Coming Soon

GATES OPEN RESEARCH

CEGA
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Barrier-free access to foundation-funded research advances innovation and helps create a world where everyone has the opportunity to lead a healthy and productive life.
# Open Access Policy: Four requirements and a commitment

The Gates Foundation’s Open Access Policy enables the unrestricted access and reuse of all its peer-reviewed published research funded, in whole or in part, by the foundation, including any underlying data sets.

### REQUIREMENT #1: Publications are discoverable and accessible online

### REQUIREMENT #2: Publications will be on Open Access terms, i.e., published under a CC-BY license

### REQUIREMENT #3: Publication will be accessible and open immediately, i.e., no embargo

### REQUIREMENT #4: Underlying data supporting the published research must also be accessible and open immediately

COMMITMENT: Foundation will pay reasonable fees to publish on the above requirements*

*Special Issues/Supplements – only the APC’s will be covered
What does this mean for Gates Foundation grantees?

• All grant agreements signed after January 1st, 2015 contain the following clause:

  **PUBLICATION IN PEER-REVIEWED JOURNALS**
  If you seek publication of Funded Developments in a peer-reviewed journal, such publication shall be under “open access” terms and conditions consistent with the Foundation's Open Access Policy available at http://www.gatesfoundation.org/How-We-Work/General-Information/Open-Access-Policy, which may be modified from time to time.

• This clause is non-negotiable – no exceptions will be made

• Grantee who have signed agreements prior to January 1, 2015, can opt-in to publish on open access terms and the foundation will pay the necessary fees to do so.

• Our goal is to reach 100% compliance so that all Gates funded research is freely available without barrier or restriction.
Introducing Gates Open Research

An open access publishing platform where Gates-funded researchers can publish any results they think are worth sharing.

- Allow research to be disseminated without delay - especially crucial during public health emergencies
- Increase transparency and make it easier for researchers to support reproducibility

https://gatesopenresearch.org/
Open Research publishing platforms

- F1000’s own platform
  - Launched 2013
  - More than 1,600 open access articles published

- Controlled by Wellcome, operated by F1000
  - Launched Nov 2016
  - More than 60 articles published since launch

- Controlled by the Gates Foundation, operated by F1000
  - To be launched in Q3 2017
What is different about Gates Open Research?

- **Fast** – articles published within a week
- **Inclusive** – all Gates-funded research outputs are suitable: traditional research articles, methods, software, data sets, protocols, negative and confirmatory results etc.
- **Open** – fulfils the foundation’s OA and data sharing requirements
- **Reproducible** - source data and code published alongside article
- **Transparent** – open, author-led publishing
- **Easy** – all costs are directly covered by the Gates Foundation
How does it work?

- **Peer review after publication** (no ‘Editor’, but in-house pre-pub checks)
- Fully transparent peer review (referee names, report and rating)
- Access to source data
- “living articles”: **Versioning** (also in PubMed) for revisions, corrections, updates
Geographic-genetic analysis of *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite populations from surveys of primary school children in Western Kenya [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]

Abstract

Background. Malaria control, and finally malaria elimination, requires the identification and targeting of residual foci or hotspots of transmission. However, the level of parasite mixing and between geographical locations is likely to impact the effectiveness and durability of control interventions and thus should be taken into consideration when developing control programs.

Methods. In order to determine the geographic-genetic patterns of *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite populations at a sub-national level in Kenya, we used the Sequenom platform to genotype 111 genome-wide distributed single nucleotide polymorphic (SNP) positions in 246 isolates collected from children in 95 primary schools in western Kenya. We analysed these parasite genotypes for genetic structure using principal component analysis and assessed local and global clustering using statistical measures of spatial autocorrelation. We further examined the region for spatial barriers to parasite movement as well as directionality in the patterns of parasite movement.

Results. We found no evidence of population structure and little evidence of spatial autocorrelation of parasite genotypes (correlation coefficients < 0.03 among parasite pairs in distance classes of 1 km, 2 km and 5 km; p-value < 0.01). An analysis of the geographical distribution of allele frequencies showed weak evidence of variation in distribution of alleles, with clusters representing a higher than expected number of samples with the major allele being identified for 5 SNPs.
Post-publication peer review and revisions

RESEARCH ARTICLE
Free serum haemoglobin is associated with brain atrophy in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis [version 2; referees: 3 approved]

Abstract

Background: A major cause of disability in secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS) is progressive brain atrophy, whose pathogenesis is not fully understood. The objective of this study was to identify protein biomarkers of brain atrophy in SPMS.

Methods: We used surface-enhanced laser desorption-ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry to carry out an unbiased search for serum proteins whose concentration correlated with the rate of brain atrophy, measured by serial MRI scans over a 2-year period in a well-characterized cohort of 140 patients with SPMS. Protein species were identified by liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization tandem mass spectrometry.

Results: There was a significant (p < 0.004) correlation between the rate of brain atrophy and a rise in the concentration of proteins at 15.1 kDa and 15.9 kDa in the serum. Tandem mass spectrometry identified these proteins as alpha-haemoglobin and beta-haemoglobin, respectively. The abnormal concentration of free serum haemoglobin was confirmed by ELISA (p < 0.001). The serum lactate dehydrogenase assay was positive in 12 of 140 patients with secondary progressive multiple sclerosis.

Full review history

All versions are citable and have separate DOIs
Open peer review

Referee ratings:

- Approved
- Approved with reservations
- Not approved

Minimal requirements for indexing:

- Approved
- Approved with reservations

Referees can update the status:

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓ ✓ ✓

Invited Referees

Version(s) 1 2 3

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Charles Bangham, Department of Immunology, Imperial College, London, UK

Letter – response to reviewers

We thank the three reviewers of our article, each of whom made helpful suggestions and raised salient points for clarification or further discussion. We have revised the article in the light of these comments, and cite further relevant literature (8 references have been added). The response to individual points is given below.

4. The Top 12 Protein Depletion Spin Columns Hb is removed by this procedure. In the context of this study, it is important to see the specific expression patterns of hemoglobin, hemopexin, and HO-1 since they represent different levels of defence mechanisms against extracellular Hb.

5. In the same vein, the ELISA kit will detect extracellular Hb from two sources: free Hb and hemoglobin-bound Hb. The latter form could have been removed by the spin column that was used for protein enrichment.

Comments on discussion – We believe that the Discussion can be augmented to give a broader picture as follows.
Reproducibility

Data and software policy:

• Access to source data underlying results
• Data must be hosted in a stable open repository (e.g. Open Science Framework, Dataverse, Zenodo)
• Data must be clearly described and formatted
• Data must be openly available (with some exceptions)
• Source code for new software must be provided (Software tool articles)
At-a-glance summary:
Dataset and source code DOIs and direct citations

References


Examples of movements of a mouse required to activate PIR sensors at different heights from the cage floor.
When will Gates Open Research launch?

- Instructions for authors published in July
- Submission system launch planned for August
- First articles published in late September

[https://gatesopenresearch.org/](https://gatesopenresearch.org/)
Questions?

Get in touch:

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