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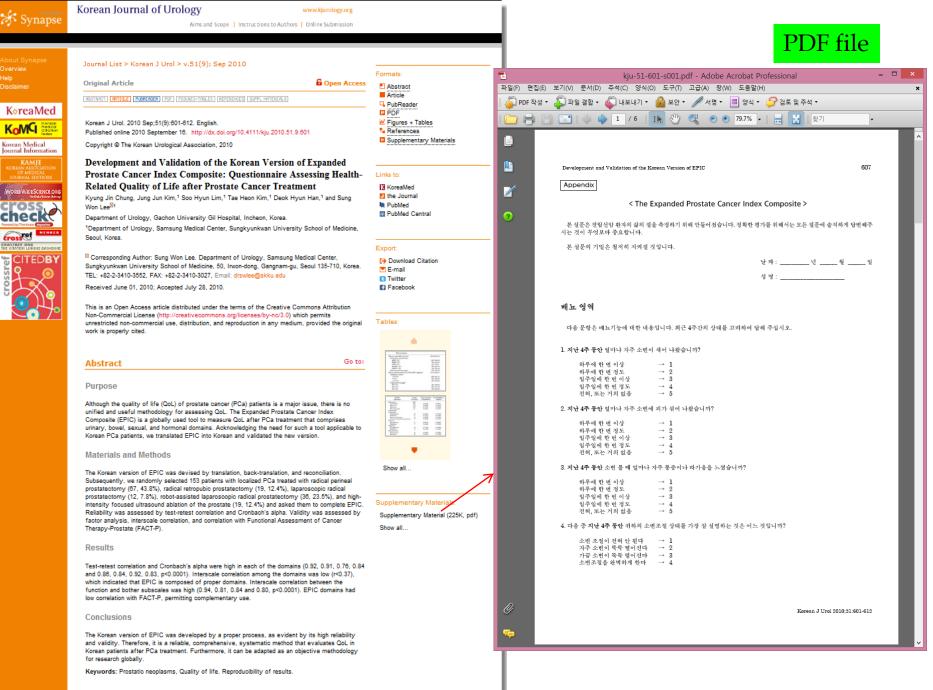
# 이 춘 실 숙명여대 문헌정보학과

# 목 차

- E-journal의 진화
- 논문의 다양한 Supplemental Materials (보 조 자료)와 급격한 증가 현상
- Supplemental Materials를 적극적으로 수 용하기 위하여 필요한 조치
- Publisher/Editor의 역할
- 참고문헌

# E-journal의 진화

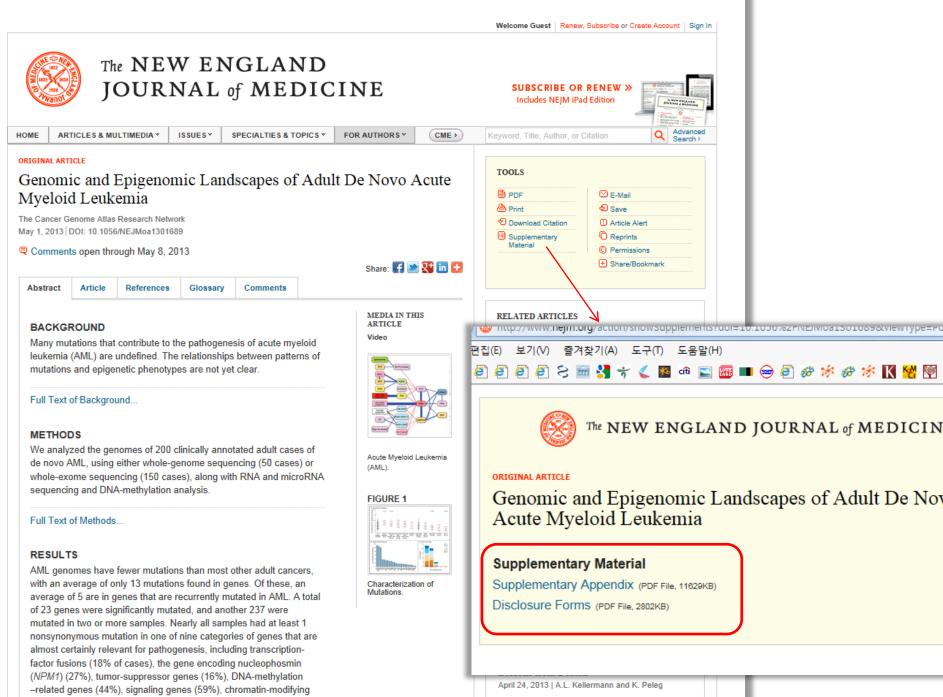
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#### INTRODUCTION

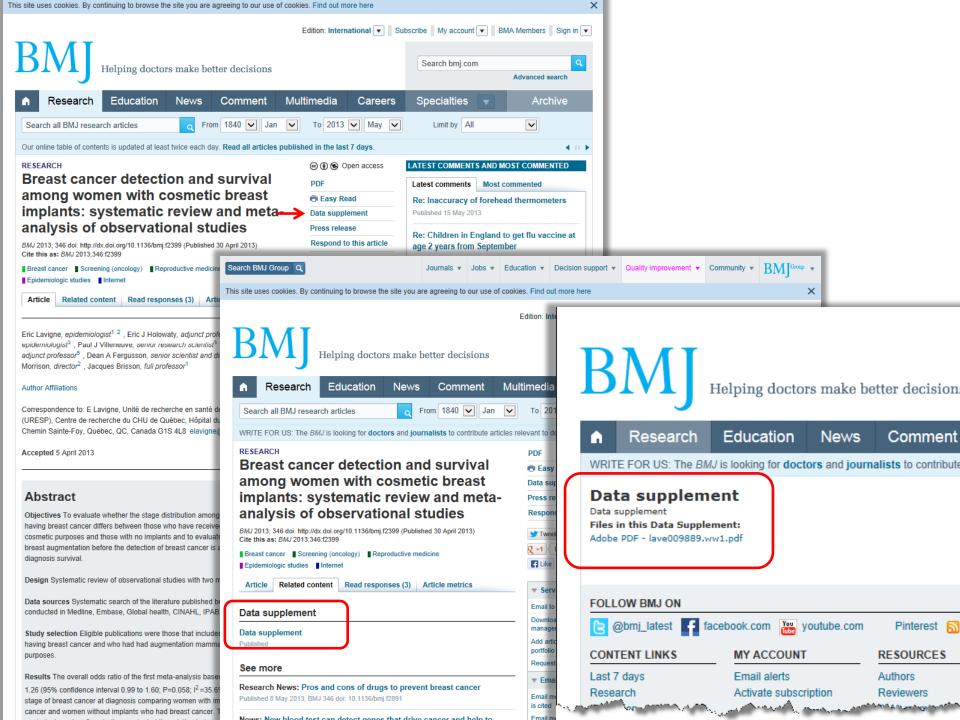
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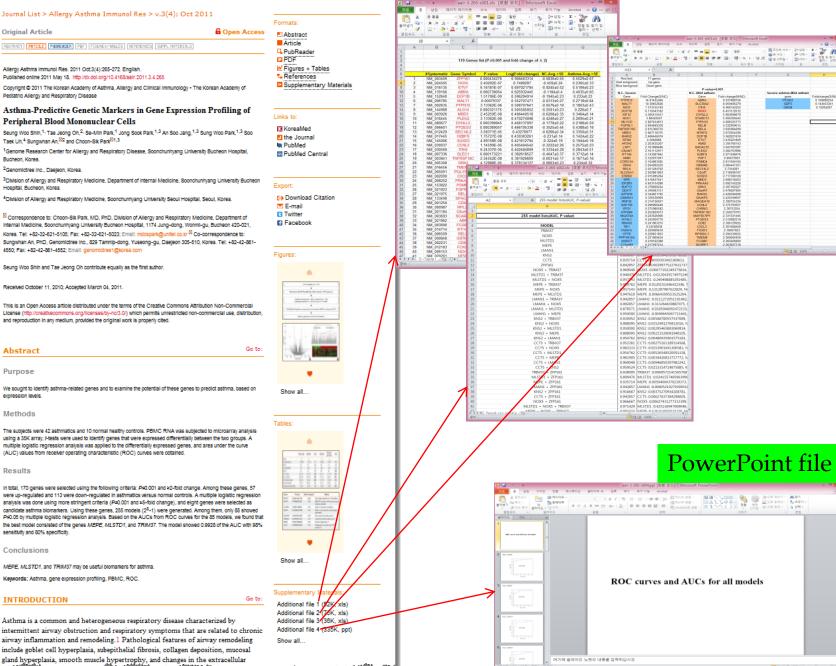
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#### State-of-the-Art CT Imaging Techniques for Congenital Heart Disease

Hyun Woo Goo, MD<sup>III</sup>

Department of Radiology and the Research Institute of Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Seoul 138-730, Korea.

<sup>III</sup> Address reprint requests to: Hyun Woo Goo, MD, Department of Radiology and the Research Institute of Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asanbyeongwongi 88, Songapa-gu, Seoul 138-738, Korea. Tel. (822) 3010-4388, Fax. (822) 476-0090, Email: hwgoo@amc.seoul.kr

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#### Abstract

CT is increasingly being used for evaluating the cardiovascular structures and aiways in the patients with congenital heart disease. Multi-slice CT has traditionally been used for the evaluation of the extracardiac vascular and aiway abnormalities because of its inherent high spatial resolution and excellent air-tissue contrast. Recent developments in CT technology primarily by reducing the cardiac motion and the radiation dose usage in congenital heart disease evaluation have helped expand the indications for CT usage. Tracheobronchomalacia associated with congenital heart disease can be evaluated with cine CT. Intravenous contrast injection should be tailored to unequivocally demonstrate cardiovascular abnormalities. Knowledge of the state-of-the-art CT imaging techniques that are used for evaluating congenital heart disease is helpful not only for planning and performing CT examinations, but also for interpreting and presenting the CT image findings that consequently quide the proper medical and surgical management.

