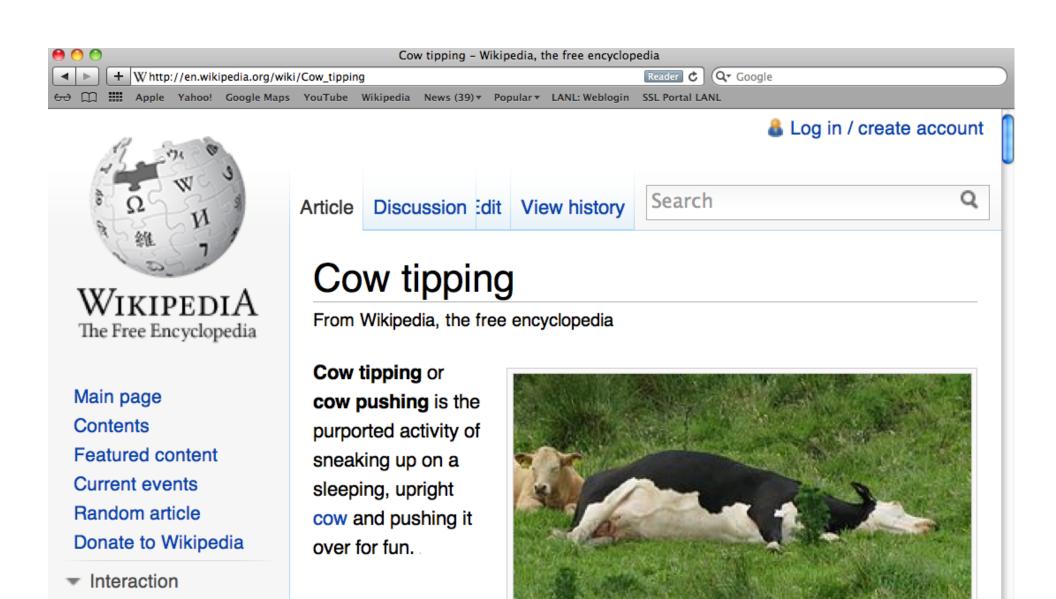
Tipping the Sacred Cow

herbert van de sompel







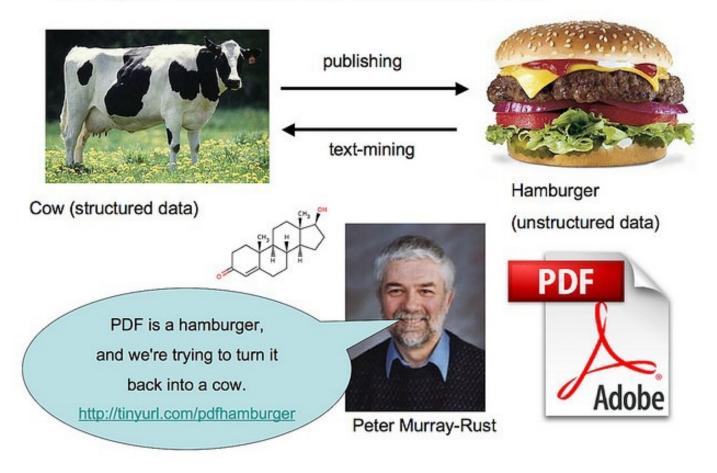


A cow lying on its side

Help

About Wikipedia

Can't get metadata (decoupled from data): PDF



Peter Murray-Rust (2008) **PDF** is a hamburger, and we're trying to turn it back into a cow http://tinyurl.com/pdfhamburger

Tipping the Sacred Cow

Overthrowing the Journal System



Mark Patterson. **Re-engineering the functions of journals** *OAI7 Workshop presentation* http://indico.cern.ch/contributionDisplay.py?sessionId=8&contribId=20&confld=103325



Mark Patterson. **Re-engineering the functions of journals** *OAI7 Workshop presentation* http://indico.cern.ch/contributionDisplay.py?sessionId=8&contribId=20&confld=103325

Forces and functions in scientific communication: an analysis of their interplay

Hans E. Roosendaal 1 and Peter A. Th. M. Geurts 2

Dans la vie, il n'y a pas de solutions.

Il y a des forces en marche: il faut les créer et les solutions suivent. *

(Vol de nuit, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, Ch. 19)

- Registration, which allows claims of precedence for a scholarly finding.
- Certification, which establishes the validity of a registered scholarly claim.
- Awareness, which allows actors in the scholarly system to remain aware of new claims and findings.
- Archiving, which preserves the scholarly record over time.
- Rewarding, which rewards actors for their performance in the communication system based on metrics derived from that system.

Registration

- We're still adding to the scholarly record by publishing papers (a lot of them!) that find their way in the journal system.
- But the scholarly record is expanding in many dimensions:
 - Integration of datasets, workflows, software, etc. into the scholarly record;
 - Augmentation of the scholarly record with a machine actionable substrate.

The Paper Deluge

- Too many scholarly publications to consume
- Too hard to make cross-discipline connections, to combine existing disparate findings to arrive at new insights

Palmer et. al. (2007) **Weak information work in scientific discovery** *Inf. Process. Manage*. 43(3) 808–820 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ipm.2006.06.003

Ruttenberg et. al. **Advancing translational research with the Semantic Web** *BMC Bioinf.* 8(suppl. 3) S2 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-8-S3-S2

Literature Mining

The significance of the interaction between DAZAP1 and DAZL/DAZ remains to be defined. These proteins may act together to facilitate the expression of a set of genes in germ cells. For example, DAZAP1 could be involved in the transport of the mRNAs of the target genes of DAZL. Alternatively, DAZL and DAZAP1 may act antagonistically to regulate the timing and the level of expression. Such an antagonistic interaction between two interacting RNA-binding proteins is exemplified by the neuron-specific nuclear RNA-binding protein, Nova-1. Nova-1 regulates the alternative splicing of the pre-mRNAs encoding neuronal inhibitory glycine receptor α2 (GlyR α2) [23]. The ability of Nova-1 to activate exon selection in neurons is antagonized by a second RNA-binding protein, brPTB (brain-enriched polypyrimidine tractbinding protein), which interacts with Nova-1 and inhibits its function [24]. DAZAP1 could function in a similar manner by binding to DAZL and inhibiting its function. Comparing the phenotypes of Dazll and Dazapl single and double knock-out mice may provide some clues to the significance of their interaction. Dazl1 knock-out mice have already been generated and studied [6]. The spermatogenic defect in the male becomes apparent only after day 7 post partum when the germ cells are committing to meiosis (H. Cooke, personal communication). The genomic structure of Dazapl, delineated here, should facilitate the generating of Dazapl null mutation.

