Directions to Contributors

Proceedings of the Nutrition Society

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Invitations to read papers at symposia are issued on the understanding that the persons invited send their papers for publication in the Proceedings of the Nutrition Society in the way outlined in the letter of invitation, preferably a fortnight before the meeting, and that the papers will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or any other language, without the consent of the Publications Officer. Publication is subject to peer review by the Editorial Board.

Original communications accepted for presentation and publication at meetings of the Society will be published in the Proceedings of the Nutrition Society in the form of an abstract not exceeding 400 words or the equivalent space in print. These abstracts should be submitted as stated in notices calling such meetings. The style of references, abbreviations, symbols and illustrations should be that of the Proceedings of the Nutrition Society.

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General. Authors’ names should be given without titles or degrees and one forename may be given in full. The name and address of the laboratory or institution where the work was performed should be given. Any necessary descriptive material about the author, e.g. Beit Memorial Fellow, should appear at the end of the paper in the acknowledgements section.

Typescripts should bear the name and address, together with telephone and fax numbers and email address, of the person to whom the proof of the paper is to be sent.

Papers should be emailed together with the artwork and tables to the email address given above, a hard copy of the typescript is not necessary.

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Form of symposium papers submitted for publication. Authors are reminded that their papers will be read by a wide cross-section of the Society’s members, many of whom were neither at the meeting nor are they specialists in the subject area. Authors should thus seek to provide an introduction and context to the subject and are encouraged to provide extensive references to allow the reader to further explore the subject, in addition to summarizing the more recent findings, conclusions and hypotheses of their own and other research groups. Authors should avoid unnecessary use of ‘jargon’ and acronyms and ensure that as far as possible acronyms and abbreviations are defined and explained in the text.

The onus of preparing a paper in a form suitable for sending to press lies in the first place with the author. Authors are advised to consult a current issue in order to make themselves familiar with the practice of the Proceedings of the Nutrition Society as to typographical and other conventions, layout of tables and so on. Authors

The requirements of Proceedings of the Nutrition Society are in accordance with the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals produced by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE), and authors are encouraged to consult the latest guidelines, which contains a lot of useful generic information about preparing scientific papers and abstracts (http://www.icmje.org) and also the CONSORT guidelines for reporting results of randomised trials (http://www.consort-statement.org). The journal endorses the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement, a guideline to help authors report a systematic review and meta-analysis (http://prisma-statement.org) (see British Medical Journal (2009) 339, b2535). A systematic review or meta-analysis of randomised trials and other evaluation studies should follow the Preferred Reporting items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines (http://prisma-statement.org).

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The manuscript must include a statement reporting any conflicts of interest, all sources of funding and the contribution of each author to the manuscript. This statement should be placed at the end of the text of the manuscript before the references are listed. Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author’s institution) has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties); for further detail, see http://www.icmje.org/ethical_4conflicts.html If there are no conflicts of interest this must be stated. If the work was funded, please state “This work was supported by (for example) The Medical Research Council [grant number xxx (if applicable)].” If the research was not funded by any specific project grant, state “This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.”

This journal adheres to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines on research and publications ethics (http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/guidelines)
Each paper must commence with a carefully prepared, accurate, informative abstract, in one paragraph, that is complete in itself and intelligible without reference to text or figures, starting with the objective followed by the key findings and ending in clear conclusion. It should not exceed 250 words. The maximum length of papers is eight printed pages; this corresponds to approximately 7000 words. The title of the paper should reflect the content and may therefore differ from the title of the oral presentation.

The inclusion of tables and figures must be at the expense of text and references (one half-page table or figure is equivalent to about 500 words in two columns or 250 words in one column). Typescripts should be prepared with 1.5 line spacing and wide margins (2 cm), the preferred font being Times New Roman size 12. Line numbering is encouraged. Spelling should generally be that of the Concise Oxford Dictionary (1995) 9th ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Abstracts of Original Communications. Detailed directions for the preparation of abstracts (to be submitted in electronic form) are given on the Society website at http://www.nutritionsociety.org/sites/www.nutritionsociety.org/files/PNS-OC-Directions-October.pdf Further copies may be obtained from the Publications Office (edoffice@nutsoc.org.uk). Authors must include in the text of their abstract sufficient information to justify its use as a scientific reference and to make it informative for those not able to attend the meeting. Original Communications by non-members must be introduced by members of the Society. Accepted abstracts will be uploaded onto the Society’s website before the meeting with permission from the authors.