Keywords: Computed tomography (CT) techniques, Multi-slice CT, Congenital heart disease.

The recent developments in CT techniques are characterized by faster speed, longer anatomic coverage, a more flexible ECG-synchronized scan and a lower radiation dose, and these advances have noticeably increased the cardiac applications of CT. This increasing role of CT also includes the evaluation of congenital heart disease (1-3). Minimization of the radiation exposure delivered by CT is an important issue particularly for children (4,5). Various dose reduction techniques are currently available for cardiac CT as a result of the efforts to reduce the CT dose (6,7). Thus, cardiac radiologists should be familiar with the CT techniques that are associated with a cardiac protocol and dose reduction. The CT imaging techniques for congenital heart disease are not the same as those for acquired heart disease: they are different according to the imaged anatomic structures, the purposes of the study and the study population evaluated with CT (e.g. children and adults with congenital heart disease). The state-ofthe-art CT imaging techniques for acquired heart disease have been extensively appraised and frequently updated, while those for congenital heart disease have not been thoroughly reviewed in the literature. In this article, I review the current CT imaging techniques for congenital heart disease. These include the CT scan techniques, the dose reduction techniques and the methods for intravenous injection of contrast agent. The



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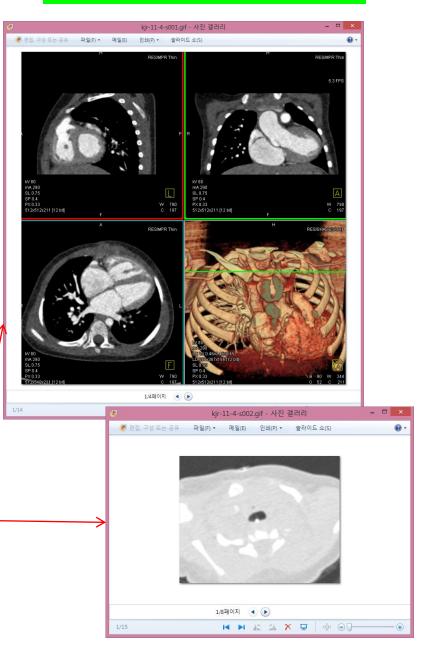


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tion techniques and the methods for intravenous injection of contrast agent. The

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Policization

## Scott H. Kozin, MD

finger. Adrian Flatt, MD (personal communication) has been an inspiration, mentor, and abounding with sage advice. He has extended congenital indications for pollicization to include a thumb smaller than a small finger and I concur! Reconstruction of a small hypoplastic thumb even with a stable CMC joint will pale in comparison to pollicization of a "normal" index finger. This decision requires a "heart to heart" conversation with the parents. The parents make the ultimate decision but the established surgeon has substantial influence. I spend substantial time explaining that "function trumps form" and that thumb ablation and index pollicization will result in enhanced function versus reconstruction of a small scrawny thumb. In addition, people are not very observant and a robust thumb with excellent function has better appearance compared to a small skinny thumb that contributes little to hand function. When in doubt, I recommend the parents discuss this decision with other parents who have made a similar difficult decision. This exchange is facilitated via a list of willing parents and support groups. Of course, cultural influences are important factors to be considered during this decision making process. Parents and society may ultimately negate the concept of thumb ablation and index finger pollicization. The parents are welcome to keep the "thumb", however; I avoid surgery to reconstruct a type IIB hypoplastic thumb as the results of index finger pollicization are far superior.4)

#### **BRAIN PLASTICITY**

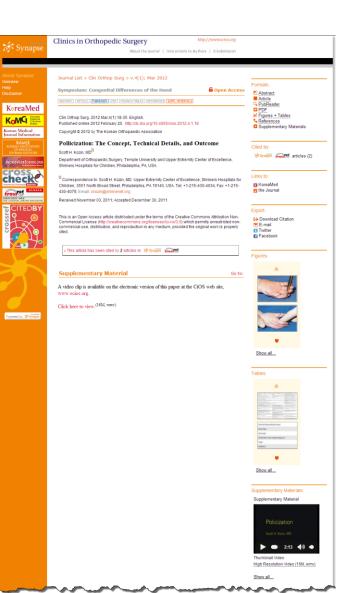
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Cortical plasticity and motor relearning play a pivotal in functional following pollicization. There is a large region of the sensorimotor cortex (SMC) homunculus dedicated to the hand. Researchers are trying to understand the changes in SMC following injury, repair, and reconstruction.5) Techniques include transcranial magnetic stimulation, electroencephalography, magnetoencephalography, functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), structural MRI, and positron emission tomography.5.9) Human cortical plasticity is a complex process that involves the unveiling of previously ineffective connections and sprouting of intact afferents from nearby cortical and/or subcortical territories.

Giraux et al.10) have demonstrated that after hand transplantation, the original SMC map for hand activation is restored. The transplantation reverses the SMC loss following the initial hand amputation. Similarly, successful to e transfer produces temporal activation within the SMC cortex consistent with cortical plasticity.11) Functional MRI has demonstrated that a patient learning to use their toe transfer lead to an expansion in their motor cortical representation. Practice magnifies the changes within the SMC cortex. As the new motor skill is emattered, there is a subsequent decrease in the amount of cortical representation.5,11) Functional MRI studies have provided evidence that that motor reorganization continues to evolve over time and may be modified by training and experience for a protracted time.12) These findings suggest that prolonged therapy and training may be necessary to maximize cortical reorganization and functional outcome.

The effects of policization have yet to be studied with reference to cortical plasticity. The locale and quantity of homanculus thumb representation before and after policization is an intriuming meetion. Without a Winfur Sector concerns only in the SMC cortex as the sector sector.





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## Interactive map <u>http://scim.ag/OA-Sting</u>



John Bohannon. Who's Afraid of Peer Review? (Science, Oct. 4, 2013) http://www.sciencemag.org/content/342/6154/60.full

## Rejection Letter of YMJ's Editor-in-Chief to a fake manuscript submitted by Science

From: "Yonsei Medical Journal" Date: Monday, 20 May 2013 19:52:00 Eastern Daylight Time To: "Sharboo Highlee" Cc: Subject: Yonsei Medical Journal





Manuscript ID : YMJ13199

Dear Dr. Sharboo Highlee :

I am sorry to inform you that your manuscript " Di-betaectic acid inhibits the growth of murine polyploid colorectal blastoma cells in vitro" has not been accepted for publication in the Yansei Medical Journal.

Your manuscript was evaluated by members of our editorial staff, and we think it is more suitable for a specialty journal and therefore it is our editorial decision not to consider your paper further.

We are informing you of this promptly so that you can submit it elsewhere.

Thank you to us for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

In-Hong Choi, M.D., Ph.D. Editor-in-Chief Yonsei Medical Journal

> Yonsei University College of Medicine, 50 Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea Tel: 82.2.2228.2034. Fax: 82.2.393.4945. E-mail: ymj@yuhs.ac

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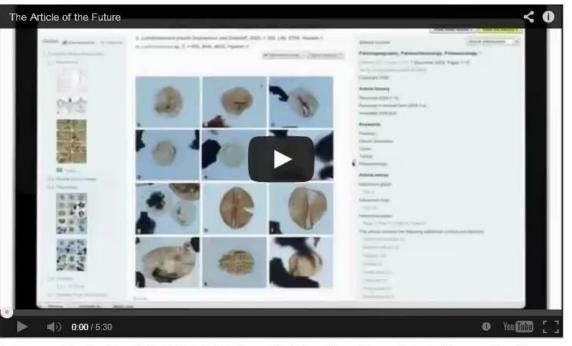
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### The Article of the Future is now live! Have you experienced it?

Resulting from the Article of the Future project innovations, we are now able to announce the SciVerse ScienceDirect redesigned article page, with a new layout including a navigational pane and an optimized reading middle pane.

The Article of the Future project- an ongoing initiative aiming to revolutionize the traditional format of the academic paper in regard to three key elements: presentation, content and context.

Learn what we are doing and why by viewing the video below.

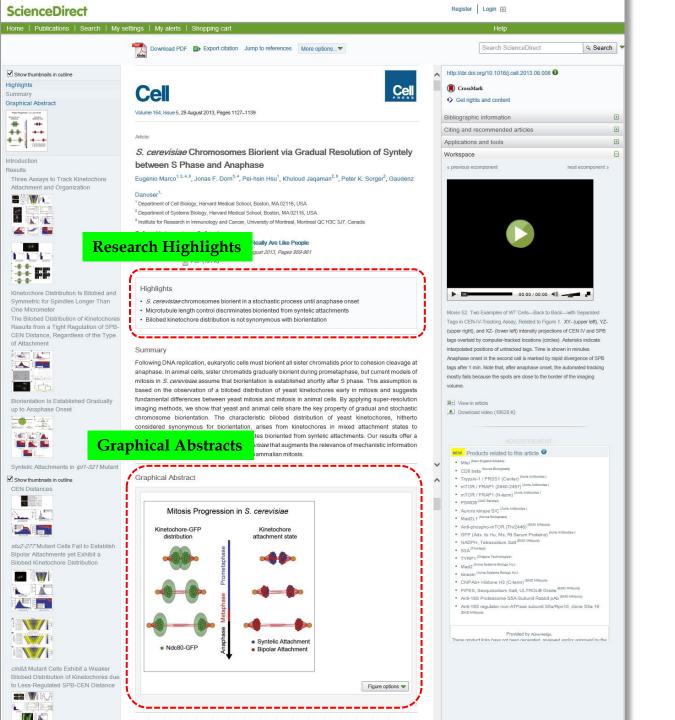


Last year, we introduced you to the Article of the Future project along with prototypes in 7 scientific areas. To achieve this evolution of the traditional research article, a three-pane article view has been proposed, which separates navigation (left pane) and value-added enhancements (right pane) from the core article (middle pane). Find out more in our **About** section.

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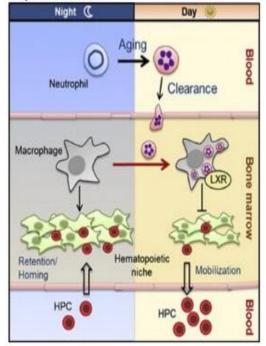
The Article of the Future project has realized another milestone with this implementation across all full text articles in SciVerse ScienceDirect.

The middle pane features the full text with interactive applications like Google Maps in addition to static map images. The left pane displays a table of contents for easy navigation, with clickable section headers and thumbnails of images



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**Graphical Abstract** 

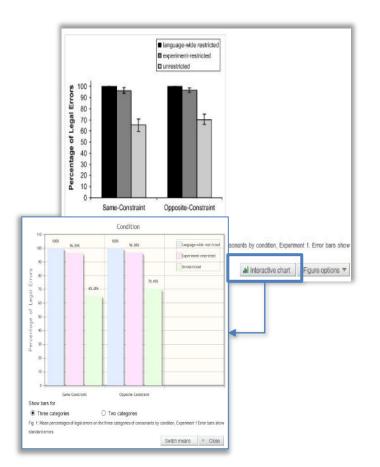
Video Abstract



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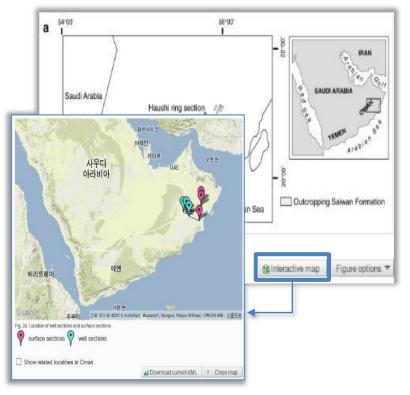
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# Interactive materials



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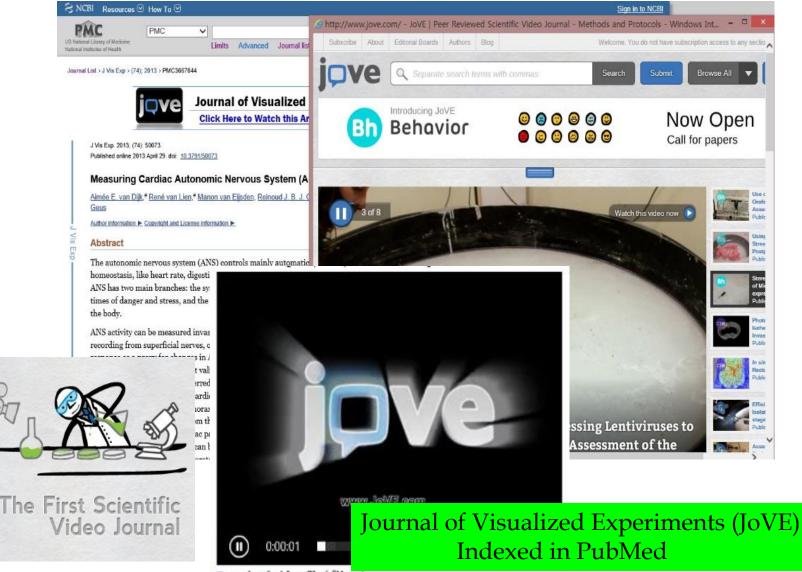
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# Video Journals



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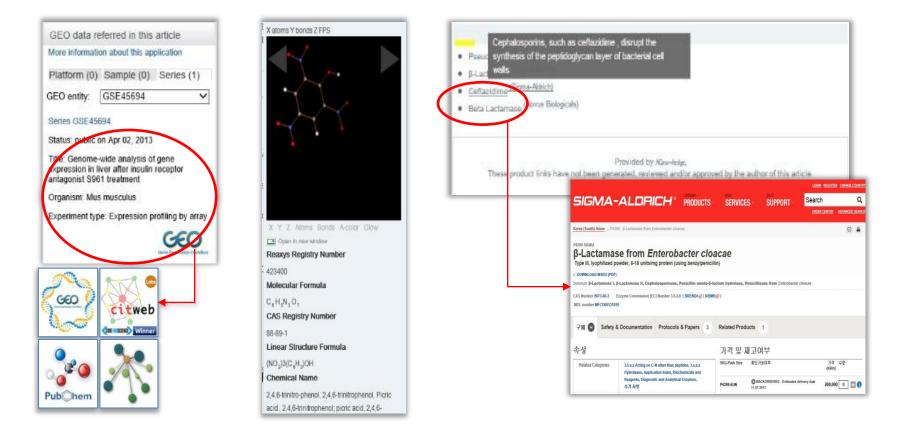
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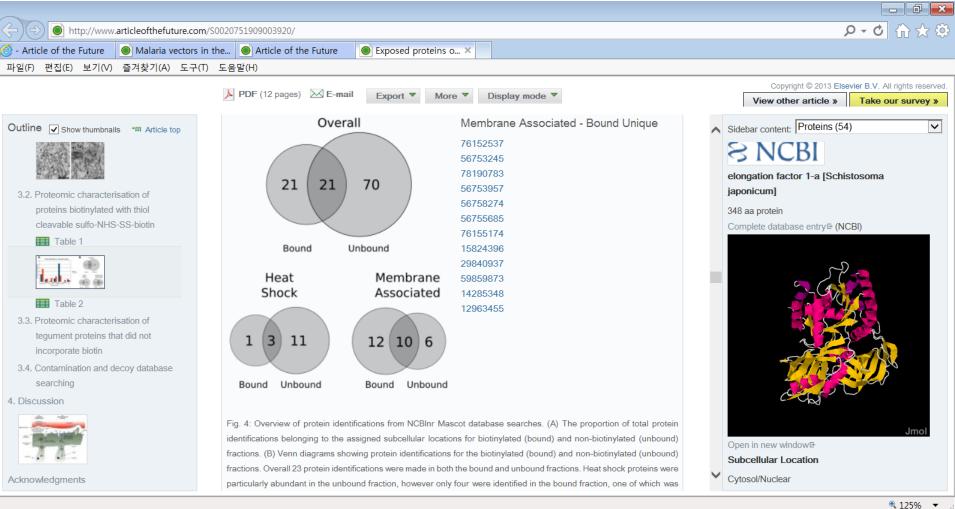


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GigaScience Indexed in PubMed

# Semantics, Ontology, API 등 활용 고급 관련 정보 제공 및 연결





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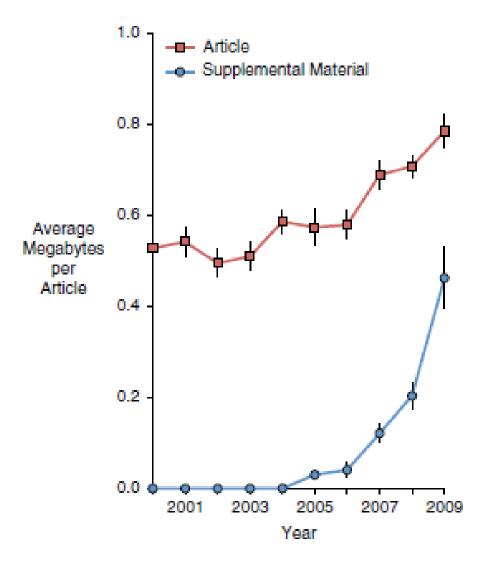


File type category	File type/extension		
Archives	.zip, .tar, .tar.gz, stuffit (binhex)		
Statistical analysis	R, SPSS, SAS, STATA		
GIS	many SDRs indicated using GIS related files including raster formats like .bil, ESRI map file formats like .e00, and vector formats like .shp		
Extensible markup	.xml, .sgl, .eml (ecological metadata language), VOTable (Virtual Observatory Table)		
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TABLE 4. File types commonly observed among the 100 SDRs sampled, particularly for export purposes.

# 다양한 Supplemental materials 파일 형식

Marcial LH and Hemminger BM. Scientific data repositories on the Web: An initial survey. JASIST, 61(2010): 2029–2048.



# Supplemental Materials의 급증

Figure 1. Average size of a *Journal of Neuroscience* article and supplemental material in megabytes. Values are trimmed means (5th—95th percentile) to exclude a handful of unaccountably large articles and supplemental files. Supplemental movies are excluded to facilitate comparisons because a megabyte of a movie is arguably easier to evaluate than a megabyte of text, figures, or tables. Data include only articles published in January of each year. Error bars are standard errors of the trimmed means. <u>Journal of Neuroscience</u> Announcement Regarding Supplemental Material. J Neurosci 30(32):10599 –10600. August 11, 2010. Data include only articles published in January of each year.

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- 각 보조 자료 (object)를 식별할 수 있는 충 분한 정보를 논문 본문에 표기
  - (제목, 요약, 파일 형식, meta data, DOI 등)
- 투고규정에 명시
- E-Journal platform에서 이용 가능하도록 user friendly interface 구현

(다양한 링크, interactive multimedia, 보조 자료 검색 기능)





Basic operative setup of the Single Port Instrument Delivery Extended Reach (SPIDER) surgical system. The surgical system is inserted through the right lower quadrant of the swine and faces the target area. The SPIDER platform is locked in position by using the docking ball. The swine is in the left lateral position.

