金沢大学様
2025年3月14日開催セミナー

Japan Institutional Gateway（JIG）
Supported by the University of Tsukuba

JAPAN
Institutional Gateway

「科学者の手に，学者の手に，研究の主体を戻す」

学術情報流通・研究評価の再考

山之城チルドレス智子
Taylor＆Francis Group
STM Japan Chapter, Deputy Chair

F1000

JAPAN Institutional Gateway

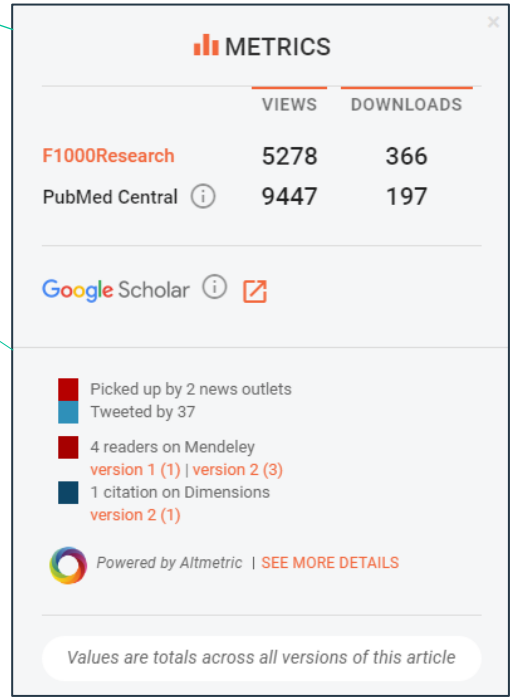
Japan institutional gateway Open Access論文

読者層が広がったことから予想外の反響

- 海外からのインタビュー依頼
- 海外学生からの問い合わせ
- 国内高校生の読者

査読通過後にScopus、Pubmedなどの文献データベース にインデックス

FAQ
https://f1000research.com/gateways/japan-institutional-gateway/faqs



秋山肇「COVID-19対策と日本国憲法が保障する人権：新型インフルエンザ等対策特別措置法に着目して」
14 Sep 2021, 10:230 (https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.50861.2)

Why Open？

オープンアクセスとオープンサイエンス

国・機関・各研究コミュニティ・個人の研究者
それぞれの立場で実践の目標を見失わないことが重要

Benefits of open access publishing - Author Services

可視性とインパクトの向上 社会的な影響力を拡大	幅広い社会との連携 一般市民、メディア、企業、教育機関ともつながり 研究の社会的意義を広める	研究の信頼性・再現性の向上
研究機関を超えた影響力 国内外の研究者や政策立案者産業界に成果を届けられる。	研究資金提供機関の要件への適合 各助成機関が求めるオープンアクセスの要件を満たし研究費の適正な活用につながる。	引用数とアクセス率の向上 オープンアクセスにより研究成果がより多く読まれ引用される可能性が高まる

Open Science

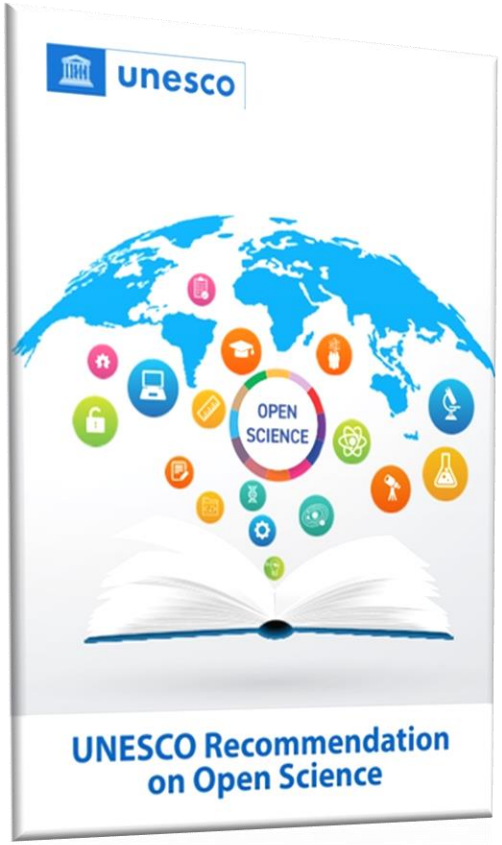
世界の潮流オープンサイエンス

UNESCOが定義するオープンサイエンス

G7科学技術相会合 共同声明採択 「オープン・サイエンス」推進

2023年5月13日 15時31分

Making scientific knowledge openly available, accessible and reusable for everyone



サイエンスを庶民のものとする知の民主化

パンデミック・気候変動・宇宙開発・戦争・AIなど
世界規模の問題に対応する

オープンサイエンスは、科学のプロセスの透明性、インクルーシブさ、民主性を高める可能性を秘めている。...国連の持続可能な開発目標を達成するための重要な促進剤であり、科学、技術、イノベーションのギャップを埋め、科学に対する人権を実現する