References. References should be given in the text using the Vancouver system. They should be numbered consecutively in the order in which they first appear in the text using superscript Arabic numerals in parentheses, e.g. "The conceptual difficulty of this approach has recently been highlighted(1,2–4). If a reference is cited more than once the same number should be used each time. References cited only in tables and figure legends and not in the text should be numbered in sequence from the last number used in the text and in the order of mention of the individual tables and figures in the text. At the end of the paper, on a page(s) separate from the text, references should be listed in numerical order. When an article has more than three authors only the names of the first three authors should be given followed by et al. The issue number should be omitted if there is continuous pagination throughout a volume. Names and initials of authors of unpublished work should be given in the text and not included in the References. Titles of journals should appear in their abbreviated form using the NCBI LinkOut page (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/linkout/journals/journalists.cgi?type=1&type=journals&operation=Show). References to books and monographs should include the town of publication and the number of the edition to which reference is made. Thus:

References to material available on websites should include the full Internet address, and the date of the version cited. Thus:


Units. Results should be presented in metric units according to the International System of Units (see Quantities, Units and Symbols in Physical Chemistry, 3rd ed. (2007) Cambridge: RSC Publishing), and Metric Units, Conversion Factors and Nomenclature in Nutritional and Food Sciences (1972) London: The Royal Society – as reproduced in Proceedings of the Nutrition Society (1972) 31, 239–247). SI units should be used throughout the paper. The only exception is where there is a unique way of expressing a particular variable that is in widespread use. Energy values must be given in Joules (MJ or kJ) using the conversion factor 1 kcal = 4.184 kJ. If required by the author, the value in kcal can be given afterwards in parentheses. Temperature is given in degrees Celsius (°C). Vitamins should be given as mg or μg, not as IU.

For substances of known molecular mass (Da) or relative molecular mass, e.g. glucose, urea, Ca, Na, Fe, K, P, values should be expressed as mol/l; for substances of indeterminate molecular mass (Da) or relative molecular mass, e.g. phospholipids, proteins, and for trace elements, e.g. Cu, Zn, then g/l should be used.

Time. The 24 h clock should be used, e.g. 15.00 hours.

Units are: year, month, week, d, h, min, s, kg, g, mg, μg, litre, ml, μl, fl. To avoid misunderstandings, the word litre should be used in full, except in terms like g/l. Radioactivity should be given in becquerels (Bq or GBq) not in Ci. 1 MBq = 27·03 μCi (1Bq = 1 disintegration/s).

Statistical treatment of results. The methods of statistical analysis used should be mentioned, and references to statistical analysis packages included in the text, thus: Statistical Analysis Systems statistical software package version 6.11 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA). A statement of the number of replicates, their average value and some appropriate measure of variability is usually sufficient.

Comparisons between means can be made by using either confidence intervals (CI) or significance tests. The most appropriate of such measures is usually the standard error (SE) of the mean, although when there is specific interest in the distribution of the individual values in the sample the standard deviation (SD) is more useful. In either case, the measure adopted and number of values on which it is based must be clearly stated. Where a pooled estimate of variance has been used, the corresponding degrees of freedom (df) should be quoted. The notation ‘±’ should not be used when presenting SE or SD; forms such as ‘mean ± 3·51 (SE 0·67) μmol’ are suitable. The number of decimal places quoted should be sufficient but not excessive. Note that pH is an exponential number, as are the log(10) values often quoted for microbial numbers. Statistics should be carried out on the scalar rather than the exponential values.

If comparisons between means are made using CI, the format for presentation is, e.g. ‘difference between means 0·73 (95 % CI 0·314, 1·36) g’. If significance tests are used, a statement that the difference between the means for two groups of values is (or is not) statistically significant should include the level of significance attained, preferably as an explicit P value (e.g. P=0·016 or P=0·02) rather than as a range (e.g. P<0·05 or P>0·05). It should be stated whether the significance levels quoted are one-sided or two-sided. Where appropriate, a superscript notation may be used in tables to denote levels of significance; similar superscripts should denote lack of a significant difference.

