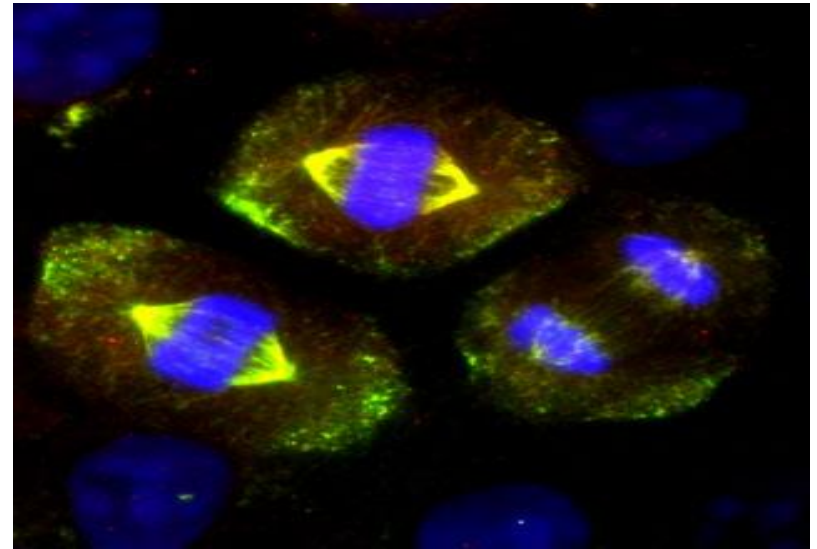
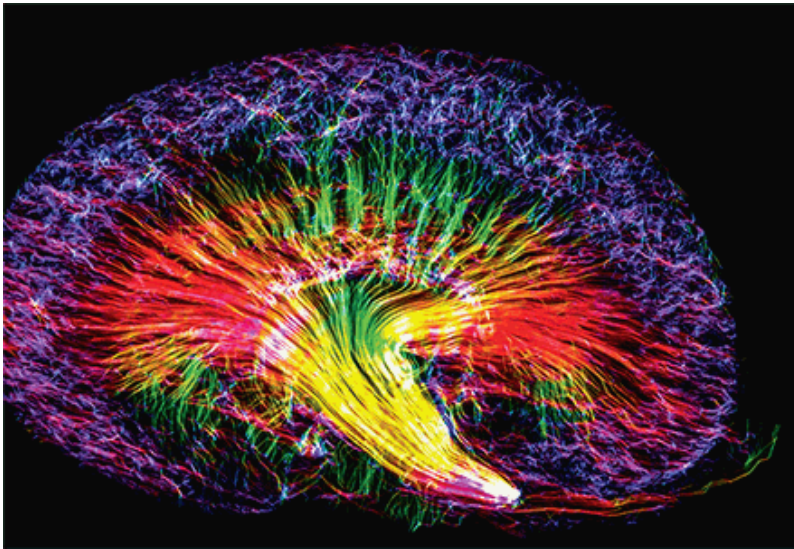


SCIENCE OUVERTE

QuaRES 17^e Ecole Qualité

Montpellier 9 – 11 septembre 2019



Dr Michel Pohl, DIST Inserm

Science ouverte

Mouvement initié ~1990 → accès libre aux publications scientifiques (Open Access)

- * 2002 – Initiative de Budapest
- * 2003 – Déclaration de Berlin (Max Planck)
..... transition qui prends du temps
- * 2012 – San Francisco Declaration on Research assessment (Dora)
- * avril 2016: Amsterdam call for Action in OS
- * octobre 2017: MESRI – Comité pour la Science Ouverte (CoSO)
- * février 2018: RJ Smits – envoyé spécial pour la SO auprès de C. EU
- * juillet 2018: F. Vidal – Plan national pour la SO
- * septembre 2018: cOAlitionS – « Plan S »
- * mai 2019: cOAlitionS – Rationale for the revision to the Plan S principles

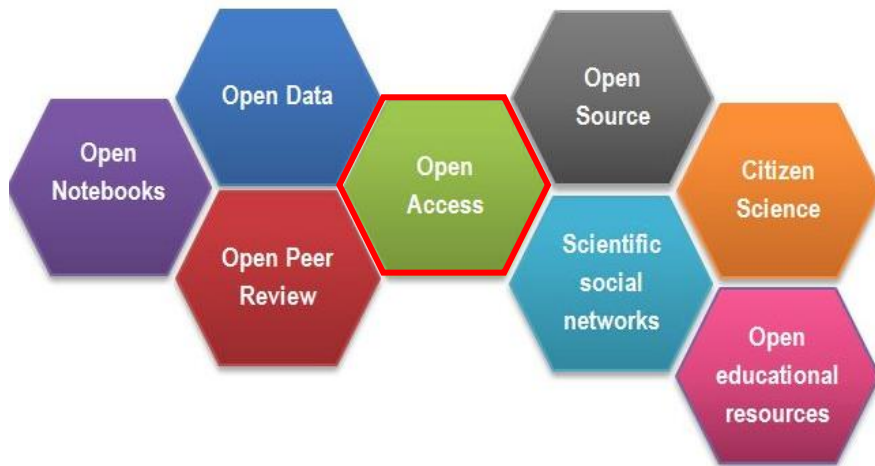


Science ouverte – Pourquoi?

de l'open access « OA »



vers l'open science « OS »



~ 60% d'études publiées non-reproductibles
(données incomplètes, erronées, fausses,...)