Operative time depending on the surgery. 1,3,5: right side; 2,4: left side.



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#### Notes

The authors have nothing to disclose.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

FIG. 3

An accompanying video can be found in the 'Urology in Motion' section of the journal homepage (www.kjurology.org). The supplementary data can also be accessed by scanning a QR code located on the title page of this article.

Click here to view. (21M, wmv)

#### References

 Gettman MT, Lotan Y, Napper CA, Cadeddu JA. Transvaginal laparoscopic nephrectomy: development and fease fixes in the nervine model. Union 2002;59:446-450

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SPIDER system. To see authors showed frue transatlation and simple retraction are achieved without added operative time or the need to tolerate uncomfortable techniques that may lead to frustration of the surgeons. In addition, low morbidity, faster recovery, and improved cosmesis are other appealing advantages of the SPIDER system. We have also demonstrated in this study that various urological procedures can be performed effectively in a reasonable operative time with minimal complications by use of the SPIDER surgical system.

In terms of technical aspects, many of the mechanical advantages of the surgical system were apparent: triangulation to obtain a critical operative view, ergonomic handling of the instrument tips, and operation through a true single port. The reduced length of the articulating IDTs and the vertebral design provide the width of two flexible instrument tips in an optimal position with increased forces at the distal instrument tips, thereby facilitating an optimal working environment. Prior laparoscopic experience of the surgeon represented an important variable in the operative procedures. The operating surgeon had only 20 to 30 minutes of device introduction and manipulation and proceeded to perform the surgical procedures on the basis of the protocol. Surgeons with advanced laparoscopic skills dling, and criteral works on seven we we have a seven on the seven and the seven and the seven and the seven and modification to optimize its clinical application in urology.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In this initial pilot evaluation, we have demonstrated that the second-generation SPIDER surgical system offered intuitive instrument maneuverability, restored triangulation without external instrument clashing, and provided critical intraoperative views. However, retraction was challenging because of the lack of strength and lack of precise manipulation of the tip when the instruments were fully deployed. Future refinements of the technology and prospective studies are needed to further optimize the application of this surgical system in urology.

#### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have nothing to disclose.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS -----

An accompanying video can be found in the 'Urology in Motion' section of the journal homepage (www.kjurology.org).

Korean J Urol 2013;54:327-332

Kim et al

#### 882

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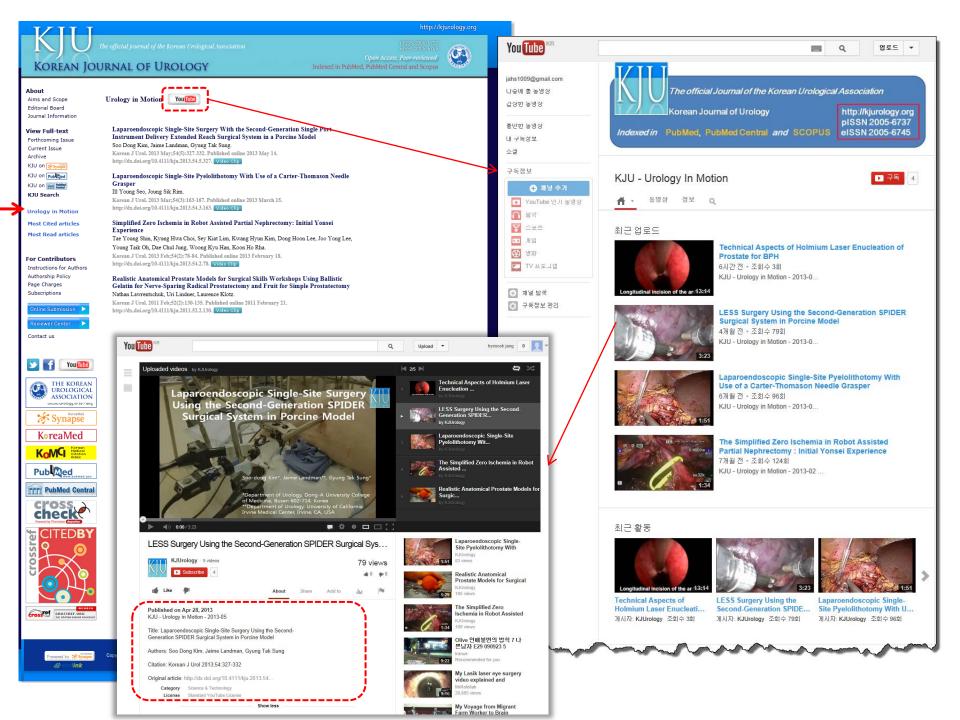
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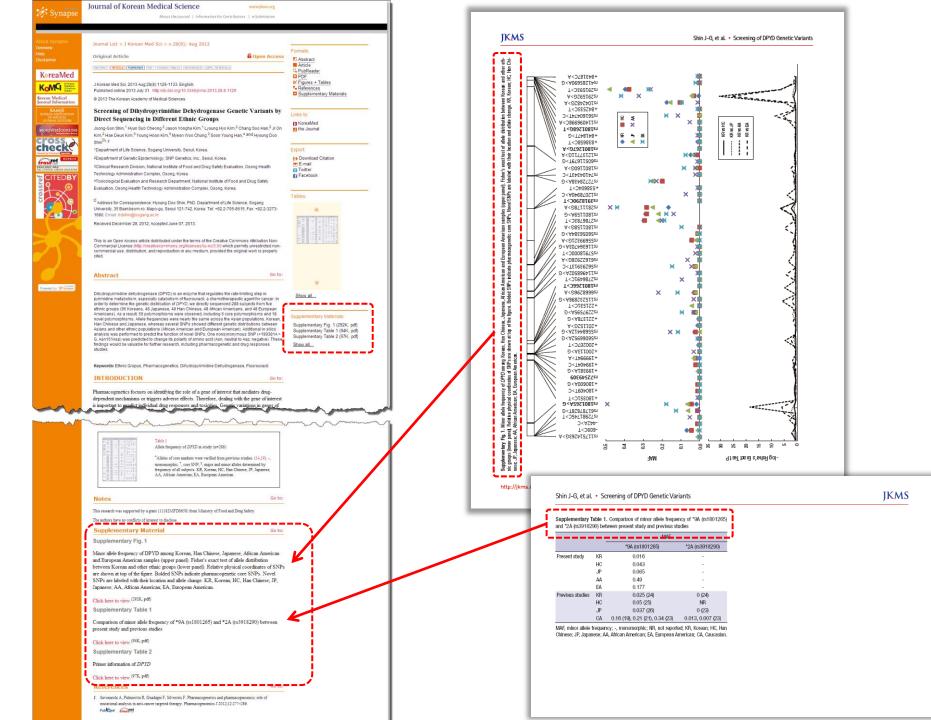
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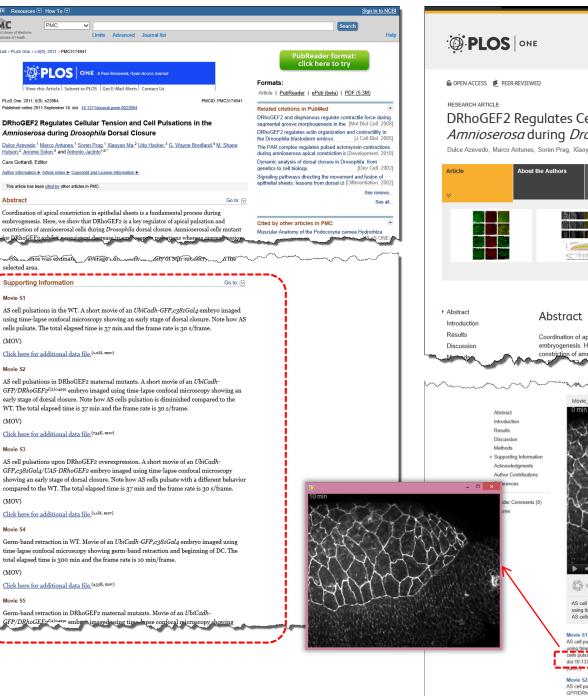
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## Supplementary Video에 Component DOI 부여

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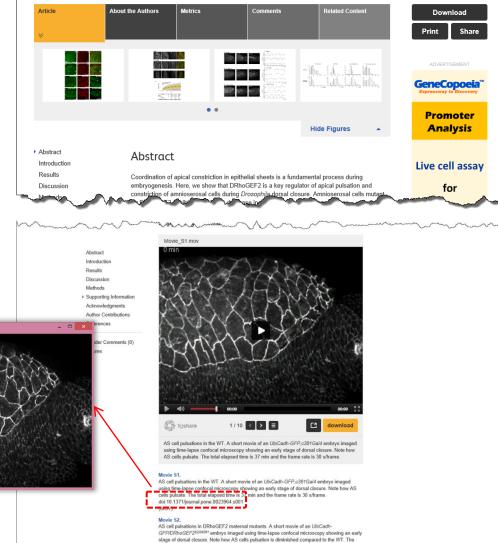
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SAVES

### DRhoGEF2 Regulates Cellular Tension and Cell Pulsations in the Amnioserosa during Drosophila Dorsal Closure

Dulce Azevedo, Marco Antunes, Soren Prag, Xiaoyan Ma, Udo Hacker, G. Wayne Brodland, M. Shane Hutson, Jerome Solon, Antonio Jacinto 🔳



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Supporting Information

#### Movie S1

NCBI Resources 🖸 How To 🕄

Journal List > PLoS One > v.6(9); 2011 > PMC3174941

PLoS One. 2011: 6(9): e23964

Cara Gottardi. Edito

Abstract

PMC

PMC

AS cell pulsations in the WT. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP,c381Gal4 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note how AS cells pulsate. The total elapsed time is 37 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame. (MOV)

Click here for additional data file.(1.2M, mov)

#### Movie \$2

AS cell pulsations in DRhoGEF2 maternal mutants. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP/DRhoGEF2<sup>I(2)04291</sup> embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note how AS cells pulsation is diminished compared to the WT. The total elapsed time is 37 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame.

