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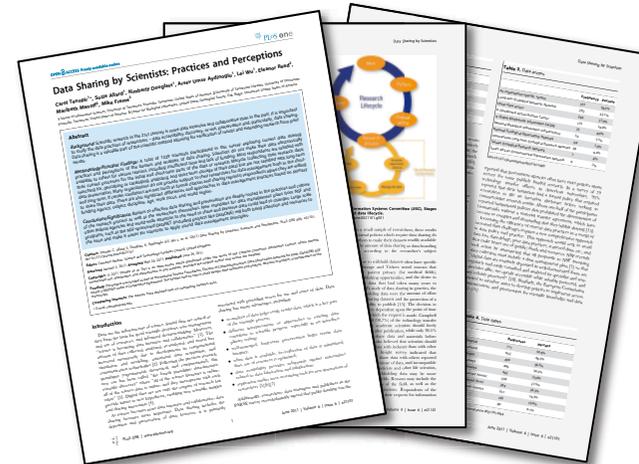
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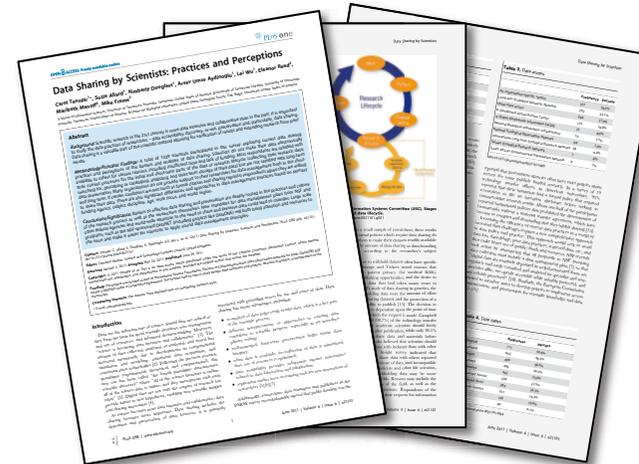


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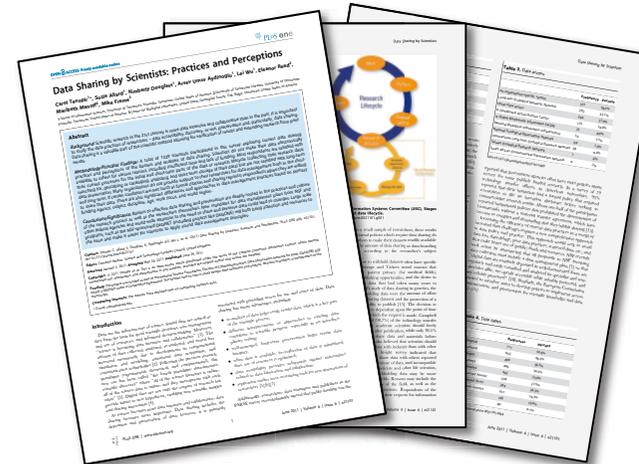
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**Jennifer C. Molloy\***

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**Citation:** Molloy JC (2011) The Open Knowledge Foundation: Open Data Means Better Science. *PLoS Biol* 9(12): e1001195.

doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001195

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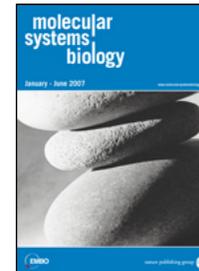
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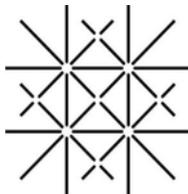
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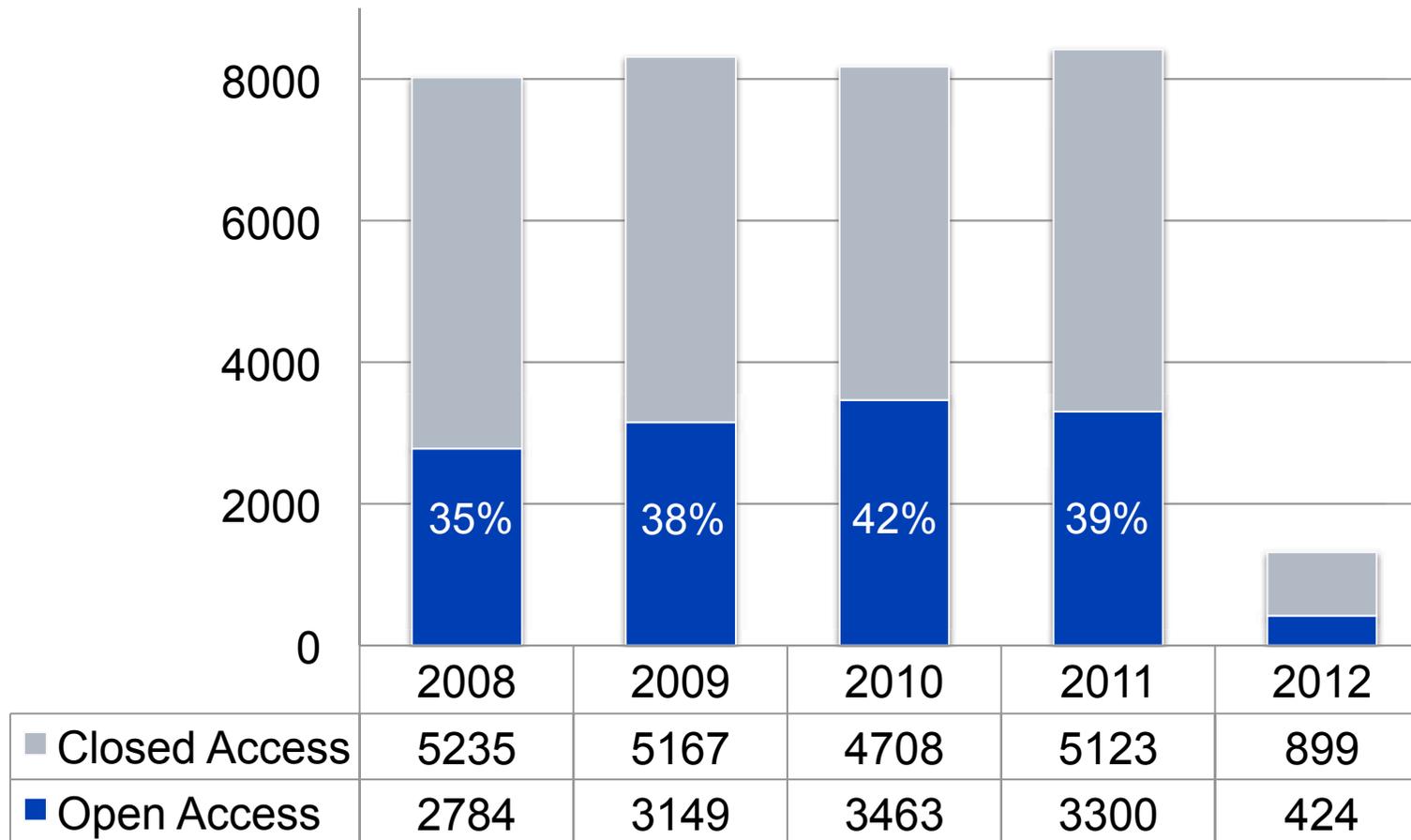
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Journal of Neuroscience, in press  
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**Src-family kinases stabilize the neuromuscular synapse in vivo via protein interactions, phosphorylation, and cytoskeletal linkage of acetylcholine receptors**