科学的知識を誰もがオープンに利用でき、アクセスでき、再利用できるようにする。
研究成果をオープンに効率よくグローバルに共有し再利用

本来の理念の理解からスタートすることが重要

Source: https://www.jisc.ac.uk/guides/an-introduction-to-open-access

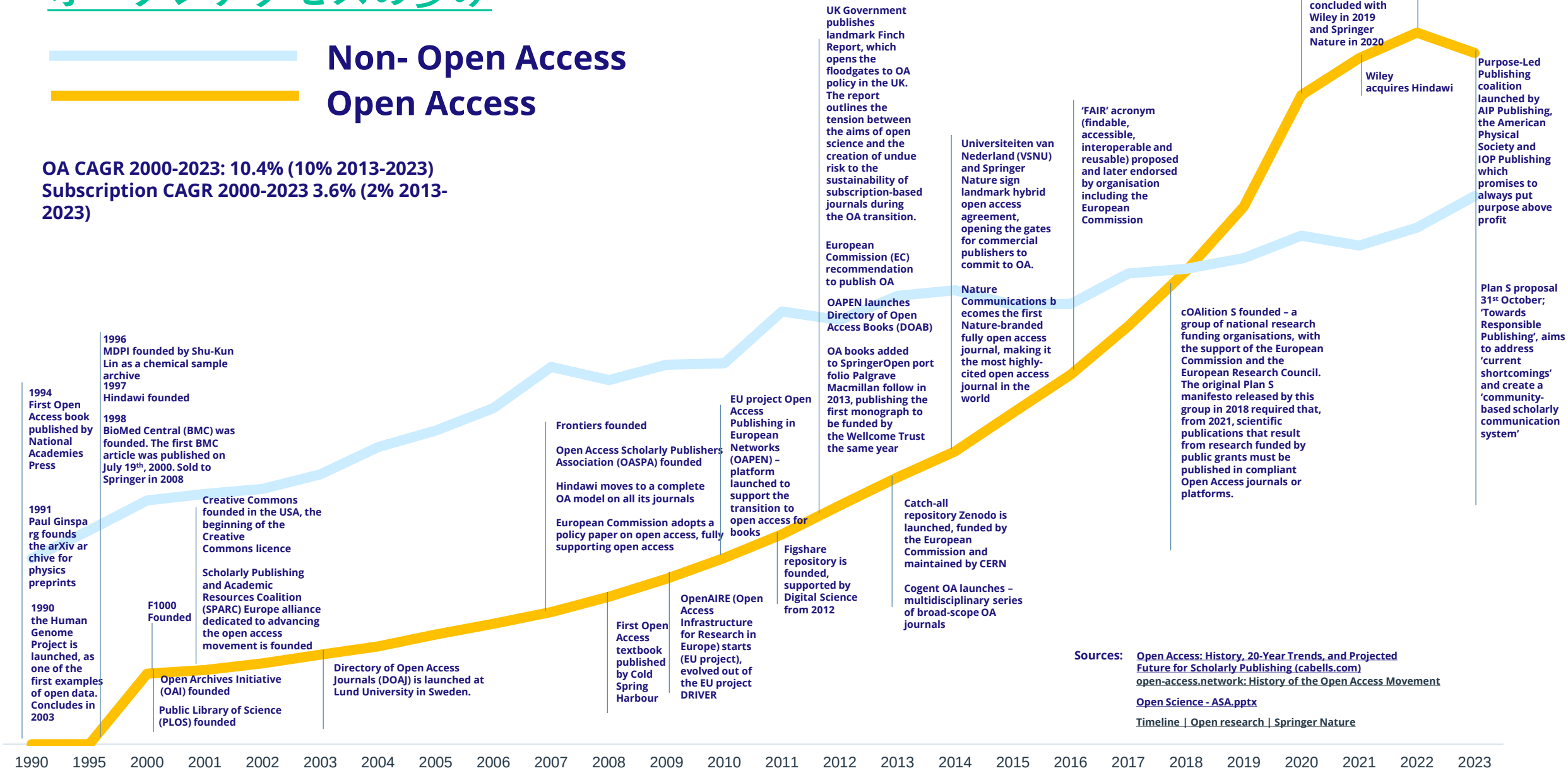
G7科学技術相会合 共同声明採択「オープン・サイエンス」推進 | NHK | G7サミット

オープンアクセスの歩み

Non- Open Access

Open Access

OA CAGR 2000-2023: 10.4% (10% 2013-2023)
Subscription CAGR 2000-2023 3.6% (2% 2013-2023)



Sources:
Open Access: History, 20-Year Trends, and Projected Future for Scholarly Publishing (cabells.com)
open-access.network: History of the Open Access Movement
Open Science - ASA.pptx
Timeline | Open research | Springer Nature

Sources: Analysis commissioned and completed by Scholarly Intelligence. Policy detail sourced from T&F Policy Team.
Web of Science publication data 2. Based on data from the World Bank 3. Dimensions author data 4. Web of Science 5. Web of Science

世界のオープンアクセス方針

North America

- **608**k Research paper output ('23)[1]
- **32**% Open Research Content[4]

Policies

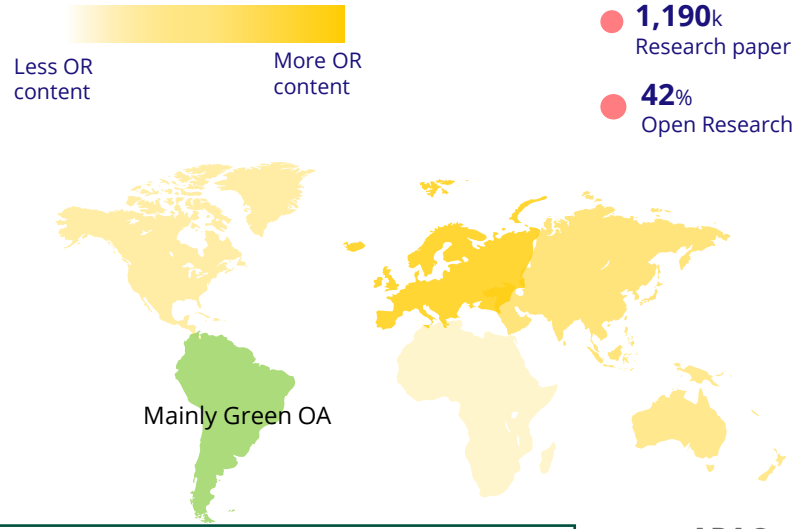
- **OSTP (USA): 2026**
  Immediate OA to funded research outputs
- **NCI (USA): 2017**
  Recommends immediate Gold OA to all NCI-supported Cancer Moonshot Research Projects
- **NSERC (Canada): 2015**
  OA within 12 months of publication to all funded research articles
- **SSHRC (Canada): 2015**
  As above
- **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (USA): 2021**
  All funded research articles to be published under CC BY licence. **2025** Preprint mandate.