(MOV)

Click here for additional data file. (755K, mov)

#### Movie S3

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AS cell pulsations upon DRhoGEF2 overexpression. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP,c381Gal4/UAS-DRhoGEF2 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note how AS cells pulsate with a different behavior compared to the WT. The total elapsed time is 37 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame. (MOV)

Click here for additional data file, (1.1M, mov)

#### Movie S4

Germ-band retraction in WT. Movie of an UbiCadh-GFP.c381Gal4 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing germ-band retraction and beginning of DC. The total elapsed time is 300 min and the frame rate is 10 min/frame.

(MOV)

Click here for additional data file. (435K, mov)

#### Movie S5

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Germ-band retraction in DRhoGEF2 maternal mutants. Movie of an UbiCadh-

#### DRhoGEF2 Regulates Amnioseros g Cell Pulsations

II activity, or expression of a constitutively active form of the formin Diaphanous (Dia<sup>GA</sup>) that stimulates actin polymerization, exhibited precocious cell contraction through changes in the subcellular localization of myosin II, demonstrating the role of these Rho1 effectors in the regulation of AS cell pulsations [16].

The upstream regulator of the Rho signalling pathway, RhoGEF2, was initially characterised as a regulator of apical constriction during formation of the ventral furrow [17,18,19] and has subsequently been shown to coordinate contractile forces throughout morphogenesis in Drasphila by regulating the association of myosin II with actin to form contractile cables [20]. Here, we show for the first time that DRhoGEF2 plays a crucial role in AS apical constriction through the regulation of myosin II subcellular localization and control of the AS cells pulsating behaviour upstream of Rho signalling.

#### Results

#### 1. DRhoGEF2 plays a role in Dorsal Closure

DRhoGEF2 has been shown to be expressed in AS cells [20] but the analysis of the function of DRhoGEF2 during dorsal closure has been precluded by its earlier role during gastrulation. We started by confirming that DRhoGEF2 is indeed localized at the right place and time to play a role in dorsal closure. In wildtype (WT) embryos, DRhoGEF2 protein accumulates along the leading edge of the dorsal-most epidermal cells and apically in AS cells (Fig. 1A). DRhoGEF2 localization in AS cells is increased cortically (Fig. 1A C, the outlines of the cells are marked by Armadillo)

To investigate whether DRhoGEF2 regulates apical constriction of AS cells during dorsal closure we took loss and gain of function approaches. DRhoGEF2 maternal zygotic mutants showed significant changes of key components of the contractile machinery; myosin II was clearly reduced (Fig. 1G) and F-actin was more disorganised (Fig. 1H) in the AS cells when compared to WT (Fig. 1 D F). However, as DRhoGEF2 plays an important role during gastrulation [17,18], it was difficult to find embryos reaching dorsal closure stages, and the few that did were too abnormal for a more detailed analysis. To get around this limitation we used maternal mutants in which there is a paternal rescue allowing us to obtain embryos with reduced DRhoGEF2 function for analysing cell shape and dynamics. When stained for Arm to mark cell outlines (Fig. 11), these DRhoGEF2 maternal mutant embryos showed several tissue organization defects in the epithelial cells and in the AS. The leading edge of the dorsal-most epithelial mutant cells was irregular, in contrast to the WT (compare Fig. 11 with 1B). In the WT, all central AS cells showed similar exposed apical surface areas (Fig. 1B), whereas in the mutant, neighbouring AS cells presented very different apical areas (see arrows in Fig. 11). In contrast to the mutant, overexpression of DRhoGEF2 in AS cells resulted in increased levels of myosin II and F-actin (compare Fig. 1] with 1D and Fig. 1K with 1E).

#### 2. Cellular tension is affected in DRhoGEF2 mutants

In order to test whether DRhoGEF2 activity has a direct impact on tissue mechanics we assessed the cellular tension of the AS by performing a series of hole drilling experiments in embryos with reduced or increased DRhoGEF2 activity. We laser ablated a subcellular cylindrical hole through WT AS cells and we tracked the subsequent recoil of adjacent cells in order to calculate recoil parameters that allow us to evaluate cellular tension (see Fig. 2 (A L) and Materials and Methods, [11]). The mean initial recoil velocity  $(v_0)$ , determined via a linear fit to the

2

first 100 ms of recoil, in the WT is 13.4±1.5 µm/s (Fig. 2M) whereas in the DRhoGEF2 mutant it is 1.8±0.7 µm/s, which represents a decrease in the mutant of almost one order of magnitude, indicating that the mutant is under less tension and/ or is more viscous. This result is in line with the value obtained for the coefficient D, calculated using a power-law fit to the first 5 s of recoil (Fig. 2M). The lower value obtained for the mean D in the mutant  $(0.23\pm0.09)$  is also an indication that the tissue is under less tension than the WT (1.34±0.07). The values of exponent a suggest that the mutant tissue may be more fluid than WT (0.633±0.232 vs 0.396±0.015).

The mean D and mean  $v_0$  for WT and DRhoGEF2 overexpression is not significantly different (Fig. 2M, see also [11]), indicating that either the tension in DRhoGEF2 expressing cells is similar to WT or that an increase in tension is compensated by an increase in viscosity and stiffness. However, the variance of D is higher when overexpressing DRhoGEF2, consistent with a wider distribution of recoil displacements as shown in the respective graph (Fig. 2M, grey and yellow shadows). Interestingly the decrease in exponent a when DRhoGEF2 is overexpressed indicates a transition to a more solid-like tissue. Exponent a varies between 0 and 1 and lower values are characteristic of more solid materials [21]. Taken together, the results of the hole drilling experiments support the hypothesis that DRhoGEF2 regulates tissue tension in AS cells. In particular, the average tension in DRhaGEF2 mutant cells seems to be lower than in WT, and the overexpression of DRhoGEF2 results in a tissue that is less fluid and more solid-like.

#### 3. DRhoGEF2 regulates AS pulsations

In order to find out whether DRhoGEF2 regulates AS pulsations, we investigated the dynamic behaviour of the AS cells in more detail by performing high speed time-lapse imaging with subcellular resolution (see Materials and Methods). The comparison of overall dorsal closure dynamics between WT and DRhoGEF2 maternal zygotic mutants was not possible as the embryos with that genotype were extremely deformed. In DRhoGEF2 maternal mutants, that were more amenable for time-lapse imaging, dorsal closure was slower than in WT but the phenotype was very variable (Fig. 3A B). When DRhoGEF2 was overexpressed specifically in AS cells dorsal closure also took longer to be completed but, as described above, the average apical surface of the AS cells was significantly smaller than WT and the AS seemed more densely packed (Fig. 3C). To quantify the dynamics of dorsal closure in the different genotypes, we focused on early dorsal closure stages, starting at stage 13. In the WT (Fig. 3A', Supplementary Movie S1), AS cells showed a cell pulsation period of 248±64 s, (Fig. 4B, upper graph) and an average cell area amplitude of 49±30 µm<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 4A, upper graph), consistent with what has been previously described [8]. The analysis of DRhsGEF2 maternal mutants revealed that the pulsation phenotype is variable, ranging from cells with almost no pulsations to cases that showed very irregular oscillations (see representative examples in Fig. 3B' and Movie S2). In this case it was not possible to calculate a meaningful average period or amplitude, as the majority of the cells do not exhibit a clear periodic behaviour. Therefore, we conclude that DRhoGEF2 is required for AS cell pulsations.

In DRhoGEF2 overexpressing AS cells (Fig. 3C', Movie S3) the amplitude of pulsations is decreased to 26±13 µm<sup>2</sup> compared to 49±30 µm<sup>2</sup> in WT (Fig. 4A), and period, 387±119 s, is longer when compared to 248±64 s in WT (Fig. 4B). For this genotype the distribution of amplitudes is clearly skewed towards lower amplitudes, however, the distribution of the ratios amplitude/cell

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#### DRhoGEF2 Regulates Amnioserosa Cell Pulsations

#### Supporting Information

Movie S1 AS cell pulsations in the WT. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP,c381Gal4 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note how AS cells pulsate. The total elapsed time is 37 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame.

