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2012 m. spalio 9 d., Vilnius

Atvirosios prieigos žurnalų privalumai jauniesiems mokslininkams

Eleonora Dagienė

LMPA Valdybos pirmininkė
VGTU leidyklos direktorė

Budapest Open Access Initiative

Atvirosios prieigos iniciatyvai – daugiau kaip 10 metų

The Budapest Open Access Initiative arises from a small but lively meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Foundations (OSF) on December 1-2, 2001.

Ten years on from the Budapest Open Access Initiative: setting the default to open

„Ten years ago the Budapest Open Access Initiative launched a worldwide campaign for open access (OA) to all new peer-reviewed research. It didn't invent the idea of OA. On the contrary, it deliberately drew together existing projects to explore how they might “work together to achieve broader, deeper, and faster success.” But the BOAI was the first initiative to use the term “open access” for this purpose, the first to articulate a public definition, the first to propose complementary strategies for realizing OA, the first to generalize the call for OA to all disciplines and countries, and the first to be accompanied by significant funding.“

<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/boai-10-recommendations>

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Open Access moksle ir leidyboje



Dr. Dame Janet Valerie Finch
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janet_Finch





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L I E T U V O S M O K S L O T A R Y B O S K V I E T I M A I

2012 07 09 2012 metų kvietimas gauti paramą paskelbti mokslinius straipsnius ir išleisti knygas

Lietuvos mokslo taryba kviečia teikti prašymus dėl paramos paskelbti mokslinius straipsnius ar išleisti knygas. Paraiškos priimamos nuolat.

Numatomas biudžetas

Paramai paskelbti mokslinius straipsnius ir išleisti knygas 2012 metais numatyta skirti iki 200 tūkst. litų.

Paramos tikslas

Skatinti Lietuvos mokslo plėtrą ir jo žinomumą pasaulyje, sudaryti visiems Lietuvos mokslininkams tokias sąlygas, kad mokslininko ar institucijos, kurioje jis dirba, finansinės galimybės neturėtų įtakos pasiektų mokslinių tyrimų rezultatų skaidalai.

Galimi pareiškėjai

Prašymus gali teikti Lietuvos mokslo ir studijų institucijose (toliau – institucija) dirbantys tyrėjai, kurių straipsniai yra priimti spausdinti recenzuojamuose aukšto mokslo lygio žurnaluose arba kurių parengta ar sudaryta aukšto mokslo lygio knyga yra recenzuota ir ją norima išleisti prestižinėje užsienio leidykloje.

Prašymų teikimo tvarka

Norintieji gauti paramą paskelbti mokslinį straipsnį ar išleisti knygą Taryba pateikia prašymą su šiais priedais:

1. Išankstinio apmokėjimo sąskaitos kopija;

2. Straipsnio kopija ar knygos maketų;

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News > Science > Open access scientific publishing

Open access is the future of academic publishing, says Finch report

Transition to open access could cost £60m a year but bring benefits for UK economy and increase efficiency of research

Alok Jha, science correspondent
guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 19 June 2012 07.00 BST

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Responding to the Finch report, science minister David Willetts said the UK could lead the way on open access to scientific research. Photograph: Chris Radburn/PA

Making all the UK's publicly funded scientific research free for anyone to read could cost up to £60m per year, according to an independent study commissioned by the government. Professor Dame Janet Finch, who led the work, said "open access" was the future for academic publishing and that the short-term transition costs she had identified should reduce over time as more articles became freely available and the journal subscription costs currently paid by university libraries fell.

Open Access aprėpia daugiau nei tik laisvai prieinamos publikacijos

Atviroji prieiga leidyboje apima daug daugiau įvairių komponentų, susijusių su publikacija:

1. skaitomumas (readership),
2. pakartotinis naudojimas (reuse),
3. autorių teisės (copyright),
4. perkėlimas (posting) ir
5. automatinis nuskaitymas (machine readability).

