Transforming how we work with users
Mark Patterson
STM, May 2^{nd}, 2012
elifesciences.org
What is eLife?

• A **collaboration** between funders and the research community to improve research communication

• A **researcher-led** digital publication for outstanding work across the life sciences

• A platform to **maximize the reach and influence** of new research and to **showcase new approaches** for the presentation and assessment of research
How is the user interaction with content being transformed?
Economic Impact of the Human Genome Project

How a $3.8 billion investment drove $796 billion in economic impact, created 310,000 jobs and launched the genomic revolution

Prepared by Battelle Technology Partnership Practice
May 2011
Performing your original search, link http www.sciencemag.org cgi content full 291 5512 2318a, in Science will retrieve 0 results.

Science 23 March 2001:
Vol. 291, no. 5512, pp. 2318 - 2319
DOI: 10.1126/science.1060273

March 23rd, 2001

VIEWPOINTS

INFORMATION ACCESS:
Building A "GenBank" of the Published Literature

Richard J. Roberts,† Harold E. Varmus, Michael Ashburner, Patrick O. Brown, Michael B. Eisen, Chaitan Khosla, Marc Kirschner, Roel Nusse,† Matthew Scott,† Barbara Wold

To encourage community dialog about proposals that affect the scientific community, two viewpoints are presented regarding a controversial development in scientific publishing, the formation of a central archive of scientific literature. Roberts et al. believe that if journals make their scientific content freely available at PubMedCentral 6 months after publication researchers will be able to make the most effective use of the literature. The Editors of Science believe that there are other alternatives that may serve the scientific community as well or better without endangering scientific journals.

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Read the Full Text
Cost of publishing is one of the costs of research.
eLife – goals

- Open access
- Catalyse change
  - Swift, fair decisive process
  - Exploit digital media
eLife – scope

• BROAD

From basic and theoretical work to translational, applied and clinical research.

• SELECTIVE

Highly influential work that advances understanding, opens new doors or has real-world impacts.
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Members of the eLife Editorial Team

Click a portrait to view the individual's bio. Missing bios are on the way!

Randy Schekman
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Catherine Dulac
Joe Goldstein
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The eLife editorial process

1. Swift triage process by Senior Editors
2. BRE member plus external reviewers
3. Decision after peer review
4. Revision assessed by BRE member

- Limit submissions entering peer review
- Consultation amongst reviewers before decision
- Single set of instructions – focused revision
- Limit rounds of revision
Top researchers argue for a fresh approach to peer review

End the wasteful tyranny of reviewer experiments

Peer review of scientific papers in top journals is bogged down by unnecessary demands for extra lab work, argues Hidde Ploegh.

Martin Raff, Alexander Johnson and Peter Walter

“The stress associated with publishing experimental results…can drain much of the joy from practicing science.”
Charter for Authors

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RYAAT motif is critical to promoter activity and specification of Class I regulon genes. (A) Schematic of wild-type and mutant versions of the composite Met4 recruitment sites from YHR112C and MET14 gene promoters (pYHR112C and pMET14) cloned upstream of LYS2 reporter gene. (B) Expression fold change, under switch to low-sulfur growth conditions, for endogenous genes (YHR112C and MET14) and the LYS2 reporter gene driven by wild-type (pYHR112C and pMET14) and RYAAT mutant (Mut. pYHR112C and Mut. pMET14) gene promoters. (C) ROC analysis for the prediction (identification) of the Met4 regulon genes using the Met4 recruitment ‘strength’ of the 673 Cbf1 sites used in our genome-wide affinity analysis. Met4 recruitment strength is the ratio of PBM fluorescence intensities shown in Figure 3G (i.e., ratio of PBM fluorescence intensities for the Met4/Met28/Cbf1 and Met4/Cbf1 PBM experiments). ROC analysis was performed using 300 top-scoring non-regulon genes as false positives. Wilcoxon–Mann–Whitney U-test was applied to each regulon gene set to calculate significance of the AUC value. Source data is available for this figure in the Supplementary information.
Whole-Genome Sequencing of a Single Proband Together with Linkage Analysis Identifies a Mendelian Disease Gene

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Jun 17, 2010 (publication date)
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*Although we update our data on a daily basis, there may be a 48-hour delay before the most recent numbers are available. PMC data is posted on a monthly basis and will be made available once received.
Altmetrics in the wild: Using social media to explore scholarly impact

Jason Priem, Heather A. Piwowar, Bradley M. Hemminger

(Submitted on 20 Mar 2012)

In growing numbers, scholars are integrating social media tools like blogs, Twitter, and Mendeley into their professional communications. The online, public nature of these tools exposes and reifies scholarly processes once hidden and ephemeral. Metrics based on this activities could inform broader, faster measures of impact, complementing traditional citation metrics. This study explores the properties of these social media–based metrics or "altmetrics", sampling 24,331 articles published by the Public Library of Science.

We find that that different indicators vary greatly in activity. Around 5% of sampled articles are cited in Wikipedia, while close to 80% have been included in at least one Mendeley library. There is, however, an encouraging diversity; a quarter of articles have nonzero data from five or more different sources. Correlation and factor analysis suggest citation and altmetrics indicators track related but distinct impacts, with neither able to describe the complete picture of scholarly use alone. There are moderate correlations between Mendeley and Web of Science citation, but many altmetric indicators seem to measure impact mostly orthogonal to citation. Articles cluster in ways that suggest five different impact "flavors", capturing impacts of different types on different audiences; for instance, some articles may be heavily read and saved by scholars but seldom cited. Together, these findings encourage more research into altmetrics as complements to traditional citation measures.

Comments: 5 tables, 13 figures
Subjects: Digital Libraries (cs.DL)
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Mark Patterson