

# Open Science Workshops

## Open Publishing

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SHAPING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MEDICINE WITH  
**BIOENGINEERING**

9:30 Welcome

1. The Open Science framework
2. Open Access definition, policies, funders current requirements
3. The scientific publication process

10:30 Coffee-break

4. Finding open access journals and publications
5. Routes to Open Access for authors
6. Licensing issues
7. IBEC Open Access policy, procedures and tools

12:00 Q&A and closing remarks

# 1. The Open Science framework

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## Definitions:

*Open Science is science done right. (popular)*

*Open science refers to a new approach to the scientific process based on cooperative work and new ways of disseminating knowledge, improving accessibility to and re-usability of research outputs by using digital technologies and new collaborative tools. (EC, 2018)*

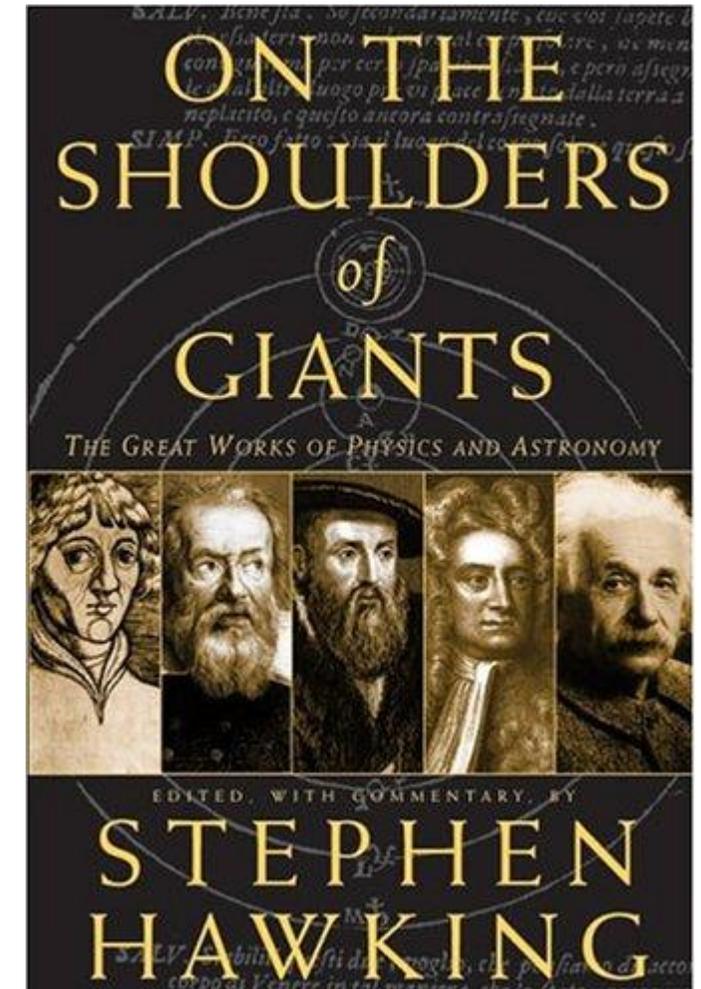
*Open Science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks. (Vicente-Saez y Martínez, 2018)*

# 1. The Open Science framework

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If I have seen further than others, it is  
by standing upon the shoulders of giants.

*Isaac Newton*



## Open publishing workshop - 1. The Open Science framework



*Open science is defined as an inclusive construct that combines various movements and practices aiming to make multilingual scientific knowledge openly available, accessible and reusable for everyone, to increase scientific collaborations and sharing of information for the benefits of science and society, and to open the processes of scientific knowledge creation, evaluation and communication to societal actors beyond the traditional scientific community. It comprises all scientific disciplines and aspects of scholarly practices, including basic and applied sciences, natural and social sciences and the humanities, and it builds on the following key pillars: open scientific knowledge, open science infrastructures, science communication, open engagement of societal actors and open dialogue with other knowledge systems.*

**UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science, 2021:**

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000379949.locale=en>

## Open publishing workshop - 1. The Open Science framework

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Open science can increase (Glinos, EC):

- *Quality & efficiency of R&I, if all the produced results are shared, made reusable, and if collaboration, reproducibility and openness are rewarded*
- *Creativity, through collective intelligence and enabling cross-disciplinary research that does not require laborious data wrangling*
- *Trust in the science system, engaging both researchers & citizens*

A cultural shift to openness, collaboration and responsibility enabled by digital means. Requires:

- policy and legislative action
  - deploying the supporting infrastructures
  - adoption by research performers as well as funders
- 
- At institutional, national, European and global levels
  - Necessary for science to continue deliver to society

### Prioritized recommendations for the eight ambitions of Open Science

- Rewards and Incentives
- Research Indicators and Next-Generation Metrics
- Future of Scholarly Communication
- European Open Science Cloud
- FAIR Data
- Research Integrity
- Skills and Education
- Citizen Science

## Open Science at IBEC

- The strategic plan for 2023 to 2026 has the **IBEC Impact** pillar, which includes **Open Science strategy** as a key element.
- Policy on Open Science: [https://ibecbarcelona.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/IBEC\\_Policy\\_OpenScience\\_v20230627.pdf](https://ibecbarcelona.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/IBEC_Policy_OpenScience_v20230627.pdf)
- Virtual Space: <https://ibecbarcelona.eu/open-science/>
- Commission for Open Science

Other interesting resources about OS:

→ Podcast **Open Science Stories** by Heidi Seibold: <https://anchor.fm/opensciencestories>

→ **Passport for Open Science** – A Practical Guide for PhD Students: <https://www.ouvrirlascience.fr/passport-for-open-science-a-practical-guide-for-phd-students/>

SOCIETY & SCIENCE
Open science
Inclusive science
Science education
IMAB project
Outreach activities
Science & Art
Bioengineering news
Frontiers programme
ABOUT US
Welcome
Our mission and vision
Applications in Bioengineering
Networks and Alliances
IBEC Strategic Plan
HR Strategy for Researchers
Open Science

Home » About us » Open Science

### Open Science

Open science is the drive to make scientific research and its dissemination accessible to all levels of society.

