypotheses to be tested, and the objective(s).

Materials and Methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS is a required section and must contain a clear description or specific original reference for all biological, analytical, and statistical procedures. Manufacturer information must be provided at the first mention of each proprietary product used in the research (for details see, Commercial Products). Provide a validation for assays (e.g., mean and CV for repeated analysis of a sample [both between and within-assay if available] and the sensitivity [minimum amount or concentration detectable]). Also, provide a publication reference for the methods used in kits.

Results.

RESULTS are presented in the form of tables or figures when feasible. The text should explain or elaborate on the tabular data, but numbers should not be

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repeated within the text. Sufficient data, all with some index of variation attached, including significance level (i.e., P-value), should be presented to allow readers to interpret the results of the experiment.

Other probability (alpha) levels may be discussed if properly qualified so that the reader is not misled (e.g., trends in the data).

Discussion.

DISCUSSION contains the interpretations of the results of the study. The presentation should be clear and concise, address biological mechanisms and their significance, and integrate the research findings with the body of previously published literature to provide readers with a broad base on which to evaluate the author's, or authors', interpretations and assertions. The discussion must be consistent with the data from the research.

Results and Discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. In TAS, authors have the option of combining the results and discussion into one section.

Literature Cited.

To be listed in LITERATURE CITED, papers must be published or accepted for publication ("in press"). References in the Text. In the body of the manuscript, refer to authors as follows: Smith and Jones (1992) or Smith and Jones (1990, 1992). If the sentence structure requires the authors' names to be included in parentheses, the proper format is (Smith and Jones, 1982; Jones, 1988a,b; Jones et al., 1992, 1993). When there are more than 2 authors of an article, the first author's name is followed by the abbreviation et al. More than 1 article listed in the same sentence or parentheses must be in chronological order first and alphabetical order for 2 publications in the same year.

FORMAT FOR REFERENCES:

Journal articles

Perez, V. G., A. M. Waguespark, T. D. Bidner, L. L. Southern, T. M. Fakler, T. L. Ward, M. Steidinger, and J. E. Pettigrew. 2011. Additivity of effects from dietary copper and zinc on growth performance and fecal microbiota of pigs afterweaning. *J. Anim. Sci.* 89:414–425. doi:10.2527/jas.2010-2839.

Abstracts

Centon, J. R., G. E. Erickson, T. J. Klopfenstein, K. J. Vander Pol, and M. A. Greenquist. 2007. Effects of roughage source and level in finishing diets con-

taining wet distillers grains on feedlot performance. *J. Anim. Sci.* 85(Suppl. 2):76. (Abstr.) doi:10.2527/jas.2006-354

(NOTE: The doi is now considered part of a citation.)

Books and chapters in books

AOAC. 1990. Official methods of analysis. 15th ed. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., Arlington, VA.

NRC. 2000. Nutrient requirements of beef cattle. 7th rev. ed. Natl. Acad. Press, Washington, DC.

Robinson, P. H., E. K. Okine, and J. J. Kennelly. 1992. Measurement of protein digestion in ruminants. In: S. Nissen, editor, *Modern methods in protein nutrition and metabolism*. Academic Press, San Diego, CA. p. 121–127.

Conference proceedings

Bailey, E. A., J. R. Jaeger, J. W. Waggoner, G. W. Preedy, L. A. Pacheco, and K. C. Olson. 2012. Effect of weaning method on welfare and performance of beef calves during receiving. *Proc. West. Sec. Amer. Soc. Anim. Sci.* 63:25-29.

Additional examples may be found in the instructions to authors of JAS.

Tables and Figures.

Tables and figures must be prepared so they can be understood without referring to information in the body of the manuscript. Tables and figures shall be placed at the end of the manuscript. Each table and each figure shall be placed on a separate page (separated with section breaks) and identified with table and figure numbers. Author-defined abbreviations must be defined in each table and figure. Manufacturer name and location must be provided for any proprietary product appearing in a table or figure. Tables must be created using the table feature in MS Word. Each column must have a heading (e.g., Item, Ingredient, Trait, Fatty acid). Units (e.g., kg) should be separated from headings by a comma, rather than being shown in parentheses. In the body of the table, numerals are used to reference footnotes. Each footnote should begin on a new line. Lowercase, superscript letters are used to indicate significant differences among means within a row or column and to reference footnotes explaining how to interpret the letters. Figure captions should be typed double-spaced on a separate page.

