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Open Access

AGENDA

- Open Access in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft
- Aktuelle Entwicklungen in der Publikationslandschaft
- Zugänglichkeit und Nachnutzung
- Herausforderung Gold Open Access

UNSERE MISSION

- Forschung zur **Lösung wichtiger Zukunftsfragen** von Gesellschaft, Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft – strategisch und langfristig orientiert
- Bau und Betrieb großer **Forschungsinfrastrukturen** („think big, act big“)
- Erkenntnisse zum **Nutzen** von Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft umsetzen

HELMHOLTZ SOCIAL MEDIA NEWSROOM

Social Media Newsroom der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

Impressum | Login

Social Media Beiträge aus den 18 Forschungszentren und der Geschäftsstelle der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft Deutscher Forschungszentren

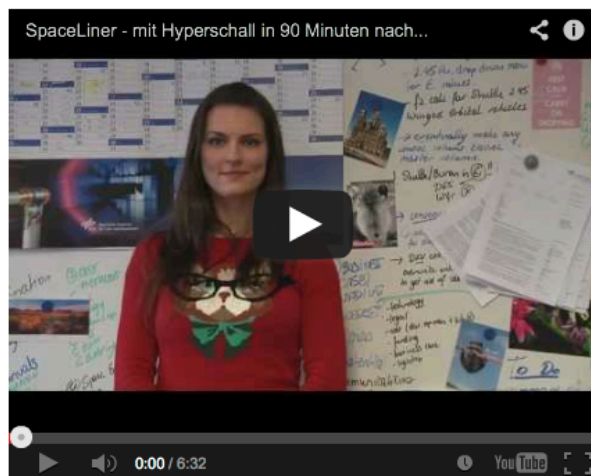


Startseite

Der Newsroom bildet die Aktivitäten der Geschäftsstelle und der Helmholtz-Zentren im Bereich Social Media ab. Die einzelnen Newsrooms, Kontakte und Social Media Kanäle finden Sie auf der linken Seite. Sehen, lesen und diskutieren Sie mit uns!

Die Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft forscht im Auftrag der Gesellschaft an den drängenden Fragen, um die Zukunft zu sichern. Mit fast 34.000 Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeitern in 18 Forschungszentren ist sie die größte Wissenschaftsorganisation Deutschlands.

YOUTUBE



SpaceLiner - mit Hyperschall in 90 Minuten nach Australien

Projektleiter Dr. Martin Sippel und seine australische Doktorandin Olga Trivailo vom DLR-Institut für Raumfahrtssysteme in Bremen stellen im Video den SpaceLiner vor und beantworten die wichtigsten Fragen rund um das visionäre Projekt. Weitere Infos auf http://www.dlr.de/blogs/DesktopDefault.aspx?tabid=5921/9755_read-615/

Suchbegriff →

HELMHOLTZ-NEWSROOM TEILEN



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- 2005: Verabschiedung einer Roadmap
- 2006: Gründung eines Koordinationsbüros
- seit 2006: Projektarbeit
- seit 2008: Schwerpunktinitiative „Digitale Information“ der Allianz der deutschen Wissenschaftsorganisationen
- seit 2010: EUROHORCs, Science Europe
- 2011: Compact for OA Publishing Equity

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PLOS GENETICS

Comprehensive Research Synopsis and Systematic Meta-Analyses in Parkinson's Disease Genetics: The PDGene Database

Christina M. Lill^{1,2,3,4}, Johannes T. Roehr^{1,5}, Matthew B. McQueen⁶, Fotini K. Kavvoura^{7,8,9}, Sachin Bagade², Brit-Maren M. Schjeide¹, Leif M. Schjeide¹, Esther Meissner¹, Ute Zauft¹, Nicole C. Allen², Tian Liu^{1,10}, Marcel Schilling^{1,5}, Kari J. Anderson¹¹, Gary Beecham¹², Daniela Berg^{13,14}, Joanna M. Bieracka¹, Alexis Brice^{15,16,17,18}, Anita L. DeStefano^{19,20}, Chuong B. Do²¹, Nicholas Eriksson²¹, Stewart A. Factor²², Matthew J. Farrer²³, Tatiana Foroud²⁴, Thomas Gasser^{13,14}, Taye Hamza²⁵, John A. Hardy²⁶, Peter Heutink²⁷, Erin M. Hill-Burns²⁸, Christine Klein²⁹, Jeanne C. Latourelle¹⁹, Demetrios M. Maraganore²⁹, Eden R. Martin¹², Maria Martinez^{30,31}, Richard H. Myers¹⁹, Michael A. Nalls³², Nathan Pankratz²⁴, Haydeh Payami²⁵, Wataru Satake³³, William K. Scott¹², Manu Sharma^{13,14}, Andrew B. Singleton³², Kari Stefansson³⁴, Tatsushi Toda³⁵, Joyce Y. Tung²¹, Jeffery Vance¹², Nick W. Wood^{35,36}, Cyrus P. Zabetian³⁷, 23andMe, The Genetic Epidemiology of Parkinson's Disease (GEO-PD) Consortium¹, The International Parkinson's Disease Genomics Consortium (IPDGC)¹, The Parkinson's Disease GWAS Consortium¹, The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium 2 (WTCCC2)¹, Peter Young⁵, Rudolph E. Tanzi¹, Muin J. Khoury³⁸, Frauke Zipp³, Hans Lehrach¹, John P. A. Ioannidis^{7,39,40,41}, Lars Bertram^{1,2*}

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Abstract

More than 800 published genetic association studies have implicated dozens of potential risk loci in Parkinson's disease (PD). To facilitate the interpretation of these findings, we have created a dedicated online resource, PDGene, that comprehensively collects and meta-analyses all published studies in the field. A systematic literature screen of ~27,000 articles yielded 828 eligible articles from which relevant data were extracted. In addition, individual-level data from three publicly available genome-wide association studies (GWAS) were obtained and subjected to genotype imputation and analysis. Overall, we performed meta-analyses on more than seven million polymorphisms originating either from GWAS datasets and/or from smaller scale PD association studies. Meta-analyses on 147 SNPs were supplemented by unpublished GWAS data from up to 16,452 PD cases and 48,810 controls. Eleven loci showed genome-wide significant ($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$) association with disease risk: *BST1*, *CDC62/HPI1R*, *DOK4/GAK*, *GBA*, *LRRK2*, *MAPT*, *MCC1/LAMP3*, *PARK16*, *SNCA*, *STK39*, and *SYT11/RAB25*. In addition, we identified novel evidence for genome-wide significant association with a polymorphism in *ITGA8* (*rs7077361*, OR 0.88, $P = 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$). All meta-analysis results are freely available on a dedicated online database (www.pdgene.org), which is cross-linked with a customized track on the UCSC Genome Browser. Our study provides an exhaustive and up-to-date summary of the status of PD genetics research that can be readily scaled to include the results of future large-scale genetics projects, including next-generation sequencing studies.

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Textmining liefert neue Erkenntnisse zur Parkinson-Krankheit, <http://oa.helmholtz.de/index.php?id=308#c1901>

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Online database

After completion of all data-management and analysis steps, all study-specific variables, genotype data (except for GWAS), and meta-analysis plots are posted on a dedicated, publicly available, online adaptation of the PDGene database using the same software and code as our databases for Alzheimer's disease [33] and schizophrenia [34]. The online database is hosted by the "Alzheimer Research Forum" and can be accessed via its own designated URL (<http://www.pdgene.org>).