Verspoor et. al. The textual characteristics of traditional and Open Access scientific journals are similar. *BMC Bioinformatics 2009,* 10:183 http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-10-183

Entity Identifiers & Ontologies



The Open Biological and Biomedical Ontologies

Ontologies Resources Participate About

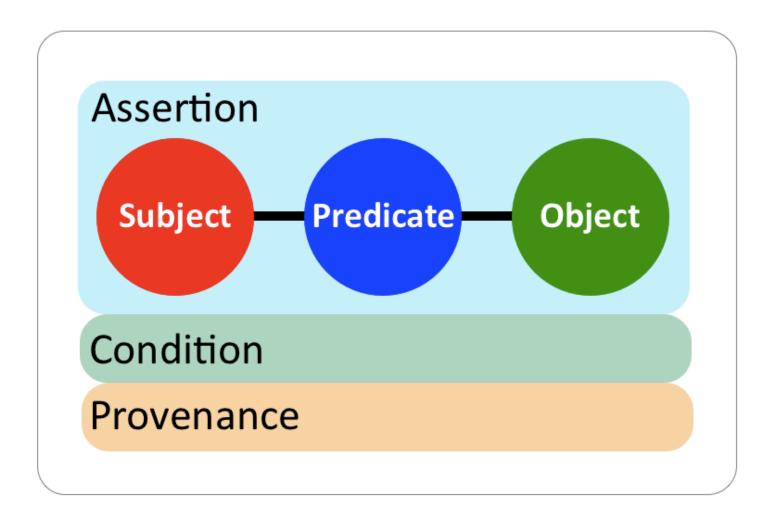
The OBO Foundry is a collaborative experiment involving developers of science-based ontologies who are establishing a set of principles for ontology development with the goal of creating a suite of orthogonal interoperable reference ontologies in the biomedical domain. The groups developing ontologies who have expressed an interest in this goal are listed below, followed by other relevant efforts in this domain.

In addition to a listing of OBO ontologies, this site also provides a statement of the OBO Foundry principles, discussion fora, technical infrastructure, and other services to facilitate ontology development. We welcome feedback and encourage participation.

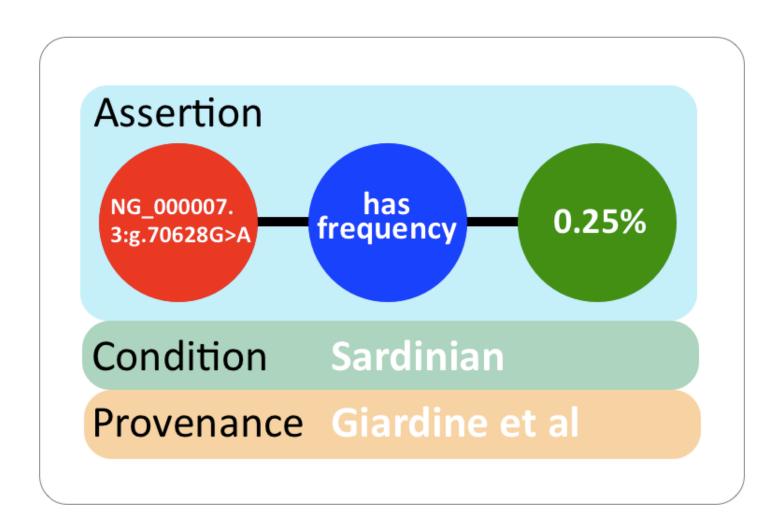
Click any column header to sort the table by that column. The 📸 link to the term request trackers for the listed ontologies.

OBO Foundry ontologies					
<u>Title</u>	<u>Domain</u>	<u>Prefix</u>	<u>File</u>		Last changed
Biological process	biological process	GO	gene ontology edit.obo	ä	2011/06/25
Cellular component	anatomy	GO	gene ontology edit.obo	ä	2011/06/25
Chemical entities of biological interest	biochemistry	CHEBI	chebi.obo		2011/06/07
Molecular function	biological function	GO	gene ontology edit.obo	ä	2011/06/25
Phenotypic quality	phenotype	PATO	quality.obo 📸		
PRotein Ontology (PRO)	proteins	PR	pro.obo		
Xenopus anatomy and development	anatomy	XAO	xenopus anatomy.obo		2009/12/02