For examples, please see a current issue of TAS or JAS.

Appendices.

An appendix or appendices are optional and used to provide numerical examples or give extensive detail of analytical procedures. However, if the supple-

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mental material is of interest only to a limited number of TAS readers, it should not be included as an appendix. Instead, state that supplemental information is available on request from the corresponding author; addresses for websites with appropriate supplemental information are acceptable. If extensive, the data may be included as an e-supplement to the manuscript (see E-Supplements). Appendices should follow LITERATURE CITED and be introduced with a major heading (e.g., APPENDIX 1: TITLE). E-Supplements. Authors may present material in an e-supplement (e.g., detailed data sets, Excel files, and video) that is more extensive or detailed than necessary for a TAS article. A note will appear in the TAS article that more material can be found online. Material in an e-supplement must undergo peer review and, thus, should be in a format that is easily accessible (i.e., does not require dedicated software or software that is not generally available) to most reviewers and readers.

Additional Usage Notes

Abbreviations.

TAS discourages the use of abbreviations except for standard abbreviations for weights and measures. Author defined abbreviations (while highly discouraged) if used, must be defined in the abstract, defined at first use in the body of the manuscript, in each table and figure.

Quantitative Trait Loci and DNA Markers and Microarray Data.

Authors of papers that contain original quantitative trait loci (QTL) or DNA marker association results for livestock are strongly encouraged to make their data available in an electronic form to one of the publicly available livestock QTL databases after the manuscript appears on the TAS First Look website (<http://www.animalsciencepublications.org/publications/tas/first-look>). The date on which the paper is posted to the TAS-Papers in Press website may represent the official public disclosure date for the contents of the article. Similarly, for microarray data, authors are encouraged to submit a complete dataset to an appropriate database.

Commercial Products.

The use of names of commercial products should be minimized. When a commercial product is used as part of an experiment, the manufacturer name and location (city and state if in the US; city, administrative region or district [e.g., province], and country if outside the US) or a website address must be given parenthetically at first mention in text, tables, and figures. The generic name should be used subsequently. No TM, ®, or © symbols should be used.

II. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF TAS

The mission of the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) is to “foster the discovery, sharing, and application of scientific knowledge concerning the responsible use of animals to enhance human life and well-being” (<https://asas.org/about-asas/history-and-mission>).

Translational Animal Science, which is published monthly by ASAS, accepts manuscripts presenting information for publication with this mission in mind.

The Editor-in-Chief, Associate Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, and Section Editors establish the editorial policies of TAS, subject to review by the publications committee and ASAS Board of Directors. The views expressed in articles published in TAS represent the opinions of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official policy of the institution with which an author is affiliated, the ASAS, or the TAS Editor-in-Chief. Authors are responsible for ensuring the accuracy of collection, analysis, and interpretation of data in manuscripts and ultimately for guaranteeing the veracity of the contents of articles published in TAS.

General Usage.

- For general style and form, authors should follow that recommended in *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*. 7th ed. Council of Science Editors, Reston, VA.
- For American English spelling and usage, consult Merriam-Webster Online. <http://www.m-w.com/>
- For SI units, the National Institute of Standards and Technology provides a comprehensive guide. <http://physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/index.html>
- Abbreviations are not used to begin sentences. Words must be spelled out.
- “Sex” should be used, rather than “gender.” Gender is more appropriate for describing a
- role in society than for describing biological sex.
- The hierarchy for brackets and parentheses is [()]. For example, $[(2 + 3) \times (12 \div 2)] \times 2 = 60$.
- Meat shear force should be expressed in kilograms (kg), although newtons (N) may also be acceptable.
- Report time using the 24-h system (e.g., 1410 h rather than 2:10 p.m.).
- Use italics to designate genus and species.
- Names of muscles are not italicized.