Abbreviated title: Src action in postsynaptic stabilization

Gayathri Sadasivam\*, Raffaella Willmann\*, Shuo Lin§, Susanne Erb-Vöggtli, Xian Chu Kong§, Markus A. Ruegg§, and Christian Fuhrer\*

\*Department of Neurochemistry, Brain Research Institute, University of Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland  
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Number of Figures: 10; 1 Supplementary Figure; Number of pages: 32  
Key words: Src, acetylcholine receptor, neuromuscular synapse, agrin, tyrosine-phosphorylation, postsynaptic membrane

Acknowledgements: We thank Dr. Mathias Hochli and Dr. Anne Greet Bittermann from the Laboratory of Electron Microscopy at the University of Zürich for their excellent technical assistance with the confocal microscope. This work was supported by the Eric Slack-Gyr Foundation, and by grants from the Swiss National Science Foundation, the Swiss Foundation for Research on Muscle Diseases and the Zürich Neuroscience Center (to C.F.).

1

Accepted manuscript (Post-Print)

The Journal of Neuroscience, November 9, 2005 • 25(45):10479–10493 • 10479

Cellular/Molecular

**Src-Family Kinases Stabilize the Neuromuscular Synapse *In Vivo* via Protein Interactions, Phosphorylation, and Cytoskeletal Linkage of Acetylcholine Receptors**

Gayathri Sadasivam,<sup>1</sup> Raffaella Willmann,<sup>1</sup> Shuo Lin,<sup>2</sup> Susanne Erb-Vöggtli,<sup>1</sup> Xian Chu Kong,<sup>2</sup> Markus A. Ruegg,<sup>2</sup> and Christian Fuhrer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurochemistry, Brain Research Institute, University of Zürich, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland, and <sup>2</sup>Biozentrum, University of Basel, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland

Postnatal stabilization and maturation of the postsynaptic membrane are important for development and function of the neuromuscular junction (NMJ), but underlying mechanisms remain poorly characterized. We examined the role of Src-family kinases (SFKs) *in vivo*. Electroporation of kinase-inactive Src constructs into soleus muscles of adult mice caused NMJ disassembly: acetylcholine receptor (AChR)-rich areas became fragmented; the topology of nerve terminal, AChRs, and synaptic nuclei was disturbed; and occasionally nerves started to sprout. Electroporation of kinase-overactive Src produced similar but milder effects. We studied the mechanism of SFK action using cultured *src<sup>-/-</sup>/fyn<sup>-/-</sup>* myotubes, focusing on clustering of postsynaptic proteins, their interaction with AChRs, and AChR phosphorylation. Rapsyn and the utrophin-glycoprotein complex were recruited normally to AChR-containing clusters by agrin in *src<sup>-/-</sup>/fyn<sup>-/-</sup>* myotubes. But after agrin withdrawal, clusters of these proteins disappeared rapidly in parallel with AChRs, revealing that SFKs are of general importance in postsynaptic stability. At the same time, AChR interaction with rapsyn and dystrobrevin and AChR phosphorylation decreased after agrin withdrawal from mutant myotubes. Unexpectedly, levels of rapsyn protein were increased in *src<sup>-/-</sup>/fyn<sup>-/-</sup>* myotubes, whereas rapsyn-cytoskeleton interactions were unaffected. The overall cytoskeletal link of AChRs was weak but still strengthened by agrin in mutant cells, consistent with the normal formation but decreased stability of AChR clusters. These data show that correctly balanced activity of SFKs is critical in maintaining adult NMJs *in vivo*. SFKs hold the postsynaptic apparatus together through stabilization of AChR-rapsyn interaction and AChR phosphorylation. In addition, SFKs control rapsyn levels and AChR-cytoskeletal linkage.

