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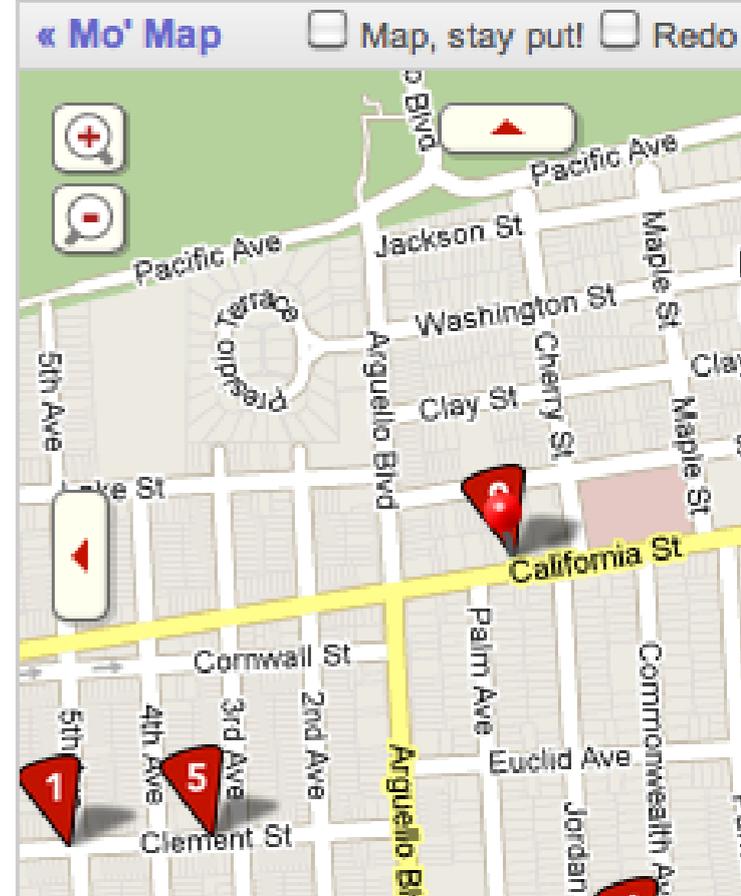
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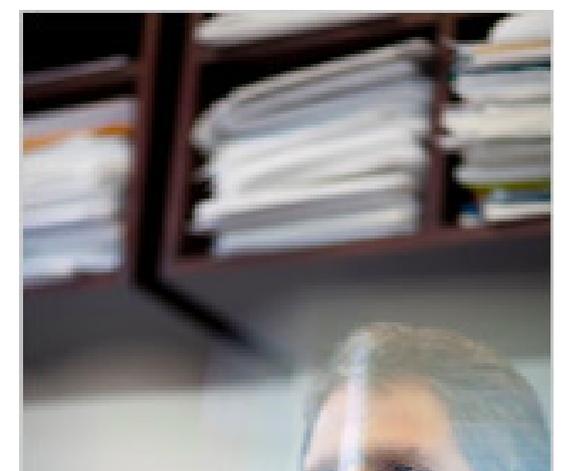
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Rare Sharing of Data Led to Progress on Alzheimer's

By GINA KOLATA
Published: August 12, 2010

In 2003, a group of scientists and executives from the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the drug and medical-imaging industries, universities and nonprofit groups joined in a project that experts say had no precedent: a collaborative effort to find the biological markers that show the progression of Alzheimer's disease in the human brain.

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TALKS

Tim Berners-Lee on the next Web

TED2009, Filmed Feb 2009; Posted Mar 2009



About this talk

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About Tim Berners-Lee

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web. He leads the World Wide Web Consortium, overseeing the Web's standards and development. [Full bio and more links](#)

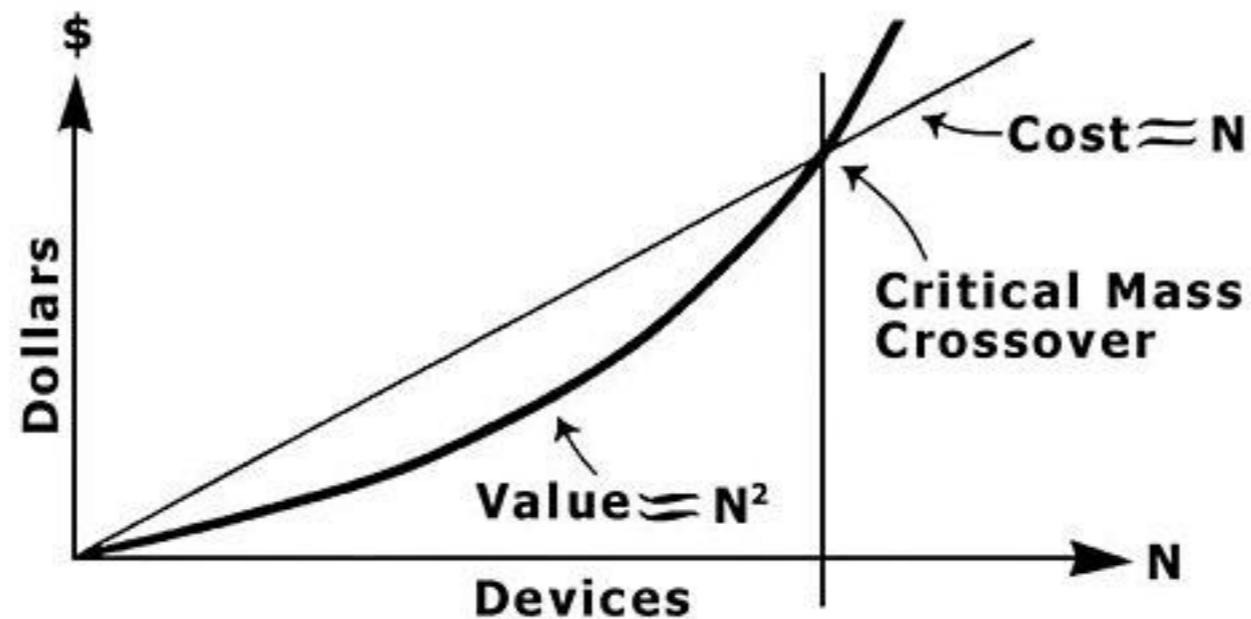
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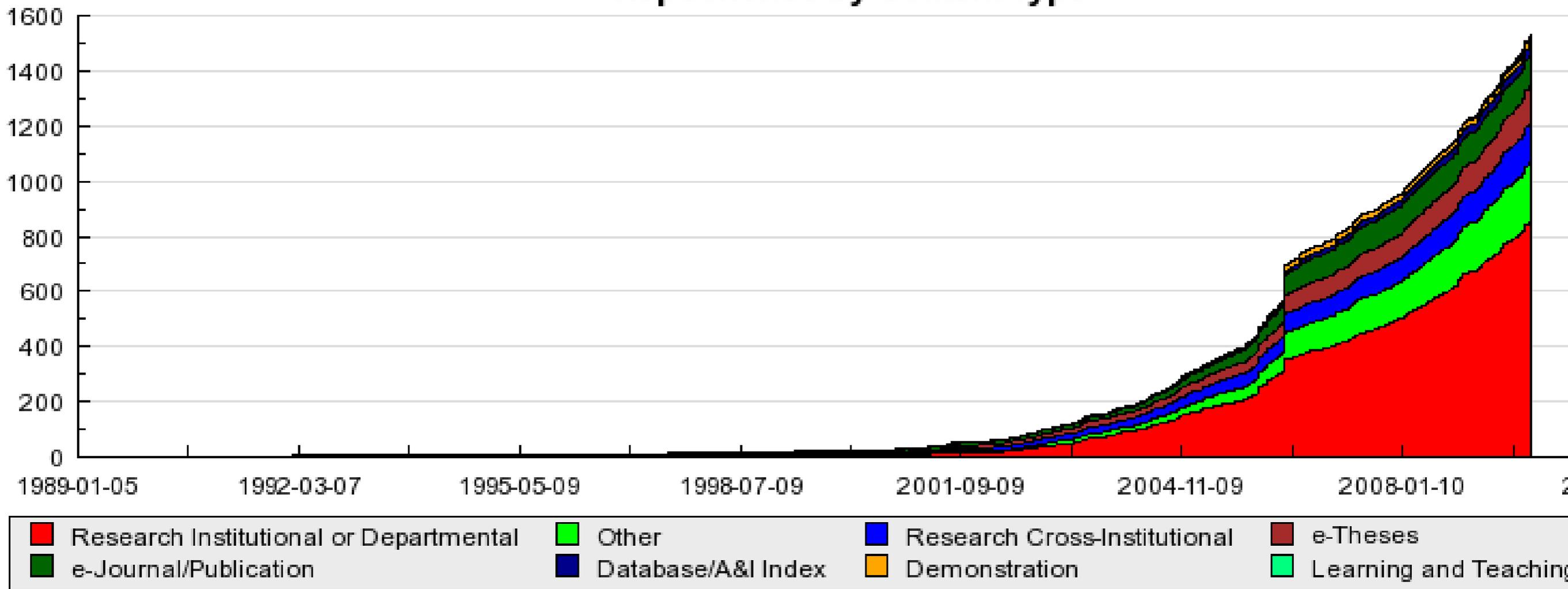
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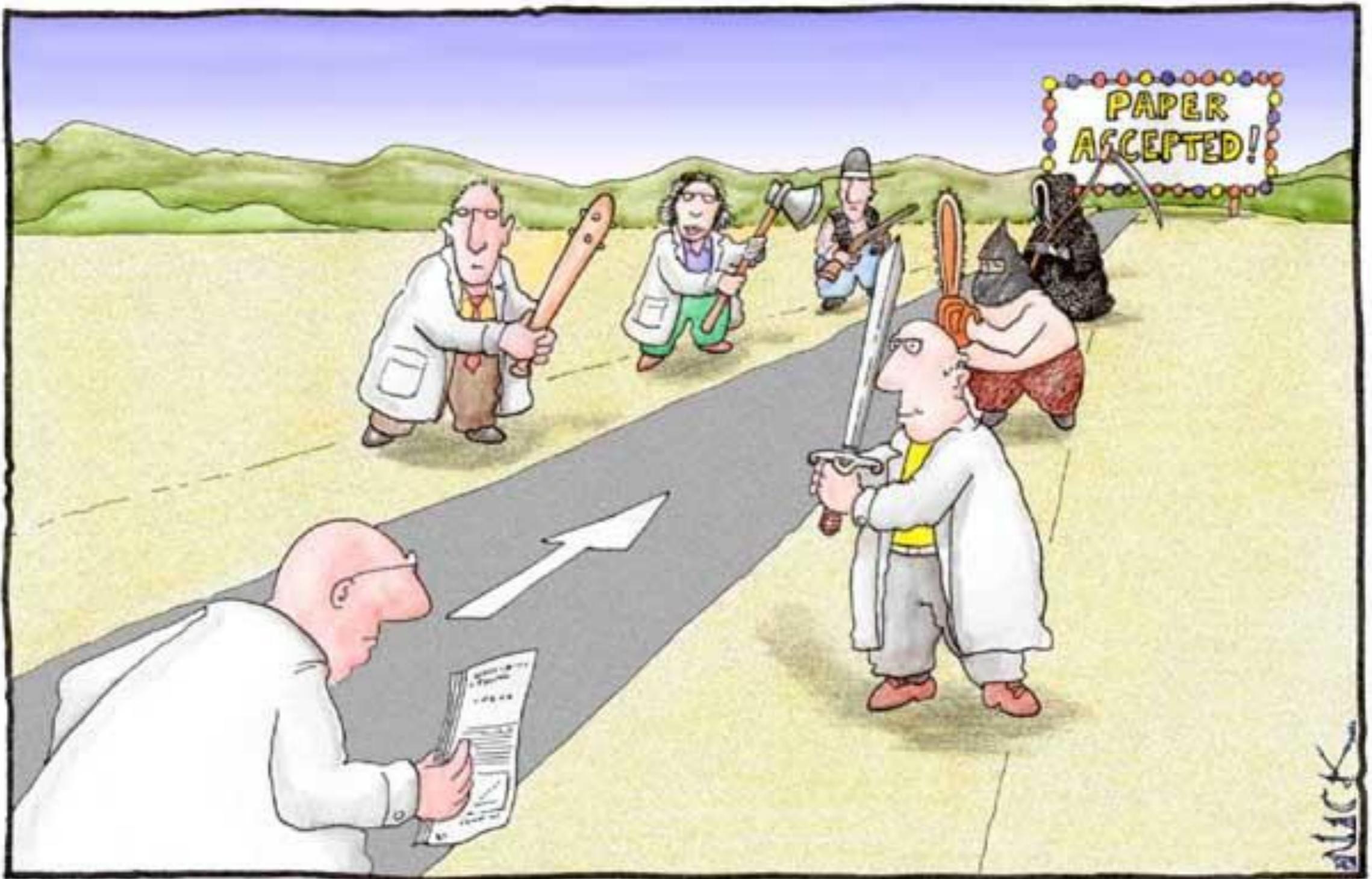
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ORGAN OF THE CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

EDITED BY B. PICKMAN MANN.

Vol. I.]

Cambridge, Mass., May, 1874.

[No. 1.

Introductory.

