Clinical Research Seminar

April 18, 2012

Understanding and Complying

The NIH Public Access Policy

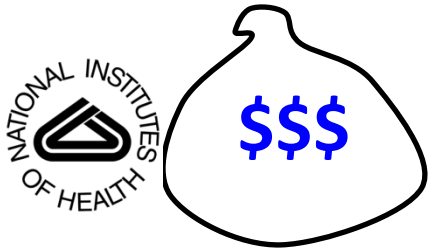
BU Alumni Medical Library

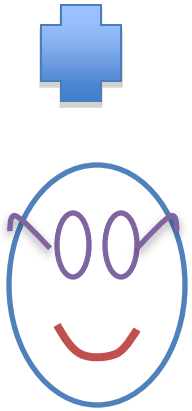
The Law says…

The **NIH Public Access Policy** requires that all investigators funded by the NIH, submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central (**PMC**), an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication.

Division G, Title II, Section 218, PL 110-161
(Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008)

In a nutshell…





If your hard work

Peer Reviewed Journal

appears here

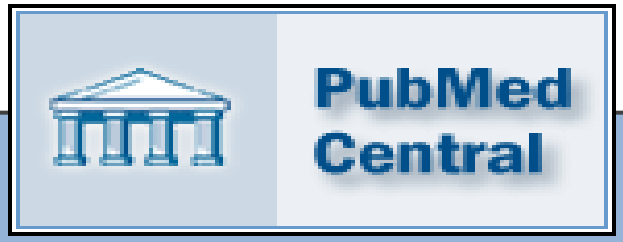
that same article must also somehow get here too

PubMed Central(PMC)?

Citation database

Citations assigned a PMID

Over 20 million citations from journals indexed by PubMed



Repository of full-text biomedical works from books and journals

Works assigned a PMCID

Over two million full-text works

PMID is *NOT* PMCID

Cancer Res. 2009 Jul 15;69(14):5673-80. Epub 2009 Jun 23.

Overexpression of DPAGT1 leads to aberrant N-glycosylation of E-cadherin and cellular discohesion in oral cancer.

Nita-Lazar M, Noonan V, Rebustini I, Walker J, Menko AS, Kukuruzinska MA.

Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, Boston University Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02118, USA.

Abstract

Cancer cells are frequently characterized by aberrant increases in protein N-glycosylation and by disruption of E-cadherin-mediated adherens junctions. The relationship between altered N-glycosylation and loss of E-cadherin adhesion in cancer, however, remains unclear. Previously, we reported that complex N-glycans on the extracellular domains of E-cadherin inhibited the formation of mature adherens junctions. Here, we examined whether dysregulated N-glycosylation was one of the underlying causes for cellular discohesion in oral cancer. We show that dense cultures of human salivary epidermoid carcinoma A253 cells exhibited elevated expression of DPAGT1, the gene that initiates protein N-glycosylation. Overexpression of DPAGT1 correlated with the production of E-cadherin-bearing complex N-glycans in nascent adherens junctions. Partial inhibition of DPAGT1 with small interfering RNA reduced the complex N-glycans of E-cadherin and increased the abundance of alpha-catenin and stabilizing proteins in adherens junctions. This was associated with the assembly of functional tight junctions. The inverse relationship between DPAGT1 expression and intercellular adhesion was a feature of oral squamous cell carcinoma. Oral squamous cell carcinomas displayed overexpression of DPAGT1 that correlated with diminished localization of E-cadherin and alpha-catenin at the sites of adherens junctions. Our studies show for the first time that DPAGT1 is an upstream regulator of E-cadherin N-glycosylation status and adherens junction composition and suggest that dysregulation of DPAGT1 causes disturbances in intercellular adhesion in oral cancer.

MID: 19549906 PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMCID: PMC277119 Free PMC Article

Images from this publication. See all images (5) Free text

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances, Grant Support

Publication Types

Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

FREE Author Manuscript in PubMed Central

Related citations

Hypoglycosylated E-cadherin promotes the as [Exp Cell Res. 2010]

N-glycosylation gene DPAGT1 is a target of the Wnt/ [J Biol Chem. 2010]

N-glycosylation affects the adhesive function of E-C [J Cell Biochem. 2008]

Slit-2 facilitates interaction of P-cadherin with F [Carcinogenesis. 2011]

Inhibition of Akt activity induces the mesen [J Exp Clin Cancer Res. 2009]

See reviews...

See all...

Cited by 4 PubMed Central articles

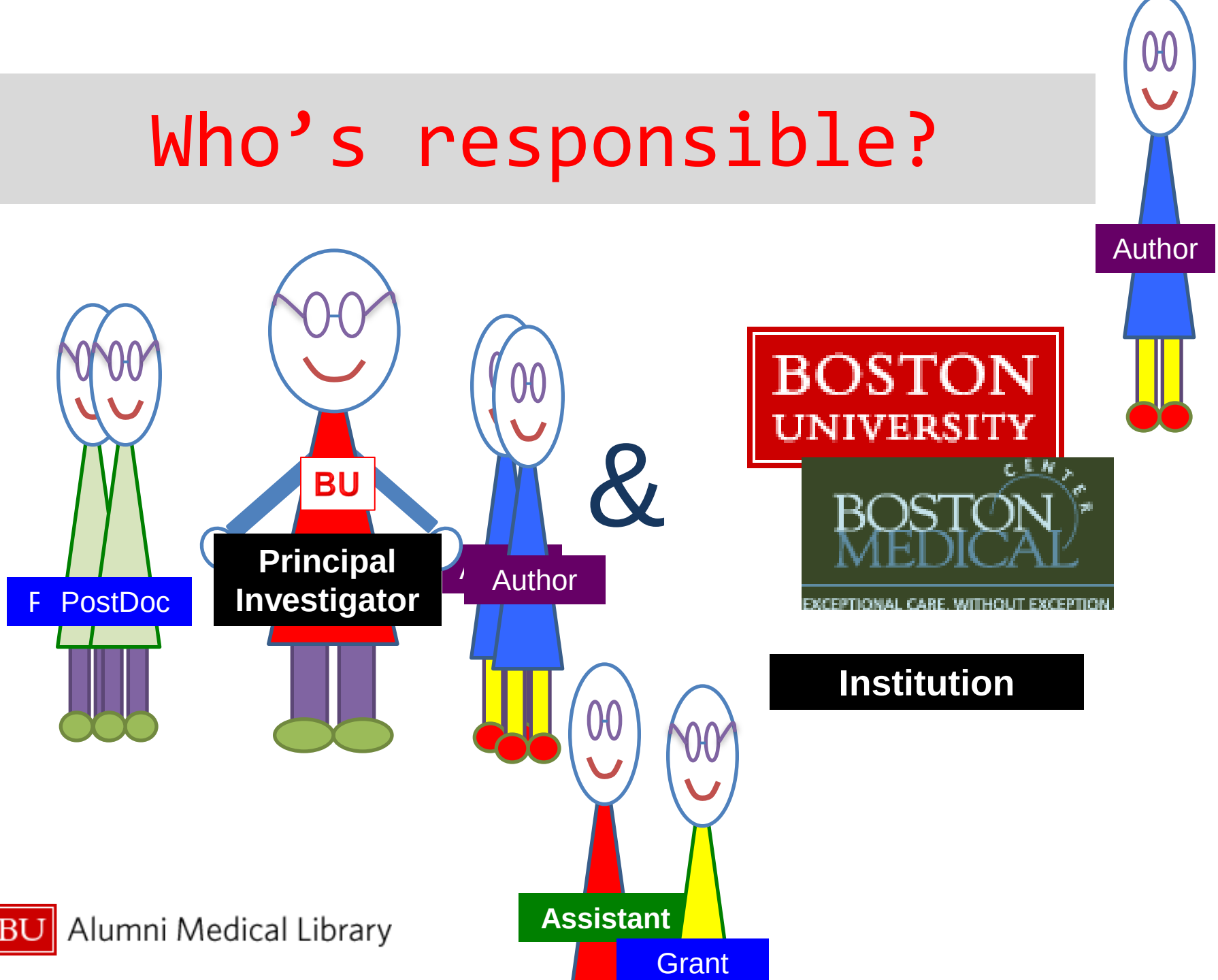
N-glycosylation gene DPAGT1 is a target of the Wnt/ [J Biol Chem. 2010]

N-glycosylation status of E-cadherin controls [Cell Health Cytoskelet. 2009]

Hypoglycosylated E-cadherin promotes the as [Exp Cell Res. 2010]

See all...

