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Open science and the role of rights management

Paola GALIMBERTI (University of Milan)
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Open for you! An introduction series to open science | 7 March 2022

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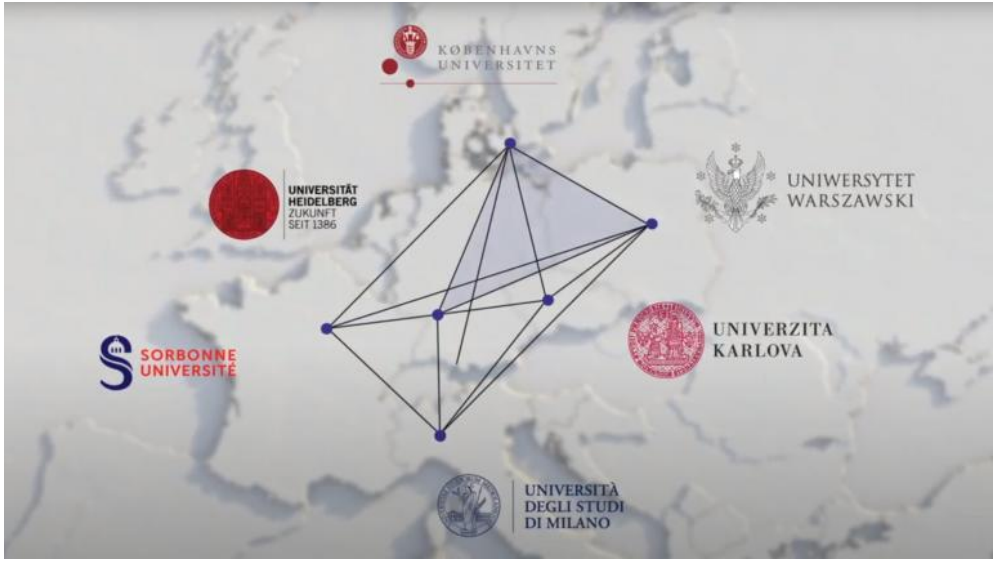

Agenda

- Copyright, and the importance of rights management
- Rights management and Open Access routes
- Open licensing: Use of Creative Commons in publishing

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NAFLD and Alcohol-Related Liver Diseases

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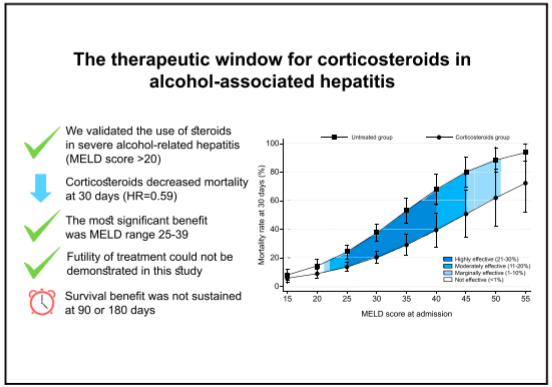
Identification of optimal therapeutic window for steroid use in severe alcohol-associated hepatitis: A worldwide study

Graphical abstract



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Lay summary

Alcohol-associated hepatitis is a condition where the liver is severely inflamed as a result of excess alcohol use. It is associated with high mortality and it is not clear whether the most commonly used treatments (corticosteroids) are effective, particularly in patients with very severe liver disease. In this worldwide study, the

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhep.2021.06.019
 J. Hepatol. 2021, 75, 1026–1033

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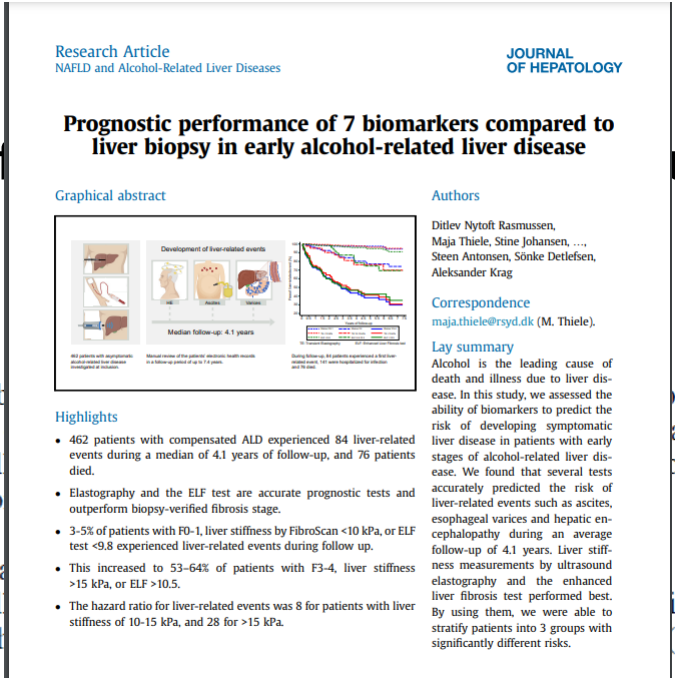

