



POULTRY SCIENCE

An official journal of the [Poultry Science Association](#).

AUTHOR INFORMATION PACK

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DESCRIPTION

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Maja M. Makagon, University of California Davis Department of Animal Science, Davis, California, United States of America

Sheila Purdum, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska, United States of America

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Giridhar Athrey, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, United States of America

Hao Cheng, University of California Davis, Davis, California, United States of America

Petek Settari, Hy-Line International, Dallas Center, Iowa, United States of America

Jiuzhou Song, University of Maryland at College Park, College Park, Maryland, United States of America

Brynn H. Voy, The University of Tennessee Knoxville, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America

Anna Wolc, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States of America

Ning Yang, China Agricultural University, Beijing, China

Immunology, Health and Disease

David J. Caldwell, University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States of America

Hector M. Cervantes, Phibro Animal Health, Athens, Georgia, United States of America

Hilary D. Chapman, University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States of America

Ellen Collisson, Western University of Health Sciences, Pomona, California, United States of America

Mark Compton, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America

Paul F. Cotter, Cotter Laboratory, Arlington, Massachusetts, United States of America

Rami A. Dalloul, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America

Gisela Erf, University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States of America

Daral Jackwood, The Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute, Wooster, Ohio, United States of America
Calvin L. Keeler, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, United States of America
Matthew Koci, NC State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Aart Lammers, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, Netherlands
Sue Lamont, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States of America
Spencer Leigh, USDA-ARS Natural Products Utilization Research Unit, University, Mississippi, United States of America
Hyun Lillehoj, USDA-ARS Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America
Nikhil Nuthalapati, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, United States of America
Henk K. Parmentier, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, Netherlands
Ramesh K. Selvaraj, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Patricia Wakenell, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, United States of America
Ross Wolfenden, Pacific Vet Group, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States of America

Management and Production

April W. Levy, DSM Nutritional Products Inc Columbia, Columbia, Maryland, United States of America
Don McIntyre, Diamond V, Shelby, North Carolina, United States of America
Ron Meijerhof, Poultry Performance Plus, Gelderland, Netherlands
Samuel Nahashon, Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tennessee, United States of America
Serdar Özlü, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
Martin Zuidhof, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Metabolism and Nutrition

Nuket Acar, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Sunday Adedokun, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, United States of America
Todd Applegate, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Reza Barekatain, South Australian Research and Development Institute, Adelaide, Australia
Kristjan Bregendahl, Devenish Nutrition, Fairmont, Minnesota, United States of America
Xixi Chen, Nutribins, Walnut, California, United States of America
William A. Dozier, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, United States of America
Robert Elkin, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Peter R. Ferket, NC State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Michael E. Hume, USDA-ARS Southern Plains Agricultural Research Center, College Station, Texas, United States of America
Damian Jozefiak, Poznan University of Life Sciences, Poznan, Poland
Sebastian A. Kaczmarek, Poznan University of Life Sciences, Poznan, Poland
Ilias Kyriazakis, Newcastle University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom
David Latshaw, The Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute, Wooster, Ohio, United States of America
Gonzalo Mateos, Polytechnic University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain
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Robert Payne, Evonik Degussa Corporation, Singapore, Singapore
Vasil Pirgozliev, Harper Adams University, Newport, United Kingdom
Reza Poureslami, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Guang-Hai Qi, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China
Velmurugu Ravindran, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Shane Rutherford, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand
Janet Snow, Elanco Animal Health Inc, Greenfield, Indiana, United States of America
Lv-Hui Sun, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, China
Rosemary Walzem, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, United States of America
Jürgen Zentek, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Microbiology and Food Safety