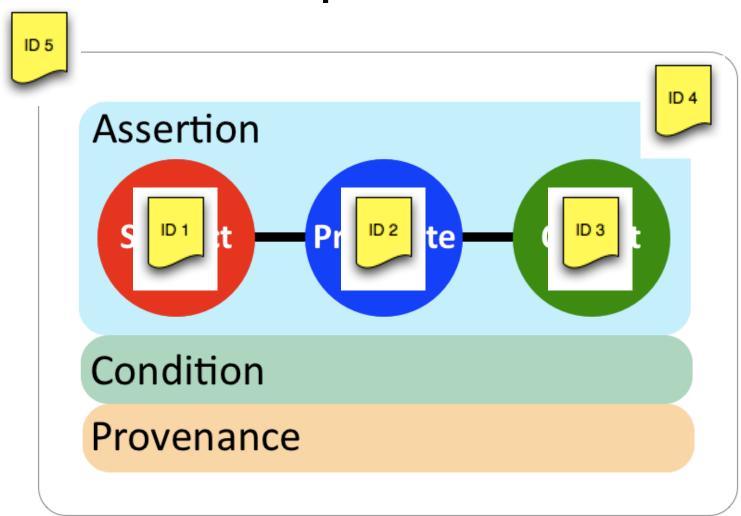
Nanopublication



Nanopublication



Nanopublication

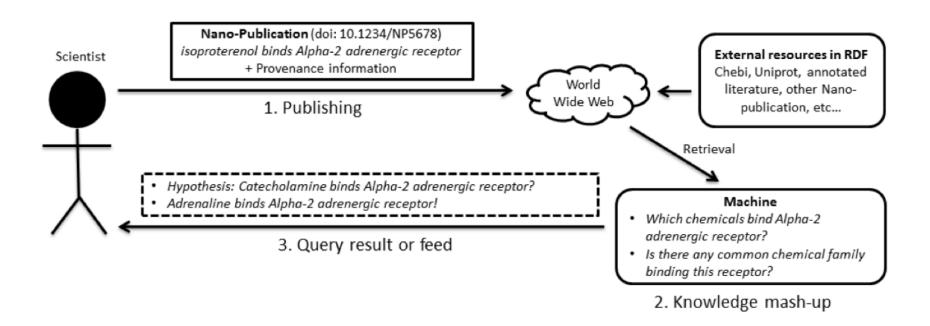


A Fix for the Nerds

```
@prefix swan: < http://swan.mindinformatics.org/ontologies/1.2/pav.owl>
@prefix cw: < http://conceptwiki.org/index.php/Concept>.
@prefix swp: <http://www.w3.org/2004/03/trix/swp-1/>.
@prefix : <http://www.example.org/thisDocument#> .
:G1 = { cw:malaria cw:isTransmittedBy cw:mosquitoes }
:G2 = { :G1 swan:importedBy cw:TextExtractor,
          :G1 swan:createdOn "2009-09-03" \ xsd:date,
          :G1 swan:authoredBy cw:BobSmith }
:G3 = { :G2 ann:assertedBy cw:SomeOrganization }
:G9 = { :G1 ann:isApprovedBy cw:JohnSmith }
:G10 = { :G9 ann:isAssertedBy cw:ApprovalTrackingSystem }
```

Groth et. al. **The Anatomy of a Nano-publication** *Information Services and Use* 30(1), p.51-56, 2010 http://iospress.metapress.com/index/FTKH21Q50T521WM2.pdf

Publish, Merge, Search, Reason, Predict, Integrate



Clare et. al. Exploring the Generation and Integration of Publishable Scientific Facts Using the Concept of Nano-publications ESWC 2011 https://svn.kwarc.info/repos/clange/conferences/eswc2011/sepublica/proceedings/999990013/999990013.pdf

ABOUT OPS

GOVERNANCE

PARTNERS

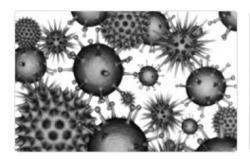
EVENTS

PRESS

CONTACT

OPS SYSTEM

1 LOGIN





News

15.06.2011

Antony Williams: Integrating and curating internet based chemistry resources to serve life scientists. PharmSciFair, June 2011

27.05.2011

Open PHACTS Press Release: Semantic 'lego': an information framework to drive drug discovery

30.05.2011

IMI Newsletter May 2011

30.05.2011

The Large Knowledge Collider Release V2.5: The platform used by Open PHACTS releases a major new version.

Open PHACTS

Open PHACTS (Open Pharmacological Concepts Triple Store) is a knowledge management project of the <u>Innovative Medicines Initiative</u> (IMI), a unique partnership between the European Community and the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA).

The Open PHACTS consortium will create an open innovative platform, Open Pharmacological Space, which will be freely accessible for knowledge discovery and verification. It will also serve other IMI projects, the broader pharmaceutical industry, and other public drug discovery efforts.

Open PHACTS will provide a growing body of data on small molecules, their pharmacological profiles, pharmacokinetics, ADMET data, biological targets and pathways in a semantically interoperable format. Aligning and integrating proprietary and public data sources into a single system is currently a very difficult and time consuming task, repeated across companies, institutes and academic laboratories.

Services

FACT SHEETS

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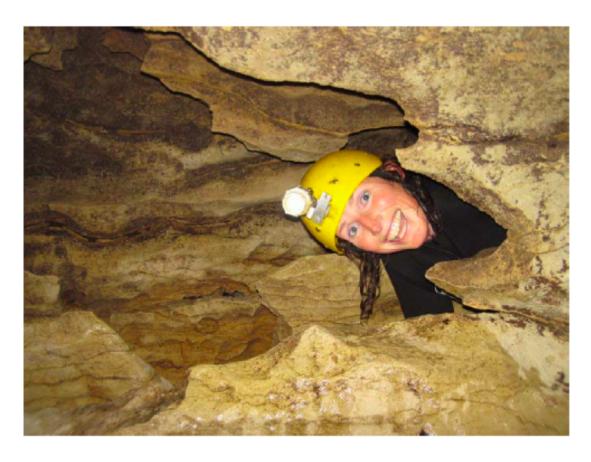




Mons (2011) **Nanopublications** *OAI7 Workshop presentation* http://indico.cern.ch/contributionDisplay.py?sessionId=13&contribId=38&confld=103325

JOURNAL ARTICLE MINING





A research study into Practices, Policies, Plans.....and Promises.

Commissioned by the Publishing Research Consortium

Smit & van der Graaf (2011) **Journal Article Mining** http://www.publishingresearch.net/documents/PRCSmitJAMreport20June2011VersionofRecord.pdf

Certification

- Certification in the journal system is implemented via the peer-review process.
- Registration and Certification are coupled in the journal system.

it is NOT junk

a blog about genomes, DNA, evolution, open science, baseball and other important things

Peer review is f***ed up – let's fix it

By Michael Eisen | October 28, 2011

Peer review is ostensibly one of the central pillars of modern science. A paper is not taken seriously by other scientists unless it is published in a "peer reviewed" journal. Jobs, grants and tenure are parceled out, in no small part, on the basis of lists of "peer reviewed" papers. The public has been trained to accept as established truth any science that has gone through the gauntlet of "peer review". And any attempt to upend, reform or even tinker with it is regarded as an apostasy.

But the truth is that peer review as practiced in the 21st century biomedical research poisons science. It is conservative, cumbersome, capricious and intrusive. It slows down the communication of new ideas and discoveries, while failing to accomplish most of what it purports to do. And, worst of all, the mythical veneer of peer review has created the perception that a handful of journals stand as gatekeepers of success in science, ceding undue power to them, and thereby stifling innovation in scientific communication.



Michael Eisen



I'm an evolutionary biologist at UC Berkeley and an Investigator of the Howard Hughes

Medical Institute. My research focuses on the evolution and population genomics of gene regulation in flies, and on the ways that microbes control animal behavior. I am a strong proponent of open science, and a cofounder of the Public Library of Science. And most importantly, I am a Red Sox fan.

ntroduction The proposed publishing model described in the latter half of this article has been developing in my mind for over five years. The beginnings of this model can be traced back to an idea for network-based scholarly publishing which I described at a meeting held at the Royal Society in 1993¹. I also described variations of this early model to the UK² and other meetings in India³. This article itself is an extended and updated version of a short paper given at the ICCC/IFIP Conference on Electronic Publishing in 1997, Smith

The deconstructed

journal – a new

model for academic

publishing

John W T Smith, The Templeman Library, University of Kent at Canterbury.

John Smith (1993) The deconstructed journal. http://eprints.rclis.org/bitstream/ 10760/5841/1/DJpaper.pdf

theory o1. main conclusions

- decouple registration and certification:
 - create free information layer of non-certified information
 - promote commercial overlay services, amongst others addressing certification
- free layer via institutional involvement through libraries; libraries can add value to the digital information chain by
 - repositioning in the information chain,
 - becoming archivers of non-certified information authored by institutional authors

D-Lib Magazine September 2004

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ISSN 1082-9873

Rethinking Scholarly Communication

Building the System that Scholars Deserve

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John Erickson

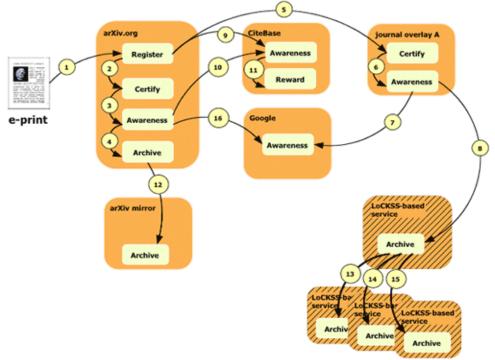
Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, Digital Media Systems I <john.erickson@hp.com>

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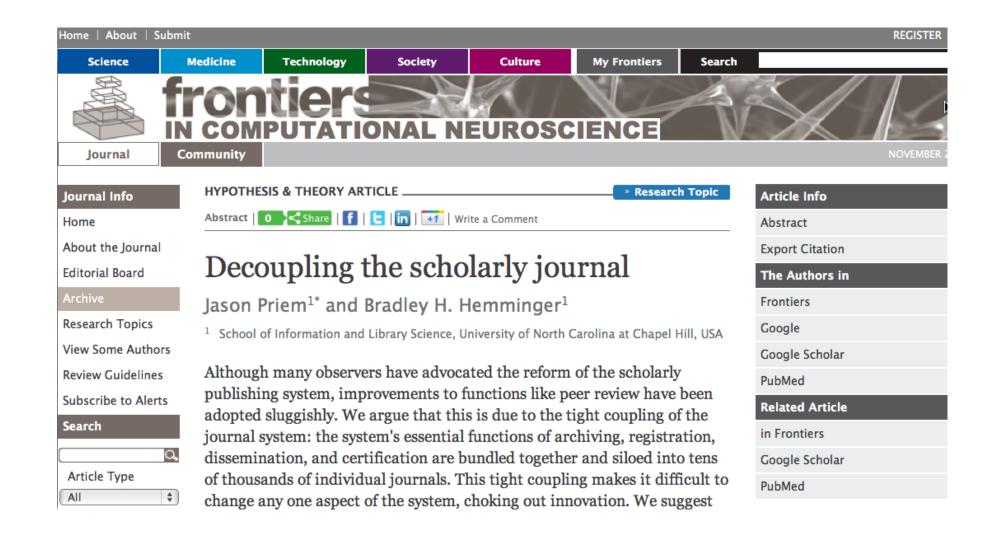
Cornell University, Computing and Information Science lagoze@cscornell.edu>

Simeon Warner

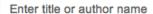
Cornell University, Computing and Information Science <simeon@cs.cornell.edu>



Van de Sompel et al. (2004) Rethinking scholarly communication http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1045/september2004-vandesompel



Jason Priem & Bradley Hemminger (2011) Decoupling the scholarly journal http://www.frontiersin.org/computational_neuroscience/abstract/14455



0

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✓ Opening up the peer review process

PaperCritic

Here at PaperCritic, we find that science should be as open as possible and that everyone should be able to review each other's work, not just the elected few. This is why PaperCritic now offers researchers a way of obtaining and providing feedback for each others work in a fully open and transparent environment. Join now and experience new heights of scientific collaboration straight away or take a tour!



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What is it?