Research Article
NAFLD and Alcohol-Related Liver Diseases

JOURNAL OF HEPATOLOGY

Prognostic performance of 7 biomarkers compared to liver biopsy in early alcohol-related liver disease

Graphical abstract

Authors

Ditlev Nytoft Rasmussen, Maja Thiele, Stine Johansen, ..., Steen Antonsen, Sönke Detlefsen, Aleksander Krag

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Lay summary
Alcohol is the leading cause of death and illness due to liver disease. In this study, we assessed the ability of biomarkers to predict the risk of developing symptomatic liver disease in patients with early stages of alcohol-related liver disease. We found that several tests accurately predicted the risk of liver-related events such as ascites, esophageal varices and hepatic encephalopathy during an average follow-up of 4.1 years. Liver stiffness measurements by ultrasound elastography and the enhanced liver fibrosis test performed best. By using them, we were able to stratify patients into 3 groups with significantly different risks.

Highlights

- 462 patients with compensated ALD experienced 84 liver-related events during a median of 4.1 years of follow-up, and 76 patients died.
- Elastography and the ELF test are accurate prognostic tests and outperform biopsy-verified fibrosis stage.
- 3-5% of patients with F0-1, liver stiffness by FibroScan <10 kPa, or ELF test <9.8 experienced liver-related events during follow up.
- This increased to 53–64% of patients with F3-4, liver stiffness >15 kPa, or ELF >10.5.
- The hazard ratio for liver-related events was 8 for patients with liver stiffness of 10-15 kPa, and 28 for >15 kPa.

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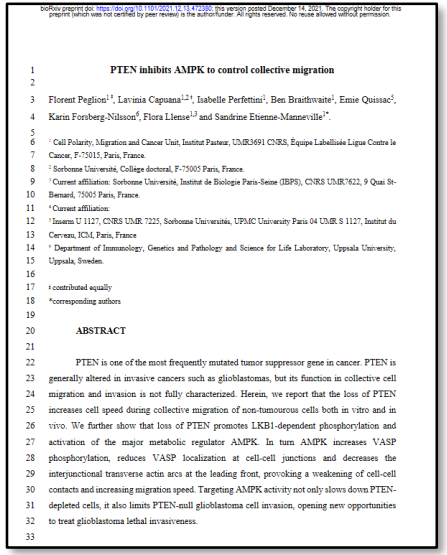

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PTEN inhibits AMPK to control collective migration

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ABSTRACT

PTEN is one of the most frequently mutated tumor suppressor gene in cancer. PTEN is generally altered in invasive cancers such as glioblastomas, but its function in collective cell migration and invasion is not fully characterized. Herein, we report that the loss of PTEN increases cell speed during collective migration of non-tumourous cells both in vitro and in vivo. We further show that loss of PTEN promotes LKB1-dependent phosphorylation and activation of the major metabolic regulator AMPK. In turn AMPK increases VASP phosphorylation, reduces VASP localization at cell-cell junctions and decreases the interjunctional transverse actin arcs at the leading front, provoking a weakening of cell-cell contacts and increasing migration speed. Targeting AMPK activity not only slows down PTEN-depleted cells, it also limits PTEN-null glioblastoma cell invasion, opening new opportunities to treat glioblastoma lethal invasiveness.