(MOV)

Movie S2 AS cell pulsations in DRhoGEF2 maternal mutants. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP/DRhoGEF282)04291 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note how AS cells pulsation is diminished compared to the WT. The total elapsed time is 37 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame MOV

Movie S3 AS cell pulsations upon DRhoGEF2 overexpression. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP,c381Gal4/UAS-DRhsGEF2 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note how AS cells pulsate with a different behavior compared to the WT. The total elapsed time is 37 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame. MOW

Movie S4 Germ-band retraction in WT. Movie of an UbiCadh-GFP\_#381Gal4 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing germ-band retraction and beginning of DC. The total elapsed time is 300 min and the frame rate is 10 min/frame. MOV

Movie \$5 Germ-band retraction in DRhoGEF2 maternal mutants. Movie of an UbiCadh-GFP/DRhoGEF2<sup>R3,04291</sup> embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing germ-band retraction. Note that some AS cells are bigger than WT. The total elapsed time is 500 min and the frame rate is 10 min/frame. MOV

Movie S6 Germ-band retraction in upon DRhoGEF2 overexpression. Movie of an UbiCadh-GFP, 381Gal4/UAS-DRhsGEF2 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing germ-band retraction. Note that AS cells acquire a rounder shape from the beginning of germ-band retraction. The total elapsed time is 500 min and the frame rate is 10 min/frame. (MOV)

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Movie S7 Myosin coalescence in WT. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP/Sqh-mChory,381Gal4 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note that Myosin II coalescence is correlated with cell deformations. The total elapsed time is 1250 sec and the frame rate is 5 s/frame. MOV

Movie S8 Myosin coalescence in DRhoGEF2 maternal mutants. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP.Sah-mChury/DRhoGEF21(3)94291 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note the absence of Myosin II coalescence. The total elapsed time is 800 sec and the frame rate is 5 s/frame. MOW

Movie S9 Myosin coalescence upon DRhoGEF2 overexpression. A short movie of an UbiCadh-GFP,UAS-DRhoGEF2/SqhmCherry,381Gal4 embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note that Myosin II coalescence is more intense. The total elapsed time is 1185 sec and the frame rate is 5 s/frame. (MOV)

Movie S10 Rhol activity upon DRhoGEF2 overexpression. A short movie of an c381Gal4/UAS-DRhoGEF2:UAS-PKNG58AeGFP embryo imaged using time-lapse confocal microscopy showing an early stage of dorsal closure. Note that Rho1 activity is correlated with AS cells pulsation. The total elapsed time is 30 min and the frame rate is 30 s/frame. (MOV)

#### Acknowledgments

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#### Author Contributions

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Performed the experiments: DA MA XM. Analyzed the data: DA MA SP XM MSH IS AJ. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: UH GWB. Wrote the paper: DA MA SP MSH JS AJ.

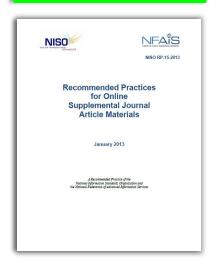
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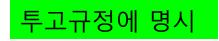
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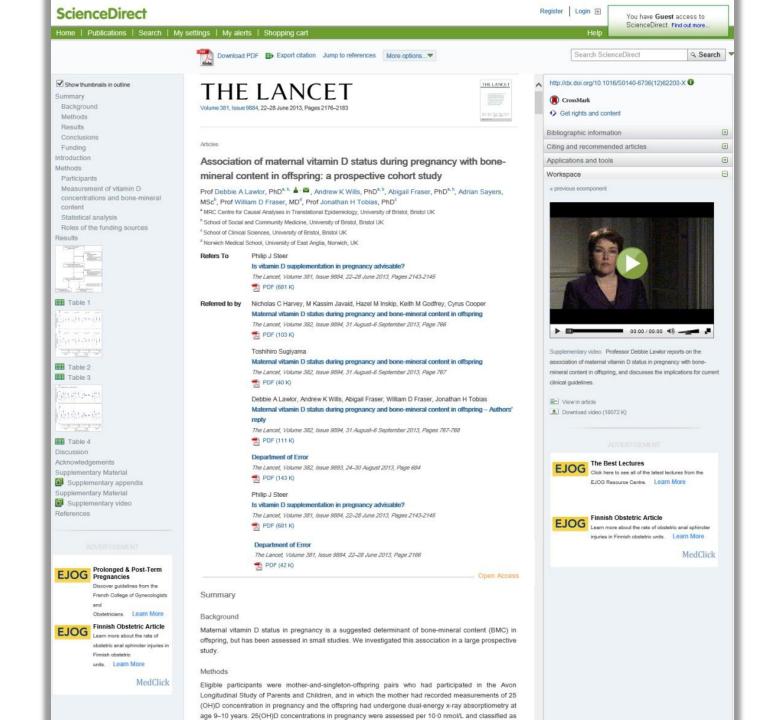
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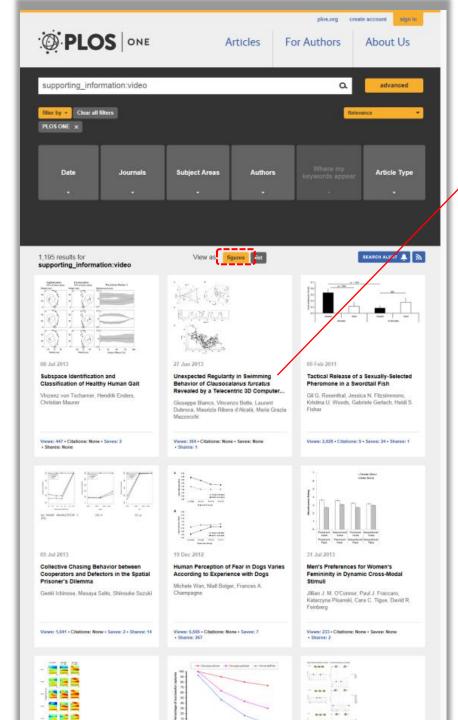
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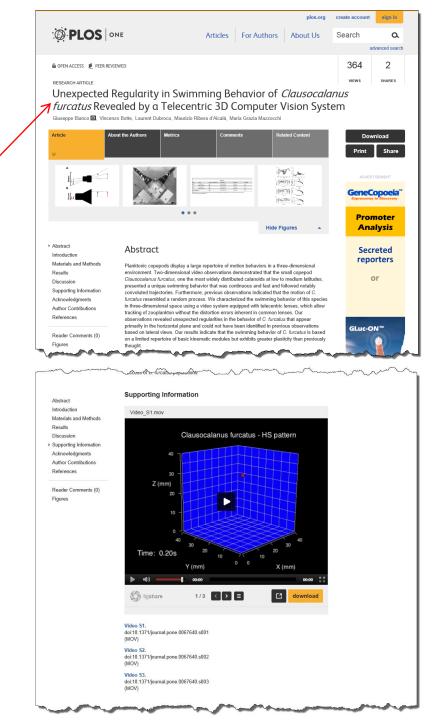
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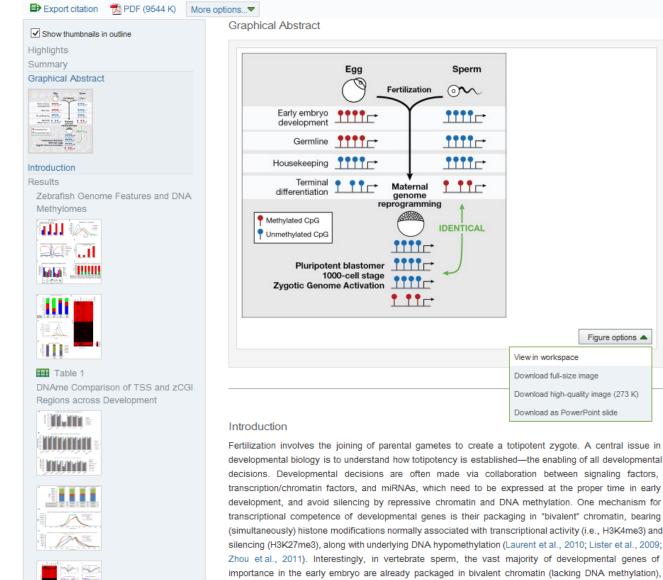




genes (30%), myeloid transcription-factor genes (22%), cohesin-

complex genes (13%), and spliceosome-complex genes (14%).







DNAme Comparison of All DMRs across Embryo Development



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including virtually all HOX, SOX, FOX, TBX, PAX, CDX, and GATA family transcription factors (Arpanahi et al., 2009; Brykczynska et al., 2010; Farthing et al., 2008; Hammoud et al., 2009; Weber et al., 2007; Wu et al., 2011a). This raises important questions regarding the extent to which DNA methylation and chromatin