Textmining liefert neue Erkenntnisse zur Parkinson-Krankheit, <http://oa.helmholtz.de/index.php?id=308#c1901>

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Comprehensive Research Synopsis and Systematic Meta-Analyses in Parkinson's Disease Genetics: The PDGene Database

Christina M. Lill^{1,2,3,4}, Johannes T. Roehr^{1,5}, Matthew B. McQueen⁶, Fotini K. Kavvoura^{7,8,9}, Sachin Bagade⁷, Brit-Maren M. Schjeide¹, Leif M. Schjeide¹, Esther Meissner¹, Ute Zauft¹, Nicole C. Allen², Tian Liu^{1,10}, Marcel Schilling^{1,5}, Kari J. Anderson¹¹, Gary Beechan¹², Daniela Berg^{13,14}, Joanna M. Bieracka¹¹, Alexis Brice^{15,16,17,18}, Anita L. DeStefano^{19,20}, Chuong B. Do²¹, Nicholas Eriksson²¹, Stewart A. Factor²², Matthew J. Farrer²³, Tatiana Foroud²⁴, Thomas Gasser^{13,14}, Tays Hamza²⁵, John A. Hardy²⁶, Peter Heutink²⁷, Erin M. Hill-Burns²⁸, Christine Klein²⁹, Jeanne C. Latourelle¹⁹, Demetrios M. Maraganore²⁹, Eden R. Martin¹², Maria Martinez^{30,31}, Richard H. Myers¹⁹, Michael A. Nalls³², Nathan Pankratz²⁴, Haydeh Payami²⁵, Wataru Satake³³, William K. Scott¹², Manu Sharma^{13,14}, Andrew B. Singleton³², Karl Stefansson³⁴, Tatsushi Toda³⁵, Joyce Y. Tung²¹, Jeffery Vance¹², Nick W. Wood^{35,36}, Cyrus P. Zabetian³⁷, 23andMe, The Genetic Epidemiology of Parkinson's Disease (GEO-PD) Consortium, The International Parkinson's Disease Genomics Consortium (IPDGC), The Parkinson's Disease GWAS Consortium¹, The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium 2 (WTCCC2)¹, Peter Young³, Rudolph E. Tanzi¹, Muin J. Khoury³⁸, Frauke Zipp³, Hans Lehrach³, John P. A. Ioannidis^{7,39,40,41}, Lars Bertram^{1,2*}

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Online database

After completion of all data-management and analysis steps, all study-specific genotype data (except for GWAS), and meta-analysis plots are posted on the available, online adaptation of the PDGene database using the same software as the databases for Alzheimer's disease [33] and schizophrenia [34]. The online database is hosted by the "Alzheimer Research Forum" and can be accessed via its own designated URL (<http://www.pdgene.org>).

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The screenshot shows the PDGene website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'PDGene' and 'The Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research'. Below that, there's a search bar and several filter tabs: 'BACK', 'SEARCH', 'METHODS', 'DISCLAIMER', 'CREDITS'. The main content area displays 'PDGENE - FIELD SYNOPSIS OF GENETIC ASSOCIATION STUDIES IN PD' with a date 'Updated 11 February 2013'. There are dropdown menus for 'Gene', 'Protein', 'Polymorphism', and 'Study', each with a 'Go' button. A 'Keyword' search bar is also present. Below the filters, there's a link for 'GWAS and other large-scale association studies' and a 'Request PDGene database content' button. The 'PDGene Stats' section shows: Studies: 881, Genes: 915, Polymorphisms: 3446, Meta-analyses: 889. The 'PDGene Top Results' section lists: 1. MAPT/STH, 2. SNCA, 3. GBA, 4. LRRK2, 5. PM20D1, 6. GAK, 7. MCC1, 8. STK39, 9. BST1, 10. GPNMB [see more].

Textmining liefert neue Erkenntnisse zur Parkinson-Krankheit, <http://oa.helmholtz.de/index.php?id=308#c1901>

DYNAMIK: „SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY“

The Cost of Knowledge

13337 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the ~~Research Works Act~~ **Research Works Act**, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

The key to all these issues is the right of authors to achieve easily-accessible distribution of their work. If you would like to declare publicly that you will not support any Elsevier journal unless they radically change how they operate, then you can do so by filling in your details on this page.

More information:

- [Statement of Purpose](#)
- [PolyMath journal publishing reform page](#)

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DYNAMIK: „SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY“

ACM: tear down this paywall.

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Computer science research is largely funded by the public, for the public good. The results of this research are presented in papers, often published by the Association for Computing Machinery, but the authors edit and typeset the articles themselves, and other scientists in the community peer-review them as volunteers. At the end of this process, the finished papers are not made available to the public by the publisher. Only those with a subscription to the [ACM Digital Library](#), such as researchers from institutions that pay a fee to the ACM, are granted access to this taxpayer-funded work.

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- **Dugan** *Web Developer*
- **Martín Dias** *programming languages*
- **Jarosław Pałka** *Java, Python*
[won't publish] [won't review] [won't join]
- **Jonathan Schuster** *programming languages, Northeastern University*

DYNAMIK: PUBLIKATIONSORGANE

PeerJ Search Submit or view my manuscripts Signed in as Heinz Tools

Seven secrets of sauropod necks

The diagram shows a lateral view of a section of a sauropod neck, highlighting the vertebrae and their interlocking structures. Eight arrows, labeled A through H, point to specific anatomical features: A (red, top), B (red, middle), C (green, bottom), D (green, bottom), E (green, bottom), F (blue, top), G (blue, top), and H (brown, middle). A question mark is located at the bottom right of the diagram. A small text 'doi: 10.7717/peerj.36' is visible at the bottom right of the diagram area.

Why sauropods had long necks; and why giraffes have short necks

Figure info ⓘ

How did sauropod dinosaurs support necks as long as 15 meters (50 feet)? Find out in this new peer-reviewed evolutionary study from Taylor and Wedel published on February 12th 2013.

DYNAMIK: KOOPERATIONEN

26.06.2012 | Oldenbourg Gruppe und Copernicus Publications

Open Access-Partnerschaft gestartet

Der Oldenbourg Verlag und der Akademie Verlag kooperieren ab sofort mit Copernicus Publications. Ziel ist es, das Open Access-Angebot beider Verlage in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften auszubauen und zu stärken.

Zu diesem Zweck werden zwei neue Imprints gegründet: **Oldenbourg Copernicus Open** und **Akademie Copernicus Open**. Unter diesen beiden Marken sollen künftig, so die Verlagsmitteilung weiter, Aufsätze, ganze Zeitschriften und auch Monografien der Geistes-

Nature Publishing Group und Frontiers schließen sich zur Förderung von Open-Science zusammen

London (ots/PRNewswire) -

Das aufstrebende Verlagshaus Frontiers geht mit Nature Publishing Group (NPG) eine strategische Verbindung ein, um die globale Open-Science-Bewegung voranzutreiben. NPG, der Herausgeber von Nature, gibt heute eine Mehrheitsbeteiligung am Open-Access-Verlag Frontiers bekannt, der in der

OA IN HELMHOLTZ: VIER HANDLUNGSFELDER

- Bewusstseinsbildung



- Open-Access-Repositoryen

- Open-Access-Zeitschriften

- Offener Zugang zu Forschungsdaten

OA IN HELMHOLTZ: VIER HANDLUNGSFELDER

- Bewusstseinsbildung



- Open-Access-Repositoryen



- Open-Access-Zeitschriften

- Offener Zugang zu Forschungsdaten

OA IN HELMHOLTZ: VIER HANDLUNGSFELDER

- Bewusstseinsbildung
- Open-Access-Repositoryen
- Open-Access-Zeitschriften
- Offener Zugang zu Forschungsdaten

The image shows a screenshot of an email from the Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft Deutscher Forschungszentren, dated 2. Februar 2012. The email text discusses the first hermann issue of the year, mentioning the new Helmholtz-Zentrum GEOMAR and topics like Open Access, technology transfer, and personalia. Below the email is a diagram with two boxes: 'Publikationsdatenbank' (VDB) and 'Open Access Repositoryum' (JUWEL). Arrows point from these boxes to two journal covers: 'Geothermal Energy' (Springer) and 'Nature Conservation' (a government open access journal). The 'INSPIRE' logo is also visible in the background of the diagram area.