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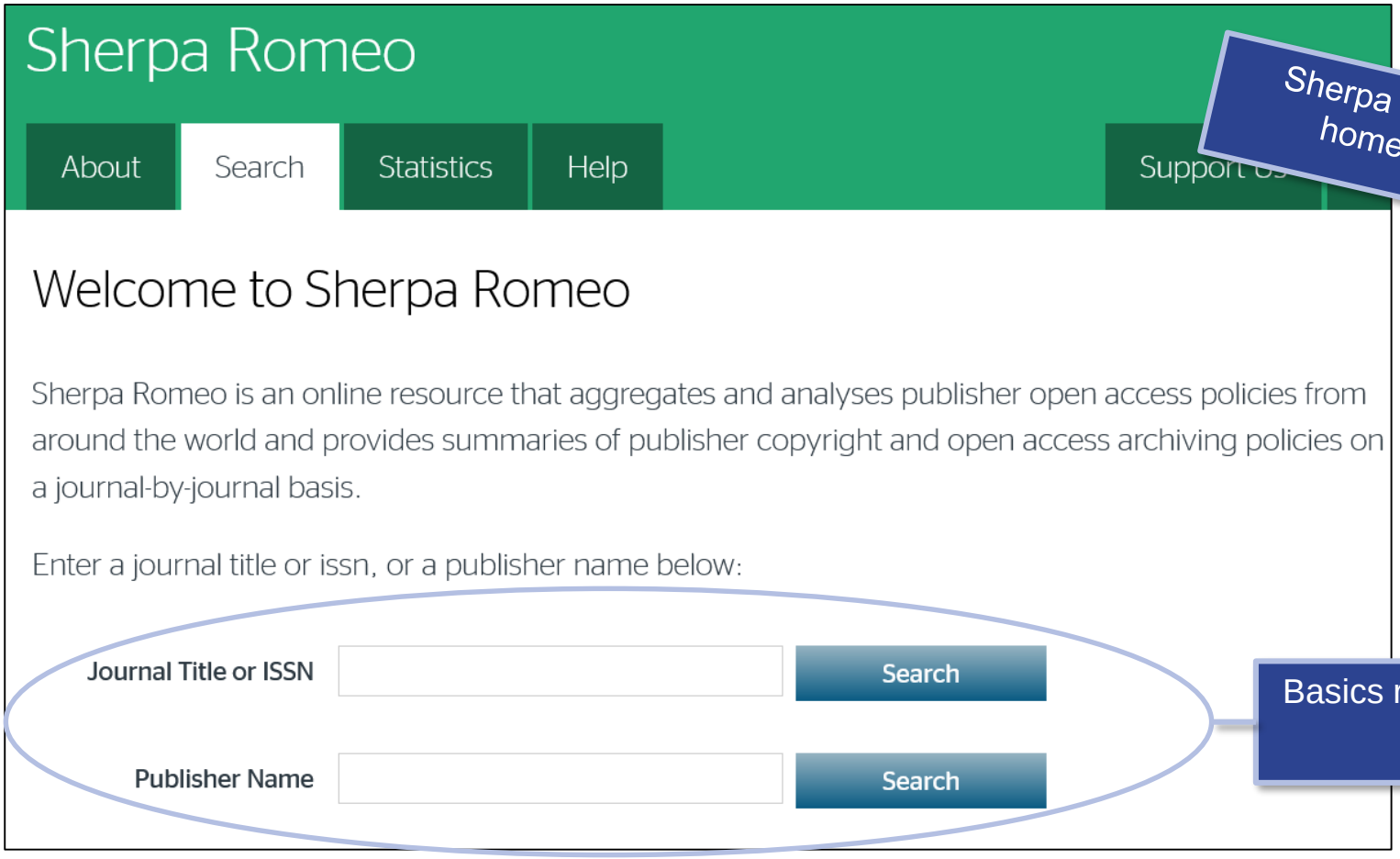

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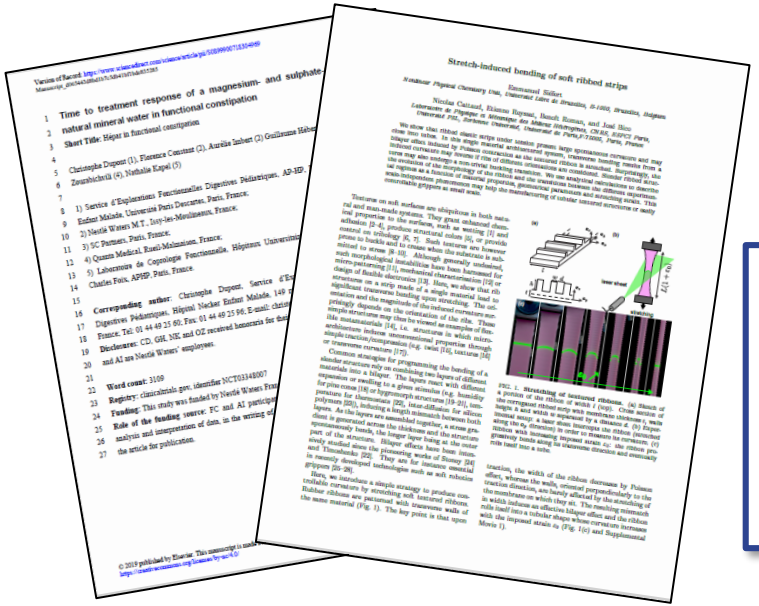

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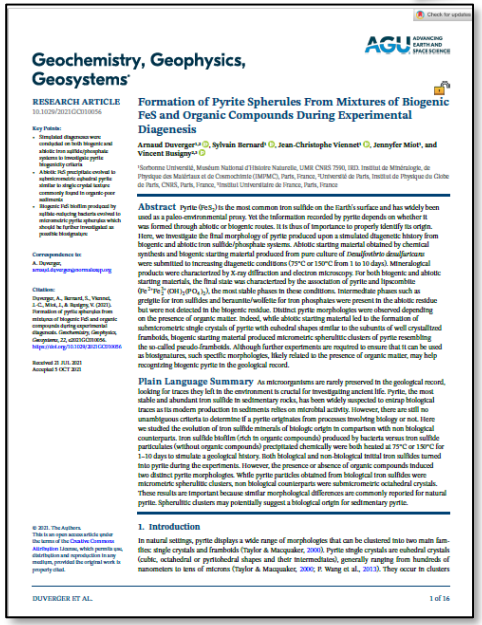