Dianna Bourassa, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, United States of America
Kapil Chousalkar, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
Doug Cosby, USDA-ARS National Poultry Research Center, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Anup K. Johny, University of Minnesota Extension, Saint Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Adelumola Oladeinde, USDA-ARS National Poultry Research Center, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Michael Rothrock Jr., USDA-ARS National Poultry Research Center, Athens, Georgia, United States of America
Kun-Ho Seo, Konkuk University, Gwangjin-gu, South Korea
Guillermo Tellez-Isaias, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States of America
Abhinav Upadhyay, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, United States of America
Indu Upadhyaya, Tennessee Tech University, Cookeville, Tennessee, United States of America

Physiology and Reproduction

Amir Akhlaghi, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Gregory Bedecarrats, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Processing and Products

Christine Z. Alvarado, Passport Food Safety Solutions Inc, Schenectady, New York, United States of America

Mary Anne Amalaradjou, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, United States of America

Kristen Gibson, University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Fayetteville, Arkansas, United States of America

Iksoon Kang, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America

Ok Kyung Koo, Korea Food Research Institute, Wanju-gun, South Korea

Jun Lin, The University of Tennessee System, Knoxville, Tennessee, United States of America

Mark Schilling, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, United States of America

Manpreet Singh, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America

Daoying Wang, Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Nanjing, China

Sally Williams, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, United States of America

Hong Zhuang, USDA-ARS National Poultry Research Center, Athens, Georgia, United States of America

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

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For information on the scientific content of the journal, contact the editor-in-chief, Dr. Robert L. Taylor, Jr., Professor of Animal & Nutritional Sciences, West Virginia University, 2108 Agricultural Science Building, P.O. Box 6108, Morgantown, WV 26506-6108.

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Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the

change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Once a paper reaches the proof stage, no changes to the author list are permitted.

ABBREVIATIONS

Author-derived abbreviations should be defined at first use in the abstract and again in the body of the manuscript. The abbreviation will be shown in bold type at first use in the body of the manuscript. Refer to the Miscellaneous Usage Notes for more information on abbreviations.

ABSTRACT

The Abstract disseminates scientific information through abstracting journals and through convenience for the readers. The Abstract, consisting of not more than 325 words, appears at the beginning of the manuscript with the word ABSTRACT without a following period. It must summarize the major objectives, methods, results, conclusions, and practical applications of the research. The Abstract must consist of complete sentences and use of abbreviations should be limited. References to other work and footnotes are not permitted. The Abstract and Key Words must be on a separate sheet of paper.

KEY WORDS

The Abstract shall be followed by a maximum of five key words or phrases to be used for subject indexing. These should include important words from the title and the running head and should be singular, not plural, terms (e.g., broiler, not broilers). Key words should be formatted as follows: Key words: . . .

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

Introduction

The Introduction, while brief, should provide the reader with information necessary for understanding research presented in the paper. Previous work on the topic should be summarized, and the objectives of the current research must be clearly stated.

Materials and methods

All sources of products, equipment, and chemicals used in the experiments must be specified parenthetically at first mention in text, tables, and figures [i.e., (model 123, ABC Corp., Provo, UT)]. Model and catalog numbers should be included. Information shall include the full corporate name (including division, branch, or other subordinate part of the corporation, if applicable), city, and state (country if outside the United States), or Web address. Street addresses need not be given unless the reader would not be able to determine the full address for mailing purposes easily by consulting standard references.

Age, sex, breed, and strain or genetic stock of animals used in the experiments shall be specified. Animal care guidelines should be referenced if appropriate.

Papers must contain analyzed values for those dietary ingredients that are crucial to the experiment. Papers dealing with the effects of feed additives or graded levels of a specific nutrient must give analyzed values for the relevant additive or nutrient in the diet(s). If products were used that contain different potentially active compounds, then analyzed values for these compounds must be given for the diet(s). Exceptions can only be made if appropriate methods are not available. In other papers, authors should state whether experimental diets meet or exceed the National Research Council (1994) requirements as appropriate. If not, crude protein and metabolizable energy levels should be stated. For layer diets, calcium and phosphorus contents should also be specified.

