

# Journal of Oleo Science: Instructions to Authors

(Updated: 1 May 2021)



Since 1951, the *Journal of Oleo Science* has been a leading source of high-quality articles on the study of fats and oils. The journal complements the Japan Oil Chemists' Society sister journal *Oleosience* with a broader scope that ensures it remains at the forefront of the field.

<b>Aims and Scope</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Manuscript Types</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Journal &amp; Ethics Policies</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Peer Review Process</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Copyright, Open Access and Fees</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Manuscript Submission</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Manuscript Preparation</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Accepted Manuscripts</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Contact</b>	<b>9</b>

## Aims and Scope

The *Journal of Oleo Science* publishes peer reviewed, Open Access articles on basic and applied research into fats and oils. Basic research topics include the chemistry, biochemistry and science of fats and oils, such as related food products, detergents, natural products, petroleum products, lipids and related proteins and sugars. The journal encourages the submission of manuscripts that combine chemistry and/or biochemistry with biological/sensory/nutritional/toxicological evaluation related to agriculture and/or food.

Published by the Japan Oil Chemists' Society, the *Journal of Oleo Science* publishes high-quality articles twelve times a year in print and continuously online. The journal consists of the following sections:

- Oils & Fats
- Detergents, Surfactants, Interface & Colloid
- Biochemistry & Biotechnology
- Medical Chemistry
- Nutrition & Health Function
- Chemistry & Organic Synthesis
- Essential Oils & Natural Products
- General Subjects

## Manuscript Types

The journal welcomes 7 manuscript types, all of which undergo rigorous peer review.

### Regular Papers

Regular Papers are reports of unpublished and original research that describe valuable conclusions or findings.

### Notes

Notes are shorter than Regular Papers and contain important information about new devices and/or new ideas, including hypothetical commentary that is useful for researchers working in the field of oleo science. The goal of this article type is to encourage critical evaluation, idiosyncratic viewpoints and challenges to current dogma. However, the ideas should be based on sound data without excessive speculation. Notes should be 3,200 words or less.

### Rapid Papers

Rapid Papers are preliminary reports containing important discoveries or conclusions that warrant precedence over other manuscript types. Rapid Papers should be 4,900 words or less including references, tables and figures. The reports may later be expanded and published as a Regular Paper. A short explanation of the urgency should be included with the initial submission.

### Reviews

Reviews summarize a particular aspect of oleo science. Most Reviews are invited, but unsolicited contributions are also welcome. Please send inquiries with an outline to the Editor-in-Chief before submitting a manuscript.

### Commentary and Perspectives

Commentary and Perspectives introduce hot topics in oleo science. Most Commentary and Perspective articles are invited by the organizers of the annual Japan Oil Chemists' Society (JOCS) or other scientific meetings, but unsolicited contributions are also welcome. Please send inquiries with an outline to the Editor-in-Chief before submitting a manuscript.

### Editorials

Editorials are written by the Editor-in-Chief, Editorial Board members or Guest Editors-in-Chief, and are used to describe new policies, introduce new Editorial Board members, and provide commentary.

### Special Issues

The journal welcomes proposals for Special Issues, which are usually composed of four or more articles focusing on a particular topic. Proposals can be from JOCS members, the Editorial Board, Associate Editors or Advisory Board members. The proposer should contact the Editor-in-Chief directly, and may be appointed as a Guest Editor. Special Issue manuscripts are peer reviewed and the publication and page charges must be paid. The proceedings of a scientific meeting can be considered for a Special Issue.

## Journal & Ethics Policies

The *Journal of Oleo Science* upholds the highest standards in scholarly publishing.

Before submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors must ensure that they have read and complied with the journal's policies. The journal reserves the right to reject without review, or retract, any manuscript that the Editor believes may not comply with these policies.

The responsibilities of the journal's authors, editors, reviewers and publisher regarding research and publication ethics are described in full below.

Submission to the journal implies that the manuscript has not been previously published (in part or in whole, in any language), is not in press, and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Authors must inform the editors if any related manuscripts are under consideration, in press or published elsewhere.

If authors choose to submit their manuscript elsewhere before a final decision has been made on its suitability for publication in the *Journal of Oleo Science*, they should first withdraw it from the journal.

## Submission

The *Journal of Oleo Science* welcomes manuscript submissions from authors based anywhere in the world.

Submission of a manuscript to the journal implies that all authors have approved it, warrant it is factual, have agreed to its submission, and have the right to publish it.