Pourquoi OS ?

effet cumulatif / duplication

éthique, intégrité, transparence



CC-BY Danny Kingsley & Sarah Brown

~ 85% de fonds investis dans la recherche biomédicale
à perte (non publiée, pas nécessaire, mal conçue,...)

Principe fondamental

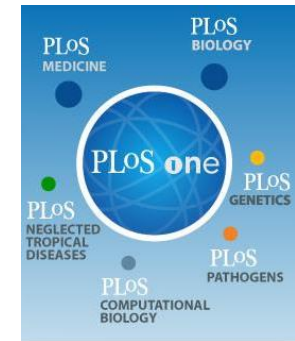
La Science: « un bien commun » qui doit être partagé avec tous

- Le modèle traditionnel de l'édition scientifique n'est plus adapté à l'ère numérique : repenser la manière de diffuser les résultats scientifiques
- Modèle économique - quelques éditeurs dominants avec une logique marchande - rentabilité 30-35% nette
- Augmentation non transparente des coûts dans un système non concurrentiel (une revue non substituable par une autre) - INSERM 2015 - 2017 : 3,1 → 3,5 M €
- **Cession des droits aux éditeurs** (copyright transfer agreement) / loi « Lemaire » pour la république numérique 2016 : « ...écrit scientifiquefinancé au moins pour moitié par des dotations de l'Etat, ...même après avoir accordé des droits exclusifs à un éditeur,.....droit de mettre à disposition gratuitement dans un format ouvert, par voie numérique,..... la version finale de son manuscrit acceptée...» MAA

Science ouverte – Comment?

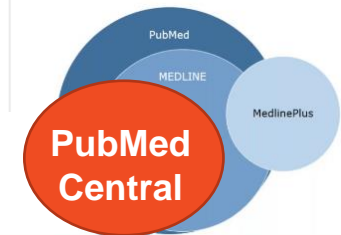
Les revues Open Access

- Modèle de l'auteur-payeur (Articles Processing Charges - APC)
- Accès immédiat et gratuit pour le lecteur
- Licences permettant de conserver les droits



Les archives ouvertes

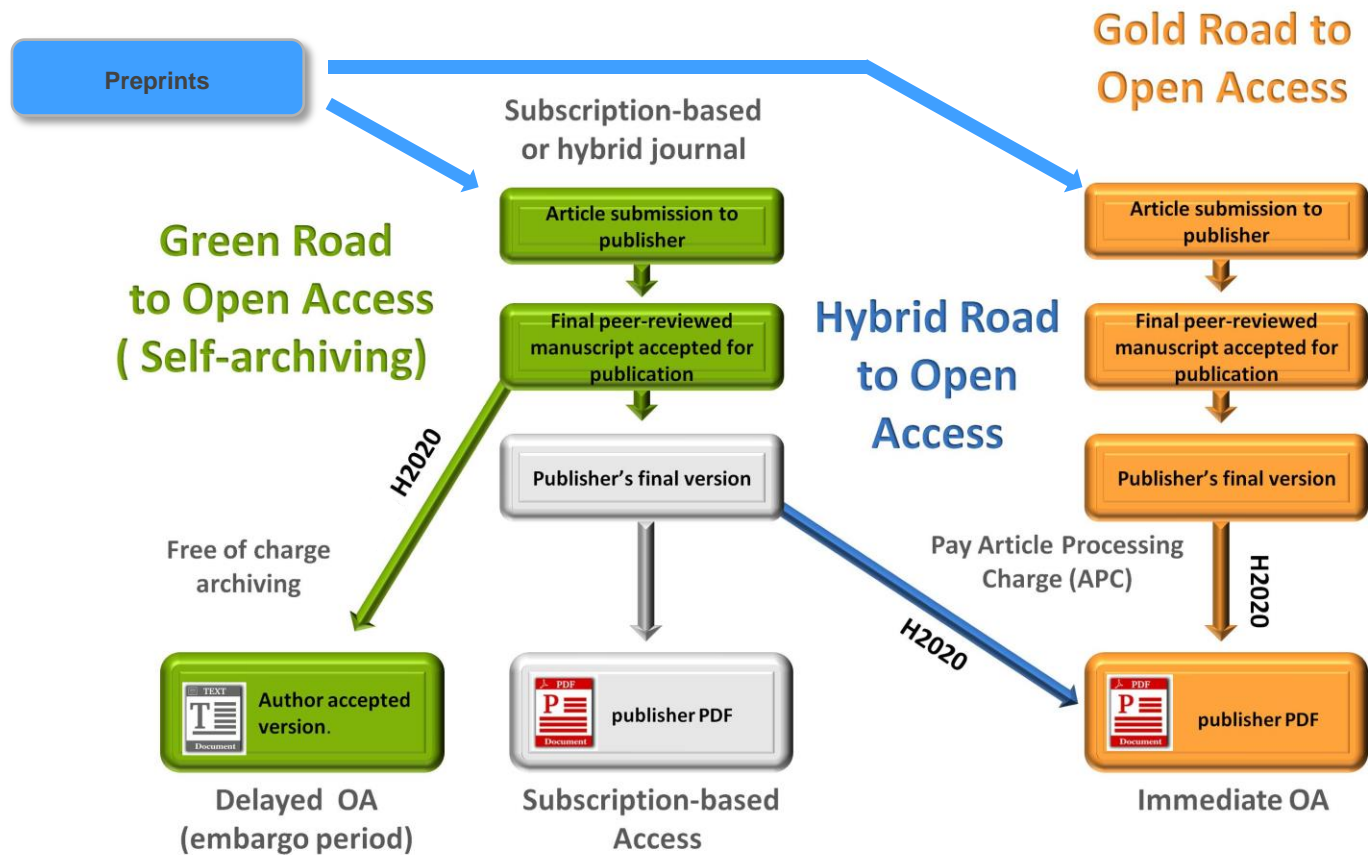
- Lieu de dépôt, de préservation et de mise à disposition des articles (sous conditions lorsque les **droits cédés aux éditeurs**)



NIH NLM NNLM
National Library of Medicine

Les étapes de l'Open Access

Open Access (OA): Gold Road & Green Road

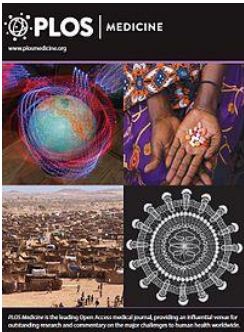


FBM Library (2015)

Les revues Open Access

- De nombreuses revues apparaissent dans ce modèle dit « **auteur-payeur** »
- Quand la publication est acceptée, l'auteur correspondant (agence de financement / son institution) paye des **APC**
- Les articles de la revue sont disponibles sans abonnement (tous / choix)
- Les auteurs conservent leurs droits et peuvent disposer librement de leur œuvre: diffusion, dépôt dans une archive ouverte, réseau social, réutilisation de figures, etc, (**licences CC-BY**)

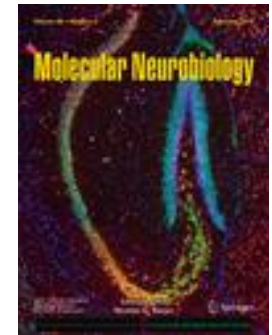
Modèle Gold



Modèle Hybride



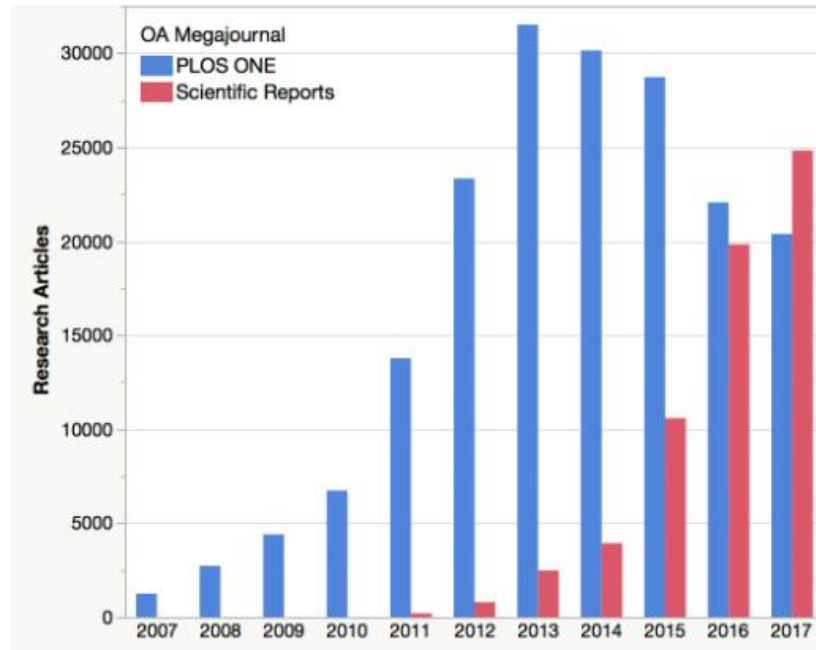
SAGE choice



Springer

double paiement / non recommandé

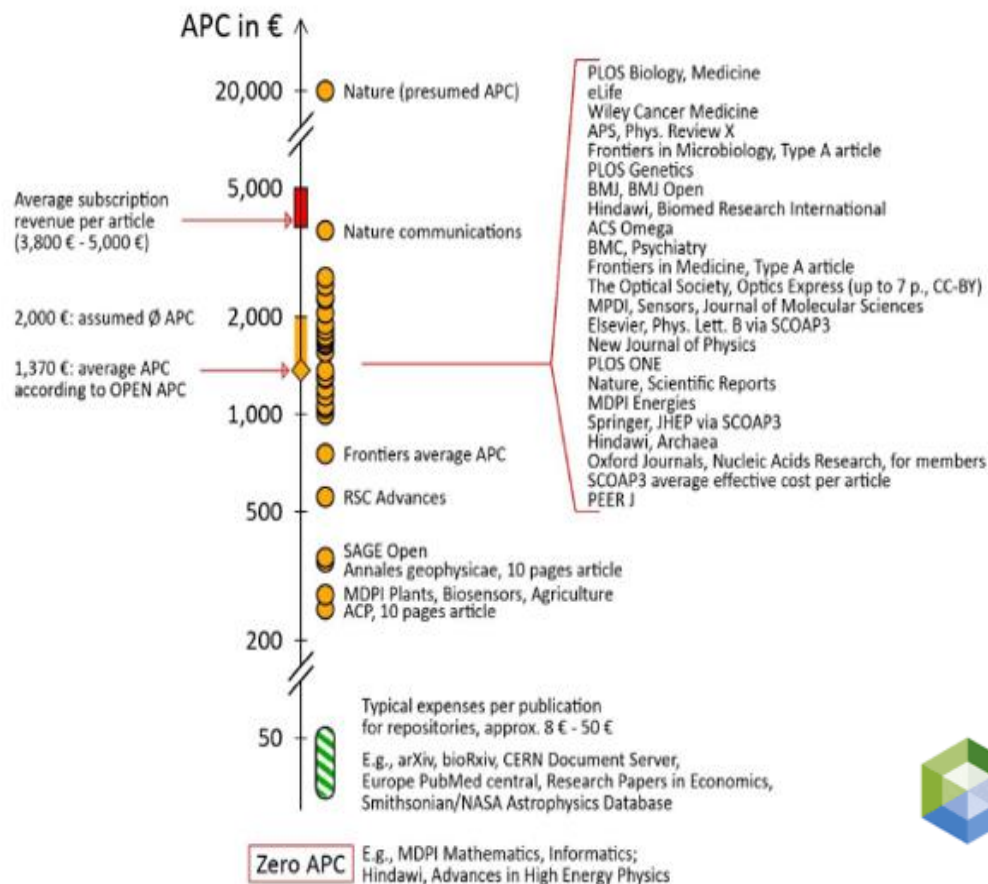
Succès majeur de PLOS ONE & de Scientific Reports (SpringerNature)



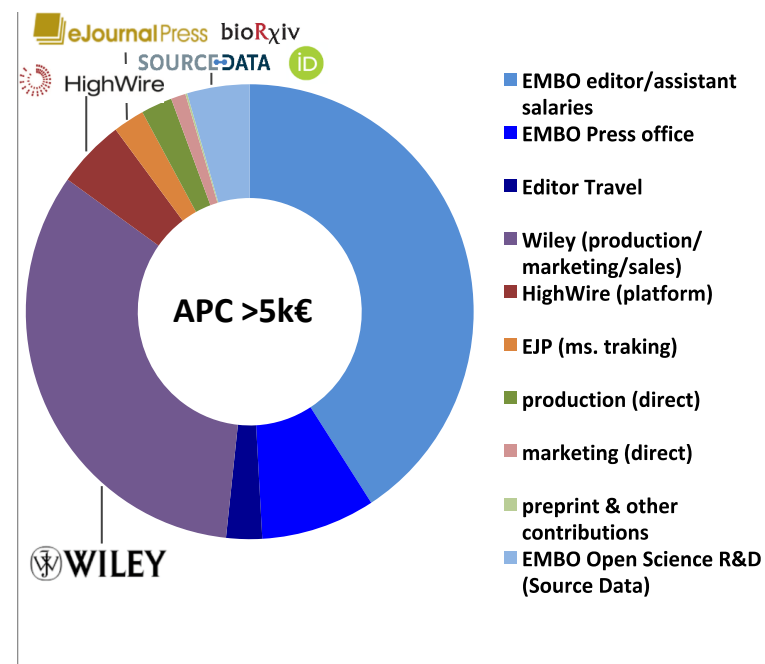
Scientific Reports On Track To Become Largest Journal In The World

By PHIL DAVIS | AUG 23, 2016 | 28 COMMENTS

Revue Open Access : des coûts trop élevés ?



exemple EMBO



EMBOpress

main cost : - selectivity
- editorial process

https://oa2020.org/wp-content/uploads/pdfs/B13_Ralf_Schimmer

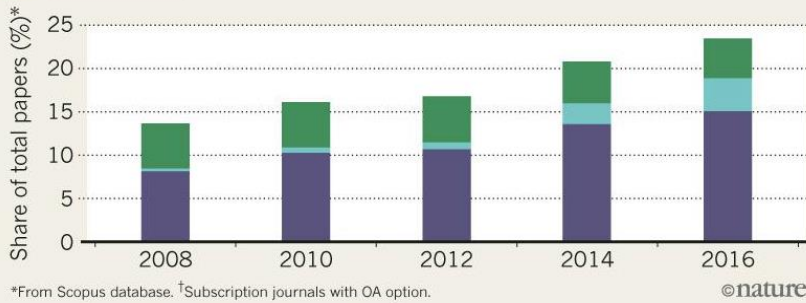
- Inserm 2017 - APC : 1,4 M € ; frais de publication : 0,6 M €

Transition qui prend du temps, mais...

GROWTH OF OPEN ACCESS

In 2016, journals made 18.9% of papers open immediately on publication, up from 11.5% in 2012.

■ Immediate open access (OA) ■ Immediate OA (hybrid journal)[†]
■ Open after delay



BMC Med. 10, 124 (2012). Graph created by Springer Nature 2018.



BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation



obligation OA

nouvelles initiatives / modèles de publication

● Preprints



● Registered Reports (Nature Human Behavior)

review : projet, protocole détaillé, 0 données

● Plateformes (F1000 research; « Opscidia »; ...)