Open science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks. It encompasses practices such as publishing in open access, FAIR data, broader dissemination, and engagement in science and generally making it easier to publish, access and communicate scientific knowledge.

The Institute of Bioengineering of Catalonia has a full conviction and commitment to the paradigm of Open Science. This virtual space is a public repository of all the documentation and initiatives that we carry out to promote the implementation of open science.



## 2. Open Access definition, policies, funders current requirements

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**BOAI (Budapest Open Access Initiative, 2001)** : <https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/>

The Budapest Open Access Initiative arose from a small but lively meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (now Open Society Foundations [OSF]) on December 1-2, 2001.

The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the internet. The participants represented many points of view, many academic disciplines, and many nations, and had experience with many of the ongoing initiatives that make up the open access movement.

2021 > 20 years: recommendations

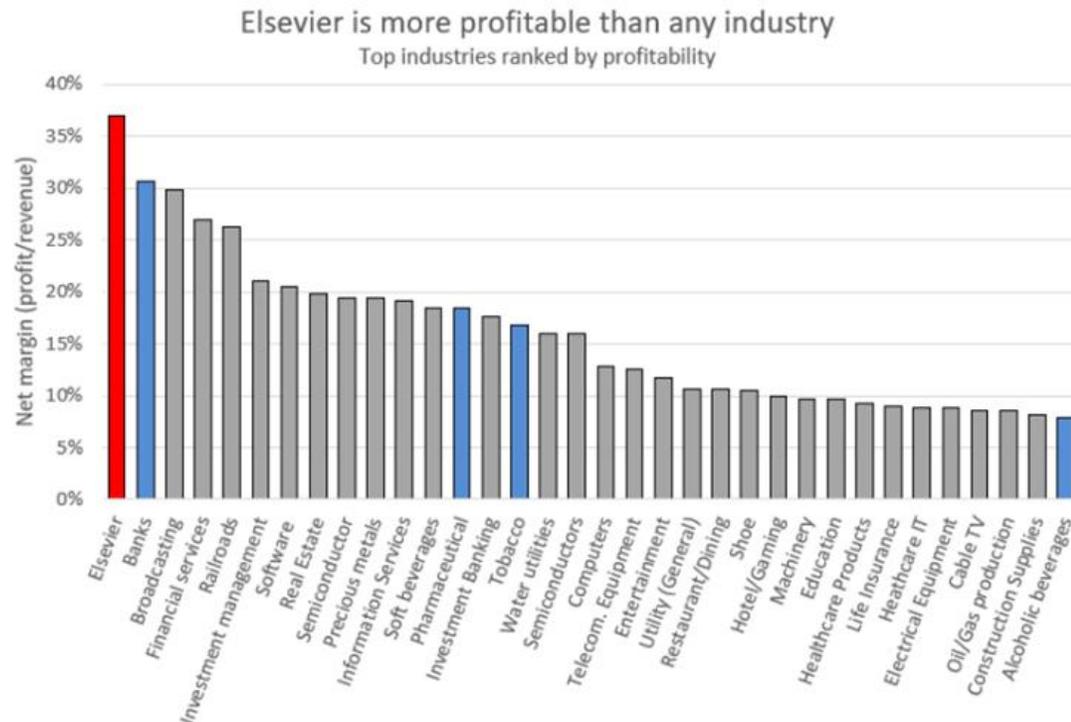
Open access is not an end in itself, but a means to further ends. Above all, it is a means to the equity, quality, usability, and sustainability of research.

**+ PLoS, Berlin Declaration, Amsterdam Call for Action Plan on OS, etc.**

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a **free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access** to, and a **license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display** the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.
2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one **online repository** using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving.

## EL MERCADO DE LA INFORMACIÓN CIENTÍFICA



Fuente: <https://twitter.com/MatteoCarandini/status/1272141942957182978>  
<https://www.relx.com/investors/annual-reports/2019>  
[http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New\\_Home\\_Page/datafile/margin.html](http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/datafile/margin.html)

Movie: *Paywall: the business of scholarship*

[https://youtu.be/HM\\_nWsdBvQ?si=Y1O1sZXi8Y8xEw4T](https://youtu.be/HM_nWsdBvQ?si=Y1O1sZXi8Y8xEw4T)

Trailer: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iR08YI4\\_vQ4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iR08YI4_vQ4)

Article: *Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?* Stephen Buranyi (The Guardian, 27/06/2017)

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/jun/27/p/rofitable-business-scientific-publishing-bad-for-science>

## Open publishing workshop - 2. Open Access

### TRIPLE GASTO PÚBLICO

- Dinero público paga la investigación
- Dinero público paga la revisión por pares
- Dinero público paga acceso a la información generada con financiación pública

### PÉRDIDA DE INFORMACIÓN CIENTÍFICA

- La información que no se publica vía editores privados se pierde
- Tesis, datos de investigación, ponencias, revistas científicas no comerciales, etc. suponen gasto público y no se explotan lo suficiente.