THE CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB was formed January 9, 1874, by the following persons, who met at Dr. Hagen's house, No. 7 Putnam Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, namely: Messrs. E. P. Austin, Edward Burgess, G. R. Crotch, of Cambridge, England, George Dimmock, J. H. Emerton, Dr. H. A. Hagen, Messrs. Samuel Henshaw, B. P. Mann, H. K. Morrison, J. C. Munro, of Lexington; Dr. A. S. Packard, of Salem, Messrs. Eugene Schwarz, and S. H. Scudder. It has since added to its number Messrs. J. A. Allen, Walter Faxon, A. W. Gould, Prof. C. E. Hamlin, Messrs. Holmes Hinkley, H. G. Hubbard, Baron C. R. Osten Sacken, Messrs. F. G. Sanborn, G. D. Smith, P. S. Sprague, Roland Thaxter, of Newtonville, and C. P. Whitney, of Milford, N. H.

At the fourth monthly meeting, held April 10, 1874, the Club decided to undertake the publication of a monthly organ, to be called *PSYCHE*. This organ will contain such parts of the proceedings of the Club as seem to be of general interest, biological contributions upon Arthropoda from any competent person, lists of captures, with time and locality, miscellaneous entomological information, and especially a **BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD**, in which last a list will be given of all writings upon Entomology published in North America.

Psyche: A Journal of Entomology

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A Dynamic Pathway for Calcium-Independent Activation of CaMKII by Methionine Oxidation

Jeffrey R. Erickson¹, Mei-ling A. Joiner¹, Xiaoqun Guan¹, William Kutschke¹, Jinying Yang¹, Carmine V. Oddis⁵, Ryan K. Bartlett⁶, John S. Lowe¹, Susan E. O'Donnell², Nukhet Aykin-Burns³, Matthew C. Zimmerman³, Kathy Zimmerman⁹, Amy-Joan L. Ham^{7,8}, Robert M. Weiss^{1,9}, Douglas R. Spitz³, Madeline A. Shea², Roger J. Colbran⁷, Peter J. Mohler^{1,4,*}, and Mark E. Anderson^{1,4,*} [Affiliations](#)

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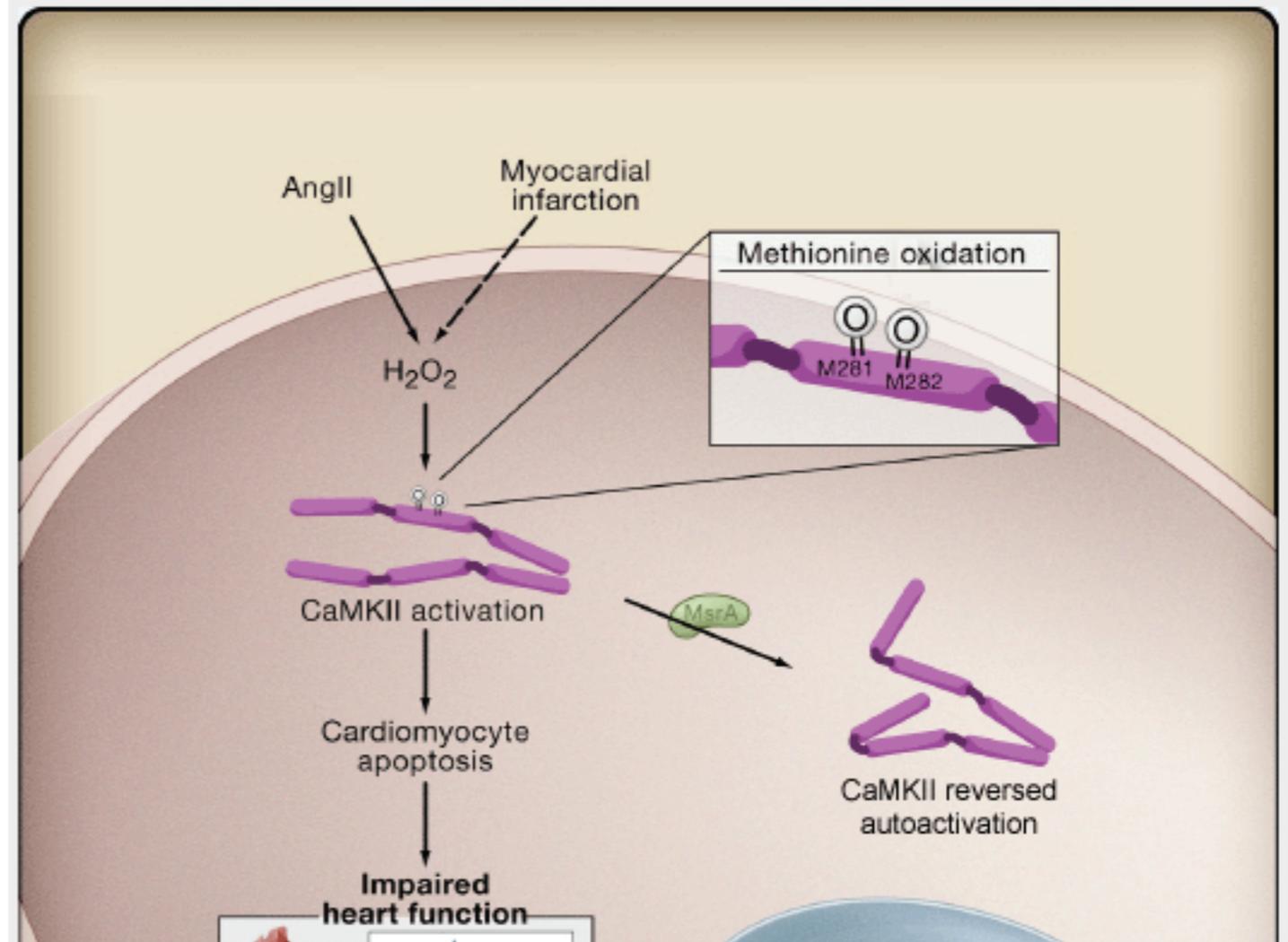
- Oxidation of methionine residues activates CaMKII
- Angiotensin II induces CaMKII oxidation leading to cardiomyocyte death
- CaMKII methionine oxidation is reversed by MsrA
- Elevated CaMKII oxidation impairs heart function and worsens ischemic injury

Author Interview



Abstract

Calcium/calmodulin (Ca²⁺/CaM)-dependent protein kinase II (CaMKII) couples increases in cellular Ca²⁺ to fundamental responses in excitable cells. CaMKII was identified over 20 years ago by activation dependence on Ca²⁺/CaM, but recent evidence shows that CaMKII activity is also enhanced by pro-oxidant conditions. Here we show that oxidation of paired regulatory domain methionine residues sustains CaMKII activity in the absence of Ca²⁺/CaM. CaMKII is activated by angiotensin II (AngII)-induced oxidation, leading to apoptosis in cardiomyocytes both in vitro and in vivo. CaMKII oxidation is reversed by methionine sulfoxide



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SEMANTICALLY ENHANCED VERSION OF A RESEARCH ARTICLE FROM PLOS NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Impact of Environment and Social Gradient on *Leptospira* Infection in Urban Slums

document summary

Renato B. Reis ^{1#}, Guilherme S. Ribeiro ^{1#}, Ridalva D. M. Felzemburgh ¹, Francisco S. Santana ^{1, 2}, Sharif Mohr ¹, Astrid X. T. O. Melendez ¹, Adriano Queiroz ¹, Andréia C. Santos ¹, Romy R. Ravines ³, Wagner S. Tassinari ^{3, 4}, Marília S. Carvalho ³, Mitermayer G. Reis ¹, Albert I. Ko ^{1, 5*}

¹ Centro de Pesquisas Gonçalo Moniz, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Ministério da Saúde, Salvador, Brazil ² Secretária Estadual de Saúde da Bahia, Salvador, Brazil ³ Escola Nacional da Saúde Pública, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Ministério da Saúde, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ⁴ Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ⁵ Division of International Medicine and Infectious Diseases, Weill Medical College of Cornell University, New York, New York, United States of America

Abstract

Background

Leptospirosis has become an urban health problem as **slum settlements** have expanded worldwide. Efforts to identify interventions for urban *leptospirosis* have been hampered by the lack of population-based information on *Leptospira* transmission determinants. The aim of the study was to estimate the prevalence of *Leptospira* infection and identify risk factors for infection in the urban slum setting.

Methods and Findings

We performed a community-based survey of 3,171 slum residents from **Salvador, Brazil**. *Leptospira* agglutinating antibodies were measured as a marker for prior infection. Poisson regression models evaluated the association between the presence of *Leptospira* antibodies and environmental attributes obtained from Geographical Information System surveys and indicators of socioeconomic status and exposures for individuals. Overall prevalence of *Leptospira* antibodies was 15.4% (95% confidence interval [CI], 14.0–16.8). Households of subjects with *Leptospira* antibodies clustered in squatter areas at the bottom of **valleys**. The risk of acquiring *Leptospira* antibodies was associated with household environmental factors such as residence in flood-risk regions with **open sewers** (prevalence ratio [PR] 1.42, 95% CI 1.14–1.75) and proximity to **accumulated refuse** (1.43, 1.04–1.88), sighting **rats** (1.32, 1.10–1.58), and the presence of **chickens** (1.26, 1.05–1.51). Furthermore, low income and black race (1.25, 1.03–1.50) were independent risk factors. An increase of USD1 per day in per capita household income was associated with an 11% (95% CI 5%–18%) decrease

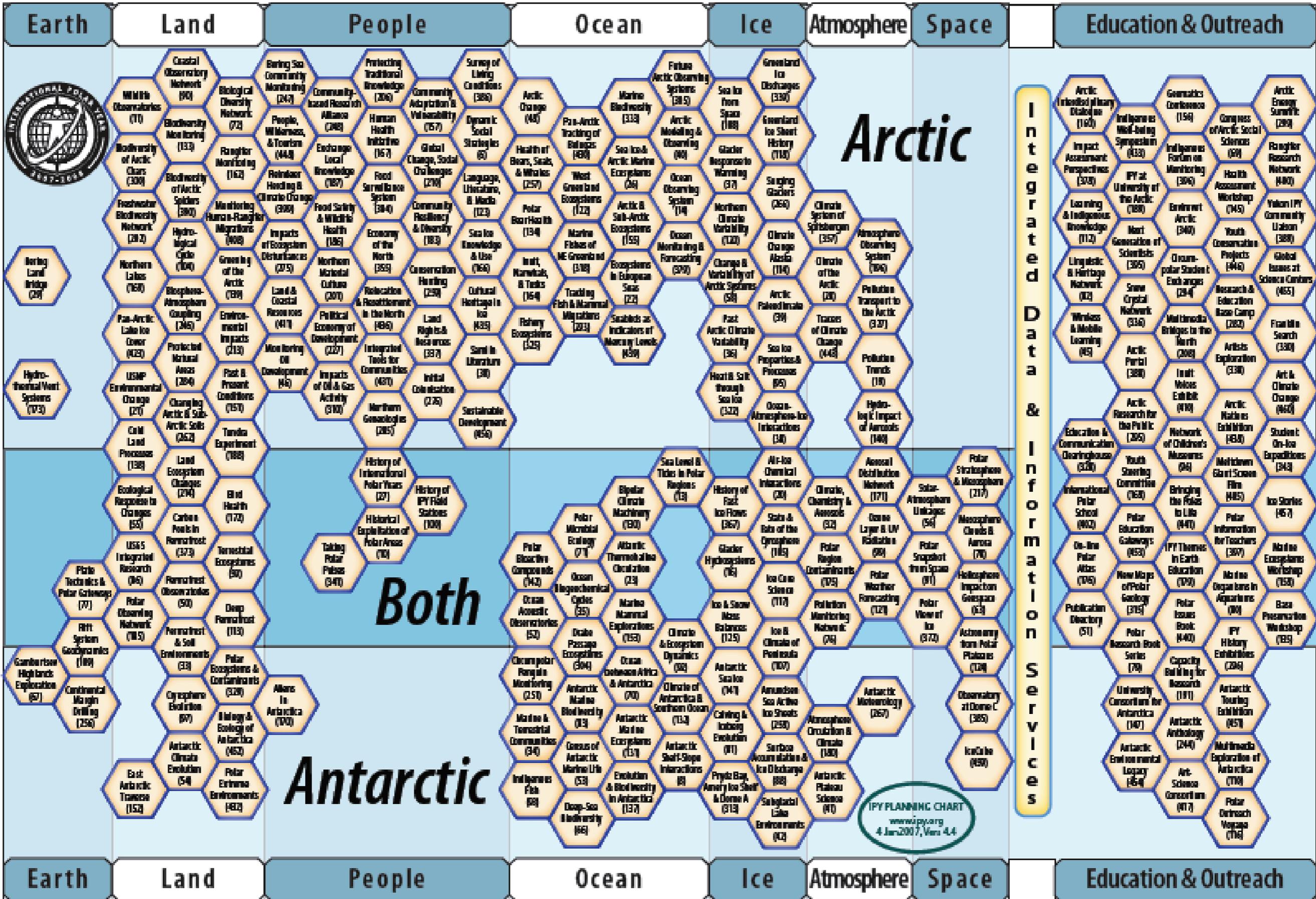
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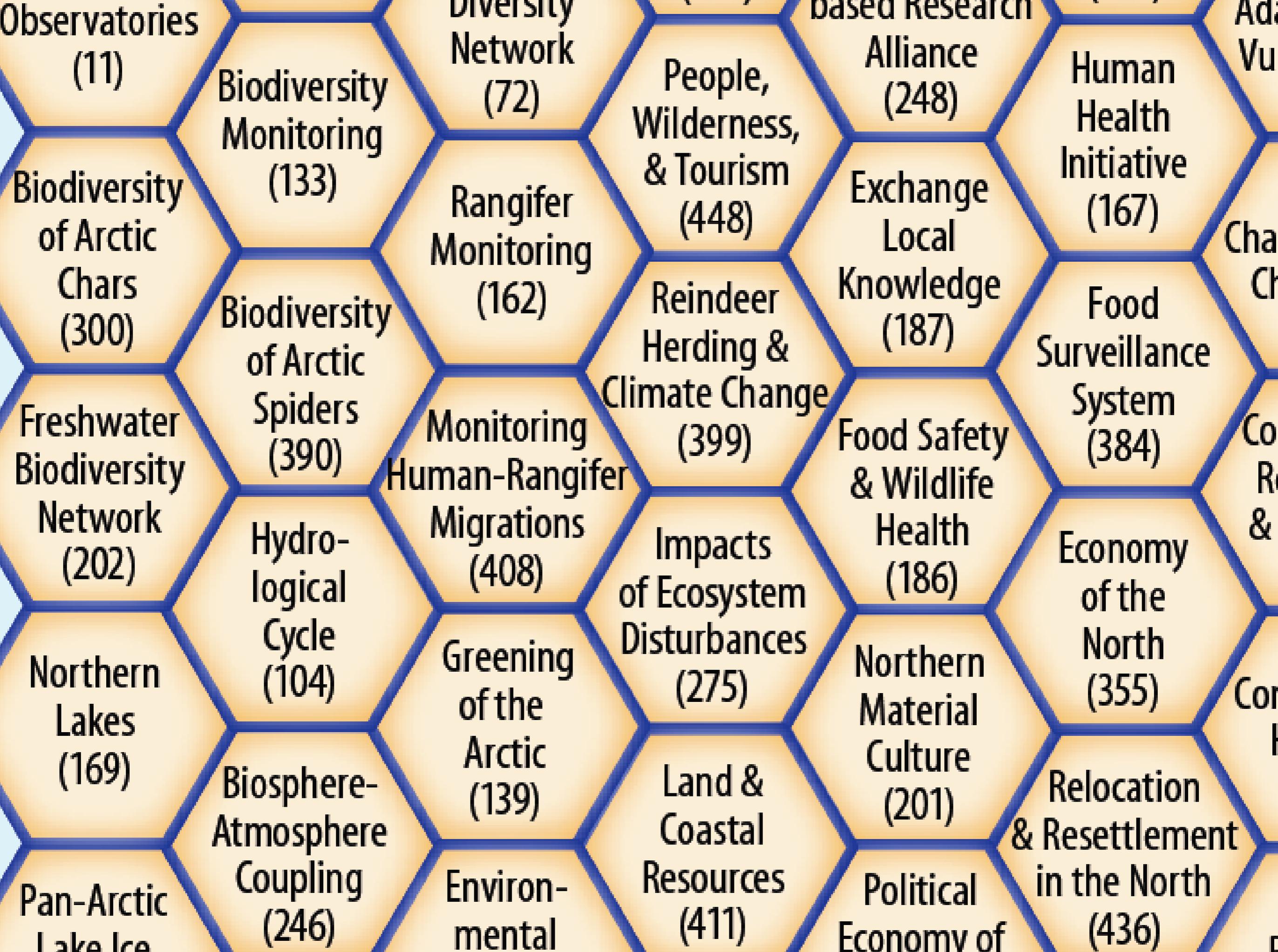
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	Simple Image Access	1.0		1.0 1.0 1.0 1.01 1.00
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VOT	VOTable Format Specification	1.2		1.2 1.2 1.2 1.20 1.20 1.10 1.00