LATAM

- **175**k Research paper output ('23)[1]
- **55**% Open Research Content[4]

Policies

- **Brazilian Government (Brazil): 2007**
  Mandates public universities to publish all research outputs OA.
- **MINCYT (Argentina): 2012**
  Requires deposit of funded research articles in any suitable repository, not requiring any reuse licence
- **CONICET (Argentina): 2015**
  Deposit into institutional repository requested, date of deposit as publisher permits



Historically seen as 'less' pro OA, recent policy and market suggests change

India & SSA

- **270**k Research paper output ('23)[1]
- **37**% Open Research Content[4]
- **2,900**m Population ('23)[2]
- **2**m Active researchers[3]

Policies

- **DST (India): 2014**
  Mandates immediate self-archival of research articles generated from publicly funded research in suitable repositories.
- **DBT (India): 2014**
  Same as above

UK & EMENA

- **1,190**k Research paper output ('23)[1]
- **42**% Open Research Content[4]

Policies

- **European Commission (EU): 2017**
  OA mandated for all funded research articles by publication in a fully OA journal or via Green route with no embargo period.
- **UKRI (UK): 2022**
  Gold OA OR zero embargo green deposit of all funded research articles.
- **DFG (Germany): 2006**
  Non-compulsory request for funded articles to be published open access.
- **NWO (Netherlands): 2021**
  Gold OA or hybrid in a journal with a transformative agreement, OR self-archiving according to Plan S
- **ANR (France): 2022**
  Gold OA publication or zero embargo repository deposit for all funded research articles
- **Wellcome Trust (UK): 2021**
  Articles to be made freely available on PMC and published under a CC BY licence

APAC

- **1,284**k Research paper output ('23)[1]
- **41**% Open Research Content[4]

Policies

- **Japanese Government (Japan): 2025**
  Immediate OA to all funded research outputs – no prescription on method (yet)
- **JSPS (Japan): 2017**
  Fully OA journal or green route which respects publisher embargos.
- **ARC (Australia): 2013**
  Either full OA journal or self-archiving of AM in repository after publisher embargo.
- **NHMRC (Australia): 2023**
  Immediate OA to funded research outputs via Gold OA or zero embargo green.
- **JST (Japan): 2022**
  Final accepted peer-reviewed manuscripts and other relevant submitted versions made publicly available by deposit in an institutional repository within 12 months of publication.
- **MBIE (New Zealand): 2023**
  OA within 12 months via either Gold OA in hybrid or full venue or Green repository route.

～2025
Onwards

Open Science時代の研究発表の方法

学術出版の歴史的背景

【従来の購読型学術誌モデル】

読者が購読料を払い閲覧する
（図書館・各機関・個人購読者 etc）

購読料

【オープンアクセスモデル】

2000年頃よりインターネット上で誰でも論文が閲覧・再利用できるOAが推奨され始め、著者がAPC（Article Processing Charge）を負担するモデル
Creative Commons Licenseの理解も必要である

APC

【プレプリント】

迅速な公開可能
パンデミック時に認知広がる
査読がない

【機関レポジトリでの公開】

日本に800以上ある
整備や公開アップロード
などに人材や作業が必要

新OA方針

2025年公的資金公募分~
即時オープンアクセスを実現するという
日本政府の方針

Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable

確認すべき内閣府資料

siryo3-1.pdf (cao.go.jp)

siryo3-2.pdf (cao.go.jp)