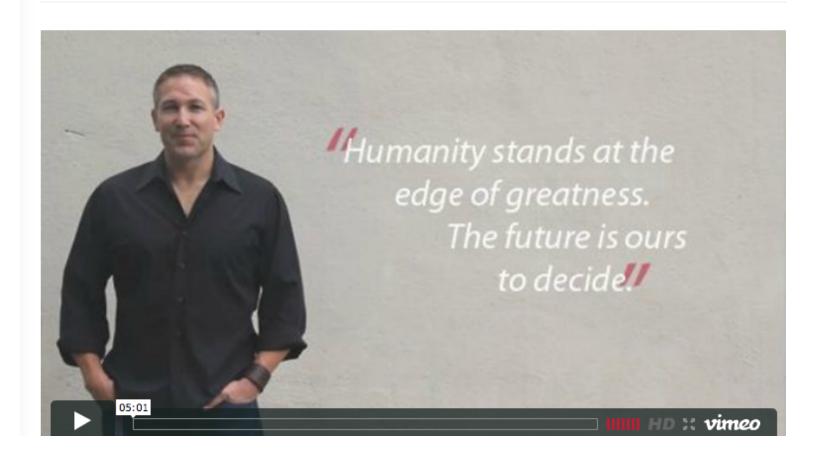
Press

12 Principles

FAQ

Advisors

The Internet, peer-reviewed.



Powered by Open Annotation





Home

What is it?

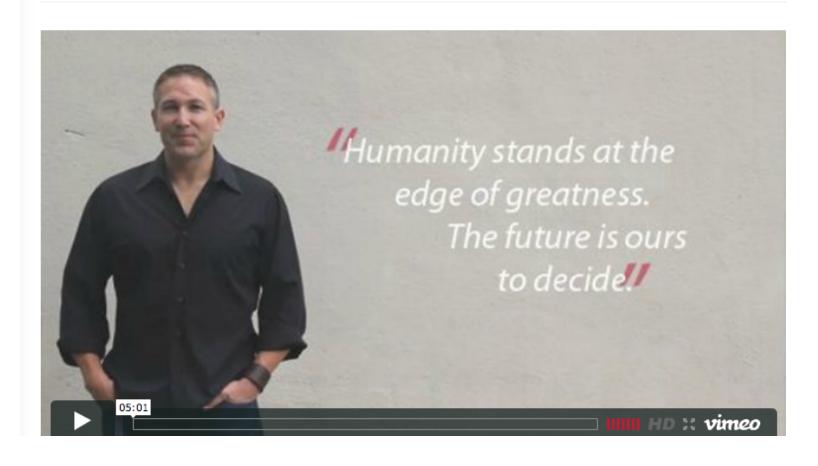
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12 Principles

FAQ

Advisors

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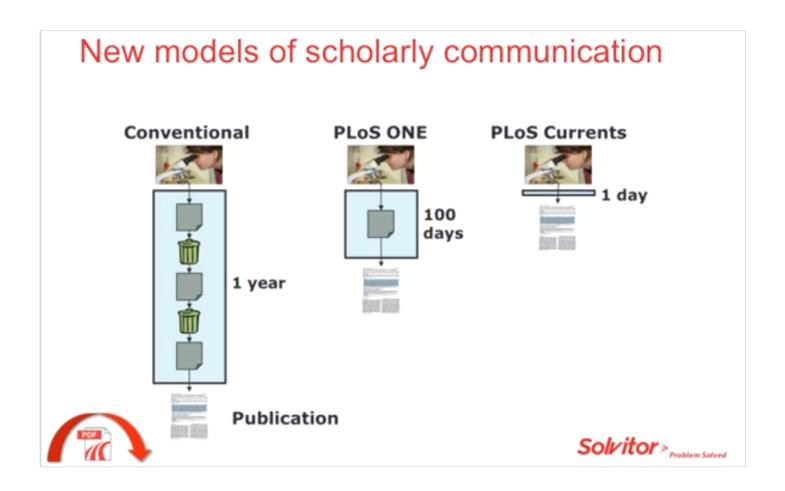


Awareness

Open Access



Speed





Home

About

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Contact

Credits

About

Introduction and Background

Despite significant advances in most forms of publishing, from blogs to news sites and other user-generated web content, the process of authoring scholarly articles remains an expensive, time-consuming process that can require significant up-front investment and technical expertise. While a number of electronic publishing and workflow management systems exist, those intended for the scientific publishing (SP) community provide at best only rudimentary authoring tools — and in many cases simply provide a repository for document files created in other formats. It is as if the entire revolution in online, web-based content authoring tools has passed by the SP community. And despite the development of advanced document formats such as the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) journal article publishing tag set, virtually no current system allows scientific authors to easily create structured XML documents using simple web-based tools.



Home About Support Contact Credits

- Simple editorial workflow for authoring and reviewer/editor approval
- Features specific to scholarly publishing:
 - Equations, figures, tables
 - References including citation search features
 - Auto-generation and registration of CrossRef DOIs

 Awareness significantly enhanced via Open Access, improved communication speed, novel discovery tools, etc.

But:

- Metadata still not generally open (the biggest failure of the Open Access movement?);
- Exact right regime that applies to Open Access publications remains unclear in many cases (e.g. SOAP project results – Salvatore Mele).

Archiving

Built substantial infrastructure to preserve journal system assets.









 But the scholarly record now extends far beyond the journal system ...

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Rethinking Scholarly Communication

