

Accelerating your research by utilizing research data

Data Citation Index on the Web of Science

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Why is it needed?

There is an ever-increasing need for access to digital research data, with demand coming from both researchers and funding agencies.



There are numerous Data Repositories but they vary in their structure and their search capabilities.

So there is the need for a standard search tool.



Promoting Open Science

One of the key blocks in the Open Science model is Open Data

Open Science Open Resources OPEN DATA Data must be: Methodology Peer Access Findable Review Accessible Interoperable Re-usable

The Data Citation Index is assisting researchers with each of these



The Data Citation Index makes it easy to bring research data into your workflow.



- Save time spent looking for data by searching across content from over 440 repositories in one place.
- Track citations to the data and software you have deposited.
- 12M+ million data sets indexed
- Provides data studies from 1900-present



- Promote the value and importance of sharing data & following the best data management practices.
- **Provide a trusted reference** for faculty unsure of where to deposit data.

Master Repository List







Genome Portal













Repository Selection & Evaluation

Publishing Standards

Persistence and Stability
Funding Statements
Peer Review
Age of material
Metadata & links to the literature

International Diversity

Among Authors, Editors, Data Producers & Deposited Data.

Editorial Content

Emerging topics Active fields

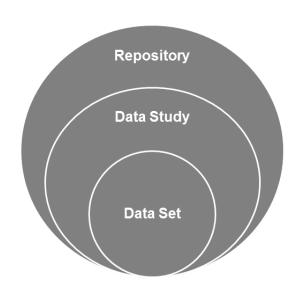
Data Citations

References that cite the data References cited by the data

The Repository Selection Process explained



Document types in DCI



We evaluate and select the best data repositories for content, persistence and stability, and searchability. Data that we index is organized into three document types to enhance searchability and discoverability:

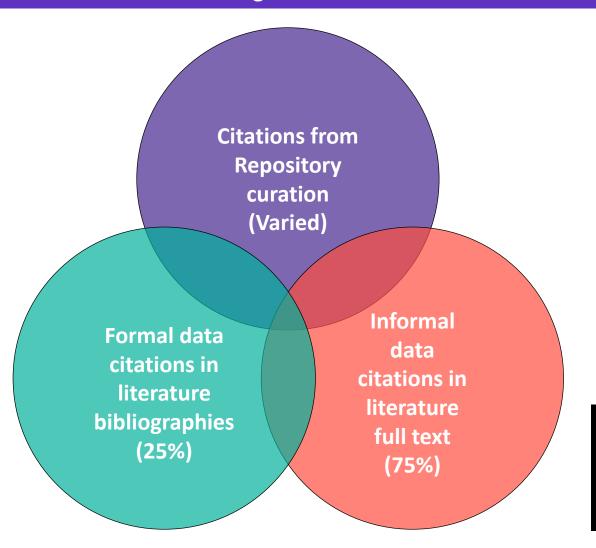
- **Repository**: This resource consists of data studies and data sets and provides access to the data.
 - **Data Study**: This is a description of the study or experiment with the associated data used in the study. Includes serial or longitudinal studies over time.
 - **Data Set**: A single or coherent set of data, or a data file, provided by the repository as part of a collection, data study, or experiment.
 - **Software**: A computer program or package in source code or compiled form, which can be installed on another machine and used to support & analyze research.





Data Citation Index – How do we curate it?

The citation information is gathered from three main sources



Not all repositories provide citation data.

The informal citations in literature are gathered from life science databank accession numbers.



Type of data by discipline

CULTURAL HERITAGE

LANGUAGE CORPUS

IMAGE COLLECTIONS

RECORDINGS

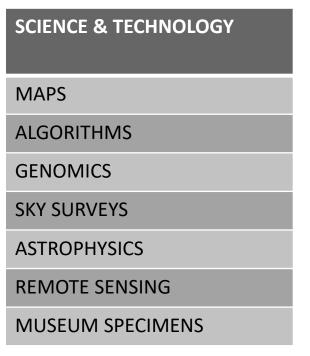
POLL DATA

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

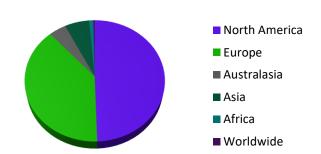
LONGITUDINAL DATA

NATIONAL CENSUS

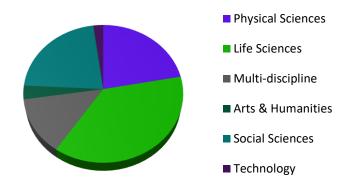
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS



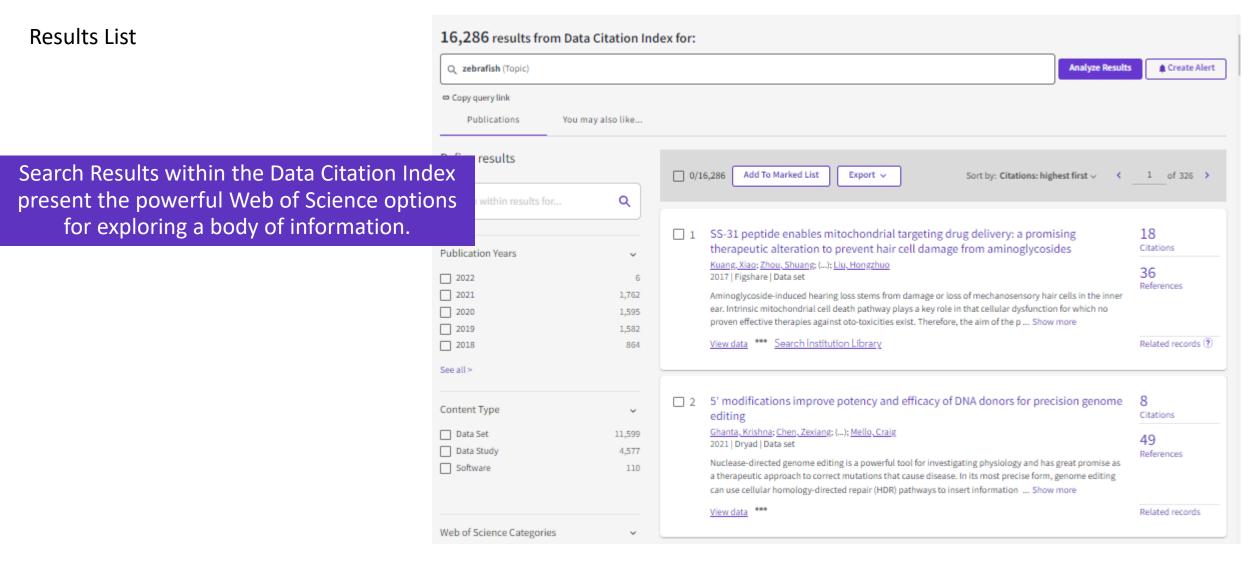
Active Repository by Continent



Active Repository by Disipline









Identify cited research data in Web of Science

Access the DCI record

Effect of light on gene expression in the zebrafish pineal gland

Group Author: Yoav Gothilf Lab¹ European Nucleotide Archive

Source URL: http://www.ebi.ac.uk/ena/data/view/PRJNA231567

Published: 2014 Indexed: 2016-03-16 Content Type: Data study

Data Type: nucleotide sequencing information

Abstract

Microarray data allowed detection of genes that are induced by light in the zebrafish pineal gland Overall design: Adult (0.5-1.5 years old) transgenic zebrafish, Tg(aanat2:EGFP)R3, which express enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) in the pineal gland under the control the aanat2 regulatory regions, were used. Fish were raised under 12-hr light12-hr dark (LD) cycles, in a temperature controlled room. Fish were transferred to constant darkness (DD) at the end of the day prior to the experiment. Fish were exposed to a 1-hr light pulse (light intensity of 12 W/m2) prior to sampling (light treatment) or kept under constant darkness for control (dark treatment). The tissues were collected from light- and dark-treated fish at 6 time points with 4-hr intervals throughout one daily cycle, corresponding to CT2, 6, 10, 14, and 22. Fish were anesthetized in 1.5 mM Tricane (Sigma), sacrificed by decapitation, and pineal glands were removed under a fluorescen dissecting microscope. Pools of 12 pineal glands were prepared at each condition and total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Lipid Tist Mini KIt (QIAGEN), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