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Access



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Publikacijos atvirumo lygmuo. Įvadas

Defining Open Access

Open Access is a means of disseminating scholarly research that breaks from the traditional subscription model of academic publishing. It has the potential to greatly accelerate the pace of scientific discovery, encourage innovation, and enrich education by reducing barriers to access. Open Access shifts the costs of publishing so that readers, practitioners, and researchers obtain content at no cost. However, Open Access is not as simple as "articles are free to all readers". Open Access encompasses a range of components such as readership, reuse, copyright, posting and machine readability. Within these areas, publishers and funding agencies have adopted many different policies, some of which are more open and some less open. In general, the more a journal's policies codify immediate availability and reuse with as few restrictions as possible, the more open it is.

Journals can be more open or less open, but their degree of openness is intrinsically independent from their:

- Impact • Prestige • Quality of Peer Review
- Peer Review Methodology • Sustainability
- Effect on Tenure & Promotion • Article Quality

How To Use This Guide:

In 2002, the Budapest Open Access Initiative articulated the basic tenets of Open Access for the first time. Since then, thousands of journals have adopted policies that embrace some or all of the Open Access core components related to: readership, reuse, copyright, posting, and machine readability. However, not all Open Access is created equal. For example, a policy that allows anyone to read an article for free six months after its publication is more open than a policy that creates a twelve month embargo; it is also less open than a policy that allows for free reading immediately upon publication.

This guide will help you move beyond the seemingly simple question, "Is this journal open access?" and toward a more productive alternative, "How open is it?"

Use it to:

- Understand the components that define Open Access
- Learn what makes a journal more open vs. less open
- Make informed decisions about where to publish

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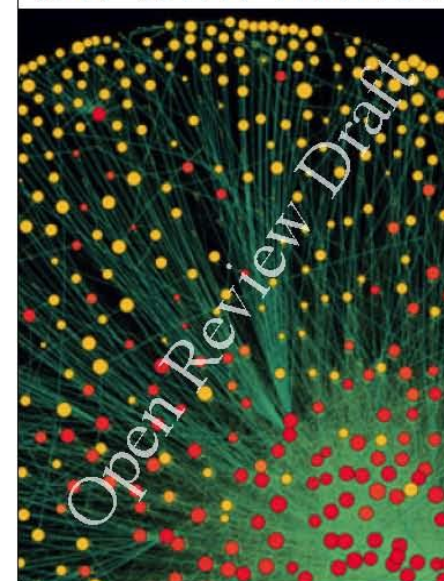
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Reikėtų kreiptis į leidėją arba tarpininką (pvz., CCC ...

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Overview of CCC's licensing services

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	Netherlands (NL)	84
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Formal Correction: This article has been **formally corrected** to address the following errors.

- The following information was missing from the Funding section: We also acknowledge FP7-REGPOT-2009-1 grant "MoBiLi", agreement no.: 245721 and the COST projects TD0905 and CM0804. ([read formal correction](#))

Egidijus Kazlauskas¹, Vilma Petrikaitė^{1,2}, Vilma Michailovienė¹, Jurgita Revuckienė¹, Jurgita Matulienė¹, Leonas Grinius¹, Daumantas Matulis^{1*}

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The design of specific inhibitors against the Hsp90 chaperone and other enzyme relies on the detailed and correct understanding of both the thermodynamics of inhibitor binding and the structural features of the protein-inhibitor complex. Here we present a detailed thermodynamic study of binding of aryl-dihydroxyphenyl-thiadiazole inhibitor series to recombinant human Hsp90 alpha isozyeme. The inhibitors are highly potent, with the intrinsic K_d approximately equal to 1 nM as determined by isothermal titration calorimetry (ITC) and thermal shift assay (TSA). Dissection of protonation contributions yielded the intrinsic thermodynamic parameters of binding, such as enthalpy, entropy, Gibbs free energy, and the heat capacity. The differences in binding thermodynamic parameters between the series of inhibitors revealed contributions of the functional groups, thus providing insight into molecular reasons for improved or diminished binding efficiency. The inhibitor binding to Hsp90 alpha primarily depended on a large favorable enthalpic contribution combined with the smaller favorable entropic contribution, thus suggesting that their binding was both enthalpically and entropically optimized. The enthalpy-entropy compensation phenomenon was highly evident when comparing the inhibitor binding enthalpies and entropies.