Geochemistry, Geophysics, Geosystems

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2021GC010056

Formation of Pyrite Spherules From Mixtures of Biogenic FeS and Organic Compounds During Experimental Diagenesis

Arnaud Duverger[1,2], Sylvain Bernard[3], Jean-Christophe Viennet[1], Jennyfer Miot[1], and Vincent Busigny[1,2]

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Abstract Pyrite (FeS_2) is the most common iron sulfide on the Earth's surface and has widely been used as a paleo-environmental proxy. Yet the information recorded by pyrite depends on whether it was formed through abiotic or biogenic routes. It is thus of importance to properly identify its origin. Here, we investigate the final morphology of pyrite produced upon a simulated diagenetic history from biogenic and abiotic iron sulfide/phosphate systems. Abiotic starting material obtained by chemical synthesis and biogenic starting material produced from pure culture of *Desulfosbirio desulfuricans* were submitted to increasing diagenetic conditions (75°C or 150°C from 1 to 10 days). Mineralogical products were characterized by X-ray diffraction and electron microscopy. For both biogenic and abiotic starting materials, the final state was characterized by the association of pyrite and lipscombite ($Fe^{2+}Fe^{3+}_2(OH)_2(PO_4)_2$), the most stable phases in these conditions. Intermediate phases such as greigite for iron sulfides and berzaniite/wolfeite for iron phosphates were present in the abiotic residue but were not detected in the biogenic residue. Distinct pyrite morphologies were observed depending on the presence of organic matter. Indeed, while abiotic starting material led to the formation of submicrometric single crystals of pyrite with euhedral shapes similar to the subunits of well crystallized framboids, biogenic starting material produced micrometric spheroïdic clusters of pyrite resembling the so-called pseudo-framboids. Although further experiments are required to ensure that it can be used as biosignatures, such specific morphologies, likely related to the presence of organic matter, may help recognizing biogenic pyrite in the geological record.

Plain Language Summary As microorganisms are rarely preserved in the geological record, looking for traces they left in the environment is crucial for investigating ancient life. Pyrite, the most stable and abundant iron sulfide in sedimentary rocks, has been widely suspected to entrap biological traces as its modern production in sediments relies on microbial activity. However, there are still no unambiguous criteria to determine if a pyrite originates from processes involving biology or not. Here we studied the evolution of iron sulfide minerals of biologic origin in comparison with non biological counterparts. Iron sulfide biofilm (rich in organic compounds) produced by bacteria versus iron sulfide particulates (without organic compounds) precipitated chemically were both heated at 75°C or 150°C for 1–10 days to simulate a geological history. Both biological and non-biological initial iron sulfides turned into pyrite during the experiments. However, the presence or absence of organic compounds induced two distinct pyrite morphologies. While pyrite particles obtained from biological iron sulfides were micrometric spheroïdic clusters, non biological counterparts were submicrometric octahedral crystals. These results are important because similar morphological differences are commonly reported for natural pyrite. Spheroïdic clusters may potentially suggest a biological origin for sedimentary pyrite.

1. Introduction

In natural settings, pyrite displays a wide range of morphologies that can be clustered into two main families: single crystals and framboids (Taylor & Macquaker, 2000). Pyrite single crystals are euhedral crystals (cubic, octahedral or pyritohedral shapes and their intermediates), generally ranging from hundreds of nanometers to tens of microns (Taylor & Macquaker, 2000; F. Wang et al., 2012). They occur in clusters

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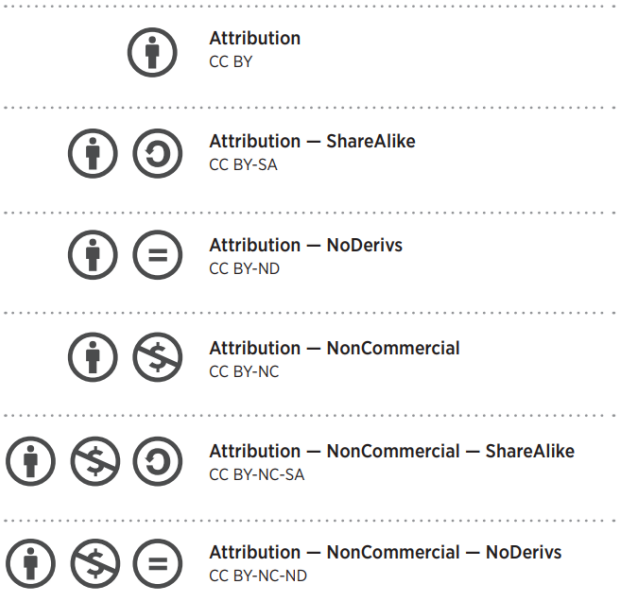

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Robert W. Rix is Associate Professor at the University of Copenhagen. He has published widely on several aspects of the eighteenth century and romanticism, including religious movements, politics, and print culture.

