

Special Issue on  
**Endocrine Disruptors and Animal/Human Health**

# CALL FOR PAPERS

An endocrine disrupting chemical (EDC) was defined by the US Environmental Protection Agency as “an exogenous agent that interferes with synthesis, secretion, transport, metabolism, binding action, or elimination of natural blood-borne hormones that are present in the body and are responsible for homeostasis, reproduction, and developmental process.” EDCs are found in many of the day-to-day life products, like baby bottles, food containers, beauty cosmetics, pesticides, fungicides, and solvents/lubricants and also in food. Early life exposures to EDCs can have lifelong effects that lead to altered susceptibility and sensitivity as life progresses, resulting in chronic diseases as obesity, diabetes, heart problems, reproductive diseases, and cancer. Occupational exposure to EDCs has also been associated with wide range of adverse health effects that include infertility, cancerous tumors, abnormal prenatal and childhood development, immune and autoimmune diseases, metabolic disorders, and neurodegenerative diseases in both animals and humans. The major challenge in the EDCs research is that more than 87,000 chemicals were in use and vast majority of chemicals have not been tested at all. Understanding the molecular mechanism(s) underlying the EDCs and the extent of endocrine disruption in experimental models and human is very important to enhance/develop the early identification and intervention strategies against the EDCs.

We invite authors to submit original research and review articles dealing with different aspects of endocrine toxicology involving *in vivo*, *in vitro*, *ex vivo*, *in silico*, and clinical studies.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- ▶ Mechanisms of endocrine disruption
- ▶ Biomarkers of endocrine disruption
- ▶ Effect of EDCs in invertebrates, aquatic animals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians
- ▶ Effect of EDCs in laboratory experimental animals
- ▶ Human health effects of endocrine disruptors
- ▶ EDCs effect: the aquatic-animal-wildlife-human connection

Authors can submit their manuscripts through the Manuscript Tracking System at <https://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/jt/edah/>.

Papers are published upon acceptance, regardless of the Special Issue publication date.

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