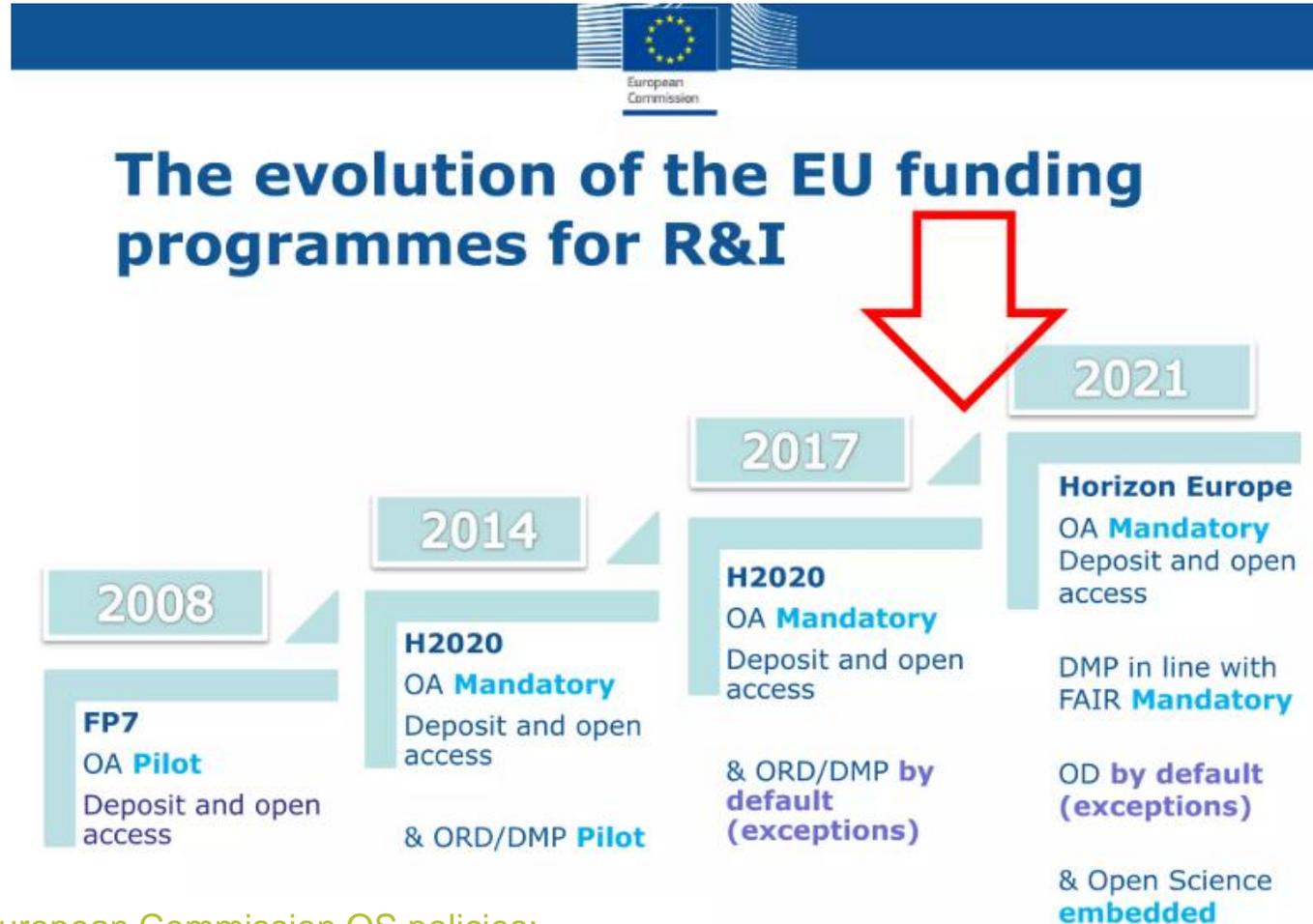
### INEXISTENCIA DE INFRAESTRUCTURA de INFORMACIÓN CIENTÍFICA

- La información científica no se ofrece como un TODO accesible a toda la comunidad científica
- Información DISPERSA y no organizada SISTEMÁTICAMENTE

### EXCESIVA DEPENDENCIA PROVEEDORES

- Las instituciones dependen de proveedores privados **para acceder** a la información
- Evaluación parcial y sesgada de la producción científica

## Funders - European context



More information on European Commission OS policies:

Open Science. EC Directorate-General for Research and Innovation: [https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-research-and-innovation/our-digital-future/open-science\\_en](https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-research-and-innovation/our-digital-future/open-science_en)

Open Science in Horizon Europe: [https://rea.ec.europa.eu/open-science\\_en](https://rea.ec.europa.eu/open-science_en)

## Open publishing workshop - 2. Open Access Policies

### Summary of open access obligations in Horizon Europe

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#### Open science: open access to scientific publications

The beneficiaries must ensure **open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications** relating to their results. In particular, they must ensure that:

- at the latest **at the time of publication**, a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication, is **deposited in a trusted repository** for scientific publications
- **immediate** open access is provided to the deposited publication via the repository, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public License (**CC BY**) or a **license** with equivalent rights; for monographs and other long-text formats, the license may exclude commercial uses and derivative works (e.g. CC BY-NC, CC BYND) and
- information is given via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the scientific publication.

Beneficiaries (or authors) must retain sufficient intellectual property rights to comply with the open access requirements.

[...]

**Only publication fees in full open access venues for peer-reviewed scientific publications are eligible for reimbursement.**

## Funders - Spanish context

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### **Ley 17/2022, de 5 de septiembre, por la que se modifica la Ley 14/2011, de 1 de junio, de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación.**

<https://www.boe.es/eli/es/l/2022/09/05/17/con>

Treinta y nueve. Se modifica el artículo 37, que queda redactado en los siguientes términos: Artículo 37. Ciencia abierta.

- 2. El personal de investigación del sector público o cuya actividad investigadora esté financiada mayoritariamente con fondos públicos y que opte por diseminar sus resultados de investigación en publicaciones científicas, deberá depositar una copia de la versión final aceptada para publicación y los datos asociados a las mismas en repositorios institucionales o temáticos de acceso abierto, de forma simultánea a la fecha de publicación.

### LLEI 9/2022, del 21 de desembre, de la ciència.

<https://portaljuridic.gencat.cat/eli/es-ct/l/2022/12/21/9>

#### Article 79. Informació i transmissió del coneixement

1. L'Administració de la Generalitat ha de formular una política pròpia de ciència oberta relativa als agents del sistema de recerca, desenvolupament i innovació del sector públic de la Generalitat que sigui compatible i assimilable a la dels països més avançats, d'acord amb els rànquings internacionals vigents i en tots els àmbits de progrés del coneixement. La definició de ciència oberta es construeix sobre un nou enfocament del procés científic, basat en el treball cooperatiu entre actors acadèmics i no acadèmics i en noves formes de difondre el coneixement per mitjà de les tecnologies digitals i les noves eines col·laboratives. L'estratègia de ciència oberta de Catalunya ha de girar al voltant dels sis eixos següents:
  - a) **L'accés obert a les publicacions científiques**, amb l'objectiu que totes les publicacions del sistema català de recerca que siguin producte d'activitats finançades amb fons públics es trobin en **accés obert immediat** en una plataforma de publicació, un repositori, una revista o un llibre.

[...]

