• IPRs and licensing.
“intellectual property” =
“intellectual property” =

a gaggle of rights...
“intellectual property”
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>1 x __ = 7</td>
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<td>3 x __ = 12</td>
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<td>7 x __ = 49</td>
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<td>5 x __ = 30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
no (c) on data, generally speaking.

(not a “creative expression”)
NO PUBLIC ACCESS
global NGO / non profit organization
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- Yes
- No

Allow modifications of your work?

- Yes
- Yes, as long as others share alike
- No

Jurisdiction of your license

International
Number of Creative Commons-licensed works

- 2006: 50 million
- 2010: 400 million
- 2014: 882 million
• 2.

• PCORI and open licenses
• “open access” to research literature
By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself.
When and How to Comply

1. Preparing a manuscript
   Address copyright
   show me

2. Accepted for publication
   Post it to PubMed Central and track it in My NCBI
   show me

3. Reporting to NIH
   Include PMCID in citations
   show me

Overview:
To advance science and improve human health, NIH makes the peer-reviewed articles it funds publicly available on PubMed Central. The NIH public access policy requires scientists to submit final peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to PubMed Central immediately upon acceptance for publication. [more]

Show me specific instructions for my publication

Public Access Policy Video Training

1. NIH overview
2. My NCBI overview
3. My Bibliography overview
4. Public Access Compliance

Last Updated: Tuesday
WE PETITION THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION TO:

Require free access over the Internet to scientific journal articles arising from taxpayer-funded research.

We believe in the power of the Internet to foster innovation, research, and education. Requiring the published results of taxpayer-funded research to be posted on the Internet in human and machine readable form would provide access to patients and caregivers, students and their teachers, researchers, entrepreneurs, and other taxpayers who paid for the research. Expanding access would speed the research process and increase the return on our investment in scientific research.

The highly successful Public Access Policy of the National Institutes of Health proves that this can be done without disrupting the research process, and we urge President Obama to act now to implement open access policies for all federal agencies that fund scientific research.

Created: May 13, 2012
February 22, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: John P. Holdren
       Director

SUBJECT: Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research

1. Policy Principles

The Administration is committed to ensuring that, to the greatest extent and with the fewest constraints possible and consistent with law and the objectives set out below, the direct results of federally funded scientific research are made available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community. Such results include peer-reviewed publications and digital data.

Scientific research supported by the Federal Government catalyzes innovative breakthroughs that drive our economy. The results of that research become the grist for new insights and are assets for progress in areas such as health, energy, the environment, agriculture, and national security.

Access to digital data sets resulting from federally funded research allows companies to focus resources and efforts on understanding and exploiting discoveries. For example, open weather data underpins the forecasting industry, and making genome sequences publicly available has
• “open access” to secondary assets
**About this Study**

**Become a research Partner:** How can we better manage the symptoms of Breast Cancer treatment together? Sage Bionetworks is proposing a new approach to monitor health in Women treated for Breast Cancer using mobile apps. We want to understand why some Breast Cancer Survivors recover faster than others, why their symptoms vary over time and what can be done to make the symptoms improve. [Learn more.](#)

**How this Study Works**

The “Share the Journey” app will use surveys and phone sensor data to collect and track five common symptoms of breast cancer treatment: fatigue, cognitive difficulties, sleep disturbances, mood changes and reduction in exercise performance. Some participants will also be invited to keep a health diary. [Learn more.](#)
Step 2: What's Involved

This study will ask you to do activities like answering questions and performing tasks. Learn more about activities.

- Take surveys
- Walk
- Tap
- Record

Tap on all 4 of the icons above.

Back - Returns the user to the previous step (1).

Learn more about activities - Opens an overlay with more information about the activities (shown on the next page).

The user must tap on each of the 4 task icons to enable the Continue button. Each icon will have a rest, press, and selected state.

Continue - Takes the user to Step 3. The button is enabled after the user has tapped all 4 task icons.
What's involved:
Activities

This study will ask you to perform tasks and to respond to surveys.

Learn More

Download a mobile app (free) and register an account: You need to have the study app on your phone, register an account and confirm your agreement to participate in this study. Registration will include entering your name, email address and other general information about yourself to verify your eligibility.