Maturity level: ■ Recommendation ■ Proposed Recommendation ■ Working Draft

Notes

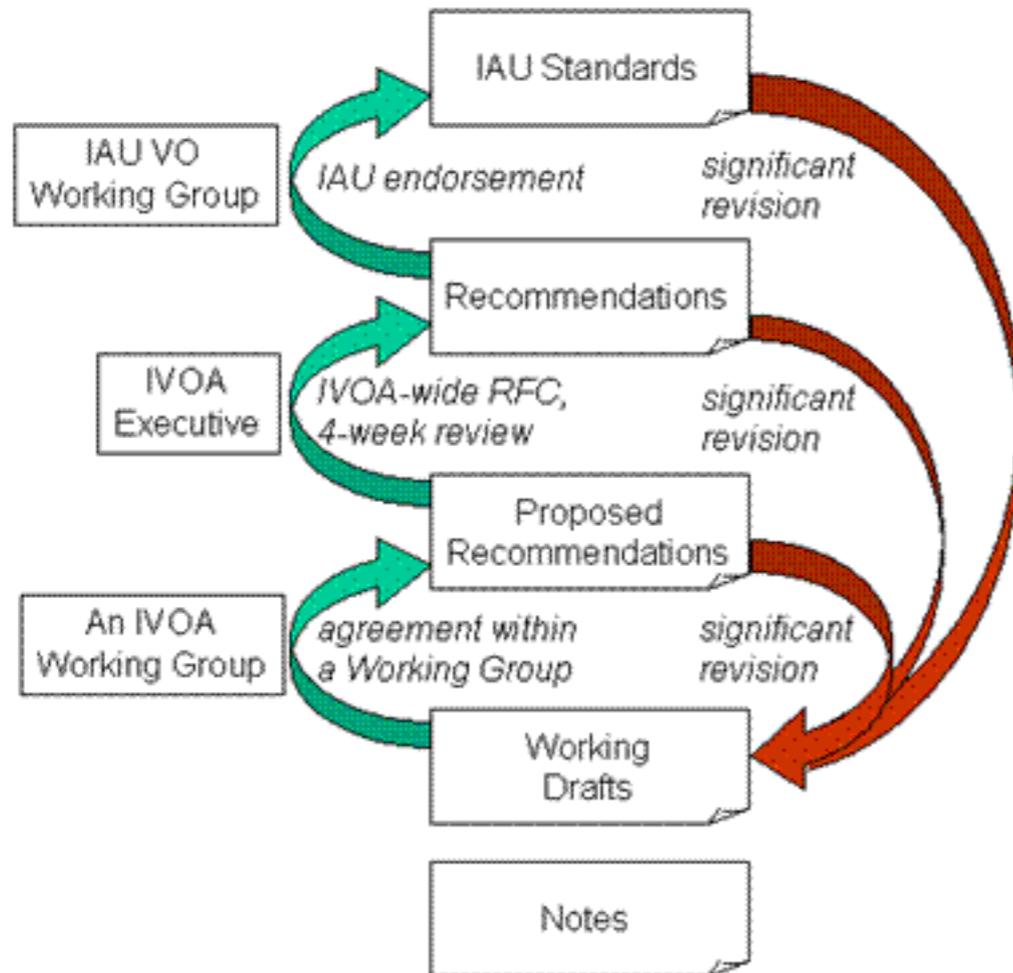
Title	Latest Version
IVOA Procedures	
Guidelines for Participation	1.00
Software Licensing Guidelines	1.00
Document Standards Management: Guidelines and Procedures	1.00
General	
Charter for the IVOA Technical Coordination Group	1.1
Design Notes for Revised IVOA Web Pages	1.00
The IVOA in 2009: Technical Assessment and Roadmap	1.00
The IVOA in 2008: Technical Assessment and Roadmap	1.00
The IVOA in 2007: Assessment and Future Roadmap	1.00
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Ranking Query Result Sets	1.00