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- Specify the basis (i.e., as-fed or dry matter) for dietary ingredient and chemical composition data listed in text or in tables. Similarly, specify the basis for tissue composition data (e.g., wet or dry basis).
- Calculations of efficiency should be expressed as output divided by input (i.e., gain:feed, not feed:gain).
- A diet is a feedstuff or a mixture of feedstuffs; a ration is the daily allotment of the diet.
- The word “Table” is capitalized and never abbreviated.
- Except to begin a sentence, the word “Figure” should be abbreviated to “Fig.”
- Except to begin a sentence, experiment and equation should be abbreviated to Exp. And Eq., respectively, when preceding a numeral (e.g., Exp. 1).
- Avoid jargon unfamiliar to scientists from other disciplines. Do not use the term “head” to refer to an animal or group of animals. Instead, use animal, sow, ewe, steer, heifer, cattle, etc.
- Avoid bi- as a prefix because of its ambiguity; bi-weekly means twice per week and once every 2 weeks.
- Breed and variety names should be capitalized (e.g., Landrace and Hereford).
- Trademarked or registered names should be capitalized, but no TM or ® symbols should be used.

Contact Information

For information on the scientific content of the journal, contact the Editor-in-Chief, Dr. James Sartin, American Society of Animal Science, P.O. Box 7410, Champaign, Illinois 61826-7410; e-mail: jsartin@asas.org.

For questions about submitting a manuscript and ScholarOne Manuscripts, or for assistance with author proofs, contact ASAS staff; e-mail: asas@asas.org.

Care and Use of Animals

All authors submitting to TAS must complete the Care and Use of Animals form certifying that any research that involves animals has followed established standards for the humane care and use of animals and must specify which standards were used. Only investigations that have followed high standards for the humane care and use of animals in research will be reported in TAS. Also, the manuscript must include a statement of

institutional animal care and use committee (IACUC), or country-specific equivalent, approval of all animal procedures. **The IACUC statement should appear as the first item in MATERIALS AND METHODS** and should specify which publically available animal care and use standards were followed (e.g., ADSA-ASAS-PSA Guide for Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching; Primary Industries Ministerial Council, Model code of practice for the welfare of animals: the sheep). The manuscript should describe anesthetics, analgesics, tranquilizers, and care taken to minimize pain and discomfort during preoperative, operative, and postoperative procedures. If research requires discomfort to the animals or stressful conditions, justification for these conditions must be evident in papers published in TAS.

Protection of Human Subjects

In the United States, federally funded or regulated research involving human subjects must comply with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 45 Public Welfare, Part 46 Protection of Human Subjects. However, CFR 45 Part 46.101(b) exempts some research from these regulations. For all exempted research and other details, see <http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/humansubjects/guidance/45cfr46.html>. Exempted research includes that in which the only involvement of human subjects is for “taste and food quality evaluation and consumer acceptance if 1) wholesome foods without additives are consumed or 2) a food is consumed that contains a food ingredient at or below the level and for a use found to be safe, or agricultural chemical or environmental contaminant at or below the level found to be safe, by the Food and Drug Administration or approved by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.” If human subjects were used in exempted research and the research was in compliance with CFR 45 Part 46, or equivalent regulations where the research was conducted, authors must state in MATERIALS AND METHODS or acknowledgements that they were in full compliance. If human subjects were used in research that was not exempted in CFR 45 Part 46, or equivalent regulations where the research was conducted, authors must certify that the research received a priori approval from an appropriate Institutional Review Board.

Conflict of Interest

All TAS editors, ASAS staff, ASAS Board of Directors, and submitting authors must disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest that may affect their

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ability to objectively present or review research or data.

Disclosures for TAS authors are to be provided as an acknowledgement on the title page of a manuscript (for instructions, see Title Page). The TAS may use such information as a basis for editorial and publication decisions, and may publish such disclosures if that is deemed relevant and sufficient. The TAS editors, ASAS staff, and ASAS Board of Directors with actual or potential conflicts of interest that may affect their ability to objectively evaluate or manage a manuscript will be prevented from gaining access to the manuscript and associated documents, unless they are an author or coauthor, in which case ScholarOne Manuscripts will limit their access to the Corresponding Author Center.

Types of Articles

Research Articles.

Results of research contained in manuscripts submitted to TAS must not have been published in or submitted to another peer reviewed scientific journal prior to receiving a decision from PAS. Previous presentation at a scientific meeting or the use of data in field-day reports or similar documents, including press publications or postings to personal or departmental websites, does not preclude the publication of such data in TAS.

Articles simultaneously posted to websites and submitted to TAS should carry a disclaimer on the website that this version of the paper has not undergone TAS peer review and is not to be considered the final published form of the article. If the article has been published in TAS, the author should include the complete TAS citation.