Figures. These include graphs, histograms, complex formulas, metabolic pathways. They should be supplied electronically. In curves presenting experimental results the determined points should be clearly shown, the symbols used being, in order of preference, ○, ■, □, ▲, △, ◆, □-marks on the axes should be on the inner side of each axis and should extend beyond the last experimental point. Ensure that lines and symbols used in graphs and shading used in histograms are large enough to be easily identified when the figure is reduced to fit the printed page.

All figures should be numbered with legends provided at the end of the main text and numbered corresponding to the relevant figures. Each figure, with its legend, should be comprehensible without reference to the text and should include definitions of abbreviations. Latin names for unusual species should be included unless they have already been specified in the text. Each figure will be positioned near the point in the text at which it is first introduced unless instructed otherwise.

Black and white versions of good quality are required for photographic illustrations, and should be submitted electronically, accompanied by a legend prepared as above. The size of photomicrographs may have to be altered in printing; in order to avoid mistakes the magnification should be shown by scale on the photograph itself. The scale with the appropriate unit together with any lettering should be drawn by the author, preferably using appropriate software.
The preferred software packages are Adobe Illustrator, Adobe Photoshop, Aldus Freehand, Chemdraw or CorelDraw. Preferred formats are TIFF or JPEG, if a TIFF file is not possible save as an EPS or a Windows metafile. Microsoft PowerPoint files are also acceptable. If you are sending several files containing figures, please compress them into a single zip file for transmission. Colour illustrations can be used at the discretion of the Editors.

**Tables.** Tables should carry headings describing their content and should be comprehensible without reference to the text. Tables should not be subdivided by ruled lines. The dimensions of the values, e.g. mg/kg, should be given at the top of each column. Separate columns should be used for measures of variance (SD, SE etc.), the ± sign should not be used. The number of decimal places used should be standardized; for whole numbers 1-0, 2-0 etc. should be used. Shortened forms of the words weight (wt) height (ht) and experiment (Expt) may be used to save space in tables, but only Expt (when referring to a specified experiment, e.g. Expt 1) is acceptable in the heading.

Footnotes are given in the following order: (1) abbreviations, (2) superscript letters, (3) symbols. Abbreviations are given in the format: RS, resistant starch. Abbreviations appear in the footnote in the order that they appear in the table (reading from left to right across the table, then down each column). Abbreviations in tables must be defined in footnotes. Symbols for footnotes should be used in the sequence: * † ‡ § ¶, then ** etc. (omit * or †, or both, from the sequence if they are used to indicate levels of significance).

For indicating statistical significance, superscript letters or symbols may be used. Superscript letters are useful where comparisons are within a row or column and the level of significance is uniform, e.g. ‘a,b,c Mean values within a column with unlike superscript letters were significantly different ($P<0.05$)’. Symbols are useful for indicating significant differences between rows or columns, especially where different levels of significance are found, e.g. ‘Mean values were significantly different from those of the control group: *$P<0.05$, **$P<0.01$, ***$P<0.001$.’ The symbols used for $P$ values in the tables must be consistent.

Tables should be placed at the end of the text. Each table will be positioned near the point in the text at which it is first introduced unless instructed otherwise.

Please refer to a recent copy of the journal for examples of tables.

**Key Words.** Authors are asked to supply three or four key words or phrases (each containing up to three words) on the title page of the typescript.

**Chemical formulas.** These should be written as far as possible on a single horizontal line. With inorganic substances, formulas may be used from first mention. With salts, it must be stated whether or not the anhydrous material is used, e.g. anhydrous CuSO$_4$, or which of the different crystalline forms is meant, e.g. CuSO$_4$.5H$_2$O, CuSO$_4$.H$_2$O.

**Descriptions of solutions, compositions and concentrations.** Solutions of common acids, bases and salts should be defined in terms of molarity (M), e.g. 0.1 M-NaH$_2$PO$_4$. Compositions expressed as mass per unit mass (w/w) should have values expressed as ng, μg, mg or g per kg; similarly for concentrations expressed as mass per unit volume (w/v), the denominator being the litre. If concentrations or compositions are expressed as a percentage, the basis for the composition should be specified (e.g. % (w/w) or % (w/v) etc.). The common measurements used in nutritional studies, e.g. digestibility, biological value and net protein utilization, should be expressed as decimals rather than as percentages, so that amounts of available nutrients can be obtained from analytical results by direct multiplication. See Metric Units, Conversion Factors and Nomenclature in Nutritional and Food Sciences. London: The Royal Society, 1972 (para. 8).