## Originality

Submission to the journal implies that the manuscript is original work. The journal may use Crossref's Similarity Check plagiarism software to screen manuscripts for unoriginal content. By submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors agree to this screening. Any manuscript with an unacceptable level of unoriginal material may be rejected or retracted at the Editors' discretion.

## Authorship

Submission to the journal implies that all authors have seen and approved the author list. Changes to the author list after manuscript submission – such as the insertion or removal of author names, or a rearrangement of author order – must be approved by all authors and the editor.

Authors are encouraged to consider the Council of Science Editors (CSE) [principles governing authorship](#). According to the CSE guidelines (and references therein), each author is expected have made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data; or have drafted the work or substantively revised it. Authors have also agreed to be held accountable for their own contributions to the work; can identify which co-authors are responsible for other parts of the work; have confidence in the integrity of the work; and have reviewed

and approved the final manuscript and any resubmissions. Contributors who do not qualify for authorship may be included in the Acknowledgements section instead.

## Image integrity

Authors may digitally manipulate or process images, but only if the adjustments are kept to a minimum, are applied to the entire image, meet community standards, and are clearly described in the manuscript. All images in a manuscript must accurately reflect the original data on which they are based. Authors must not move, remove, add or enhance individual parts of an image. The editors reserve the right to request original, unprocessed images from the authors. Failure to provide requested images may result in a manuscript being rejected or retracted.

## Reproducing copyrighted material

If a manuscript includes material that is not under the authors' own copyright, the authors must obtain permission from the copyright holder(s) to reproduce it.

If a manuscript includes previously published material, the authors must obtain permission from the copyright owners and the publisher of the original work to reproduce it. The authors must cite the original work in their manuscript.

Copies of all reproduction permissions must be included with the manuscript when it is first submitted.

## Availability of data and materials

Authors must disclose the source of publicly available data and materials, such as public repositories or commercial manufacturers, by including accession numbers or company details in their manuscript, as appropriate.

Authors may make their own data and materials available as Supporting Information, or by linking from their manuscript to relevant community-recognized public databases or digital repositories. All data sets must be made available in full to the editors and reviewers during the peer review process, and must be made publicly available by the date of publication. Authors commit to preserving their data sets for at least three years from the date of publication in the journal.

The journal encourages authors to grant reasonable requests from colleagues to share any data, materials and experimental protocols described in their manuscript.

## Animal/human experimentation

Authors of manuscripts describing experiments involving humans or materials derived from humans must demonstrate that the work was carried out in accordance with the principles embodied in the Declaration of Helsinki, its revisions, and any guidelines approved by the authors' institutions. Where relevant, the authors must include a statement in their manuscript that describes the procedures for obtaining informed consent from participants regarding participation in the research and publication of the research.

Authors of manuscripts describing experiments involving animals or materials derived from animals must demonstrate that the work was carried out in accordance with the guidelines approved by the authors' institution(s).

### **Author competing interests and conflicts of interest**

In the interests of transparency, the journal requires all authors to declare any competing or conflicts of interest in relation to their submitted manuscript. A conflict of interest exists when there are actual, perceived or potential circumstances that could influence an author's ability to conduct or report research impartially. Potential conflicts include (but are not limited to) competing commercial or financial interests, commercial affiliations, consulting roles, or ownership of stock or equity.

Authors should list all funding sources for their work in the Acknowledgements section of their manuscript.

### **Confidentiality**

The journal maintains the confidentiality of all unpublished manuscripts. By submitting their manuscript to the journal, the authors warrant that they will keep all correspondence about their manuscript (from the Editorial Office, editors and reviewers) strictly confidential.

### **Self-archiving (green Open Access) policy**

Self-archiving enables authors to deposit a copy of their manuscript in an online repository. The *Journal of Oleo Science* encourages authors of original research manuscripts to upload their article to an institutional or public repository immediately after publication in the journal.

### **Long-term digital archiving**

J-STAGE preserves its full digital library, including the *Journal of Oleo Science*, with Portico in a dark archive (see <https://www.portico.org/publishers/jstage/>). In the event that the material becomes unavailable at J-STAGE, it will be released and made available by Portico.