Because TAS holds the copyright to articles it publishes, posting altered TAS articles that are represented as exact duplicates of the published version constitutes copyright violation.

Review Articles.

The journal publishes invited review articles and author submitted reviews.

Decision Making Tools.

This article type will be available to allow papers providing new tools such as Computer programs, Decision aids or Apps that may be of value to the animal science community.

The format differs from a regular research paper but should contain a Decision Making Tools: in the title, abstract, introduction, results and discussion and references. The papers should be limited to 6 pages. All other *TAS*

instructions to authors apply.

SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically through ScholarOne Manuscripts at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jas>. Authors with questions about using the electronic manuscript submission system or, for technological reasons, are unable to submit manuscripts electronically may contact ASAS staff (asas@asas.org).

The submission fee must be paid at the time of submission, but will be credited towards total article fee if the article is published. Please note: the submission fee is not refundable if the article is rejected.

Copyright and Permission to Publish

Authors shall complete the Manuscript Submission form for each new manuscript submission. The form is completed during the submission process through ScholarOne Manuscripts. Authors, such as United States government employees, who are unable to grant copyright to ASAS for material that was produced as an official duty of a U.S. Government employee is considered public domain. Authors of TAS manuscripts who include material (usually tables or figures) taken from other copyrighted sources must secure permission from the copyright holders and provide evidence of this permission at the time the manuscript is submitted to TAS for review. Tables or figures reproduced from the work of others, or data extracted from the work of others and used to construct summary tables (or figures) or for meta-analyses, must include an acknowledgement of the original source in a footnote or legend and, when appropriate, a complete citation in LITERATURE CITED. The ASAS and the author(s) of TAS articles agree to publish under the Creative Commons CC-BY NC ND license; the author agrees that ASAS will manage any requests for rights not granted under this license.

REVIEW OF MANUSCRIPTS

General Procedures. The Editor-in-Chief and Section Editors determine whether manuscripts are suitable for publication in TAS. All communications about a submitted manuscript should maintain confidentiality. Each manuscript will undergo closed scientific review and a two week period of open review.

Appeals. If a manuscript is rejected, the decision may be appealed to the Editor-in-Chief if the author(s) believe(s) that the judgment was erroneous or biased.

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A letter presenting the reasons for the appeal should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief. The Editor-in-Chief will decide whether to accept or deny the appeal.

Revisions

All revised manuscripts must be returned to Section Editors via TAS Scholar- One Manuscripts. Authors will be permitted 15 days to revise and return manuscripts classified as Minor Revision and permitted 35 days to revise and return manuscripts classified as Major Revision.

Manuscripts that exceed the revision-option deadline will be withdrawn. If withdrawn for lack of timely revision, they may be resubmitted for new review. Requests for extensions must be communicated to the Section Editor responsible for the manuscript before the revision-option expires.

PAPERS IN PRESS, AUTHOR PROOFS, AND PUBLICATION CHARGES

Papers in Press. To facilitate earlier disclosure of research results, accepted manuscripts will be assigned a digital object identifier (doi) and posted to the TAS First Look site (<http://www.animalsciencepublications.org/publications/TAS/first-look>) in the form in which they are accepted. The authors bear the primary responsibility for the content of manuscripts posted to the Papers

in Press site. Articles posted to this site have not been professionally edited and typeset, and do not represent the final, published form of the manuscript. The date a complete monthly issue of TAS is posted online is the official publication date for TAS articles. However, the date on which a manuscript is posted to the TAS-Papers in Press website may represent the official public disclosure date for the contents of the article. Authors concerned about intellectual property issues, such as patents and disclosure dates, should seek legal counsel before submitting manuscripts to a scientific journal.

Author Proofs. Proofs of all manuscripts will be provided to the corresponding author and should be read carefully and checked against the typed manuscript. Accuracy of the author proof is the sole responsibility of the author(s). Excessive author changes made at the proof stage may result in a \$250 surcharge for additional typesetting, and they may be deemed so excessive that the manuscript will be returned to the Section Editor for additional scientific review.

POLICIES REGARDING NUMBER USAGE FOR *TRANSLATIONAL ANIMAL SCIENCE*

Number usage in JAS is consistent with the Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers.