

DOI, CrossRef, PMC and KoreaMed Synapse : Why? How?

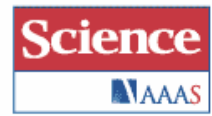


How?

1. What is DOI?
2. What is CrossRef?
3. What to prepare for CrossRef linking?
4. How to participate? (KAMJE의 전략)



Delivered to your computer on the day of publication
Click here to join today



Science AAAS SUBSCRIBE FEEDBACK
SEARCH: Science Magazine GO Advanced
SOOKMYUNG WOMENS UNIV Alerts | Access Rights | My Account | Sign In
Magazine News STKE Careers Multimedia Collections Site Help For: Readers GO
Current Issue Previous Issues Science Express Science Products My Science About the Journal

Home > Science Magazine > 23 March 2007 > Bhattacharjee, pp. 1659 - 1661

- Article Views
> Summary
> Full Text (HTML)
> Full Text (PDF)

Science 23 March 2007:
Vol. 315, no. 5819, pp. 1659 - 1661
DOI: 10.1126/science.315.5819.1659

< Prev | Table of Contents | Next >

ADVERTISEMENT
STAY PLUGGED IN
Polar Science and More
with Science PODCAST

- Article Tools
> Save to My Folders
> Download Citation
> Alert Me When Article is Cited
> E-mail This Page
> Submit an E-Letter
> Request Permission To Use This Article
> View PubMed Citation

NEWS FOCUS
TOXICOLOGY:
A Sluggish Response to Humanity's Biggest Mass Poisoning
Yudhijit Bhattacharjee

Arsenic-laced water has sickened thousands in South Asia. After delays and false starts, India is addressing the problem with a \$500 million safe-water initiative

CHANDALATHI, INDIA--Until the mid-1990s, the biggest foe of Gouchan and Renubala Ari and their extended family was poverty. Then a more insidious menace began to stalk the Ari home in Chandalathi, a cluster of mud huts on the edge of a yellow mustard field some 60 kilometers north of Kolkata. The first signs of trouble were brown spots on their hands and feet that, as the months passed, developed into thick calluses and lesions. It was several years later that doctors visiting the area recognized the hallmark symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

ADVERTISEMENT
Graduate Programs from

References

[Abed et al., 1995](#) Y. Abed, C. Bollet and P. De Micco, Demonstration of *Mycobacterium kansasii* species heterogeneity by the amplification of the 16S-23S spacer region, *J. Med. Microbiol.* **43** (1995), pp. 156-158. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) | [Abstract-Elsevier BIOBASE](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Alcaide et al., 1997](#) F. Alcaide, I. Richter, C. Bernasconi, B. Springer, C. Hagenau, R. Schulze-Robbecke, E. Tortoli, R. Martin, E.C. Böttger and A. Telenti, Heterogeneity and clonality among isolates of *Mycobacterium kansasii*: implications for epidemiological and pathogenicity studies, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **35** (1997), pp. 1959-1964. [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) | [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Bai et al., 1993](#) G.H. Bai, K.S. Park and S.J. Kim, Clinically isolated Mycobacteria other than *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from 1980 to 1990 in Korea, *J. Korean Soc. Microbiol.* **28** (1993), pp. 1-5.

[Devallois et al., 1997](#) A. Devallois, K.S. Goh and N. Rastogi, Rapid identification of mycobacteria to species level by PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis of the *hsp65* gene and proposition of an algorithm to differentiate 34 mycobacterial species, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **35** (1997), pp. 2969-2973. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Domenech et al., 1994](#) P. Domenech, M.C. Menendez and M.J. Garcia, Restriction fragment length polymorphisms of 16S rRNA genes in the differentiation of fast-growing mycobacterial species, *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* **116** (1994), pp. 19-24. [Abstract](#) | [Full Text via CrossRef](#) | [Abstract + References in Scopus](#) | [Cited By in Scopus](#)

[Eriks et al., 1996](#) I.S. Eriks, K.T. Munck, T.E. Besser, G.H. Cantor and V. Kapur, Rapid differentiation of *Mycobacterium avium* and *M. paratuberculosis* by PCR and restriction enzyme analysis, *J. Clin. Microbiol.* **34** (1996), pp. 734-737. [Abstract-EMBASE](#) | [Abstract-MEDLINE](#) |

REFERENCES

1. Hack M, Horbar JD, Malloy MH, Very low birth weight outcomes of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Developmental Neonatal Network. *Pediatrics* 1991; 87:587-597 [Abstract]
2. Hack M, Wright LL, Shankaran S, Very-low-birth-weight outcomes of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Developmental Neonatal Network, November 1989 to October 1990. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1995; 172:457-464 [Medline]
3. Fanaroff A, Wright L, Stevenson D, Very-low-birth-weight outcomes of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Neonatal Research Network, May 1991 through December 1992. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1995; 173:1423-1431 [Medline]
4. Stevenson D, Wright L, Lemons J, Very-low-birth-weight (VLBW) outcomes of the NICHD Neonatal Research Network, January 1993 through December 1994. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1998; 179:1632-1639 [Medline]
5. Walker SH, Duncan DB Estimation of the probability of an event as a function of several independent variables. *Biometrika* 1967; 54:167-179 [Medline]
6. Alexander GR, Himes JH, Kaufman RB, A United States national reference for fetal growth. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1996; 87:163-168 [CrossRef]
7. Papile L, Burstein J, Burstein R, Koffler H Incidence and evolution of subependymal and intraventricular hemorrhage: a study of infants with birth weights less than 1500. *J Pediatr* 1978; 92:529-534 [Medline]
8. Walsh MC, Kliegman RM Necrotizing enterocolitis: treatment based on staging criteria. *Pediatr Clin North Am* 1986; 33:179-201 [Medline]
9. Donovan EF, Tyson JE, Ehrenkranz RA, Inaccuracy of Ballard scores before 28 weeks' gestation. *J Pediatr* 1999; 135:147-152 [Medline]
10. Ballard JL, Khoury JC, Wedig K, New Ballard score: expanded to include extremely premature infants. *J Pediatr* 1991; 119:417-423 [Medline]
11. Ehrenkranz RA, Younes N, Lemons JA, Longitudinal growth of hospitalized very low birth weight infants. *Pediatrics* 1999; 104:280-289 [Abstract/Free Full Text]
12. Tyson JE, Younes N, Verter J, Wright LL Viability, morbidity and resource use among newborns of 501-800 g birth weight. *JAMA* 1996; 276:1645-1651 [Abstract]

- ▲ Top
- ▲ Abstract
- ▲ Results
- ▲ Discussion
- References

1. What is DOI?

- Digital Object Identifier
- A unique alphanumeric string assigned to a digital object
- <http://www.doi.org>



The DOI® System

Developed by **The International DOI Foundation (IDF)**

[Search Guidelines](#) [Recent Changes](#) [Contact Us](#) [Members Only](#)

Site Search

GO

Learn About DOI Names

- [Overviews](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Factsheets](#)
- [DOI® Handbook](#)

International DOI Foundation

- [Welcome Message](#)
- [Membership](#)
- [Information Kit](#)
- [IDF Staff](#)

Activities

- [News/Events](#)
- [Mailing Lists/Working Groups](#)
- [Reviews](#)

Resources

- [Registration Agencies](#)
- [White Papers](#)
- [Demonstrations](#)
- [Tools](#)
- [Proxy Server](#)
- [ISO Data Dictionary](#)

Home

Welcome to the DOI® System

The DOI System is for identifying content objects in the digital environment. DOI® names are assigned to any entity for use on digital networks. They are used to provide current information, including where they (or information about them) can be found on the Internet. Information about a digital object may change over time, including where to find it, but its DOI name will not change.

The DOI System provides a framework for persistent identification, managing intellectual content, managing metadata, linking customers with content suppliers, facilitating electronic commerce, and enabling automated management of media. DOI names can be used for any form of management of any data, whether commercial or non-commercial.

The system is managed by the [International DOI Foundation](#), an open membership consortium including both commercial and non-commercial partners, and has recently been accepted for standardisation within ISO. Over 25 million DOI names have been assigned by DOI System [Registration Agencies](#) in the US, Australasia, and Europe.

Using DOI names as identifiers makes managing intellectual property in a networked environment much easier and more convenient, and allows the construction of automated services and transactions.

To learn more about DOI names, see the [Overviews](#), and begin with the Introductory Overview and Introductory Slide Presentation. The [Factsheets](#) discuss key topics about the system. For the most complete description of all aspects of DOI System technology and policy, consult the [DOI® Handbook](#).

In the News

[Chinese DOI Agency launched](#)

[DOI Foundation participating in licensing standard activities](#)

[IDF meetings to be held in June](#)

- Digital Object:

a piece of intellectual property in an online environment

- an electronic journal article

- a book chapter

- parts of articles

figures, graphs, supplementary materials

DOI 기능

- Uniquely identifies the content item
- Provides a persistent link to its location on the internet

Print, PDF, and HTML
versions of the same article
will all share the same DOI
(work vs. manifestation)

DOI 구조

10.1006/jmbi.1995.0238

prefix

suffix

“Prefix” + “/” + “Suffix”

- Prefix는 International DOI Foundation (IDF)에서 부여
- Suffix는 publisher가 임의로 부여

DOI Prefix

- Prefix는 항상 10으로 시작
- 그 다음은 출판사 식별용 4자리 숫자
10.xxxx
- 한 출판사가 여러 개의 prefix 사용해도 됨
→ A prefix for each journal title

한국의학학술지 발행 14개 학회의 DOI Prefix (June 28, 2007)

- 10.3338 Korean Society for Cytopathology
- 10.3339 Korean Society of Pediatric Nephrology
- 10.3340 Korean Neurosurgical Society
- 10.3341 Korean Ophthalmological Society
- 10.3342 Korean Society for Otorhinolaryngology Head and neck Surgery
- 10.3343 Korean Society for Laboratory Medicine
- 10.3344 Korean Pain Society
- 10.3345 Korean Pediatric Society
- 10.3346 Korean Academy of Medical Sciences
- 10.3347 Korean Society of Parasitology
- 10.3348 Korean Radiological Society
- 10.3349 Yonsei University College of Medicine
- 10.3350 Korean Association for the Society of the Liver
- 10.3352 National Health Personnel Licensing Examination Board of the Republic of Korea

DOI Suffix

- Must be unique within a prefix
- Has a very flexible syntax
 - any alphanumeric string
 - bibliographic information can be used
 - a single node or multiple nodes
 - periods, colons, pipes as a node delimiters
 - case insensitive
 - $10.1006/abc = 10.1006/ABC$
- Should be extensible

Sample DOIs

- Academic Press

10.1006/jmbi.1998.2354

four letter code for journal
year of acceptance
a sequential number

- American Institute of Physics

10.1063/1.125173

production center
a sequential number

- American Physical Society

10.1103/PhysRevLett.88.088302

journal abbreviation

volume number

article code

(The APS has replaced page numbers with an article code that can be assigned on acceptance of an article.)

- Nature Publishing Group

10.1038/26989

journal title

a sequential number

- UChicago Press

10.1086/301055

a sequential number

- American Chemical Society
[10.1021/cm960127g](https://doi.org/10.1021/cm960127g)
- American Mathematical Society
[10.1090/S0002-9939-00-05422-8](https://doi.org/10.1090/S0002-9939-00-05422-8)
- Blackwell Publishers
[10.1046/j.1432-327.2001.02263.x](https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1432-327.2001.02263.x)
- CSHL Press
[10.1101/gr.10.12.1841](https://doi.org/10.1101/gr.10.12.1841)
- Geological Society of America
[10.1130/0091-7613\(2001\)](https://doi.org/10.1130/0091-7613(2001))
- IEEE
[10.1109/16.8842](https://doi.org/10.1109/16.8842)

- Kluwer
[10.1023/A:1003629312096](https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1003629312096)
- MIT Press
[10.1162/003355300554872](https://doi.org/10.1162/003355300554872)
- Oxford University Press
[10.1093/ageing/29.1.57](https://doi.org/10.1093/ageing/29.1.57)
- AAAS/Science
[10.1126/science.286.5445.1679e](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.286.5445.1679e)
- The Royal Society
[10.1098/rspa.2001.0787](https://doi.org/10.1098/rspa.2001.0787)

2. What is CrossRef?

- An independent membership association, founded and directed by publishers
John Wiley & Sons, Academic Press, etc.
- Official DOI link registration agency for scholarly and professional publications
- Operates a cross-publisher citation linking system
Click on a reference citation on one publisher's platform and link directly to the cited content on another publisher's platform



Meetings & News

- ▶ CrossRef Extends Web Services
- ▶ DOI links for books
- ▶ CrossRef Web Services
- ▶ Multiple Resolution Pilot
- ▶ DOI link ownership transfer
- ▶ New members this week
- ▶ CrossRef Indicators

Technical Resources

- ▶ How to query
- ▶ How to deposit
- ▶ Web deposit form
- ▶ Forward linking information
- ▶ Simple Text Query
- ▶ XML Validator
- ▶ FAQ
- ▶ User and Publisher Guidelines
- ▶ Browsable title list



25696063
registered CrossRef DOI links
millions of links

FEATURING...

CROSSREF BLOG
For the latest information on all things CrossRef.

NEW MEMBERS THIS WEEK
03/16/07 5:05 pm
SUBSCRIBE TO FEED
Page 1/15

CROSSTECH BLOG
CrossRef's common forum for discussing new publishing technologies.

NEW-LOOK WEB FEEDS FROM NATURE
03/15/07 2:26 pm
SUBSCRIBE TO FEED
Page 1/15

Welcome.

CrossRef is an independent membership association, founded and directed by publishers. CrossRef's mandate is to connect users to primary research content, by enabling publishers to work collectively. CrossRef is also the official DOI® link registration agency for scholarly and professional publications. It operates a cross-publisher citation linking system that allows a researcher to click on a reference citation on one publisher's platform and link directly to the cited content on another publisher's platform, subject to the target publisher's access control practices. Our citation-linking network today covers millions of articles and other content items from several hundred scholarly and professional publishers.

DOI Resolver

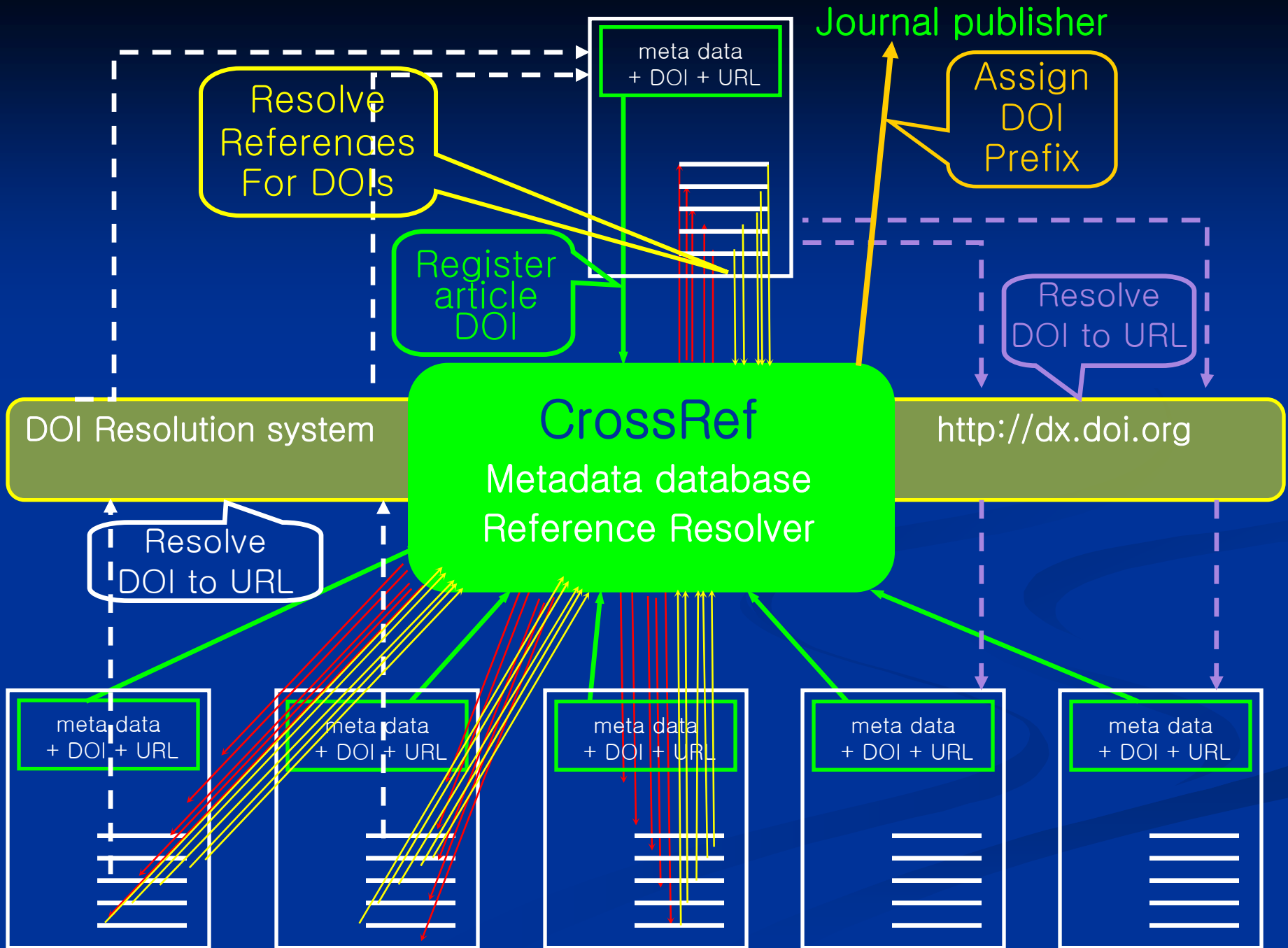
If you encounter a DOI string (e.g., 10.1037/0003-066X.59.1.29) that is not hyperlinked, you can enter it in the box below:

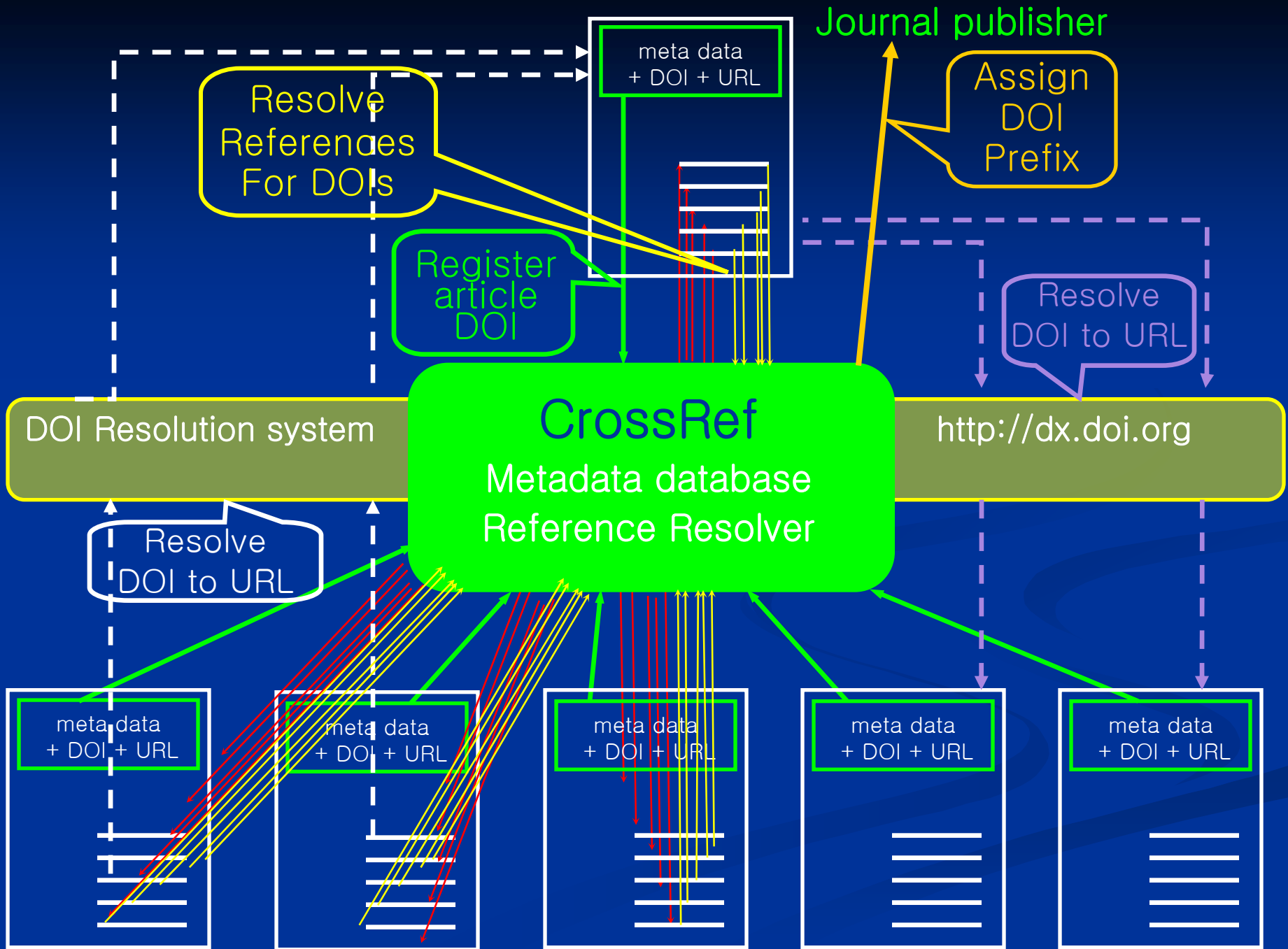
 submit

TIP: You can turn a DOI string into a URL by appending the DOI string to h

CrossRef is an IDF Registration Agency (RA) for scholarly publishers

- Assign DOI prefixes
- Accepts DOI deposits for journals, conference proceedings and books
- Holds the metadata associated with DOIs and URLs in the central DOI system
- Provides a retrieval system for the DOIs it registers





crossref.org : : system de

crossref - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐

뒤로 -

연결 무료 Hotmail 연결 사

주소(D) http://www.crossref.o

crossref

DOI's FOR R

ABOUT CROS

demo

CrossRef Sy

For a brief

Multiple Res

Multiple Res
be shown to
Multiple Res

crossref

So make sure the journals you publish in are CrossRef-enabled, and join the vast community of scholars whose work is interlinked.

crossref

THE CITATION LINKING BACKBONE

QUOTE: 'Hell is the place where nothing connects' - T.S. Eliot

CrossRef의 기능

- An infrastructure (backbone) for linking citations (references) across publishers
- CrossRef is not an article database
 - does not aggregate full-text content
 - a system of “distributed aggregation”
 - full-text content is linked through a database consisting of minimal publisher metadata

- The only full-scale implementation of the DOI System to date

Covers millions of articles and other content items from several hundred scholarly and professional publishers

DOI-based citation links

- In the CrossRef system, each DOI is associated with a set of basic metadata and a URL pointer to the full text

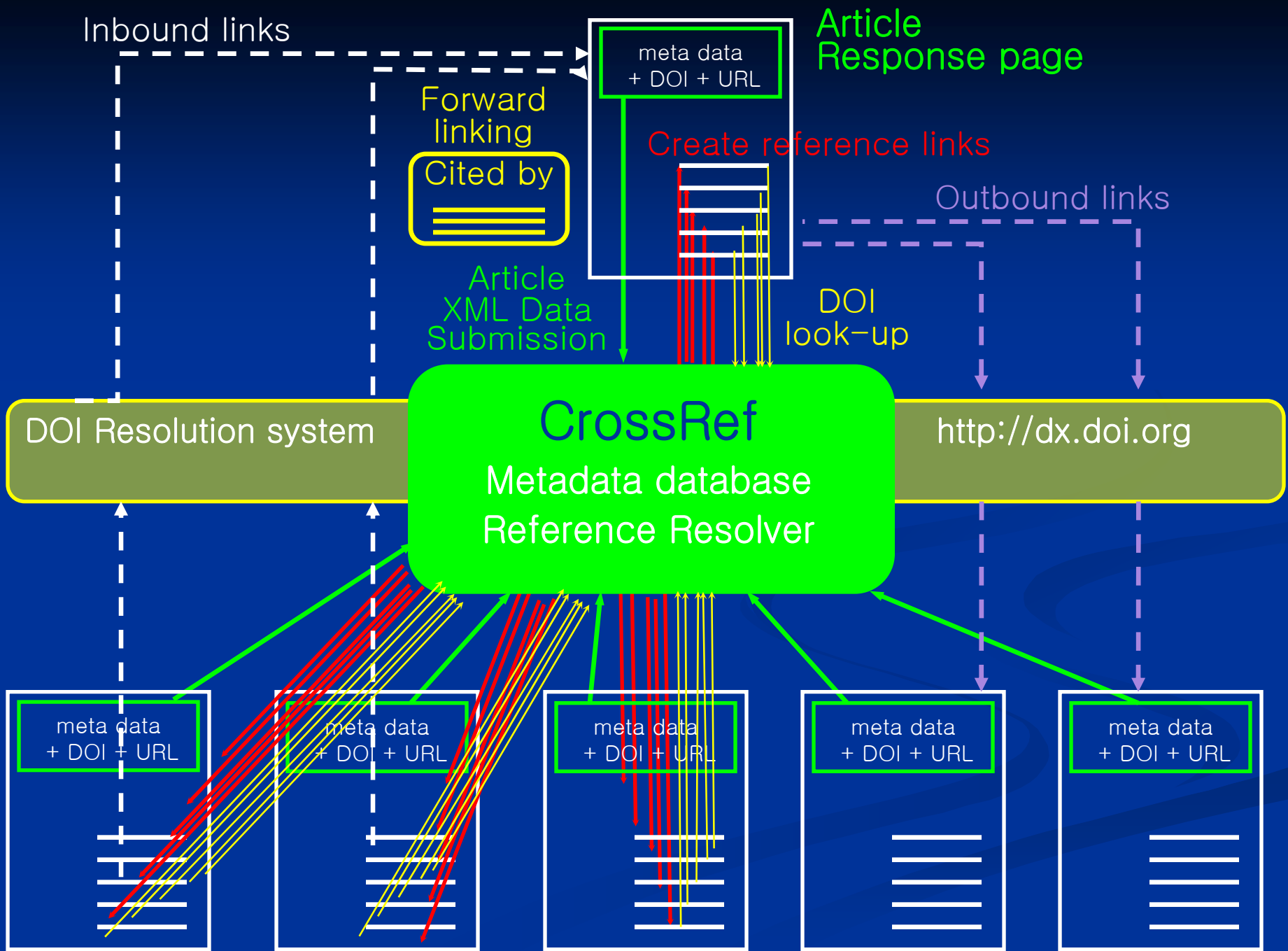
“DOI” + “metadata” + “URL”

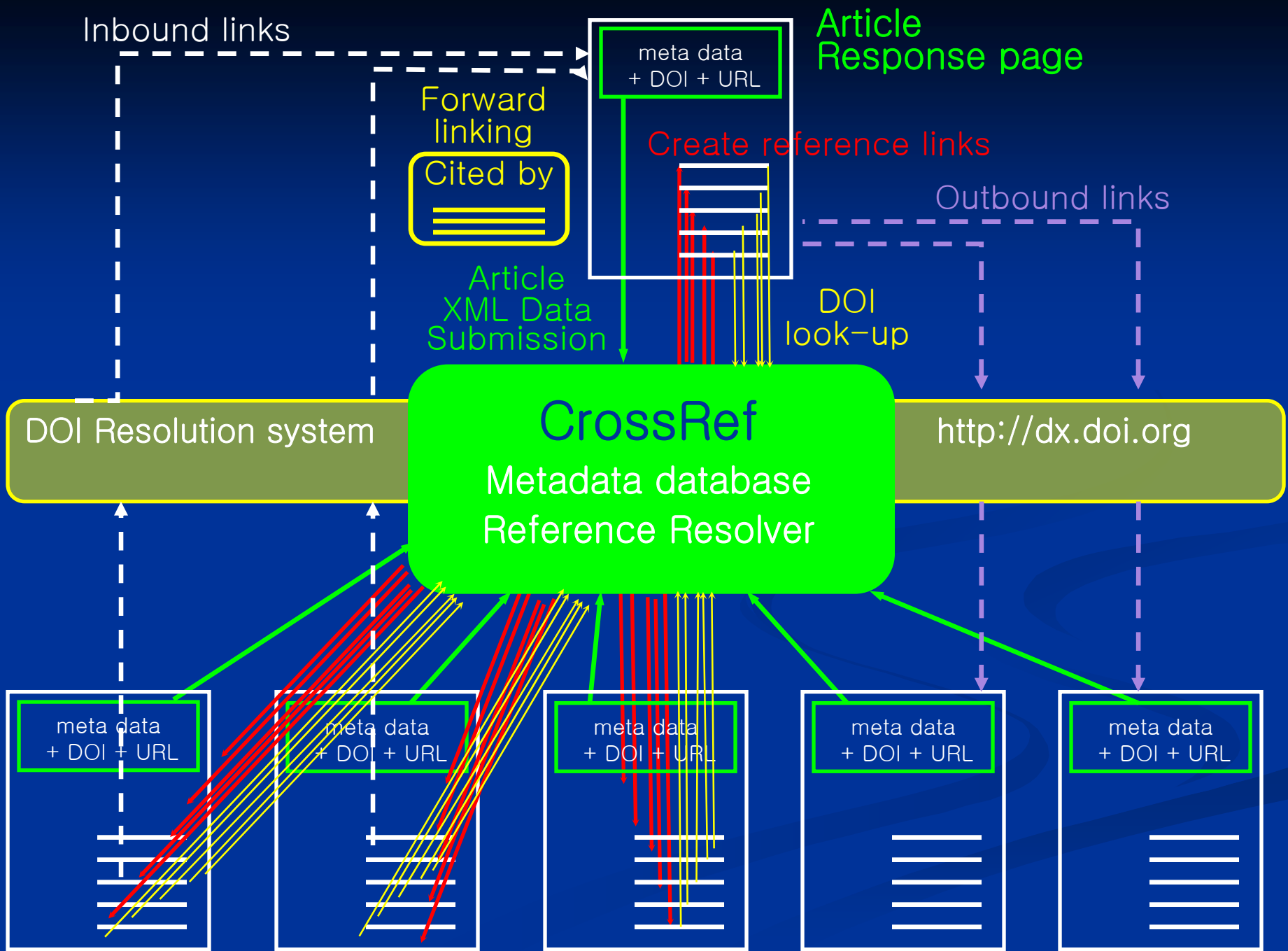
- DOI uniquely identifies the content item and provides a persistent link to its location on the internet

3. What to prepare for CrossRef linking?

- Join CrossRef
- Get a DOI Prefix
- Assign DOIs to journal articles
- Print/display DOIs on journal articles
- Submits the record to the CrossRef in a strict XML-based DTD format
- Provide active Response Pages in the Internet (i.e. Journal Website)

- Query and look-up DOIs for references
 - Submits the citations contained in each deposited article to the Reference Resolver
- Create Reference links
- Maintain the accuracy of DOIs and URLs in the DOI resolution system
- Maintain the accuracy of the metadata in CrossRef's metadata database





Article Data Submission (register DOI) inbound link

- in a defined format
 - XML DTD and XML Data Rules
- Each record is a triplet
 - {metadata + URL+DOI}
- Metadata about each article
 - journal title, ISSN, first author, year, volume, issue, page numbers
 - may submit additional metadata at its option

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<doi_batch version="2.0.5" xmlns="http://www.crossref.org/schema/2.0.5"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">

  <head>
    <doi_batch_id>123456</doi_batch_id>
    <timestamp>20061121151200</timestamp>
    <depositor>
      <name>Korean Academy of Medical Sciences</name>
      <email_address>koreamed@kams.or.kr</email_address>
    </depositor>
    <registrant>KAMS</registrant>
  </head>
  <body>

    <journal>
      <journal_metadata language="en">
        <full_title>Journal of Korean Medical Science</full_title>
        <abbrev_title>J. Korean Med. Sci.</abbrev_title>
        <issn media_type="print">1011-8934</issn>
        <coden>JKMS</coden>
      </journal_metadata>
      <journal_issue>
        <publication_date media_type="print">
          <year>2006</year>
        </publication_date>
        <journal_volume>
          <volume>21</volume>
        </journal_volume>
        <issue>3</issue>
      </journal_issue>
    </journal>
  </body>
</doi_batch>
</xml>
```