**Key words:** Src; acetylcholine receptor; neuromuscular synapse; agrin; tyrosine phosphorylation; postsynaptic membrane

**Introduction**  
Neuromuscular junctions (NMJs) develop in a series of steps in which the postsynaptic membrane first forms by concentrating acetylcholine receptors (AChRs) and associated proteins in a flat topology. Postnatally, NMJs mature and AChRs get arranged at the crests of postjunctional folds. Consequently, all but one axon withdraw, paralleled by destabilization of adjacent AChRs (Sanes and Lichtman, 2001). Maturation and stabilization of AChR clusters ensure proper synaptic development, which forms the basis for nerve-evoked muscle contractility. Much is known about the molecular pathways that first form NMJs. Neural agrin, by activating the muscle-specific kinase (MuSK), is crucial by triggering downstream cascades (for review, see Bezakova and Ruegg, 2004; Luo et al., 2003). Central to this is rapsyn, the main AChR anchoring protein mediating clustering (Gautam et al., 1995). Rapsyn increasingly binds to AChRs in response to agrin (Moranoud et al., 2003), mediates agrin-induced phosphorylation of the AChR  $\beta$  and  $\delta$  subunits (Mittaud et al., 2004), and links the receptor to  $\beta$ -dystroglycan, a component of the postsynaptic utrophin-glycoprotein complex (UGC) (Cartaud et al., 1998; Bartoli et al., 2001). In clustering, AChRs become immobilized and less detergent extractable, both in agrin-treated myotubes (Prives et al., 1982; Sty and Axelrod, 1983; Podleski and Salpeter, 1988) and developing NMJs (Dennis, 1981; Slater, 1982). The players in this cytoskeletal link remain uncertain. Agrin-induced phosphorylation of AChR  $\beta$  is involved (Borges and Ferns, 2001) and can occur through Abl- and Src-family kinases (SFKs) (Finn et al., 2003; Mittaud et al., 2004). Much less is known about the mechanisms that mature NMJs and stabilize AChR clusters postnatally. Although MuSK is required (Kong et al., 2004), some of these pathways may not be essential in initial NMJ formation (Willmann and Fuhrer, 2002), as illustrated by mice lacking utrophin and dystrophin or the UGC components  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin or dystroglycan (Grady et al., 2004).

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This work was supported by the Eric Slack-Gyr Foundation and by grants from the Swiss National Science Foundation, the Swiss Foundation for Research on Muscle Diseases, and the Zürich Neuroscience Center (C.F.). We thank Dr. Mathias Hochli and Anne Greet Bittermann (Laboratory of Electron Microscopy, University of Zürich) for their excellent technical assistance with the confocal microscope.  
Correspondence should be addressed to Christian Fuhrer, Brain Research Institute, University of Zürich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland. E-mail: chfuhrer@hifo.unizh.ch.  
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**Journal of Neuroscience**, in press  
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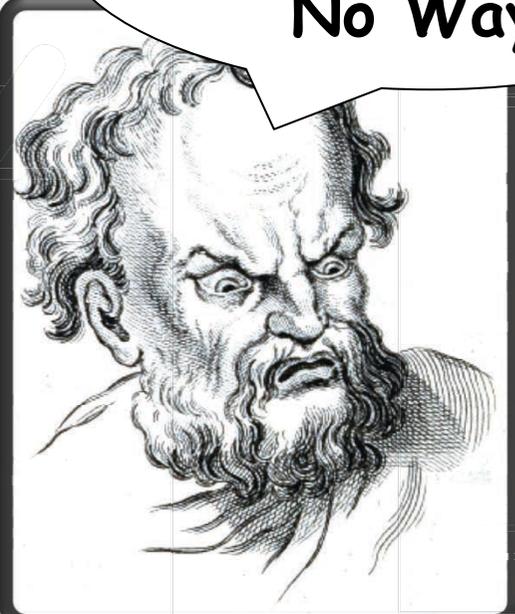
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The Journal of Neuroscience, November 9, 2005 • 25(45):10479–10493 • 10479

**Neuromuscular Synapse In Vivo: Src Family Kinases (SFKs) in Postsynaptic Stabilization, and Agrin-Induced Clustering of Acetylcholine Receptors**

Gayathri Sadasivam,<sup>1</sup> Raffaella Willmann,<sup>1</sup> Shuo Lin,<sup>1</sup> Susanne Erb-Vogelstein,<sup>1</sup> Markus A. Ruegg,<sup>2</sup> and Christian Fuhrer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurochemistry, Brain Research Institute, University of Zurich, Winterthurerstrasse 190, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland, and <sup>2</sup>Biozentrum, University of Basel, Klingelbergstrasse 49, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland

Abstract: The postsynaptic membrane is important for development and function of the neuromuscular synapse. However, the underlying mechanisms remain poorly characterized. We examined the role of Src-family kinases (SFKs) *in vivo*. Inactive Src constructs into soleus muscles of adult mice caused NMJ disassembly: acetylcholine receptor (AChR) clusters were fragmented; the topology of nerve terminal, AChRs, and synaptic nuclei was disturbed; and occasionally AChR clusters were absent. Electroporation of kinase-overactive Src produced similar but milder effects. We studied the mechanism of SFK action *in vitro* in myotubes, focusing on clustering of postsynaptic proteins. Their interaction with AChRs, and AChR rapsyn and the utrophin-glycophorin complex were recruited normally into AChR-containing clusters by agrin in myotubes. But after agrin withdrawal, clusters of these proteins disappeared rapidly in parallel with AChRs, revealing that Src-family kinases are important for postsynaptic stability. At the same time, AChR interaction with rapsyn and dystrobrevin and AChR phosphorylation were increased after agrin withdrawal from mutant myotubes. Unexpectedly, levels of rapsyn protein were increased in myotubes, whereas rapsyn phosphorylation interactions were unaffected. The overall cytoskeletal link of AChRs was weakly disrupted by agrin in mutant cells, consistent with the normal formation but decreased stability of AChR clusters. These data indicate that Src-family kinases are critical in maintaining adult NMJs *in vivo*. SFKs hold the postsynaptic apparatus together by stabilizing AChR clusters through their interaction with rapsyn and AChR phosphorylation. In addition, SFKs control rapsyn levels and AChR phosphorylation. **Key words:** neuromuscular synapse; agrin; tyrosine phosphorylation; postsynaptic membrane

Introduction: Neuromuscular junctions (NMJs) develop in a series of steps in which the postsynaptic membrane first forms by concentrating AChRs and associated proteins in a flat membrane. NMJs mature and AChRs get arranged at functional folds. Concurrently, all but one allele is destabilized of adjacent AChRs (Mittaud et al., 2001). Maturation and stabilization of NMJs is essential for proper synaptic development, which forms evoked muscle contractility. However, the molecular pathways that first form NMJs, by activating the muscle-specific kinase (MuSK) by triggering downstream cascades (for review, see Bezakova and Ruegg, 2004; Luo et al., 2003). Central to this process is rapsyn, the main AChR anchoring protein mediating AChR clustering (Gautam et al., 1995). Rapsyn increasingly binds to AChRs in response to agrin (Moran and Morán, 2003), mediates agrin-induced phosphorylation of the AChR  $\beta$  and  $\delta$  subunits (Mittaud et al., 2001), and links the receptor to  $\beta$ -dystroglycan, a component of the postsynaptic utrophin-glycophorin complex (UGC) (Cartaud et al., 1998; Bartoli et al., 2001). In clustering, AChRs become immobilized and less detergent extractable, both in agrin-treated myotubes (Prives et al., 1982; Sty and Axelrod, 1983; Podleski and Salpeter, 1988) and developing NMJs (Dennis, 1981; Slater, 1982). The players in this cytoskeletal link remain uncertain. Agrin-induced phosphorylation of AChR  $\beta$  is involved (Borges and Ferns, 2001) and can occur through Abl- and Src-family kinases (SFKs) (Finn et al., 2003; Mittaud et al., 2004). Much less is known about the mechanisms that mature NMJs stabilize AChR clusters postnatally. Although MuSK is required (Kong et al., 2004), some of these pathways may not be essential in initial NMJ formation (Willmann and Fuhrer, 2002), as illustrated by mice lacking utrophin and dystrophin or the UGC components  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin or dystroglycan (Grady et al., 2004).

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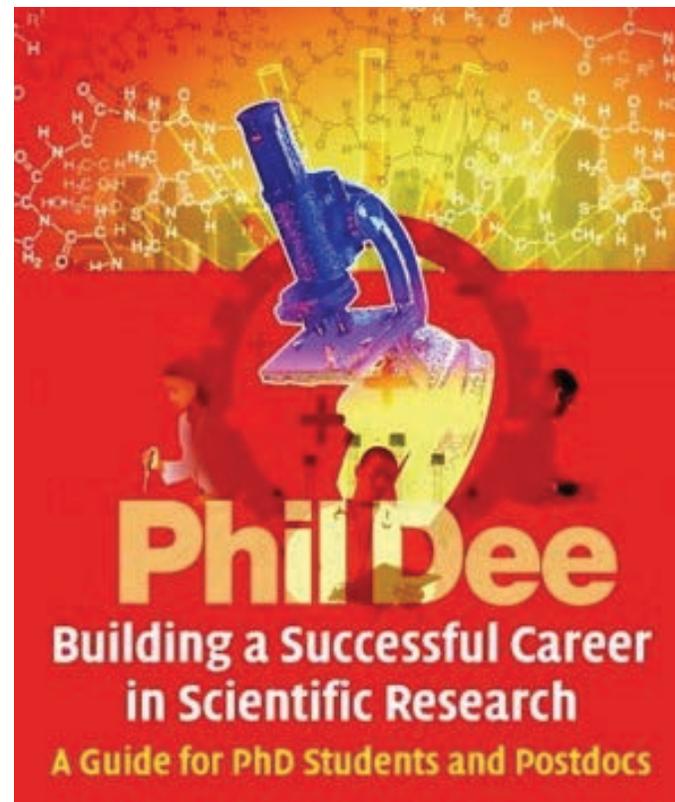


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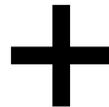


