Dr Thomas Shafee

Wikipedia Editing for Academics

A symbiotic relationship

CC BY 4.0

Why edit Wikipedia and sister projects?

Selfless

- The noble cause of free information
- Giving back to a resource you've benefitted from
- Expert input on difficult topics
- Being part of the world's largest open-access project

Selfish

- Public engagement and education
  - Massive exposure and reach
- Ensure your field is thoroughly and accurately represented
  - First google hit for most topics
  - (Students, Reviewers, Grant assessors, Journalists, Policymakers)
- Maximise use of the writing and images that you've already done
- Improve your non-specialist writing

Outline

Why should you be interested in editing Wikipedia?

- A brief introduction to the largest encyclopaedia of all time
  - Why it needs you
  - Why you need it

How to edit

- Interactive demonstration
  - Edit a page
  - Upload an image
  - Comment on a talk page

How to edit right!

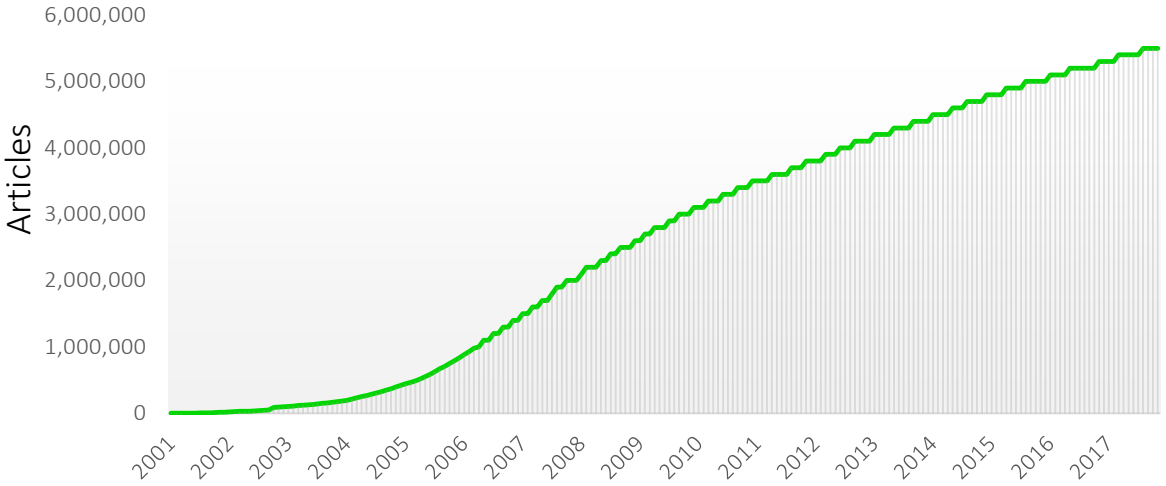
- Differences with academic writing
  - Writing style
  - Protocols and policies
  - Etiquette and pitfalls

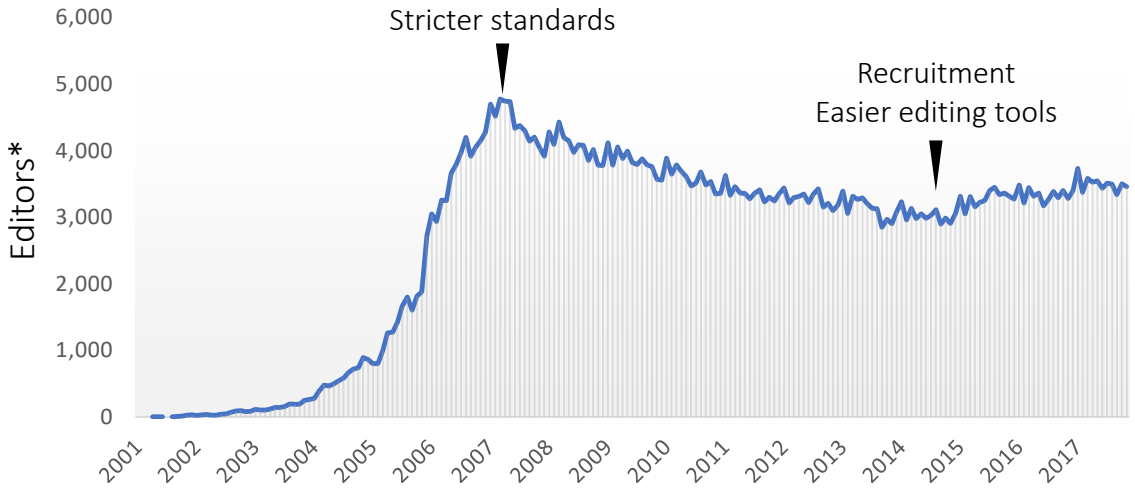
Help, community and resources

- The hidden world behind Wikipedia

A BRIEF HISTORY

- 2001 began
- 2007 editing peak
  - But poor accuracy
  - Stricter standards lead to fall-off in editors
- 2015 resurgence
  - Concerted recruitment
  - Easier editing tools
  - First year since 2007 with editor growth
- In 295 languages
- 5th busiest website