**Gene nomenclature and symbols.** The use of symbols and nomenclature recommended by the HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee (http://www.genenames.org/) is encouraged. Information on human genes is also available from Entrez Gene (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=gene), on mouse genes from the Mouse Genome Database (http://www.informatics.jax.org/) and on rat genes from the Rat Genome Database (http://rgd.mcw.edu/).

**Nomenclature of vitamins.** Most of the names for vitamins and related compounds that are accepted by the Editors are those recommended by the IUNS Committee on Nomenclature. See Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews (1978) **48A**, 831–835.

**Acceptable name** | **Other names**
---|---
**Vitamin A** | 
Retinol | Vitamin A$_1$
Retinaldehyde, retinal | Retinene
Retinoic acid (all-trans or 13-cis) | Vitamin A$_1$ acid
3-Dehydroretinol | Vitamin A$_2$

**Vitamin D** | 
Ergocalciferol, erocalciol | Vitamin D$_2$, calciferol
Cholecalciferol, calciol | Vitamin D$_3$
**Vitamin E**

α-, β- and γ-tocopherols plus tocotrienols

**Vitamin K**

Phylloquinone
Menaquinone-n (MK-n)†
Menadione

**Vitamin B₁**

Thiamin

**Vitamin B₂**

Riboflavin

**Niacin**

Nicotinamide

**Folic Acid**

Pteroyl(mono)glutamic acid

**Vitamin B₆**

Pyridoxine
Pyridoxal
Pyridoxamine

**Vitamin B₁₂**

Cyanocobalamin
Hydroxocobalamin

**Inositol**

Myo-inositol

**Choline**

**Pantothenic acid**

**Biotin**

**Vitamin C**

Ascorbic acid
Dehydroascorbic acid

*Including some names that are still in use elsewhere, but are not used by the *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society*.

†Details of the nomenclature for these and other naturally-occurring quinones should follow the Tentative Rules of the IUPAC-IUB Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature (see *European Journal of Biochemistry* (1975) 53, 15–18).

**Generic descriptors.** The terms vitamin A, vitamin C and vitamin D may still be used where appropriate, for example in phrases such as ‘vitamin A deficiency’, ‘vitamin D activity’.

Vitamin E. The term vitamin E should be used as the descriptor for all tocopherol and tocotrienol derivatives exhibiting qualitatively the biological activity of α-tocopherol. The term tocopherols should be used as the generic descriptor for all methyl tocols. Thus, the term tocopherol is not synonymous with the term vitamin E.

Vitamin K. The term vitamin K should be used as the generic descriptor for 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone (menaphthone) and all derivatives exhibiting qualitatively the biological activity of phylloquinone (phytylmenaquinone).

Niacin. The term niacin should be used as the generic descriptor for pyridine 3-carboxylic acid and derivatives exhibiting qualitatively the biological activity of nicotinamide.

Vitamin B₆. The term vitamin B₆ should be used as the generic descriptor for all 2-methylpyridine derivatives exhibiting qualitatively the biological activity of pyridoxine.

Folate. Due to the wide range of C-substituted, unsubstituted, oxidized, reduced and mono- or polyglutamyl side-chain derivatives of pteroylmonoglutamic acid that exist in nature, it is not possible to provide a complete list. Authors are encouraged to use either the generic name or the correct scientific name(s) of the derivative(s), as appropriate for each circumstance.

Vitamin B₁₂. The term vitamin B₁₂ should be used as the generic descriptor for all corrinoids exhibiting qualitatively the biological activity of cyanocobalamin. The term corrinoids should be used as the generic descriptor for all compounds containing the corrin nucleus and thus chemically related to cyanocobalamin. The term corrinoid is not synonymous with the term vitamin B₁₂.