 Eighteenth-Century Studies, vol. 53, no. 3 (2020) Pp. 429–46.

THE POETICS OF PENAL TRANSPORTATION: ROBERT SOUTHEY'S *BOTANY-BAY ECLOGUES*

Robert W. Rix

Exile (together with the concomitant themes of separation, displacement, and diaspora) has for some time been one of the most productive areas of cultural and literary research. Exile is also a central aspect in Robert Southey's *Botany-Bay Eclogues*, which were a series of four poems written in 1794, and a fifth published in 1798.[1] The poems comprise two monologues and three conversations, spoken by exiled convicts who have been transported to Australia to work in the British penal colony popularly known as Botany Bay (located close to present-day Sydney). As Dorice Williams Elliott has shown in a recent monograph, the transported criminal was very much a "literary figure," appearing in several prominent novels.[2] However, her wide-ranging discussion does not include the writings of Southey or the other poets I will examine in this article. Southey invents his fictional speakers to highlight the plight of the convicts, and the poems clearly belong with the corpus of his early political writing, such as the first draft of *Joan of Arc*, *The Fall of Robespierre* (acts II and III), and *Wat Tyler* (all written 1793–1794). Following these radical works, Southey wrote a number of humanitarian poems on the slave trade and poverty (1795–1797). Romantic political poetry of the 1790s has been widely examined, including Southey's work, but the *Botany-Bay Eclogues* tend to be "exiled" from these discussions, at least no focused critical study has emerged.[3] This article hopes to fill the critical gap.

Because of Southey's radicalism and his sentimental gesturing in the poems, it is easy to assume that they would contain an outright condemnation of transportation. Yet the argument I propose is that Southey looks at banishment

Robert W. Rix is Associate Professor at the University of Copenhagen. He has published widely on several aspects of the eighteenth century and romanticism, including religious movements, politics, and print culture.

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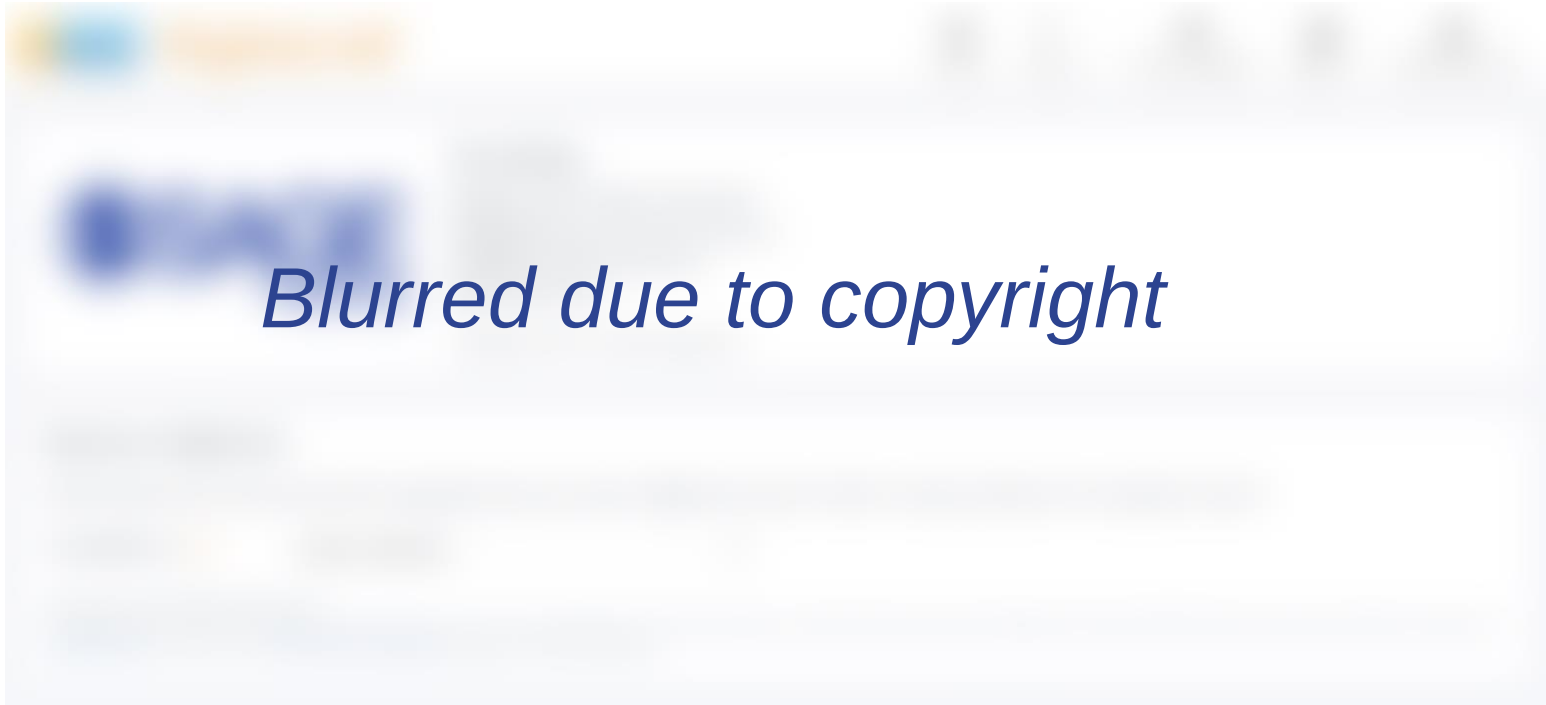