Who's responsible?



NIH Policy has two parts:

1. Manuscript ***Submission***

2. Manuscript ***Citation***

How to comply?

Part I

Manuscript *Submission*

How to Submit? → 4 methods

National Institutes of Health Public Access

The Public Access Policy ensures that the public has access to the published results of NIH funded research to help advance science and improve human health.

- Home
- 1. Determine Applicability
- 2. Address Copyright
- 3. How do I submit my paper to PMC?
- 4. Include PMCID in Citations
- Identify Submission Method
- Policy Details
- Training/Communications
- Glossary/FAQs
- For Sponsored Programs
- For NIH Employees
  - For NIH Employee Authors
  - For NIH Extramural Staff (NIH Access Only)
- Contact Us

Submission Methods

There are four methods to ensure that an applicable paper is submitted to PubMed Central (PMC) in compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy. Authors may use whichever method is most appropriate for them and consistent with their publishing agreement. Click on the method in the table for details. Use the box on the left to help determine which submission method to use for your journal.

Overview of Submission Methods

	Method A Journal deposits final published articles in PubMed Central without author involvement	Method B Author asks publisher to deposit specific final published article in PMC	Method C Author deposits final peer-reviewed manuscript in PMC via the NIHMS	Method D Author completes submission of final peer-reviewed manuscript deposited by publisher in the NIHMS
Version of Paper Submitted	Final Published Article	Final Published Article	Final Peer-Reviewed Manuscript	Final Peer-Reviewed Manuscript
Task 1: Who starts the deposit process?	Publisher	Publisher	Author or designee, via NIHMS	Publisher
Task 2: Who approves paper for processing?	Publisher	Publisher	Author, via NIHMS	Author, via NIHMS
Task 3: Who approves paper for Pub Med Central display?	Publisher	Publisher	Author, via NIHMS	Author, via NIHMS
Participating journal/publisher	Method A Journals	Make arrangements with these publishers	Check publishing agreement	Make arrangements with these publishers

http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process.htm

Differences are…

Who does it?

Publisher

OR

You

What to PMC?