Health Surveys: We will ask you to answer questions about yourself, your medical history, and your current health. You may choose to leave any questions that you do not wish to answer blank.

Tasks: We will ask you to perform specific tasks while holding or using your mobile phone and record sensor data directly from your phone. Examples are:
- to record variations in your voice by saying “aaah” for 10-20 seconds into the microphone of your phone.
- to hold your phone, walk few steps forward then few steps backward to assess your posture and stability.
- to tap on the phone screen in a specific way to test your reaction time and dexterity.
- Additionally, you may be asked for your permission to include some data from third-party fitness devices (like the Fitbit or Jawbone...
• “open access” to PRO tools
PROMIS FAQs

Have questions about PROMIS? Visit our FAQs page!

More ...

Researchers

Provides efficient, reliable, and valid assessments of adult and child (pediatric) self-reported health

- FAQs
- PROMIS Instruments
- Selected References
- PROMIS In Research
- Industry
- PROMIS International

Clinicians

Provides data about the effect of therapy that cannot be found in traditional clinical measures

- FAQs
- PROMIS for Clinicians
- Select Publications
- Computer Adaptive Test (CAT) Demonstration

Patients

Measures what you are able to do and how you feel

- More on PROMIS
- What Patient Reported Outcomes (PROS) Are
- PROMIS Measures
• (be very, very careful, especially if using app-based surveys!)
Welcome to the world’s first open-participation research platform for creating health outcome measurements.

**design**

Leverage new, specialized tools to quickly design and field measures.

**test**

Access a network of real patients to rapidly test new measures and get feedback on your instrument development.

**share**

Be among the first to browse and contribute to the world’s only open library of patient-reported instruments and health measurements.

Apply now to become a pilot researcher >

Not ready to commit? Stay informed. Sign up for ORE news!
• don’t use CC for software!
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Have your own website?

Copy the text below to your Web site to let your visitors know what license applies to your works.

```
<a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">\<img alt="Creative Commons License" style="border-width:0" src="https://i.creativecommons.org/l/by/4.0/88x31.png" \></a>\nThis work is licensed under a <a rel="license" href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</a>.
```
• attribution via:
  • linkback
  • mention in article
  • mention on website
  • mention in “about” text in-app
  • preservation of license.txt file
• “automated” attribution
XMP (Extensible Metadata Platform) facilitates embedding metadata in files using a subset of RDF. Most notably, XMP supports embedding metadata in PDF and many image formats, though it is designed to support nearly any file type.

Creative Commons is recommending XMP as the preferred format for embedded metadata, given its support for numerous file formats and the balkanized state of embedded metadata standards. Others are coming to a similar conclusion; Microsoft has announced support for XMP in Vista applications and Jon Udell notes "There's also good support in .NET Framework 3.0 for reading and writing XMP metadata." Note that even when embedded with XMP metadata, Creative Commons recommends a licensed document include a visible copyright notice; format-specific recommendations for visible notices are available.

The Creative Commons licensing process offers a XMP template which may be used to mark files within XMP-supporting Adobe applications (step-by-step how-to document). An XMP File Info panel is also available.

Specifying License Information

XMP defines a rights management schema (see XMP Specification, p. 42). Creative Commons sets the following properties (example values):

- **xmpRights:WebStatement** — [http://example.com/pdf-metadata.html](http://example.com/pdf-metadata.html) (Replace with URL containing metadata about the XMP-embedded file; this is referred to as the Web Statement.)
- **xmpRights:UsageTerms** — An optional field describing legal terms of use; Creative Commons recommends that when present this take the form *This work is licensed to the public under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike license [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/)* verify at [http://example.com/pdfmetadata.html](http://example.com/pdfmetadata.html) (Replace URL following ‘verify at’ with URL containing metadata about the XMP-embedded file; this is typically the...
O Tannenbaum / Oh Christmas Tree

by Martijn de Boer (NiGiD)
featuring Admiral Bob (admiralbob77)

length 2:48
bpm 95

Alternate bass for 'O Tannenbaum' by Admiral Bob.

season_song, media, remix, editorial_pick, bpm_095_100, trackback,
in_video, sample, ccplus, non_commercial, audio, mp3, 48k, mono, CBR,
fec, VBR, admiral_bob, admiralbob77, guitar, bass, piano, Rhodes,
instrumental, blues, bluesy, jazz, jazzy, music_for_video, music_for_film,
tannenbaum, christmas_tree, holiday, christmas, season, hanukkah,
neo_soul, soul, electric, electric_guitar, telecaster, les_paul, drums,
saxophone

Recommended by: Admiral Bob (admiralbob77), Speck, unreal_dm,
texasradiofis, Jawolenus, Kara Square (mindmaphat), Alex (AlexBeroza),
C souls, keytronic
• 4.