### **Peer Review Process**

#### **Editorial and peer review process**

The journal undertakes single-blind peer review. When a manuscript is submitted to the journal, it is assigned to the Editor-in-Chief, who performs initial screening. Manuscripts that do not fit the journal's scope or are not deemed suitable for publication are rejected without review. The remaining manuscripts are assigned to an Executive Editor who assigns two reviewers to assess each manuscript. Reviewers are selected based on their expertise, reputation and previous experience as peer reviewers. The deadline for submission of the reviewers' reports varies by article type.

Upon receipt of the two reviewers' reports, the Executive Editor makes the first decision on the manuscript. If the decision is to request revision of the manuscript, authors have 50

days to resubmit their revised manuscript. Revised manuscripts submitted after this deadline may be treated as new submissions. The Executive Editor may send revised manuscripts to peer reviewers for their feedback or may use his or her own judgement to assess how closely the authors have followed the Executive Editor's and the reviewers' comments on the original manuscript.

The Executive Editor then makes a recommendation to the Editor-in-Chief on the manuscript's suitability for publication. The Editor-in-Chief is responsible for making the final decision on each manuscript.

The members of the Editorial Board act in advisory roles, providing feedback as reviewers and making suggestions to improve the journal. In cases where the Editor-in-Chief is an author on a manuscript submitted to the journal, a member of the Editorial Board is responsible for making the final decision on the manuscript's suitability for publication in the journal.

### **Reviewer selection, timing and suggestions**

Reviewers are selected without regard to geography and need not belong to the journal's Editorial Board. Reviewers are selected based on their expertise in the field, reputation, recommendation by others, and/or previous experience as peer reviewers for the journal.

Reviewers are invited within 2 weeks of an article being submitted. Reviewers are asked to submit their first review within 4 weeks of accepting the invitation to review. Reviewers who anticipate any delays should inform the Editorial Office as soon as possible.

When submitting a manuscript to the journal, authors may suggest reviewers that they would like included in or excluded from the peer review process. The Editor may consider these suggestions but is under no obligation to follow them. The selection, invitation and assignment of peer reviewers is at the Executive Editor's sole discretion.

### **Reviewer reports**

It is the journal's policy to transmit reviewers' comments to the authors in their original form. However, the journal reserves the right to edit reviewers' comments, without consulting the reviewers, if they contain offensive language, confidential information or recommendations for publication.

### **Acceptance criteria**

If a manuscript satisfies the journal's requirements and represents a significant contribution to the published literature, the Editor may recommend acceptance for publication in the journal.

Articles in the *Journal of Oleo Science* must be:

- within the subject area of the journal's scope
- novel and original
- descriptions of technically rigorous research
- of high interest to the journal's audience

- important additions to the field.

If a manuscript does not meet the journal's requirements for acceptance or revision, the Executive Editor may recommend rejection.

### Editorial independence

As the journal owner, the Japan Oil Chemists' Society (JOCS) has granted the journal's Editorial Board complete and sole responsibility for all editorial decisions. JOCS will not become involved in editorial decisions, except in cases of a fundamental breakdown of process.

Editorial decisions are based only on a manuscript's scientific merit and are kept completely separate from the journal's other interests. The authors' ability to pay any publication charges has no bearing on whether a manuscript is accepted for publication in the journal.

### Appeals

Authors who believe that an editorial decision has been made in error may lodge an appeal with the Editorial Office. Appeals are only considered if the authors provide detailed evidence of a misunderstanding or mistake by a reviewer or editor. Appeals are considered carefully by the Editor-in-Chief, whose decision is final. The guidelines of the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) are followed where and when relevant.

### Confidentiality in peer review

The journal maintains the confidentiality of all unpublished manuscripts. Editors will not:

- a) disclose a reviewer's identity unless the reviewer makes a reasonable request for such disclosure
- b) discuss the manuscript or its contents with anyone not directly involved with the manuscript or its peer review
- c) use any data or information from the manuscript in their own work or publications
- d) use information obtained from the peer review process to provide an advantage to themselves or anyone else, or to disadvantage any individual or organization.

### Conflicts of interest in peer review

A conflict of interest exists when there are actual, perceived or potential circumstances that could influence an editor's ability to act impartially when assessing a manuscript. Such circumstances might include having a personal or professional relationship with an author, working on the same topic or in direct competition with an author, or having a financial stake in the work or its publication, or having seen previous versions of the manuscript.

Members of the journal's Editorial Board undertake to declare any conflicts of interest when handling manuscripts. An editor who declares a conflict of interest is unassigned from the manuscript in question and is replaced by a new editor.