OA IN HELMHOLTZ: VIER HANDLUNGSFELDER

- Bewusstseinsbildung
- Open-Access-Repositoryen
- Open-Access-Zeitschriften
- Offener Zugang zu Forschungsdaten

Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft Deutscher Forschungszentren
2. Februar 2012

Im der ersten hermann-Ausgabe des Jahres berichten wir über unser neues Helmholtz-Zentrum GEOMAR. Weiter Themen sind unter anderem **Open Access**, Neues vom Technologietransfer, Personalia und Ausschreibungen:
<http://www.he>

Publikationsdatenbank Open Access Repositoryum

VDB JUWEL

Geothermal Energy

Nature Conservation
A government open access journal
Landed to advance biodiversity conservation

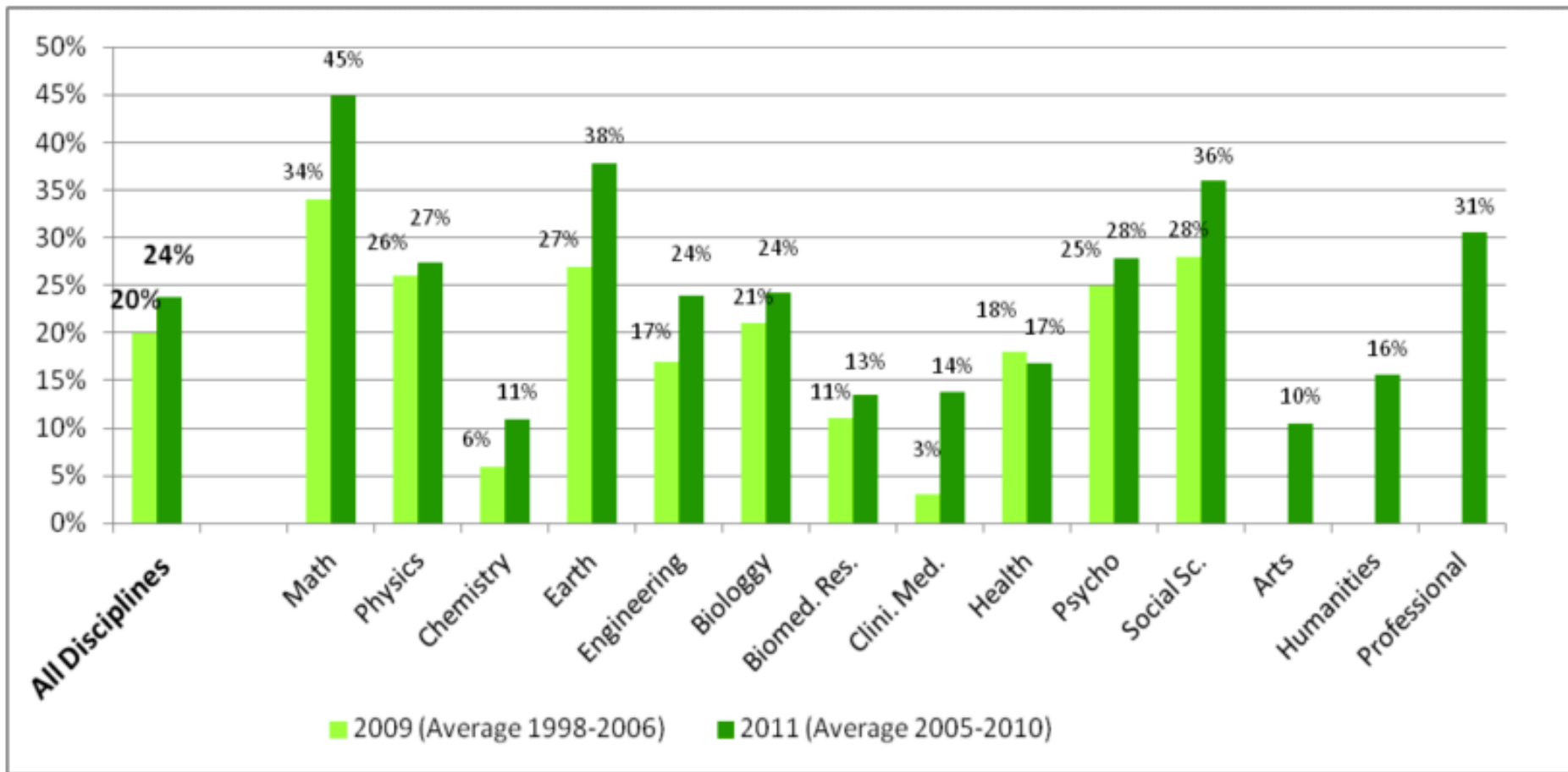
Earth System Science
Data
The Data Publishing Journal
Volume 3 • Issue 1 • 2011

PANGAEA

Datentresor für die Forschung

„Allianz für Forschungsdatenhaltung“ entwickelt Strategien, um wertvolle Daten langfristig zu erhalten / Daten der Teilchenphysik, Literaturgeschichte und Klimaforschung in der Testphase