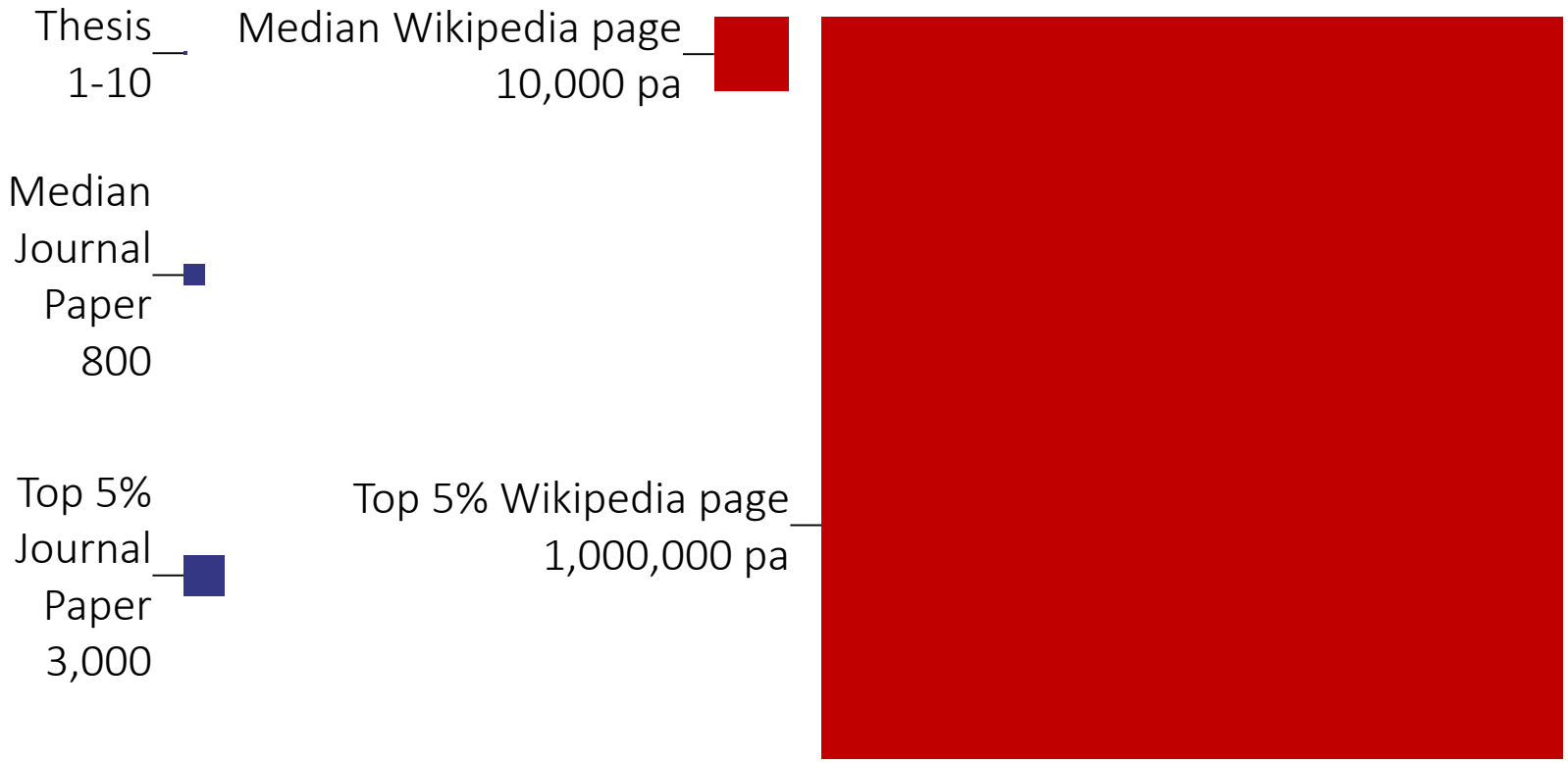




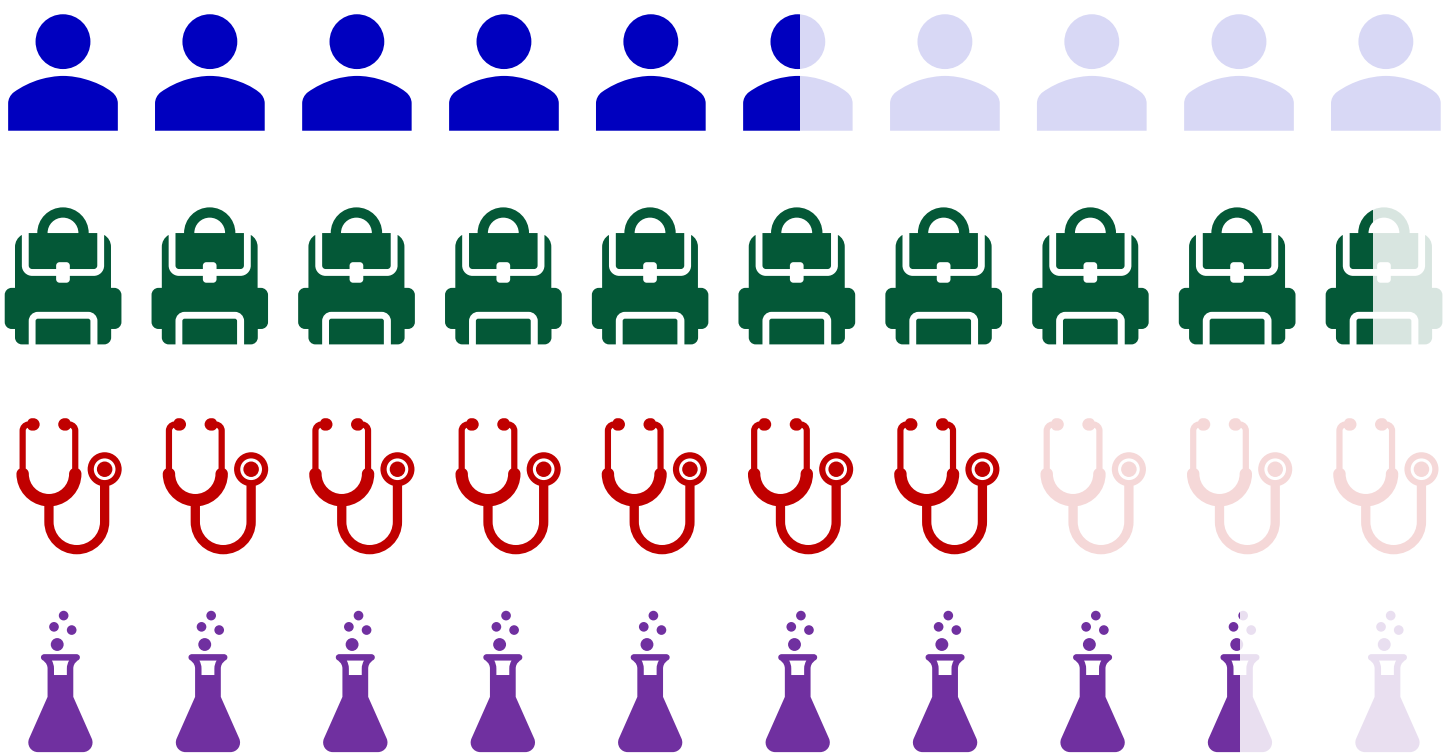
* >100 edits per month

Data: http://stats.wikimedia.org/EN/TablesWikipediaEN.htm

Who reads Wikipedia?



Who reads Wikipedia's medical content?

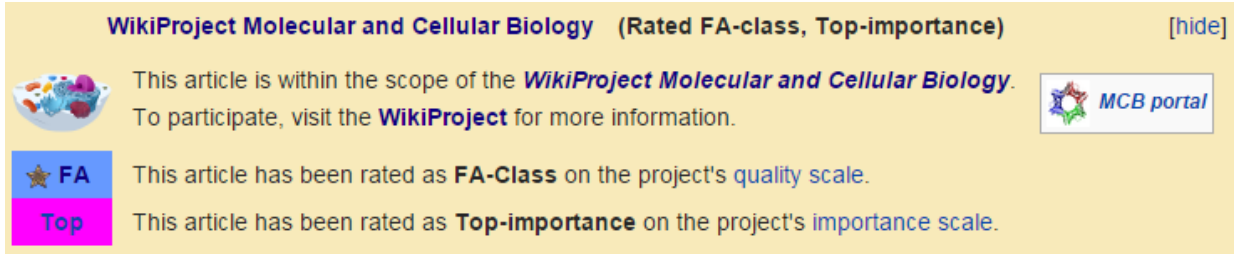


Article quality and importance

- Articles are rated
  - Importance
  - Quality
- Top two quality ratings
  - Promoted by review
- Status
  - Displayed on talk page
  - Status can also be revoked by review

Quality	Importance: Top	High	Mid	Low
FA	1199	1847	1737	1100
GA	2119	4847	9477	10348
B	12222	23130	35423	28494
C	10488	30487	68122	94937
Start	17343	77119	309766	808221
Stub	4239	30919	228711	1895512

Pseudo peer-reviewed

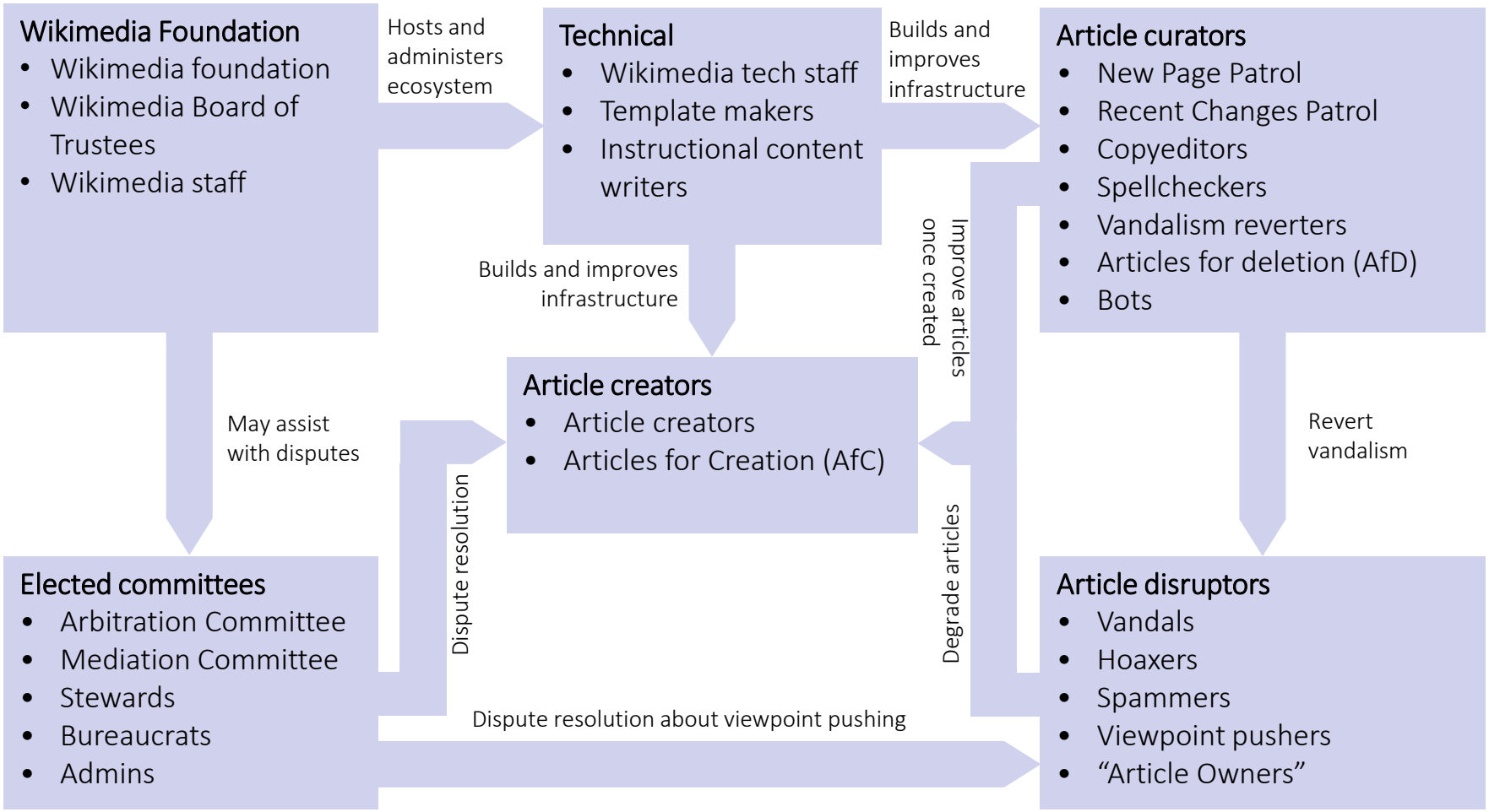


Who writes Wikipedia?