Article

OR

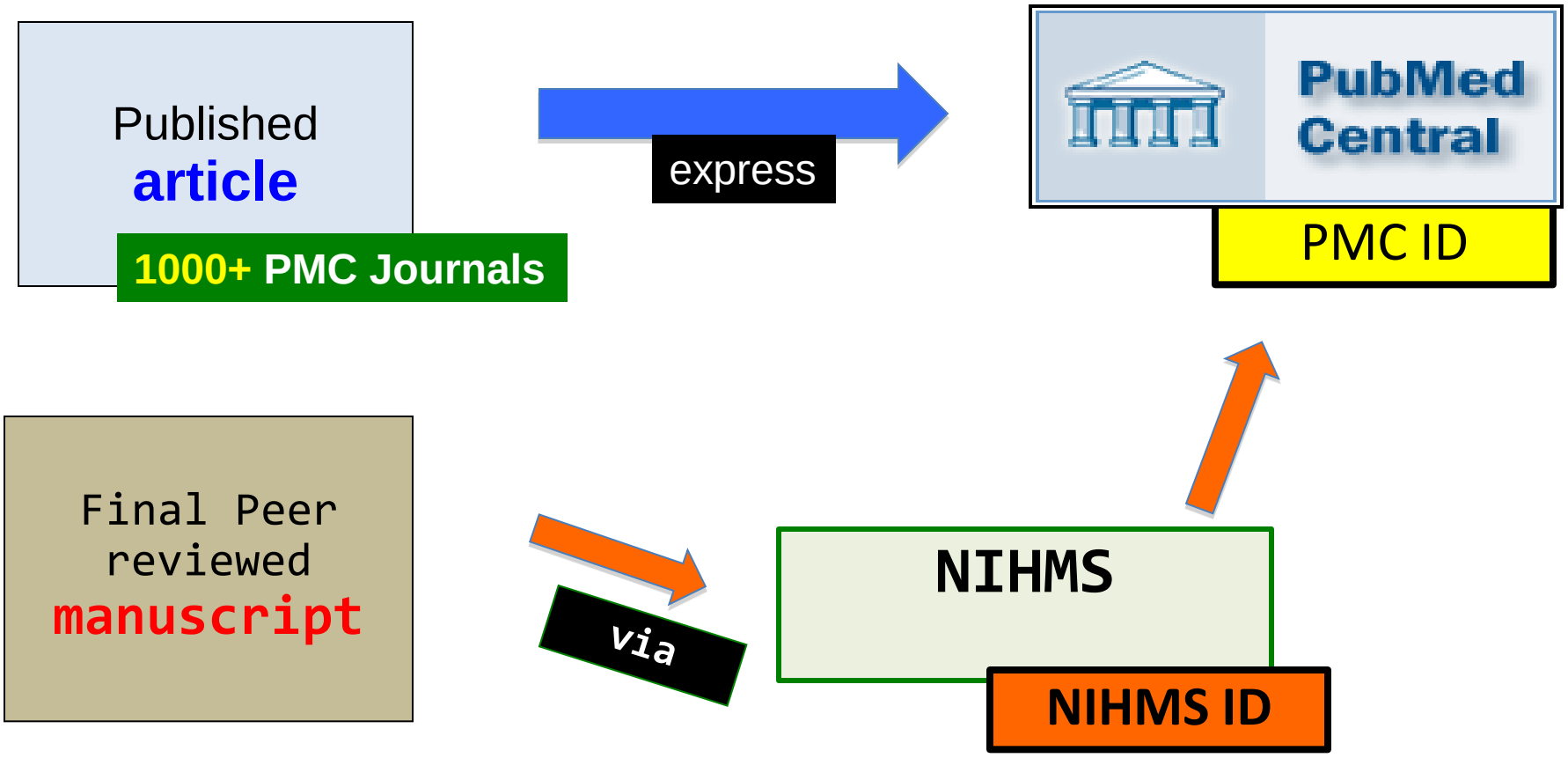
Manuscript

Contract via

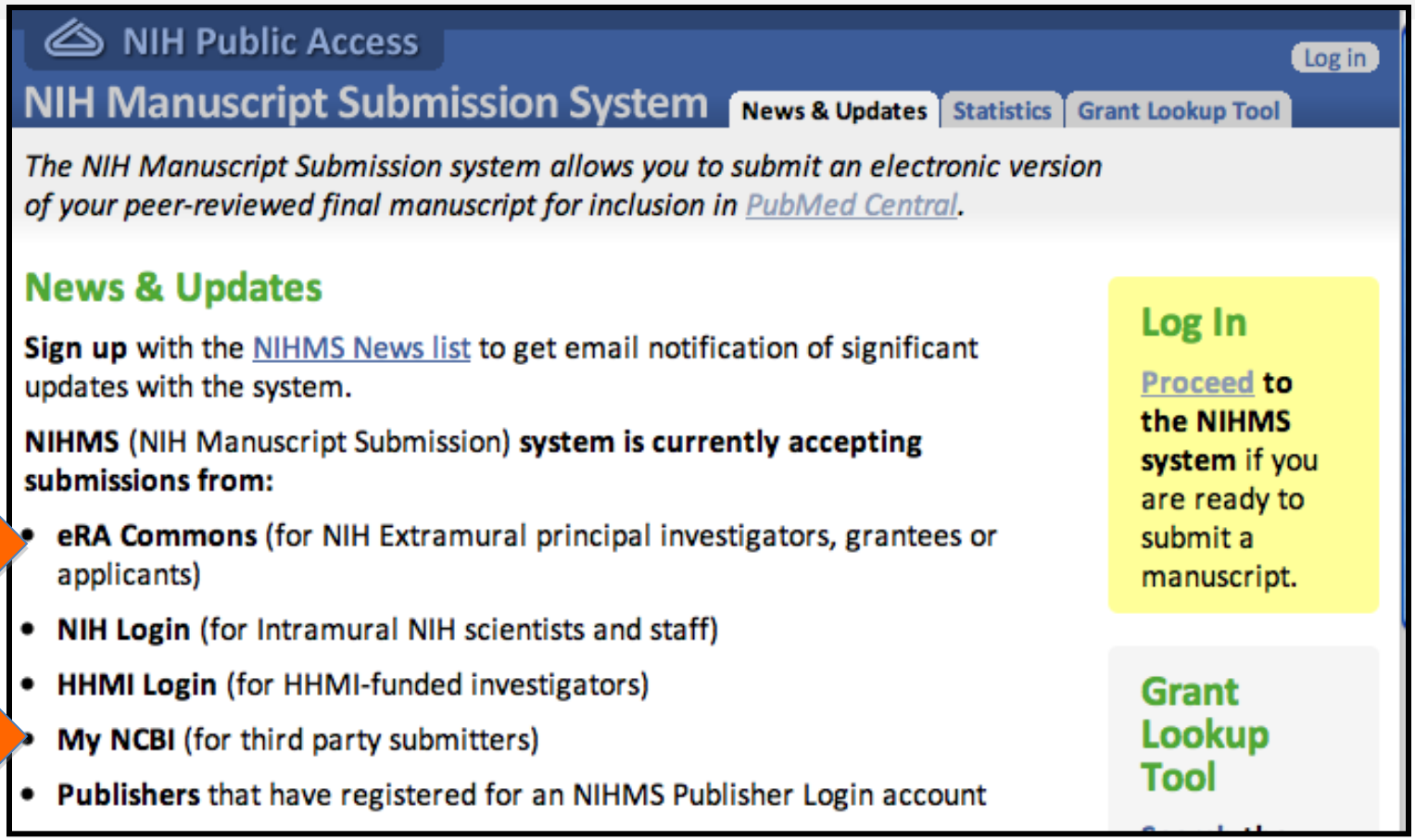
These tend to be decided by publishers.

Be aware of addendum

What to PMC & How to PMC



What?! NIHMS?!

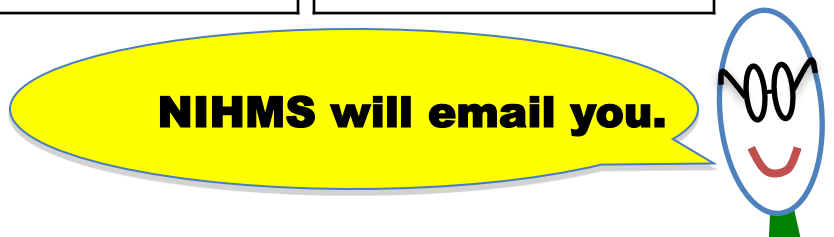


http://www.nihms.nih.gov/

NIH Manuscript Submission System

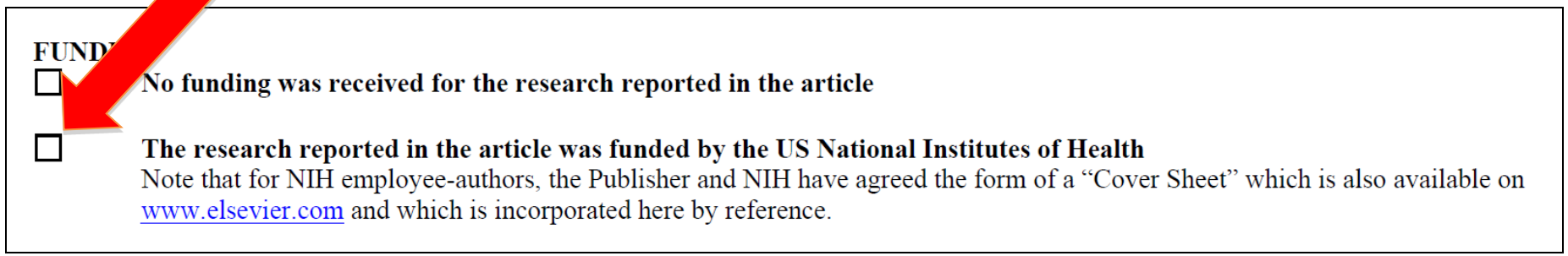
Back to Method A,B,C,D:

Method A PMC Journal	Method B $$$	Method C	Method D
Published Article	Published Article	Peer-reviewed Manuscript	Peer-reviewed Manuscript
Publisher starts process	***Publisher*** starts process	***Someone*** starts process to **NIHMS**	***Publisher*** starts process to **NIHMS**
Publisher approves files	***Publisher*** approves files	***Author*** approves uploaded files	***Author*** approves uploaded files
Publisher approves web format	***Publisher*** approves web format	***Author*** approves web format to **PMC**	***Author*** approves web format to **PMC**



Remember, Contract checkbox

Don’t forget to check the box.