ontology of astronomical
object types



IVOA Document Standards Process



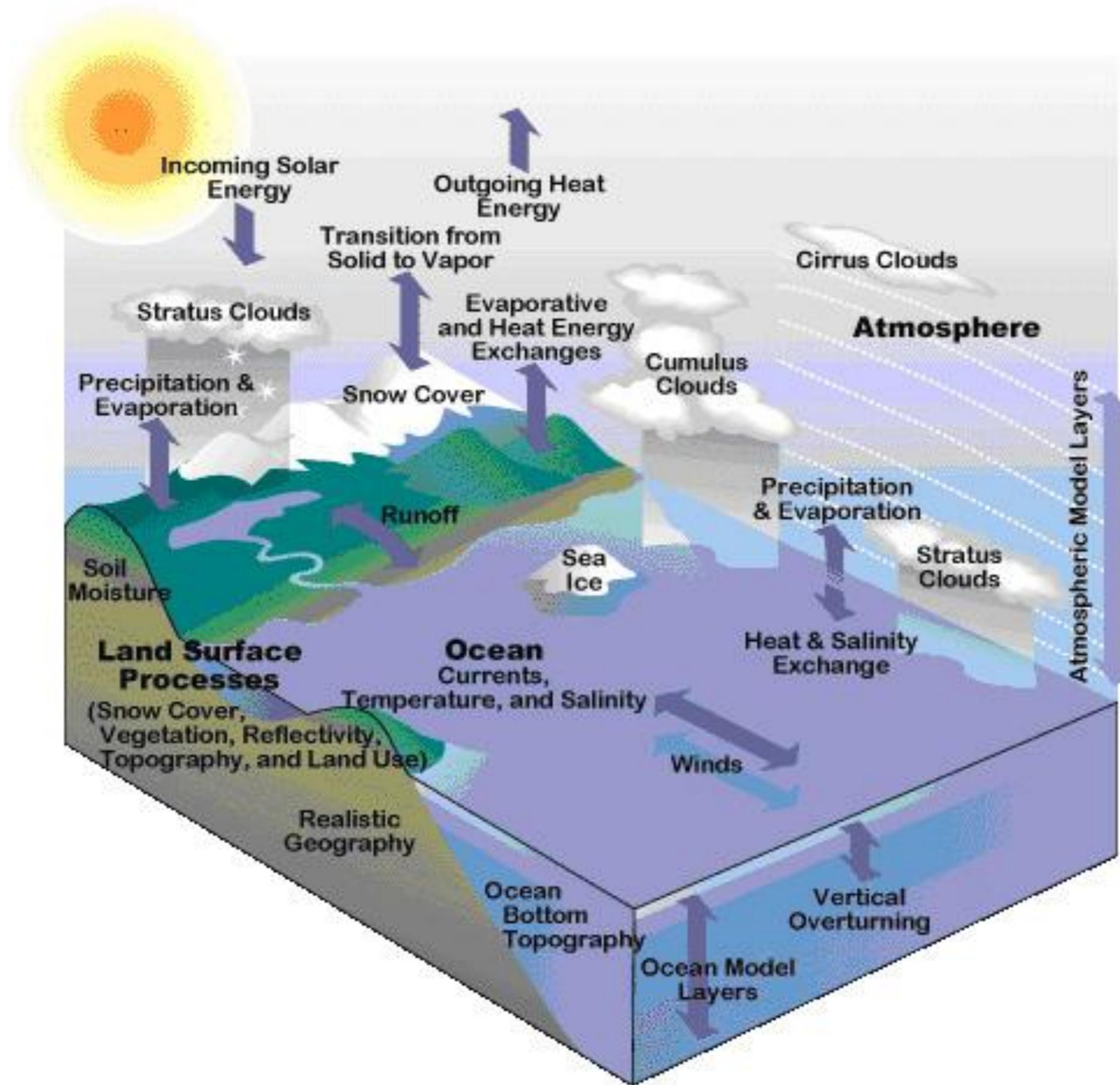
Submission Log

Date	Document ID	Version	Initiator	I/W Group	Action
2010-08-23	VOTableSTC-20100618	2.0	Markus Demleitner	VOTableSTC	updated
2010-08-17	StandardsRegExt-20100519	1.0	Ray Plante	ReR	published
2010-08-15	STC-S-20091030	1.33	A. Rots	DaM	updated
2010-05-21	DAL2Arch-20100521	1.0	Doug Tody	DAL	published
2010-05-18	DocStd-20100413	1.2	Francoise Genova	SDP	PR to REC
2010-05-11	SSLDM-20100506	1.0	Pedro Osuna	DaM	updated
2010-05-11	SLAP-20091016	1.0	Jesus Salgado	DAL	updated
2010-04-21	TAP-20100327	1.0	Patrick Dowler	DAL	PR to REC
2010-04-15	VODataService-20100412	1.1	Ray Plante	ReR	updated
2010-04-15	TCG-Charter-20100329	1.1	Christophe Arviset	N/A	updated
2010-03-24	VOSpace-20100323	2.0	Matthew Graham	GWS	updated
2010-03-24	VOEventTables-20100323	1.0	Roy Williams	VOE	published
2010-03-19	IVOAWebDesign-20100301	1.0	Andy Lawrence	N/A	published
2010-03-19	VOSI-20100311	1.0	Matthew Graham	GWS	WD to PR
2010-03-11	AstrObjectOntologyUseCases-20100117	1.1	Alexandre Richard	Semantics	updated
2010-03-04	AstrObjectOntology-20100117	1.3	Alexandre Richard	Semantics	updated
2010-03-01	WSBasicProfile-20100226	1.0	Matthew Graham	GWS	WD to PR
2010-03-01	CredentialDelegation-20100218	1.0	Matthew Graham	GWS	PR to REC
2010-02-25	TAP-20100225	1.0	Patrick Dowler	DAL	updated
2010-02-11	UWS-20100210	1.0	Paul Harrison	GWS	updated
2010-02-10	DakotaBroker-20100210	1.00	Robert B. Denny	VOE	published
2010-02-05	SIA-20091116	1.0	Paul Harrison	DAL	PR to REC
2010-02-04	Polarization-20100203	1.0	Anita Richards	DM	published
2010-01-08	TAP-20091225	1.0	Patrick Dowler	DAL	updated
2009-12-02	VOTable-20091130	1.2	Francois Ochsenbein	VOT	PR to REC
2009-11-05	RegistryInterface-20091104	1.0	Ray Plante	ReR	PR to REC
2009-11-02	VOTable-20091102	1.2	Francois Ochsenbein	VOT	updated
2009-10-15	DocStd-20091008	1.2	Robert Harisch	SDP	updated
2009-10-12	Vocabularies-20091007	1.19	Norman Gray	Semantics	PR to REC
2009-10-12	VOSpace-20091007	1.15	Matthew Graham	GWS	PR to REC
2009-10-12	SIA-20091008	1.0	Paul Harrison	DAL	updated
2009-10-08	TAP-20091006	1.0	Patrick Dowler	DAL	updated
2009-10-02	DocStd-20091002	1.2	Robert Harisch	SDP	updated
2009-10-02	TAP-20090608	1.0	Patrick Dowler	DAL	WD to PR
2009-10-01	IVOATechRoadmap2009-20091001	1.00	Christophe Arviset	N/A	published
2009-09-29	VOTable-20090929	1.2	Francois Ochsenbein	VOT	updated
2009-09-23	RegistryInterface-20090917	1.0	Ray Plante	ReR	updated
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2009-09-07	CredentialDelegation-20090818	1.0	Matthew Graham	GWS	updated
2009-09-02	SSLDM-20090714	1.0	M. Louys	DaM	WD to PR
2009-09-02	SSLDM-20090713	1.0	Jesus Salgado	DaM	published
2009-09-02	SLAP-20090714	1.0	Jesus Salgado	DAL	WD to PR
2009-09-02	SLAP-20090713	1.0	Jesus Salgado	DAL	published
2009-09-01	VOEventTransport-20090805	1.1	Robert Deny	VOE	updated
2009-08-28	Vocabularies-20090825	1.18	Norman Gray	Semantics	updated

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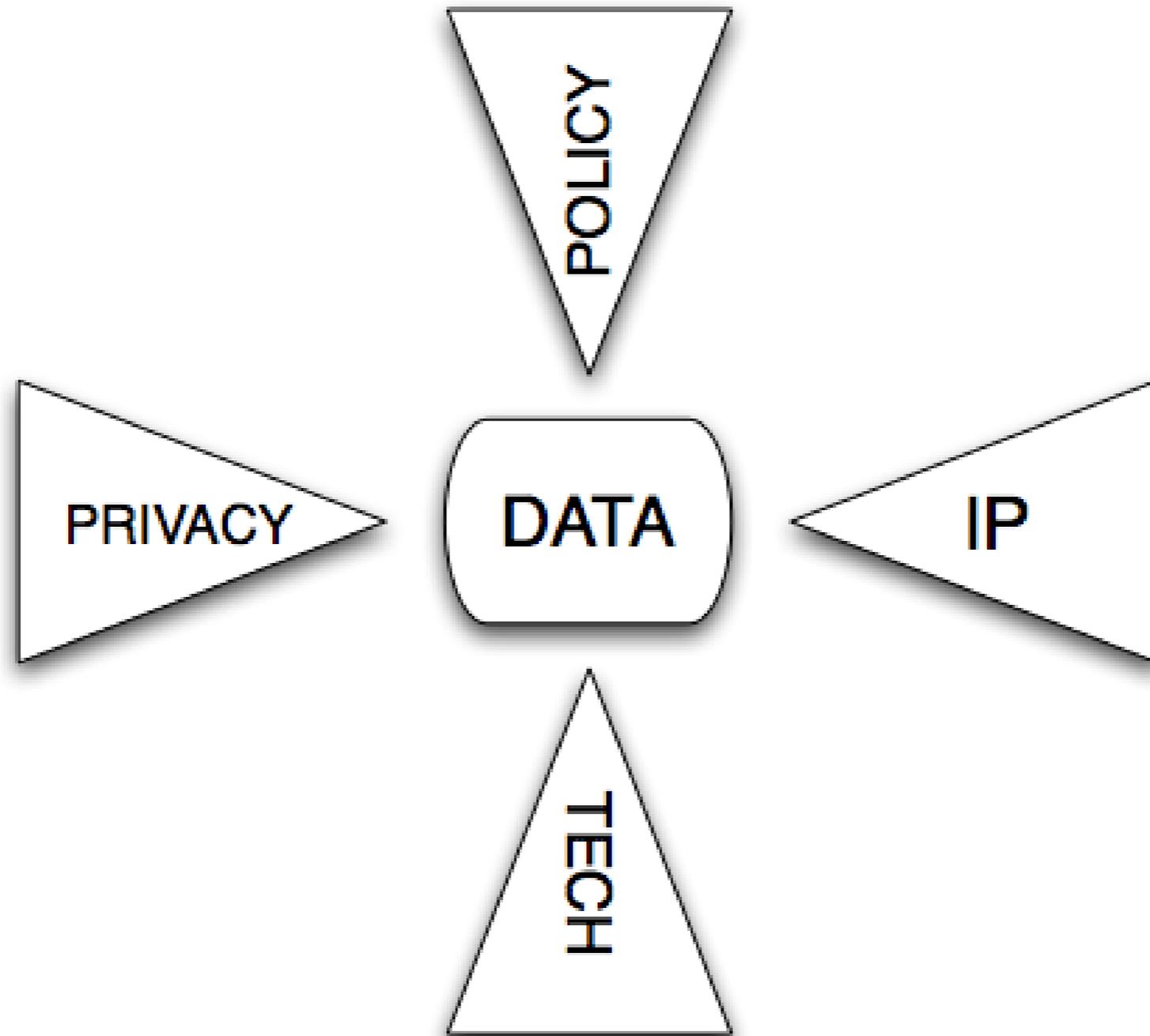
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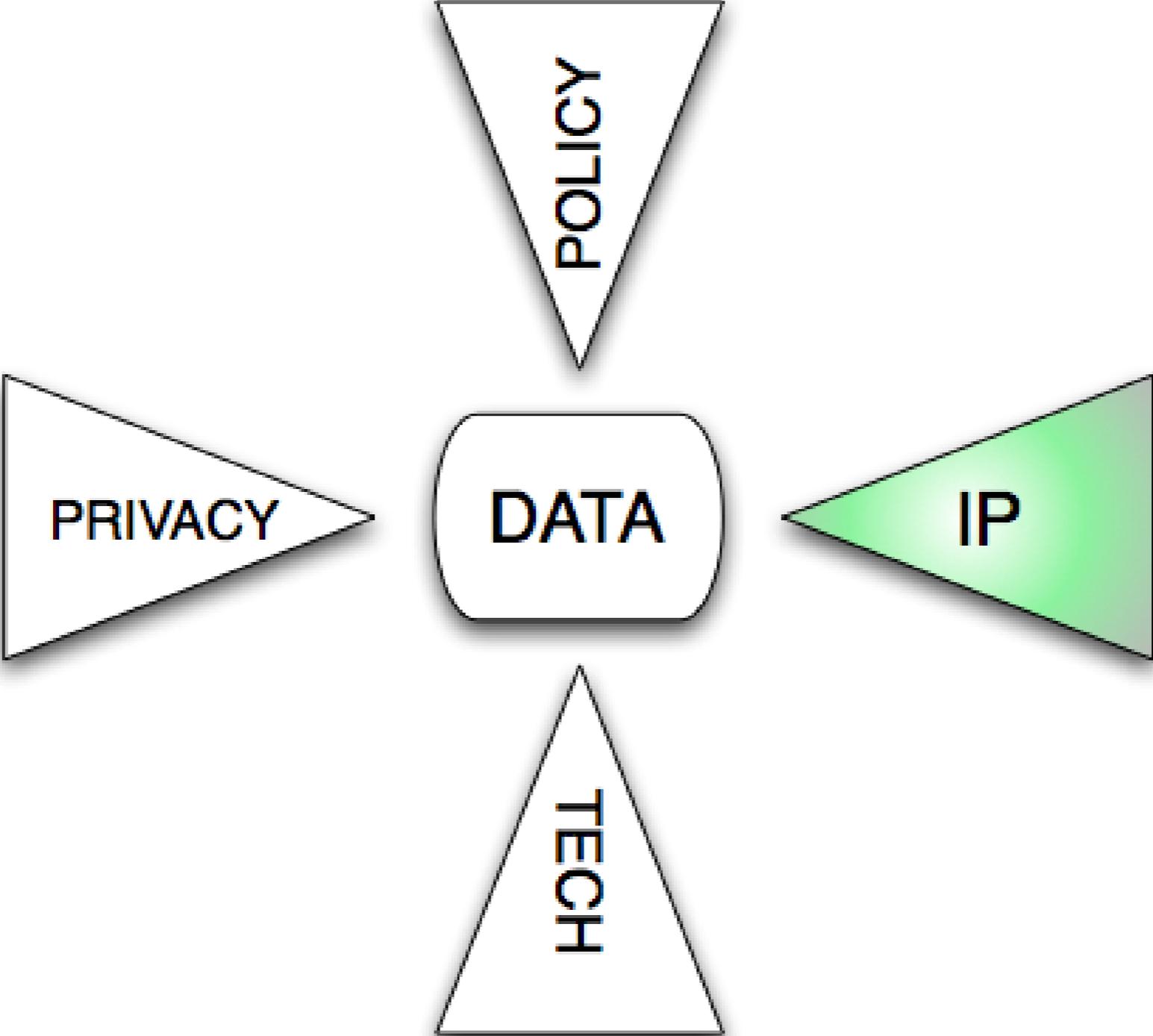
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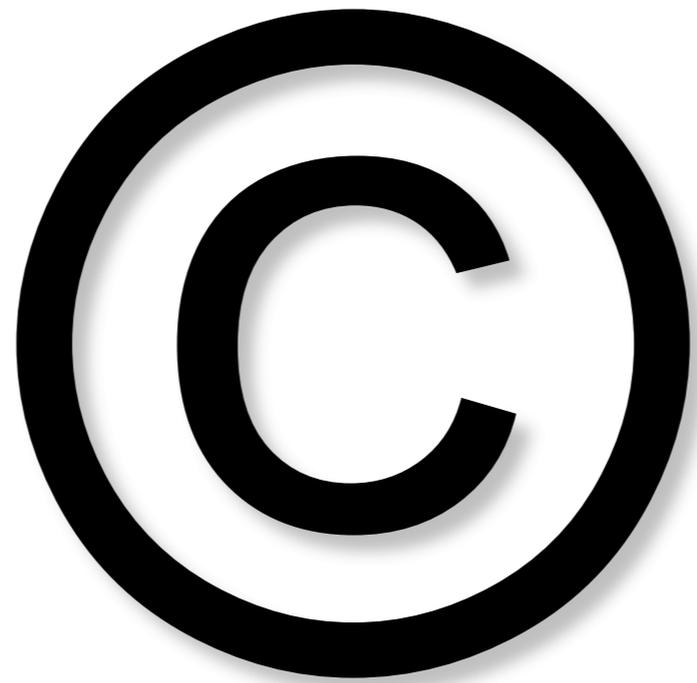


gathered independently, for different reasons...