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Original Article

COVID-19 pandemic and derogation to human rights

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ABSTRACT

Under international human rights law, States can limit the exercise of most human rights if it is necessary to protect the rights of others or collective interests. The exceptional circumstances brought by the COVID-19 global pandemic lead to more extensive, on both their scope and their duration, restrictions of human rights than in usual times. This article introduces the States' specific right to derogate to human rights in circumstances of public emergency and the conditions of a legitimate derogation in the context of COVID-19. It argues that States must ensure that the general measures they adopt to face the crisis do not disproportionally harm vulnerable people.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, public health, human rights, derogation, European Court of Human Rights

The world is currently facing one of its most severe public health crises. At the time of this paper, there are more than 3 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 worldwide,[1] those numbers being far below the reality of the spreading since in various countries, only symptomatic persons are actually tested.

In Europe, the European Commission took the initiative to support short-time work and announced an investment of 37 billion euros to help small companies and the healthcare sector.[2] However, voices have been critical of the lack of action of the European Union (EU) and denounced the lack of European solidarity. It is worth recalling, nonetheless, that the member states did not confer a competence to the EU in public health. The EU has only a supporting competence in the field, which

1 Coronavirus COVID-19 Global Cases by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at John Hopkins, https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6.
2 https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/topnews/M-004631 (accessed Apr. 7, 2020).

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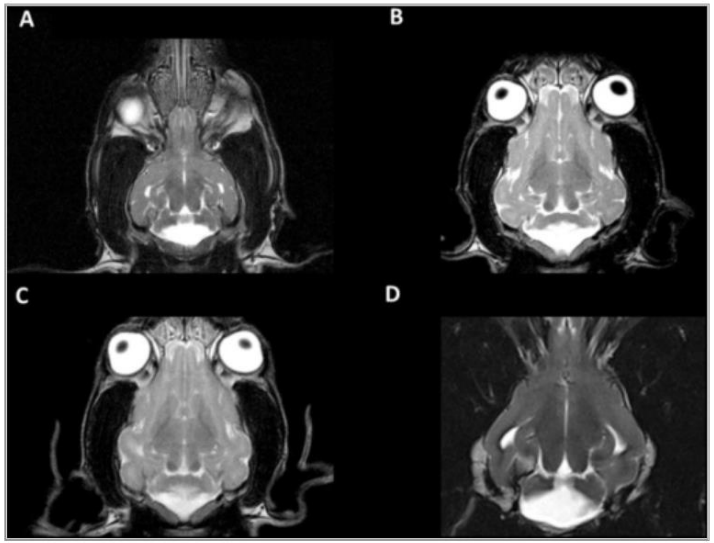