The light-induced transcriptome of the zebrafish pineal gland reveals complex regulation of the circadian clockwork by light

Associated Data

by: berr-mosne, Z (berr-mosne, Zohar) 1; Alon, S (Alon, Shahar) 1, 2; Mracek, P (Mracek, Philipp) 3; Faigenbloom, L (Faigenbloom, Lior) 1; Tovin, A (Tovin, Adi) 1; Vatine, GD (Vatine, Gad D.) 1; Eisenberg, E (Eisenberg, Eli) 2, 4; Foulkes, NS (Foulkes, NIS) (Fo

View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID (provided by Clarivate)

NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH

Volume: 42 Issue: 6 Page: 3750-3767

DOI: 10.1093/nar/gkt1359 Published: APR 2014 Indexed: 2014-05-21 Document Type: Article

Abstract

Light constitutes a primary signal whereby endogenous circadian clocks are synchronized ('entrained') with the day/night cycle. The molecular mechanisms underlying this vital process are known to require gene activation, yet are incompletely understood. Here, the light-induced transcriptome in the zebrafish central clock organ, the pineal gland, was characterized by messenger RNA (mRNA) sequencing (mRNA-seq) and microarray analyses, resulting in the identification of multiple light-induced mRNAs. Interestingly, a considerable portion of the molecular clock (14 genes) is light-induced in the pineal gland. Four of these genes, encoding the transcription factors dec1, reverbb1, e4bp4-5 and e4bp4-6, differentially affected clock- and light-regulated promoter activation, suggesting that light-input is conveyed to the core clock machinery via diverse mechanisms.

Moreover, we show that dec1, as well as the core clock gene per2, is essential for light-entrainment of rhythmic locomotor activity in zebrafish larvae. Additionally, we used microRNA (miRNA) sequencing (miR-seq) and identified pineal-enhanced and light-induced miRNAs. One such miRNA, miR-183, is shown to downregulate e4bp4-6 mRNA through a 3'UTR target site, and importantly, to regulate the rhythmic mRNA levels of aanat2, the key enzyme in melatonin synthesis. Together, this genome-wide approach and functional characterization of light-induced factors indicate a multi-level regulation of the circadian clockwork by light.

Keywords

Keywords Plus: HYPOXIA-INDUCIBLE FACTOR-1-ALPHA; N-ACETYLTRANSFERASE; MOLECULAR ANALYSIS; GENE-EXPRESSION; RNA-SEQ; MICRORNAS; IDENTIFICATION; ACTIVATION; PATHWAYS: SYSTEM

Author Information

Funding agency

Israel Science Foundation

US-Israel Binational Science Foundation

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Associated Data 1 (from Data Citation Index)

Effect of light on gene expression in the zebrafish pineal gland

Type Link to Repository

Data study Link to External Source

Associated Data Table

View All Associated Data

European Nucleotide Archive

research data

Citation Network

Create citation alert

Times Cited in All

See more times cited

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PINEALECTOMY

BRAIN RESEARCH

the sheep pineal

NEUROSCIENCE

GLAND INVIVO

Databases

48

Citations

In Web of Science Core Collection

69

AGUILARROBLERO, R; VEGAGONZALEZ, A;

RHYTHMICITY IN HAMSTERS IS FACILITATED BY

Johnston, JD; Bashforth, R; Hazlerigg, DG; et

repressor, period1 or cryptochrome1 mRNA in

WAKABAYASHI, H; SHIMADA, K; SATOH, T;

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM ADMINISTRATION ON

MELATONIN SYNTHESIS IN THE RAT PINEAL-

CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN

monneaux, V; Kienlen-Campard, P; Pevet, P;

Direct access to the

Rhythmic melatonin secretion does not correlate with the expression of arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase, inducible cyclic amp early

SPLITTING OF LOCOMOTOR CIRCADIAN

Cited References

View Related Records

oout • | Support •

Саррон

No public data has been made available in this project yet. Awaiting submission and/or validation of data.

extracted using the RNeasy Linid Tissue Mini Kit (QIAGEN), according to the manufacturer's instruction