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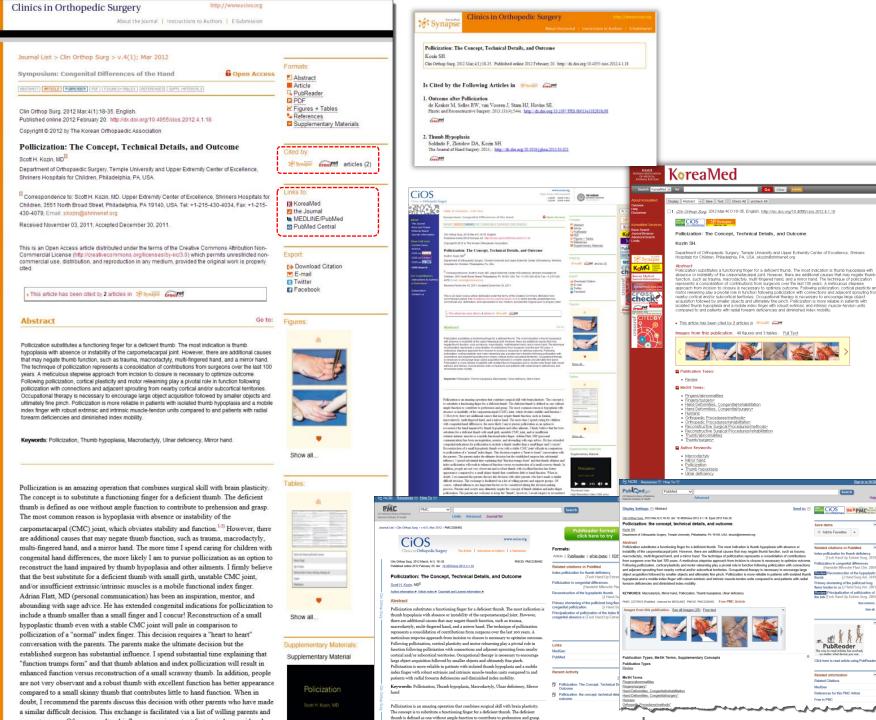
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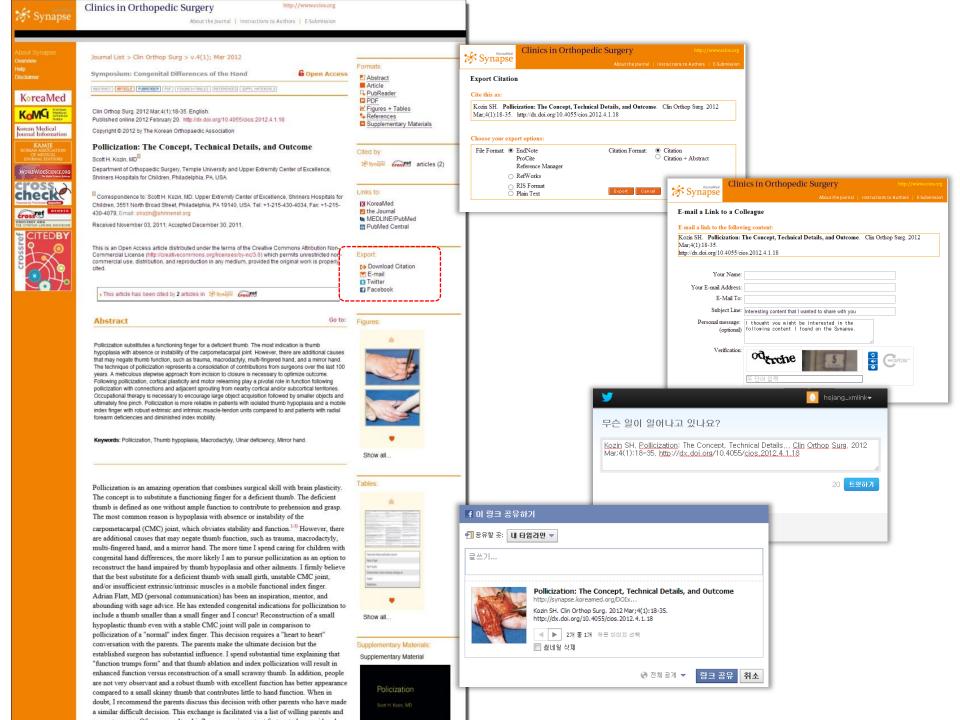
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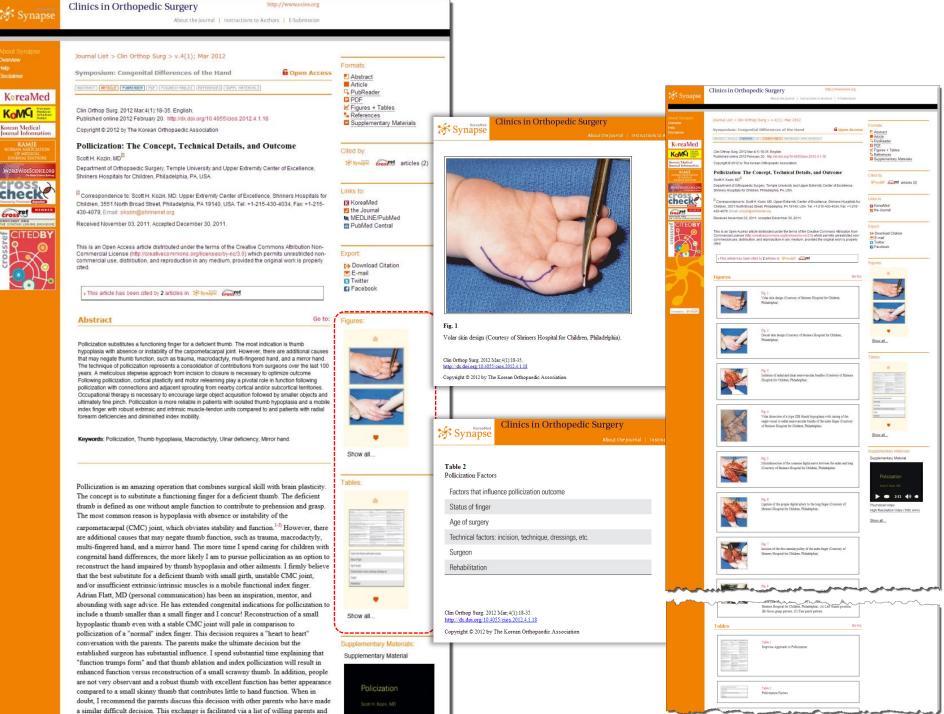
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Policization

## Scott H. Kozin, MD

finger. Adrian Flatt, MD (personal communication) has been an inspiration, mentor, and abounding with sage advice. He has extended congenital indications for pollicization to include a thumb smaller than a small finger and I concur! Reconstruction of a small hypoplastic thumb even with a stable CMC joint will pale in comparison to pollicization of a "normal" index finger. This decision requires a "heart to heart" conversation with the parents. The parents make the ultimate decision but the established surgeon has substantial influence. I spend substantial time explaining that "function trumps form" and that thumb ablation and index pollicization will result in enhanced function versus reconstruction of a small scrawny thumb. In addition, people are not very observant and a robust thumb with excellent function has better appearance compared to a small skinny thumb that contributes little to hand function. When in doubt, I recommend the parents discuss this decision with other parents who have made a similar difficult decision. This exchange is facilitated via a list of willing parents and support groups. Of course, cultural influences are important factors to be considered during this decision making process. Parents and society may ultimately negate the concept of thumb ablation and index finger pollicization. The parents are welcome to keep the "thumb", however, I avoid surgery to reconstruct a type IIB hypoplastic thumb as the results of index finger pollicization are far superior.4)

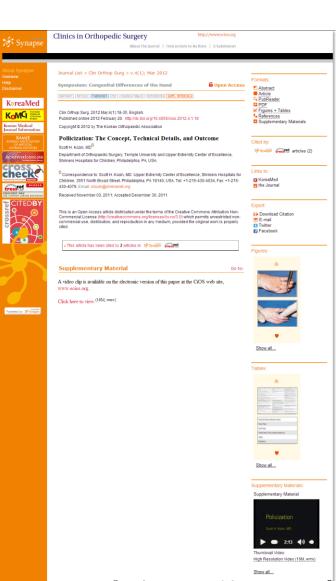
#### **BRAIN PLASTICITY**

Cortical plasticity and motor relearning play a pivotal in functional following policization. There is a large region of the sensorimotor cortex (SMC) hormuncluls dedicated to the hand. Researchers are trying to understand the changes in SMC following injury, repair, and reconstruction.5) Techniques include transcranial magnetic stimulation, electroencephalography, magnetoencephalography, functional magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), structural MRI, and positron emission tomography.5.9) Human cortical plasticity is a complex process that involves the unveiling of previously ineffective connections and sprouting of intact afferents from nearby cortical and/or subcortical territories.

Giraux et al.10) have demonstrated that after hand transplantation, the original SMC map for hand activation is restored. The transplantation reverses the SMC loss following the initial hand amputation. Similarly, successful to e transfer produces temporal activation within the SMC cortex consistent with cortical plasticity.11) Functional MRI has demonstrated that a patient learning to use their toe transfer lead to an expansion in their motor cortical representation. Practice magnifies the changes within the SMC cortex. As the new motor skill is mastered, there is a subsequent decrease in the amount of cortical representation.5,11) Functional MRI studies have provided evidence that that motor reorganization continues to evolve over time and may be modified by training and experience for a protracted time.12) These findings suggest that prolonged therapy and training may be necessary to maximize cortical reorganization and functional outcome.

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Go to:

#### TECHNIQUE

The current technique of pollicization represents a consolidation of contributions from surgeons over the last 100 years.13-15) My personal technique stems from direct interaction with other congenital hand surgeons, especially Marybeth Ezaki, Peter Carter, and Terry Light. Their surgical nuances have been incorporated into my current procedure, which has been fairly consistent for the last 10 years. I must profess that my technique will likely undergo further subtle modifications as I learn more from congenital hand colleagues.

A stepwise approach is used for multiple reasons (Table 1).16) First of all, multiple steps are required for completion of the procedure and this approach avoids "missing" a crucial step. Secondly, I operate at a teaching institution and this methodical approach is "teachable" to interested fellows. I will detail the basic surgical approach and highlight special circumstances that require surgical alterations related to the underlying diagnosis and anatomy encountered.

			Table
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	States and states	Second Se	
			Stepwise Approach to Pollicization
		Statements.	
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#### POLLICIZATION FOR THUMB HYPOPLASIA (TYPES IIIB, Go to: **IV, OR V HYPOPLASIA)**

(A video clip is available: Click here to view.)

Following general anesthesia, the child is placed in the supine position. A pediatric tourniquet (Delfi Medical Innovations, Vancouver, Canada) is placed on the upper arm. The pediatric size is smaller in diameter, avoids irritation in the antecubital fossa, and extends the surgical field. Preoperative antibiotics are routinely administered. The extremity is prepped and draped in sterile fashion.

The skin incision must be nimble to allow easy index finger transposition and creation of an adequate thumbindex web space (Figs. 1 and 2). I currently use a modified design by Marybeth Ezaki and Peter Carter that allows more glabrous skin to be placed along the palmar aspect of the index finger.16) This improves the appearance of the index finger once in the thumb position, such that the index looks more like a thumb compared to other incisions.