When describing the composition of diets and vitamin premixes, the concentration of vitamins A and E should be expressed as IU/kg on the basis of the following equivalents:

Vitamin A

1 IU = 0.3 µg of all-trans retinol 1 IU = 0.344 µg of retinyl acetate

1 IU = 0.552 µg of retinyl palmitate

1 IU = 0.60 µg of β-carotene

Vitamin E

1 IU = 1 mg of dl-α-tocopheryl acetate 1 IU = 0.91 mg of dl-α-tocopherol

1 IU = 0.67 mg of d-α-tocopherol

In the instance of vitamin D3, cholecalciferol is the acceptable term on the basis that 1 IU of vitamin D3 = 0.025 µg of cholecalciferol.

The sources of vitamins A and E must be specified in parentheses immediately following the stated concentrations.

• **Statistical analysis:** Biology should be emphasized, but the use of incorrect or inadequate statistical methods to analyze and interpret biological data is not acceptable. Consultation with a statistician is recommended. Statistical methods commonly used in the animal sciences need not be described in detail, but adequate references should be provided. The statistical model, classes, blocks, and experimental unit must be designated. Any restrictions used in estimating parameters should be defined. Reference to a statistical package without reporting the sources of variation (classes) and other salient features of the analysis, such as covariance or orthogonal contrasts, is not sufficient. A statement of the results of statistical analysis should justify the interpretations and conclusions.

When possible, results of similar experiments should be pooled statistically. Do not report a number of similar experiments separately.

The experimental unit is the smallest unit to which an individual treatment is imposed. For group-fed animals, the group of animals in the pen is the experimental unit; therefore, groups must be replicated. Repeated chemical analyses of the same sample usually do not constitute independent experimental units. Measurements on the same experimental unit over time also are not independent and must not be considered as independent experimental units. For analysis of time effects, use time-sequence analysis.

• Usual assumptions are that errors in the statistical models are normally and independently distributed with constant variance. Most standard methods are robust to deviations from these assumptions, but occasionally data transformations or other techniques are helpful. For example, it is recommended that percentage data between 0 and 20 and between 80 and 100 be subjected to arc sin transformation prior to analysis. Most statistical procedures are based on the assumption that experimental units have been assigned to treatments at random. If animals are stratified by ancestry or weight or if some other initial measurement should be accounted for, they should include a blocking factor, or the initial measurement should be included as a covariate.

• A parameter [mean (μ), variance (σ^2)], which defines or describes a population, is estimated by a statistic (\bar{x} , s^2). The term parameter is not appropriate to describe a variable, observation, trait, characteristic, or measurement taken in an experiment.

• Standard designs are adequately described by name and size (e.g., "a randomized complete block design with 6 treatments in 5 blocks"). For a factorial set of treatments, an adequate description might be as follows: "Total sulfur amino acids at 0.70 or 0.80% of the diet and Lys at 1.10, 1.20, or 1.30% of the diet were used in a 2 x 3 factorial arrangement in 5 randomized complete blocks consisting of initial BW." Note that a factorial arrangement is not a design; the term "design" refers to the method of grouping experimental units into homogeneous groups or blocks (i.e., the way in which the randomization is restricted).

• Standard deviation refers to the variability in a sample or a population. The standard error (calculated from error variance) is the estimated sampling error of a statistic such as the sample mean. When a standard deviation or standard error is given, the number of degrees of freedom on which it rests should be specified. When any statistical value (as mean or difference of 2 means) is mentioned, its standard error or confidence limit should be given. The fact that differences are not "statistically significant" is no reason for omitting standard errors. They are of value when results

from several experiments are combined in the future. They also are useful to the reader as measures of efficiency of experimental techniques. A value attached by " \pm " to a number implies that the second value is its standard error (not its standard deviation). Adequate reporting may require only 1) the number of observations, 2) arithmetic treatment means, and 3) an estimate of experimental error. The pooled standard error of the mean is the preferred estimate of experimental error. Standard errors need not be presented separately for each mean unless the means are based on different numbers of observations or the heterogeneity of the error variance is to be emphasized. Presenting individual standard errors clutters the presentation and can mislead readers.