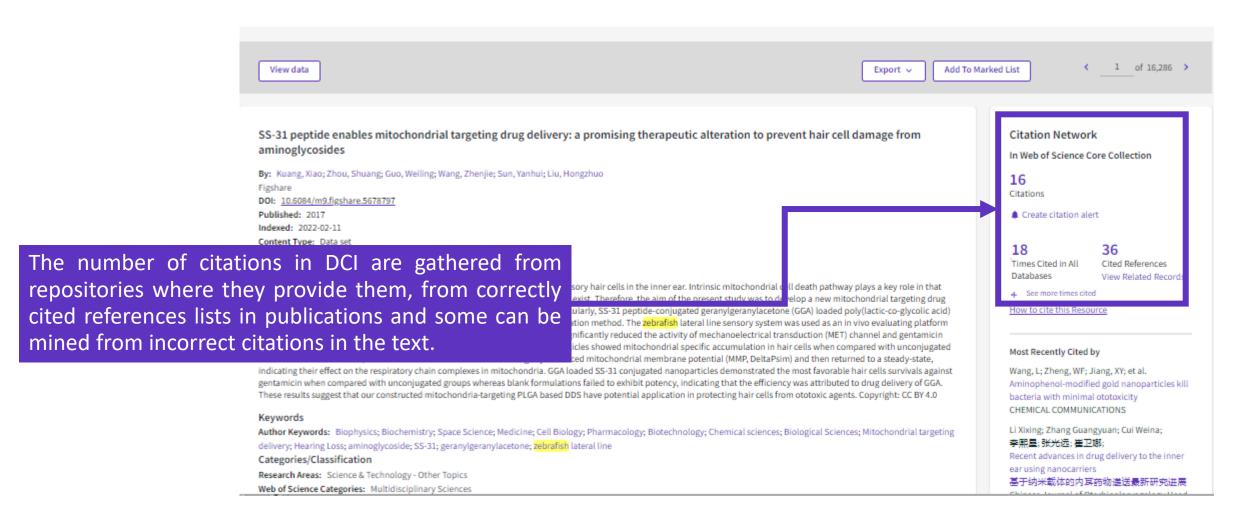
Project: PRJNA231567

Microarray data allowed detection of genes that are induced by light in the zebrafish pineal gland Overall design: Adult (0.5-1.5 years old) transgenic zebrafish, Tig(aanat2:EGFP)%, which express enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) in the pineal gland under the control of the anantz regulation regions, were used. Fish were raised under 12-th light12-th radik (Li) cycles, in a temperature controlled room. Fish were transferred to constant darkness (DD) at the end of the day prior to the experiment. Fish were exposed to a 1-th light pulse (light intensity of 12 W/mz) prior to sampling (light treatment) or kept under constant darkness for control (dark treatment). The tissues were collected from light- and dark-treated fish at 6 time points with 4-th intervals throughout one daily cycle, corresponding to CT2, 6, 10, 14, 18 and 22. Fish were anesthetized in 1.5 mM Tricane (Sigma), sacrificed by decapitation, and pineal glands were removed under a fluorescent dissecting microscope. Pools of 12 pineal glands were prepared at each condition and total RNA was