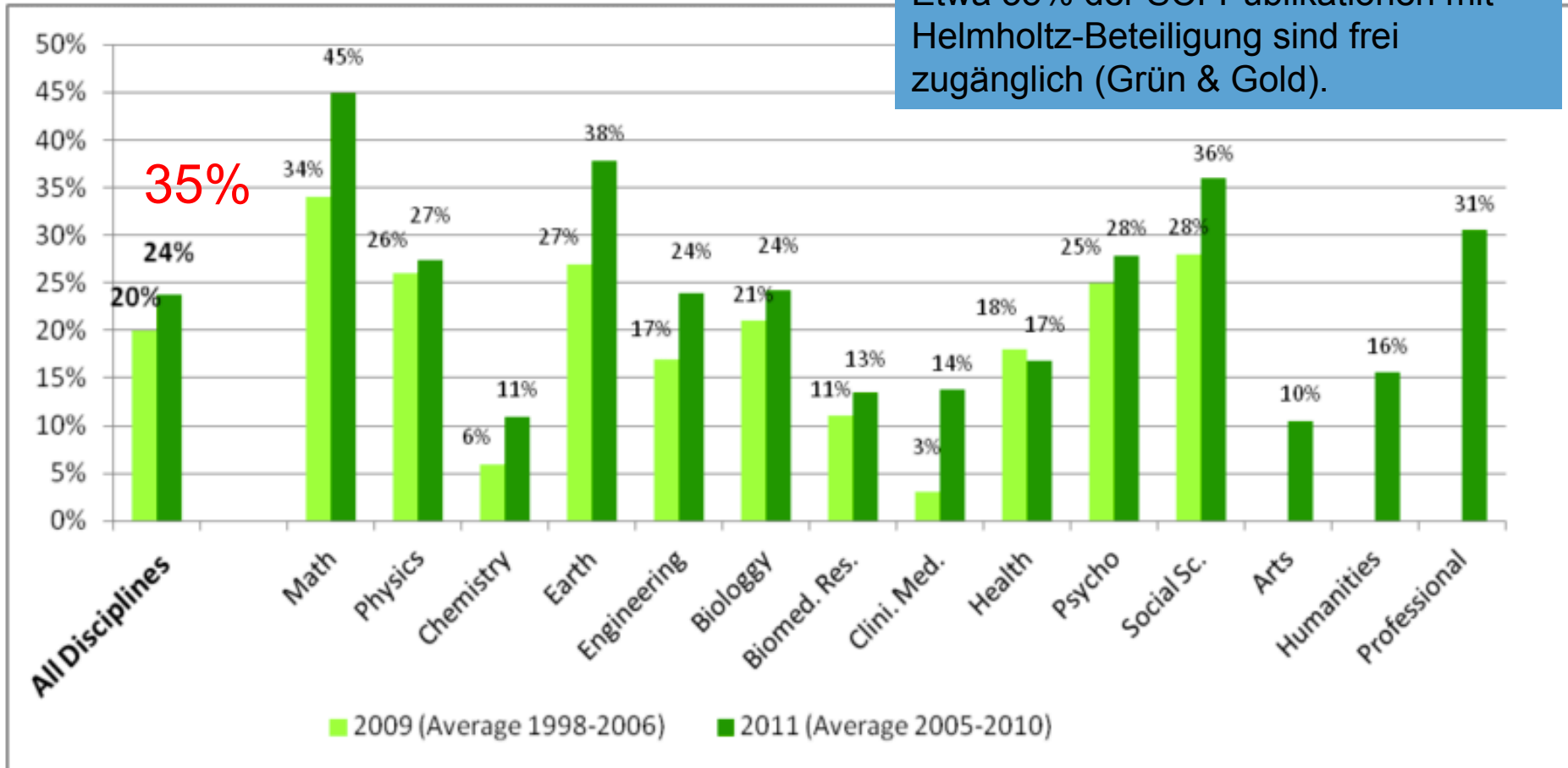
STAND: WELTWEIT



Gargouri, Y., Larivière, V., Gingras, Y., Carr, L., & Harnad, S. (2012). Green and Gold Open Access Percentages and Growth, by Discipline. 17th International Conference on Science and Technology Indicators (STI). Retrieved from <http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/340294/>

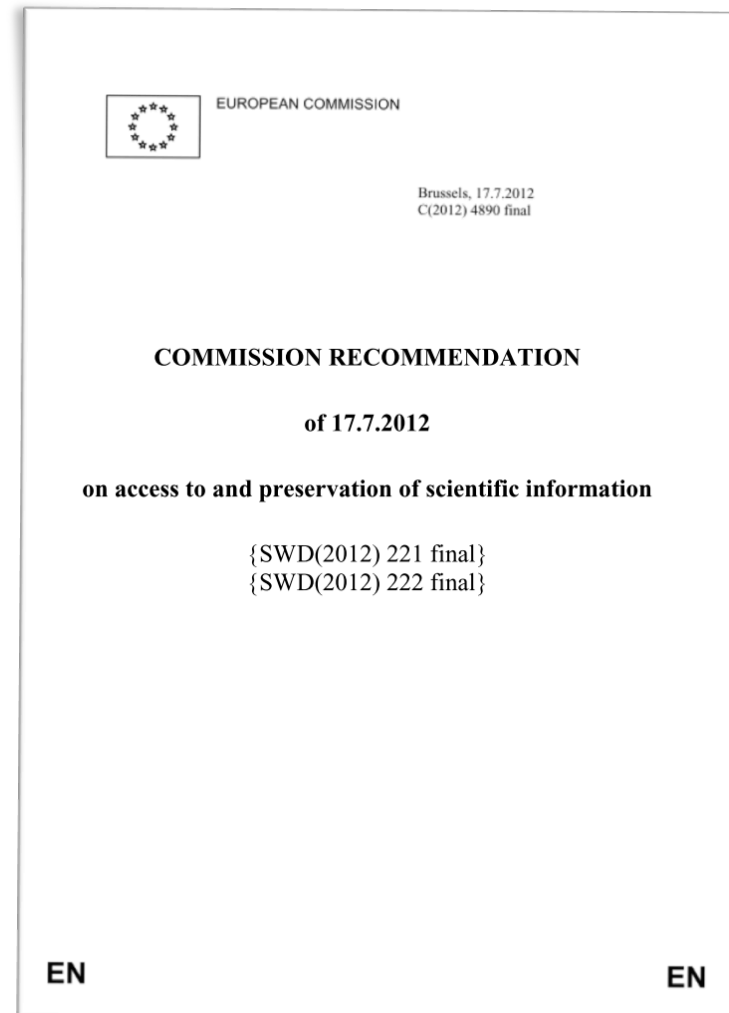
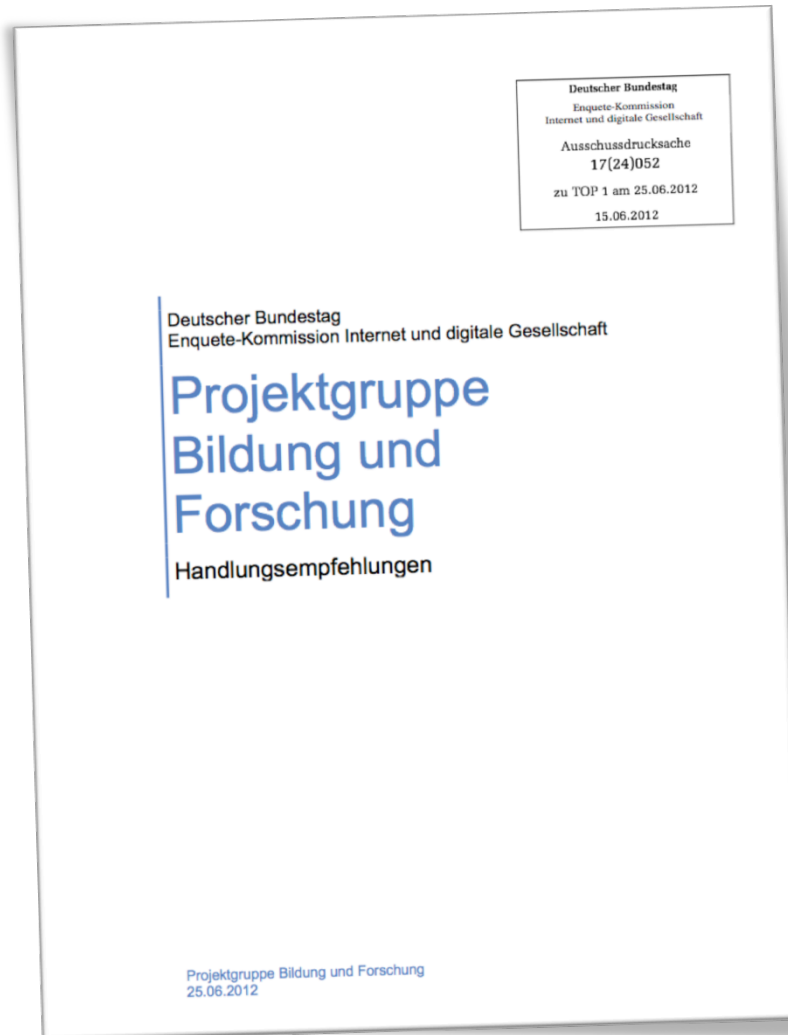
STAND: HELMHOLTZ

Etwa 35% der SCI-Publikationen mit Helmholtz-Beteiligung sind frei zugänglich (Grün & Gold).