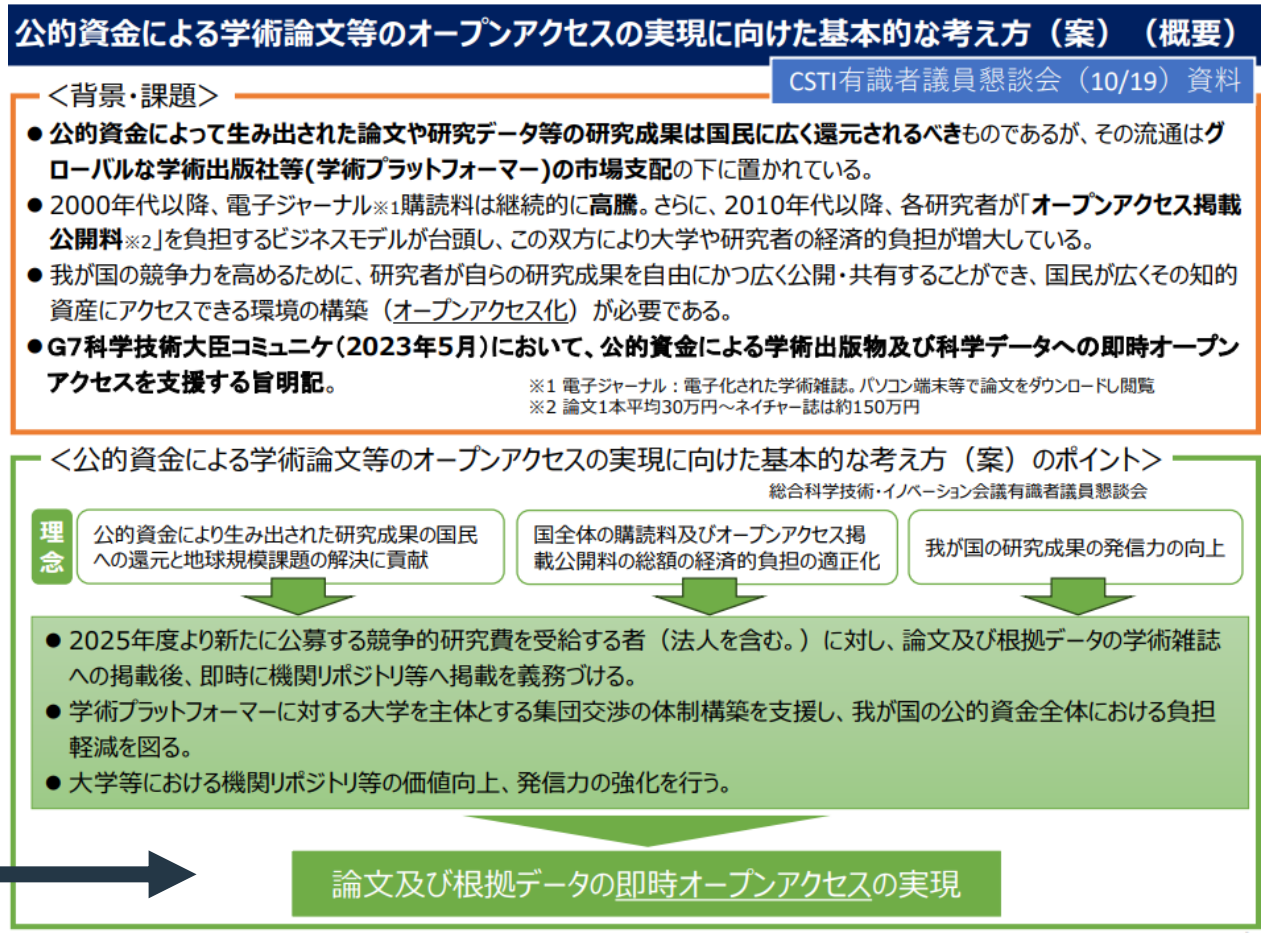
研究DX - 科学技術・イノベーション - 内閣府

日本政府もFAIR原則に沿った

オープンサイエンスの拡大を推進

2025年度より新たに公募する公的研究費を受給する者（法人含む）に対し、論文及び根拠データの即時オープンアクセスを義務化。

論文及び根拠データ →



Author's Eye

JAPAN Institutional Gateway

筑波大学内の反響

- OA出版のため国内・海外の高校生もJIG論文を読み、著者の下で学ぶ準備をしている。
- 日本語論文でもタイトル・抄録が英語もあるため、海外でも読まれ、インタビュー依頼や思わぬ反響があった。
- 日本語で論文を書いている研究者から「どうやって大学に貢献をすれば？」と相談あり。
  日本語論文であってもJIGで査読通過後Scopusにindexされる（大きなメリット）
- 査読完了後、査読者から共同研究の話があった。

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New option

オープンサイエンス出版
世界の動向に対応しつつ
日本の新OA方針にも対応する

2025年~ 即時オープンアクセスを実現するという日本政府の方針
https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/gaiyo/yusikisha/20230525.html

JAPAN
Institutional Gateway

2025年より金沢大学様が参加

- University of Tsukuba
- Kyoto University
- Nagoya Institute of Technology
- Saitama University
- Tokai University
- Tsukuba University of Technology
- University of Fukui
- University of Toyama
- Utsunomiya University
- Japan Science and Technology Agency
- JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)

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F1000のご紹介
2020年よりTaylor & Francis 傘下 オープンサイエンス出版

パンデミック、気候変動など世界規模の問題に取り組む
ユネスコのオープンサイエンスの理念と一致した出版モデル

ANS American Nuclear Society

wellcome

European Commission

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

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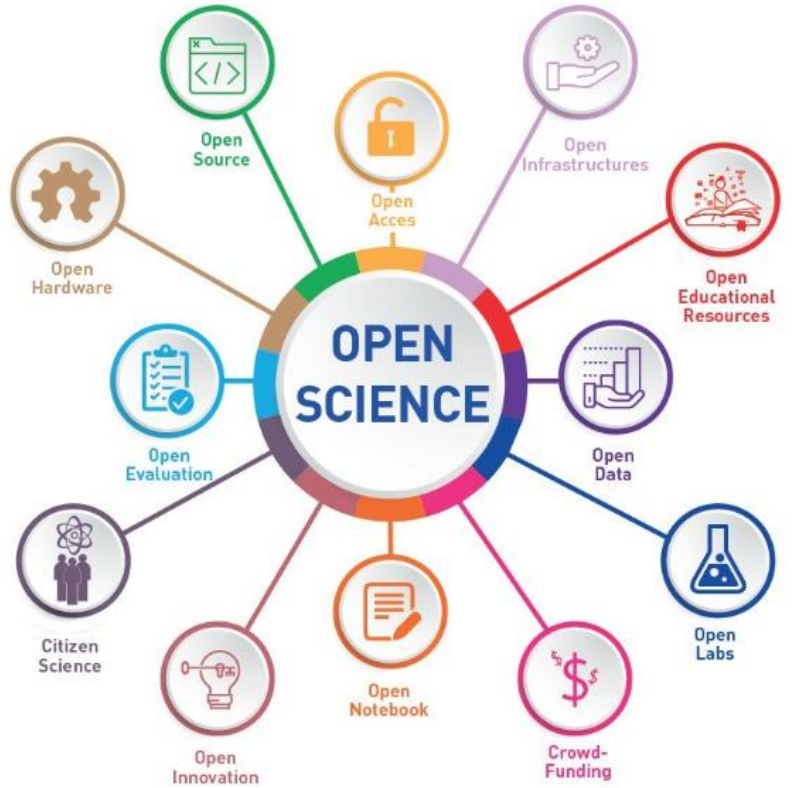
Open Data

