Open Access, Science Commons and Open Science

Quoting from the Science Commons website (http://sciencecommons.org) :

"The time it takes to go from identifying a gene to developing a drug currently stands at 17 years — forever, for people suffering from disease."

"There are terabytes of research data being produced in laboratories around the world, but the best web search tools available can't help us make sense of it."

"Why? Because more stands between basic research and meaningful discovery than the problem of search."

- Copyrights for published data (Open Access)
- Open distributed collaboration (Open Science)
- Knowledge fragmentation and data standards (Science Commons)

Copyrights for published data

As part of the publication process you surrender copyright to the journal over all the material of your manuscript (by signing a "Copyright Transfer Agreement").

An article by Peter Murray-Rust in Nature Precedings tittled "Open Science" (January 2008 - http://precedings.nature.com/documents/1526/version/1)

Case of a student that posted on her blog (= web page) a graph from a manuscript

What followed her post was notices for legal action from the journal, based on the claim of copyright violations !

Fundamental of science: open with research results, share, get/provide feedback

Journal copyright: do not to serve the interests of the scientist, but protect the profits of the publishing house.

<u>Broadcasting</u> of the article content <u>on any medium is not allowed</u>.

Then we all perform infringement each time we use in our presentations a graph from a published paper that is copyrighted !!!

Suppose you see a pattern in the data which the authors haven't observed (or maybe they noticed but did not want to write about ?)

How will your observation reach people's ears-eyes :

- -- Publish a new article about it -> for a single observation ???
- -- Write a letter to the journal-> maybe they publish, not much space to discuss
- -- Put it on the web -> reach many people, open access, space for lots of discussion

But watch out for the lawyers !

In the current Internet era, copyrights stifle progress

Audience free to link, read, post and discuss, data-mine the content of an article

Benefits the authors, feedback / discussion / peer-review on large scale

Open access = equal opportunity (pricey library subscriptions/developed nations)

Web 2.0 offers the medium and tools for this :





Comments: 18 pages (Title 1 page, Main part 10 pages, References 1 page, Appendix 6 pag Subjects: **Data Structures and Algorithms (cs.DS)**

Open distributed collaboration (Open Science)

group of minds can reach faster a solution, harness collective intelligence

prime example: Linux and all open source software

Linus invented besides the OS, a new system of mass collaboration

Open Innovation, search of skills further than local talent pool (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_innovation)

Web 2.0 difference of a wiki or blog from a traditional web-page :

--> everyone can edit through browser, no need to maintain HTML/server

academia promotion to tenure: number of peer-reviewed publications

no metric system that provides accreditation to online distributed collaboration



Jean-Claude Bradley: open notebook in chemistry

101A t = 06min &

H NMR 🖉

Bora Zivkovic: first to blog unpublished scientific hypotheses and data

- Rosie Redfield: blogging her research
- Reed Cartwright: being offered authorship after blogging about one paper
- C.Neylon and P. Szczesney: molecular model for a grant through FriendFeed
- John Wilkins: publishing a paper that started as series of blog posts

Jean-Claude Bradley: chemistry wiki Search Home OpenScience SUNDAY, JUNE 01, 2008 CodeMonkeying Ř Add/remove friends - Change name Friends - OpenScie Friends - Web 2.0 🧱 The Life Scientists: Ricardo Vidal posted a link OpenScience The New GIBCO® Bottle Personal Professional Singularity Twitter Web 2.0 new list 3 hours ago - via Bookmarklet - Comment - Like - Hide - More -Me Shirley Wu and Eva liked this Rooms 🖓 Invitrogen's redesigned cell culture bottle. Looks great. - Ricardo Vic The Life Scientists 🤛 I'm a fan of good design. This almost makes me want to do cell cult 3 seconds ago FriendFeed Feedb... 11 minutes ago Science Online: Jo Brodie posted a message Python for Bioinfo... "Bob Garfield of On The Media interviews Robert Cox of Media Bloggers A 17 minutes ago otherwise) against bloggers, prompting the MBA to look into bloggers' in prefs | 15 more » transcript here http://www.onthemedia.org/tran..." 10 hours ago - Comment - Like - Hide - More-Everyone 🎬 The Life Scientists: Ricardo Vidal posted a message

"Similar (but different!) to a question I placed before, I'd like to compile a used langing aread in some particular way to better our lives. Cuggestis

RRRESEARCH

THINKING ABOUT OUR RESEARCH INTO THE MECHANISM, FUNCTION AND EVOLUTION OF DNA UPTAKE BY HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE AND OTHER BACTERIA

So I've just replaced all

scoring steps with if/else

cascades, and here's the

three of the switch

spectacular results.

Thanks, guys!

Thank you for the comments!

The profiling I did yesterday, using DProf as suggested in a comment from Keith, showed that most of the runtime was spent in the Switch statements that are the heart of the sliding-window scoring algorithm. In new comments, Keith and Conrad explained that 'Switch' is not the fastest way to do the scoring, and that replacing it with a cascade of if/else statements could be a lot faster. (Faithful commenter Neil had also pointed out that Switch is buggy, but it wasn't setting off any alarms.)



POSTED BY ROSIE REDFIELD AT 11:11 AM ≻₩ ABOUT ME



microbiology research lab in the Life Sciences Centre at the University of British Columbia.

VIEW MY COMPLETE PROFILE

PREVIOUS POSTS

Benchmarking(??) the USS model Speeding up the simulation of USS evolution Why won't USSs accumulate in our model? Progress on USS

bioinformatics Biological relevance of

Knowledge fragmentation and data standards (Science Commons)

data locally deposited in the computers of research groups

or "available upon request" -- on-the-fly-just-designed-to-get-the-job-done format

need **Open** and **re-usable** scientific data, standardized data formats

semantic web technologies, XML -- machine processable



added value through aggregation

data standards - open access

easily integrating data from various sets of published experiments, new insights

also open access to standardized literature -- PubMed XML

imagine looking for a section that wassomewhere in those 50 papers I read last year.... :-(





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<AbstractText>BACKGROUND: Comparative sequence analysis is
new proteins in genome annotation. However, sequence compar
function assignment errors. Thus, it is important to perfor
sequence-based function assignment using large-scale data i
analysis of the relationship between sequence similarity ar

Agricultural University, The Netherlands.

👤 <u>Birch PR</u> et al., 🔙 <u>Curr Opin Plant Biol</u>: , 2008

👤 Dou D et al., 🔙 Plant Cell: , 2008

💃 To see other authors, see the **who** section on the left side.

4: **Oomycete RXLR** effectors: delivery, functional redundancy and durable **disease resistance**.

PMID: 18511334 Related Articles

Understanding how these effectors are translocated, their precise roles in **virulence**, and the extent to which functional redundancy exists in **oomycete RXLR** effector complements, are major challenges for the coming years.

7: RXLR -Mediated Entry of **Phytophthora** sojae Effector Avr1b into Soybean Cells Does Not Require Pathogen-Encoded Machinery.

PMID: 18621946 Related Articles

Furthermore, fusion of the Avr1b RXLR-dEER domain to green fluorescent protein (GFP) allows GFP to enter soybean root cells autonomously.

- No Copyrights for published data (Open Access)
- Accreditation for Open distributed collaboration (Open Science)
- Data standards value through aggregation (Science Commons)

Thank you - time for Q & A

More detailed writings on these at my blog:

http://semanticlifescience.wordpress.com