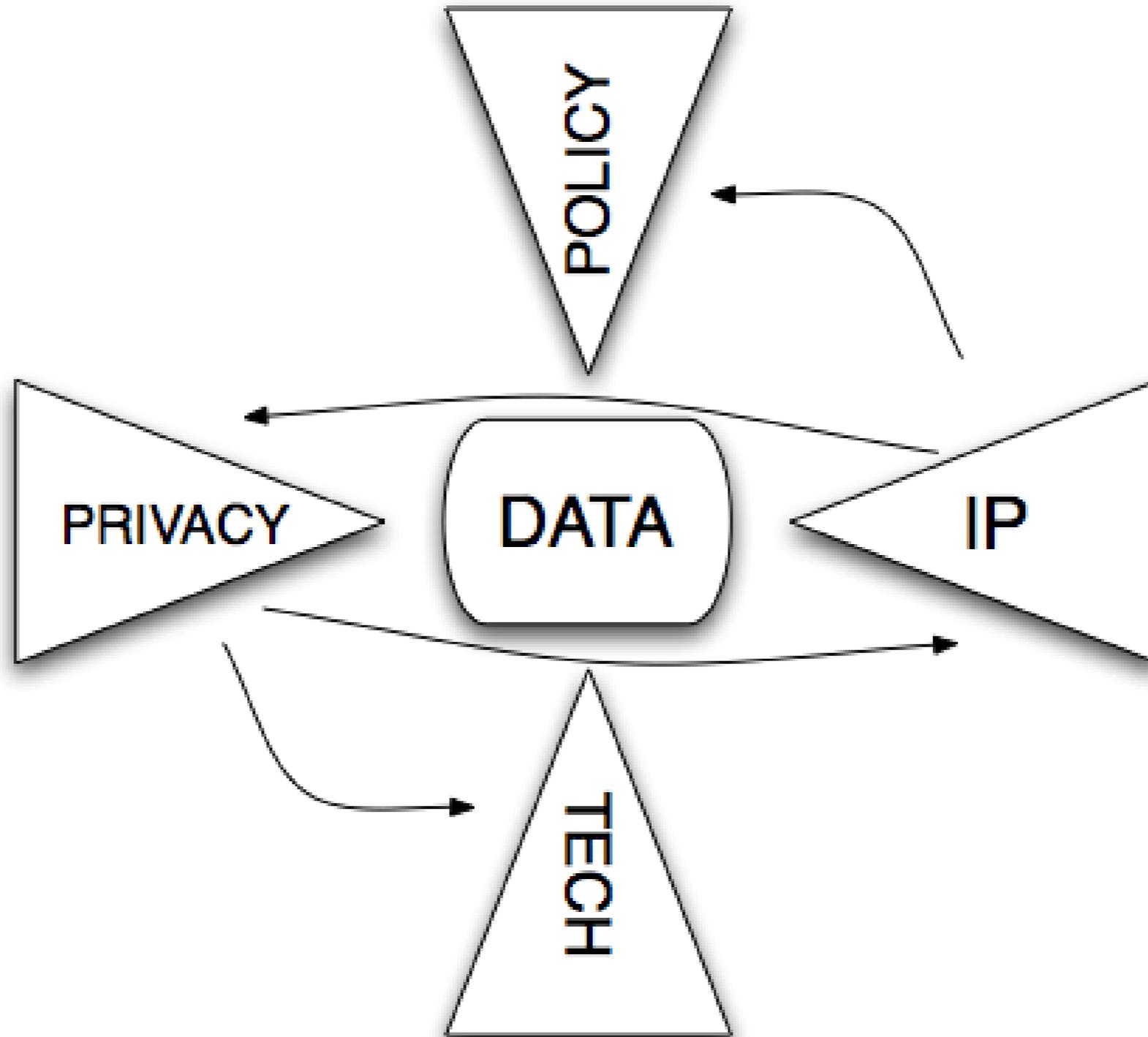
what things regulate?



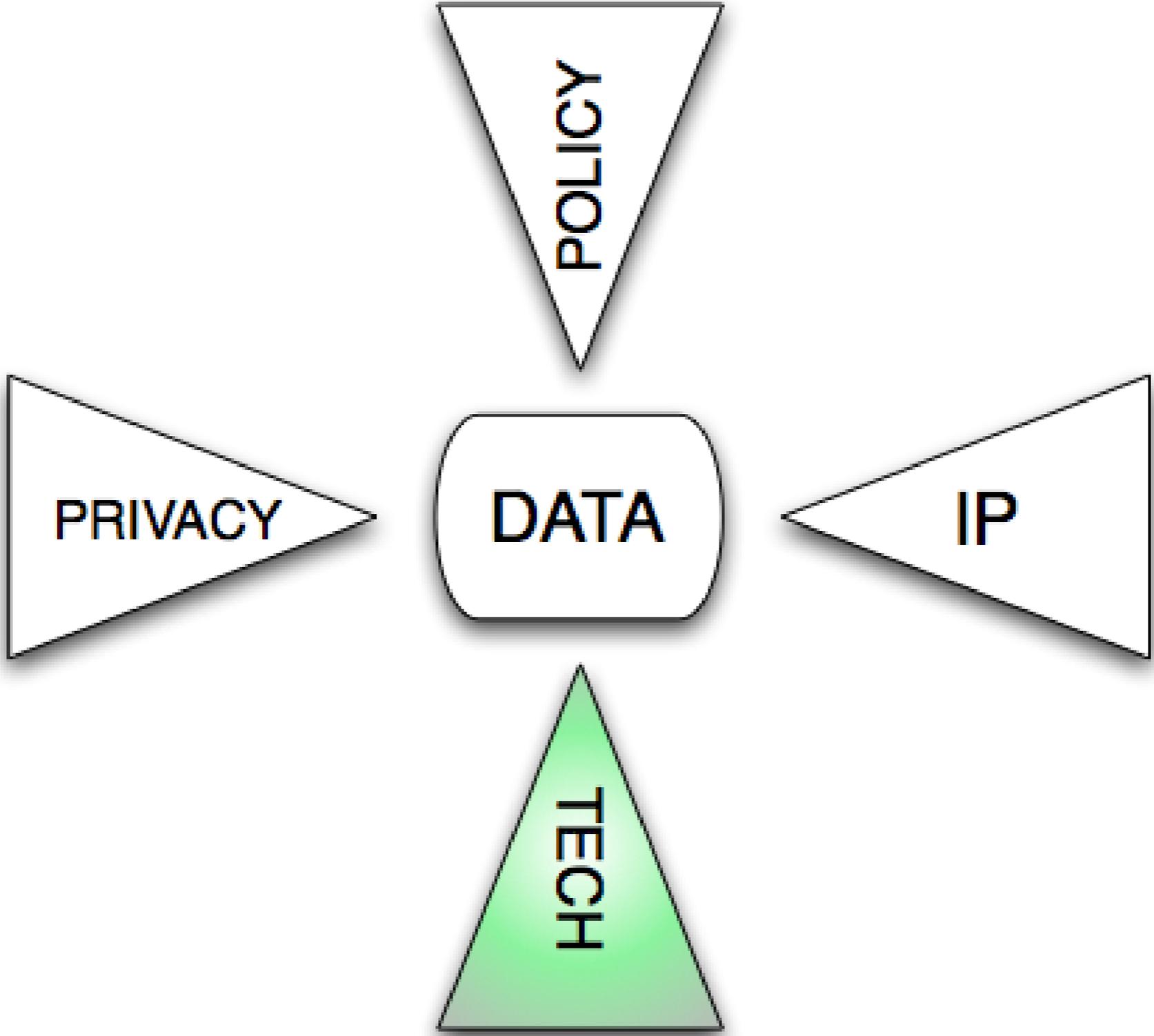




in relation to data...



IP interference...



Bundles

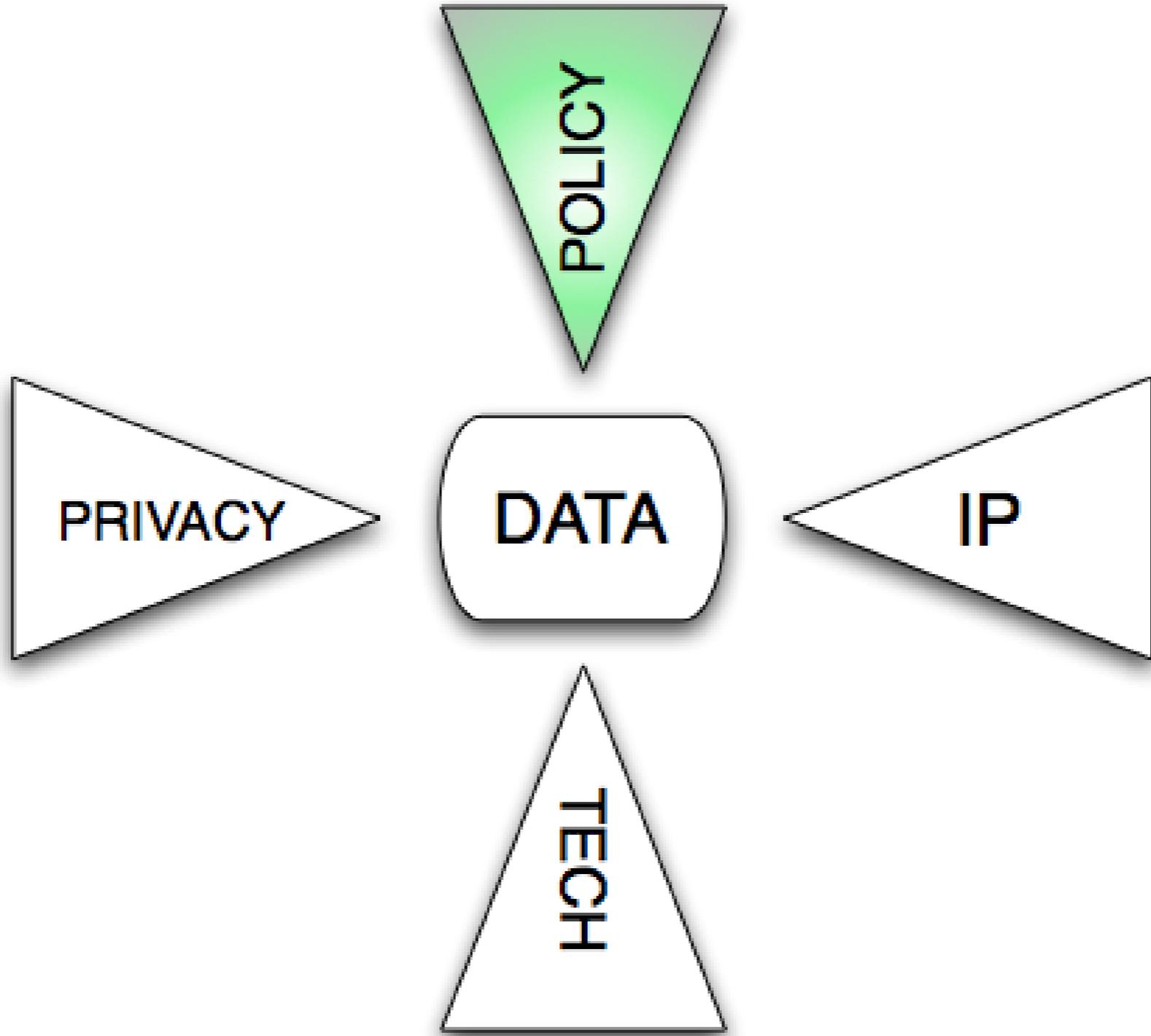
The Neurocommons RDF distribution is organized into modules or "bundles". Following is list of what's provided. Each has its own page of documentation.

In most cases bundle B corresponds to named graph <http://purl.org/science/graph/B>.

Bundle	Description	Documentation
Derived from MeSH:		
mesh/mesh-skos	MeSH polyhierarchy represented using SKOS courtesy van Assem et al.	/mesh/mesh-skos
mesh/qualified-headings	MeSH qualified headings - defines one URI for each valid major/minor heading combination	/mesh/qualified-headings
Derived from Medline:		
medline/subject-headings	Medline: NLM MeSH subject headings for all articles	/medline/subject-headings
medline/titles-years	Medline: title and year of publication for each article	/medline/titles-years
Derived from NCBI:		
ncbi/goa	NCBI Gene Ontology annotations	/ncbi/goa
ncbi/homologene	NCBI Homologene selection	/ncbi/homologene
ncbi/gene-info	NCBI Gene gene synonyms extraction	/ncbi/gene-info
ncbi/gene-pubmed	Links from NCBI Gene to Medline	/ncbi/gene-pubmed
Ontologies:		
bams	BAMS (Brain Architecture Management System)	/bams
galen	Galen ontology	/galen
obo/all	All OBO ontologies	/obo/all
mesh-eswc06	Supporting ontology for conversion of MeSH polyhierarchy to RDF	/mesh-eswc06
nci-thesaurus	NCI thesaurus	/nci-thesaurus
sciencecommons	Ad hoc Science Commons ontology	/sciencecommons
senselab	Senselab	/senselab
skos	W3C SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System) ontology	/skos
pdspki	PDSP KI	/pdspki
Other:		
addgene	Addgene plasmid catalog	/addgene
neurocommons-text	Neurocommons text processing pilot	/neurocommons-text
aba	ABA (Allen Brain Atlas)	/aba