## Funders - Catalan context

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### ”la Caixa” Foundation

As regards scientific publications, beneficiaries should:

- File any peer-reviewed publication resulting from a funded project with an important institutional or digital repository for the discipline immediately after publishing it. The repository must state the identification code<sup>1</sup> for the funded project.
- Ensure that the published version of the scientific publication is accessible to the public within a period of no longer than six months counting from the date of publication.
- Verify that the version available to the public is the same as the published version. If this is not possible due to conditions imposed by the corresponding journal or platform, the author’s version will be accepted when it has passed through the peer-review process and before the final typesetting of the publication.

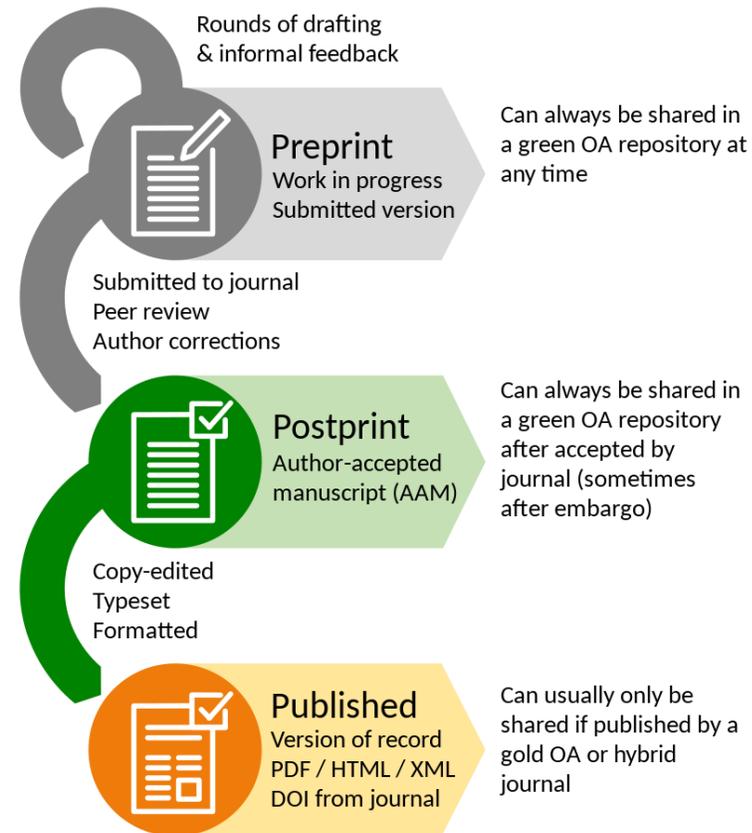
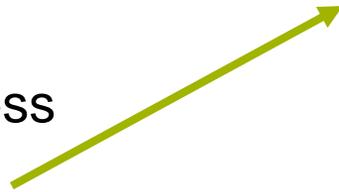
<https://caixaresearch.org/en/caixaresearch-management-policy-open-access-research-results>

### 3. The scientific publication process

Publication process:

- Choose journal
- “Negotiate” conditions
  - OA routes
  - Licensing
- Start the editorial process

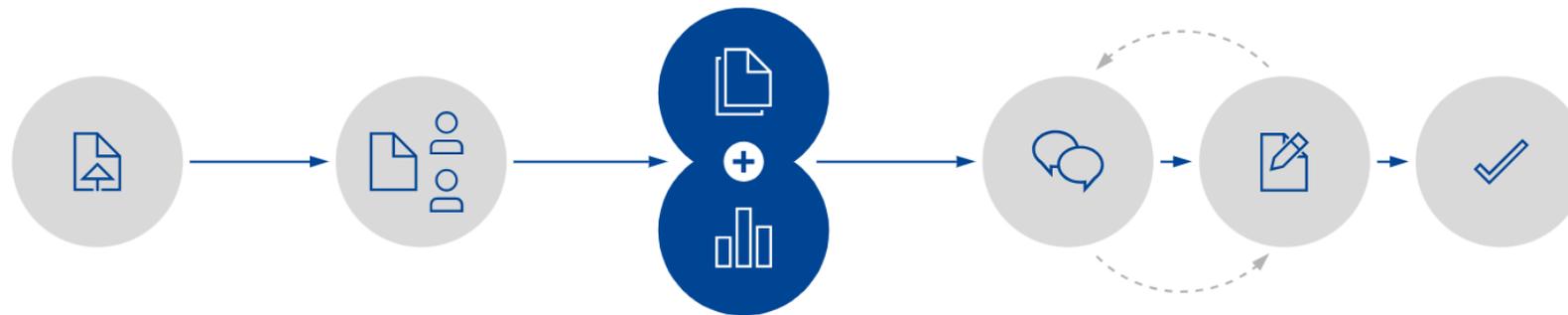
Traditional way



## Open publishing workshop - 3. The scientific publication process

### Publication process, new models

Open Research Europe publication process: <https://open-research-europe.ec.europa.eu/>



#### Article Submission

Submit research via a single-page submission system. See the [Article Guidelines](#) for information about submitting different article types. Track your submission via [My Account](#).

#### Prepublication Checks

Our in house team of professional editors carries out comprehensive prepublication checks to ensure that all policies and ethical guidelines are adhered to. [Find out more](#) about these prepublication checks and what is required.

#### Publication & Data Deposition

Once the article has passed the prepublication checks, a fully typeset version is published with a DOI enabling immediate viewing and citation as well as indexing in Google Scholar. Once the article is published it cannot be sent to another journal for review and publication.

#### Open Peer Review & Article Revision

Expert reviewers are selected and invited, and their reviews and names are published alongside the article, together with the authors' responses and comments from registered users.

#### Send to Indexers & Repositories

Authors are encouraged to publish revised versions of their article. All versions of an article are linked and independently citable. Articles that pass peer review are indexed in external databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar.

eLife model: <https://elifesciences.org/about/peer-review>

eLife reviews preprints in the life sciences and medicine, and is committed to improving peer review to better convey the assessments made by editors and reviewers. Our approach brings together the immediacy and openness of a preprint with the scrutiny of peer review by experts.