Vitamin C. The terms ascorbic acid and dehydroascorbic acid will normally be taken as referring to the naturally-occurring L-forms. If the subject matter includes other optical isomers, authors are encouraged to include the L- or D- prefixes, as appropriate. The same is true for all those vitamins which can exist in both natural and alternative isomeric forms.
Amounts of vitamins and summation. Weight units are acceptable for the amounts of vitamins in foods and diets. For concentrations in biological tissues, SI units should be used; however, the authors may, if they wish, also include other units, such as weights or international units, in parentheses.


Nomenclature of fatty acids and lipids. In the description of results obtained for the analysis of fatty acids by conventional GLC, the shorthand designation proposed by Farquhar JW, Insull W, Rosen P, Stoffel W & Ahrens EH (Nutrition Reviews (1959), 17, Suppl.) for individual fatty acids should be used in the text, tables and figures. Thus, 18 : 1 should be used to represent a fatty acid with eighteen carbon atoms and one double bond; if the position and configuration of the double bond is unknown. The shorthand designation should also be used in the abstract. If the positions and configurations of the double bonds are known, and these are important to the discussion, then a fatty acid such as linoleic acid may be referred to as cis-9,cis-12-18 : 2 (positions of double bonds related to the carboxyl carbon atom 1). However, to illustrate the metabolic relationship between different unsaturated fatty acid families, it is sometimes more helpful to number the double bonds in relation to the terminal methyl carbon atom, n. The preferred nomenclature is then: 18 : 3n-3 and 18 : 3n-6 for α-linolenic and γ-linolenic acids respectively; 18 : 2n-6 and 20 : 4n-6 for linoleic and arachidonic acids respectively and 18 : 1n-9 for oleic acid. Positional isomers such as α- and γ-linolenic acid should always be clearly distinguished. It is assumed that the double bonds are methylene-interrupted and are of the cis-configuration (see Holman RT in Progress in the Chemistry of Fats and Other Lipids (1966) vol. 9, part 1, p. 3. Oxford: Pergamon Press). Groups of fatty acids that have a common chain length but vary in their double bond content or double bond position should be referred to, for example, as C20 fatty acids or C20 PUFA. The modern nomenclature for glycerol esters should be used, i.e. triacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, monoacylglycerol not triglyceride, diglyceride, monoglyceride. The form of fatty acids used in diets should be clearly stated, i.e. whether ethyl esters, natural or refined fats or oils. The composition of the fatty acids in the dietary fat and tissue fats should be stated clearly, expressed as mol/100 mol or g/100 g total fatty acids.

Nomenclature of micro-organisms. The correct name of the organism, conforming with international rules of nomenclature, should be used: if desired, synonyms may be added in parentheses when the name is first mentioned. Names of bacteria should conform to the current Bacteriological Code and the opinions issued by the International Committee on Systematic Bacteriology. Names of algae and fungi must conform to the current International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Names of protozoa should conform to the current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

Nomenclature of plants. For plant species where a common name is used that may not be universally intelligible, the Latin name in italics should follow the first mention of the common name. The cultivar should be given where appropriate.

Other nomenclature, symbols and abbreviations. Authors should consult recent issues of the Proceedings of the Nutrition Society for guidance. The IUPAC rules on chemical nomenclature should be followed, and the recommendations of the Nomenclature Committee of IUBMB and the IUPAC-IUBMB Joint Commission on Biochemical Nomenclature and Nomenclature Commission of IUBMB in Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents (1992), 2nd ed., London: Portland Press (http://www.chem.qmul.ac.uk/iupac/biblog/white.html). The symbols and abbreviations, other than units, are essentially those listed in British Standard 5775 (1979–1982), Specifications for Quantities, Units and Symbols, parts 0–13. Day should be abbreviated to d, except for ‘each day’, ‘7th day’ and ‘day ’. Elements and simple chemicals (e.g. Fe and CO2) can be referred to by their chemical symbol or formula from the first mention in the text (with the exception of arsenic and iodine, which should be written in full); the title, text and table headings, and figure legends can be taken as exceptions. Well-known abbreviations for chemical substances may be used without explanation, thus: RNA for ribonucleic acid and DNA for deoxyribonucleic acid. Other substances that are mentioned frequently (five or more times) may also be abbreviated, the abbreviation being placed in parentheses at the first mention, thus: lipoprotein lipase (LPL), after that, LPL, and an alphabetical list of abbreviations used should be included. Only accepted abbreviations may be used in the title and text headings. If an author’s initials are mentioned in the text, they should be distinguished from other abbreviations by the use of stops, e.g. ‘one of us (P. J. H.)…’. For UK counties the official names given in the Concise Oxford Dictionary (1995) should be used and for states of the USA two-letter abbreviations should be used, e.g. MA (not Mass.) and IL (not Ill.). Terms such as ‘bioavailability’ or ‘available’ may be used providing that the use of the term is adequately defined.