```
<journal_article publication_type="full_text">
  <titles>
    <title>Colocalization of Interferon Regulatory Factor 7 (IRF7)
with Latent Membrane Protein 1 (LMP1) of Epstein-Barr Virus</title>
  </titles>
  <contributors>
    <person_name sequence="first" contributor_role="author">
      <given_name>In-Wook</given_name>
      <surname>Kim</surname>
    </person_name>
    <person_name sequence="additional"
contributor_role="author">
      <given_name>Ho-Sun</given_name>
      <surname>Park</surname>
    </person_name>
  </contributors>
  <publication_date media_type="print">
    <month>06</month>
    <day>20</day>
    <year>2006</year>
  </publication_date>
  <pages>
    <first_page>379</first_page>
    <last_page>384</last_page>
  </pages>
  <publisher_item>
    <identifier id_type="pii">jkms200606379</identifier>
  </publisher_item>
  <doi_data>
    <doi></doi>
    <timestamp>20061121151200</timestamp>
  </doi_data>
  <resource>http://jkms.org/2006/fulltext/jkms21379h.html</resource>
</doi_data>
```

<citation_list>

U.S.A.</journal_title>

<citation key="b1">
<issn>0027-8424</issn>
<journal_title>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.
<author>Kaye</author>
<volume>90</volume>
<issue>19</issue>
<first_page>9150</first_page>
<cYear>1993</cYear>

</citation>

U.S.A.</journal_title>

<citation key="b2">
<issn>0027-8424</issn>
<journal_title>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.
<author>Hennessy</author>
<volume>81</volume>
<issue>22</issue>
<first_page>7207</first_page>
<cYear>1984</cYear>

</citation>

<citation key="b3">
<issn>0022-538X</issn>
<journal_title>J. Virol.</journal_title>
<author>Liebowitz</author>
<volume>58</volume>
<issue>1</issue>
<first_page>233</first_page>
<cYear>1984</cYear>

</citation>

```
<citation key="b4">  
  <journal_title>J. Virol.</journal_title>  
  <author>Longnecker</author>  
  <volume>64</volume>  
  <first_page>2319</first_page>  
  <cYear>1990</cYear>
```

```
</citation>
```

```
<citation key="b5">  
  <journal_title>J. Virol.</journal_title>  
  <author>Longnecker</author>  
  <volume>65</volume>  
  <first_page>3681</first_page>  
  <cYear>1991</cYear>
```

```
</citation>
```

```
<citation key="b6">  
<journal_title>J. Biomed. Sci.</journal_title>  
  <author>Li</author>  
  <volume>10</volume>  
  <first_page>490</first_page>  
  <cYear>2003</cYear>
```

```
</citation>
```

```
<citation key="b7">
  <journal_title>Cytokine. Growth Factor Rev.</journal_title>
  <author>Nguyen</author>
  <volume>8</volume>
  <first_page>293</first_page>
  <cYear>1997</cYear>
</citation>
<citation key="b8">
  <journal_title>Science</journal_title>
  <author>Kimura</author>
  <volume>264</volume>
  <first_page>1921</first_page>
  <cYear>1994</cYear>
</citation>
  •
  •
  •
  <citation key="r28">
    <journal_title>Cell</journal_title>
    <author>Tjian</author>
    <volume>77</volume>
    <first_page>5</first_page>
    <cYear>1994</cYear>
  </citation>
</citation_list>
</journal_article>
</journal>
</body>
</doi_batch>
```

Reference Data Submission (DOI look-up) outbound link

- XML Queries

 - Metadata about each reference

 - ISSN, journal title, first author, volume, issue,
first page, (citing) Year, Type, Unique key, DOI

- Text Query

- Pipe form