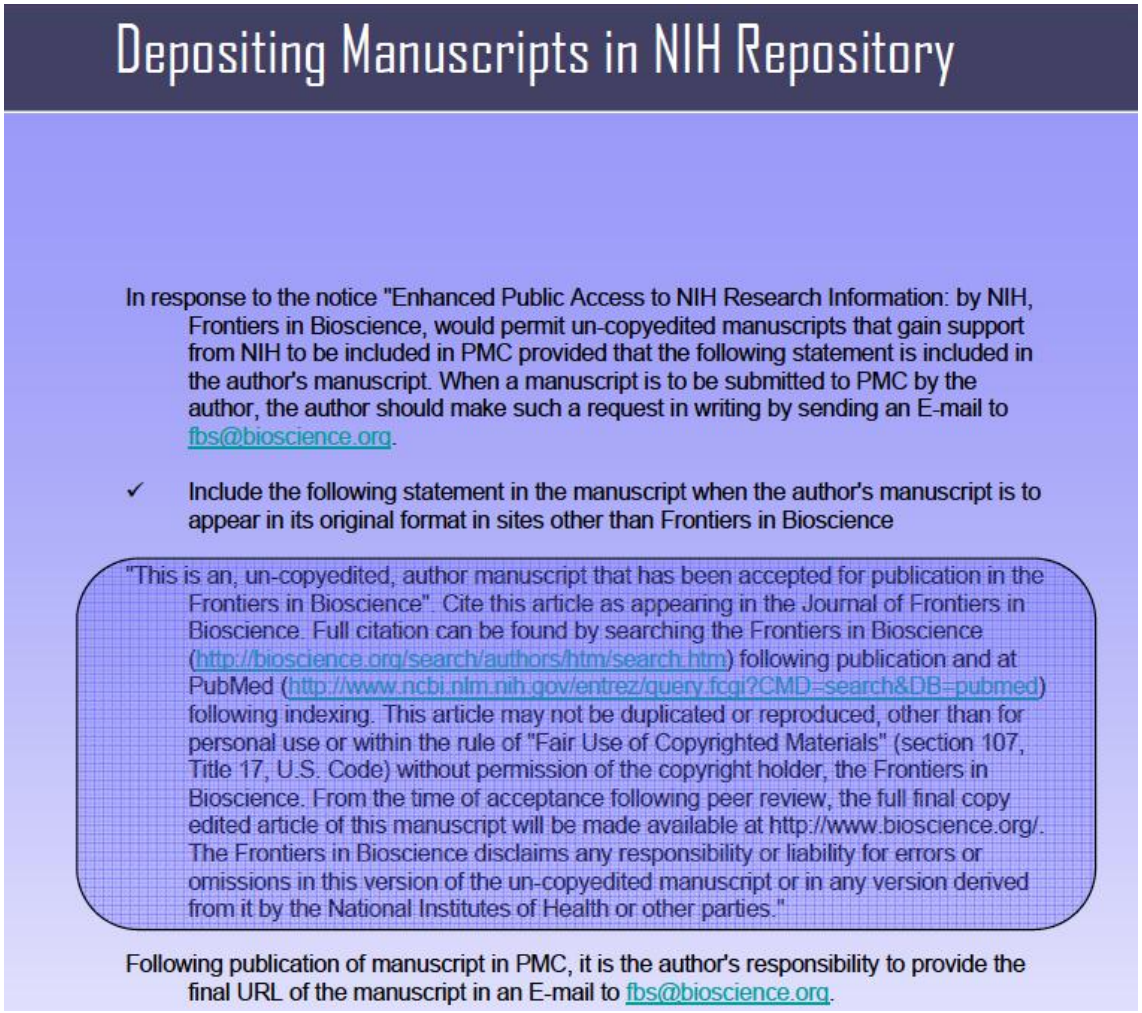


FUND

☐ **No funding was received for the research reported in the article**

☐ **The research reported in the article was funded by the US National Institutes of Health**
Note that for NIH employee-authors, the Publisher and NIH have agreed the form of a “Cover Sheet” which is also available on www.elsevier.com and which is incorporated here by reference.

Not always checkbox



Depositing Manuscripts in NIH Repository

In response to the notice "Enhanced Public Access to NIH Research Information: by NIH, Frontiers in Bioscience, would permit un-copyedited manuscripts that gain support from NIH to be included in PMC provided that the following statement is included in the author's manuscript. When a manuscript is to be submitted to PMC by the author, the author should make such a request in writing by sending an E-mail to fbs@bioscience.org.

✓ Include the following statement in the manuscript when the author's manuscript is to appear in its original format in sites other than Frontiers in Bioscience

"This is an, un-copyedited, author manuscript that has been accepted for publication in the Frontiers in Bioscience". Cite this article as appearing in the Journal of Frontiers in Bioscience. Full citation can be found by searching the Frontiers in Bioscience (http://bioscience.org/search/authors/htm/search.htm) following publication and at PubMed (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?CMD=search&DB=pubmed) following indexing. This article may not be duplicated or reproduced, other than for personal use or within the rule of "Fair Use of Copyrighted Materials" (section 107, Title 17, U.S. Code) without permission of the copyright holder, the Frontiers in Bioscience. From the time of acceptance following peer review, the full final copy edited article of this manuscript will be made available at http://www.bioscience.org/. The Frontiers in Bioscience disclaims any responsibility or liability for errors or omissions in this version of the un-copyedited manuscript or in any version derived from it by the National Institutes of Health or other parties."

Following publication of manuscript in PMC, it is the author's responsibility to provide the final URL of the manuscript in an E-mail to fbs@bioscience.org.

Remember!

From: "nihms-help@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov" <nihms-help@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
Date: June 20, 2010 10:41:59 PM EDT
To: "[redacted]
Subject: [nihms] NIHMS204868: Approve Submission of Manuscript

[redacted] NIHMS204868, Publ.ID: BCP10556)
[NOTICE: This is an automated message from the NIHMS System. To contact the NIHMS Staff, please co
website at: http://www.nihms.nih.gov/db/sub.cgi?page=email&mid=204868]

Dear Shaoguang Li,

Author support, Elsevier has submitted the following manuscript for publication in PubMed Central in compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/policy.htm>: Journal name: [redacted] Manuscript title: [redacted] The manuscript ID for this article is NIHMS204868. **Please approve the submitted materials and confirm that it was supported by NIH and/or HHMI funding so the full text of this manuscript can be processed and made available to the public in PubMed Central**. Please note that this must be done in the NIHMS System even though NIH or HHMI support may be acknowledged in the manuscript text.

There are three steps:

1. **Access the System - Please click on the following URL to access the NIHMS System:**
http://www.nihms.nih.gov/db/sub.cgi?ticket=c69a4acda4b23bab7064e2705bbaf33b9432f41b
NOTE: If the above link is broken, please copy and paste the entire URL into your browser. ****You must follow this link to find your manuscript.****
This link is a "ticket" that allows our system to match the manuscript with your login session.
Ticket Number:c69a4acda4b23bab7064e2705bbaf33b9432f41b

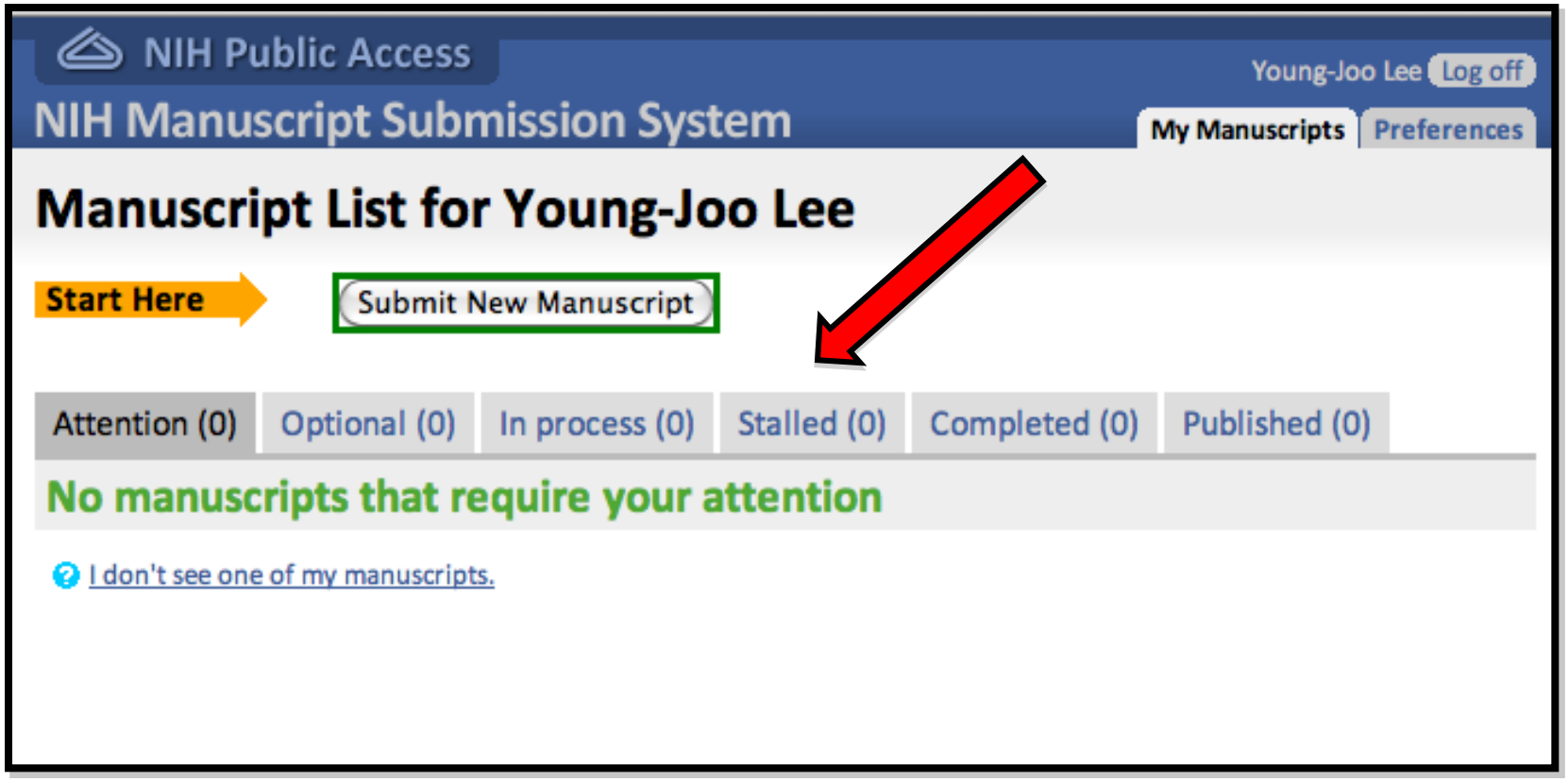
2. **Log in to the NIHMS System** - If you need assistance with this step, the following step-by-step guides will show you how to log into the system:
Extramural Researchers - http://www.nihms.nih.gov/help/ERA-LOG/ERA-LOG-1.html
Intramural Researchers - http://www.nihms.nih.gov/help/NIH-LOG/NIH-LOG-1.html

3. **Review "PDF Receipt" and click "Approve" button. If you can provide more appropriate person to curate this manuscript submission, please click corresponding button and follow the instruction.**

Please let us know if you have questions.
Sincerely, NIHMS System Help Desk, NCBI

Do not ignore email from NIHMS.