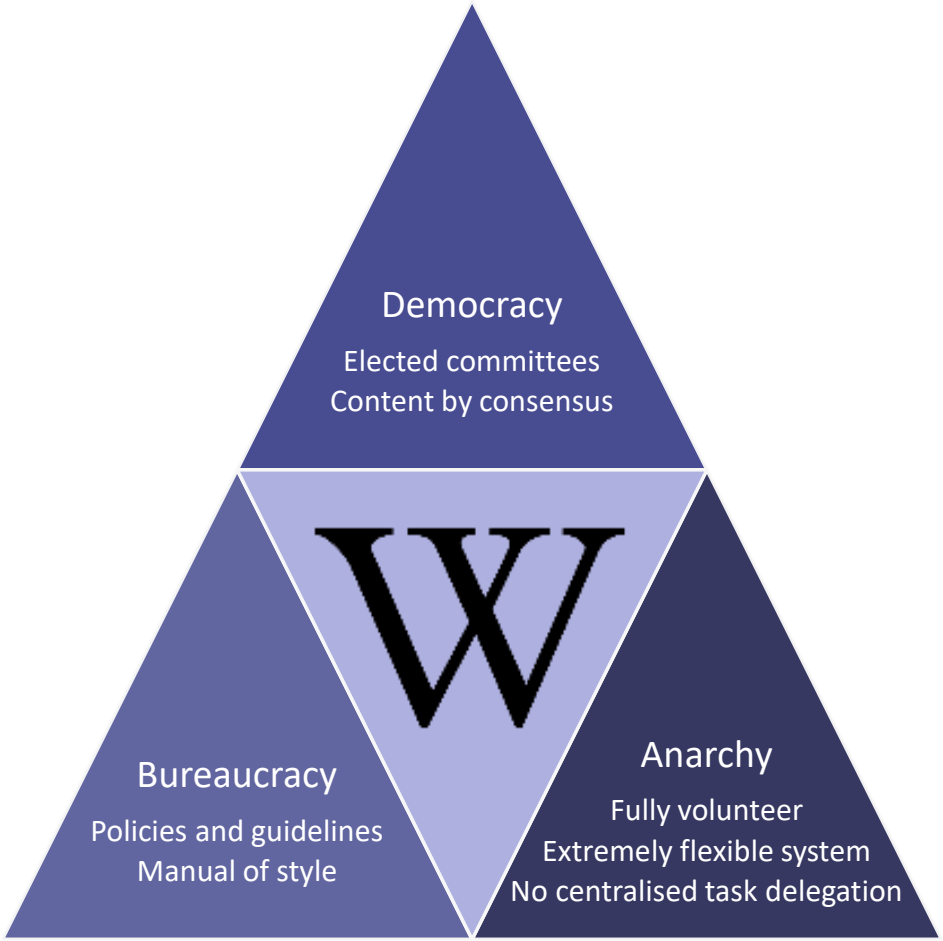
- Admins & Bureaucrats (600 active)
  - Peer exam and interview
  - Can mark pages as protected and block editors
  - Some niche privileges (e.g. delete pages, allow editing bots)
- Editors (30,000 active)
  - Access to Visual Editor
  - Persistent reputation
  - Able to edit protected pages
- Anonymous users (⅓ of all edits)
  - Text recognition test to prove human
  - Edits are marked with ip address
  - Can edit >99% of pages

Data: http://stats.wikimedia.org/EN/TablesWikipediaEN.htm ; http://stats.wikimedia.org/EN/EditsRevertsEN.htm ; https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Wikipedia:List_of_administrators/Active&action=history

Who writes Wikipedia?



How is Wikipedia ruled?



Wikipedia-Academia integration

Academic publishing directly to Wikipedia

- *PLoS Computational Biology* "Topic" review articles

  Volz E et al. "Viral phylodynamics." *PLoS Comput Biol* 9.3 (2013): e1002947

  Fortuna M et al. "Evolving digital ecological networks." *PLoS Comput Biol* 9.3 (2013): e1002928

- *RNA Biology* research articles & Rfam

  Gardner P et al. "Rfam: Wikipedia, clans and the 'decimal' release." *Nucleic Acids Res* 39 (2011) D141–5

Academic peer review of existing Wikipedia articles

- *Open journal of Medicine*

  Heilman J et al. "Dengue fever: a Wikipedia clinical review." *Open Medicine* 8.4 (2014): 105-115

- *WikiJournal of Medicine*

  Häggström M "Diagram of the pathways of human steroidogenesis." *Medicine* 1.1 (2014)

A MASSIVE MEDIA REPOSITORY

- Multimedia file repository
  - Images
  - Video
  - Sound
- Open-licensed / Public domain
  - Mostly creative commons licenses
- Content scope
  - Educational
  - Informative
  - Instructional

The future of data

- Free, open, structured knowledge base
- Humans and machine readable and editable
  Multilingual, queryable
- Standardised, centralised, highly interlinked
  Statements, sources, and connections to other databases

Item	Property	Value
Q42	P69	Q691283
Douglas Adams	educated at	St John's College

BRIDGING THE ACADEMIC DIVIDE

- Content published into both Wikipedia and academic corpus

Stable, citable, peer-reviewed version with the credibility of a scholarly journal

Living version with extreme impact of Wikipedia

- Example journals

PLOS Genetics

PLOS CompBiol

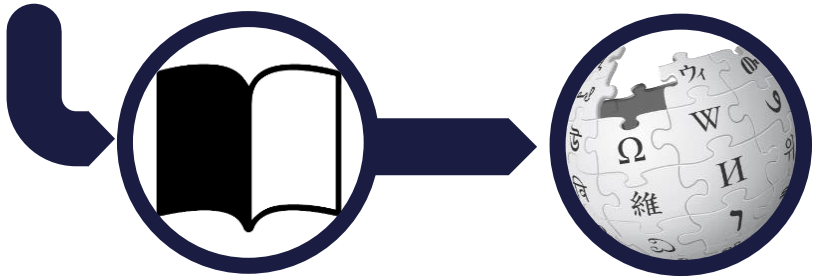
Wiki.J.Med

Wiki.J.Sci

Wiki.J.Hum

Gene

RNA Biology



JOURNAL FIRST

WIKIPEDIA FIRST

PARALLEL

ACADEMIC AND WIKIPEDIC VERSIONS

PLOS

WIKIJOURNAL

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

Topic Page

Circular Permutation in Proteins

Spencer Bliven[1]*, **Andreas Prlić**[2]*

1 Bioinformatics Program, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, United States of America, 2 San Diego Supercomputer Center, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California, United States of America

This is a "Topic Page" article for *PLoS Computational Biology*.

Circular permutation describes a type of relationship between proteins, whereby the proteins have a changed order of amino acids in their protein sequence, such that the sequence of the first portion of one protein (adjacent to the N-terminus) is related to that of the second portion of the other protein (near its C-terminus), and vice versa (see Figure 1). This is directly analogous to the mathematical notion of a cyclic permutation over the set of residues in a protein.

Circular permutation can be the result of evolutionary events, post-translational modifications, or artificially engineered mutations. The result is a protein structure with different connectivity, but overall similar three-dimensional (3D) shape. The homology between portions of the proteins can be established by observing similar sequences between N- and C-terminal portions of the two permuted variants of cyclic wild-type proteins [10]. SISYPHUS is a database that contains a collection of hand-curated manual alignments of proteins with non-trivial relationships, several of which have circular permutations [11].

Evolution

There are two main models that are currently being used to explain the evolution of circularly permuted proteins: *permutation by duplication* and *fission and fusion*. The two models have compelling examples supporting them, but the relative contribution of each model in evolution is still under debate [12]. Other, less common, mechanisms have been proposed, such as "cut and paste" [13] or "exon shuffling."

Permutation by Duplication

References [edit source]

The 2012 version of this article has passed academic peer review (*here*), has been published in ***PLOS Computational Biology*** and can be cited as:
Bliven S, Prlić A (2012). "Circular permutation in proteins". *PLOS Computational Biology*. **8** (3): e1002445. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1002445. PMC 3320104. PMID 22496628.

1. ^ a b c Cunningham BA, Hemperly JJ, Hopp TP, Edelman GM (July 1979). "Favin versus concanavalin A: Circularly permuted amino acid sequences". *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. **76** (7): 3218–22. doi:10.1073/pnas.76.7.3218. PMC 383795. PMID 16592676.
2. ^ Einspahr H, Parks EH, Suguna K, Subramanian E, Suddath FL (December 1986). "The crystal structure of pea lectin at 3.0-A resolution". *The Journal of Biological Chemistry*. 261 (35): 16518–27. PMID 3782132.

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Random article
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Community portal
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Tools
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Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
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Article Talk Read Edit source Edit View history More Search

Circular permutation in proteins

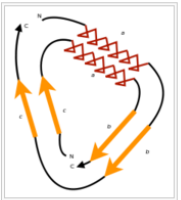
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Circular permutant)

A **circular permutation** is a relationship between proteins whereby the proteins have a changed order of amino acids in their peptide sequence. The result is a protein structure with different connectivity, but overall similar three-dimensional (3D) shape. In 1979, the first pair of circularly permuted proteins – concanavalin A and lectin – were discovered; over 2000 such proteins are now known.

Circular permutation can occur as the result of evolutionary events, posttranslational modifications, or artificially engineered mutations. The two main models proposed to explain the evolution of circularly permuted proteins are *permutation by duplication* and *fission and fusion*. Permutation by duplication occurs when a gene undergoes duplication to form a tandem repeat, before redundant sections of the protein are removed; this relationship is found between saposin and swaposin. Fission and fusion occurs when partial proteins fuse to form a single polypeptide, such as in nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenases.

Circular permutations are routinely engineered in the laboratory to improve their catalytic activity or thermostability, or to investigate properties of the original protein.

Traditional algorithms for sequence alignment and structure alignment are not able to detect circular permutations between proteins. New non-linear approaches have been developed that overcome this and are able to detect topology-independent similarities.



Schematic representation of a circular permutation in two proteins. The first protein (outer circle) has the sequence a-b-c. After the permutation the second protein (inner circle) has the sequence c-a-b. The letters N and C indicate the location of the amino- and carboxy-termini of the protein sequences and how their positions change relative to each other.