## Current Funding Cycle for Research Articles

Limited dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



## Optimized Funding Cycle for Research Articles

Maximum dissemination, economic efficiency and social impact



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## 4. Finding open access journals and publications

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**DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals):** <https://doaj.org/>

This independent index contains almost 17 500 peer-reviewed, open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, arts and humanities. Open access journals from all countries and in all languages are accepted for indexing.

**Open Policy Finder (formerly Sherpa Services):** <https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>

Helping authors and institutions make informed and confident decisions in open access publication and compliance.

**Think. Check. Submit:** <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Helps researchers identify trusted journals and publishers for their research. Through a range of tools and practical resources, this international, cross-sector initiative aims to educate researchers, promote integrity, and build trust in credible research and publications (general criteria, not just OA ones).

## Predatory journals

**Think, Check, Submit definition:** <https://thinkchecksubmit.org/resources/about-predatory-publishing/>

**Wikipedia definition:** Predatory publishing, also write-only publishing or deceptive publishing, is an exploitative academic publishing business model that involves charging publication fees to authors without checking articles for quality and legitimacy, and without providing editorial and publishing services that legitimate academic journals provide, whether open access or not. The phenomenon of "open access predatory publishers" was first noticed by Jeffrey Beall, when he described "publishers that are ready to publish any article for payment". However, criticisms about the label "predatory" have been raised. A lengthy review of the controversy started by Beall appears in The Journal of Academic Librarianship.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory\\_publishing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predatory_publishing)

Recent report (2023-02-23): <https://predatoryreports.org/news/f/list-of-all-mdpi-predatory-publications>

## 5. Routes to Open Access for authors

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- Self-archiving / '**green**' open access: the author, or a representative, archives (deposits) the published article or the final peer-reviewed manuscript in an online repository before, at the same time as, or after publication. Some publishers request that open access be granted only after an embargo period has elapsed.
- Open access publishing / '**gold**' open access - an article is immediately published in open access mode. In this model, the payment of publication costs is shifted away from subscribing readers.

The most common business model is based on one-off payments by authors. These costs, often referred to as Article Processing Charges (APCs) are usually borne by the researcher's university or research institute or the agency funding the research.

In other cases, the costs of open access publishing are covered by subsidies or other funding models.

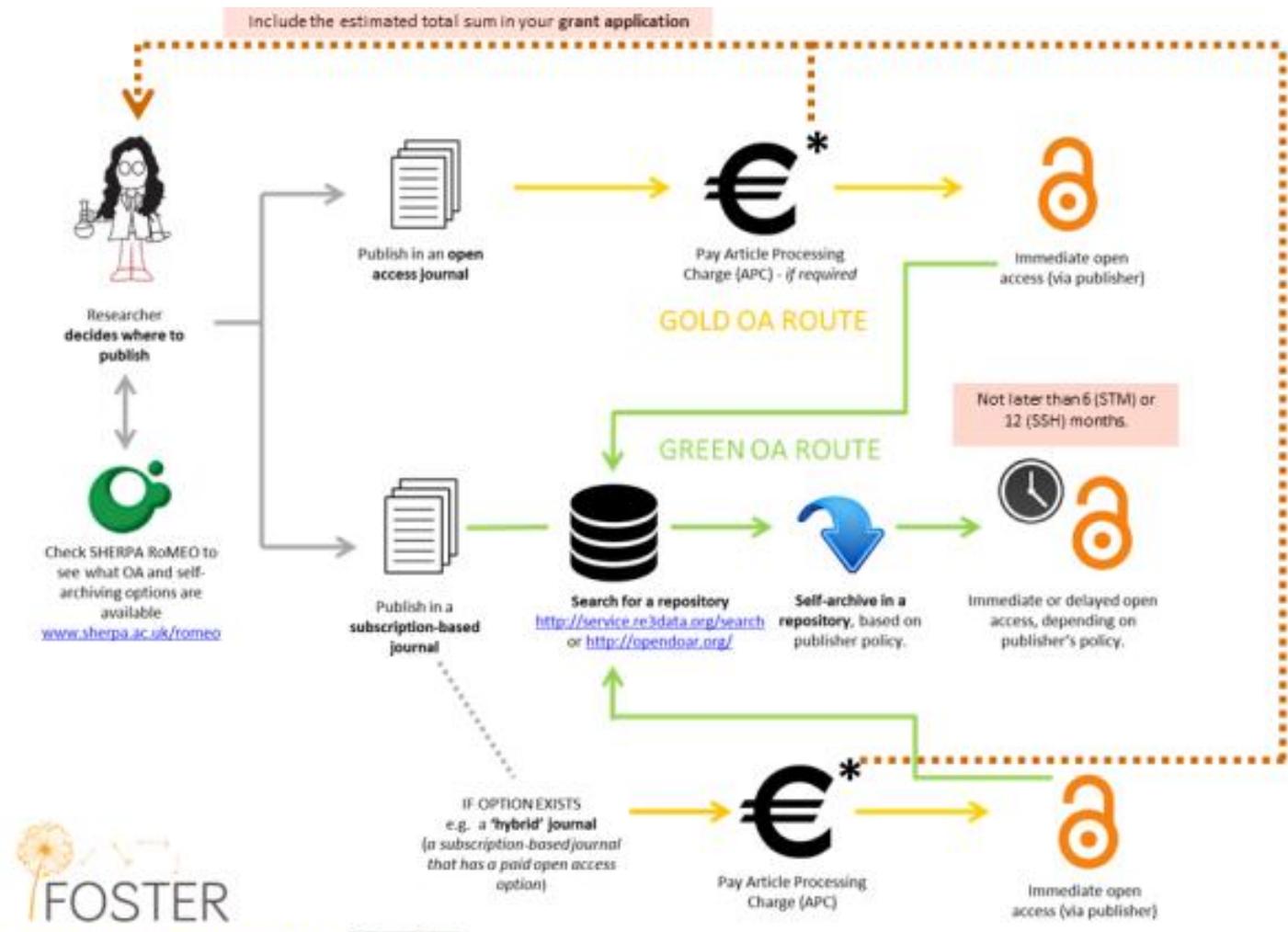
Other routes, such as the **Bronze** route refers to articles that are free to read on the editors' pages, but without an explicit open license that allows their distribution and reuse. The **Diamond** or **Platinum** route refers to journals that publish in open access, and that do not charge either the authors for publishing or the readers for reading. These journals are generally funded either by academic and government institutions, or by scientific societies.