Gargouri, Y., Larivière, V., Gingras, Y., Carr, L., & Harnad, S. (2012). Green and Gold Open Access Percentages and Growth, by Discipline. 17th International Conference on Science and Technology Indicators (STI). Retrieved from <http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/340294/>

DYNAMIK: POLITISCHE FORDERUNG



Enquete-Kommission Internet und digitale Gesellschaft. (2012). Projektgruppe Bildung und Forschung. Handlungsempfehlungen. Ausschussdrucksache 17(24)052. Retrieved from http://www.bundestag.de/internetenquete/dokumentation/Sitzungen/20120625/A-Drs_17_24_052_-_PG_Bildung_und_Forschung_Handlungsempfehlungen.pdf

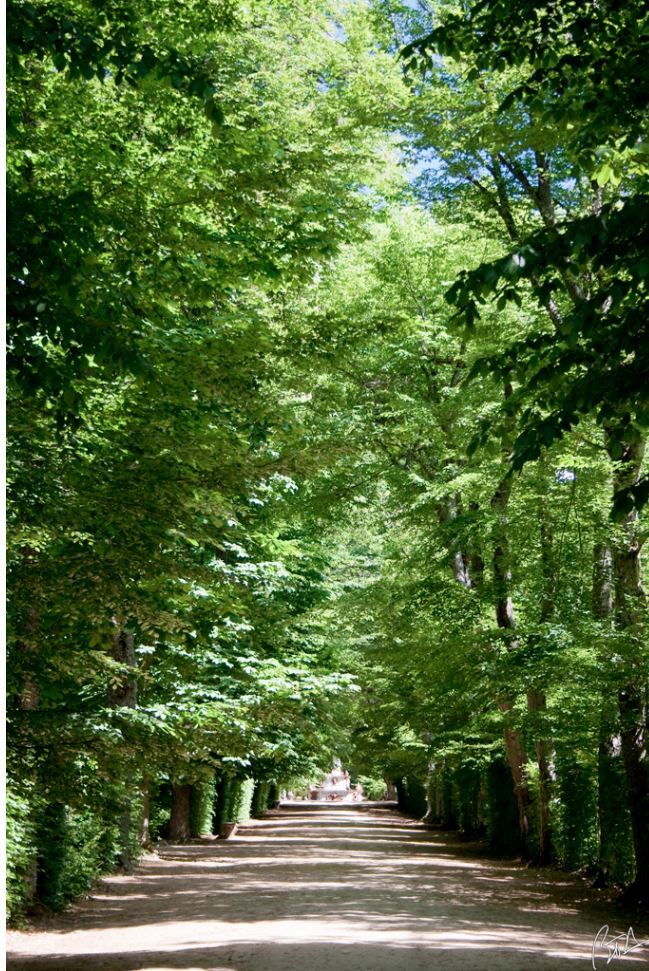
European Commission. (2012). Commission Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information. C(2012) 4890 final. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/recommendation-access-and-preservation-scientific-information_en.pdf

DYNAMIK: POLITISCHE FORDERUNG



“Open Access, also der freie Zugang zu wissenschaftlichen Ergebnissen im Internet, führt zu mehr Wettbewerb und zu einer verstärkten Erschließung der Potenziale des Internets bei der Verbreitung von Wissen. Daher sollte Open Access gefördert werden.”

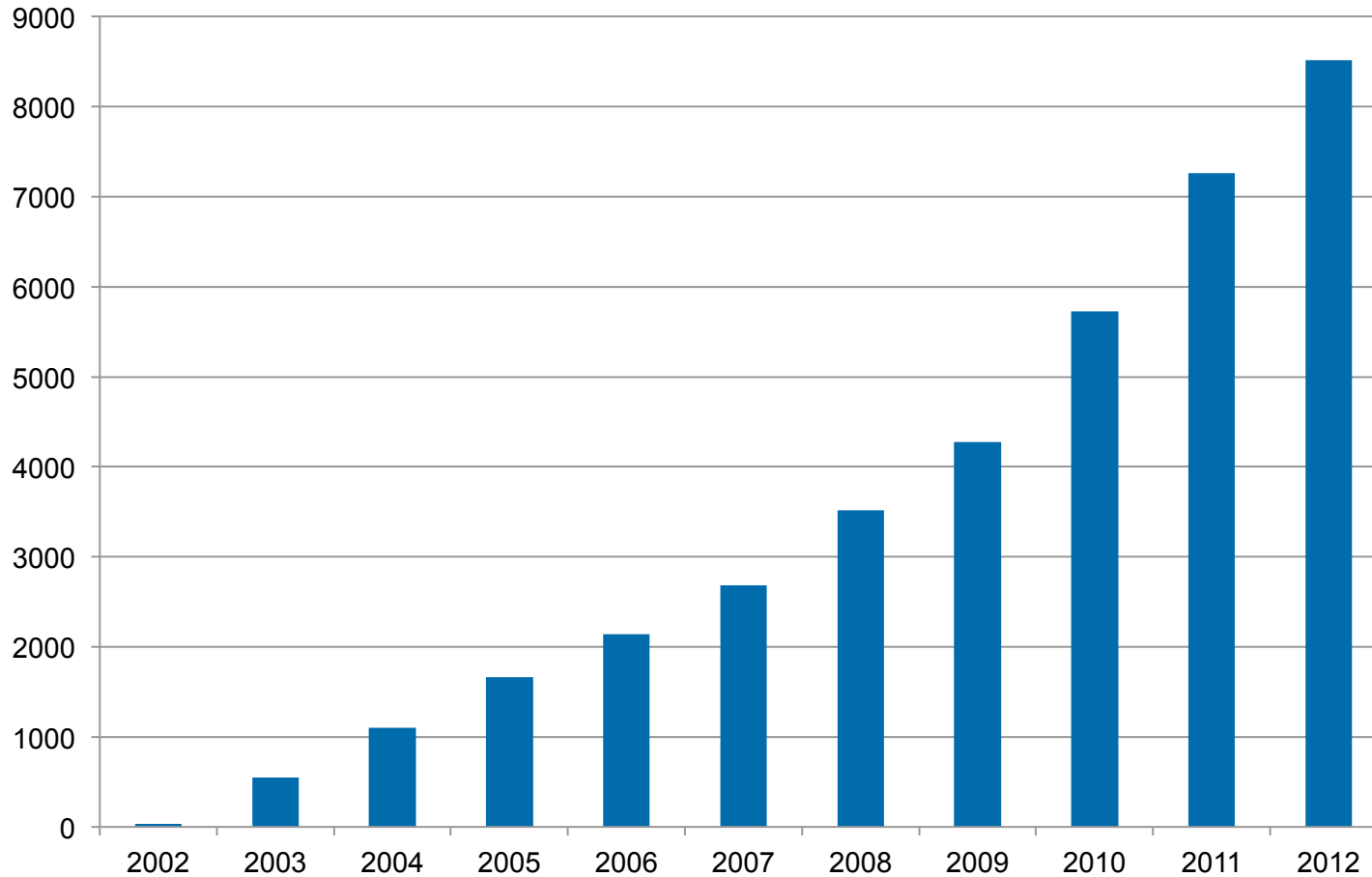
GRÜN & GOLD: KOMPLEMENTÄRE STRATEGIEN



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/joelzobel/316556660/>, Flickr, BY-NC-ND
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/taboadatesta/3590082956/>, Flickr, BY-NC-SA