```
<?xml version = "1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<query_batch version="1.0" xmlns = "http://www.crossref.org/qschema/1.0"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
<head>
<email_address>ckoscher@crossref.org</email_address>
<doi_batch_id>trackingid1</doi_batch_id>
</head>
<body>
<query key="MyKey1" enable-multiple-hits="false"
forward-match="false">
<journal_title match="fuzzy">Chem Commun</journal_title>
<author match="exact">Moulton</author>
<issue match="exact">8</issue>
<volume/>
<first_page>863</first_page>
<year>2001</year>
</query>
</body>
</query_batch>
```


Response page

Wiley InterScience: Journal: Abstract - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐겨찾기(A) 도구(T) 도움말(H)

뒤로 - 앞으로 - 새로고침 - 홈 - 검색 - 즐겨찾기 - 미디어 - 인쇄 - 연결 - 무료 Hotmail - 연결 사용자 정의

주소(D) http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/abstract/102525602/REFERENCES

Home / Life Sciences / Genetics

CONTACT US
HELP

What is RSS?
Volume 5, Issue 5, Pages 366 - 376
Published Online: 20 Jan 2003
Copyright © 2003 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Save Article to My Profile | Download Citation

Save Article to My Profile | Download Citation

Abstract | References | Full Text: HTML, PDF (257k) | Related Articles | Citation Tracking

Citation Tracking

Citation Tracking is available to users who have a license to view the full-text of an article. The feature displays a list of other articles that have cited the article that you are currently reading.

Citing Articles available from other publishers

Two breakthroughs in CGD studies
Japanese Journal of Clinical Immunology, Volume 30, Issue 1, 2007, First Page 1
NUNOI, Hiroyuki

The Identification of Two Germ-line Mutations in the Human Breast Cancer Resistance Protein Gene that Result in the Expression of a Low Non-functional Protein
Pharmaceutical Research, 2007,
Yoshioka, Sho; Katayama, Kazuhiro; Okawa, Chikako; Takahashi, Sachiko; Tsukahara, Satoshi; Mitsuhashi, Junko; Sugimoto, Yoshikazu

Gene therapy with drug resistance genes
Cancer Gene Therapy, Volume 13, Issue 4, 2006, First Page 335
Zabnicki M; Srinivasakumar N; Schuening F

Research Article
Drug-selected co-expression of P-glycoprotein in multidrug resistance gene in bone marrow hematopoietic cells transfected with a...
Yoshikazu Sugimoto^{1*}, Satoshi Tsukahara², Takashi Tsuruo^{2,6}
¹Division of Molecular Biotherapy, Cancer Research Institute, National Cancer Center, 5-1-8 Kasumigaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158-8501, Japan
²Division of Experimental Chemotherapy, National Cancer Center, 4-1-3 Gakko, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8585, Japan
³Department of Pediatrics, Miyazaki Medical University, 5-22-1 Honcho, Miyazaki 880-8508, Japan
⁴Laboratory of Host Defenses, National Institute of Health, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tokyo 113-8548, Japan
⁵Department of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Health, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tokyo 113-8548, Japan
⁶Department of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Health, 1-1-1 Higashi, Tokyo 113-8548, Japan

시작

완료

시작

Microsoft PowerP... JSCI : Vol. 30 (200... Wiley InterScience...

KC 오전 12:35

Forward
Linking

Citation
&
abstract
References

4. How to participate?

- CrossRef 가입
 - Membership type
 - Membership fee
- 학회 준비사항
 - XML 만들기
 - Response page 만들기
 - Budget

Membership type

■ Publishers

■ CrossRef Membership Fee

DOI Prefix fee is included

No need to pay a separate fee to the IDF

■ Transaction Fee

■ Sponsoring publishers

Organizations who act as publishers by operating multi-publisher online journal collections

Transaction Fee (deposit fee)

- for each DOI deposit

Record Type	deposit fee
All Current records (2005–2007)	\$ 1.00
Backfile (all content types)	\$ 0.17
Components and Data Elements (current and backfile)	\$ 0.06
Book Chapters and Titles	\$ 0.17
Journal Titles	free

Non-Linking Fee

- If not linking after 18 months of joining CrossRef
 - a charge of 22 cents per article
 - non-refundable and will not be offset against future retrieval fees
- In order for the CrossRef system to function efficiently and fairly
 - Deposit online content ← Inbound
(to allow other members to link to them)
 - Link journal references
(to link to other members) → outbound

CrossRef Members의 의무와 권한

- Have an obligation to link references using DOIs
- Adhere to the requirements of the DOI system
- may "cache" retrieved DOIs (i.e. store them in their local systems)
- may appoint Agents
 - to act on their behalf with CrossRef (registering metadata, looking up DOIs)
 - An Agent can represent any number of members

우리나라 학술지의 CrossRef 가입 방안

- 각 학회가 독자적으로 가입
- 각 학회가 가입하고
KAMJE를 agent로 지정
- KAMJE가 Sponsoring publisher로 가입
- KAMJE가 Affiliate으로 가입

학회 준비 사항

- 예산
 - Deposit fee + (Annual fee)
 - XML 작업비
- Display DOIs
- 파일 만들기
 - Article XML records
 - Response pages
 - Journal full-text website
 - KoreaMed Synapse
 - Reference XML records



Deposit fee (estimation)

- 4 times/year, 15 papers/issue, 2005–
 - 2005–2007
 $60 \text{ papers} \times \$1 \times 3\text{yrs} = \$180$
 - 2008–
 $60 \text{ papers} \times \$1 = \$60$
- 6 times/year, 35 papers/issue, 1986–
 - 1986–2004
 $1,700 \text{ papers} \times \$0.17 = \$289$
 - 2005–2007
 $210 \text{ papers} \times \$1 \times 3\text{yrs} = \$630$
 - 2008–
 $210 \text{ papers} \times \$1 = \$210$

“Article” & “Reference” XML records

- 따로 만들어 submission 해도 되지만, 동시에 한 파일로 만들어 deposit 하는 것이 좋음
- PubMed Central XML 만들기
 - PubMed Central에 submission
 - CrossRef로 “automatic submission”
학회가 PubMed Central에 요청
PubMed 레코드도 자동 생성됨

Submitting Citations to PubMed and CrossRef

<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/pubinfo.html>

- If a publisher wishes, PMC will submit citations to PubMed and/or CrossRef on behalf of a journal.
- In either case, a citation will be sent automatically on the day that an article becomes available on the PMC web site. Citations usually appear in PubMed the day after they are submitted.
- For CrossRef, the publisher must have a CrossRef account that PMC can use for submission. PMC does not have its own CrossRef account.

Response pages

- 각 학회의 학술지 website에 HTML full-text 문서 준비

적어도 참고문헌은 linking이 가능하도록 HTML로 준비

bibliographic information (citation)

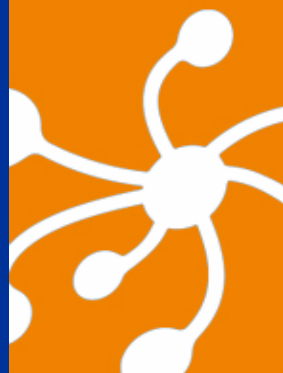
Abstract

main text

references

- PubMed Central의 full-text 원문으로 연결
- PubMed Central XML 파일을 그대로 또는 HTML로 변환하여 학회 website에서 제공
JKMS
JHEEP
- KoreaMed Synapse





Abstract

[Abstract + references](#) | [Full-text PDF](#)

J Korean Med Sci. 2007 Jun;22(3):387-392.

Intima-media Thickness and Arterial Stiffness of Carotid Artery in Korean Patients with Behcet's Disease

Moo Yong Rhee, Hyun Kyu Chang, Seong Kyu Kim

Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Dongguk University, Gyeongju, Korea., Chang Hyun Kyu Rheumatism Clinic, Cheonan, Korea., Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Dankook University, Cheonan, Korea. ✉ kimsk714@cu.ac.kr