Open Access

Open Peer Review

UNESCO OPEN SCIENCE



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世界中で採用されている
オープンサイエンス出版プラットフォーム

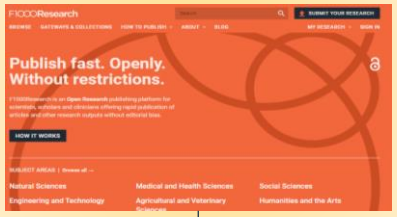
時代のニーズにあわせて出版モデルを進化させていくのが特徴

パートナープラットフォーム（資金提供団体・学会など）

※投稿資格が限定されることが多い

自社プラットフォーム

F1000Research



JAPAN Institutional Gateway

wellcome

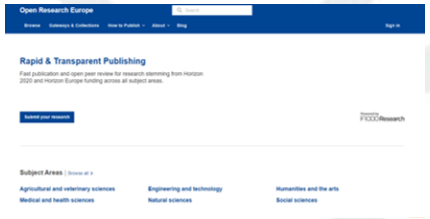
Wellcome Open Research

ANS American Nuclear Society

Nuclear S&T OR

European Commission

Open Research Europe



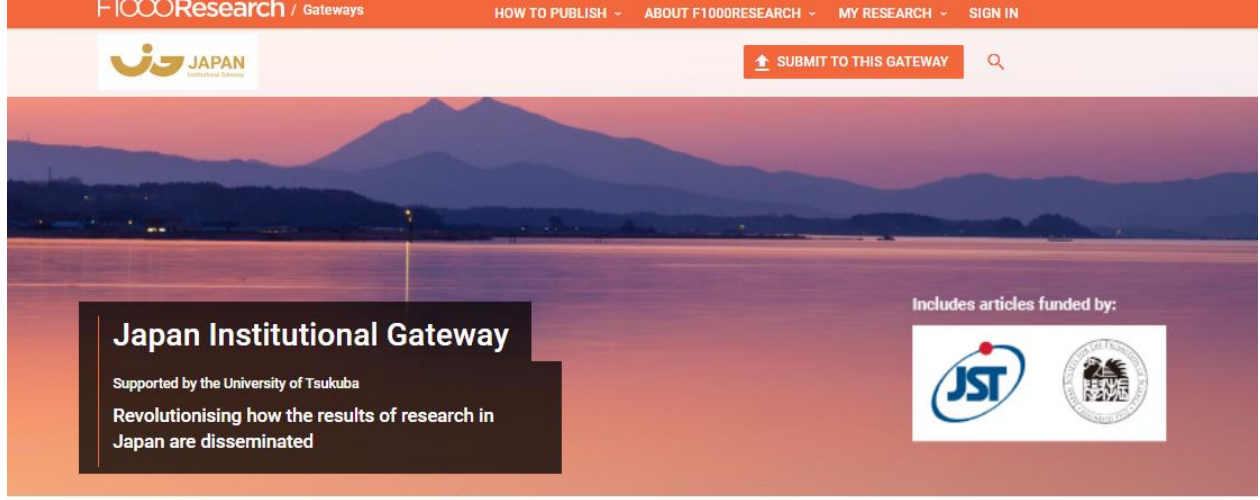
BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation

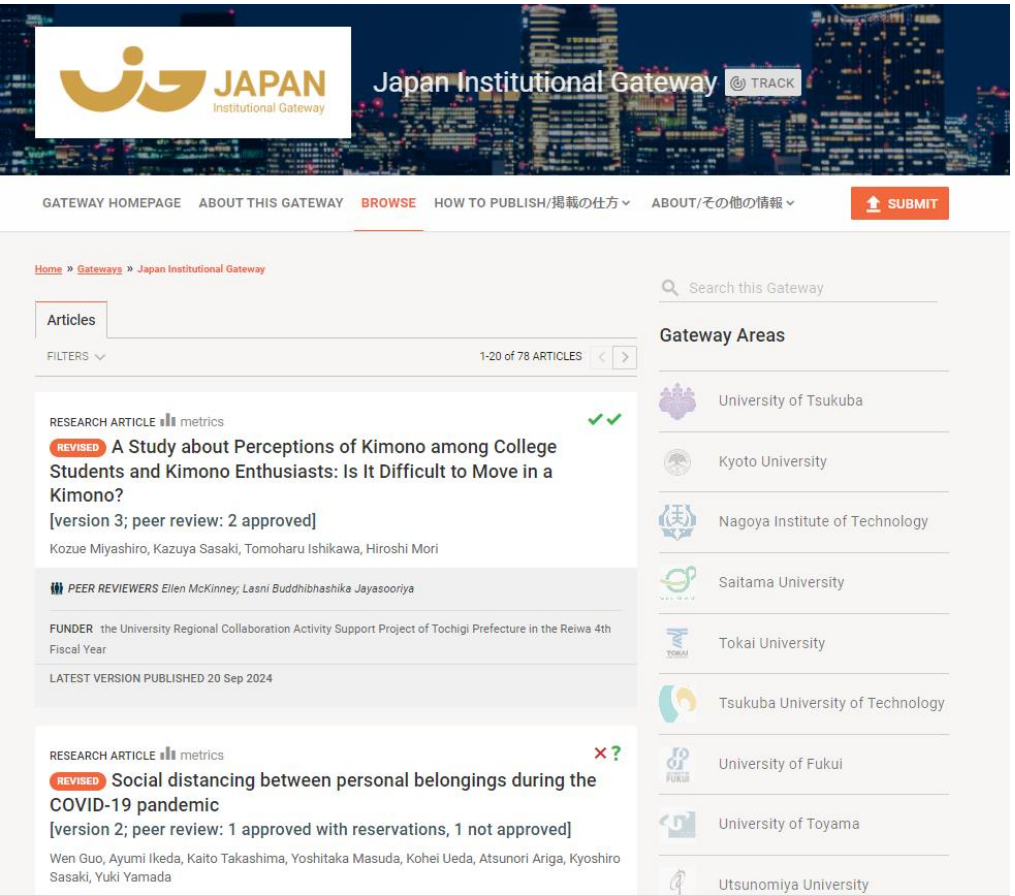
Gates Open Research

VeriXiv

ウエルカム・米国原子力学会・欧州委員会・ビル＆メリンダゲイツ財団

日本でオープンサイエンスを実装できる出版Gateway





筑波大学のサポート
金沢大学、京都大学、東海大学、宇都宮大学、筑波技術大学、富山大学、埼玉大学、福井大学、名古屋工業大学が参加
Affiliate（協賛）機関合計9機関、JST、JSPS Area開設

- ○ 筑波大学により導入されJIGに発展
- ✓ 二か国語対応研究成果Open Access出版サービス
  （人文社会科学は英・日で発信）
  オープンデータ・オープンコードに対応
- ✓ プレプリントサーバーの迅速性・柔軟な発信機能＋公開査読機能
- ✓ 査読通過後はScopus、PubMedなどに収録
- ○ OA出版費用（APC）が抑えられている

分野に縛られず、どの分野でも出版可能

JIG

下記のようなニーズに対応

JAPAN
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・既存のジャーナルにはおさまらない萌芽的・学際的領域の論文を出版したい

・オープンな査読を受けて論文の質を高めたい

・日本語論文でも国際的に成果を発信したい

またこれまで日本語でしか出版したことがないが英語論文の執筆にチャレンジしたい

という研究者も是非、投稿にチャレンジください。

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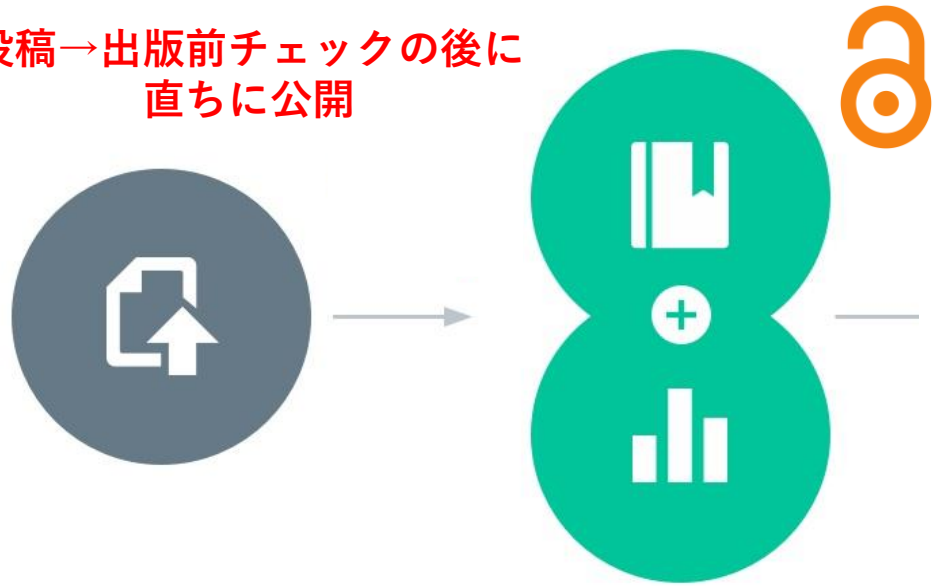
JAPAN
Institutional Gateway

オープンサイエンス出版

Open Data, Open Access,
Open Peer Reviewを実現している

投稿→出版前チェックの後に
直ちに公開

公開後にオープンピアレビュー
査読者・査読プロセスの見える化



論文投稿

出版 （公開）

投稿前にガイドラインに
沿って論文基礎データを
Openにする

査読通過とは
２名の査読者→✓
１名の査読者→✓＋２名の査読者→？

査読通過後
索引される

Scopus
PubMed
DOAJ
etc

Open
Peer Review

新しい文化
公開査読はオープンディスカッション

Home » Browse » Silent myelin-weighted magnetic resonance imaging

METHOD ARTICLE EDIT VERSION

Check for updates

REVISED **Silent myelin-weighted magnetic resonance imaging [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 2 approved with reservations]**

Tobias C. Wood [1], Nikou L. Damestani[1], Andrew J. Lawrence[2], Emil Ljungberg [1], Gareth J. Barker [1], Ana Beatriz Solana[3], Florian Wiesinger[1,3], Steven C.R. Williams [1]