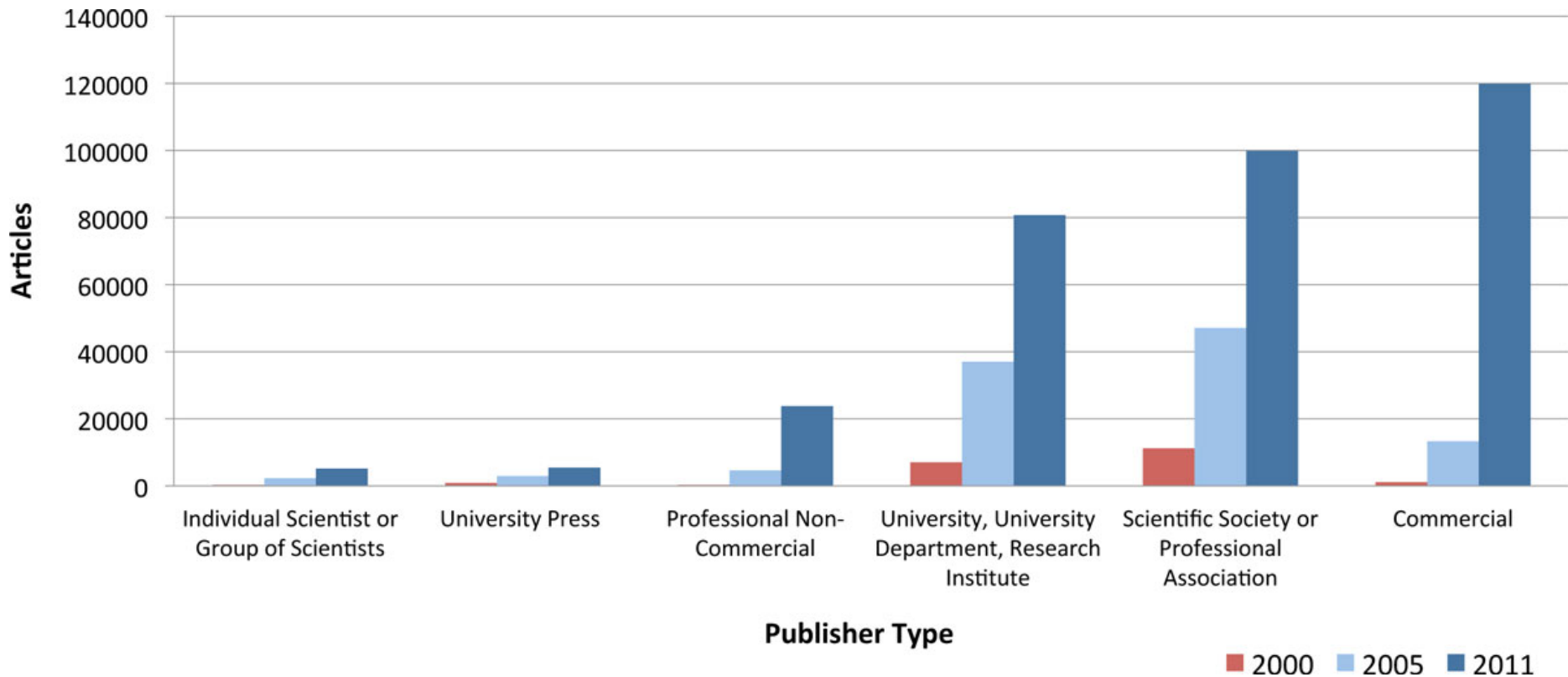
DYNAMIK: OPEN ACCESS GOLD

Anzahl der im Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) indexierten Zeitschriften



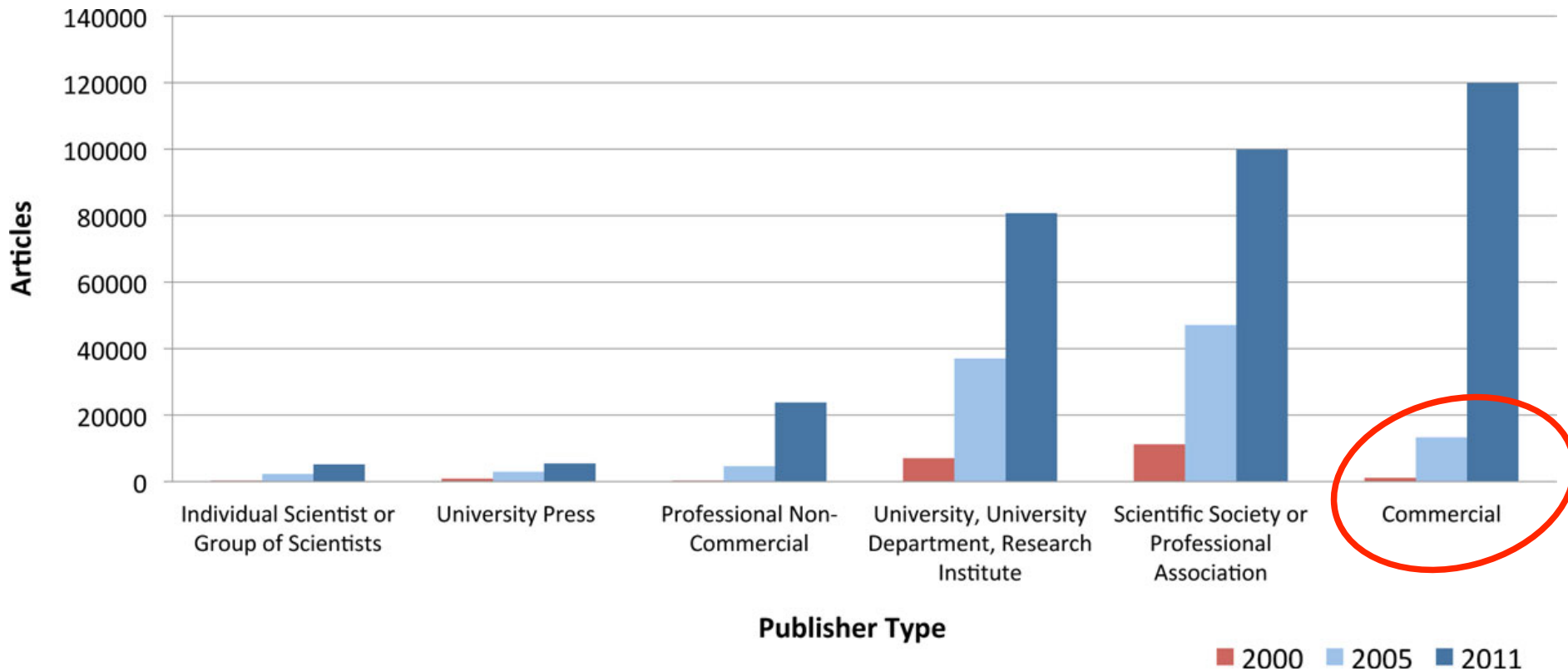
<http://www.doaj.org>

DYNAMIK: OPEN ACCESS GOLD



Laakso, M., & Björk, B. (2012). Anatomy of open access publishing: a study of longitudinal development and internal structure. *BMC Medicine*, 10, 124. doi:10.1186/1741-7015-10-124

DYNAMIK: OPEN ACCESS GOLD



Laakso, M., & Björk, B. (2012). Anatomy of open access publishing: a study of longitudinal development and internal structure. *BMC Medicine*, 10, 124. doi:10.1186/1741-7015-10-124

PUBLIKATIONSgebÜHREN

- 70 % der im DOAJ gelisteten Zeitschriften erheben keine Publikationsgebühren.
- Der STM-Bereich wird durch das Finanzierungsmodell Publikationsgebühren dominiert.
- Die durchschnittliche Publikationsgebühr beträgt 906 US-Dollar.
- Die Höhe der Publikationsgebühren liegt zwischen 8 US Dollar und 3.900 US-Dollar.
- Übernahme durch wissenschaftliche Einrichtungen und Förderorganisationen.

Solomon, D. J., & Björk, B.-C. (2012). A study of open access journals using article processing charges. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 63(8), 1485–1495. doi:10.1002/asi.22673