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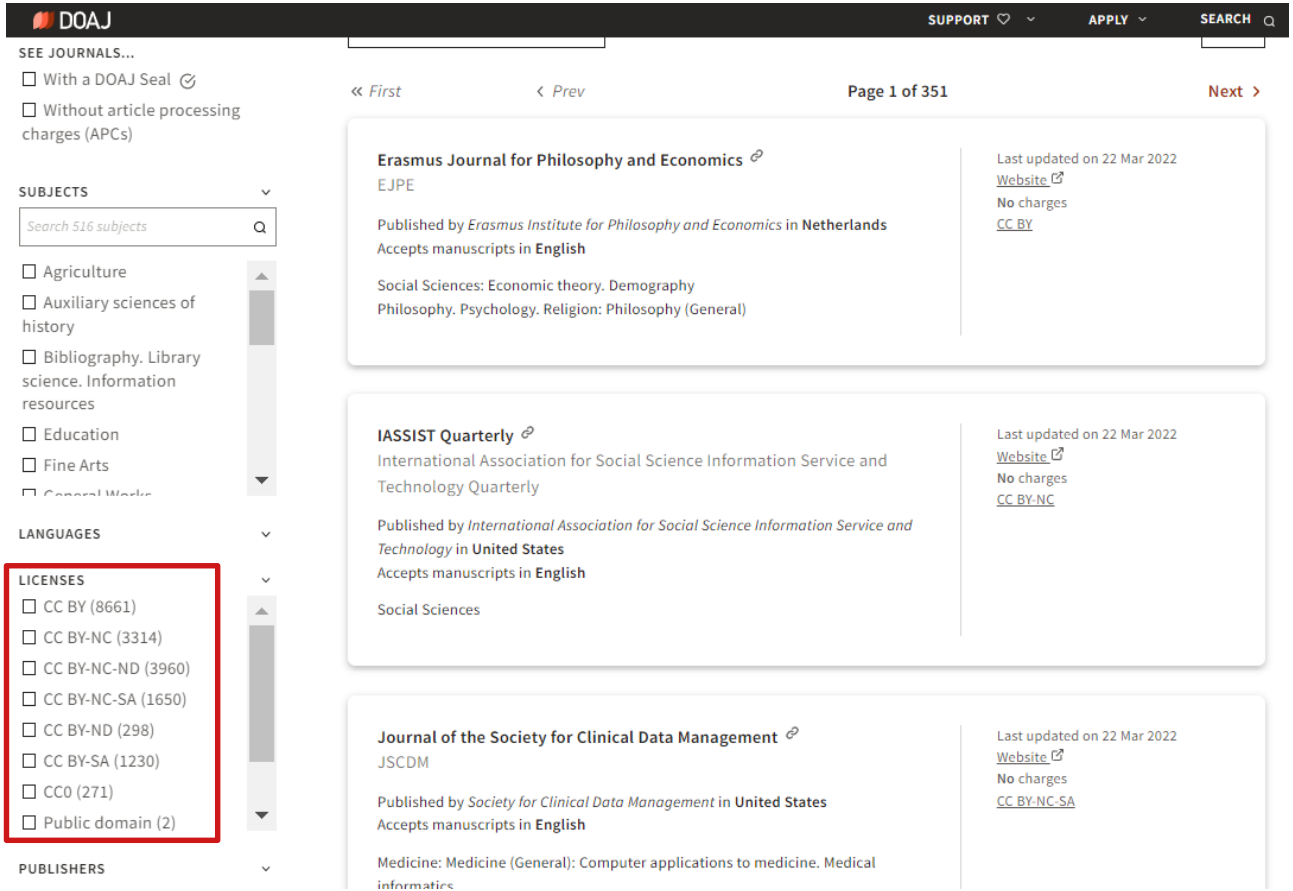

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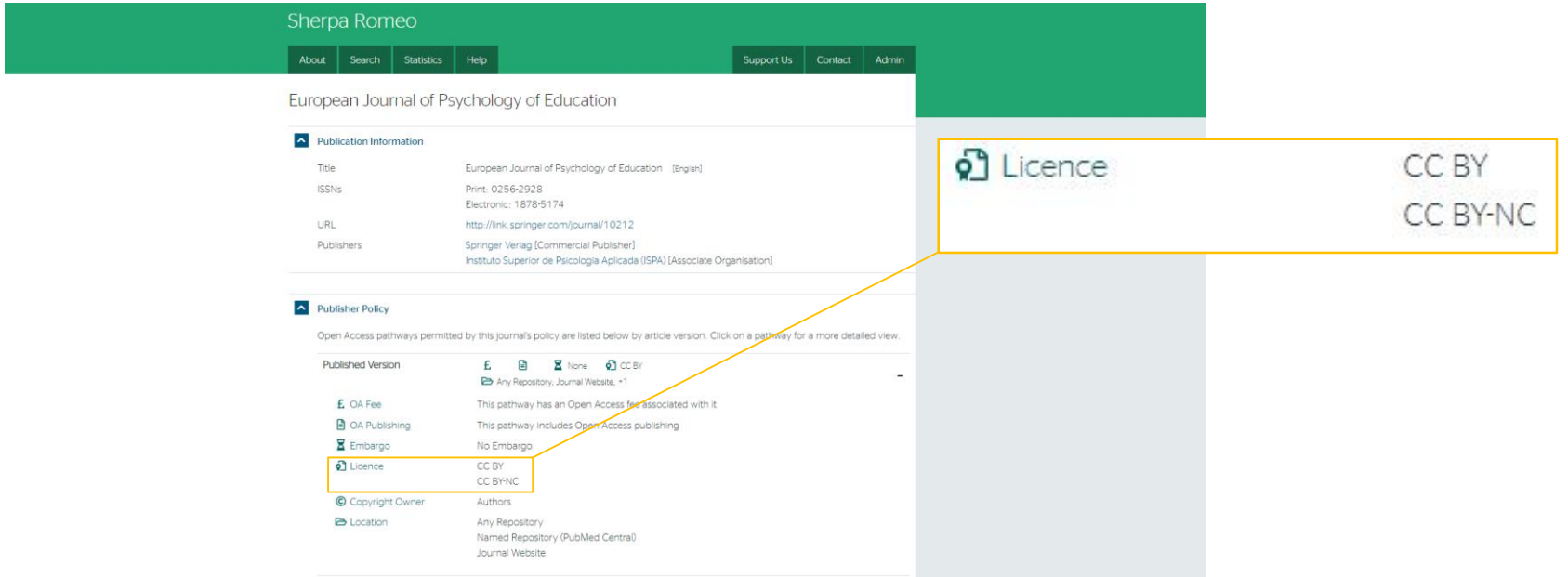