NIHMS Account



The policy ONLY applies to…

YES

Peer Reviewed
Journal Article

NO

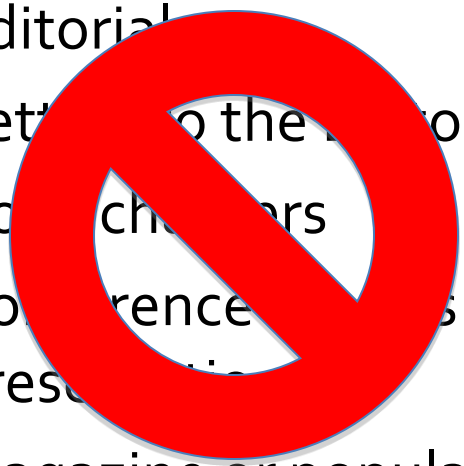
Editorial

Letter to the Editor

Book chapters

Conference proceedings and/or presentations

Magazine or popular press articles



How to comply?

Part II

Manuscript *Citation*

Compliance starts ***BEFORE*** publication.

The full text should be publicly available no later than *12 months* after the publication.

But, submittal to PMC should be made upon *ACCEPTANCE* of publications.

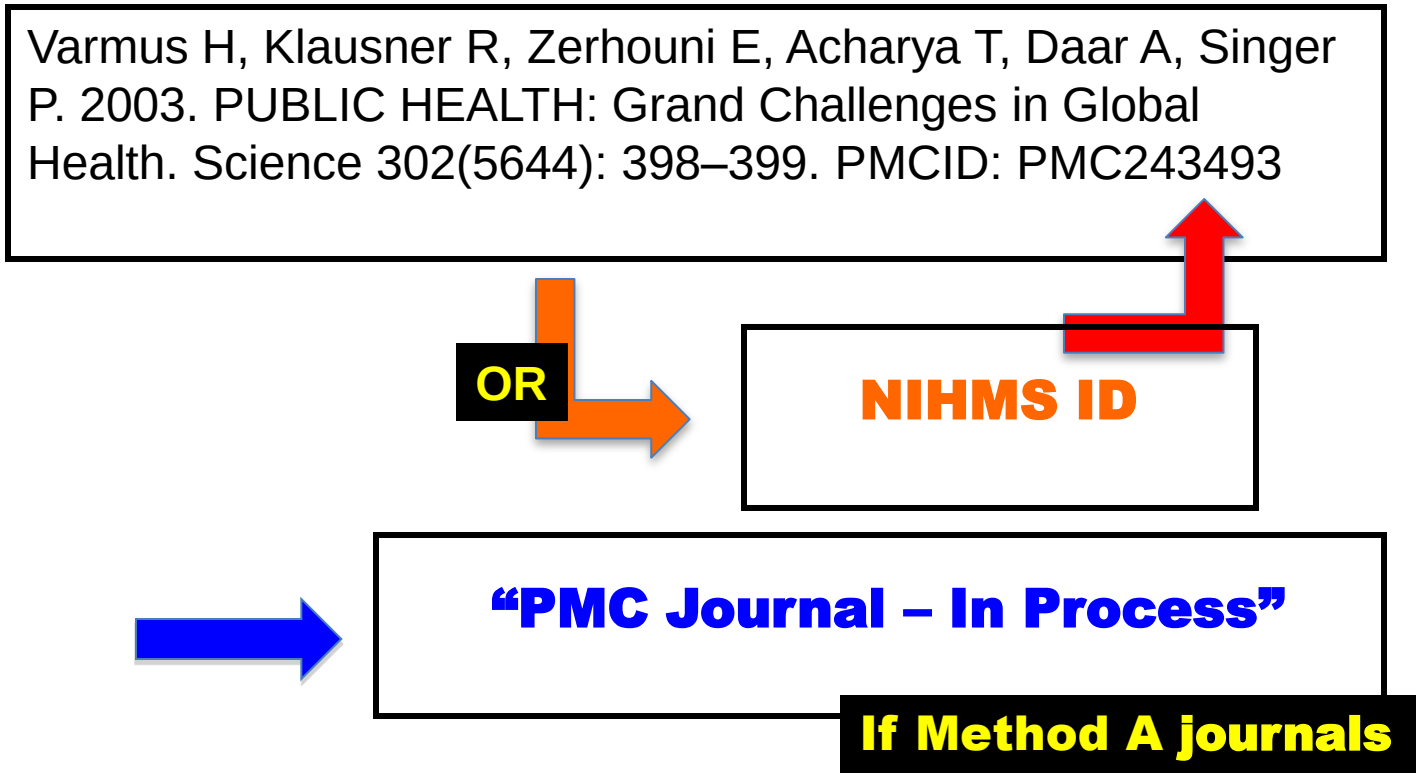
If your manuscript is accepted today (April. 2012) to be published in April 2013 …

PI needs PMCID

Citations noted in NIH applications, proposals and progress reports must include PMCID (PubMed Central Reference Number)

Reminder Concerning Grantee Compliance with Public Access Policy and
Related NIH Monitoring Activities (NOT-OD-08-119):
http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-08-119.html

Citation examples:

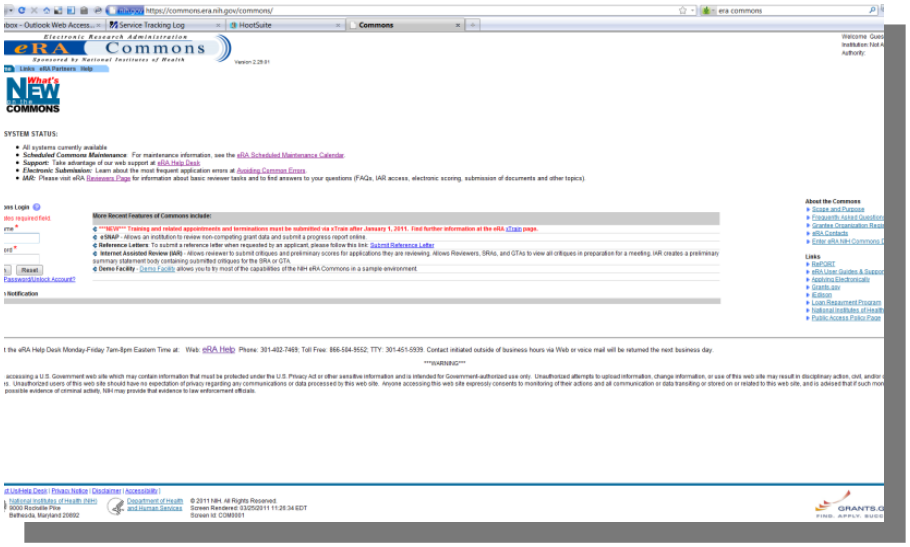


An email you want to avoid

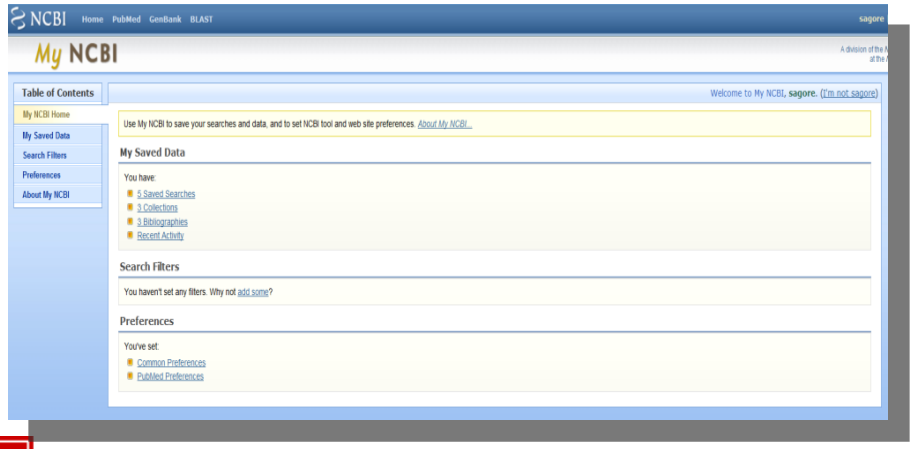
Dear Principal Investigator,

Your recent progress report submission identified papers that have resulted from your NIH award. It appears that the following papers have not yet been submitted for upload to PubMed Central and may be out of compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy.

Methods of Citation Mgmt:

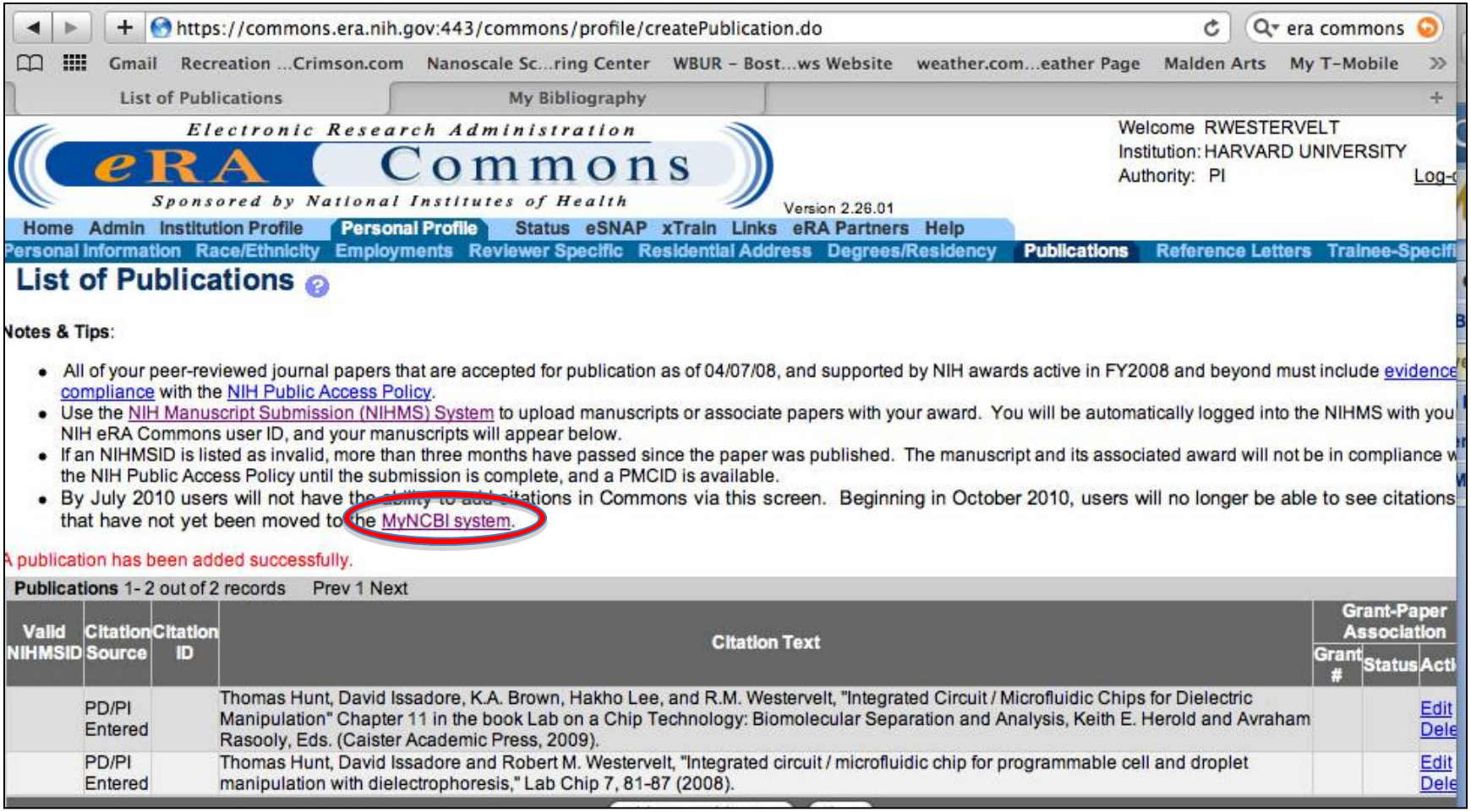


eRA Commons
Used by PI



My NCBI
Used by Delegate
(also by PI)