Citation: Kazlauskas E, Petrikaitė V, Michailovienė V, Revuckienė V (2012) Thermodynamics of Aryl-Dihydroxyphenyl-Thiadiazole Binding to Human Hsp90. *PLOS ONE* 7(10): e43689. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0036899

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1 Heat shock protein 90 (Hsp90) is a component of the cell stress response. There are a number of recent developments in the understand

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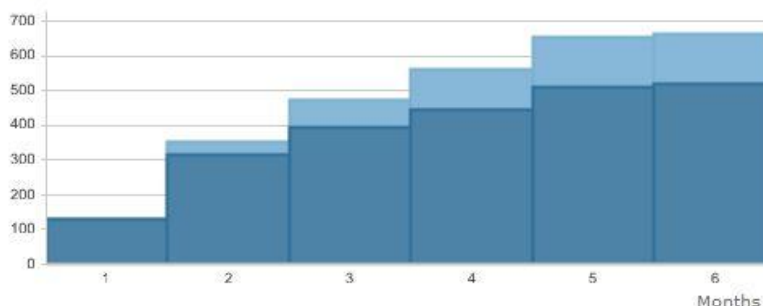
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Philip E. Bourne^{1*}, Virginia Barbour²

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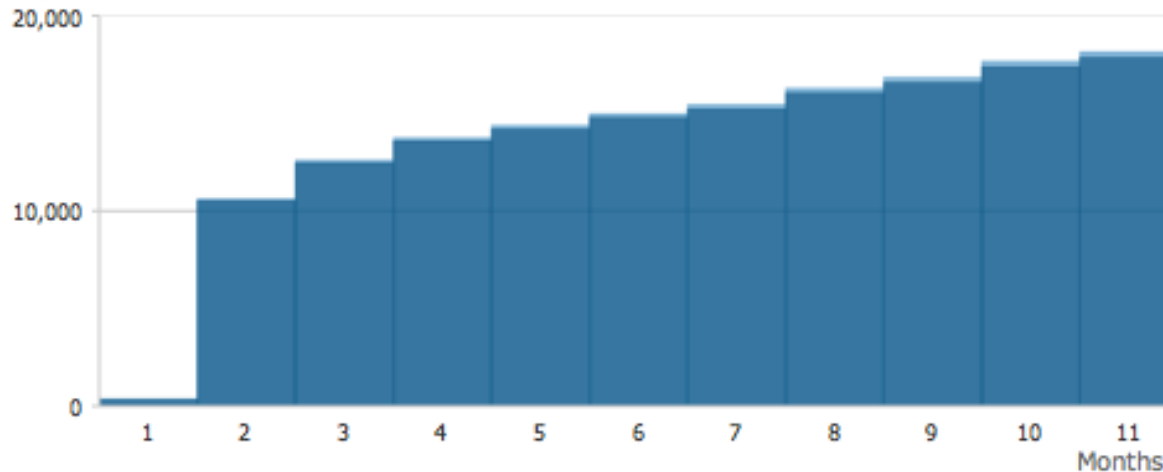
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Complementing Rule 8

Posted by  [JCBicca-Marques](#) on **18 Jul 2011** at **16:10 GMT**

This is a very good collection of simple rules that should be read and practiced by all young scientists and established authorities alike. I do agree with all of them and complement the Rule 8 with two recommendations:

1. If you are writing a confidential review of a grant proposal or manuscript, never tell the reviewed author that you did so. This behavior suggests that you had a conflict of interest and conducted the review expecting future advantages.
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