Author details

ALL METRICS
419 VIEWS
52 DOWNLOADS

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Abstract

Background: Inhomogeneous Magnetization Transfer (ihMT) is an emerging, uniquely myelin-specific magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast. Current ihMT acquisitions utilise fast Gradient Echo sequences which are among the most acoustically noisy MRI sequences, reducing patient comfort during acquisition. We sought to address this by modifying a near silent MRI sequence to include ihMT contrast.
Methods: A Magnetization Transfer preparation module was incorporated into a radial Zero Echo-Time sequence. Repeatability of the ihMT ratio and inverse ihMT ratio were assessed in a cohort of healthy subjects. We also investigated how head orientation affects ihMT across subjects, as a previous study in a single subject suggests this as a potential confound.
Results: We demonstrated that ihMT ratios comparable to existing, acoustically loud, implementations could be obtained with the silent sequence. We observed a small but significant effect of head orientation on inverse ihMTR.
Conclusions: Silent ihMT imaging is a comparable alternative to conventional, noisy, alternatives. For all future ihMT studies we recommend careful positioning of the subject within the scanner.

Keywords

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status ✔ ? ✔ ?

Reviewer Reports

	Invited Reviewers			
	1	2	3	4
Version 2 (revision) 13 Aug 20	✔ read		✔ read	
Version 1 21 Apr 20	? read	? read	? read	? read

1. **Richard Dortch**, Barrow Neurological Institute, Phoenix, USA
2. **Olivier Girard**, Aix-Marseille University, Marseille, France
   Lucas Soustelle, Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, CRMBM UMR 7339, Marseille, France; SATT Sud-Est, Marseille, France
3. **Douglas Dean**, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA; University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA; University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA
4. **Gunther Helms**, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Alongside their report, reviewers assign a status to the article:

✔ **APPROVED**
The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

? **APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS**
Key revisions are required to address specific details and make the paper fully scientifically sound

✘ **NOT APPROVED**
Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

Visibility & credit for reviewers:

- Co-reviewing
- ORCID ids
- DOIs for reports

Open
Peer Review

公開査読はオープンディスカッション
実際の公開査読出版画面

Reviewer Report

26 Views

Cite this report

Responses (1)

14 May 2020 | for Version 1

Richard Dortch, Division of Neuroimaging Research, Barrow Neurological Institute, Phoenix, AZ, USA

? APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

This well-written manuscript seeks to develop and evaluate a silent myelin-specific MRI sequence for applications in infants and the elderly, where loud imaging sequences can be problematic. Recent work has demonstrated that so-called inhomogeneous MT (ihMT), which arises primarily from dipolar order effects in myelin lipids, may be a more specific assay of myelin content than other MRI measures (e.g., T_2 relaxation, diffusion, conventional magnetization transfer). As a result, there is significant interest in developing clinically feasible ihMT sequences for applications in neurodegenerative diseases, development, and aging. Overall, the study was well designed (e.g., strong repeatability and ROI analyses) and the results were compelling. However, there are several minor-to-moderate flaws, particularly in the motivation (e.g., the need for silent ihMT sequences) and methods (e.g., the influence of head orientation on ihMT), that slightly reduced my enthusiasm and lead me to recommend a minor revision.

1. The case made for silent MT sequences is not particularly compelling. The authors mention that these are "among the loudest" sequences because they use fast gradient-echo readouts to obtain whole-brain data in clinically feasible scan times. However, these sequences are usually SAR-limited with fairly reasonable TRs (typically between 25-50 ms) that are acquired at lower resolutions to ensure adequate SNR. Together, this results in a sequence with reduced acoustic noise compared to most rapid, high-resolution gradient echo sequences as well as other quantitative approaches that use EPI (e.g., diffusion). (moderate)

2. Furthermore, the benefits of using a silent myelin sequence may not outweigh the drawbacks. For example, the proposed method requires very low flip angles (2 degrees), which results in a significant SNR penalty relative to standard ihMT sequences. In addition, the RUFIS readout results in a small increase in scan time. Given than SNR is already relatively low for ihMT indices, the proposed method may be suboptimal in many clinical scenarios. (moderate)

3. The study was not designed to specifically measure the effect of head orientation on ihMT. Subjects were scanned four times (across two sessions), but head orientation was not directly controlled or measured across these scans. Instead a mixed effects model was used and head orientation was inferred from the images (rather than the orientation of individual tracts being measured using DTI for example). Furthermore, the confounding influences of T_1 and B_1 were not measured. The authors attempt to overcome this by using

Responses (1)

AUTHOR RESPONSE 19 Aug 2020

Tobias C. Wood, King's College London, London, UK

We thank the reviewer for their time and insight. There were in total five reviewers, with many helpful suggestions, and hence there have been many edits to the paper. Responses to this particular review follow below.

1. We concede that the acoustic noise from any scan will depend on the precise sequence settings. However, we note that recent ihMT work has used both an MP-RAGE style acquisition, with an imaging TR of 4.3ms and also SSFP with a TR of only 5ms. The introduction has been amended to explicitly reference these papers.

2. We agree that radial sequences are SNR constrained relative to cartesian sequences, this has now been explicitly stated in the discussion. Although the 3D radial readout does imply a time penalty relative to cartesian, we note that our overall scan time is competitive with recent cartesian ihMT papers. This has been added to the discussion.

3. We agree that it would have been preferable to acquire explicit T1 & B1 maps for comparison, but total protocol time prevented that in this study. In our opinion the ihMTRinv maps display more even contrast than the ihMTR maps, we hope that the revised figures with axial and coronal sections make this clearer.