Editors try to avoid conflicts of interest when inviting reviewers, but it is not always possible to identify potential bias. Reviewers are asked to declare any conflicts of interest to the Editor, who will determine the best course of action.

### Errata and retractions

The journal recognizes the importance of maintaining the integrity of published literature.

A published article that contains an error may be corrected through the publication of an Erratum. Errata describe errors that significantly affect the scientific integrity of a publication, the reputation of the authors, or the journal itself. Authors who wish to correct a published article should contact the editor who handled their manuscript or the Editorial Office with full details of the error(s) and their requested changes. In cases where co-authors disagree over a correction, the Editor-in-Chief may consult the Editorial Board or external peer reviewers for advice. If a Correction is published, any dissenting authors will be noted in the text.

A published article that contains invalid or unreliable results or conclusions, has been published elsewhere, or has infringed codes of conduct (covering research or publication ethics) may be retracted. Individuals who believe that a published article should be retracted are encouraged to contact the journal's Editorial Office with full details of their concerns. The Editor-in-Chief will investigate further and contact the authors of the published article for their response. In cases where co-authors disagree over a retraction, the Editor-in-Chief may consult the Editorial Board or external peer reviewers for advice. If a Retraction is published, any dissenting authors will be noted in the text.

The decision to publish Errata or Retractions is made at the sole discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

### Editors as authors in the journal

Any member of the journal's Editorial Board, including the Editor-in-Chief who is an author on a submitted manuscript is excluded from the peer review process. Within the journal's online manuscript submission and tracking system, they will be able to see their manuscript as an author but not as an editor, thereby maintaining the confidentiality of peer review.

A manuscript authored by an editor of the *Journal of Oleo Science* is subject to the same high standards of peer review and editorial decision making as any manuscript considered by the journal.

### Responding to potential ethical breaches

The journal will respond to allegations of ethical breaches by following its own policies and, where possible, the guidelines of [COPE](#).

### Reviewer confidentiality

As part of their responsibilities, reviewers agree to maintain the confidentiality of unpublished manuscripts at all times. By

accepting the invitation to review a manuscript, reviewers agree not to:

- 1) disclose their role in reviewing the manuscript
- 2) reveal their identity to any of the authors of the manuscript
- 3) discuss the manuscript or its contents with anyone not directly involved in the review process
- 4) involve anyone else in the review (for example, a post-doc or PhD student) without first requesting permission from the Editor
- 5) use any data or information from the manuscript in their own work or publications
- 6) use information obtained from the peer review process to provide an advantage to themselves or anyone else, or to disadvantage any individual or organization.

**Copyright, Open Access and Fees**

The *Journal of Oleo Science* is fully Open Access and uses Creative Commons (CC) licenses, which allow users to use, reuse and build upon the material published in the journal without charge or the need to ask prior permission from the publisher or author. More details on the CC licenses are below.

**Copyright and licensing**

All articles in the journal are Open Access. Authors are required to assign all copyrights in the work to the Society, who then publish the work under the Creative Commons 4.0 Inter-

national license. Authors can choose the following Creative Commons license, as detailed below.

[CC BY 4.0](#) (Attribution 4.0 International).



This license allows users to share and adapt an article, even commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given.

That is, this license lets others copy, distribute, remix, and build upon the Article, even commercially, provided the original source and Authors are credited.

[CC BY-SA 4.0](#) (Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International).



This license allows users to share and adapt an article, even commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the distribution of derivative works is under the same license as the original.

That is, this license lets others copy, distribute, modify and reproduce the Article, provided the original source and Authors are credited under the same license as the original.

Some funding bodies require articles funded by them to be published under a specific Creative Commons license. Before submitting your work to the journal, check with the relevant funding bodies to ensure that you comply with any mandates. Once selected, the terms of the Creative Commons licenses are non-revocable.

**Table 1** APCs for the Journal of Oleo Science. All prices are in Japanese yen (including relevant consumption taxes).

	Publication charge (¥)	
	Member*	Non-member
Article ≤ 8 printed pages	20,000	40,000
Article >8 printed pages	Additional 2,000 / page	Additional 4,000 / page

\* Members of JOCS, including ‘Asian Foreign Country Membership to JOCS’ Members, and Support Members.

