GENERAL INFORMATION

Czech Journal of Animal Science publishes original research articles and invited review articles related to the scientific sections of genetics and breeding, physiology, reproduction, nutrition and feeds, technology, ethology, and economics of cattle, pig, sheep, goat, poultry, fish and other farm animal management. Papers are published in English. The authors are fully responsible for originality of the paper, its subject and formal correctness.

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In tables, levels of significance should be indicated by *, **, and ***, respectively. Statistical significance P = 0.03 can be also used in the text or tables. An indicator such as the pooled standard error, the residual standard deviation (RSD) or the root mean square error (RMSE) should be given for each variable in additional column or line.

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(Original paper)

Title should be short and informative; subtitles, commonly unknown abbreviations or acronyms, and numbering of serial articles (Part I, Part II, etc.) should be avoided.

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Introduction should provide information on the present state of research in the field concerned, supported by selected references to literary sources. It briefly justifies the research, specifies the hypotheses to be tested, and gives the objective(s).

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- **Journal article in a language other than English with optional original language title included:**


- **In press article:**


- **Electronic journal article:**


- **Article published electronically before print:**


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- **Book chapter:**


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Revised: December 30, 2019
ABBREVIATIONS, UNITS AND TERMS

The following abbreviations, units and terms may be used without definition in the Czech Journal of Animal Science:

Abbreviations
AA = amino acid
ACTH = adrenocorticotropin
ADF = acid detergent fibre
ADFI = average daily feed intake
ADG = average daily gain
ADL = acid detergent lignin
AI = artificial insemination
AME = apparent metabolisable energy
AMEn = nitrogen-corrected apparent metabolisable energy
AMP, ADP, ATP = adenosine mono-, di-, or triphosphate
ANOVA = analysis of variance
ATPase = adenosine triphosphatase
BCS = body condition score
BLUP = best linear unbiased predictor
BSA = bovine serum albumin
BTA = Bos taurus autosome
BUN = blood urea nitrogen
BW = body weight
cDNA = complementary deoxyribonucleic acid
CF = crude fibre
CI = confidence interval
CLA = conjugated linoleic acid
CoA = coenzyme A
CP = crude protein
CV = coefficient of variation
DE = digestible energy
df = degrees of freedom
DIM = days in milk
DM = dry matter
DMI = dry matter intake
DNA = deoxyribonucleic acid
DNase = deoxyribonuclease
dNTP = deoxynucleotide triphosphates
DP = digestible protein
EAA = essential amino acid
EBV = estimated breeding value
EDTA = ethylenediaminotetraacetate
EE = ether extract
ELISA = enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FA = fatty acid
FAME = fatty acid methyl esters
FCR = feed conversion ratio
FSH = follicle-stimulating hormone
GAPDH = glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase
GC = gas chromatography
GE = gross energy
GH = growth hormone
GHRH = growth hormone-releasing hormone
G : F = gain-to-feed ratio
GLC = gas-liquid chromatography
GLM = general linear model
GnRH = gonadotropin-releasing hormone
h² = heritability
HEPES = N-2-hydroxyethyl piperazine-N′-ethanesulfonic acid
HPLC = high-performance (pressure) liquid chromatography
IFN = interferon
Ig = immunoglobulin
IGF = insulin-like growth factor
IL = interleukin
L : D = hours light : hours darkness in a photoperiod
LH = luteinizing hormone
LPS = lipopolysaccharide
LSD = least significant difference
LSM = least squares means
MALDI-TOF = matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight
MAS = marker-assisted selection
ME = metabolisable energy
MIC = minimum inhibitory concentration
MP = metabolisable protein
mRNA = messenger ribonucleic acid
MS = mass spectrometry
MUFA = monounsaturated fatty acids
MUN = milk urea nitrogen
n = number of samples
ND = below detection limit, not detected
NDF = neutral detergent fibre
NE = net energy
NEAA = nonessential amino acid
NEFA = nonesterified fatty acid
NEG = net energy for gain
NEL = net energy for lactation
NEM = net energy for maintenance
NFC = nonfibre carbohydrates
NPN = nonprotein nitrogen
NRC = National Research Council
NS = nonsignificant
NSC = nonstructural carbohydrates
NSP = nonstarch polysaccharides
OM = organic matter
PAGE = polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PBS = phosphate-buffered saline
PCR = polymerase chain reaction
PTA = predicted transmitting ability
PUFA = polyunsaturated fatty acids
QTL = quantitative trait loci
\( r = \) correlation coefficient
\( R^2 = \) coefficient of determination
RDP = rumen-degradable protein
REML = restricted maximum likelihood
RFLP = restriction fragment length polymorphism
RIA = radioimmunoassay
RNA = ribonucleic acid
RNase = ribonuclease
rRNA = ribosomal ribonucleic acid
RSD = residual standard deviation
RUP = rumen-undegradable protein
SCC = somatic cell count
SCFA = short-chain fatty acid
SCS = somatic cell score
SD = standard deviation
SDS = sodium dodecyl sulfate
SE = standard error
SEM = standard error of the mean
SFA = saturated fatty acids
SNF = solids-not-fat
SNP = single nucleotide polymorphism
SPC = standard plate count
TBA = thiobarbituric acid
TDN = total digestible nutrients
TMR = total mixed ration
Tris = tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
TS = total solids
UFA = unsaturated fatty acids
UHT = ultra-high temperature
UV = ultraviolet
VFA = volatile fatty acids

**Amino acids**
Ala = alanine
Arg = arginine
Asn = asparagine
Asp = aspartic acid
Cit = citrulline
Cys = cysteine
Glu = glutamic acid
Gln = glutamine
Gly = glycine
His = histidine
Ile = isoleucine
Leu = leucine
Lys = lysine
Met = methionine
Orn = ornithine
Phe = phenylalanine
Pro = proline
Ser = serine
Thr = threonine
Trp = tryptophan
Tyr = tyrosine
Val = valine