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**Bruna Motta<sup>1</sup>, Manuela Schnyder<sup>2\*</sup>, Fabrizio S Basano<sup>3</sup>, Fabio Nägeli<sup>1</sup>, Catherine Nägeli<sup>1</sup>, Brigitte Schiessl<sup>4</sup>, Egidio Mallia<sup>5</sup>, Riccardo P Lia<sup>6</sup>, Filipe Dantas-Torres<sup>6,7</sup> and Domenico Otranto<sup>6\*</sup>**

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- 6 Department of Veterinary Public Health, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Bari, Str. Prov. Casamassima Km 3, I-70010, Valenzano, Bari, Italy
- 7 Departamento de Imunologia, Centro de Pesquisas Aggeu Magalhães (Fiocruz- PE),

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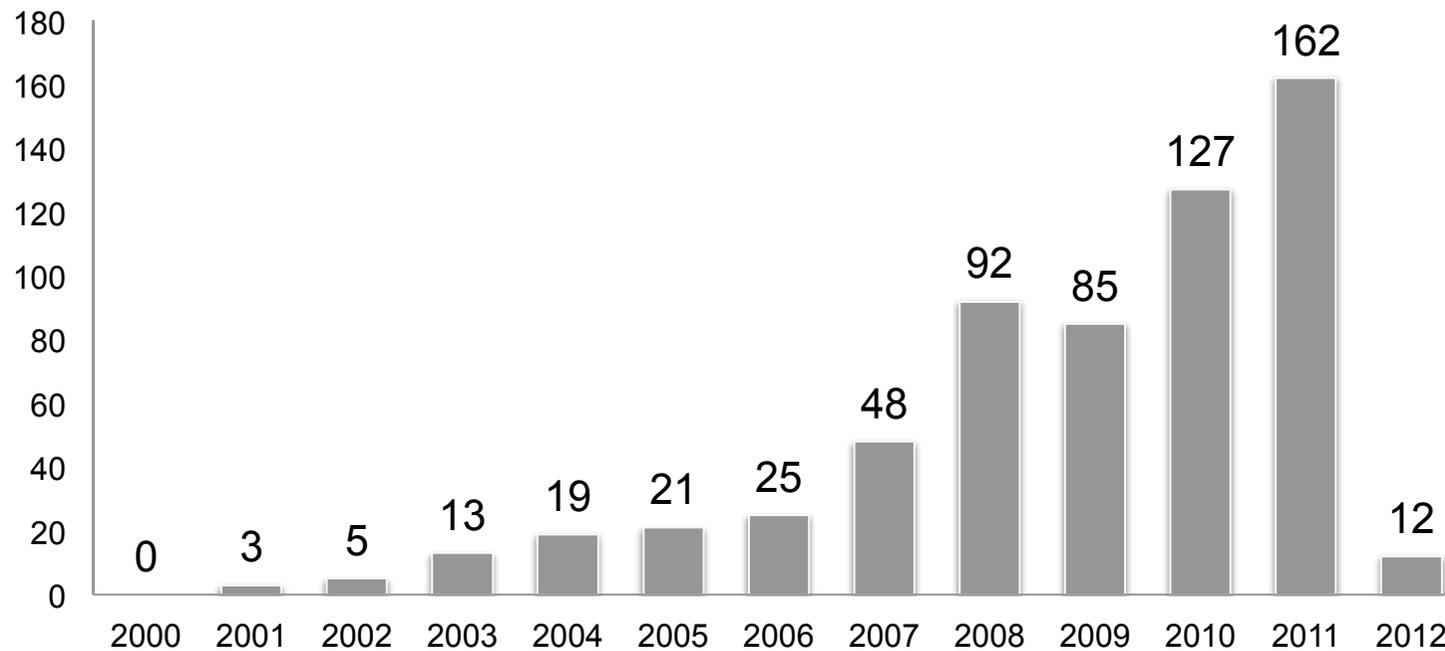
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## Number of BioMed Central publications in ZORA