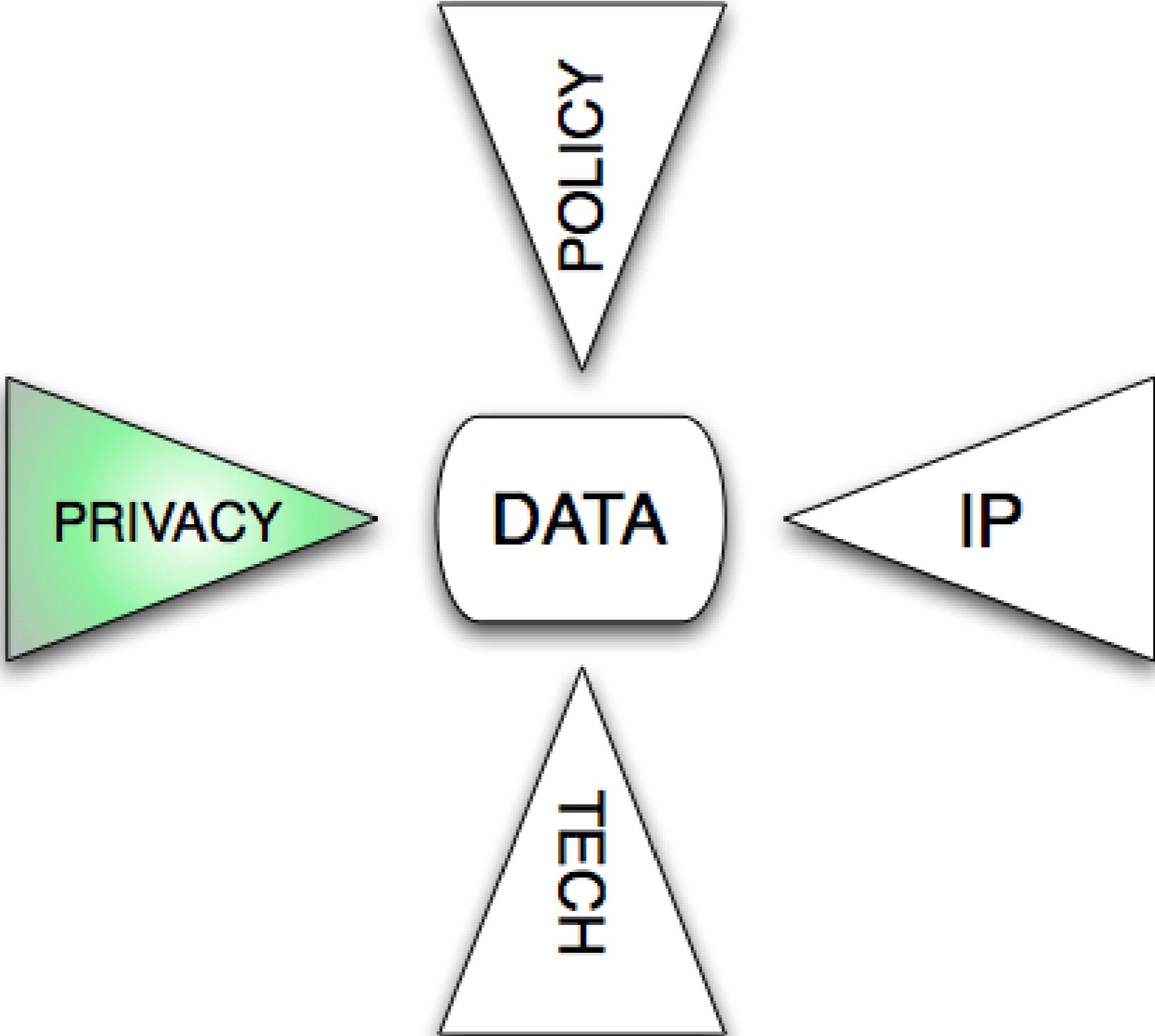
it's going to take time.

the appropriate metaphor is the *internet*.



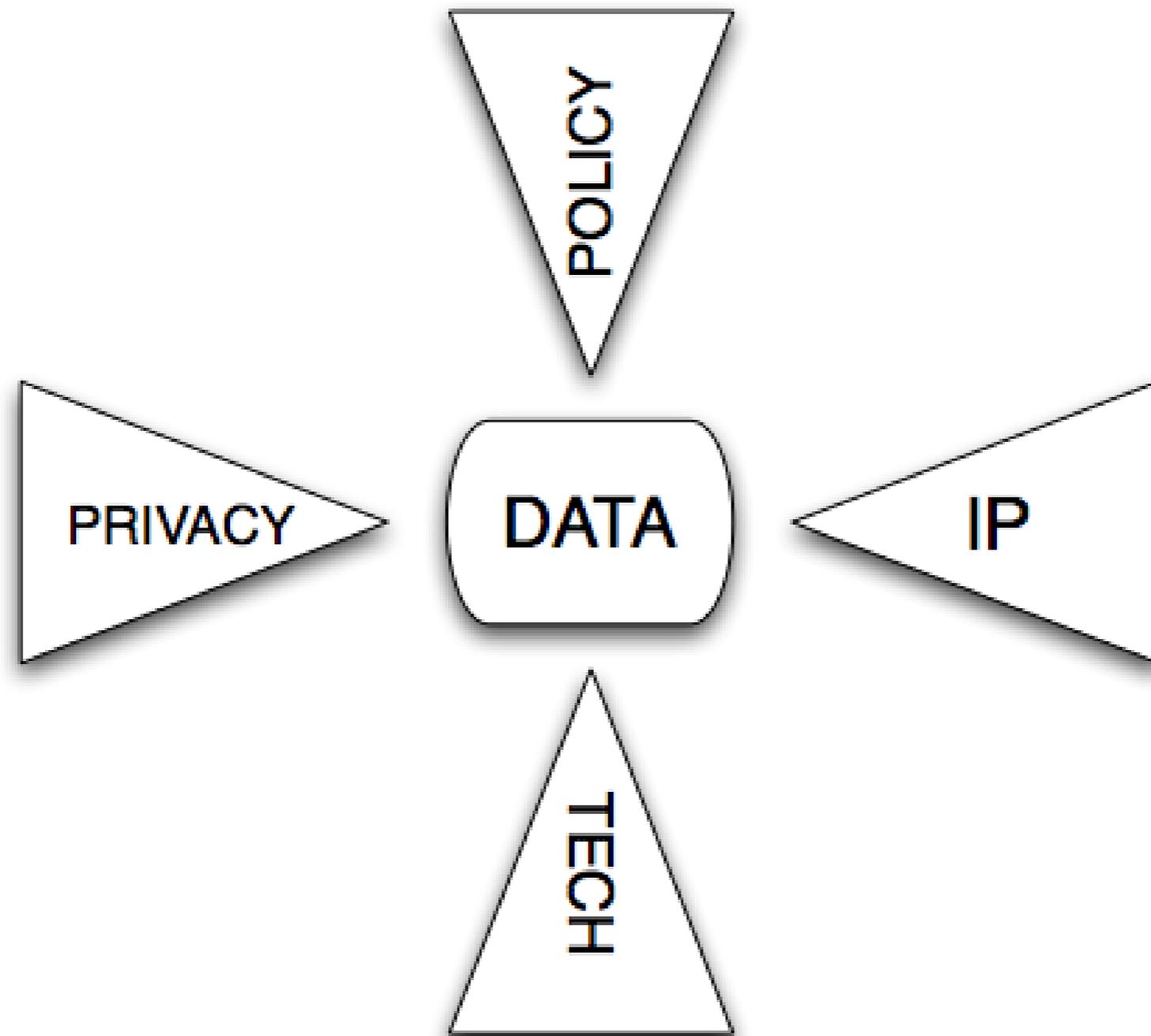
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tracking
followup
accountability
transparency**

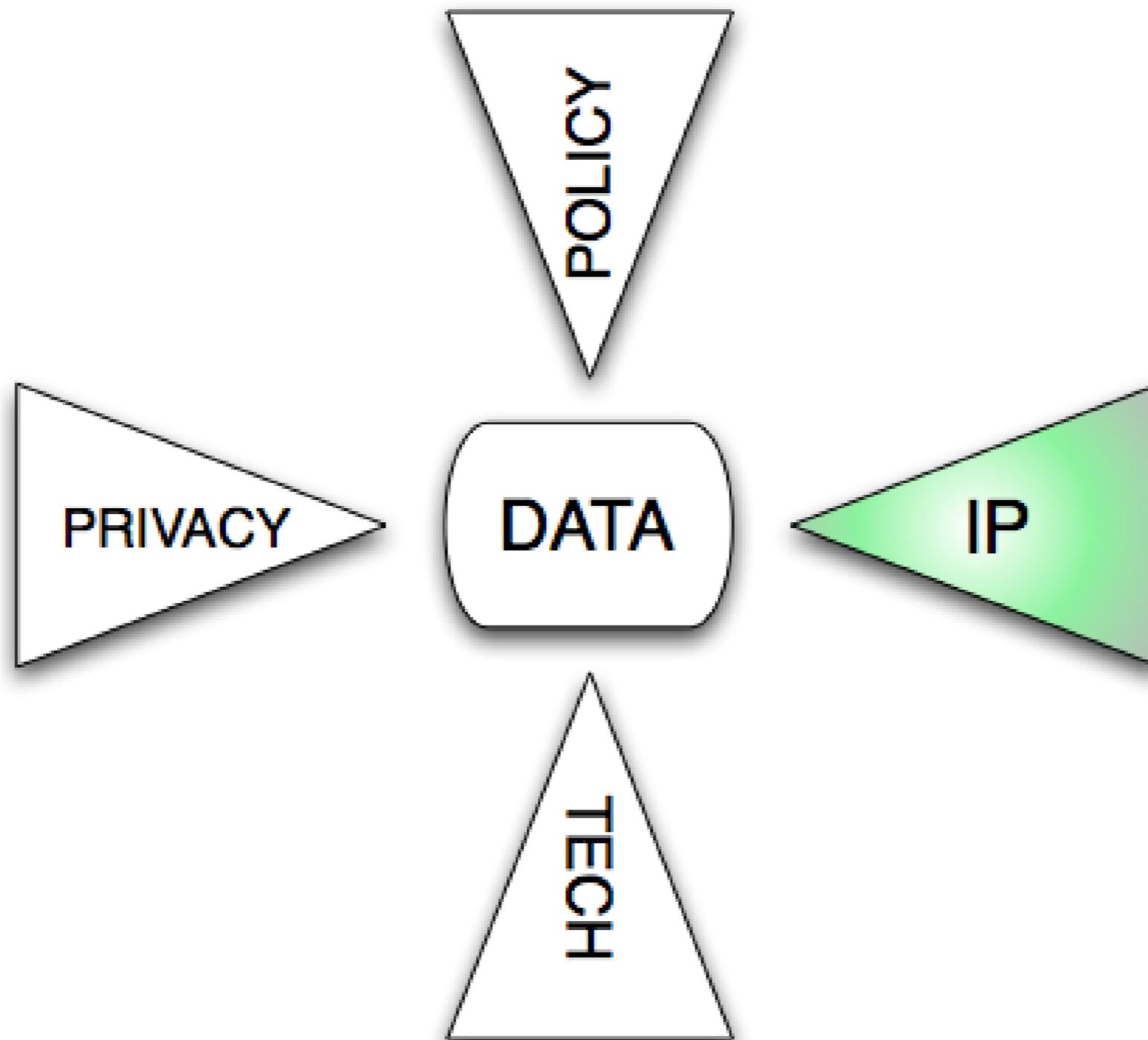


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model
design
diagram

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Tables

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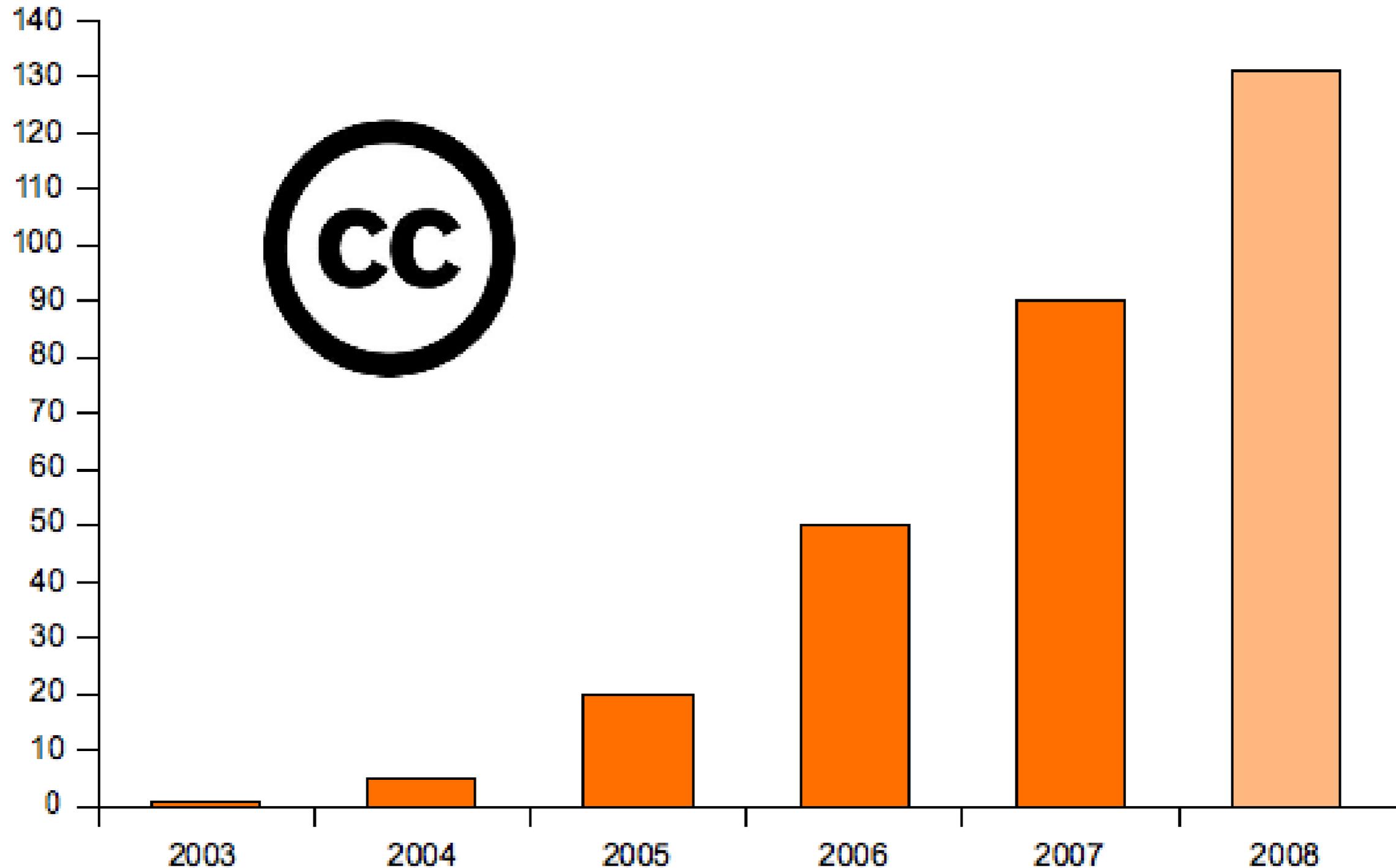