Plans



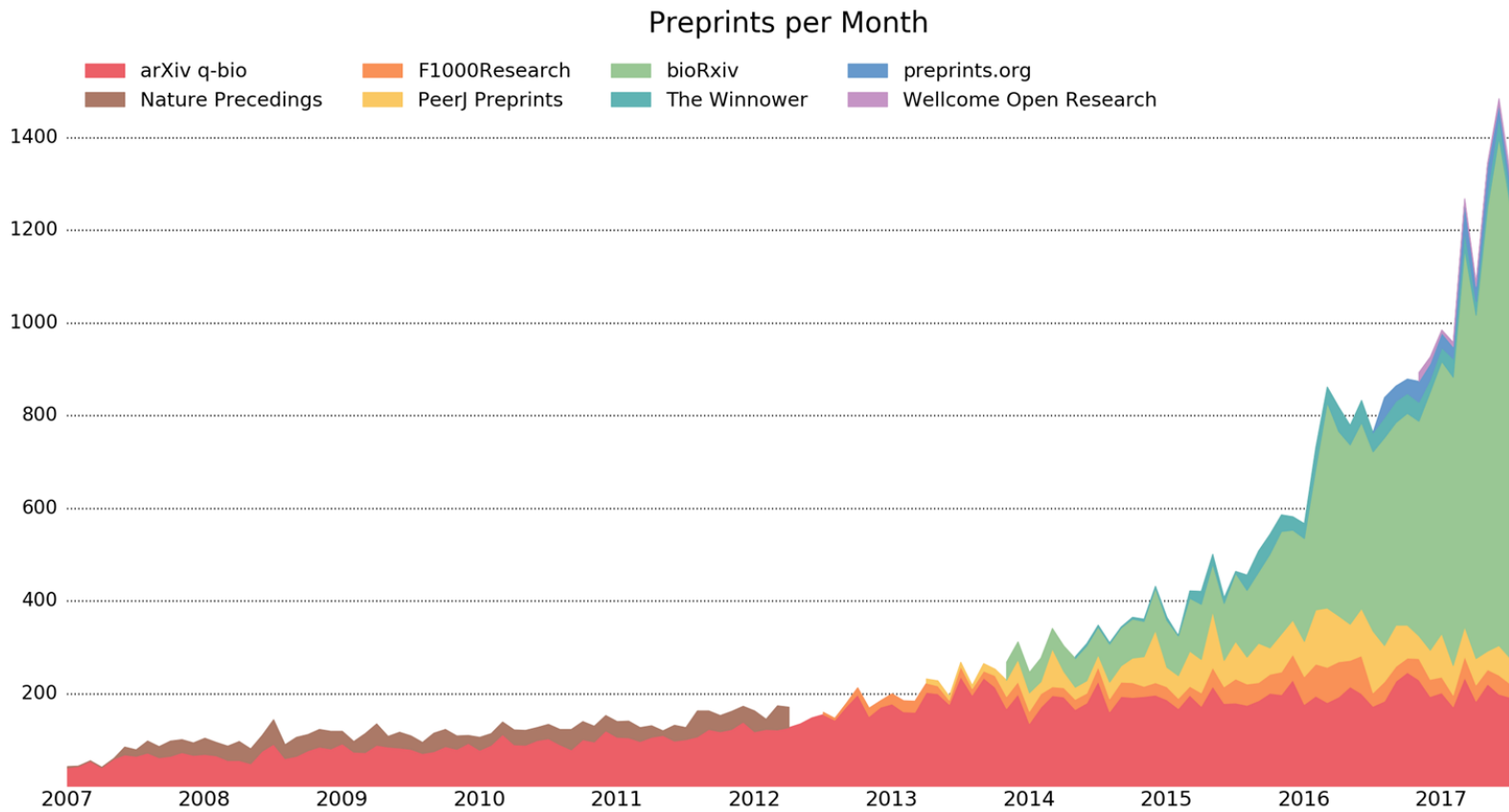
Prépublication: principes

Preprints make work available almost immediately



Emojis by [Mozilla](#) (CC BY 4.0)

Croissance des prépublications en biologie



Jordan Anaya of prepubmed.org

@ASAPbio_ | #ASAPbio | @jessicapolka

Plan National pour la Science Ouverte

● GÉNÉRALISER L'ACCÈS OUVERT AUX PUBLICATIONS

- * Publication en accès ouvert obligatoire des articles issus de recherches financées par appel d'offres sur fonds publics.
- * Soutenir l'archive ouverte nationale HAL. (septembre 2019 - 500 K €)
- * Créer un fond pour la science ouverte. (septembre 2019 - 3,1 M €)



● STRUCTURER ET OUVRIR LES DONNÉES DE LA RECHERCHE

- * Diffusion ouverte obligatoire des données de recherche issues de programmes financés par appels à projets sur fonds publics.
- * Administrateur des données et le réseau au sein des établissements.
- * Politique de données ouvertes associées aux articles publiés.

● DYNAMIQUE DURABLE, EUROPÉENNE ET INTERNATIONALE

ANR – pilote GT agences (ANRS, ANCES, ADEME, INCA) coordination / alignement OA & PGD

Plan S / cOAlition S

R.J. Smits & M. Schiltz (président Science Europe) & 11 agences de financement



cOAlition S



« Plan S »
révisé

- Pour un Open Access immédiat avec conservation des droits d'auteurs (CC BY)
- Pas d'embargo
- ± hybride (accord transformant)
- Effectif à partir de 2021