Units and terms
base pair ... bp
calorie (gram) ... cal
celsius (with number) ... °C
centimetre ... cm
centimetre, square ... cm²
centimorgan ... cM
colony-forming unit ... cfu
counts per minute ... cpm
counts per second ... cps
cubic centimetre ... cm³
cubic millimetre ... mm³
deci ... d (prefix)
declitre ... dl
lux ... lx
gram ... g
gravity ... g
hectare ... ha
hour(s) ... h
inside diameter ... i.d.
international unit ... IU
intramuscularly ... i.m.
intraperitoneally ... i.p.
intravenously ... i.v.
joule ... J
kilo ... k (prefix)
kilobase ... kb
kilobyte ... KB
kilocalorie ... kcal
kilo Dalton ... kDa
kilogram ... kg
litre ... l
logarithm (natural) ... ln
logarithm (base 10) ... log₁₀
lux ... lx
mega ... M (prefix)
metre ... m
metric tonne ... t
micro ... μ (prefix)
TABLE AND FIGURE EXAMPLES

Table 1. Ingredients and chemical composition of the diets¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient (g/kg)</th>
<th>Diet without alfalfa</th>
<th>Diet with alfalfa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>251.2</td>
<td>253.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean meal</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried alfalfa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapeseed oil</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocalcium phosphate</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium chloride</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Lysine hydrochloride</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DL-Methionine</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin-mineral premix²</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysed nutrient content (g/kg)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Diet without alfalfa</th>
<th>Diet with alfalfa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry matter</td>
<td>888.5</td>
<td>892.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMEₜ by calculation (MJ/kg)</td>
<td>10.97</td>
<td>10.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude protein</td>
<td>162.5</td>
<td>164.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available phosphorus</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹other experimental diets were supplemented with 100 or 200 mg/kg ascorbic acid

²vitamin-mineral premix provided per kg diet: retinylacetate 3.0 mg, vitamin D3 3000 IU, vitamin E 30 mg, niacin 25 mg, Ca pantothenate 8 mg, thiamine 2.0 mg, riboflavin 5 mg, pyridoxine 4 mg, folic acid 0.5 mg, biotin 0.075 mg, cobalamin 0.01 mg, choline Cl 250 mg, menadione 2.0 mg, betain 100 mg, butylated hydroxytoluene 7.5 mg, ethoxyquin 5.6 mg, butylhydroxyanisole 1 mg, DL-methionine 0.7 g, Mn 70 mg, Zn 50 mg, Fe 40 mg, Cu 6 mg, I 1 mg, Co 0.3 mg, Se 0.2 mg
Table 2. Pearson’s correlation coefficients between selected laying performance, external and internal egg quality measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hen-day egg production</th>
<th>Feed intake</th>
<th>Egg weight</th>
<th>Eggshell weight</th>
<th>Shell strength</th>
<th>Shell thickness</th>
<th>Albumen weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed intake</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg weight</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggshell weight</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>0.63***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell strength</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>-0.05*</td>
<td>0.37***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell thickness</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.14***</td>
<td>0.10***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumen weight</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>0.92***</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>-0.05*</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yolk weight</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>-0.16</td>
<td>0.73***</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>-0.015***</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.43***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant at *($P < 0.05$), **($P < 0.01$), ***($P < 0.001$)

Table 3. Physical characteristics of breast meat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>FRII</th>
<th>SEM</th>
<th>$P$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pH&lt;sub&gt;45&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH&lt;sub&gt;24&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>5.6&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5.9&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5.7&lt;sup&gt;ab&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour of raw meat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L*</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a*</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b*</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shear force of boiled meat (N)</td>
<td>34.2&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>29.2&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>27.1&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I = indoor housing, FRI = free-range 8.30 chickens per m<sup>2</sup>, FRII = free-range 4.15 chickens per m<sup>2</sup>, pH<sub>45</sub> = pH 45 min after slaughter, pH<sub>24</sub> = pH 24 h after slaughter

<sup>a,b</sup> means with different superscripts differ significantly
Figure 3. Expression site and surface analysis of matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs) in blastocysts produced using serum-free and serum-containing media (A, B) immunofluorescence analysis of: (A-1) expression patterns of MMP-2 and TIMP-2 in in vitro fertilized embryo; (A-2) expression patterns of MMP-9 and TIMP-3 in in vitro fertilised embryos; (B-1) expression patterns of MMP-2 and TIMP-2 in embryos obtained using serum-free medium; (B-2) expression patterns of MMP-9 and TIMP-3 in serum-free and serum-containing culture media. The surrounding cells of the blastocyst are trophoblasts, and the aggregated cells constitute the inner cell mass. Green fluorescence shows the expression of MMPs, and red fluorescence shows the expression of TIMPs. The nuclei of embryos were stained using Hoechst 33258. Red arrows indicate the protein distribution in cells.

SELF ASSESSMENT

Self-assessment questions to be answered by the authors before submission of the manuscript:
1. Is the information to be published new, and thus worthy of publication?
2. Is novelty expressed in title and discussed properly in discussion?
3. Is the hypothesis sound and original?
4. Were the experiments well-designed and appropriate methods used?
5. Is the paper written with the essential clarity?
6. Has the English been validated by a native-speaker knowledgeable about the field?
7. Is the list of references comprehensive, and are all the references relevant?
8. Where appropriate, are the results statistically significant?
9. Are the titles and legends for tables and figures complete and self-explanatory?
10. Were the Instructions to Authors thoroughly followed?

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