- For more complex experiments, tables of subclass means and tables of analyses of variance or covariance may be included. When the analysis of variance contains several error terms, such as in split-plot and repeated measures designs, the text should indicate clearly which mean square was used for the denominator of each F statistic. Unbalanced factorial data can present special problems. Accordingly, it is well to state how the computing was done and how the parameters were estimated. Approximations should be accompanied by cautions concerning possible biases.

- Contrasts (preferably orthogonal) are used to answer specific questions for which the experiment was designed; they should form the basis for comparing treatment means. Nonorthogonal contrasts may be evaluated by Bonferroni t statistics. The exact contrasts tested should be described for the reader. Multiple-range tests are not appropriate when treatments are orthogonally arranged. Fixed-range, pairwise, multiple-comparison tests should be used only to compare means of treatments that are unstructured or not related. Least squares means are the correct means to use for all data, but arithmetic means are identical to least squares means unless the design is unbalanced or contains missing values or an adjustment is being made for a covariate. In factorial treatment arrangements, means for main effects should be presented when important interactions are not present. However, means for individual treatment combinations also should be provided in table or text so that future researchers may combine data from several experiments to detect important interactions. An interaction may not be detected in a given experiment because of a limitation in the number of observations.

- The terms significant and highly significant traditionally have been reserved for $P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$, respectively; however, reporting the P-value is preferred to the use of these terms. For example, use ". . . there was a difference ($P < 0.05$) between control and treated samples" rather than ". . . there was a significant ($P < 0.05$) difference between control and treated samples." When available, the observed significance level (e.g., $P = 0.027$) should be presented rather than merely $P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$, thereby allowing the reader to decide what to reject. Other probability (α) levels may be discussed if properly qualified so that the reader is not misled. Do not report P-values to more than 3 places after the decimal. Regardless of the probability level used, failure to reject a hypothesis should be based on the relative consequences of type I and II errors. A "nonsignificant" relationship should not be interpreted to suggest the absence of a relationship. An inadequate number of experimental units or insufficient control of variation limits the power to detect relationships. Avoid the ambiguous use of $P > 0.05$ to declare nonsignificance, such as indicating that a difference is not significant at $P > 0.05$ and subsequently declaring another difference significant (or a tendency) at $P < 0.09$. In addition, readers may incorrectly interpret the use of $P > 0.05$ as the probability of a β error, not an α error.

- Present only meaningful digits. A practical rule is to round values so that the change caused by rounding is less than one-tenth of the standard error. Such rounding increases the variance of the reported value by less than 1%, so that less than 1% of the relevant information contained in the data is sacrificed. Significant digits in data reported should be restricted to 3 beyond the decimal point, unless warranted by the use of specific methods.

Results and discussion

Results and Discussion sections may be combined, or they may appear in separate sections. If separate, the Results section shall contain only the results and summary of the author's experiments; there should be no literature comparisons. Those comparisons should appear in the Discussion section. Manuscripts reporting sequence data must have GenBank accession numbers prior to submitting. One of the hallmarks for experimental evidence is repeatability. Care should be taken to ensure that experiments are adequately replicated. The results of experiments must be replicated, either by replicating treatments within experiments or by repeating experiments.

Acknowledgements

An Acknowledgments section, if desired, shall follow the Discussion section. Acknowledgments of individuals should include affiliations but not titles, such as Dr., Mr., or Ms. Affiliations shall include institution, city, and state.

REFERENCES

Citations in 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 that the authors' names be included in parentheses, the proper format is (Smith and Jones, 1982; Jones, 1988a,b; Jones et al., 1993). Where there are more than two authors of one article, the first author's name is followed by the abbreviation et al. More than one article listed in the same sentence of text must be in chronological order first, and alphabetical order for two publications in the same year. Work that has not been accepted for publication shall be listed in the text as: "J. E. Jones (institution, city, and state, personal communication)." The author's own unpublished work should be listed in the text as "(J. Smith, unpublished data)." Personal communications and unpublished data must not be included in the References section.