Juillet 2019: 16 agences nationales de financement de la recherche



Open peer-review



TRANSPARENT
PROCESS

MENU

nature



COMMENT · 29 AUGUST 2018

Publish peer reviews

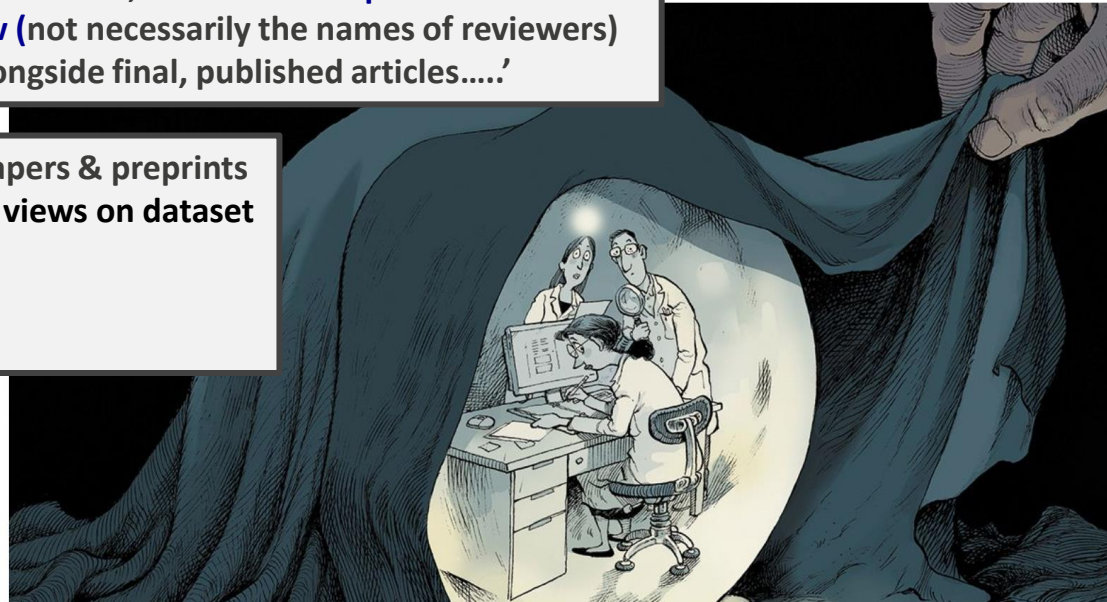
Jessica K. Polka and colleagues call on journals to sign a pledge to make reviewers' anonymous comments part of the official scientific record.

Open Letter

'We, the undersigned journals, recognise the benefits of **transparency** in the peer review process. Therefore, we enable **the publication of all of the content of peer review** (not necessarily the names of reviewers) and the author responses alongside final, published articles.....'

Posting referee reports on papers & preprints

- 3 orthogonal expert views on dataset
- Training
- Referee Credit
- Accountability



Reproducible Methods

Reagents & Tools Table (materials, instruments, software: source & identifiers)

Protocols (text & video)


Reagent/Resource	Reference or source	Identifier or catalog number
Experimental models		
C57BL/6j (<i>M. musculus</i>)	Jackson Lab	B6.129P2Gpr37(tm1.Dgen)/
DH5alpha (<i>E. coli</i>)	ThermoFisher	Cat # 18265017
BW29655 (<i>E. coli</i>)	Zhou et al., 2003	N/A
NIH 3T3 cells (<i>M. musculus</i>)	ATCC	Cat #
Liver patient biopsies	Heidelberg University Hospital	N/A
Ap-GAL4 (<i>D. melanogaster</i> strain)	Bloomington Drosophila	
Recombinant DNA		
pCMV-BE3	Addgene	
pBRAPV600E (<i>H. sapiens</i>)	This study	
pBRAE (<i>M. musculus</i>)	This study	
pEYFP-Myosin (<i>D. melanogaster</i>)	J. James lab, Smith et al.	
pSR43.6 (CcaSR)	Schmidl et al., 2014	
Antibodies		
Rabbit anti-H3	Abcam	
Goat anti-Cy3	Cedarlane	
Mouse anti α -Tubulin monoclonal antibody (clone DM1A)	Sigma Aldrich	Cat #T9026
Rabbit polyclonal anti-Nanog antibody	This study	N/A
Oligonucleotides and other sequence-based reagents		
Cloning oligos	This study	Table 1
PCR primers	This study	Table EV3
siRNA sequences	This study	Table EV5
shRNA sequences	This study	

Confirmation of interactions by Co-immunoprecipitation
Approach 1—Endogenous baits and transiently transfected FLAG-tagged preys
 Maintain 293T cells in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 µg/ml streptomycin split at 80% confluence. To co-preys, transiently transfect plasmids into the 293T cells. Detect their interaction with anti-GPCR antibodies.