\*\*Color printing charge: Additional 24,750 / page

**Reprint charges**

**Table 2** Reprint charges (black and white, Japanese yen including taxes, shipping is not included).

# pages	# Reprints						
	50	100	200	300	400	500	1000
1-2	7,800	9,360	10,920	12,480	14,040	15,600	23,400
3-4	10,400	12,480	14,560	16,640	18,720	20,800	31,200
5-6	13,000	15,600	18,200	20,800	23,400	26,000	39,000
7-8	15,600	18,720	21,840	24,960	28,080	31,200	46,800
9-10	18,200	21,840	25,480	29,120	32,760	36,400	54,600
11-12	20,800	24,960	29,120	33,280	37,440	41,600	62,400
13-14	23,400	28,080	32,760	37,440	42,120	46,800	70,200
15-16	26,000	31,200	36,400	41,600	46,800	52,000	78,000

### Fees and Charges (Article Processing Charges)

There are many costs associated with publishing scholarly journals, such as those of managing peer review, copy editing, typesetting and online hosting. To cover these costs in the absence of journal subscriptions, authors (or their representatives) are asked to pay article processing charges (APCs). There is no submission fee.

The journal charges are as per the table below for all article types. Authors of accepted manuscripts will be invoiced for the APC before publication of their manuscript.

### Waiver policy

Waivers to APCs are provided automatically when the corresponding author is from a "Group A (<https://www.research4life.org/access/eligibility/>)" Research4Life country. In cases of demonstrated financial hardship, the journal will consider a pre-submission application for a waiver from any corresponding author to [jos@jocs-office.or.jp](mailto:jos@jocs-office.or.jp). Applications cannot be made after the peer review process has begun.

The ability of an author to pay the APC does not influence editorial decisions. To avoid any possibility of undue influence, Editors involved with the decision-making process for articles are not involved in any deliberations on waivers.

### Manuscript Submission

All manuscripts must be submitted via the journal's online submission system, ScholarOne: <https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jjocs>. The original or revised manuscript text may be uploaded as a PDF or Microsoft Word file, but a Word file is required for the final manuscript text. Figures may be submitted separately in several other formats.

During the submission process, authors are requested to select one of following seven fields, under which the submitted manuscript will be reviewed.

- a) Oils & Fats
- b) Detergents, Surfactants, Interface & Colloid
- c) Biochemistry & Biotechnology
- d) Medical Chemistry
- e) Nutrition & Health Function
- f) Chemistry & Organic Synthesis
- g) Essential Oils & Natural Products
- h) General Subjects

The date of submission is that on which the manuscript is received by the Japan Oil Chemists' Society via the ScholarOne system.

If you encounter any problems with online submission, please contact the Editorial Office at the details in the Contact section.

### Manuscript Preparation Style

The journal provides a [template](#) which can be used to assist

with your manuscript preparation. Manuscripts should be prepared in Microsoft Word or other appropriate software using double line spacing throughout, with margins of at least 3 cm.

Manuscripts should conform to the style and usage of the journal as exemplified in recent issues.

Manuscripts should be composed of the following: Title page, Abstract page(s), main text, References, Legend(s) to figure(s), Table(s), Figure(s), and other elements such as suggested reviewers. Lines of the text are recommended to be numbered in the left margin.

### English standards

Manuscripts should be written in clear, grammatically correct English. Authors whose native language is not English are strongly encouraged to have their manuscript checked by a native English speaker or by an editing service prior to submission. If a manuscript is not clear due to poor English, it may be rejected without undergoing peer review.

### Title page

The title of a paper should be brief and informative, reflecting the purpose and contents of the work. To all manuscripts, the title, name(s), mailing address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, and affiliation of author(s) should be attached.

### Format

Regular Papers should be concise and comprise the following sections: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgements, Conflict of Interest and References.

Notes and Rapid Papers must be written in summary form, not using the sectional style as for Regular Papers.

### Title page

The first page of each manuscript should contain: Title, Authors' full names, Affiliations, Key words, Running Title, and the name and full address (including telephone number, facsimile number, and e-mail address) of the corresponding author.

### Title

The title should describe the content of the article briefly but clearly and is important for search purposes by third-party services. Do not use the same main title with numbered minor titles, even for a series of papers by the same authors. Do not use abbreviations in the title, except those used generally in related fields.

### Keywords

A maximum of 5 keywords should be provided.

### Running Title

The running title should not exceed 70 characters, including spaces.

### Footnotes

Footnotes, if any, should be typed in a separate sheet (the second page of the manuscript). Abbreviations should also be listed on this page.