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N.B. - The online version of Poultry Science uses a reference format that differs from that prescribed by the journal. The Guide for Authors is the sole source for the reference format. Any papers that do not follow this format risk rejection.

Article:

Bagley, L. G., and V. L. Christensen. 1991. Hatchability and physiology of turkey embryos incubated at sea level with increased eggshell permeability. *Poult. Sci.* 70:1412-1418.

Bagley, L. G., V. L. Christensen, and R. P. Gildersleeve. 1990. Hematological indices of turkey embryos incubated at high altitude as affected by oxygen and shell permeability. *Poult. Sci.* 69:2035- 2039.

Witter, R. L., and I. M. Gimeno. 2006. Susceptibility of adult chickens, with and without prior vaccination, to challenge with Marek's disease virus. *Avian Dis.* 50:354-365. doi:10.1637/7498-010306R.1

Book:

Metcalfe, J., M. K. Stock, and R. L. Ingermann. 1984. The effects of oxygen on growth and development of the chick embryo. Pages 205- 219 in *Respiration and Metabolism of Embryonic Vertebrates*. R. S. Seymour, ed. Dr. W. Junk, Dordrecht, the Netherlands.

National Research Council. 1994. Nutrient Requirements of Poultry. 9th rev. ed. Natl. Acad. Press, Washington, DC.

Federal Register:

Department of Agriculture, Plant and Animal Health Inspection Service. 2004. Blood and tissue collection at slaughtering and rendering establishments, final rule. 9CFR part 71. Fed. Regis. 69:10137-10151.

Other:

Choct, M., and R. J. Hughes. 1996. Long-chain hydrocarbons as a marker for digestibility studies in poultry. Proc. Aust. Poult. Sci. Symp. 8:186. (Abstr.)

Dyro, F. M. 2005. Arsenic. WebMD. Accessed Feb. 2006. [http:// www.emedicine.com/neuro/topic20.htm](http://www.emedicine.com/neuro/topic20.htm).

El Halawani, M. E., and I. Rosenboim. 2004. Method to enhance reproductive performance in poultry. Univ. Minnesota, as- signee. US Pat. No. 6,766,767.

Hruby, M., J. C. Remus, and E. E. M. Pierson. 2004. Nutritional strategies to meet the challenge of feeding poultry without antibiotic growth promotants. Proc. 2nd Mid-Atlantic Nutr. Conf., Timonium, MD. Univ. Maryland, College Park.

Luzuriaga, D. A. 1999. Application of computer vision and electronic nose technologies for quality assessment of color and odor of shrimp and salmon. PhD Diss. Univ. Florida, Gainesville.

Peak, S. D., and J. Brake. 2000. The influence of feeding program on broiler breeder male mortality. Poult. Sci. 79(Suppl. 1):2. (Abstr.)

TABLES

Tables must be created using the MS Word table feature and inserted in the manuscript after the references section. When possible, tables should be organized to fit across the page without running broadside. Be aware of the dimensions of the printed page when planning tables (use of more than 15 columns will create layout problems). Place the table number and title on the same line above the table. The table title does not require a period. Do not use vertical lines and use few horizontal lines. Use of bold and italic typefaces in the table should be done sparingly; you must define such use in a footnote. Each table must be on a separate page. To facilitate placement of all tables into the manuscript file (just after the references) authors should use "section breaks" rather than "page breaks" at the end of the manuscript (before the tables) and between tables.