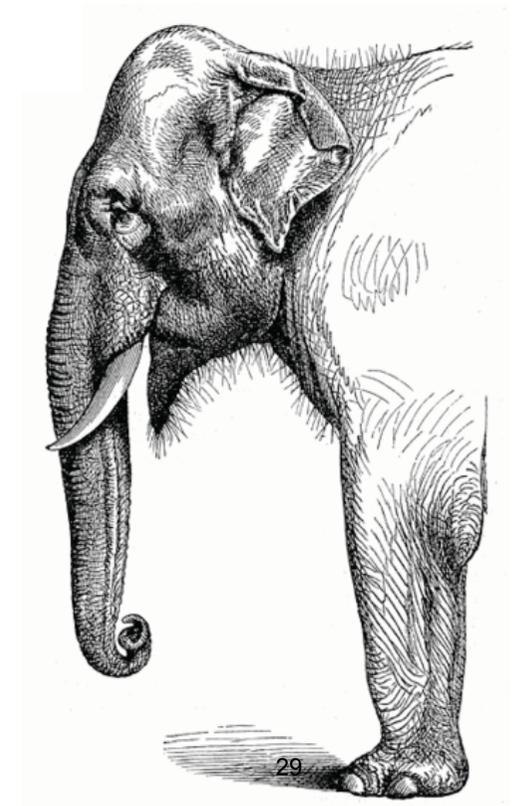




## Open Access funding vs. Journal subscriptions

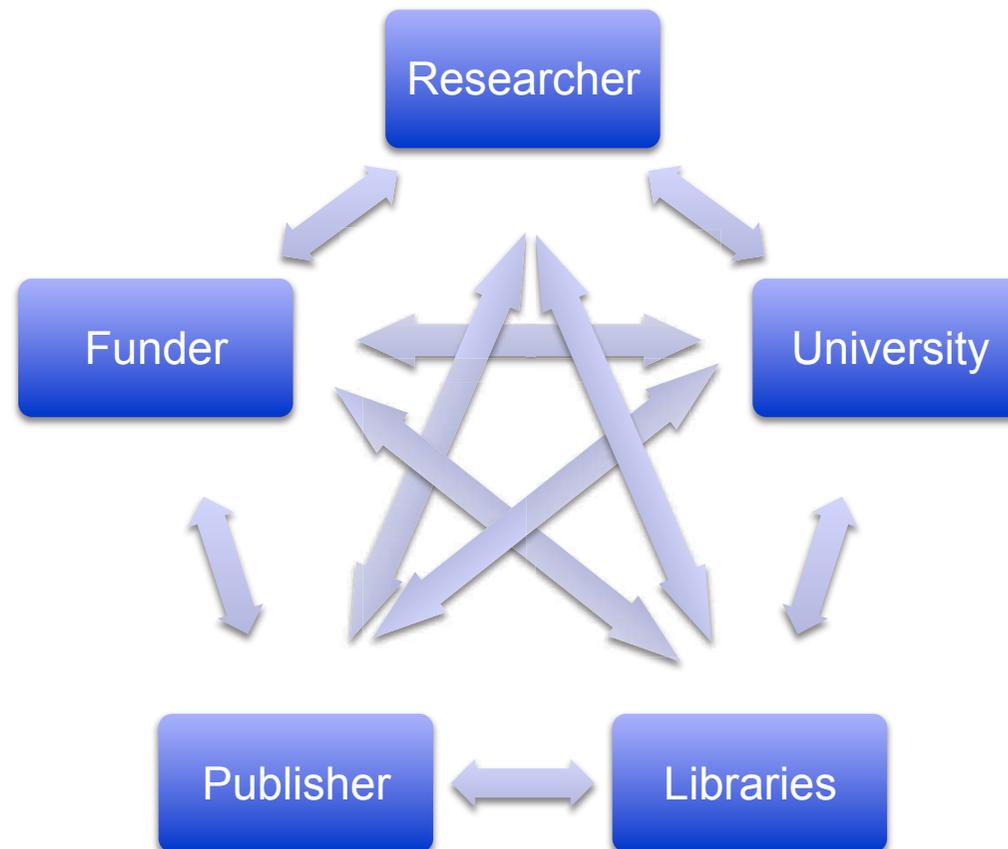
### Year 2011

- Open Access funding: 162'000 CHF
- Journal subscriptions: 4'061'000 CHF  
(only Main Library)



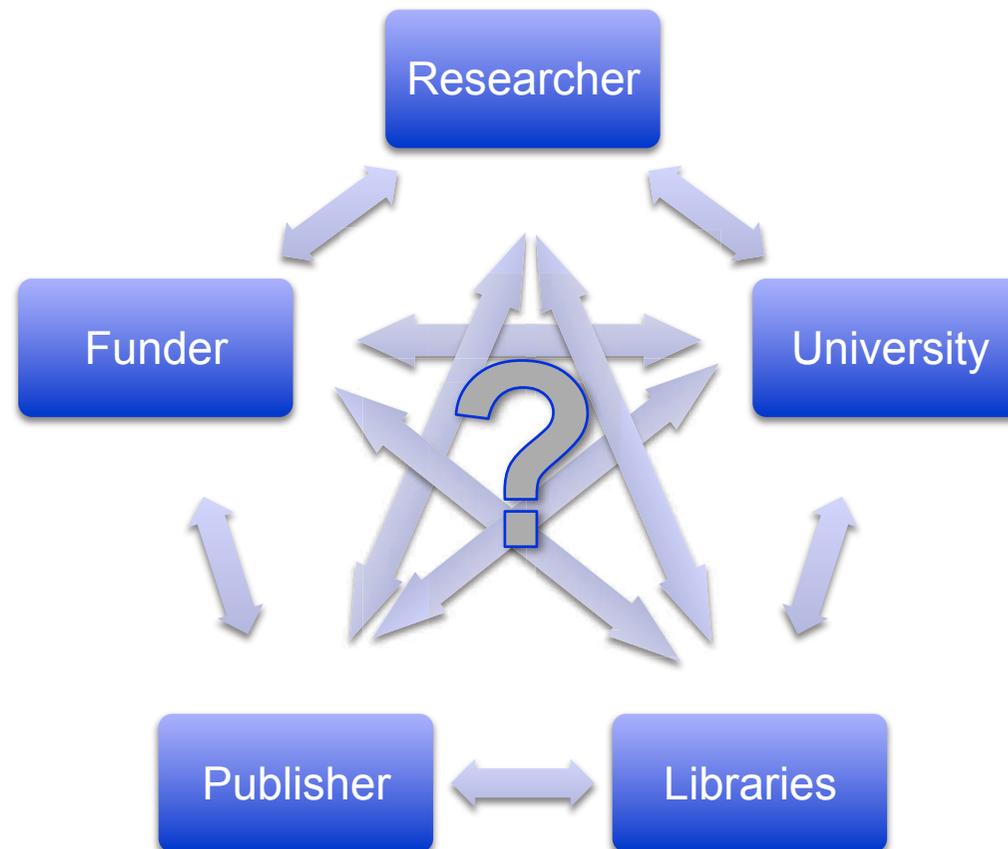


## Challenge: Who can do what?





## Who is doing the coordination?





**University of  
Zurich** UZH

Main Library, Open Access

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## European Commission

Main Library University of Zurich is one of 41 project partners in the EU-Project:

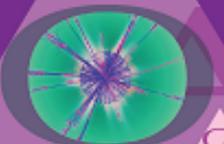


Open Access and Open Science expected to be a key part for the upcoming Horizon 2020 research program

<http://www.openaire.eu/en/open-access/country-information/switzerland>



# SCOAP<sup>3</sup>



- Home
- About SCOAP<sup>3</sup>
- Who is SCOAP<sup>3</sup>
- Scientists opinion
- News
- Fund-raising
- SCOAP<sup>3</sup> in the U.S.
- SCOAP<sup>3</sup> in Germany
- FAQ

## SCOAP<sup>3</sup>

A **consortium** facilitates Open Access publishing in High Energy Physics by re-directing subscription money. This answers **the request** of the High Energy Physics community.

**Today:** (funding bodies through) libraries buy journal subscriptions to support the peer-review service and allow their patrons to read articles.

**Tomorrow:** funding bodies and libraries contribute to the consortium, which pays centrally for the peer-review service. Articles are free to read for everyone.

**Read now:**

- The Executive Summary of the Report of the SCOAP<sup>3</sup> Working Party
- The complete report

» To know more

## Latest news

**04/06/2012, CERN is hiring a SCOAP<sup>3</sup> Consortium and Operation Manager**  
 As SCOAP<sup>3</sup> moves forward with the **implementation of its Open Access initiative**, CERN is now hiring a SCOAP<sup>3</sup> Consortium and Operation Manager. The successful candidate will lead the formation of the SCOAP<sup>3</sup> Consortium with its



## Summary

- Open Access is a proven and solid business model
- It works for top journals
- Open Access is growing slowly, but constantly
- 100% Open Access is not expected to cost less, but there is added value.
  
- ... Open Access to research data is an upcoming topic



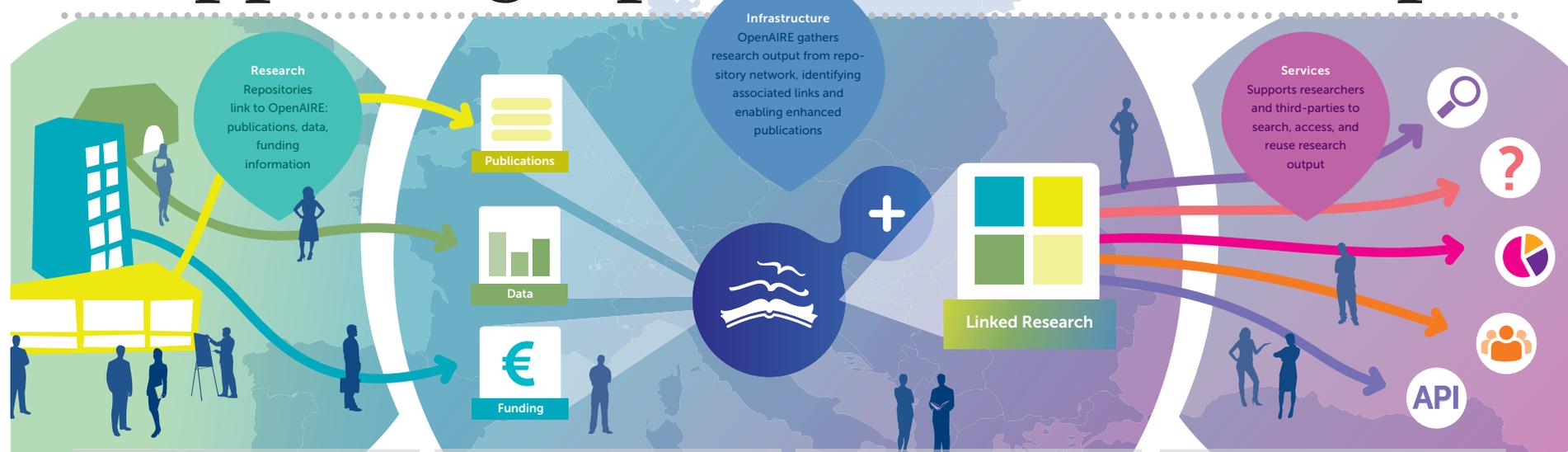
**University of  
Zurich** <sup>UZH</sup>

**Main Library, Open Access**

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**BACKUP-SLIDES**

# Supporting Open Science in Europe



## Who benefits from OpenAIRE?

- EU researchers who access, deposit and link to research output
- National Open Access initiatives
- Repository managers
- Policy makers and funders who monitor funded work
- Publishers who wish to raise visibility of output
- Potential data providers who want to explore linking up their research

## What is OpenAIRE?

- A Participatory European Open Access infrastructure to manage scientific publications and associated information via repository networks
- Harvests and indexes FP7 Open Access publications
- Harvests subsets of related data, and other contextual information, cross-linking them to demonstrate *Enhanced Publications*
- The OpenAIRE portal provides a suite of services
  - deposit and access
  - guidelines and a helpdesk
- OpenAIRE runs a series of workshops, and produces reports on Open Access issues