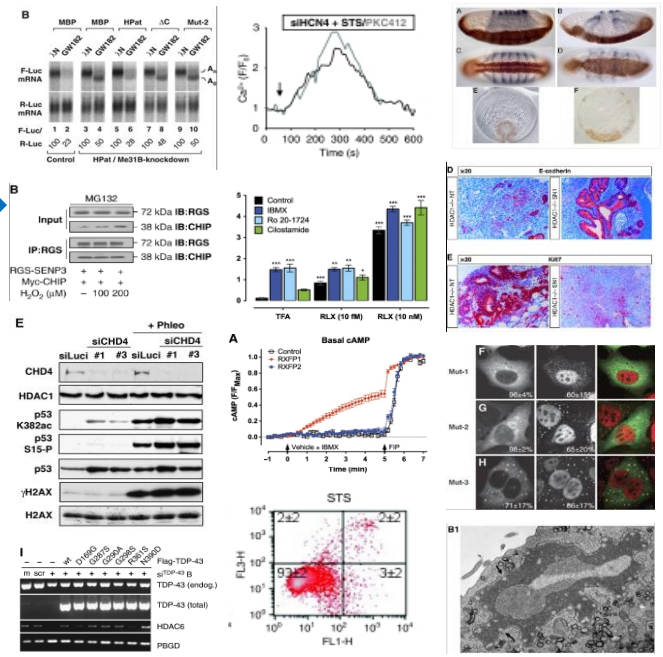
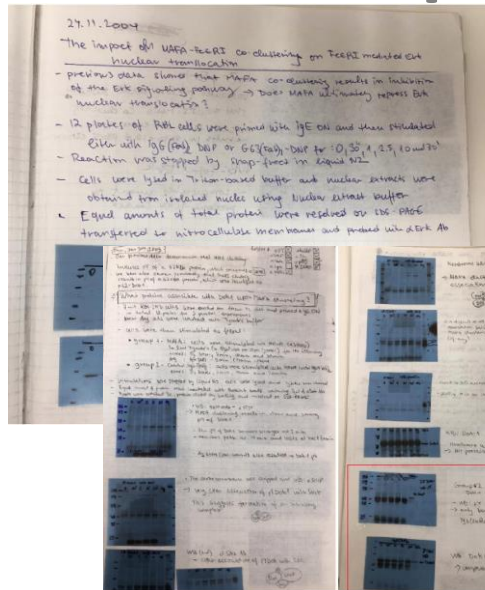
Antibodies used in co-immunoprecipitation experiments
 Santa Cruz: OPR1 (sc-15309), TSHR (sc-13936), OPRM1 (sc-15310), AGTR1 (sc-1173-G), PTAFR (sc-20732), C5L2 (sc-368573), HRH (sc-20633), CHRM5 (sc-91110), OXTR (sc-33209).
 Abcam: ADRB2 (ab36956), HNRPK (ab52600), F2RL (ab124227), TTYH1 (ab57582), PRNP (ab52604), MGLL (ab24701), ATP2A2 (ab2861), FA2H (ab54615), HSPA1B (ab79852).
 Cell Signaling: GABBR1 (3835).
 ProteinTech: GPR37 (14820-1-AP), FZD7 (16974-1-AP).

overnight.
 Infect cells using calcium solution from Promega (cat# E1200) solutions.
 CaCl₂ and water and add the cells while vortexing.

- Incubate the mixture at room temperature for 30 minutes.
- Prior to adding to cells, vortex the mixture again.
 - 24 hours post-transfection, harvest 2 X 150 mm dishes of 293T cells/plasmid and wash the cells with ice-cold PBS.
 - After that, cross-link the cells with 0.5 mM DSP at room temperature for 30 mins followed by quenching excessive DSP with a buffer containing 0.1 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.5 and EDTA 2 mM.
 - Centrifuge detached cells at 4°C.
 - Lyse the cell pellet in RIP lysis buffer with inhibitor cocktail (Sigma Aldrich) with occasional agitation. To aid lysis, pass the cells through a 21G needle 10X.



Data Transparency



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Press releases | Videos | Newsletter - EMBOencounters | EMBO in the news | Reports & brochures | Logos | E-news



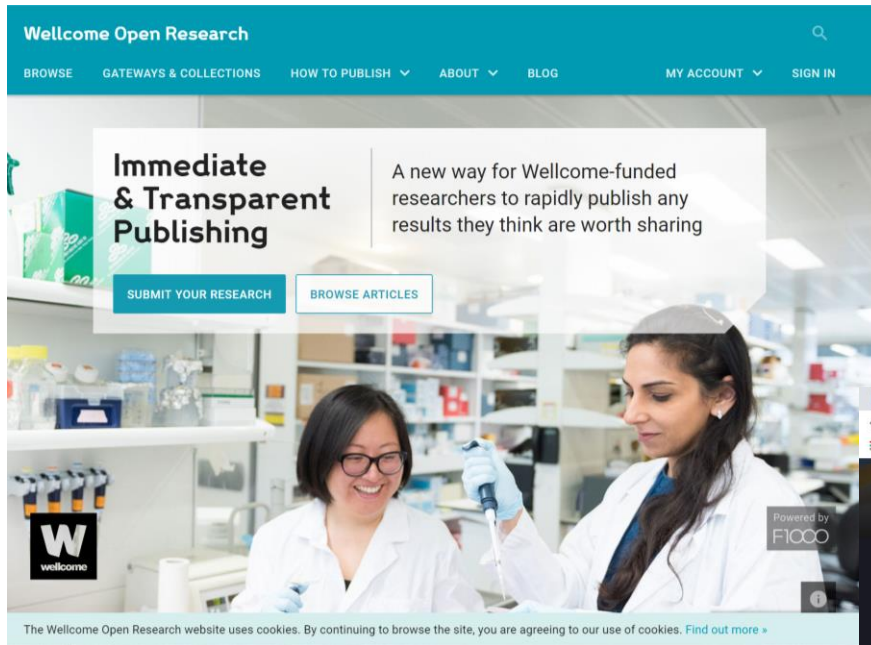
SourceData and BioStudies bring open data sharing to EMBO Press

Heidelberg, Hinxton, 9 December 2018 – SourceData from EMBO is an open platform that makes the data in research papers directly searchable. SourceData describes the contents of figures from scientific articles in a standardized, machine-readable format, allowing articles to be searched and interlinked using their data content. In collaboration with BioStudies from EMBL-EBI, a database that aggregates the data files linked to a specific publication or project, SourceData now offers an integrated workflow to make published data openly accessible and easy to find.

CONTACT
 communications@embo.org



Journaux issus des institutionnels de la recherche ?