Contents [hide]
1 History
2 Evolution
2.1 Permutation by duplication
2.1.1 Saposin and swaposin
2.2 Fission and fusion
2.2.1 Transhydrogenases
2.3 Other processes that can lead to circular permutations
2.3.1 Post-translational modification
3 The role of circular permutations in protein engineering
4 Algorithmic detection of circular permutations
5 References
6 Further reading

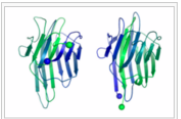
History [edit source | edit]

In 1979, Bruce Cunningham and his colleagues discovered the first instance of a circularly permuted protein in nature.[1] After determining the peptide sequence of the lectin protein favin, they noticed its similarity to a known protein – concanavalin A – except that the ends were circularly permuted. Later work confirmed the circular permutation between the pair[2] and showed that concanavalin A is permuted post-translationally[3] through cleavage and an unusual protein ligation.[4]

After the discovery of a natural circularly permuted protein, researchers looked for a way to emulate this process. In 1983, David Goldenberg and Thomas Creighton were able to create a circularly permuted version of a protein by chemically ligating the termini to create a cyclic protein, then introducing new termini elsewhere using trypsin.[5] In 1989, Karola Luger and her colleagues introduced a genetic method for making circular permutations by carefully fragmenting and ligating DNA.[6] This method allowed for permutations to be introduced at arbitrary sites.[6]

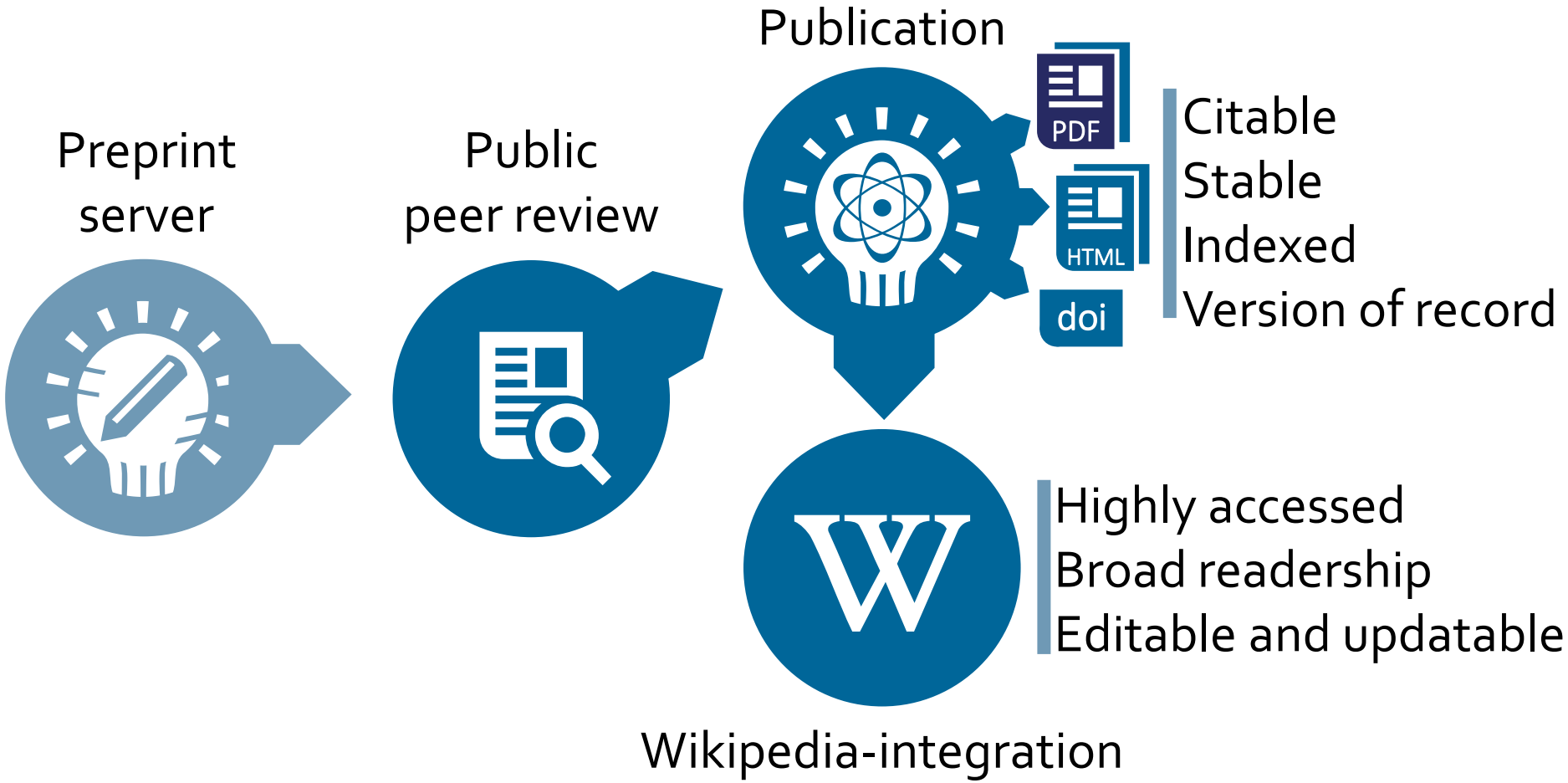
Despite the early discovery of post-translational circular permutations and the suggestion of a possible genetic mechanism for evolving circular permutants, it was not until 1995 that the first circularly permuted pair of genes were discovered. Saposins are a class of proteins involved in sphingolipid catabolism and antigen presentation of lipids in humans. Chris Ponting and Robert Russell identified a circularly permuted version of a saposin inserted into plant aspartic proteinase, which they nicknamed swaposin.[7] Saposin and swaposin were the first known case of two natural genes related by a circular permutation.[7]

Hundreds of examples of protein pairs related by a circular permutation were subsequently discovered in nature or produced in the laboratory. As of February 2012, the Circular Permutation Database[8] contains 2,238 circularly permuted protein pairs with known structures, and many more are known without structures.[9] The CyBase database collects proteins that are cyclic, some of which are permuted variants of cyclic wild-type proteins.[10] SISYPHUS is a database that contains a collection of hand-curated manual alignments

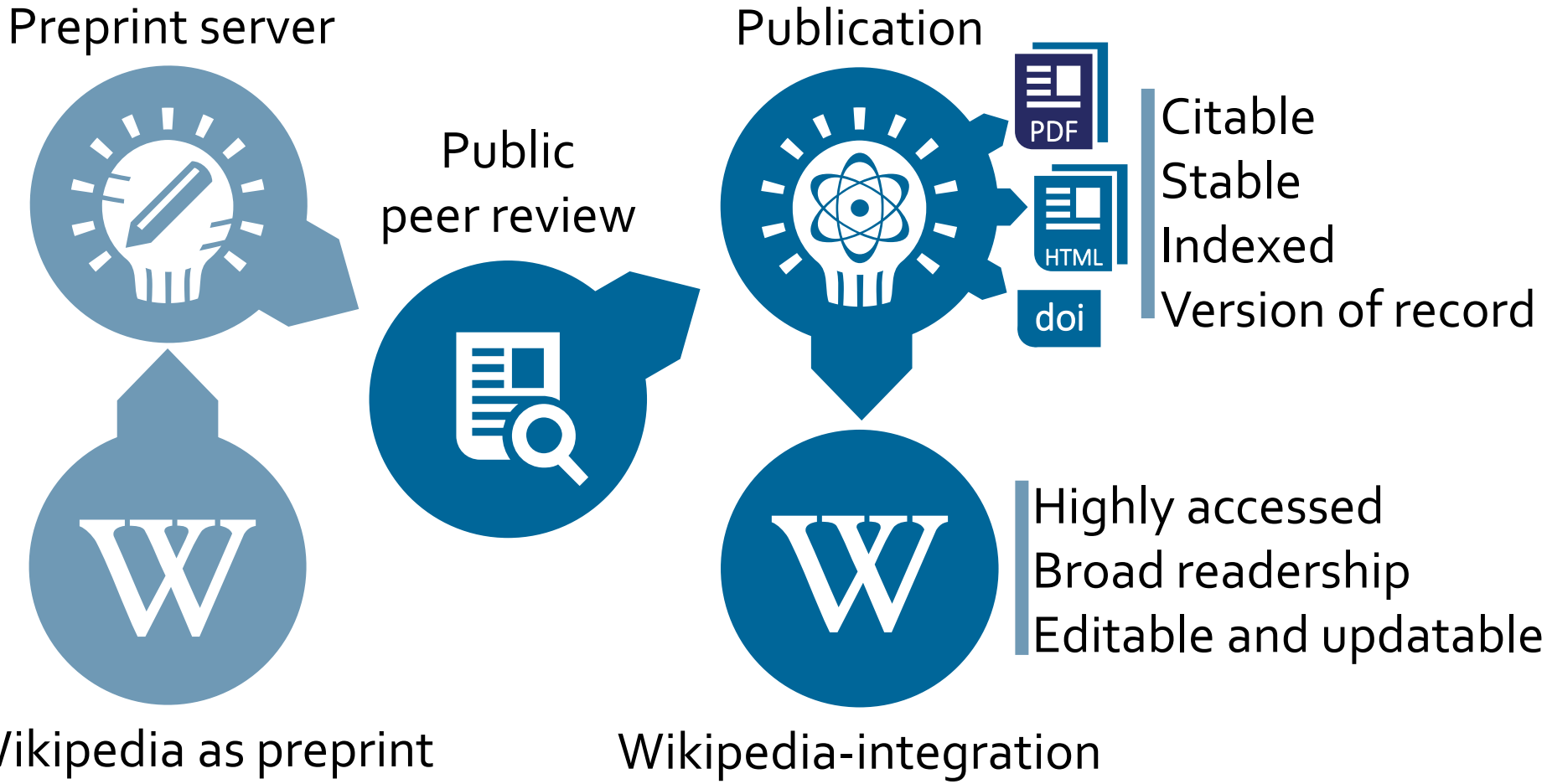


Two proteins that are related by a circular permutation. Concanavalin A (left), from the Protein Data Bank (PDB: 3cna), and peanut lectin (right), from PDB: 2pel, which is homologous to favin. The termini of the proteins are highlighted by blue and green spheres, and the sequence of residues is indicated by the gradient from blue (N-terminus) to green (C-terminus). The 3D fold of the two proteins is highly similar; however, the N- and C-termini are located on different positions of the protein.[11]

A WikiJournal's publishing flow



A WikiJournal's publishing flow



WIKIJOURNAL

WikiJournal User Group

Open access • Publication charge free • Public peer review

Search the journals

Search

Ethics statement | Future | About | Journals | Resources

The WikiJournal User Group publish a set of open-access, peer-reviewed academic journals with no publishing costs to authors. Its goal is to provide free, quality-assured knowledge. Secondly, it aims to bridge the Academia-Wikipedia gap by enabling expert contributions in the traditional academic publishing format to improve Wikipedia content.