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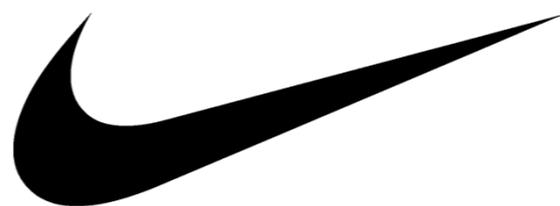


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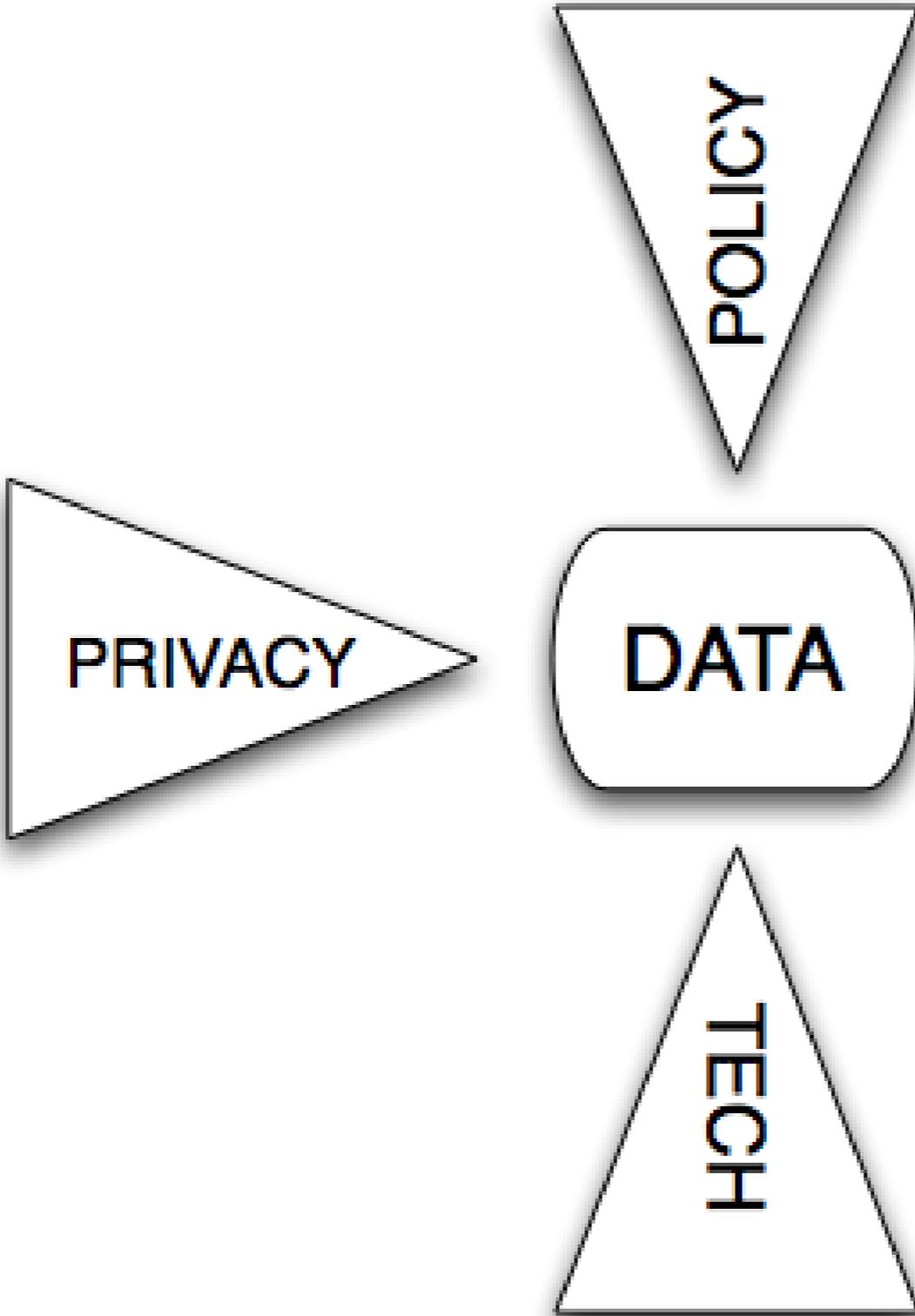


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Protocol for Implementing Open Access Data

Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community interested in distributing data or databases under an “open access” structure. There are several definitions of “open” and “open access” on the Internet, including the [Open Knowledge Definition](#) and the [Budapest Declaration on Open Access](#); the protocol laid out herein is intended to conform to the Open Knowledge Definition and extend the ideas of the Budapest Declaration to data and databases.

This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind, but does specify the requirements for gaining and using the Science Commons Open Access Data Mark and metadata, by using legal tools and norms that conform to the protocol specified. This memo is available under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 (unported jurisdiction) license and will be submitted to the World Wide Web Consortium for consideration.

The terms MUST, MUST NOT, and SHOULD are used herein as defined in [RFC 2119](#) (“Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels”).

1. Intellectual foundation for the protocol

The motivation behind this memorandum is interoperability of scientific data.

The volume of scientific data, and the interconnectedness of the systems under study, makes integration of data a necessity. For example, life scientists must integrate data from across biology and chemistry to comprehend disease and discover cures, and climate change scientists must integrate data from wildly diverse disciplines to understand our current state and predict the impact of new policies.

2007

Panton Principles

Principles for Open Data in Science

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Science is based on building on, reusing and openly criticising the published body of scientific knowledge.

For science to effectively function, and for society to reap the full benefits from scientific endeavours, it is crucial that science data be made **open**.

By open data in science we mean that it is freely available on the public internet permitting any user to download, copy, analyse, re-process, pass them to software or use them for any other purpose without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. **To this end data related to published science should be explicitly placed in the public domain.**

Formally, we recommend adopting and acting on the following principles:

1. Where data or collections of data are published it is critical that they be published with a clear and explicit statement of the wishes and expectations of the publishers with respect to re-use and re-purposing of individual data elements, the whole data collection, and subsets of the collection. This statement should be precise, irrevocable, and based on an appropriate and recognized legal statement

Web buttons

Get an **open data web button** for your project!



Related Links

[Open Knowledge Foundation - Working](#)

[Group on Open Data in Science](#)

[Open Knowledge Definition](#)

[Is It Open Data?](#)

[Science Commons - Protocol for](#)

[Implementing Open Access Data](#)

2010

OPINION

Post-publication sharing of data and tools

Despite existing policies on sharing source data and bioresources, good practice is not widespread. A meeting of mouse researchers in Rome propose ways to promote a culture of sharing.

Sharing scientific data through publication has long underpinned the cycle of discovery and is the dominant means by which scientists earn credit for their work. More recently, technologies generating very large data sets and novel biological materials have given rise to principles under which communities share data and materials (pre- and post-publication), and to a new sharing infrastructure — large public databases and repositories. While much attention has been given to practical and ethical guidelines for prepublication data release from large scale 'community resource projects', summarized in the Bermuda Principles¹ and the Fort Lauderdale report², sharing of data and resources from hypothesis-driven research has largely been addressed piecemeal by individual communities, journals and funding agencies.

We report here the efforts of one such community to address issues of particular relevance to the free sharing of data and resources for mouse biology, genetics and functional genomics. Our community has had more than six decades experience with strategies for sharing mice, and more recently for cell lines. When it comes to resource sharing, the two greatest impediments to fully exploiting global research using the mouse

as a model organism are the barriers created by material transfer agreements and the underuti-

research community despite the existence of publicly-funded mouse repositories provided for this purpose (see International Mouse Strain Resource (IMSR), www.findmice.org). Comparison of the number of knockout mice recorded by the international Mouse Genome Informatics (MGI) database (<http://www.informatics.jax.org/>) with those deposited in IMSR repositories suggests that currently only 35% are available in this way. This is an encouraging doubling of the percentage available since last assessed in a 2006 NIH survey. To further improve this figure, however, it is important that the sharing ethos is consistently observed by the mouse community and investment in repositories continues to keep pace with the generation of new strains.

Experiences shared at the meeting indicated that enforcement of existing policies regarding data and resource deposition is variable, and that despite increased emphasis on the importance of sharing by journals and funding organizations in recent years, there is evidence that geneticists and genomic researchers are withholding data and research materials with

"Enforcement of existing policies regarding data and resource deposition is variable."

increasing frequency³. It is one thing to encourage data deposition and resource sharing through guidelines and policy statements, and

quite another to ensure that it happens in practice as a recent informal survey of proteomics

the ready exchange of data and resources and to share good practices already implemented by some organisations and journals.

Access to publication-associated data

Prepublication data release is comprehensively discussed in an accompanying paper from the Toronto group³ whose conclusions were broadly supported in Rome. For publication-associated data, the meeting strongly endorsed the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences UPSIDE report⁷, which lays out detailed guidelines for data sharing, not least the principle that data on which publications are based should be made available immediately on publication.

Currently, funding bodies rarely require investigators to deposit their mice in public repositories, although many encourage it, with the consequence that mutant lines may be lost or not fully exploited. The meeting strongly recommended that, at least on publication, journals should insist that mice and embryonic stem cells be deposited in a public repository within a specified time frame, the length of which still requires community consensus. Additionally, funders should be willing explicitly to cover the costs of deposition of mice arising from projects into public repositories.

We recommend that it becomes mandatory for scientific papers to explain where and how to access data and resources generated as part of the investigation. We are aware that some

Deposited Set 1: 20th May 2010 - GSK TCAMS Dataset (hits from *P. falciparum* whole-cell screening)



Welcome to the Tres Cantos Antimalarial TCAMS dataset. Screening of approximately 2 million compounds in [GlaxoSmithKline's](#) screening library identified inhibitors of proliferation of *P. falciparum* strain 3D7 in human erythrocytes. The dataset contains the structures and screening data for over 13,500 compounds confirmed to inhibit parasite growth by more than 80% at 2 μ M concentration. The compounds' activity against the multidrug resistant Dd2 strain has also been measured for comparison. In addition, we have included data for a human cell cytotoxicity selectivity screen and also deposited an indication of the 'promiscuity' of the hits (the IFI index) in other high-throughput assays at GSK. Finally, a potential mode of action and predicted *P. falciparum* targets are listed for selected compounds. All efforts have been made to ensure data quality and

accuracy, but users are reminded that these data carry the usual caveats associated with results from large scale screening.

[GSK](#) does not guarantee the accuracy of any data, nor the suitability of the data for any purpose, in accordance with the EBI Terms of Use.

The chemical structures and the generated data are hereby made public under Creative Commons' CC0 license: <http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/> as a resource for antimalarial lead identification and basic research into the druggable genome of *P. falciparum*.

[GSK](#) have committed to provide any corrections, additions and appropriate new annotations or data to ChEMBL-NTD

If you publish on, or wish to reference the GSK TCAMS set please include the link to ChEMBL-NTD (www.ebi.ac.uk/chemblntd) and adapt the following citation language: Francisco-Javier Gamo, Laura M. Sanz, Jaume Vidal, Cristina de Cozar, Emilio Alvarez, Jose-Luis Lavandera, Dana E. Vanderwall, Darren V. S. Green, Vinod Kumar, Samiul Hasan, James R. Brown, Catherine E. Peishoff, Lon R. Cardon and Jose F. Garcia-Bustos. Thousands of chemical starting points for antimalarial lead identification. *Nature* **465**(7296) 305-310 (2010) [[pdf](#)]

For further information please visit <http://www.gsk.com/responsibility/access/rnd-neglected-tropical-diseases.htm>

Sage Available and Transition Datasets

Sage Available Datasets are complete, globally-coherent datasets freely available from the Sage Commons Repository. The following table provides specifications of the datasets currently available and a PMID reference link or a text description. Researchers need only enter their name, organizational affiliation and email address on the download page. The repository packages include a readme file with descriptions and references and a (large!) compressed file with datasets and analyses. Researchers should send feedback on the program as well as questions, comments, and suggestions to repdata@sagebase.org.

[Go to Repository Download Page](#)

The **Sage Transition Dataset** table has the specifications of globally-coherent datasets that are in the process of being made publicly available from the Sage Commons repository. Interested researchers should check the Repository Download Page as partial datasets may be available. For more information on the status of the datasets contact repdata@sagebase.org.