Units of measure for each variable must be indicated. Papers with several tables must use consistent format. All columns must have appropriate headings. Abbreviations not found on the inside front cover of the journal must be defined in each table and must match those used in the text. Footnotes to tables should be marked by superscript numbers. Each footnote should begin a new line. Superscript letters shall be used for the separation of means in the body of the table and explanatory footnotes must be provided [i.e., "Means within a row lacking a common superscript differ ($P < 0.05$)."]; other significant P-values may be specified. Comparison of means within rows and columns should be indicated by different series of superscripts (e.g., a,b,... in rows; x-z ... in columns) The first alphabetical letter in the series (e.g., a or A) shall be used to indicate the largest mean. Lowercase super- scripts indicate $P \leq 0.05$. Uppercase letters indicate $P \leq 0.01$ or less.

Probability values may be indicated as follows: * $P \leq 0.05$, ** $P \leq 0.01$, *** $P \leq 0.001$, and # $P \leq 0.10$. Consult a recent issue of *Poultry Science* for examples of tables.

Generally, results should be presented to the significant figure of the instrument used to collect the data. For example, results should not be presented to 5 digits when the instrument used only reads to 2 digits.

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Abbreviations

- Abbreviations shall not be used in the title, key words, or to begin sentences, except when they are widely known throughout science (e.g., DNA, RNA) or are terms better known by abbreviation (e.g., IgG, CD). A helpful criterion for use of abbreviation is whether it has been accepted into thesauri and indexes widely used for searching major bibliographic databases in the scientific field. Abbreviations may be used in heads within the paper, if they have been first defined within the text. The inside back cover of every issue of the journal lists abbreviations that can be used without definition. The list is subject to revision at any time, so authors should always consult the most recent issue of the journal for relevant information. Abbreviations are allowed when they help the flow of the manuscript; however, excessive use of abbreviations can confuse the reader. The suitability of abbreviations will be evaluated by the reviewers and editors during the review process and by the technical editor during editing. As a rule, author-derived abbreviations should be in all capital letters. Terms used less than three times must be spelled out in full rather than abbreviated. All terms are to be spelled out in full with the abbreviation following in bold type in parentheses the first time they are mentioned in the main body of the text. Abbreviations shall be used consistently thereafter, rather than the full term.

- The abstract, text, each table, and each figure must be understood independently of each other. Therefore, abbreviations shall be defined within each of these units of the manuscript.

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- The following abbreviations may be used without definition in *Poultry Science*:

A adenine
 ADG average daily gain
 ADFI average daily feed
 AME apparent metabolizable energy
 AMEn nitrogen-corrected apparent metabolizable energy
 ANOVA analysis of variance
 B cell bursal-derived, bursal-equivalent derived cell bp base pairs
 BSA bovine serum albumin
 BW body weight
 C cytosine
 cDNA complementary DNA
 cfu colony-forming units
 CI confidence interval
 CP crude protein
 cpm counts per minute
 CV coefficient of variation
 d day
 df degrees of freedom
 DM dry matter
 DNA deoxyribonucleic acid
 EDTA ethylenediaminetetraacetate
 ELISA enzyme-linked immunosorbent antibody assay
 EST expressed sequence tag
 g gram
 g gravity
 G guanine
 GAT glutamic acid-alanine-tyrosine
 GLM general linear model
 h hour
 HEPES N-2-hydroxyethyl piperazine-N'-ethane-sulfonic acid
 HPLC high-performance (high-pressure) liquid chromatography
 i.m. intramuscular
 i.p. intraperitoneal
 i.v. intravenous
 ICU international chick units
 Ig immunoglobulin