@WIKIJMED

@WIKIJSCI

@WIKIJHUM

Outline

Why should you be interested in editing Wikipedia?

- A brief introduction to the largest encyclopaedia of all time
  - Why it needs you
  - Why you need it

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- Interactive demonstration
  - Edit a page
  - Upload an image
  - Comment on a talk page

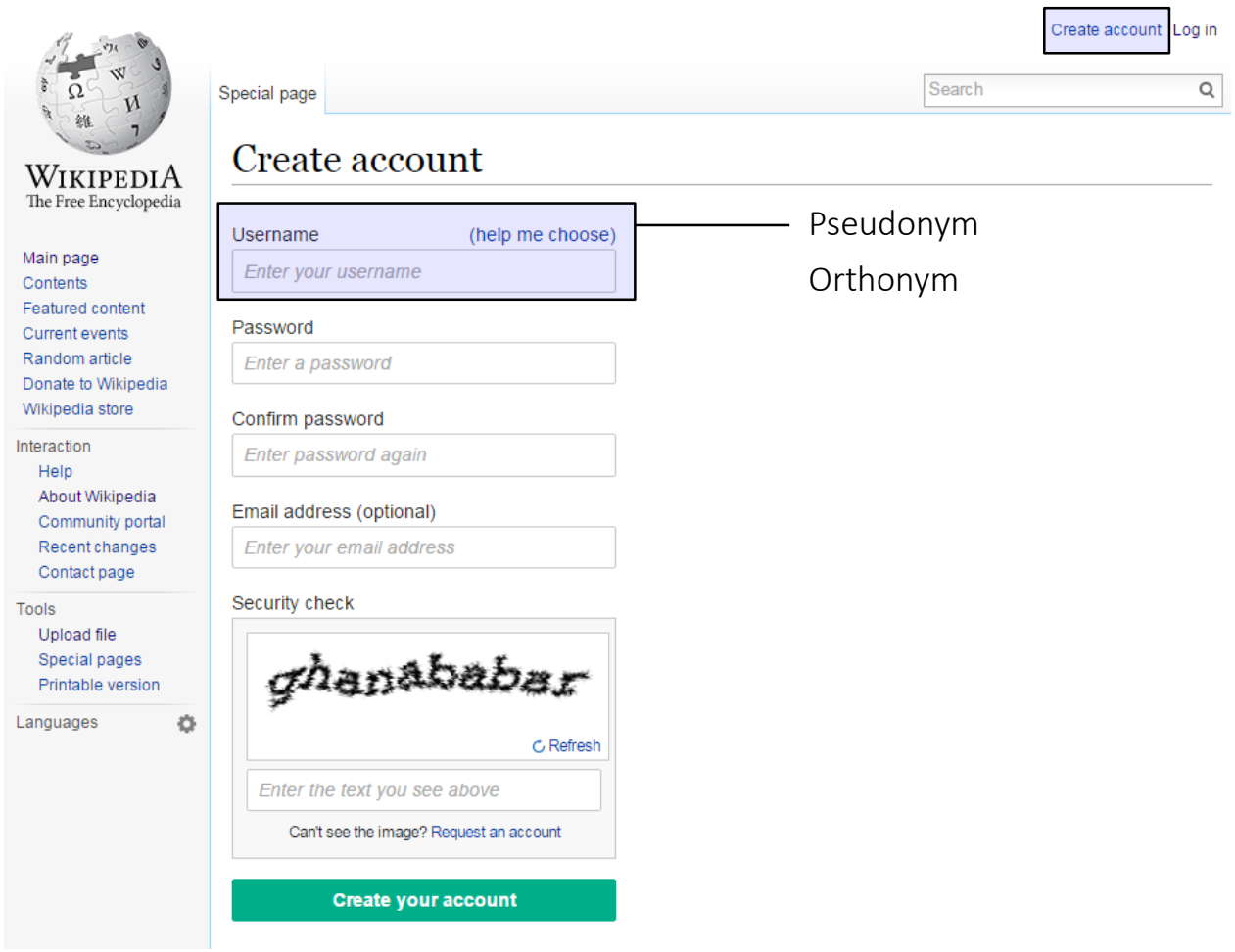
How to edit right!

- Differences with academic writing
  - Writing style
  - Protocols and policies
  - Etiquette and pitfalls

Help, community and resources

- The hidden world behind Wikipedia

SIGNING UP



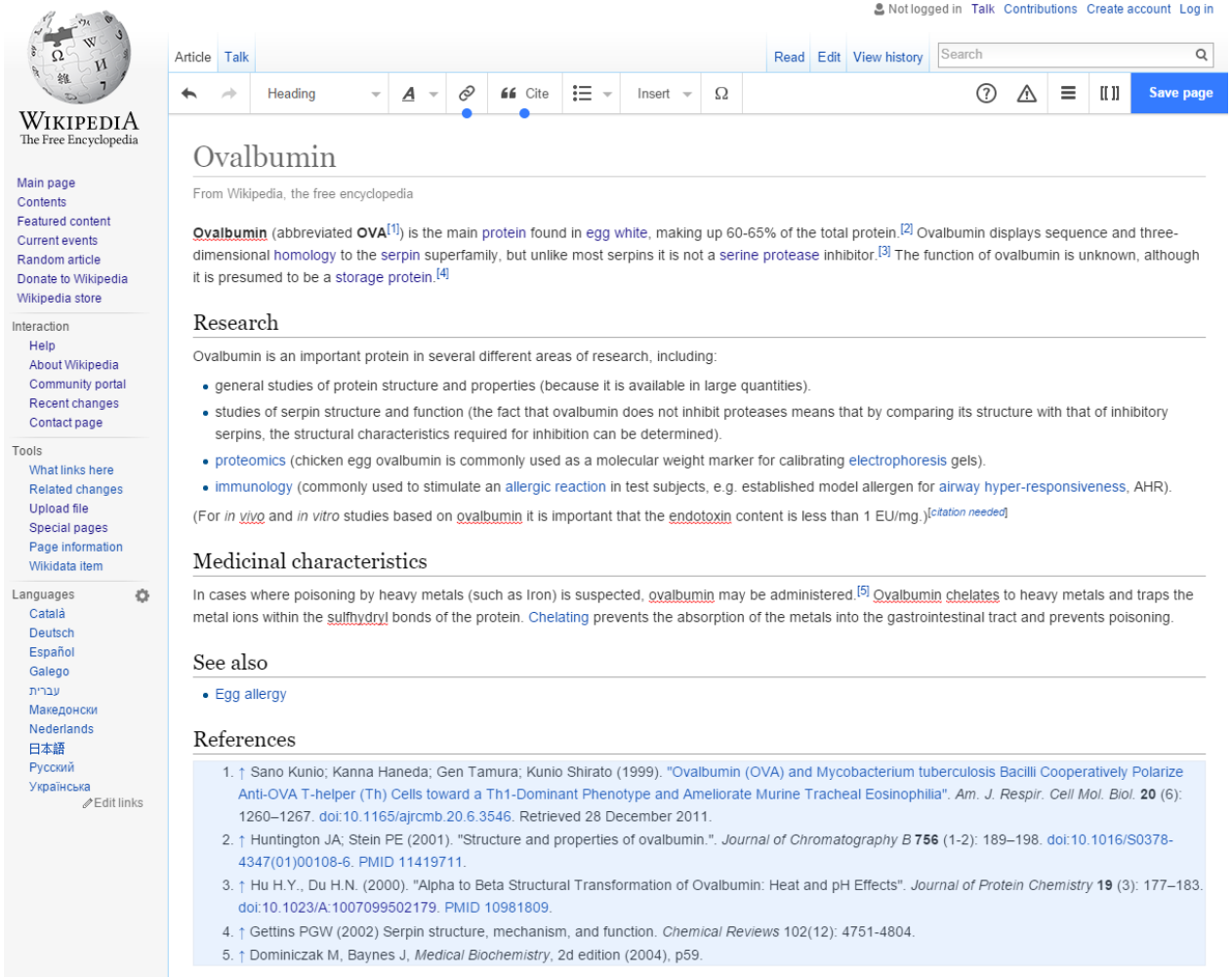
TO TRY EDITING A BLANK TEST PAGE, SIGN UP AND CLICK "SANDBOX"

DEMONSTRATION

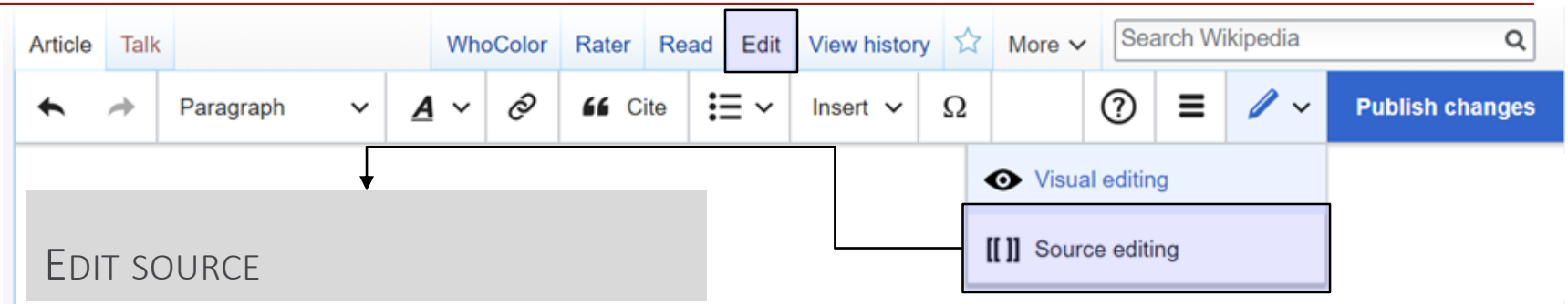
Editing the article
- Using ‘Visual Editor’ -
- Edit summary -