If you're a PI


https://commons.era.nih.gov:443/commons/profile/createPublication.do
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Welcome RWESTERVELT
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Authority: PI
Home Admin Institution Profile Personal Profile Status eSNAP xTrain Links eRA Partners Help
Personal Information Race/Ethnicity Employments Reviewer Specific Residential Address Degrees/Residency Publications Reference Letters
List of Publications
Notes & Tips:
All of your peer-reviewed journal papers that are accepted for publication as of 04/07/08, and supported by NIH awards active in FY2008 and beyond must include evidence
compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy.
Use the NIH Manuscript Submission (NIHMS) System to upload manuscripts or associate papers with your award. You will be automatically logged into the NIHMS with you
NIH eRA Commons user ID, and your manuscripts will appear below.
If an NIHMSID is listed as invalid, more than three months have passed since the paper was published. The manuscript and its associated award will not be in compliance w
the NIH Public Access Policy until the submission is complete, and a PMCID is available.
By July 2010 users will not have the ability to add citations in Commons via this screen. Beginning in October 2010, users will no longer be able to see citations
that have not yet been moved to the MyNCBI system.
A publication has been added successfully.
Publications 1- 2 out of 2 records Prev 1 Next
Valid NIHMSID
Citation Source
Citation ID
Citation Text
Grant-Paper Association
Grant #
Status
Acti
PD/PI Entered
Thomas Hunt, David Issadore, K.A. Brown, Hakho Lee, and R.M. Westervelt, "Integrated Circuit / Microfluidic Chips for Dielectric Manipulation" Chapter 11 in the book Lab on a Chip Technology: Biomolecular Separation and Analysis, Keith E. Herold and Avraham Rasooly, Eds. (Caister Academic Press, 2009).
Edit
Dele
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Thomas Hunt, David Issadore and Robert M. Westervelt, "Integrated circuit / microfluidic chip for programmable cell and droplet manipulation with dielectrophoresis," Lab Chip 7, 81-87 (2008).
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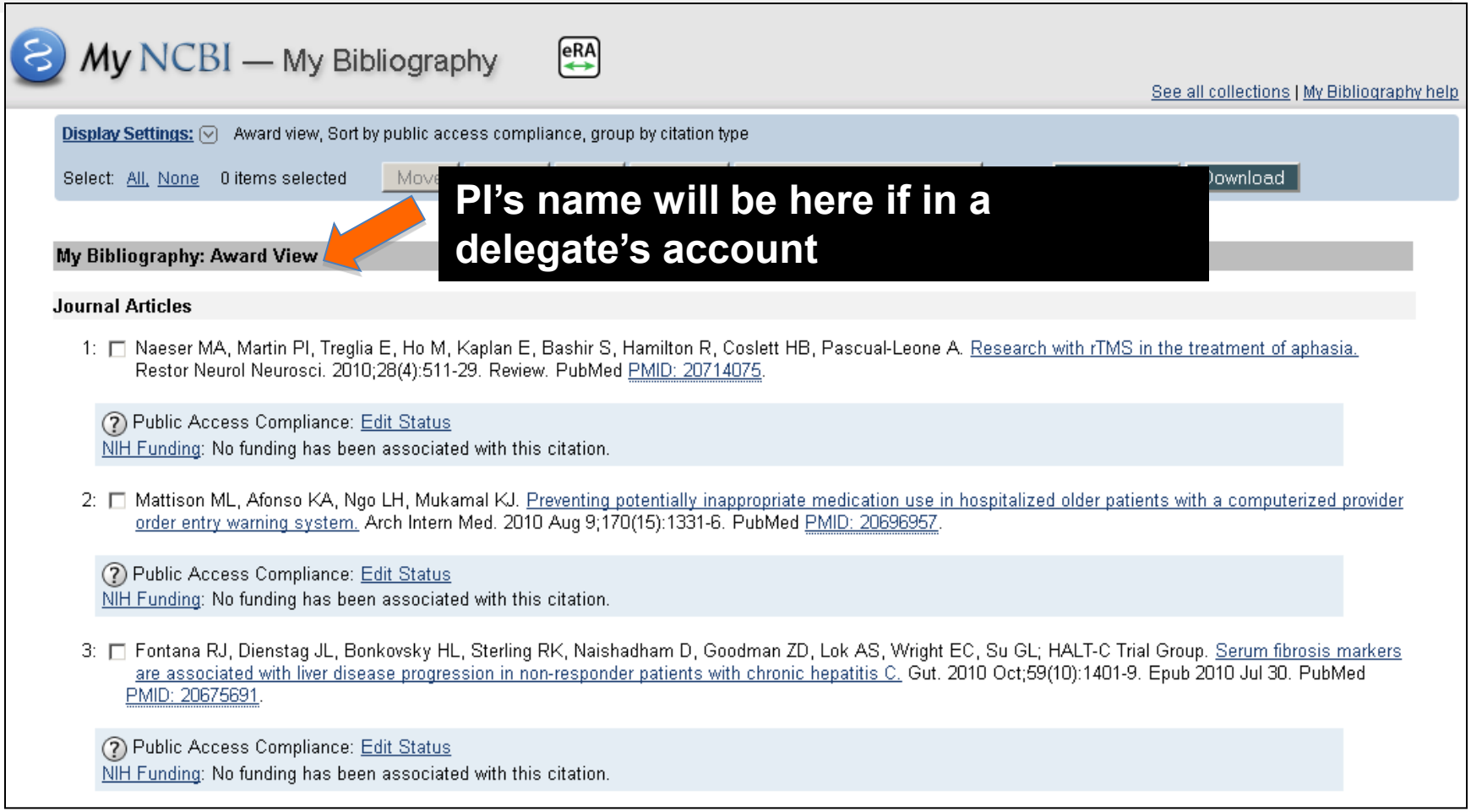
My NCBI linked



Compliance Status:

- A red dot indicates that an article is **non-compliant**.

  Public Access Compliance: Non-compliant. Citation not in NIHMS or PMC
  NIH Funding: No funding has been associated with this citation.

- A yellow dot means that the citation has been submitted to the NIH Manuscript Submission system and is considered **in process**.

  Public Access Compliance: PMC Journal – In Process
  NIH Funding: No funding has been associated with this citation.

- A green dot indicates that the citation is **compliant** with the NIH Public Access Policy. Note that the PMCID number displays in this status.

  Public Access Compliance: Complete. PMCID: PMC2632597
  NIH Funding: No funding has been associated with this citation.

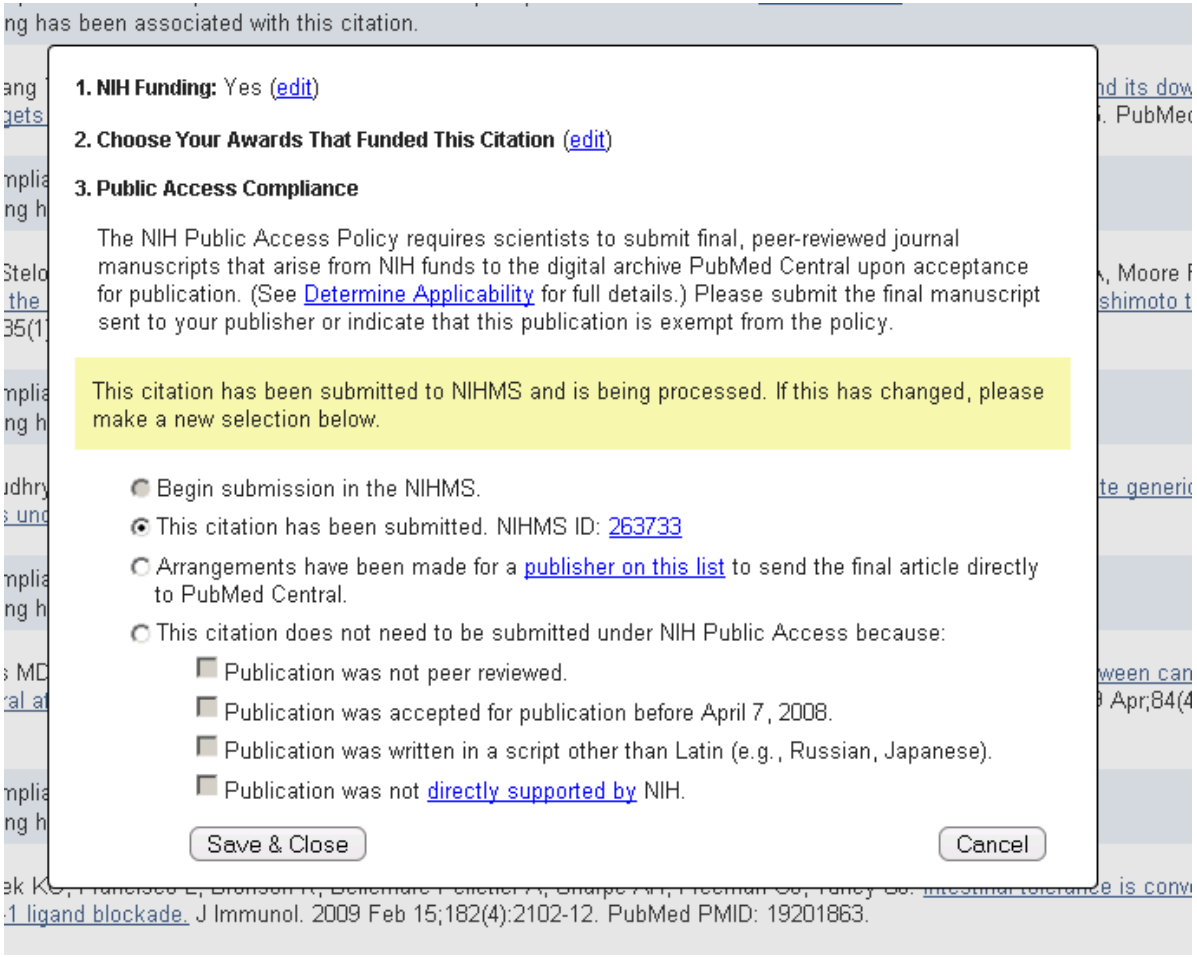
- Articles that were accepted for publication prior to April 7, 2008 are not covered by the NIH Public Access Policy. These citations will be marked as N/A for **Not Applicable** (this status is also automatically applied to citation types that are not journal articles, e.g., book chapters, patents, presentations).