IL interleukin
 IU international units
 kb kilobase pairs
 kDa kilodalton
 L liter*
 L:D hours light:hours darkness in a photoperiod (e.g., 23L:1D)
 m meter
 μ micro M molar
 MAS marker-assisted selection
 ME metabolizable energy
 MEn nitrogen-corrected metabolizable energy
 MHC major histocompatibility complex
 mRNA messenger ribonucleic acid min minute
 mo month
 MS mean square
 n number of observations
 N normal
 NAD nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
 NADH reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
 NRC National Research Council
 NS not significant
 PAGE polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
 PBS phosphate-buffered saline
 PCR polymerase chain reaction
 pfu plaque-forming units
 ppm parts per million
 QTL quantitative trait loci
r correlation coefficient
*r*² coefficient of determination, simple
 R² coefficient of determination, multiple
 RH relative humidity
 RIA radioimmunoassay
 RNA ribonucleic acid
 rpm revolutions per minute
 s second
 s.c. subcutaneous
 SD standard deviation
 SDS sodium dodecyl sulphate
 SE standard error
 SEM standard error of the mean
 SRBC sheep red blood cells
 SNP single nucleotide polymorphism
 T thymine
 TBA thiobarbituric acid
 T cell thymic-derived cell
 TME true metabolizable energy
 TMEn nitrogen-corrected true metabolizable energy
 Tris tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
 TSAA total sulfur amino acids
 U uridine
 USDA United States Department of Agriculture
 UV ultraviolet
 vol/vol volume to volume
 vs. versus
 wt/vol weight to volume
 wt/wt weight to weight
 wk week
 yr year

*Also capitalized with any combination, e.g., mL.

International words and phrases

Non-English words in common usage (defined in recent editions of standard dictionaries) will not appear in italics (e.g., *in vitro*, *in vivo*, *in situ*, *a priori*). However, genus and species of plants, animals, or bacteria and viruses should be italicized. Authors must indicate accent marks and other diacriticals on international names and institutions. German nouns shall begin with capital letters.

Capitalization

Breed and variety names are to be capitalized (e.g., Single Comb White Leghorn).

Number style

Numbers less than 1 shall be written with preceding zeros (e.g., 0.75). All numbers shall be written as digits. Measures must be in the metric system; however, US equivalents may be given in parentheses. *Poultry Science* requires that measures of energy be given in calories rather than joules, but the equivalent in joules may be shown in parentheses or in a footnote to tables. Units of measure not preceded by numbers must be written out rather than abbreviated (e.g., lysine content was measured in milligrams per kilogram of diet) unless used parenthetically. Measures of variation must be defined in the Abstract and in the body of the paper at first use. Units of measure for feed conversion or feed efficiency shall be provided (i.e., g:g).

Nucleotide sequences

Nucleotide sequence data must relate to poultry or poultry pathogens and must complement biological data published in the same or a companion paper. If sequences are excessively long, it is suggested that the most relevant sections of the data be published in *Poultry Science* and the remaining sequences be submitted to one of the sequence databases. Acceptance for publication is contingent on the submission of sequence data to one of the databases. The following statement should appear as a footnote to the title on the title page of the manuscript. "The nucleotide sequence data reported in this paper have been submitted to Embank Submission (Mail Stop K710, Los Alamos National Laboratories, Los Alamos, NM 87545) nucleotide sequence database and have been assigned the accession number XNNNNN." Publication of the description of molecular clones is assumed by the editors to place them in the public sector. Therefore, they shall be made available to other scientists for research purposes.

Nucleotide sequences must be submitted as camera-ready figures no larger than 21.6 x 27.9 cm in standard (portrait) orientation. Abbreviations should follow *Poultry Science* guidelines.

Gene and protein nomenclature

Authors are required to use only approved gene and protein names and symbols. For poultry, full gene names should not be italicized. Gene symbols should be in uppercase letters and should be in italics. A protein symbol should be in the same format as its gene except the protein symbol should not be in italics.

General usage

- Note that "and/or" is not permitted; choose the more appropriate meaning or use "x or y or both."
- Use the slant line only when it means "per" with numbered units of measure or "divided by" in equations. Use only one slant line in a given expression (e.g., g/d per chick). The slant line may not be used to indicate ratios or mixtures.
- Use "to" instead of a hyphen to indicate a range. Insert spaces around all signs (except slant lines) of operation (=, -, +, x, >, or <, etc.) when these signs occur between two items.
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- Restrict the use of "while" and "since" to meanings related to time.

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- Leading (initial) zeros should be used with numbers less than 1 (e.g., 0.01).
- Commas should be used in numbers greater than 999.
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