### Abbreviations

Each abbreviation should be defined in parentheses together with its non-abbreviated term when it first appears in the text (except in the Title and Abstract). Common abbreviations that may be used without any explanation include.

### Units

The following units should be used: length (m, cm, mm,  $\mu\text{m}$ , nm), mass (kg, g, mg,  $\mu\text{g}$ , ng, pg, mol, mmol,  $\mu\text{mol}$ , nmol), volume (L, mL,  $\mu\text{L}$ ), time (s, min, h, d), temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , K), radiation (Bq, Ci, dpm, Gy, rad), and concentration (M, mM, mol/L, mmol/L, mg/mL,  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , ng/mL, pg/mL, %, % (v/v), % (w/v), ppm, ppb).

Otherwise, SI or SI-derived units should be used. More information on SI units is available at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) (<https://www.bipm.org/en/about-us/>).

### Nomenclature

Nomenclature of organic and inorganic compounds must follow the rules of International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

Chemical compounds mentioned in the text should be cited by chemical name, not by chemical formulae, except for some simple inorganic compounds or complex chemical names. For molecular formulae the conventional abbreviation, or the chemical name, should be used consistently throughout the text.

### Abstract

The Abstract should clearly express the basic content of the paper in a single paragraph and should include the problem addressed, experimental approach, main results and findings, and conclusions. Abstracts must not exceed 200-300 words for Regular Papers and 100 words for other types. Avoid using specific abbreviations. If it is essential to refer to a previous publication, omit the article title (e.g. Maekawa, S.; Endo, S.; Sakai, H. *Sci. Journal*. **14**, 10-15 (2015)).

### Introduction

The Introduction should provide sufficient background information to allow the reader to understand the purpose of the investigation and its relationship with other research in related fields, although it should not include an extensive review of the literature.

### Materials and Methods

The description of the methods should be brief, but it must include sufficient details to allow the experiments to be repeated. The sources of unusual chemicals, animals, microbial strains or equipment should be described, and the location (city, country) of the company should be provided in parentheses. If hazardous materials or dangerous procedures are used in the experiments and the precautions related to their handling are not widely recognized, it is recommended that the authors provide the necessary details.

### Results

This section includes the results of the experiments. The Results and Discussion sections may be combined if this helps readers to understand and evaluate the study. Tables and figures, including photographs, can be used to present the experimental results (see below). Excessive explanations of the data presented in tables and figures should be avoided.

### Conclusion / Discussion

The Conclusion or Discussion should be concise and should deal with the interpretation of the results. Novel models or hypotheses may be proposed in this section only if they are suggested by the results obtained in the experiments. Do not repeat the description of the experimental results in this section.

### Acknowledgements

This section should be brief. Authors should list all funding sources for their work in the Acknowledgements section.

### Conflict of Interest Statement

A conflict of interest statement should be included that outlines any relevant interests, as defined in the 'Author competing interests and conflicts of interest' section and elsewhere in this document. If there are no conflicts, please write 'The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest'.

### References

References cited in the text should be numbered in parentheses with Arabic numerals in order of appearance: e.g. <sup>1</sup>, <sup>1,2</sup>, and <sup>1-3</sup>, and those should be used to quote published work or papers accepted for publication (in press). If it is necessary to refer to "unpublished experiments" or "personal communications", such citations should appear parenthetically in the text, e.g. (Sato, T.; Smith, R.T., unpublished data). Journal names must be abbreviated according to *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI)*, published by Chemical Abstracts Service, USA; 'ibid' or 'idem' should not be used. Indication of DOI (digital object identifier) is encouraged; the DOI can be added to the end of each format, if available.

In the case of six or more authors, the first five names and *et al.* should be cited.

References must conform to the following format:

- 1) Karunathilaka, S.R.; Fardin-Kia, A.R.; Roberts, D.; Mossoba, M.M. Determination of moisture in olive oil: Rapid FT-NIR spectroscopic procedure based on the Karl-Fischer reference method. *J. Oleo Sci.* **69**, 1373-1380 doi: 10.5650/jos.ess20078 (2020).
- 2) Shimasaki, H.; Kikugawa, K. Fatty acid composition of sunflower seed oils. *J. Oleo Sci.* in press.
- 3) Jiang, Y. Bioprocessing technology of rice bran oil. in *Rice Bran and Rice Bran Oil* (Cheong, L.-Z.; Xu, X. eds.). Elsevier B.V., pp. 97-123 (2019).
- 4) Morris, R. *The Last Sorcerers: The Path from Alchemy to the Periodic Table*. Joseph Henry Press, Washington, DC (2003).
- 5) Kato, S. Evaluation of oxidative stress by determination of phospholipid hydroperoxide isomers. Diploma Thesis, Tohoku University, Japan (2014).
- 6) Hashim, R.; Zahid, N.I.M.; Aripin, N.F.K. Eco-friendly surfactant from natural resources: A review on properties, structures and applications. *The Asian Conference on Oleo Science 2017 & The 56<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Japan Oil Chemists' Society, Tokyo, Abstracts*. p.130 (2017).
- 7) Tajima, K.; Imai, Y.; Horiuchi, T. *US Pat.* 9506001 (2016).
- 8) Mammalian Reproductive Genetics [Internet]. Seattle, WA: University of Washington. <http://mrg.genetics.washington.edu>. Accessed 12 November 2020.

### Tables, figures and reaction schemes

Tables and figures should be essential to the communication of the results and not repeat the same information. Table and figures, including photos, reaction schemes, and complex equations should be provided on separate sheets and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals, e.g. Table 1, Fig. 1, and Scheme 1 in numerical order.

A title should be given to each table and it must use capital letters. Explanatory material and footnotes should be typed below the table and should be designated with superscript letters, such as a) or b). Units of measurement should be included with numerical values at the top of columns. Avoid detailed explanations of the experimental conditions used to obtain the data shown in tables (which should be included in other sections as relevant).

Figures should have a resolution of 600 dpi or higher. If the figure will need be reduced in size for the print/PDF version, the author should consider line thickness and the size of the letters and symbols. Each figure, illustration or photograph should be placed on a separate page with consecutive numbers, as in Fig. 1, Fig. 2. For figures to be printed in color, authors should indicate so in the margin.

Captions for figures, photographs and tables should be provided on a separate page. Captions for figures should be formatted as follows (pay attention to the use of periods): "Fig.

1. Effect of ... oils."

When submitting photographs (black and white) for publication, provide high-contrast prints that are of single- or double-column width and therefore will not have to be reduced when printed. Avoid submitting color figures that will be printed in black and white.

### Contributions

Authors should include an Author Contributions section in their manuscript, as a separate subheading just before Acknowledgements (or References if there are no acknowledgements). This text should describe the specific contributions of each author, designated by initials, to the submitted work. Examples of such author designations could include: designed research; performed research; contributed analytic tools; analyzed data; or wrote the manuscript. An author may have contributed to more than one aspect of the work, and more than one author may have contributed to the same aspect of the work. Failure to include this information in a submitted manuscript will cause it to be returned to the author(s) with a request to add the paragraph.

### Supporting Information

Supporting information adds, but is not essential, to a reader's understanding of a manuscript. Authors are encouraged to submit supplementary material for online-only publication. Supplementary material may comprise data, text, audio or movie files, and is published online alongside the accepted manuscript.

As supplementary material is peer-reviewed, authors must submit it in its final form as part of their manuscript submission. After a manuscript has been accepted for publication, authors may not make any changes to the supplementary material. Supporting Information is available free of charge via the internet at <https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/browse/jos/>.

### Accepted Manuscripts

Authors are required to submit the electronic revised manuscripts of MS-Word or PDF files which contain the final corrected version of the article. The Editorial Office will liaise as necessary during this process.

Manuscripts that are accepted for publication are copyedited and typeset by the journal's production team before publication. The journal is published twelve times per year / continuously online. All communication regarding accepted manuscripts is with the corresponding author.

### Proofs

Authors may examine proofs until the deadline date, which is usually 48 hours after receipt of proofs, and will be charged for changes other than correction of printer's errors. Authors should return corrections (if any) only via e-mail.

Printer's errors after publication will be corrected upon request from authors.

## *Instructions to Authors*

Page proofs are sent to the corresponding author, who should check and return them within 48 hours. Only essential corrections to typesetting errors or omissions are accepted; excessive changes are not permitted at the proofing stage.

### **Reprints**

Order forms for reprints are sent with the proofs to the corresponding author and should be returned with the proofs.

### **Contact**

To contact the Editorial Office or the Editor-in-Chief, please write to:

Japan Oil Chemists' Society  
Yushi-kogyo-kaikan, 3-13-11  
Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0027  
Japan

E-mail: yukagaku(at)jocs-office.or.jp

TEL: +81-3-3271-7463

FAX: +81-3-3271-7464