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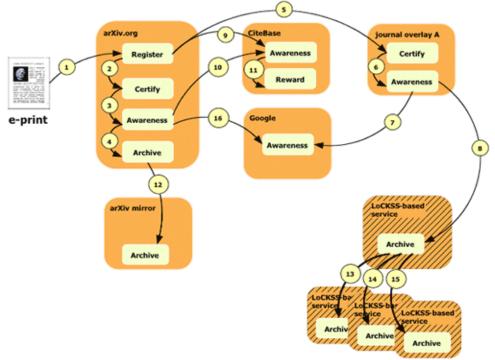
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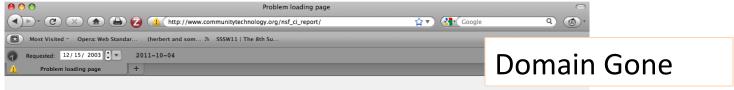
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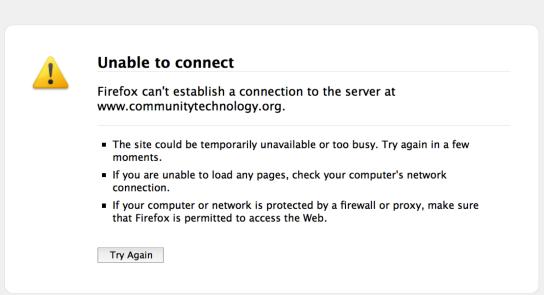
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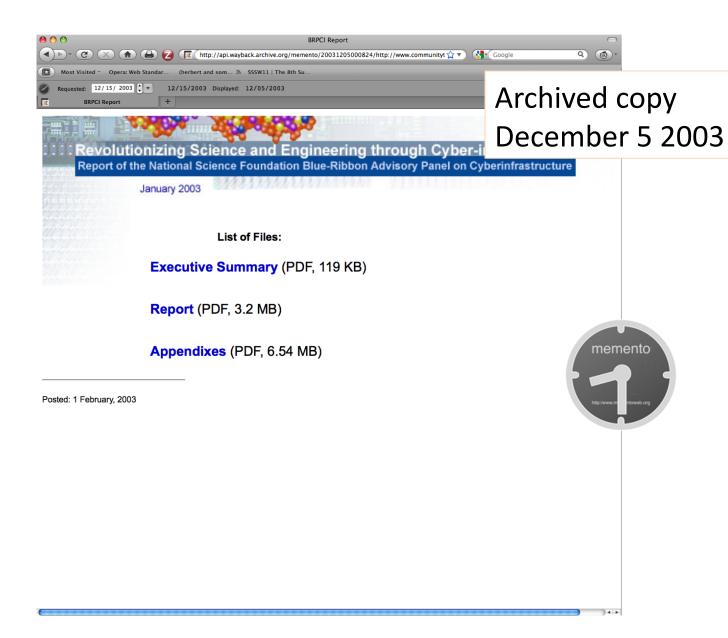
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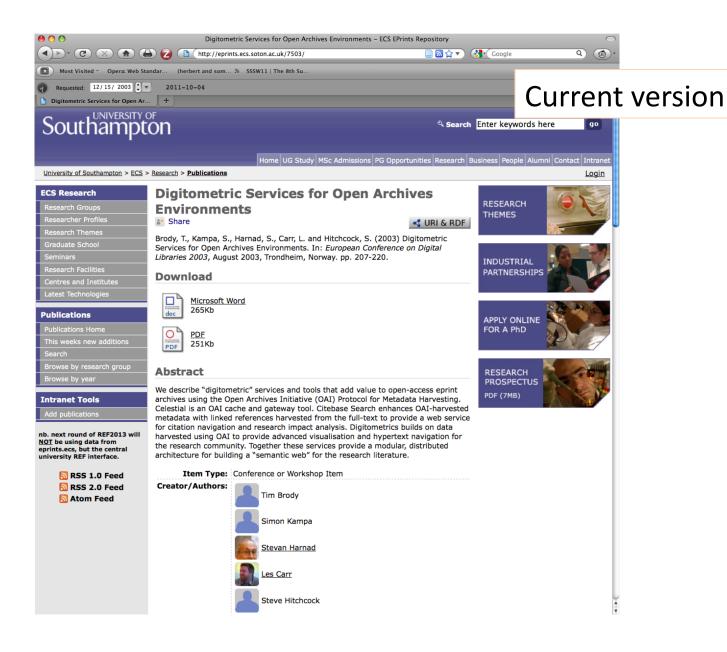
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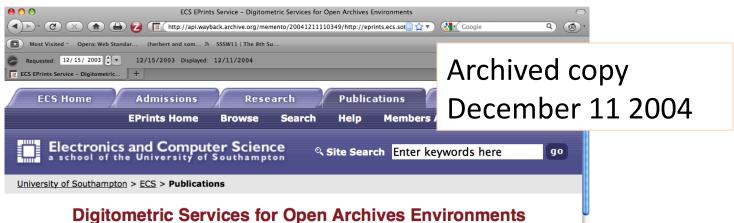
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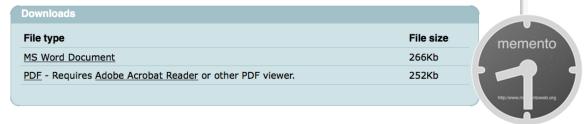
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Abstract

We describe "digitometric" services and tools that add value to open-access eprint archives using the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) Protocol for Metadata Harvesting. Celestial is an OAI cache and gateway tool. Citebase Search enhances OAI-harvested metadata with linked references harvested from the full-text to provide a web service for citation navigation and research impact analysis. Digitometrics builds on data harvested using OAI to provide advanced visualisation and hypertext navigation for the research community. Together these services provide a modular, distributed architecture for building a "semantic web" for the research literature.

- **EPrint Type** Conference or Workshop Item
- Keywords open archives initiative scientometrics libraries literature
- Research Group Intelligence, Agents, Multimedia

References

Atkins, D. et al.. 2003. National Science Foundation Blue-Ribbon Advisory Panel on Cyberinfrastructure, *Revolutionizing Science and Engineering through Cyber-infrastructure*, http://www.communitytechnology.org/nsf_ci_report/>.

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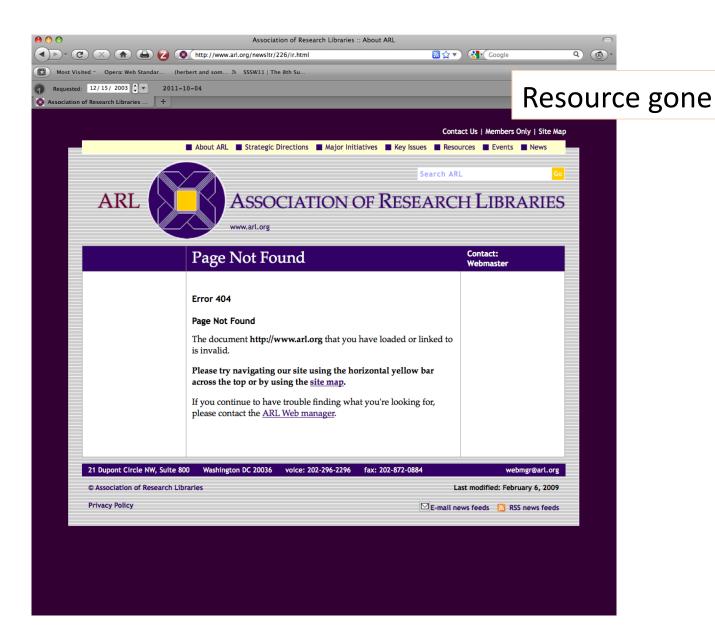
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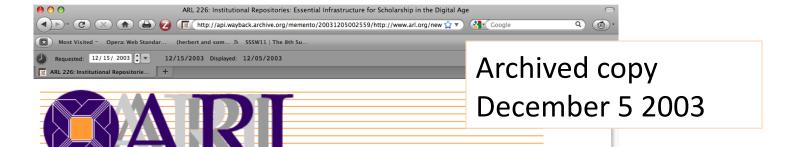
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memento