Behcet's disease (BD) is a systemic vasculitis involving diverse sizes of arteries and veins. We performed this study to evaluate the vascular changes by assessment of the arterial stiffness and intima-media thickness (IMT) of carotid artery in Korean patients with BD. Forty-one patients with BD and age-, and sex-matched 53 healthy subjects were recruited in this study. Carotid arterial stiffness and IMT were assessed by using high-resolution B-mode ultrasonography. Arterial stiffness parameters such as carotid arterial distensibility coefficient, stiffness index, and incremental elastic modulus (E(inc)) were significantly increased in BD patients compared with those in healthy subjects, but not in IMT. Positive relationship was noted between age and IMT, whereas age of onset was significantly associated with arterial stiffness in BD. This finding suggests impaired endothelial function before visible structural changes of arterial wall in BD. Age and age of onset may be an independent risk factor for carotid IMT and arterial stiffness, respectively. Further studies in more large populations are required to confirm our results.

KoreaMed Search for

About KoreaMed
 Overview
 Help
 Disclaimer






KoreaMed Services
 Basic Search
 Journal Browser
 Citation Matcher

LinkOut - Lists
 By Provider
 By Journal Title



These results suggest that interaction between LMP1 and IRF7 may be necessary for the signal transduction pathway of LMP1 and/or IRF7. Further experiments will be needed in order to provide additional details about the relationship between LMP1 and IRF7 in the signaling pathway of Epstein-Barr virus infected B-lymphocytes.

References

1. Hale YM, Pfyffer GE, Salfinger M. Laboratory diagnosis of mycobacterial infections: new tools and lessons learned. *Clin Infect Dis* 2001;33: 834-46.

2. American Thoracic Society. Diagnosis and treatment of disease caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997;156: S1-25.

3. British Thoracic Society. Management of opportunist mycobacterial infections: Joint Tuberculosis Committee Guidelines 1999. *Thorax* 2000; 55: 210-8.

4. Koh WJ, Kwon OJ, Lee KS. Nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary diseases in immunocompetent patients. *Korean J Radiol* 2002;3: 145-57.

5. Chung MJ, Lee KS, Koh WJ, Lee JH, Kim TS, Kwon OJ, Kim S. Thin-section CT findings of nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary diseases: comparison between Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex and Mycobacterium abscessus infection. *J Korean Med Sci* 2005; 20: 777-83.


About
The journal
History

Search
JKMS Search
Full-text

Journal
Subscriptions
Executive board
Editorial board
Editorial policy
Editorial process
Categories
Conflict of interest
Manuscript format
e-submission



Abstract

Full-text [HTML](#) [XML](#) [PDF](#)

J Korean Med Sci. 2006 Feb;21(1):1-4

Increased Expression of Sodium Transporters in Rats Chronically Inhibited of Nitric Oxide Synthesis

Joon Sik Kim, Ki Chul Cho

Departments of Physiology
School, Gwangju, Korea

The present study was to investigate the role in the regulation of sodium transporters in rats which were treated with NG-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) for 4 weeks. Control rats were treated with K-ATPase, type 3 Na/H exchanger and thiazide-sensitive Na⁺/K-ATPase by Western blot analysis. The treatment with L-NAME increased the pressure. Total and fractional creatinine clearance remained normal. Concentration was significantly increased. Activity of Na⁺/K-ATPase and TSC was also increased. L-NAME treatment increased the expression of Na⁺/K-ATPase, Na⁺/H exchanger and TSC.

J Korean Med Sci: Vol. 21 Issue 4: p. 591 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

파일(F) 편집(E) 보기(V) 즐겨찾기(A) 도구(T) 도움말(H)

뒤로 - 앞으로 - 새로고침 - 검색 - 즐겨찾기 - 미디어 - 연결 - 무료 Hotmail - 연결 사용자 정의 - Windows - Windows Media - 링크 사용자 정의 - Hotmail - 라디오 방송국 안내 - 웹 이벤트 - MSN.co.kr

주소(D) http://jkms.org/fulltext/html/jkms21591h.html

(33%), and arthralgia/arthritis (30%). However, the prevalence of testicular pain or tenderness was higher (24%) than reported previously and only three (11.5%) had HBsAg positivity without liver enzyme elevation. Nine patients (33%) had a five-factor score (FFS) of 2. Fourteen patients (52%) responded to treatment, 2 patients relapsed and 4 died within 1 yr of diagnosis. During a median follow-up of 55.5 months, three of the four PAN-related deaths had an initial FFS of 2. The clinical features of PAN were not significantly different from those reported previously. However, testicular pain or tenderness was more frequent and patients with a high FFS tended to have a poorer prognosis

INTRODUCTION

Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) is an uncommon systemic necrotizing vasculitis and is characterized by the presence of inflammatory reactions of medium or small-sized blood vessels with multiorgan involvements including skin, kidney, peripheral nerve, muscle, gastrointestinal tract and others (B1, B2). PAN was first described by Kussmaul and Maier in 1866 and many reports have been issued on its clinical features. In Korea, dozens of case reports and two papers on cutaneous PAN have been published (B3, B4). Although the prevalence of hepatitis B is high in Korea and the association between PAN and hepatitis B is well known, no study about clinical features of systemic PAN has been conducted. Thus we analyzed the clinical features of classic PAN in Korea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

We searched the database of Seoul National University Hospital for adult PAN patients (age ≥16 yr old) between January 1990 and July 2003. Thirty six patients were first suspected of having PAN and 27 of these satisfied the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 1990 criteria for the classification of PAN. Thus, 9 patients were excluded; 4 had a limited form of PAN and five had a cutaneous form. All limited and cutaneous PAN patients showed no evidence of other organ involvement or of a saccular aneurysm by angiography. The male-to-female ratio was 1.7:1, mean age of onset was 47.4±20 yr and the median follow up period was 55.5 months (range 0.6-162 month).

Methods

완료 Entrez PubMed - Microsoft Internet Explorer 인터넷

시작 Microsoft PowerP... JKMS vol 21 no. 4... Entrez PubMed -... J Korean Med Sci... 오후 9:45

XML 작업비

- PubMed Central XML 만들기
 - 레코드 당 약 2-3시간 소요
 - 5만원/article
- “Article” & “Reference” XML 만들기
 - PubMed Central XML의 2/3 정도
 - 3만원/article
- Response page 만들기
 - Citation + Abstract+ References
 - References에 DOI 삽입

“Article” XML
+
“Reference” XML
+
Response page
HTML (XML)

=

PubMed Central XML

Display DOIs

■ In bibliographic headers

- Online and Print
- doi:10.1006/jmbi.1998.2354
available via <http://dx.doi.org/10.1006/jmbi.1998.2354>

■ In a citation

- Add DOI at the end
- Kornack, D. Rakic, P. (2001). Cell Proliferation Without Neurogenesis in Adult Primate Neocortex. *Science*. 294 (5549), 2127–2130, doi:[10.1126/science.1065467](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1065467).

■ As a Reference link

- [CrossRef]
- S. S. Magavi, B. R. Leavitt, J. D. Macklis, *Nature* 405, 951 (2000) [\[CrossRef\]](#)[\[ISI\]](#)[\[Medline\]](#)
- Behind the display text of "CrossRef" is the URL http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/external_ref?access_num=10.1038/35016083&link_type=DOI

KAMJE의 전략

- KAMJE가 sponsoring publisher로 CrossRef에 가입
 - 학술지별로 Prefix 확보
 - 학술지의 DOI 체계 확립
 - 학술지별 suffix 구조 권고안 마련

■ KoreaMed Synapse 서비스 개발

- Response page
- Reference linking을 위해 현재의 KoreaMed 레코드에 references를 추가한 모습
- Journal LinkOut 기능을 이용하여 학술지의 원문으로 link
- 학술지 website를 response page로 설정하여도 됨 (multiple resolution)

그러나 KAMJE가 sponsoring publisher로서 의무와 책임 때문에 KoreaMed Synapse를 꼭 경유해야 함

- PubMed Central 등재와 동시 진행
영어로 발행하는 Medline 학술지는 모두
- CrossRef에만 가입하는 학술지도
가능하면 본문을 모두 XML 처리
적어도 figures & tables는 포함

마치면서

- DOI, CrossRef, PubMed Central
 - 국제적인 서지정보 교류망에 통합되기 위한 일련의 과정
 - 동시 다발적으로 진행
 - 더 이상 미루지는 않았으면...

Globalization

vs

Isolation