Fig. 1



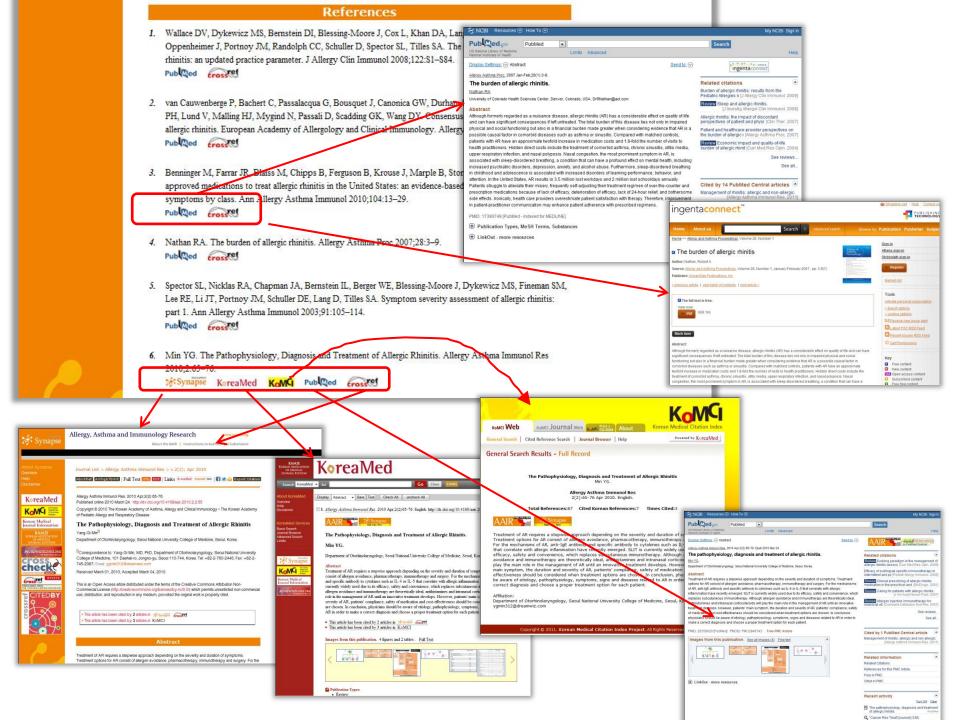
Volar skin design (Courtesy of Shriners Hospital for Children, Philadelphia).



Fig. 2 Dorsal skin design (Courtesy of Shriners Hospital for Children, Philadelphia).

The limb is gently exsanguinated to facilitate identification of the vasculature (Fig. 3). The palmar skin is incised first and the radial neurovascular bundle isolated. In children with a type IV or IIIB thumb hypoplasia, the single vessel within the digit can be traced to radial neurovascular bundle of the index finger (Fig. 4). Dissection then proceeds further ulnar to identify the common digital vessels to the index-long web space. The proper digital nerves to the ulnar side of the index and the radial side of the long finger are isolated. Proximal

	Synapse Clinics in Orthopedic S	About the journal   instructions to Authors   5-Submiss	ion I
	Table 1 Stepwise Approach to Pollicization		
	Step	Technique	Rationale
	Exsanguination	Moderate	Vessel identification
	Skin incision	Ezaki design	More glabrous skin along palmar aspect of thumb and excellent thumb-index web space
	Isolation palmar neurovascular bundles	Loupe magnification and meticulous dissection	Preserve sensibility and circulation to index
	Microdissection of common digital nerve	Intra-fascicular dissection	Mobilize nerve for tension free pollicization
	Ligate proper digital artery to radial side of long finger	Ligature clip	Allows constant visualization throughout the procedure
	Release A1 pulley to index finger		Prevent buckling of flexor tendons after policization
	Incise intermetacarpal ligament		Allows repositioning of the index finger
	Elevation of dorsal skin with preservation of dorsal veins		Delaying dorsal exposure allows veins to be filled with blood
	Extensor tendons freed from adjacent		Confirm appropriate line of pull to index finger pollicization
	Extensor and flexor tendons are not shortened		Adapt and shorten over time
	Elevation of the first dorsal and palmar muscles from the index metacarpal and metacarpophalangeal joint with a strip of extensor hood	Sharp dissection	Muscles will be advanced to proximal interphalangeal joint and length is necessary
	Identify and tag the radial and ulnar lateral bands about the proximal interphalangeal joint	Pull on lateral band until desired function is evident and tag band with suture	Prior to bony resection, identification is easier
	Shorten the index finger by removing the majority of the metacarpal bone, including physis ablation	Fine bladed saw to cut metacarpal perpendicular to bone through its metaphyseal portion Distal cut directly through physis (epiphysiodesis)	Index too long for a thumb Physeal ablation prevents continued metacarpal growth
	Reposition index metacarpophalangeal joint into	Exation of the index metacamonhalanneal joint	Prevents unwanted thumb carpometacarpal joint
	heposition index metacalpophalangeal joint into hyperextension	into hyperoxtension using a non-absorbable suture placed through the epiphysis and dorsal capsule	hyperextension
	Kirschner wire is passed anterior to the metacarpal epiphysis, into the proximal phalanx, and out the proximal interphalangeal joint	Wire driver	This Kirchner wire is used as a joystick for index finger positioning and ultimate fixation
	Align the index finger into the thumb position with 45-degrees of abduction and between 100 and 120-degrees of pronation	Metacarpal epiphysis is aligned anterior to its remaining base and Kirschner wire drilled retrograde across the metacarpal base to secure the position	Replicate thumb position
	Tendon transfer to restore intrinsic function to the pollicization	First dorsal interosseous sutured into the radial lateral band and the first palmar interosseous sutured into the ulnar lateral band	Maximize function in grasp and pinch
	Inset skin with absorbable suture	Skin inset advanced and inset along the palmar aspect of the "thumb"	Index appearance similar to thumb
KoreaMed ynapse	opedic Surgery	Skin inset advanced and inset along the palmar aspict of the "fumb" Inset web space skin http://www.eclos.org uctions to Authors   E-Submission	Index appearance similar to thumb Avoid soture line in thumb-index web space neuro circulation, protect policization, decrease chances of inadvertent dressing removal
Clinics in Ortho	opedic Surgery	Skin inset advanced and inset along the palmar aspect of the "thumb" Inset web space skin http://www.ecios.org	Avoid suture line in thumb-index web space
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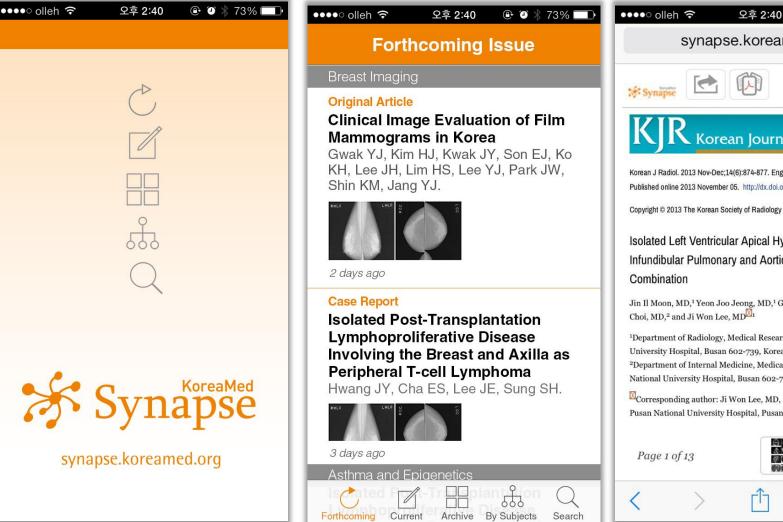


Supplementary	Material	Go to:
A video clip is available www.ecios.org.	on the electronic version of this paper at the CiOS web sit	ie,
Click here to view. <sup>(16M)</sup>	, wmv)	
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	Fig. 1 Volar skin design (Courtesy of Shriners Hospital for Children, Philadelphia).	

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Isolated Left Ventricular Apical Hypoplasia with Infundibular Pulmonary and Aortic Stenosis: a Rare

Jin Il Moon, MD,<sup>1</sup> Yeon Joo Jeong, MD,<sup>1</sup> Geewon Lee, MD,<sup>1</sup> Jung Hyun

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Medical Research Institute, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan 602-739, Korea.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Medical Research Institute, Pusan National University Hospital, Busan 602-739, Korea.

Corresponding author: Ji Won Lee, MD, Department of Radiology, Pusan National University Hospital, Pusan National University School

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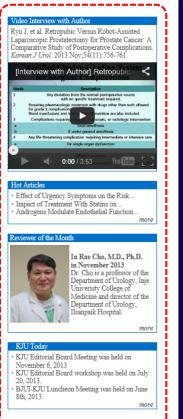
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# Publisher/Editor의 역할

### A.2 Roles and Responsibilities Related to Supplemental Materials

Many parties play a role in maintaining the record of scholarship and supplemental material. For convenience in this document, we have separated the parties into two segments: Primary Publishing and Related Parties, and described their responsibilities in the two tables below.

## A.2.1 Primary Publishing

Publisher	Editor	Peer Reviewer	Author(s)
Educate other parties about requirements for posting and curating content.	Set editorial policy.	Follow journal guidelines for reviewing Supplemental Materials.	Be aware of Journal expectations and follow them to the best of their ability.
Provide appropriate resources for managing supplemental content.	Make final decisions on content.	Inform the editor in a timely fashion if unable to review any content.	Provide context and demonstrate that the Supplemental Materials add substance to scholarship in the field.
Provide systems and policies to facilitate the decision-making process.	Determine whether supplemental content is integral to the article. <sup>3</sup>	Alert the editor to instances in which integral data are not provided, but are needed to understand the manuscript.	Be responsible for providing Supplemental Materials at the same level of quality as the article.
Be clear about the level of delivery and preservation that can be provided.	Set expectations for acceptable content with an understanding of what is entailed in vetting, delivering, and preserving content.		Be aware of trusted repositories in the field and knowledgeable about their practices.
Encourage authors to post Additional Content in endorsed archives that ensure good preservation and provide bidirectional linking to the journal. <sup>4</sup>	Encourage authors to post Additional Content in endorsed archives that ensure good preservation and provide bidirectional linking to the journal. <sup>4</sup>		Be aware of and adhere to policies of your institution and funder for sharing of research data.

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