• CC licenses and data
in non-human data, evidence of reuse and value creation.
Welcome to the Tres Cantos Antimalarial TCAMS dataset. Screening of approximately 2 million compounds in GlaxoSmithKline’s screening library identified inhibitors of proliferation of *P. falciparum* strain 3D7 in human erythrocytes. The dataset contains the structures and screening data for over 13,500 compounds confirmed to inhibit parasite growth by more than 80% at 2 μM concentration. The compounds’ activity against the multidrug resistant Dd2 strain has also been measured for comparison. In addition, we have included data for a human cell cytotoxicity selectivity screen and also deposited an indication of the ‘promiscuity’ of the hits (the IFI index) in other high-throughput assays at GSK. Finally, a potential mode of action and predicted *P. falciparum* targets are listed for selected compounds. All efforts have been made to ensure data quality and accuracy, but users are reminded that these data carry the usual caveats associated with results from large scale screening.

**GSK** does not guarantee the accuracy of any data, nor the suitability of the data for any purpose, in accordance with the EBI Terms of Use.

The chemical structures and the generated data are hereby made public under Creative Commons' CC0 license: http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/ as a resource for antimalarial lead identification and basic research into the druggable genome of *P. falciparum*.

**GSK** have committed to provide any corrections, additions and appropriate new annotations or data to ChEMBL-NTD

If you publish on, or wish to reference the GSK TCAMS set please include the link to ChEMBL-NTD (www.ebi.ac.uk/chemblntd) and adapt the following citation language: Francisco-Javier Gamo, Laura M. Sanz, Jaume Vidal, Cristina de Cozar, Emilio Alvarez, Jose-Luis Lavandera, Dana E. Vanderwall, Darren V. S. Green, Vinod Kumar, Samiul Hasan, James R. Brown, Catherine E. Peishoff, Lon R. Cardon and Jose F. Garcia-Bustos. Thousands of chemical starting points for antimalarial lead identification. *Nature* **465**(7296) 305-310 (2010) [pdf]

For further information please visit http://www.gsk.com/responsibility/access/rnd-neglected-tropical-diseases.htm
Deposited Set 1: 20th May 2010 - GSK TCAMS Dataset (hits from *P. falciparum* whole-cell screening)

Welcome to the Tres Cantos Antimalarial TCAMS dataset. Screening of approximately 2 million compounds in GlaxoSmithKline's screening library identified inhibitors of proliferation of *P. falciparum* strain 3D7 in human erythrocytes. The dataset contains the structures and screening data for over 13,500 compounds confirmed to inhibit parasite growth by more than 80% at 2 uM concentration. The compounds' activity against the multidrug resistant Dd2 strain has also been measured for comparison. In addition, we have included data for a human cell cytotoxicity selectivity screen and also deposited an indication of the 'promiscuity' of the hits (the IFI index) in other high-throughput assays at GSK. Finally, a potential mode of action and predicted *P. falciparum* targets are listed for selected compounds. All efforts have been made to ensure data quality and accuracy, but users are reminded that these data carry the usual caveats associated with results from large scale screening.

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The chemical structures and the generated data are hereby made public under Creative Commons' CC0 license: [http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/](http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) as a resource for antimalarial lead identification and basic research into the druggable genome of *P. falciparum*.