ARL Bimonthly Report 226 February 2003

Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age

by Clifford A. Lynch, Executive Director, Coalition for Networked Information

Introduction

In the fall of 2002, something extraordinary occurred in the continuing networked inform revolution, shifting the dynamic among individually driven innovation, institutional program and the evolution of disciplinary scholarly practices. The development of institutional repositories emerged as a new strategy that allows universities to apply serious, systematic leverage to accelerate changes taking place in scholarship and scholarly communication, both moving beyond their historic relatively passive role of supporting established publishers in modernizing scholarly publishing through the licensing of digital content, and also scaling up beyond ad-hoc alliances, partnerships, and support arrangements with a few select faculty pioneers exploring more transformative new uses of the digital medium.

Many technology trends and development efforts came together to make this strategy possible. Online storage costs have dropped significantly; repositories are now affordable. Standards like the open archives metadata harvesting protocol are now in place; some progress has also been made on the standards for the underlying metadata itself. The thinking about digital preservation over the past five years has advanced to the point where the needs are widely

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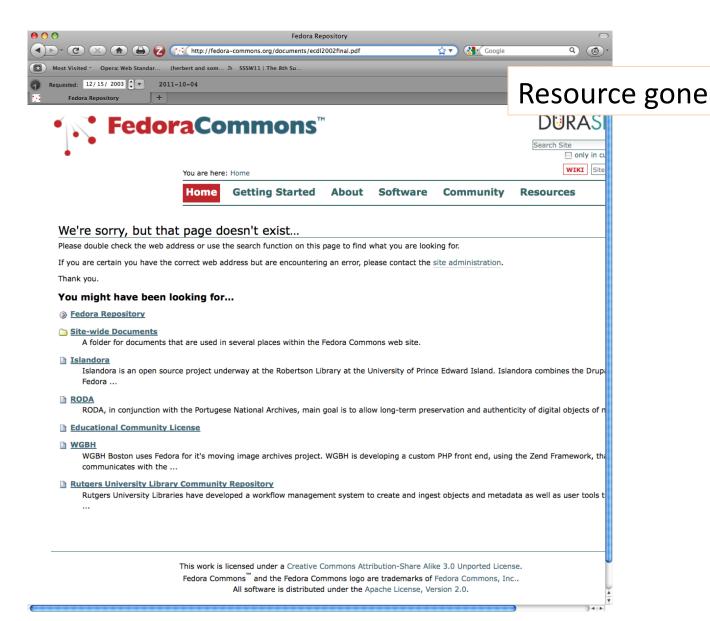
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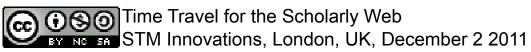
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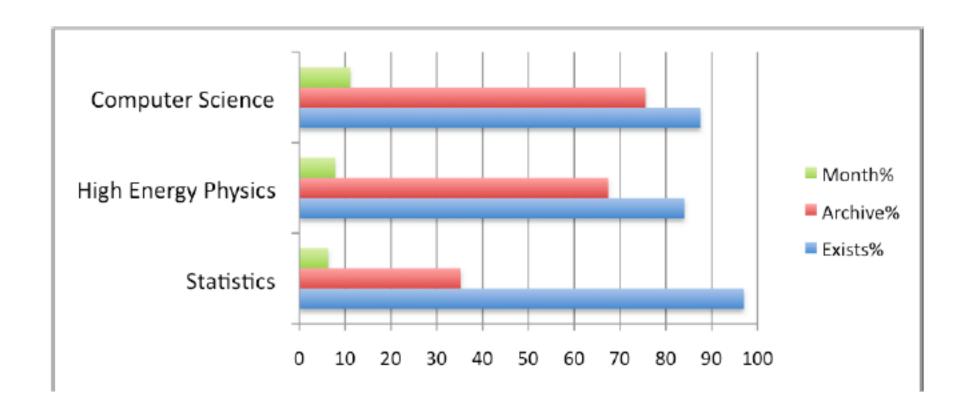








Citation Rot - arXiv



Sanderson, R., Phillips, M., and Van de Sompel, H. (2011) Analyzing the Persistence of Referenced Web Resources with Memento. http://arxiv.org/abs/1105.3459

Built substantial infrastructure to preserve journal system assets.









 But infrastructure to adequately archive Web-native scholarly assets is lacking.