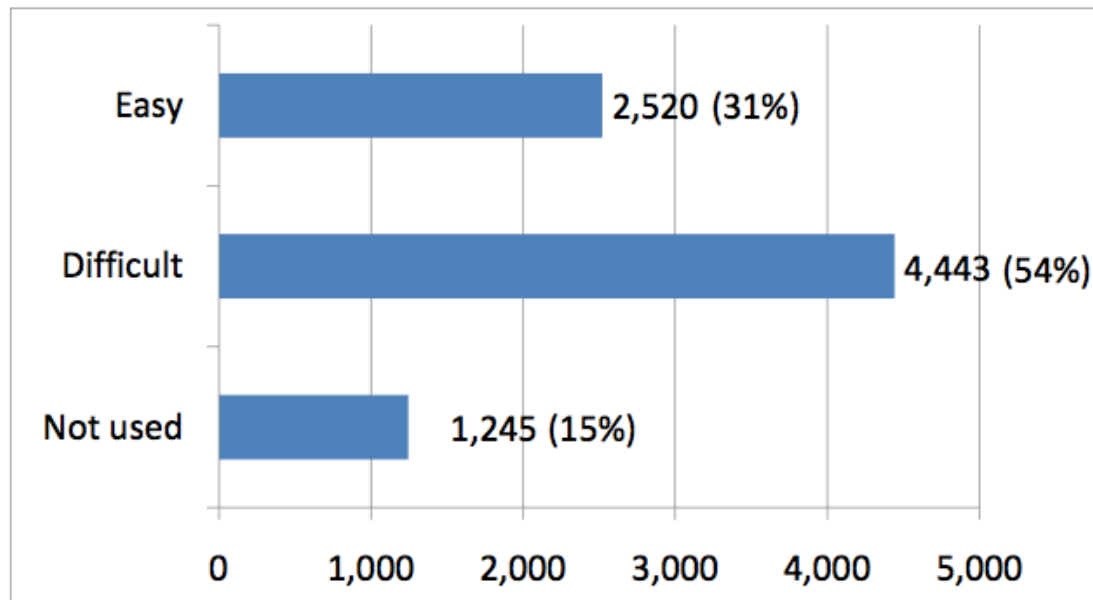
Shieber, S. (2009, May 29). What percentage of open-access journals charge publication fees? The Occasional Pamphlet. Retrieved from <http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/pamphlet/2009/05/29/what-percentage-of-open-access-journals-charge-publication-fees/>

PUBLIKATIONSGEBÜHREN

- Herausforderungen: Mittelübernahme



How easy was it to obtain funds?



Preliminary

Dallmeier-Tiessen, S., Darby, R., Goerner, B., Hyppoelae, J., Igo-Kemenes, P., Kahn, D., Lambert, S., et al. (2011). Highlights from the SOAP project survey. What Scientists Think about Open Access Publishing. Retrieved from <http://arxiv.org/abs/1101.5260>. Folie: <http://de.slideshare.net/ProjectSoap/first-results-of-the-soap-projects>

HANDLUNGSFELD OA GOLD

- Compact for Open Access Publishing Equity (COPE)



The screenshot shows the Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft website. The top navigation bar includes links for Kontakt, Impressum, Sitemap, and Glossar. The main navigation bar features a home icon and links for Forschung, Helmholtz-Zentren & Netzwerke, Über uns, Mediathek, Presse (highlighted), and Jobs & Talente. The page content is titled 'Helmholtz unterstützt Open-Access-Publizieren' and is dated 14. Dezember 2011. The text discusses the Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft's support for Open Access publishing, specifically mentioning the Compact for Open Access Publishing Equity (COPE).

Presseinformationen

- Archiv Presseinformationen
- Pressekontakte
- Schwerpunkt-Themen
- Ausstellungen
- Veranstaltungen
- Wissenschaft im Dialog
- Medienservice: Bilder und Videos
- Corporate Design

Home > Presse > Presseinformationen

14. Dezember 2011 Helmholtz-Geschäftsstelle

Helmholtz unterstützt Open-Access-Publizieren

Open Access, der freie Zugang zu wissenschaftlichen Informationen, ist eine zukunftsweisende Publikationsstrategie, die die Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft schon seit 2004 offiziell fördert. Um die Finanzierung von wissenschaftlichen Publikationen in Open-Access-Zeitschriften unkompliziert zu ermöglichen unterstützt die Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft nun den „Compact for Open-Access Publishing Equity“ (COPE).

Open Access verbessert die Sichtbarkeit von wissenschaftlichen Ergebnissen und erleichtert die Arbeit in digitalen Forschungsumgebungen. Die Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft hat 2004 als erste der großen Wissenschaftsorganisationen in Deutschland eine Empfehlung zum Open-Access-Publizieren verabschiedet und fördert die Transformation des Publikationssystems hin zu Open Access durch vielfältige Maßnahmen. Verstärkt publizieren Wissenschaftlerinnen und

Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft unterstützt COPE, <http://oa.helmholtz.de/index.php?id=308#c1899>

HANDLUNGSFELD OA GOLD

- Compact for Open Access Publishing Equity (COPE)
- Empfehlungen zum Umgang mit OA Publikationsgebühren
- Institutionelle Mitgliedschaften
- SCOAP³
- Schwerpunktinitiative „Digitale Information“
- Internationale Initiativen: Global Research Council, Science Europe

HANDLUNGSFELD OA GOLD

- Kriterien der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft zur Mittelübernahme
 - Ein **Angehöriger des Helmholtz-Zentrums muss** als „submitting author“ oder als „corresponding author“ an dem Artikel **beteiligt sein**.
 - Die **Qualität der Zeitschrift muss** durch die im jeweiligen Fach anerkannten Qualitätssicherungsverfahren **gesichert sein**.
 - Die Zeitschrift sollte im Directory of Open Access Journals (**DOAJ**) gelistet sein.
 - Falls die Publikation in einem kommerziell arbeitenden Verlag erscheint, sollte dieser Mitglied in der Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (**OASPA**) sein und deren Kriterien entsprechen.
 - Der Artikel sollten in einer Zeitschrift erscheinen, die unter der **Creative-Commons-Lizenz „Namensnennung“** (Attribution) erscheint.

HANDLUNGSFELD OA GOLD

- Kriterien der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft zur Mittelübernahme
 - So genannte **hybride Open-Access-Modelle** (z.B. Springer Open Choice oder Elsevier Sponsored Articles) sollten **nicht unterstützt** werden, um eine Doppelfinanzierung zu vermeiden.
 - Die **Publikationsgebühr** pro Aufsatz sollte **angemessen** sein.
 - Bei der Einrichtung des Fonds sollte eine **Summe** festgelegt werden, die **pro Organisationseinheit** (Institut, Department, Sektion usw.) unter Berücksichtigung der genannten Kriterien in Anspruch genommen werden kann.
 - Es empfiehlt sich die genannten Kriterien zu kommunizieren und einen **Ansprechpartner für den Publikationsfonds** zu benennen, der für Fragen zur Verfügung steht.
 - Der Publikationsfonds sollte jährlich **evaluiert** werden.

HANDLUNGSFELD OA GOLD

- Institutionelle Mitgliedschaften

Berlin / New York / London, 23. August 2010

Springer and Helmholtz Association sign agreement for open access membership

Coopera

Friday 25 March: New Journal of Physics and Helmholtz Association announce open access funding arrangement

The Helmholtz Association and *New Journal of Physics* (NJP) have today signed a funding agreement to cover article publication charges for all authors affiliated to any of the Helmholtz Research Centres who publish with NJP. The initial term of the agreement will extend until the end

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30. August 2012 Helmholtz Head Office

Helmholtz centres facilitate Open Access Publishing with Copernicus Publications

Open access is a substantial
resents one further step in
Deutsches Elektronen-

publishing with NJP."

In order to further promote the idea of Open Access, the Helmholtz centres have signed a contract with Copernicus Publications. Thus, author's contribution to science through Open Access is facilitated. The future publication fees for Open Access papers will be centrally funded by the Helmholtz Association.

With Open Access publishing scientific papers

Wiley signs Open Access Agreements with Helmholtz Association and University of Manitoba

JANUARY 4, 2013

by wileyopenaccess

tags: oa.funders, oa.r

Ten institutes of the **Helmholtz Association** and the **University of Manitoba** have signed up for Wiley Open Access Accounts. These agreements provide active financial support and a streamlined process for authors to ensure open access to their published research in Wiley-Blackwell journals.



Top

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Background

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Methods

Authors'
contributions

Acknowledgements

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Neogastropod phylogenetic relationships based on entire mitochondrial genomes

Regina L Cunha^{1,2}, Cristina Grande³ and Rafael Zardoya^{1*}

* Corresponding author: Rafael Zardoya rafaz@mncn.csic.es

Author Affiliations

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3 Centro de Biología Molecular Severo Ochoa; Nicolás Cabrera, 1, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid; 28049 Madrid, Spain

For all author emails, please [log on](#).