4. We did not have a conventional cartesian ihMT implementation available when this study was conducted. However, as there are multiple such implementations in the literature, it is possible to broadly compare image quality and achieved ihMTR values. We have added a table of ihMTR values to make this comparison easier. We concede that it is not possible to compare acoustic noise levels, because it is not standard in the MR literature to record and report the acoustic noise of a sequence. In previous work (reference 22) we did directly compare noise levels between a radial ZTE and cartesian implementation of Variable Flip-Angle T1 mapping, which in our opinion would be similar to the noise levels in this work and found a 30 dB reduction in noise level.

5. Figure 1 has been updated with a reduced number of spokes to emphasise the stepped gradients. We hope this is clearer.

6. We thank you for pointing out that the frequency offset is not ideal for generating single-sided MT contrast. With hindsight, this is obvious. The discussion has been amended to reflect this.

7. Because the MT pulses are applied off-resonance they should not significantly interact with the

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

The manuscript has been updated in response to the reviewer's helpful and insightful comments. The most important changes are that the figures have been redesigned and the emphasis on the head-orientation study reduced. The MR images have been updated to use a consistent set of slices, Figures 3 & 4 have been merged into a single figure, and the average within-subject CoV has been added. Figure 1 (the number of spokes) and Figure 6 (colour scheme) have been updated for clarity. We hope that these new figures are clearer and more intuitive than the previous figures. The language used to refer to the head orientation study has been clarified to refer to results as "highly statistically significant" rather than "strong". A reviewer provided a plausible explanation for the negative values of ihMTR in CSF, namely the use of Fermi pulses in the preparation module, and this limitation has been discussed. A table with the mean ihMTR and inverse ihMTR values has been added. The discussion has been expanded to better set the context of the paper within existing literature, with better comparisons between our results and previous papers. We think the resulting paper is much improved and thank the reviewers again for their valued input.

See the authors' detailed response to the review by Douglas Dean
See the authors' detailed response to the review by Gunther Helms
See the authors' detailed response to the review by Richard Dortch
See the authors' detailed response to the review by Olivier Girard and Lucas Soustelle

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Data availability

Underlying data

Zenodo: IRM raw data (video format) and dataset (csv) supporting platelet attachment to collagen IV or fibrinogen in percentage over time (related to Figure 1), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774819[47].

Zenodo: Raw data, temporal profiling for platelet spreading dynamics (related to Figure 3). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774823[48].

Zenodo: Raw data for microtubule extension IRM images (videos) and raw data set (csv) (related to Figure 4), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774827[49].

Zenodo: Raw data (IRM videos) of Nocodazole experiments (videos) and raw dataset for statistical purposes (csv) (related to Figure 4), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774835[50].

Zenodo: Nocodazole experiment low mag images, IRM, raw data. Platelets fixed, imaged by IRM in low magnification for counting purposes. Platelets are either control or treated with nocodazole, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774843[51].

Zenodo: Raw data to support percentage of platelets in each morphological state, 1 hour post-platelet seeding (related to Figure 8), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774845[52].

Zenodo: Dynamics of platelet spreading over time with/without treatments with manganese and thrombin (related to Figure 8). Raw images of platelets treated with and without Manganese and thrombin (tif, jpegs) and raw data set (csv), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774849[53].

Zenodo: Un-cropped and unedited images/movies for all (DIC, movies, cryo-ET, SEM images). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3773437[54].

https://f1000research.com/articles/9-449

Extended data

Figshare: Differential dynamics of early stages of platelet adhesion and spreading on collagen IV- and fibrinogen-coated surfaces, https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.4944738[24].

This project contains the following extended data:

- **Figure S1. Platelet integrated activity.** Integrated activity of platelets: the mean absolute value |ΔIRM| at every time point. X-axis: Time in seconds. Y-axis: Platelet mean activity. Red dotted lines separate the phases: background, prior to platelet attachment, filopodial spreading phase, lamellipodial spreading phase, and the fully spread phase.
- **Figure S2. Interactions with the surface for collagen IV and fibrinogen.** The number of pixels interacting with the surface over time for the surfaces collagen IV and fibrinogen. Time in seconds.
- **Figure S3. Quantification and image analysis of platelet spreading, based on IRM live imaging for fibrinogen.** (A) Platelet spreading viewed by IRM, and the corresponding focal activity map, $\Delta IRM_t = IRM_t - IRM_{t+1}$. Positive values (yellow) imply local attachment; negative values (blue) imply local detachment (bottom right). One filopodia initially attaching and detaching (black arrow). Scale bar 2 μm (B) Integrated tapping activity of platelets: the mean absolute value |ΔIRM| at every time point. X-axis: Time in seconds. Y-axis: Platelet mean activity. Red dotted lines separate the phases: background, prior to platelet attachment, filopodial spreading phase, lamellipodial spreading phase, and the fully spread phase. (C) Total number of pixels interacting with the surface over time. Time in seconds. (D) Accumulated attachment and detachment over time shown by activity map, yellow means more attachment events, blue means fewer attachment event. Right images, correspond IRM images. Scale bar 2 um.
- **Movie S1**. Shows the accumulated number of transitions from interaction to not interacting with the surface at every pixel over time.
- **Movie S2**. Shows an overlay of the highly active regions on top of the IRM images over time on collagen IV.
- **Movie S3**. Shows an overlay of the highly active regions on top of the IRM images over time on fibrinogen.

Software availability

IRM spreading dynamics source code available from: https://github.com/assafZaritskyLab/IRM-Spreading-Dynamics

Archived source code as at time of publication: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3770506[21]

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