**Unpaywall**, a free tool to know if a paper is OA and deposited somewhere:

<https://unpaywall.org/>

# Open publishing workshop - 5. Routes to Open Access for authors



[www.fosteropenscience.eu](http://www.fosteropenscience.eu)



adapted from Sarah Jones, „OA-routes.png”, <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/blog/fostering-open-science>



Although it is acknowledged that managing IP requires particular skills and incurs costs, there is a need to achieve a balance between the need to protect and to disseminate knowledge. Therefore, based on the notion of ***as open as possible as closed as necessary***, the protection of knowledge is an important step for the achievement of the Union's policy goals, such as strategic autonomy and green and digital transition.

European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, *Open science and intellectual property rights – How can they better interact? – State of the art and reflections – Executive summary*, Publications Office of the European Union, 2022, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/347305>

The starting point hypothesis for the analysis about IPR and OS in Europe:

- i. There are no incompatibilities between IPR and OS. 'On the contrary the IPR framework, if correctly defined from the onset, becomes an essential tool to regulate OS'.
- ii. The EC has a role in promoting OS and its balance with IPR. This is especially important when copyright was re-defined in Europe and the EOSC was being established.
- iii. Existing best practices have to be a source of inspiration. For example, understanding how public Research Performing Organizations (RPOs) and industrial partnerships are striking a balance between IPR and open knowledge.

Although Open Access to scientific publications is the corner stone for Open Science regarding IPR, in the last 20 years, new strategies and approaches to OA, try to obtain immediate OA to all scientific publications coming out publicly-funded research by retaining the necessary intellectual property rights by the researchers, allowing the possibility of licensing their works with open licenses.

ALLEA statement (European Federation of Academies of Sciences and Humanities) on: ALIGNING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS WITH OPEN SCIENCE: <https://allea.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/ALLEA-Statement-Aligning-IPR-with-Open-Science.pdf>

One area of patent law, as it is applied at the moment, that definitely has a chilling effect on open research is the **need in Europe and many jurisdictions to avoid public disclosure of ideas prior to making a patent application.**

We recommend:

1. The introduction of a carefully formulated grace period of at least one year in patent applications to allow open publication prior to obtaining protection.
2. The existing research and experimentation exceptions should be strengthened and broadly interpreted to underpin the free non-commercial use by researchers of knowledge disclosed in patents.

## 6. Licensing issues:

### 6.2. Copyright and Creative Commons

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Copyright in Europe: author is entitled to two different sets of rights, moral and economic, including exceptions or limitations (copy, alter, distribute or communicate to the public). In this normative context is where science has to communicate to the public its results. One of the reasons why science needs to be public is because it must be 'falsifiable' and to become public at least two activities (reproduction and distribution or reproduction and public communication) are needed. IPR and its default 'all rights reserved' rule operate in one of the core necessities of science: public dissemination to allow public scrutiny.



Copyright laws give creators certain kinds of control over their creative work. If people want to use copyrighted work, they often have to ask for permission from the creator. **Creative Commons works within copyright law.** It allows creators to grant permission to everyone in the world to use their work in certain ways.

## Open publishing workshop - 6.2. Copyright and Creative Commons

### Creative Commons <https://creativecommons.org/about/ccllicenses/>

A suitable license must be chosen, when uploading the publication to a repository. There are many options, one of the most popular are Creative Commons. The publisher's policy must be checked to determine which version can be uploaded and if an embargo period applies (checked at the Open Policy Finder database: <https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>).

#### What Is Creative Commons?

Creative Commons is a global nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting an open and accessible internet that is enriched with free knowledge and creative resources for people around the world to use, share, and cultivate.

Our easy-to-use licenses provide a simple, standardized way to give the public permission to share and use your creative work — on conditions of your choice. CC licenses let you change your copyright terms from the default of “all rights reserved” to “some rights reserved.”

Millions of people use CC licenses on some of the world's most popular platforms for user-generated content. When you use a CC license to share your photos, videos, or blog, your creation joins a globally accessible pool of resources that includes the work of artists, educators, scientists, and governments.

 Creative Commons has waived all copyright and related or neighboring rights to this guide using the CC0 Public Domain Dedication.



#### Step 1: Choose License Features

Publishing under a Creative Commons license is easy. First, choose the conditions that you want to apply to your work.



##### Attribution

All CC licenses require that others who use your work in any way must give you credit the way you request, but not in a way that suggests you endorse them or their use. If they want to use your work without giving you credit or for endorsement purposes, they must get your permission first.



##### ShareAlike

You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and modify your work, as long as they distribute any modified work on the same terms. If they want to distribute modified works under other terms, they must get your permission first.



##### NoDerivs

You let others copy, distribute, display, and perform only original copies of your work. If they want to modify your work, they must get your permission first.



##### NonCommercial

You let others copy, distribute, display, perform, and (unless you have chosen NoDerivs) modify and use your work for any purpose other than commercially unless they get your permission first.

#### Step 2: Get a License

Based on your choices, you will get a license that clearly indicates how other people may use your creative work.