Explore data in the citation network





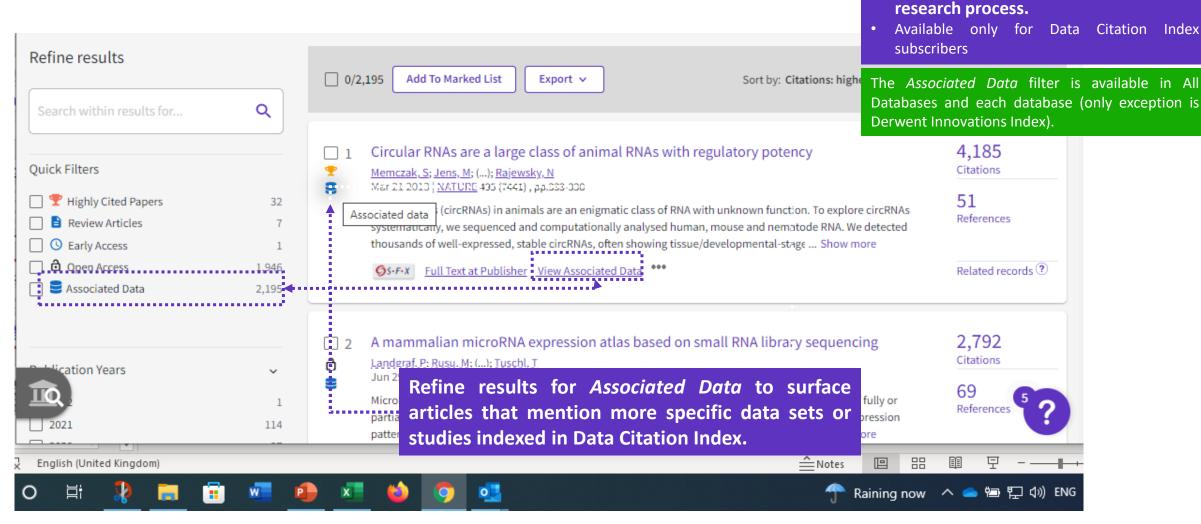
How to cite research data?





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Integrating Data Discovery in WoS Search Results





Exposing research data in search results puts millions of data sets and

data studies directly into your

Related data supports Open Science by bringing more transparency to the

discovery workflow.

Value

DISCOVERY

- Locate research data for a topic directly in DCI or via the WOS literature
- Data icon and WOS filter allows identification of articles which are associated with a DCI data set
- Use the links in DCI to access and download the full data set from source

CITATION/DATA USE

- Identify "hot" data sets
- Track the use of data as they are cited
- Use provided data citation format to cite data

DETERMINE WHERE TO DEPOSIT RESEARCH DATA

- Which are the most cited locations
- Where are data from a particular domain deposited
- Where are data from a particular journal deposited

REPRODUCIBILITY

 Obtain the data sets used/created by research to allow evaluation and reproducibility



How it helps

RESEARCHERS

- Save time looking for data by searching across repositories in one place
- Reach more people, have greater impact
- Track and get recognition for shared data
- Avoid duplication of efforts

LIBRARIANS

- Promote the value and the importance of sharing data
- Provide a trusted reference for faculty of where to deposit their data
- Preserve data for future researchers
- Validate attribution of single datasets by researchers of institute

FUNDING MANAGERS

- Assess compliance with grant requirements
- Discover repositories available in a specific subject area



More resources

- Video "Data Citation Index Getting Started"

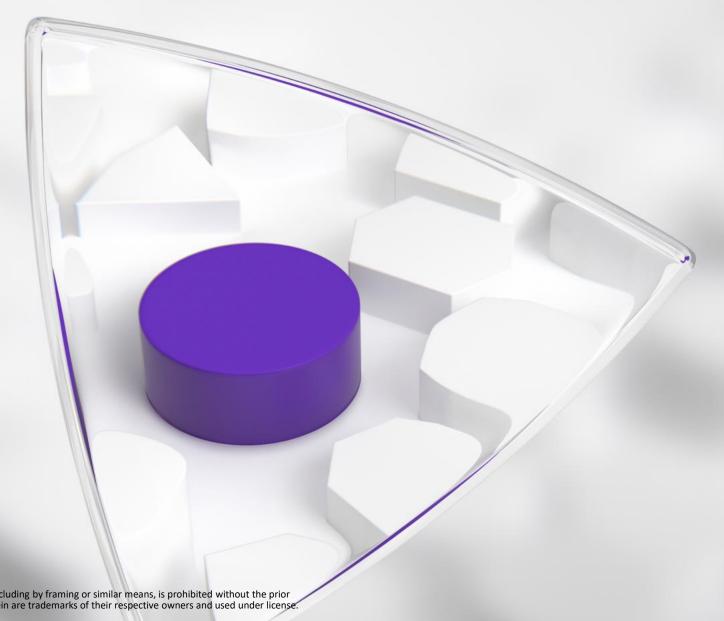
 https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/support/wos/dci/#
- Recommended practices to promote scholarly data citation and tracking https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2019/08/Crv WOS Whitepaper DCI web.pdf





Thank you!

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