Adding images
- Uploading -
- Captioning -

Editing talk pages
- Discussion -
- Ratings -



THE TWO WAYS TO EDIT



- Scripting language ('Markup')

  Versatile with experience

- Very few things you actually need to know

`[[link]]`	→ link
`[[link | other words]]`	→ other words
`''italic''`	→ *italic*
`'''bold'''`	→ **bold**
`*bullet`	→ • bullet
`==Heading==`	→ **Heading**
`===Subheading===`	→ Subheading

- References are tricky

```
== Biological function ==

Enzymes serve a wide variety of [[function (biology)|functions]] inside
living organisms. They are indispensable for [[signal transduction]] and
cell regulation, often via [[kinase]]s and [[phosphatase]]s.<ref>{{cite
journal | vauthors = Hunter T | title = Protein kinases and phosphatases:
the yin and yang of protein phosphorylation and signaling | journal = Cell |
volume = 80 | issue = 2 | pages = 225-36 | date = January 1995 | pmid =
7834742 | doi = 10.1016/0092-8674(95)90405-0 }}</ref> They also generate
movement, with [[myosin]] hydrolyzing ATP to generate [[muscle contraction]]
and also moving cargo around the cell as part of the [[cytoskeleton]].<ref>
{{cite journal | vauthors = Berg JS, Powell BC, Cheney RE | title = A
millennial myosin census | journal = Molecular Biology of the Cell | volume
= 12 | issue = 4 | pages = 780-94 | date = April 2001 | pmid = 11294886 |
pmc = 32266 | doi = 10.1091/mbc.12.4.780 }}</ref> Other ATPases in the cell
membrane are [[ion pump (biology)|ion pumps]] involved in [[active
transport]]. Enzymes are also involved in more exotic functions, such as
[[luciferase]] generating light in [[firefly|fireflies]].<ref>{{cite journal
| vauthors = Meighen EA | title = Molecular biology of bacterial
bioluminescence | journal = Microbiological Reviews | volume = 55 | issue =
1 | pages = 123-42 | date = March 1991 | pmid = 2030669 | pmc = 372803 }}
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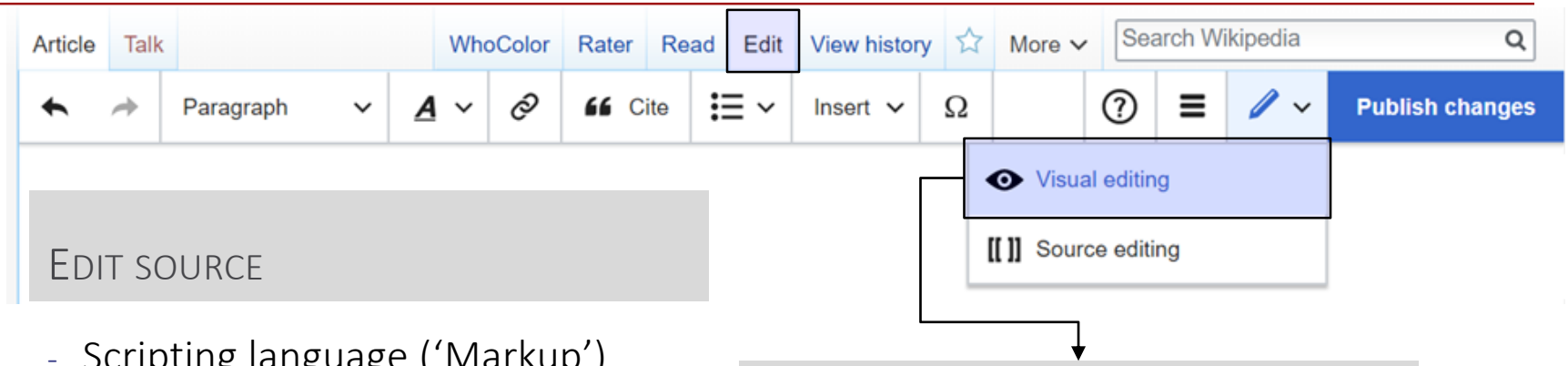
THE TWO WAYS TO EDIT



EDIT SOURCE

- Scripting language ('Markup')

  Versatile with experience

- Very few things you actually need to know

`[[link]]`	→ link
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`''italic''`	→ *italic*
`'''bold'''`	→ **bold**
`*bullet`	→ • bullet
`==Heading==`	→ **Heading**
`===Subheading===`	→ **Subheading**

EDIT (VISUALEDITOR)

- Edit like word processing software

  More intuitive

EXAMPLE

- Write some text -
- Add a reference -
- Summarise and save -

IMAGES

1

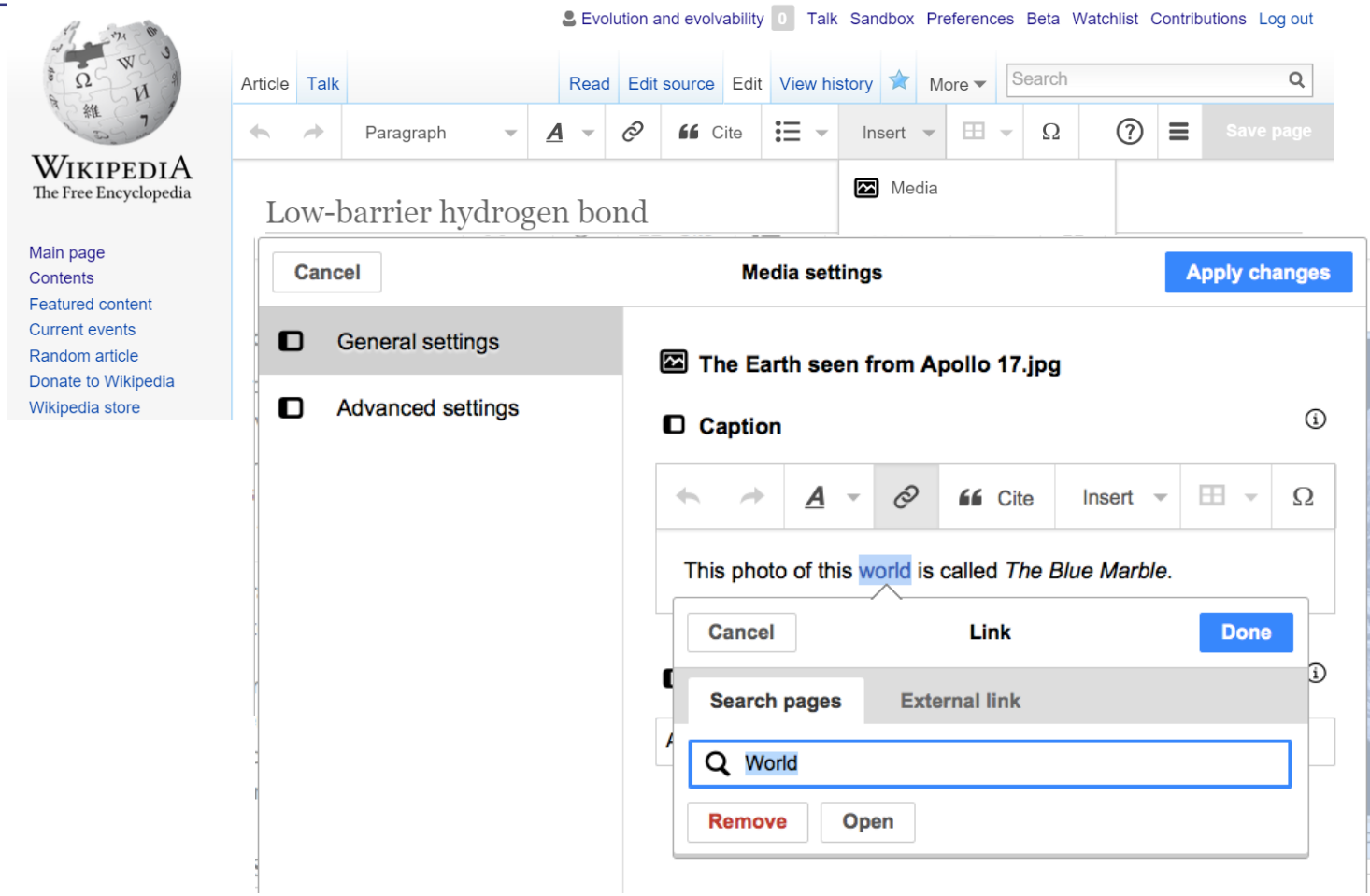
Upload to Wikimedia commons

2

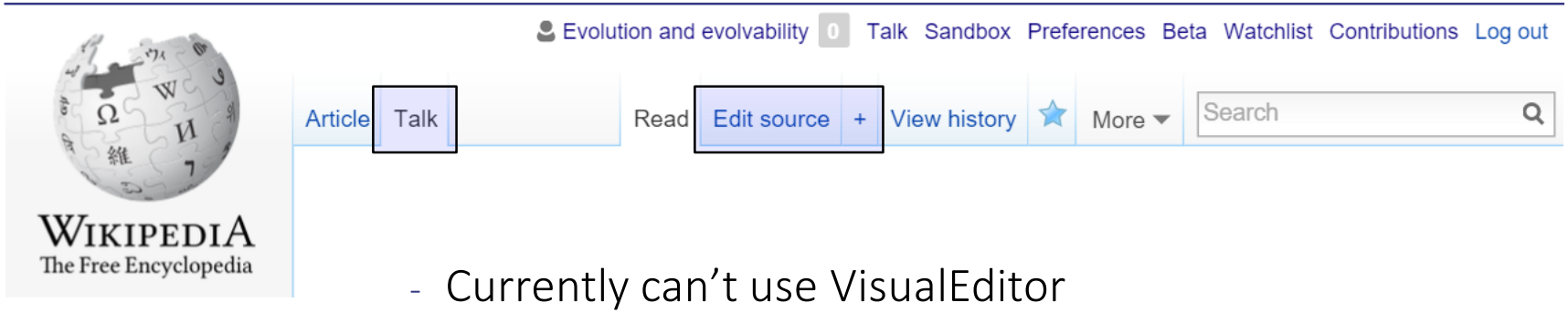
Use on Wikipedia

EXAMPLE

- Upload image -
- Insert into article -
- Add caption -



TALK PAGES

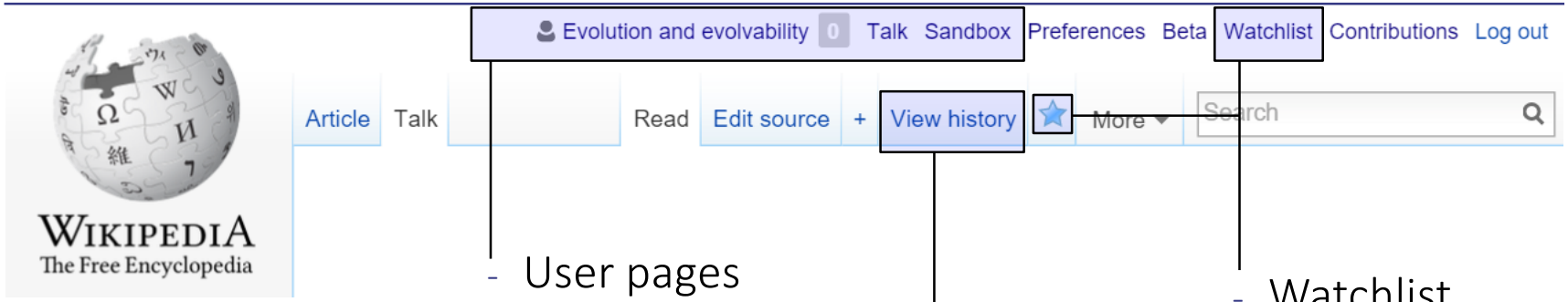


- Currently can't use VisualEditor
  - Need to use mark up text
  - ~~~~ → Signature
- Header banners
  - Page rating
  - Wikiproject
- Topic discussion
  - Uncertain edits
  - Controversial edits
  - Suggested improvements