BMC Evolutionary Biology 2009, 9:210

doi:10.1186/1471-2148-9-210

The electronic version of this article is the complete one and can be found online at:

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2148/9/210>

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Circular Permutation in Proteins

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Circular permutation in proteins

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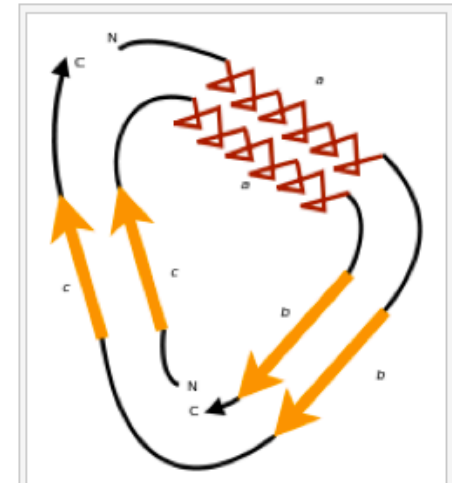
A **circular permutation** is a relationship between **proteins** whereby the proteins have a changed order of **amino acids** in their **peptide sequence**. The result is a **protein structure** with different connectivity, but overall similar three-dimensional (3D) shape. In 1979, the first pair of circularly permuted proteins – **concanavalin A** and **lectin** – were discovered; over 2000 such proteins are now known.

Circular permutation can occur as the result of **evolutionary events**, **posttranslational modifications**, or **artificially engineered mutations**. The two main models proposed to explain the evolution of circularly permuted proteins are *permutation by duplication* and *fission and fusion*. Permutation by duplication occurs when a **gene** undergoes **duplication** to form a **tandem repeat**, before redundant sections of the protein are removed; this relationship is found between **saposin** and swaposin. Fission and fusion occurs when partial proteins fuse to form a single polypeptide, such as in **nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenases**.

Circular permutations are routinely engineered in the laboratory to improve their **catalytic activity** or **thermostability**, or to investigate properties of the original protein.

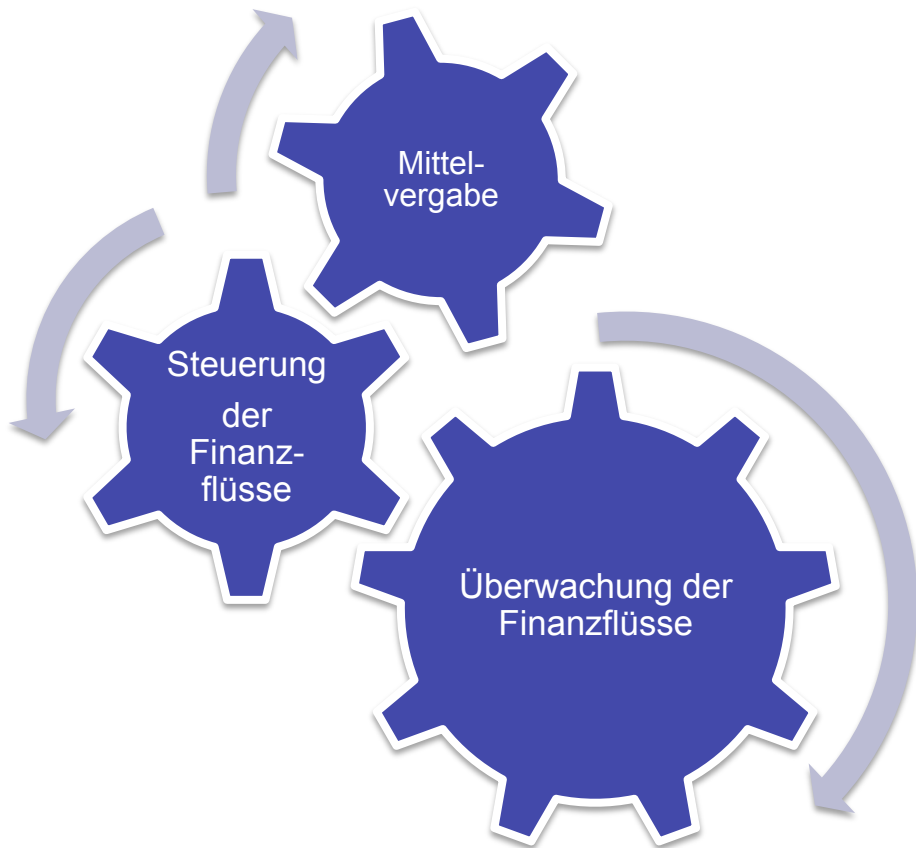
Traditional **algorithms** for **sequence alignment** and **structure alignment** are not able to detect circular permutations between proteins. New **non-linear** approaches have been developed that overcome this and are able to detect **topology**-independent similarities.

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Schematic representation of a circular permutation in two proteins. The first protein (outer circle) has the sequence a-b-c. After the permutation the second protein (inner circle) has the sequence c-a-b. The letters N and C indicate the location of the amino- and carboxy-termini of the protein sequences and how their

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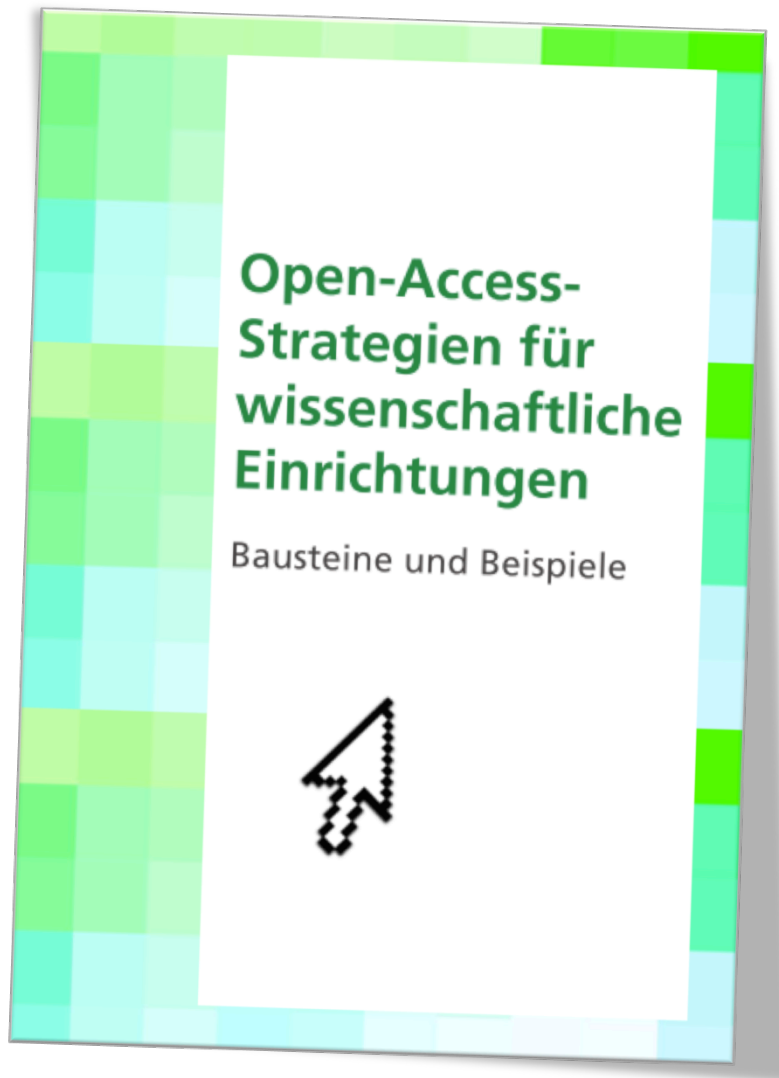
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