Sage Available Datasets	Tumor/ Tissue Type	Species	Disease	Approx. Num. Individuals	Investigator	Institution	Reference PMID/ Description
Mouse_CVD_Adipose_Liver_Brain_Muscle_UCLA	Adipose, Liver, Brain, Muscle	Mouse	CVD	334	Jake Lusic	UCLA	description
Human_Cancer_HCC_HKU	HCC	Human	Cancer	250	John Luk	HKU	description
Human_CVD_Liver_Vanderbilt/	Liver	Human	CVD	517	Guengrich/Strom/	Vanderbilt Pittsburg	18462017



Data are the common wealth of humanity — *Adama Samassekou*
 Convener of the UN World Summit on the Information Society

Overview of PIC

Who is Building PIC

Ethics and Norms of Data Sharing

Showcasing PIC

PIC in the Press

Welcome to the Polar Information Commons (PIC):

Establishing the Framework for the Long-term Stewardship of Polar Data and Information

The polar regions are changing rapidly with dramatic global effect. Wise use of resources, astute management of our environment, improved decision support, and effective international cooperation on natural resource and geopolitical issues require a deeper understanding of, and an ability to predict change and its impact. Understanding and knowledge are built on data and information, yet polar information is scattered and scarce as well as temporally and spatially sporadic.

We are inspired by the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 that established the Antarctic as a global commons to generate greater scientific understanding. Correspondingly, we assert that data and information about the polar regions are themselves "public goods" that should be shared ethically and with minimal constraint.



ICSU
 International Council for Science



International Union
 of Geodesy and Geophysics



Koninklijke Nederlandse
 Akademie van Wetenschappen



Scientific Committee on
 Antarctic Research



World Meteorological Organization
 Working together in weather, climate and water

the Tropical Disease Initiative

an open source drug discovery project



Kernel 1.0

You are browsing version 1.0 (2008/05/01) of the TDI Kernel.

Posted on 05.07.08 to **Target**. Grab the **feed**. No comments yet. **Add your thoughts** or **trackback** from your own site.

Dihydrofolate reductase-thymidylate synthase. predicted to bind 6 ligands [LYD LYA DUR UFP DDU SUL]

UniPort id: **A7UD81** [*P. falciparum*]

Target keywords: Anti-Arrhythmia Agents; ; Antimetabolites; Calcium Channel Blockers; Analgesics; Antineoplastic Agents; A7UD81; Antiviral Agents;

Antineoplastics; Anesthetics; Enzyme Inhibitors; Methyltransferase; Transferase.; Anticonvulsants; Folic Acid Antagonists; Tocolytic Agents

Do you consider this target suitable for drug discovery: ★★★★★ (1 votes, average: 5.00 out of 5)

You need to be a registered member to rate this post.

Binding site prediction to approved drugs (need help reading this page?):

PDB	Ⓞ	Template	Ⓞ	Model	↔	Ligand	Exact	SupStr	SubStr	Similar
+ 1dduB	100.00/100.00	1qzfA	42.00/1.29	PFD0830w.1.pdb	92.31/100.00	DDU			DB00322 DB00432	DB00322 DB00432
+ 2tdd	93.33/100.00	1qzfA	42.00/1.29	PFD0830w.1.pdb	95.45/100.00	UFP		DB00322		DB00322
+ 1jutB	86.67/100.00	1qzfA	42.00/1.29	PFD0830w.1.pdb	92.86/100.00	LYD				DB00642
+ 1tduA	94.12/100.00	1qzfA	42.00/1.29	PFD0830w.1.pdb	88.24/100.00	DUR			DB00322 DB00432	DB00322 DB00432

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2008 : Open Access.

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Tranche and the Open Access Database Protocol: Tranche Hashes



The Science Commons has **formally recommended** how resources such as Tranche can mark data as either open-access or restricted. Please see the [main documentation page](#) for more information. This page summarizes how Tranche's hashes reflects the licensing terms specified on an uploaded data set.

The key point: Tranche adds value to **CCo** licensed data sets because it provides a proper citation that formally verifies the data is **CCo** licensed, verifies that the data hasn't changed since publication, and allows access to the data from any computer without worrying about 'link rot'.

The following FAQ help elaborate these points.

- [What does Tranche provide compared to using a license such as the CCo license on its own?](#)
- [Why does my Tranche hash change depending on my licensing terms?](#)
- [How do I properly cite a Tranche hash to show that the data is open access?](#)

What does Tranche provide compared to using a license such as the CCo

SIDER Side Effect Resource

Downloading data

Mapping of labels

The package inserts contain information about the common and/or brand names of the drugs they describe. Based on this information, labels were mapped to [STITCH](#) compound identifiers, which in turn are derived from [PubChem](#) compound identifiers. (These compound identifiers might change between major versions of STITCH, which happen every one or two years.)

File	Size	License
README	1.5 KB	
label_mapping.tsv.gz	369.6 KB	

COSTART side effects

We used the [COSTART](#) dictionary to extract side effects from drug labels. The results of this mapping are available under a [Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License](#). For commercial use, please contact [biobyte solutions GmbH](#).

4.

the “digital commons” is how we knit the commons into the web itself.





interoperability



CC REL

[Log in / create account \(OpenID\)](#)

Creative Commons Rights Expression Language (CC REL) is a specification describing how license information may be described using RDF and how license information may be attached to works.

CC REL is described in *CC REL: The Creative Commons Rights Expression Language* (pdf), published March 3, 2008. An overview of the vocabulary is available with the namespace description.

CC REL metadata, as encoded using RDFa or XMP, may be embedded in a variety of filetypes. Additional confidence may be added to embedded metadata through the use of web statement.

We have also begun to explore extending CC REL for use by digital copyright registries. See CC Network Development's metadata documentation.

Contents
[hide]

- 1 Presentations
- 2 Examples
 - 2.1 Simple
 - 2.2 Advanced
- 3 Examples of CC REL in the Wild
- 4 See Also

Presentations

- [Creative Commons Technology Summit 2009-06-26](#) multiple

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The person who associated a work with this deed has dedicated the work to the Commons by waiving all of his or her rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights, to the extent allowed by law.



Non-binding use guidelines apply to this work.

Work Details

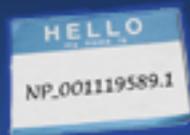
Work: **Public Sector Procurement Spend**

Affirmer: **HM Government**

You can cite this work with this HTML:

```
<div xmlns:cc="http://creativecommons.org/ns#" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/te
```





Shared Names

Introduction

Community-wide use of shared names for records from public databases could have a significant effect on the practice of bioinformatics by making it easier to share and link data sets and tools across projects. While publishing data in RDF is appealing to many organizations, the mechanics of selecting and maintaining identifiers is a major obstacle to deployment. A growing body of experience emphasizes that for any solution to be generally adopted it must not only be technically sound, but also serve the practical needs of curators and other users. The Shared Names initiative has as its mission to assign URIs as names for publicly available biomedical information records and establish a community managed shared infrastructure for providing durable access to documentation about these names, as described in a set of requirements. The scope of resources under consideration is initially limited to records in databases, such as those mentioned in the external links (dbxrefs) from the Gene Ontology (GO), for records from Enzyme or Pfam. A proposed implementation uses federated PURL servers that provide RDF-encoded metadata that clearly specifies what the URI denotes and that links the shared names to alternative encodings and associated information about the records.

- [Project overview](#)
- [Public discussion group](#)
- [Steering committee](#)
- [Steering committee process](#)
- [Meetings](#)
- [Discussion pages](#)

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About Shared Names

This page has been accessed 2,267 times.

This page was last modified on 9 July 2009, at 20:45.



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Bundles

The Neurocommons RDF distribution is organized into modules or "bundles". Following is list of what's provided. Each has its own page of documentation.

In most cases bundle B corresponds to named graph <http://purl.org/science/graph/B>.

Bundle	Description	Documentation
Derived from MeSH:		
mesh/mesh-skos	MeSH polyhierarchy represented using SKOS courtesy van Assem et al.	/mesh/mesh-skos
mesh/qualified-headings	MeSH qualified headings - defines one URI for each valid major/minor heading combination	/mesh/qualified-headings
Derived from Medline:		
medline/subject-headings	Medline: NLM MeSH subject headings for all articles	/medline/subject-headings
medline/titles-years	Medline: title and year of publication for each article	/medline/titles-years
Derived from NCBI:		
ncbi/goa	NCBI Gene Ontology annotations	/ncbi/goa
ncbi/homologene	NCBI Homologene selection	/ncbi/homologene
ncbi/gene-info	NCBI Gene gene synonyms extraction	/ncbi/gene-info
ncbi/gene-pubmed	Links from NCBI Gene to Medline	/ncbi/gene-pubmed
Ontologies:		
bams	BAMS (Brain Architecture Management System)	/bams
galen	Galen ontology	/galen
obo/all	All OBO ontologies	/obo/all
mesh-eswc06	Supporting ontology for conversion of MeSH polyhierarchy to RDF	/mesh-eswc06
nci-thesaurus	NCI thesaurus	/nci-thesaurus
sciencecommons	Ad hoc Science Commons ontology	/sciencecommons
senselab	Senselab	/senselab
skos	W3C SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System) ontology	/skos
pdspki	PDSP KI	/pdspki
Other:		
addgene	Addgene plasmid catalog	/addgene
neurocommons-text	Neurocommons text processing pilot	/neurocommons-text
aba	ABA (Allen Brain Atlas)	/aba

we need a long-term, infrastructure
worldview for open access to data.



...and that's just to build it.

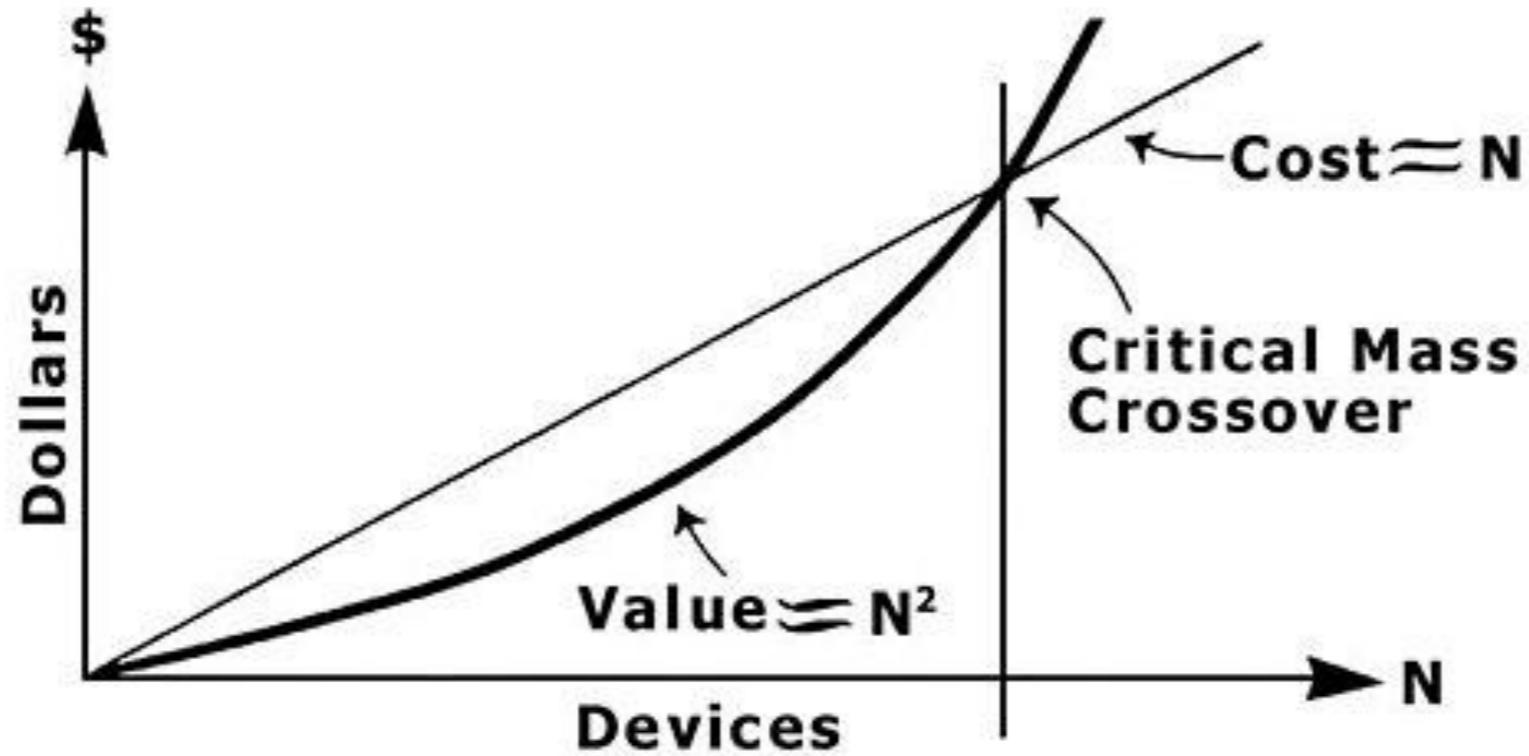
discovering stuff comes after *that*.

not to take this as a buzzkill.

the good news:

we overestimate in the short term,
we underestimate in the long term.

The Systemic Value of Compatibly Communicating Devices Grows as the Square of Their Number:



the opposite of open isn't "closed"

the opposite of open is “broken”

thank you

john d. and catherine t. macarthur foundation

ewing marion kauffman foundation

chdi foundation

omidyar network

nike, inc.

best buy, inc.

yahoo!, inc.

mountain equipment corporation

sage bionetworks

national cancer institute / university of michigan

sergey brin and anne wojcicki