EXAMPLE

- Make a comment -
- Reply to a comment -

USEFUL PERIPHERAL FEATURES



- User pages
  - Pseudonym / orthonym
  - Editing aims
  - Brief biography
  - Points of pride
- User talk pages
  - Discussion
  - Notifications
- User sandbox
  - Personal testing area
  - Try things out without accidentally breaking articles
- History
  - Permanent record of all versions of a page
  - Summary descriptions and sizes of edits
- Watchlist
  - Any changes to your favourite pages
  - Wikipedia-wide announcements

COPYRIGHT

- Be careful not to violate copyright when adding to Wikipedia
  - Plagiarism detectors monitor all edits (TurnItIn)

- All text is under the Creative Commons licence
  - **Share** copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format
  - **Adapt** remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose (even commercial)
  - **Attribute** credit must be given (link to the license, and indicate any changes)
  - **Share alike** if you do reuse this information, it must be distributed under the same license

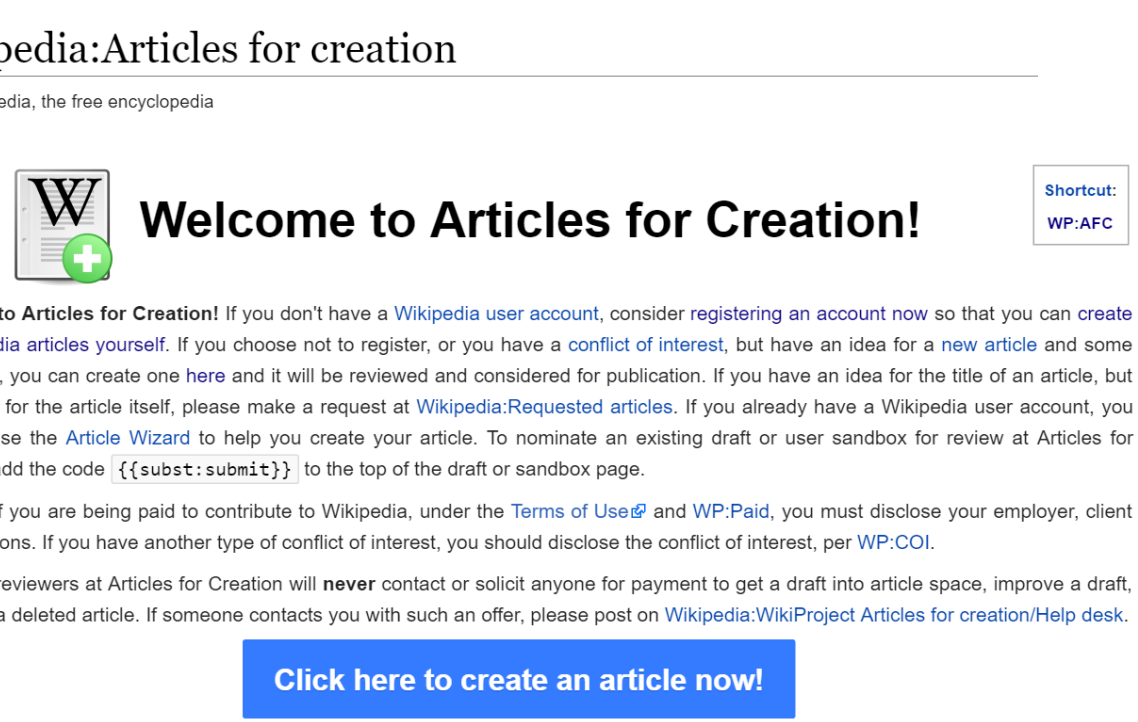
- Images are also Creative Commons by default
  - **Optionally** Remove share alike requirement
    Remove all requirements (full public domain)

CREATING A NEW ARTICLE

Upload as Draft:XYZ
- Using "Articles for Creation" -
- WP:AFC -

Editor review
- Notability -
- Sufficient References -
- Formatting -

Moved to XYZ page
- Rating -
- Ongoing improvement -



Wikipedia:Articles for creation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Welcome to Articles for Creation!

Shortcut: WP:AFC

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WP:AFC

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SIMILARITIES TO ACADEMIC WRITING

- Neutral point of view [[WP:NPOV]]
  - Balanced information
- Cite reliable, verifiable sources [[WP:RS]] [[WP:VER]]
- Avoid plagiarism [[WP:PLAG]]
  - Several detection bots search for instances
  - Don't accidentally copyvio yourself!
- Short lead abstract [[WP:LEAD]]
- Permanent record
- Open-access mentality [[WP:FIVEPILLARS]]
- Post-publication peer review (of a sort)
  - Continuous editing and improvement by other authors
  - Organised peer review for 'Good Article' or 'Featured Article' status [[WP:GA]] , [[WP:FA]]

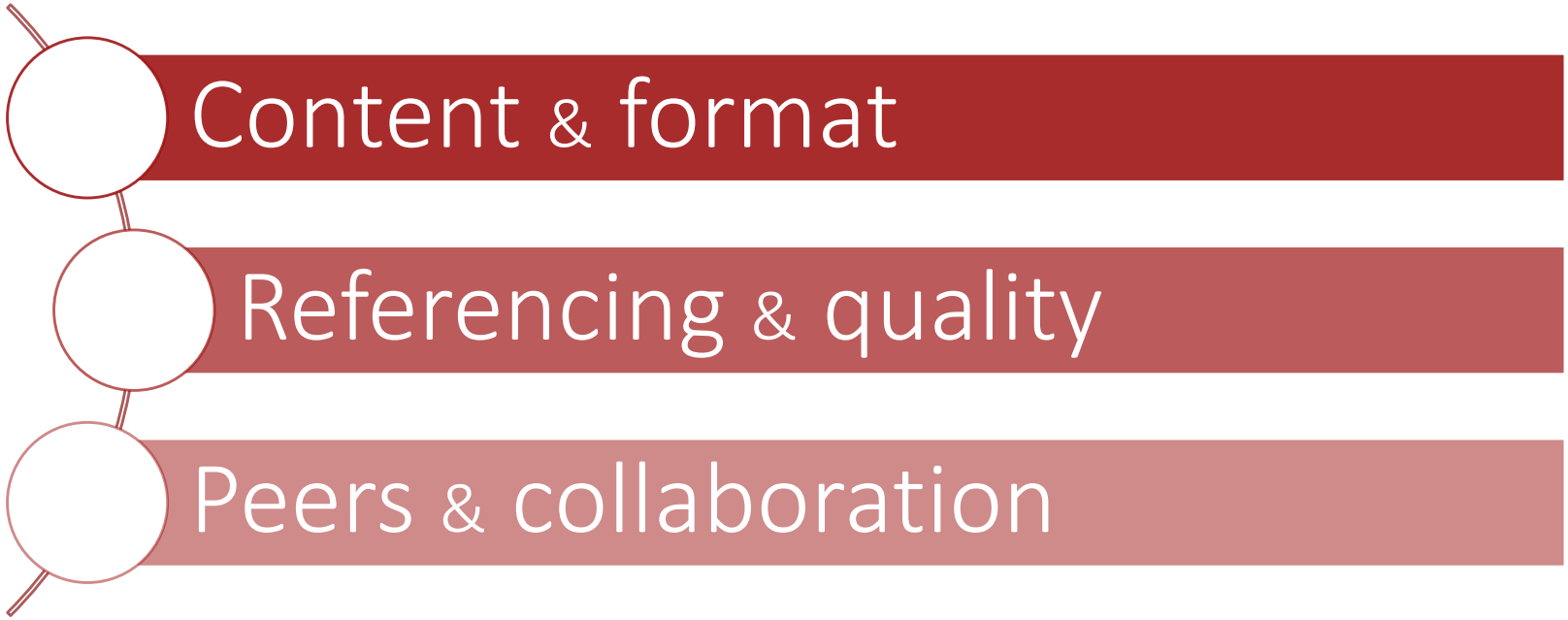
A BRIEF SIDENOTE ON SHORTCUTS [[WP:CUTS]]