  N/A Public Access Compliance: Not applicable
  NIH Funding: No funding has been associated with this citation.

- A question mark indicates that compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy cannot be determined without additional information. Click on the question mark icon or the "Edit Status" link to enter supporting information for the citation.

  ? Public Access Compliance: Edit Status
  NIH Funding: No funding has been associated with this citation.

Response to NIH



More Information

NIH Public Access Policy:

http://publicaccess.nih.gov/index.htm

Sherpa-Romeo:

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

PMID PMCID Converter:

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pmctopmid

Library can help:

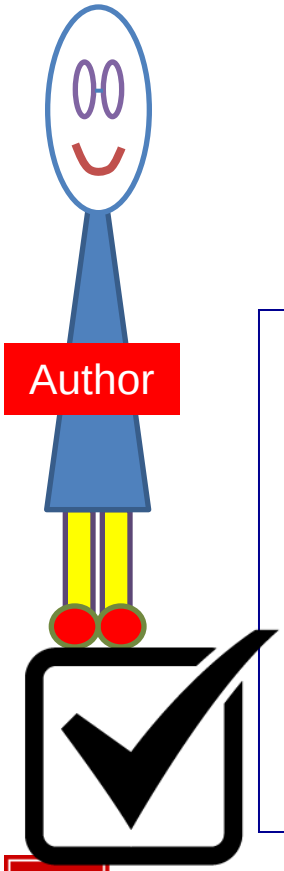
Location of journal policies

My NCBI, My Bibliography & eRA Commons hands-on training

Assistance with documentation of compliance

QUIZ TIME

What is one thing that…



For most Method D journals, you need to check a box on the contract form to start the process (=publisher's uploading the manuscript to NIHMS)

NIH Grantees

Authors of manuscripts reporting NIH-funded work that are accepted on or after **April 7, 2008**, are **required** to deposit their unedited and unformatted manuscripts on the National Library of Medicine's PubMedCentral (PMC) database. AACR grants such permission, ***without formal request or fee***, subject to the following conditions:

- Only the **accepted manuscript** is deposited, not the edited and formatted paper as published in the journal.
- Authors stipulate that PubMedCentral may release the paper for public access no sooner than **12 months after its print publication date (the print publication date is considered the official publication date, not the date of any online publication of earlier versions of the paper).**
- Authors **ensure the published source** of the material (the journal citation) is included in the deposited version.
- A link to the final PDF version of the article on the publisher's website (www.aacrjournals.org) is included.

☐ If one or more authors has NIH funding related to this research and is subject to this requirement, please check here.

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US National Library of Medicine
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PubMed 21672516[uid]

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ELSEVIER
FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

Biochem Biophys Res Commun. 2011 Jul 1;410(2):333-8. Epub 2011 Jun 6.

Podocan-like protein: a novel small leucine-rich repeat matrix protein in bone.

Mochida Y, Kaku M, Yoshida K, Katafuchi M, Atsawasuwan P, Yamauchi M.

Department of Periodontology and Oral Biology, Boston University, Henry M. Goldman School of Dental Medicine, 700 Albany Street, Boston, MA 02118, USA. mochida@bu.edu

Abstract

Recently, significant attention has been drawn to the biology of small leucine-rich repeat proteoglycans (SLRPs) due to their multiple functionalities in various cell types and tissues. Here, we characterize a novel SLRP member, "Podocan-like (Podnl) protein" identified by a bioinformatics approach. The Podnl protein has a signal peptide, a unique cysteine-rich N-terminal cluster, 21 leucine-rich repeat (LRR) motifs, and one putative N-glycosylation site. This protein is structurally similar to podocan in SLRPs. The gene was highly expressed in mineralized tissues and in osteoblastic cells and the high expression level was observed at and after matrix mineralization in vitro. Podnl was enriched in newly formed bones based on immunohistochemical analysis. When Podnl was transfected into osteoblastic cells, the protein with N-glycosylation was detected mainly in the cultured medium, indicating that Podnl is a secreted N-glycosylated protein. The endogenous Podnl protein was also present in bone matrix. These data provide a new insight into our understanding of the emerging SLRP functions in bone formation.

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PMID: 21672516 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMCID: PMC3159388 [Available on 2012/7/1]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances, Grant Support

Publication Types

Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Related citation

Review Structural family of small le

LRRCE: a leucine- cysteine capp [BM

Podocan, a novel repeat protein exp

Cloning, modeling, localization for a s

Review Leucine-ri glycoproteins of th

Related informa

Related Citations

Gene

Gene (GeneRIF)

HomoloGene

Nucleotide

BU Alumni Medical Library

When is Compliance Required?

The Policy applies to any work that is accepted for publication in a journal on or after April 7, 2008

http://publicaccess.nih.gov/FAQ.htm

PMC Journals (=Method A)

Do they change?

How about Method C & D?

Let's say 2% of PI's salary if funded by a NIH grant, then…

→ **Any papers originated from the grant (which pays 2% of salary) is subject to the Policy.**

→ **All other research (98% of PI's salary is funded) is NOT.**

Contact me for Qs on NIH Public Access Policy

Kathryn Mellouk
Executive Director
Research Integrity & Assurance
kateski@bu.edu

NIHMS ID is effective for…

90 days

Please contact:

Young-Joo Lee

ylee13@bu.edu

617-638-9183

Reference Desk

Refquest@bu.edu

617-638-4228

Alert from NIH

Antiviral Therapy 14:523–531

Original article

HIV type-1 clade C resistance genotypes in treatment-naive patients and after first virological failure in a large community antiretroviral therapy programme

Catherine Orrell[1], Rochelle P Walensky[2,3,4], Elena Losina[2,3,4,5,6], Jennifer Pitt[1], Kenneth A Freedberg[2,3,4,6] and Robin Wood[1]*

[1]Desmond Tutu HIV Foundation, Institute of Infectious Disease and Molecular Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
[2]Division of General Medicine and Infectious Disease, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA
[3]Division of General Medicine and Infectious Disease, Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Center for AIDS Research, Boston, MA, USA
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Background: This study aimed to evaluate HIV type-1 (HIV-1) drug resistance pretreatment and in those fail- treatment-experienced patients, 95 (86%) individuals had therapy-limiting NNRTI mutations including K103N (55%)

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...de C virus should be of concern ...mmes, as the presence of this muta... ...ility to all NRTIs except AZT, ... the choice of NRTIs for second-lin...

...this study is the 4–6 month window ...d samples in the South African anti... ...mme. Some individuals might have ...ks of their last suppressed viral load ...n days of their first raised viral load. ...virological breakthrough to time of ...herefore be an underestimate.

...he reverse transcriptase enzyme after ...RTI-containing first-line therapy fol... ...t is predictable and similar to that of ...istance to antiretrovirals that require ...tation, followed by slower develop... ...e to drugs with a higher genetic barrier ...t as the thymidine analogues.

...e treatment been commenced within ...ial virological breakthrough in the ...nced group in this study, the likeli... ...ting TAMs might have been reduced, ...ncrease in the efficacy of the recycled ...ue in second-line therapy. Identifica... ...response to virological failure is thus ...intain the full benefit of second-line ...uld suggest clinical value to regular ...g to identify virological failure soon ...ontrast to a recently published model ...he unexpected emergence of the K65R ...bstantial proportion of the cohort, ...e introduced cautiously with careful ...assessment of its effect on the emergence of resistance.

This study suggests that at present it is not crucial, in the context of the South African National ART programme, to have routine access to genotypes at baseline, as the vast majority of treatment-naive samples continue to be wild type. By contrast, the development of extensive resistance in those failing first-line therapy suggests that viral load monitoring is crucial and there could be a role for individual genotypes in those failing first-line therapy, particularly if second-line therapy is likely to be compromised by resistance to first-line therapy. Increased availability of low-cost assays for identifying resistance in patients in South Africa would be clinically valuable.

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Additional file

The additional file "Supplementary figures" can be accessed at www.intmedpress.com

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