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If you publish on, or wish to reference the GSK TCAMS set please include the link to ChEMBL-NTD ([www.ebi.ac.uk/chemblntd](http://www.ebi.ac.uk/chemblntd)) and adapt the following citation language: Francisco-Javier Gamó, Laura M. Sanz, Jaume Vidal, Cristina de Cozar, Emilio Alvarez, Jose-Luis Lavandera, Dana E. Vanderwall, Darren V. S. Green, Vinod Kumar, Samiul Hasan, James R. Brown, Catherine E. Peishoff, Lon R. Cardon and Jose F. Garcia-Bustos. Thousands of chemical starting points for antimalarial lead identification. *Nature* 465(7296) 305-310 (2010) [pdf]

For further information please visit [http://www.gsk.com/responsibility/access/rnd-neglected-tropical-diseases.htm](http://www.gsk.com/responsibility/access/rnd-neglected-tropical-diseases.htm)
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Open access Malaria Box

The Malaria Box

Available free of charge, on request, the Malaria Box is a treasure trove of 400 diverse compounds with antimalarial activity. The Malaria Box has been assembled by MMV in a bid to catalyse malaria and neglected disease drug discovery and research. All of the compounds have confirmed activity against the blood-stage of *P. falciparum* and are commercially available. It includes:

- 200 diverse drug-like compounds as starting points for oral drug discovery and development
- 200 diverse probe-like compounds for use as biological tools in malaria research

The final selection, formatted as solutions at 10mM concentration in dimethyl sulfoxide, was distilled from around 20,000 hits generated from an extensive screening campaign of around four million compounds from the libraries of St Jude Children’s Research Hospital, TN, USA, Novartis and GSK. The selection was made to provide the broadest cross-section of structural diversity and, in the case of the drug-like compounds, properties commensurate with oral absorption and the minimum presence of toxicophores.

All that is asked in return of Malaria Box users is for the resulting data to be published and placed in the public domain to help continue the virtuous cycle of research.

Request the Malaria Box

The Malaria Box has been requested by scientists worldwide.
The Open Source Malaria project is trying a different approach to curing malaria. Guided by open source principles, everything is open and anyone can contribute. About

Project Activity
See More

22 Jan 2015 at 07:03 | Series 3 Synthesis: Modification to sulfonamide group on right-hand side
I am currently in the process of synthesising the following three Series 3 aminothienopyrimidine molecules with modifications to the sulfonamide group. Starting with 3-bromobenzene sulfonyl chloride, I performed the following three syntheses by reaction with pyrrolidine, methylvamine and dimethylamine: ![synthesis1](https://cloud.githubusercontent.com/assets/9027414/5855044/d0c2fb7c-5a22b-11e4-8050-5b61f4261b14.png) ![synthesis2](https://cloud.githubusercontent.com/assets/9027414/5855047/d7de95c6-a22b-11e4-90dc-5f40a6a80a1.png) ![synthesis3](https://cloud.githubusercontent.com/assets/9027414/5855057/e50f9d1e-a22b-11e4-807d-27ad5bb80c.png) ![synthesis4](http://malaria.ourexperiment.org/aminopseries/11416/Synthesis_of_13bromophenonylsulfonylpyrrolidine.pdf) yielded an impure white solid. and NMR analysis showed that it was pure enough to take on as-is and use in the next stage of synthesis. [TF9-1]
[http://malaria.ourexperiment.org/aminopseries/11420/Synthesis_of_3bromoNDimethylbenzenesulfonamide.pdf](http://malaria.ourexperiment.org/aminopseries/11420/Synthesis_of_3bromoNDimethylbenzenesulfonamide.pdf), however, produced a brown oil and a gooney brown solid (like a melted fruit pastille) respectively - and the NMRs were very messy! We decided the impurity of the products were mainly due to two factors: leaving the reaction mixture stirring overnight, and using some very old amine hydrochlorides (vintage 1999 edition). Instead of wasting time with two columns, I repeated the reactions on the same scale - but instead, used liquid methylamine and dimethylamine, and only left the reactions stirring for 90 minutes: ![synthesis5](https://cloud.githubusercontent.com/assets/9027414/5855105/654e567b-a22c-11e4-8148-326b35bbbe.png)
Open Source Malaria Series 4: The Triazolopyrazine (TP) Series

What's New

This series is currently active. (How to respond/input, for example if you want to suggest a molecule that should be made, is described in the Landing Page under "Join the Team")

Automatically updated list of to do items in this Series

Automatically updated list of compounds being made in this series

Most recent online meeting relevant to this series

April 2014 PDF newsletter may be downloaded using this link. Late 2014 newsletter under construction at GHI.