Attribution  
CC BY



Attribution — ShareAlike  
CC BY-SA



Attribution — NoDerivs  
CC BY-ND



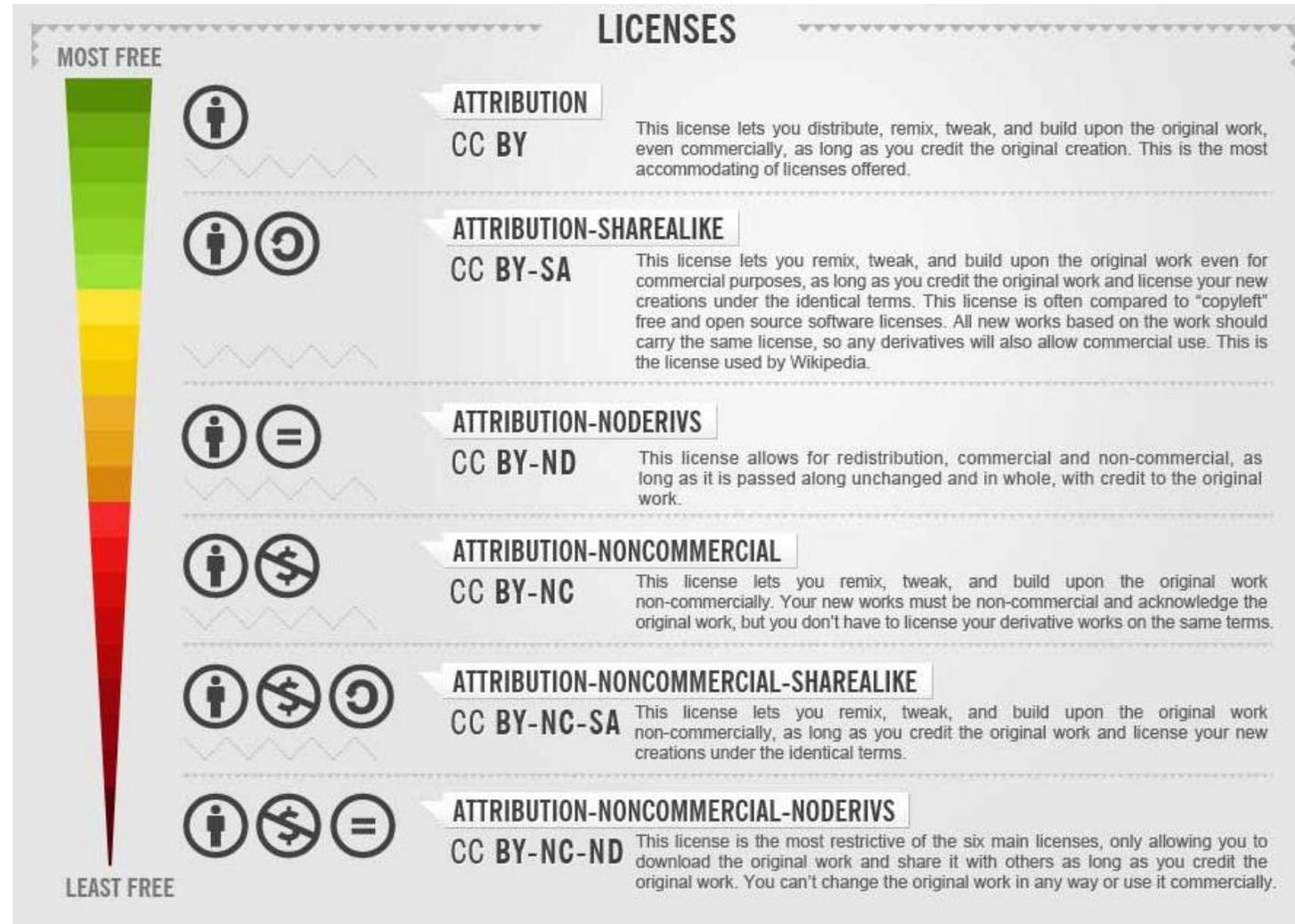
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(Creative Commons Infographic from: [Technology Enhanced Learning Blog](#))

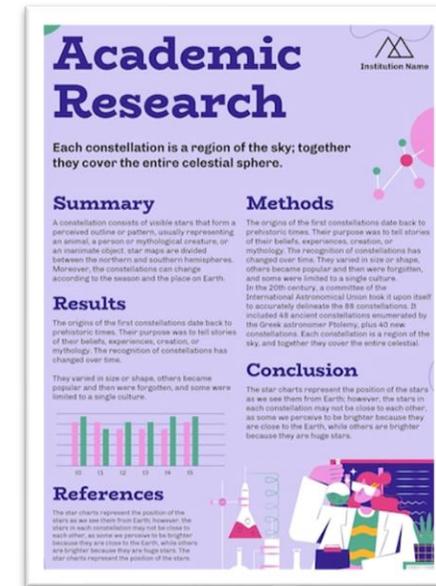
# CC Card Game\*

## 1. Photograph



- I want credit for my photograph
- I don't want anyone to change it
- I don't want anyone to make money from it

## 2. Poster



- I want credit for my poster
- People are free to build on it and change it as long as they don't make money from it
- They must share their work under the same terms

\*Based on Creative Commons Card Game by Claire Sewell (Cambridge University Libraries)

## CC Card Game

### 3. Resource



### 4. Presentation



- I want my resource shared 'as is'
- I don't want to be paid for its use

- People are free to build on my presentation and change it
- They can charge people to hear them deliver it

## 7. IBEC Open Access policy, procedures and tools

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→ IBEC Code of Conduct for Research Integrity: [https://ibecbarcelona.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021-IBEC-Code-of-conduct-for-research\\_web.pdf](https://ibecbarcelona.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021-IBEC-Code-of-conduct-for-research_web.pdf)

Open access

The global shift towards making research findings available free of charge for readers, so-called 'Open access', has been a core strategy in the European Commission to improve knowledge circulation and thus innovation. It is also covered in the Spanish Law of Science, Technology and Innovation from 2011. IBEC needs to ensure that their publications are available to the whole community either by using open access journals or open version of regular journals or by storing them in public repositories.

→ IBEC Open Science Policy: [https://ibecbarcelona.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/IBEC\\_Policy\\_OpenScience\\_v20230627.pdf](https://ibecbarcelona.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/IBEC_Policy_OpenScience_v20230627.pdf)

4. Open Access to Publications, p4

5. Open Access to Research Data, p5

→ Procedures and guides: Intranet > Knowledge > Resources > Publications

→ Service: Knowledge Manager from Strategic Initiatives Unit

→ Open Science section at new IBEC website: <https://ibecbarcelona.eu/open-science/>

## Open publishing workshop - 7. IBEC Open Access policy, procedures and tools

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Publishing scientific papers at IBEC  
(document at Intranet: Publishing@IBEC\_20230607.pdf)

1. Check with TechTransfer Unit, prior to publication, if your results should be protected.
2. Check for plagiarism;
3. Choose a publication;
4. Negotiate conditions with the editor;
  - Keep the rights to assure the openness possibilities.
  - There are Article Processing Costs (APCs) for OA? Are they fundable by the agreement with the funder?
  - Check if there's a transformative agreement available for you that may include the APC's (CSUC: <https://www.csuc.cat/ca/serveis/biblioteca-digital-de-catalunya>).
5. Submit the paper;
6. Notify the new publication;
7. Deposition at Institutional Repository.