Exemple - Wellcome Open Research

This screenshot shows a browser window displaying the Wellcome Open Research website. The browser address bar shows "https://wellcomeopenresearch.org". Below the header, there are three article teasers dated 25 JANVIER 2019. The main section is titled "Article processing times | Data last updated 21 January 2019". It features four metrics:

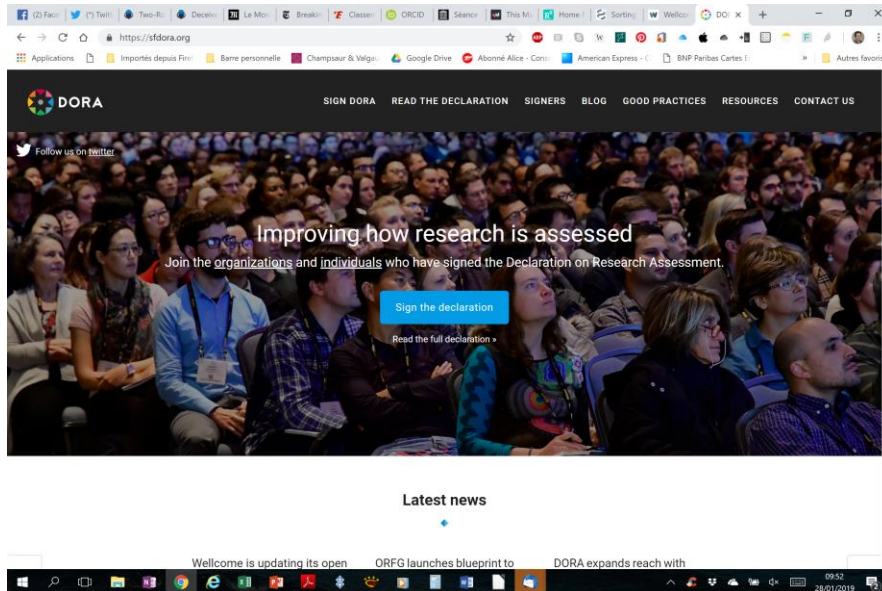
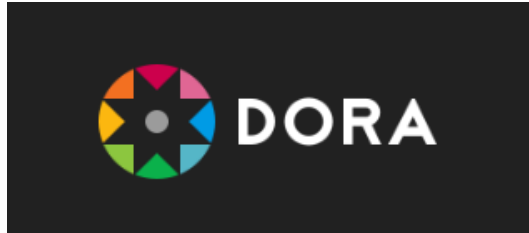
2	8	22	72
Days from submission to first editorial check (median)	Days from final submission to publication (median)	Days from initial submission to publication (median)	Days from submission to passing peer review (median)

Below the metrics, there are three bullet points with icons:

- Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact
- Uses an open research publishing model: publication within days of submission, followed by open invited peer review
- Includes all supporting data, enabling reanalyses, replication and reuse

A "Learn More >>" link is located below the list. At the bottom, a cookie notice is visible: "The Wellcome Open Research website uses cookies. By continuing to browse the site, you are agreeing to our use of cookies. Find out more >". The system tray at the bottom right shows the date 28/01/2019 and time 09:46.

Open Science : impact sur l'évaluation (ou l'inverse) ?



<https://sfdora.org/>

General Recommendation

1. **Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.**

For funding agencies

2. Be explicit about the criteria used in evaluating the scientific productivity of grant applicants and clearly highlight, especially for early-stage investigators, that the scientific content of a paper is much more important than publication metrics or the identity of the journal in which it was published.

3. For the purposes of research assessment, consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications, and consider a broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice.

For institutions

4. Be explicit about the criteria used to reach hiring, tenure, and promotion decisions, clearly highlighting, especially for early-stage investigators, that the scientific content of a paper is much more important than publication metrics or the identity of the journal in which it was published.

5. For the purposes of research assessment, consider the value and impact of all research outputs (including datasets and software) in addition to research publications, and consider a broad range of impact measures including qualitative indicators of research impact, such as influence on policy and practice.

For publishers

.....

For organizations that supply metrics

11. Be open and transparent by providing data and methods used to calculate all metrics.

12. Provide the data under a licence that allows unrestricted reuse, and provide computational access to data, where possible.

13. Be clear that inappropriate manipulation of metrics will not be tolerated; be explicit about what constitutes inappropriate manipulation and what measures will be taken to combat this.

14. Account for the variation in article types (e.g., reviews versus research articles), and in different subject areas when metrics are used, aggregated, or compared.

For researchers

15. When involved in committees making decisions about funding, hiring, tenure, or promotion, make assessments based on scientific content rather than publication metrics.

16. Wherever appropriate, cite primary literature in which observations are first reported rather than reviews in order to give credit where credit is due.

17. Use a range of article metrics and indicators on personal/supporting statements, as evidence of the impact of individual published articles and other research outputs [11].

18. Challenge research assessment practices that rely inappropriately on Journal Impact Factors and promote and teach best practice that focuses on the value and influence of specific research outputs.

Conclusions

1. **Open Science** = Open Publications + Open Peer-Review + Open Data + Open Methods + Open... (aussi ouvert que possible et aussi fermé que nécessaire...)
2. **Multiplicité de modèles/solutions de publications ouvertes** (Bibliodiversité) en fonction des disciplines et d'usages dans différents champs de recherches (mathématiques, physique // biomédical // science humaines et sociales) (mais aboutir à terme à des modèles éprouvés et d'intérêt pour les chercheurs - pérennes)
3. **Profondément modifier les procédés d'évaluation de la recherche et des chercheurs** (éviter les « metrics » au profit d'une évaluation approfondie du projet de recherche et de son impact potentiel)
4. **Prendre en compte les « limites » de la SO** (pas totale; compréhension; coût; éditeurs professionnels...)