Introduction

Preamble

The Triazolopyrazine Series is the newest of the OSM series. It was announced by MMV and on the OSM blog (via the briefing document and as a general description) on September 10th 2013 and is sometimes referred to as the TP Series, or OSM Series 4.

The series arises from industrial work that cannot be fully disclosed which was followed by some hit-to-lead work funded directly by MMV and performed by a CRO which can.

A great deal of exploration of the series has been done, with significant diversity in the core and pendant groups. The series includes many potent compounds, all of which are detailed on this page.

This part of OSM is a lead optimisation project, now aiming to improve solubility, potency and metabolic stability while reducing hERG activity.

As with everything involved in OSM, suggestions can be given in multiple ways.
Over 1 billion people, including 500 million children, in the poorest regions of the world, are affected by neglected diseases that debilitate, disfigure or kill.

**DISEASES & PROJECTS**

Neglected tropical diseases continue to cause significant morbidity and mortality in the developing world. Yet, of the 1,556 new drugs approved between 1975 and 2004, only 21 (1.3%) were specifically developed for tropical diseases and tuberculosis, even though these diseases account for 11.4% of the global disease burden.

- **Human African Trypanosomiasis**
  - Endemic in 38 African countries with 60 million people at risk, sleeping sickness or...

- **Chagas disease**
  - Endemic in 21 countries across Latin America and killing more people in the region than malaria...

- **Malaria**
  - Killing one child every minute in sub-Saharan Africa and approx. 1,300 children every day...

- **Filarial Diseases**
  - 120 million people are infected with Lymphatic filariasis (Elephantiasis) and 25 million with Onchocerciasis (River Blindness)...

- **Leishmaniasis**
  - Occurring in 88 countries with 350 million people at risk worldwide, leishmaniasis...

- **Paediatric HIV**
  - 3.2 million children below 15 years of age are living with HIV globally, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa. 700 of them die every day...

**DNDI NEWS**

- **20 January 2015**
  - Speaking of Medicine: "FDA Voucher for Leishmaniasis Treatment: Can Both Patients and Companies Win?"

- **29 December 2014**
  - DNDI Receives US$ 10 Million from USAID to Develop New Drugs for Neglected Filarial Patients

- **16 December 2014**
  - DNDI Receives US$ 10 Million from USAID to Develop New Drugs for Neglected Filarial Patients

- **09 December 2014**
  - Die Welt - "Tierarzt soll Menschen mit Würmern helfen"
in human data, significant tension between promising control and promising benefits of reuse.
The Sage Bionetworks governance team works with legal, ethical, and regulatory experts to develop and implement the policies and procedures for appropriate data sharing on each of our collaborative platforms: Synapse and BridgeServer.

We have a unique set of data governance challenges, as our systems cover the entire life cycle of research data, from generation to analysis and reuse. This necessitates that we develop governance policies and procedures that facilitate the creation of scientific insights while prioritizing the protection and respect of individuals who provide their data.

Our governance process for the Synapse collaborative data platform includes well-documented Terms and Conditions of Use, guidelines and operating procedures, privacy enhancing technologies, as well as the right of audit and external reviews. Synapse operates as an IRB-approved environment to store, activate, analyze, and collaborate on data. It contains “tiers” of data access based on the nature of the data and the conditions delineated on the consents for the data’s generation, ranging from very wide reuse “Open” to “Controlled” where requests are evaluated before access is granted.

We believe in empowering individuals to contribute their data and insights as research partners on the health problems that matter most to them. We are developing governance mechanisms for the responsible collection and use of digital research assets via web and mobile health applications, that address the concerns for privacy and data protection in a comprehensive manner and manage participant’s preferences.

We generated the Participant-Centered Consent (PCC) toolkit for electronic informed consent, or e-consent. The toolkit is designed for people who are designing clinical studies and who wish to make their informed consent user-centered, rather than document-centered. It contains the building blocks of a visual, interactive approach to informed consent. The PCC toolkit lets its users create visual summaries of consent forms, mapped to key underlying text, for use in software or print.

Last, we build tools to increase the effectiveness of our governance tools. This includes comprehension assessments (for both Synapse users and for clinical enrollment), templates for patient-reported data contribution, tools, and more.

All of our governance policies and processes are available at the links below.
and what we think of as “data” is changing, fast.
thank you!

@wilbanks

john.wilbanks@sagebase.org