- WP:XYZ links shortcut to various 'behind the scenes' pages
  - Policies
  - Tools
  - Community pages
  - Wikiprojects

> WP:AFD - WP:OR, WP:N, WP:V

> Nominated article for deletion due to original research and lack of notability; in addition, it does not appear to be possible to verify the accuracy of the sources, as the article contains only references that are contained in unpublished manuscripts.

Differences to academic writing



DIFFERENCES (CONTENT & FORMAT)

- General audience! [[WP:TECHNICAL]]
  - Everything should be understandable to a undergraduate
  - The first paragraph should be understandable to a secondary school pupil
- Wikilink to key relevant topics [[WP:LINK]]
- Writing style [[WP:MOS]]
  - No referencing images, they should stand alone
  - Minimise name-dropping
  - Date-relevant statements become out of date quickly
  - Avoid review-style colloquialisms

> "See figure 5"

> "Jones *et.al.* have demonstrated that..."

> "In this article we focus on examples from proteases..."

> "Currently / the newest / recent..."

Differences (references & quality)

- Secondary sources are preferred [[WP:SCIRS]]
  - Open online preference
  - Especially for medical statements

> Active site mutations inactivate enzymes.[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10]

> CRISPR-cas9 can be used to edit mammalian genomes.[1][2][3][4][5][6]

- No original research [[WP:NOR]]
  - Including synthesis of information
  - Can only summarise published work

> Together, these data indicate…

- Constantly updating work-in-progress [[WP:WIP]]
- Different grades Stub – Start – C – B – A – Good – Featured [[WP:ASSESS]]

DIFFERENCES (PEERS & COLLABORATION)

- No ownership [[WP:OWN]]
  - There's no official lead or corresponding author
- Everyone's equal [[WP:FIVEPILLARS]] , [[WP:BE BOLD]]
  - You may sometimes need to explain your edits to people with less knowledge then you
  - Editors don't have to be experts on the topic or on Wikipedia editing
  - The average edit is more helpful than harmful
- Notability [[WP:NOTE]]
  - Academic biographies must be particularly so [[WP:PROF]]
- Disagreements [[WP:DISPUTE]]
  - Article's talk page
  - Dispute resolution mediation request [[WP:DRR]]

COMPARISON SUMMARY

	Academic Journal	Wikipedia
Readership size	Small and brief Median article - 800 total Top 5% article - 3000 total	Very large and extended Median article - 10,000 per year Top 5% article - 1,000,000 per year
Readership composition	Other academics, often within narrow field	General public as well as experts and professionals
Peer review	Pre-publication, private review by 2-4 subject specialists	Post-publication public review by generalists Main focus is on reliable sourcing 'Good article' - 1 reviewer 'Featured Article' - 5-12 reviewers
Reputation	Varies by journal but generally extremely high	Public generally trust Academics have mixed opinions by improving
Authorship	Small number with relevant, accredited expertise. Organised group with lead and corresponding authors.	Large number with mixed expertise levels. Loose organisation. Includes pseudonymous anonymous and simple AI contributors.
Timeliness	Static Updated by new publications	Constantly updated Only one consensus version

Outline

Why should you be interested in editing Wikipedia?

- A brief introduction to the largest encyclopaedia of all time
  - Why it needs you
  - Why you need it

How to edit

- Interactive demonstration
  - Edit a page
  - Upload an image
  - Comment on a talk page

How to edit right!

- Differences with academic writing
  - Writing style
  - Protocols and policies
  - Etiquette and pitfalls

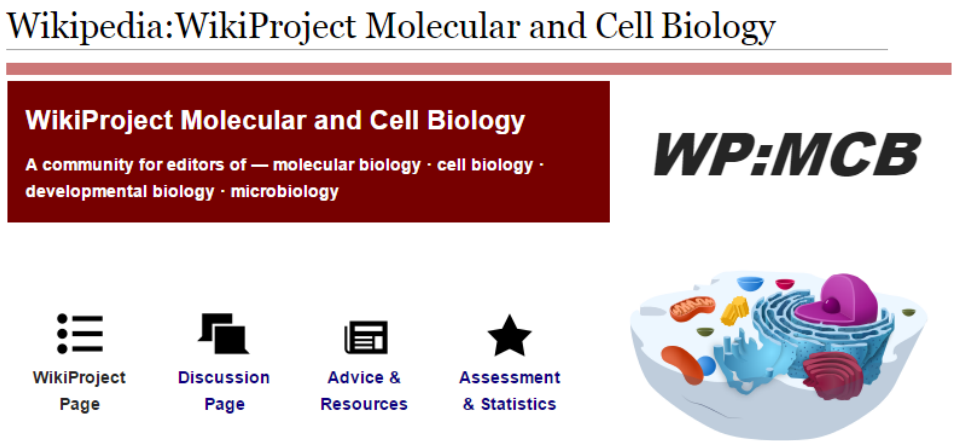
Help, community and resources

- The hidden world behind Wikipedia

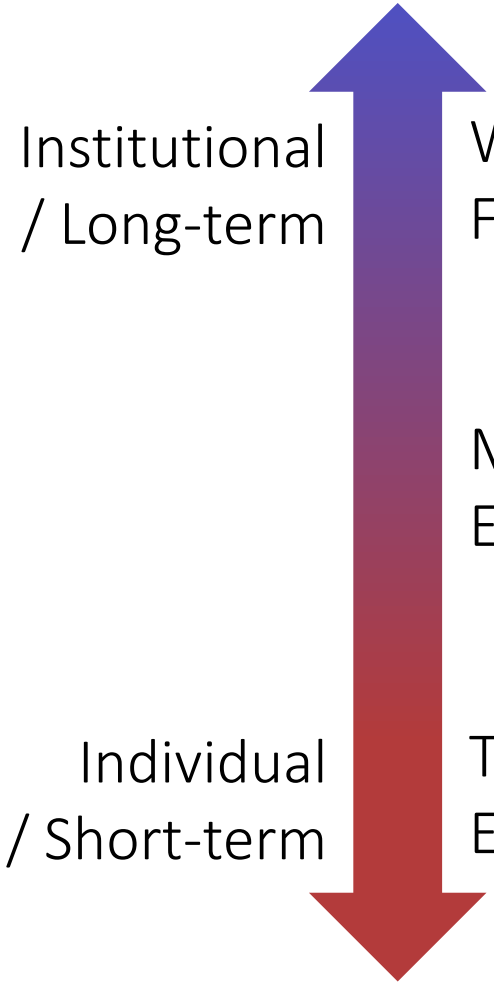
COMMUNITY

- General community portal [[WP:COM]]
  - Help, suggestions, news
- Region-specific Affiliates [[WP:Affiliates]]
  - Wikimedia Australia (Wikimedia.org.au)
- Topic-specific Wikiprojects [[WP:WPDIR]]
  - Computational biology (Yearly $500 competition)
  - Molecular and Cell Biology
  - Evolutionary biology
  - Genetics
  - Chemistry
  - Medicine

WIKIMEDIA AUSTRALIA



PROJECT AND COLLABORATION FORMATS



Institutional / Long-term

Wikipedian in Residence
Formal, ongoing partnerships

Monthly meetups
Edit-a-thons / Wikibombs

Individual / Short-term

Treasurehunts (content, images, citations)
Edit training (Wikipedia, Wikidata, Commons)

Further help

- Interactive help (scarily fast response times)
  - Teahouse for new editors [[WP:TH]]
  - Helpdesk for experienced editors [[WP:HD]]
- Tutorials
  - General tutorial [[Help:Intro]]
- Scientist-specific advice
  - Ten simple rules for editing Wikipedia - Logan et. al. (2010) *Plos Comp. Bio.*
- This presentation is freely available online
  - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Wikipedia for academics workshop.pdf
  - Or just search "File:Wikipedia_Workshop.pdf"

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Username	Search [[user:tshafee]]

Journals

WikiJournal of Medicine (WikiJMed.org)
WikiJournal of Science (WikiJSci.org)
WikiJournal of Humanities (WikiJHum.org)
PLOS (TopicPagesWiki.plos.org)

Shafee, T; Mietchen, D; Su, A. (2017). "Academics can help shape Wikipedia". *Science*. 357 (6351): 557–558.

Shafee, T; Masukume, G; Kipersztok, L; Das, D; Häggström, M; Heilman, J. (2017). "The evolution of Wikipedia's medical content: past, present and future". *JECH*. 71(10).

Shafee, T (2017) "Wikipedia-integrated publishing: A comparison of successful models". *Health Inform.* 27(2)

WikiJSci Editorial Board (2018). "The aims and scope of WikiJournal of Science". *WikiJournal of Science* 1(1):1