Spectrophotometric terms and symbols are those proposed in IUPAC Manual of Symbols and Terminology for Physicochemical Quantities and Units (1979) London: Butterworths. The attention of authors is particularly drawn to the following symbols: m (milli), µ (micro), n (nano), p (pico), T. Note also that ml (millilitre) should be used instead of cc, µm (micrometre) instead of µ (micron) and µg (microgram) instead of γ.

Numbers. Numerals should be used with units, for example, 10 g, 7 d, 4 years (except when beginning a sentence, thus: ‘Four years ago…’); otherwise, words (except when 100 or more), thus: one man, ten ewes, ninety-nine flasks, three times (but with decimal, 2.5 times), 100 patients, 120 cows, 136 samples.

Abbreviations. The following abbreviations are accepted without definition by the Proceedings of the Nutrition Society:

- ADP (GDP) adenosine (guanosine) 5′-disphosphate
- AIDS acquired immune deficiency syndrome
- AMP (GMP) adenosine (guanosine) 5′-monophosphate
ANCOVA analysis of covariance
ANOVA analysis of variance
apo apolipoprotein
ATP (GTP) adenosine (guanosine) 5'-triphosphate
AUC area under the curve
BMI body mass index
BMR basal metabolic rate
bp base pair
BSE bovine spongiform encephalopathy
CHD coronary heart disease
CI confidence interval
CJD Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease
CoA and acyl-CoA co-enzyme A and its acyl derivatives
CV coefficient of variation
CVD cardiovascular disease
Df degrees of freedom
DHA docosahexaenoic acid
DM dry matter
DNA deoxyribonucleic acid
dpm disintegrations per minute
EDTA ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid
ELISA enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
EPA eicosapentaenoic acid
Expt experiment (for specified experiment, e.g. Expt 1)
FAD flavin-adenine dinucleotide
FAQ Food and Agriculture Organization (except when used as an author)
FFQ food-frequency questionnaire
FMN flavin mononucleotide
GC gas chromatography
GLC gas–liquid chromatography
GLUT glucose transporter
GM genetically modified
Hb haemoglobin
HDL high-density lipoprotein
HEPES 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazine-ethanesulfonic acid
HIV human immunodeficiency virus
HPLC high-performance liquid chromatography
Ig immunoglobulin
IHD ischaemic heart disease
IL interleukin
IR infra red
kb kilobases
Km Michaelis constant
LDL low-density lipoprotein
MHC major histocompatibility complex
MRI magnetic resonance imaging
MS mass spectrometry
MUFA monounsaturated fatty acids
NAD+, NADH oxidized and reduced nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide
NADP+, NADPH oxidized and reduced nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate
NEFA non-esterified fatty acids
NF-κB nuclear factor kappa B
NMR nuclear magnetic resonance
NS not significant
NSP non-starch polysaccharide
OR odds ratio
PAGE polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS phosphate-buffered saline
PCR polymerase chain reaction
PG prostaglandin
PPAR peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor
PUFA polyunsaturated fatty acids
RDA recommended dietary allowance
Use of three-letter versions of amino acids in tables: Leu, His, etc.

CTP, UTP, GTP, ITP, as we already use ATP, AMP etc.

**Disallowed words and phrases.** The following are disallowed by the *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society*:
- deuterium or tritium (use $^2$H and $^3$H)
- c.a. or around (use approximately or about)
- canola (use rapeseed)
- ether (use diethyl ether)
- free fatty acids (use NEFA)
- isocalorific/calorie (use isoenergetic/energy)
- quantitate (use quantify)
- unpublished data or observations (use unpublished results)


**Animal experimentation.** The Editors will not accept papers reporting work carried out using inhumane procedures. Authors should indicate that their experiments have been approved by the appropriate local or national ethics committee for animal experiments.

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