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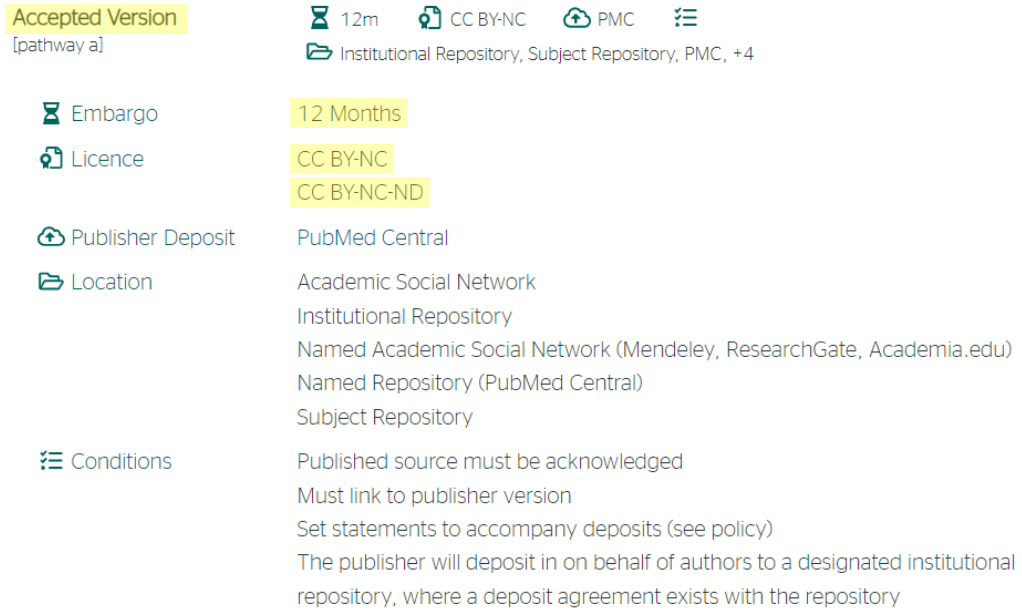

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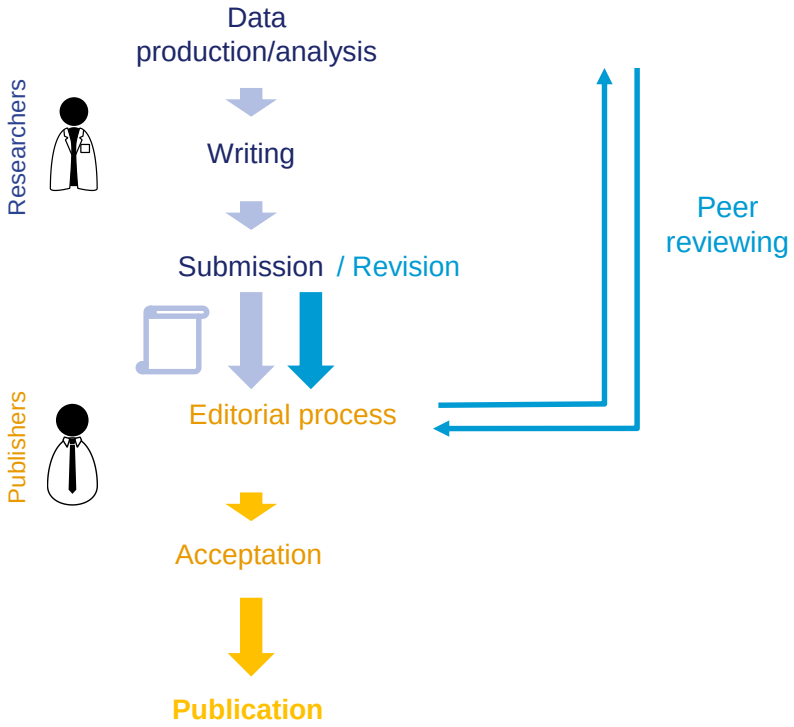

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