## Why is OpenAIRE important?

- By facilitating Open Science and Open Access, OpenAIRE allows scientists to access, reuse and enhance and research output
- OpenAIRE provides a cross-discipline support service for European Scientists
- Tools such as publication usage statistics
- OpenAIRE is based on
  - versatile technology and innovative research
  - European outreach effort which advocates Open Access

## Who is OpenAIRE?

- OpenAIRE is an FP7 funded project, now in its second phase of funding until May 2014
- 41 project partners include 3 scientific communities: EBI, DANS and BADC
- Collaboration with EuroCRIS, EUDAT, DataCite, COAR, LIBER, SPARC Europe
- **Contact**  
Project Coordinator:  
Mike Hatzopoulos, mike@di.uoa.gr
- [www.openaire.eu](http://www.openaire.eu)

## Participating countries



Austria (University of Wien)  
Belgium (University of Gent)  
Bulgaria (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)  
Croatia (Ruder Boskovic Institute)  
Cyprus (University of Cyprus)  
Czech Republic (Technical University of Ostrava)  
Denmark (Technical University of Denmark)  
Estonia (University of Tartu)  
Finland (University of Helsinki)

France (Couperin)  
Germany (University of Konstanz)  
Greece (National Documentation Center)  
Hungary (HUNOR)  
Iceland (Landspítali (University Hospital))  
Italy (CASPUR)  
Ireland (Trinity College)  
Latvia (University of Latvia)  
Lithuania (Kaunas Technical University)

Luxembourg (University of Luxembourg)  
Malta (Malta Council for Science & Technology and University of Malta)  
Netherlands (Utrecht University)  
Norway (University of Tromsø)  
Poland (ICM & University of Warsaw)  
Portugal (University of Minho)  
Romania (Kosson)  
Slovakia (University Library of Bratislava)

Slovenia (University of Ljubljana)  
Spain (Spanish Foundation for Science & Technology)  
Sweden (National Library of Sweden)  
Switzerland (University of Zurich)  
Turkey (Izmir Institute of Technology)  
UK (University of Nottingham)

## Contact & Info



Funded by the European Union



## Coordination of Libraries?



A possible explanation is that to do something about the situation requires coordinated action. Even if one library refuses to subscribe to Elsevier journals, plenty of others will feel that they can't refuse, and Elsevier won't mind too much. But if all libraries were prepared to club together and negotiate jointly, doing a kind of reverse bundling — accept this deal or none of us will subscribe to any of your journals — then Elsevier's profits (which are huge, by the way) would be genuinely threatened. However, it seems unlikely that any such massive coordination between libraries will ever take place.

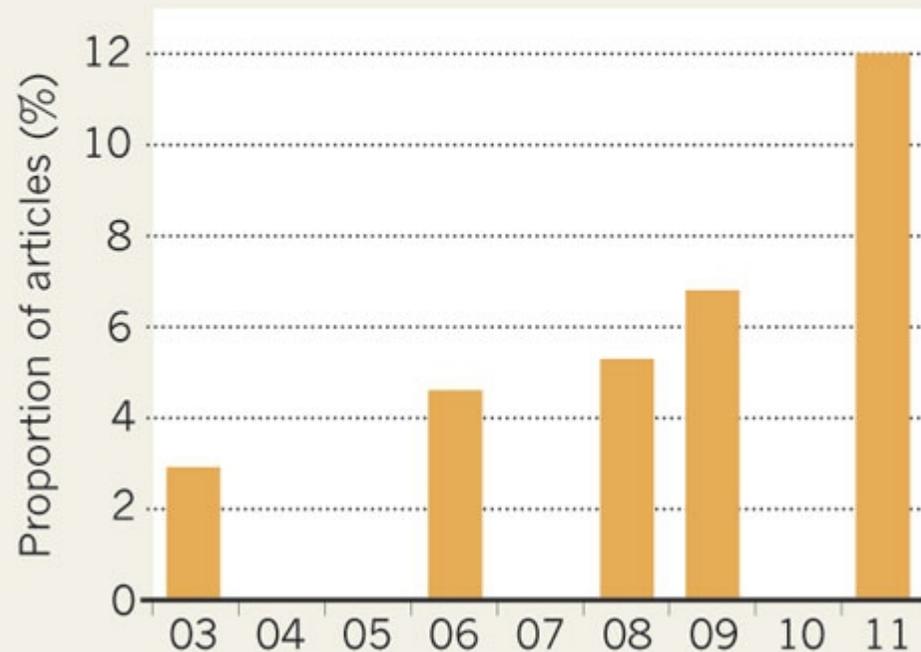
Timothy Gowers, Mathematician, Cambridge University

<http://gowers.wordpress.com/2012/01/21/elsevier-my-part-in-its-downfall/>



## RISE OF GOLD

The world's gold open-access articles are rising as a share of the total.



Van Noorden, Richard (2012) Nature 486, 302–303, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/486302a>



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RESEARCH ARTICLE



## Sharing Detailed Research Data Is Associated with Increased Citation Rate

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Heather A. Piwowar\*, Roger S. Day, Douglas B. Fridsma  
Department of Biomedical Informatics, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States of America

### Abstract [Top](#)

### Background

Sharing research data provides benefit to the general scientific community, but the benefit is less obvious for the investigator who makes his or her data available.

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