Rewarding

Expanding Scholarly Record

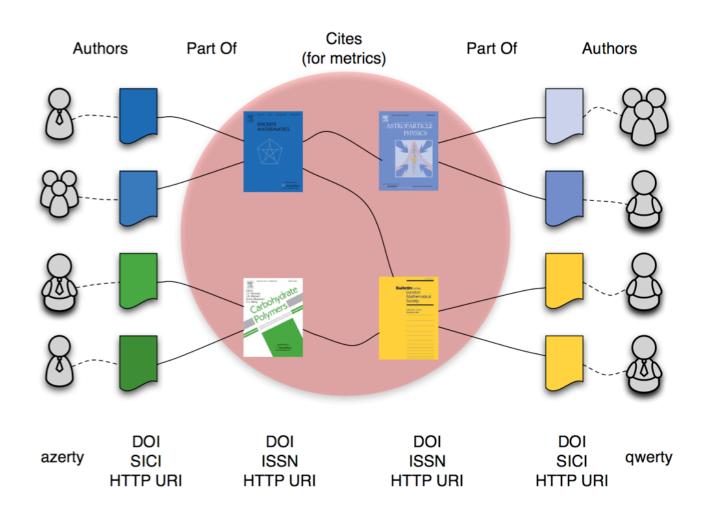
- Papers
- Datasets
- Nanopublications
- Workflows
- Software
- •
- More assets to get credit for

Expanding Impact Metrics

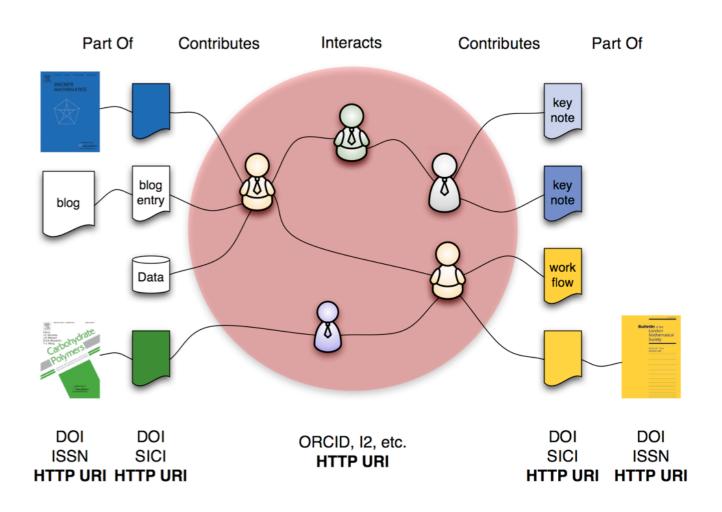


Other ways to get credit

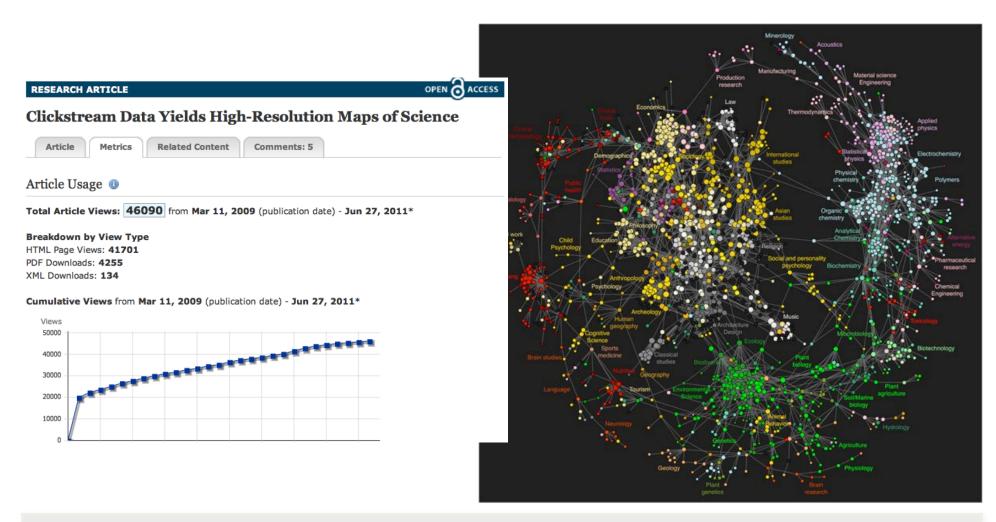
Move from Journal centric ...



... to Contributor centric



Usage Metrics



Bollen et. al. (2009) Clickstream Data Yields High-Resolution Maps of Science PLoS ONE 4(3): e4803 http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0004803



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(2009) The Genome Sequence of Taurine Cattle: A Window to Ruminant Biology and Evolution Science.

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http://www.slideshare.net/jandot/nextgeneration-sequencing-course-part-1-technologies

Next-generation sequencing course, part 1: technologies; Uploaded in 2011











http://github.com/jandot/locustree

locustree; Registered in 2009



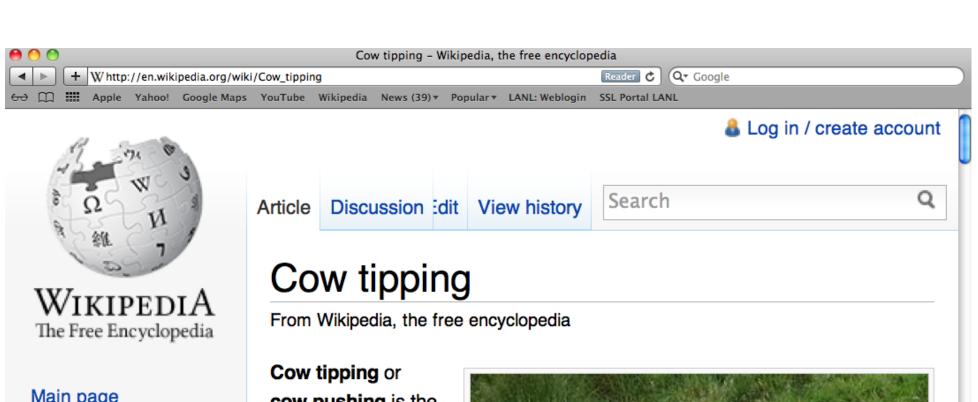
http://total-impact.org/

Registration
Certification
Awareness
Archiving
Rewarding

Exciting evolution and challenges beyond the journal system

Registration
Certification
Awareness
Archiving
Rewarding

Relatively stable for journal system



Main page
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Cow tipping or cow pushing is the purported activity of sneaking up on a sleeping, upright cow and pushing it

over for fun. As cattle do not sleep standing up, cow tipping is a myth.^[1]



A cow lying on its side

Tipping the Sacred Cow

herbert van de sompel