## Publications Management: iMarina

→ Publications management: **iMarina** <https://ibec.scimarina.org/en/>

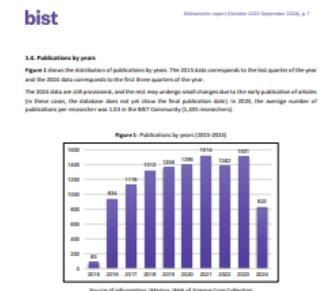
→ iMarina let us manage automatically the whole process associated with the publications related to IBECs scientific outputs.

→ We can control, publish, export and exploit all the information related to the publications or the publications themselves.

→ Institutional repository: **Dipòsit Digital UB**

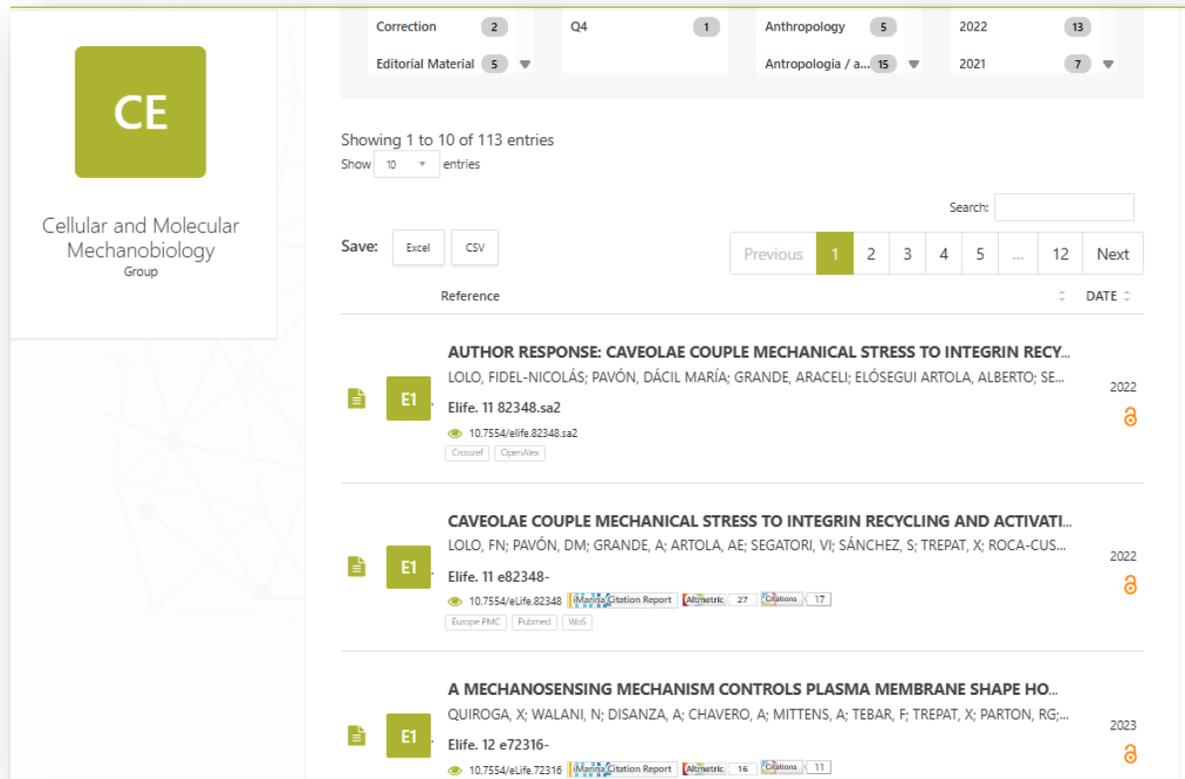
<http://diposit.ub.edu/dspace/handle/2445/65293>

→ Publications reports: IBEC and BIST



# Open publishing workshop - 7. IBEC Open Access policy, procedures and tools

## iMarina website



The screenshot shows the iMarina website search results page. On the left is a sidebar with a green 'CE' logo and the text 'Cellular and Molecular Mechanobiology Group'. The main content area features a navigation bar with filters for 'Correction' (2), 'Q4' (1), 'Anthropology' (5), '2022' (13), 'Editorial Material' (5), and 'Antropologia / a...' (15). Below the filters, it says 'Showing 1 to 10 of 113 entries' and 'Show 10 entries'. There is a search bar and a 'Save' section with 'Excel' and 'CSV' buttons. A pagination bar shows 'Previous', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '12', and 'Next'. The results are sorted by 'Reference' and 'DATE'. Three entries are visible:

- AUTHOR RESPONSE: CAVEOLAE COUPLE MECHANICAL STRESS TO INTEGRIN RECY...**  
LOLO, FIDEL-NICOLÁS; PAVÓN, DÁCIL MARÍA; GRANDE, ARACELI; ELÓSEGUI ARTOLA, ALBERTO; SE...  
2022  
Elife. 11 82348.sa2  
10.7554/elife.82348.sa2  
Crossref | OpenAlex
- CAVEOLAE COUPLE MECHANICAL STRESS TO INTEGRIN RECYCLING AND ACTIVATI...**  
LOLO, FN; PAVÓN, DM; GRANDE, A; ARTOLA, AE; SEGATORI, VI; SÁNCHEZ, S; TREPAT, X; ROCA-CUS...  
2022  
Elife. 11 e82348-  
10.7554/elife.82348  
Mendei | Citation Report | Altmetric | 27 Citations | 17  
Europe PMC | PubMed | WoS
- A MECHANOSENSING MECHANISM CONTROLS PLASMA MEMBRANE SHAPE HO...**  
QUIROGA, X; WALANI, N; DISANZA, A; CHAVERO, A; MITTENS, A; TEBAR, F; TREPAT, X; PARTON, RG;...  
2023  
Elife. 12 e72316-  
10.7554/elife.72316  
Mendei | Citation Report | Altmetric | 16 Citations | 11



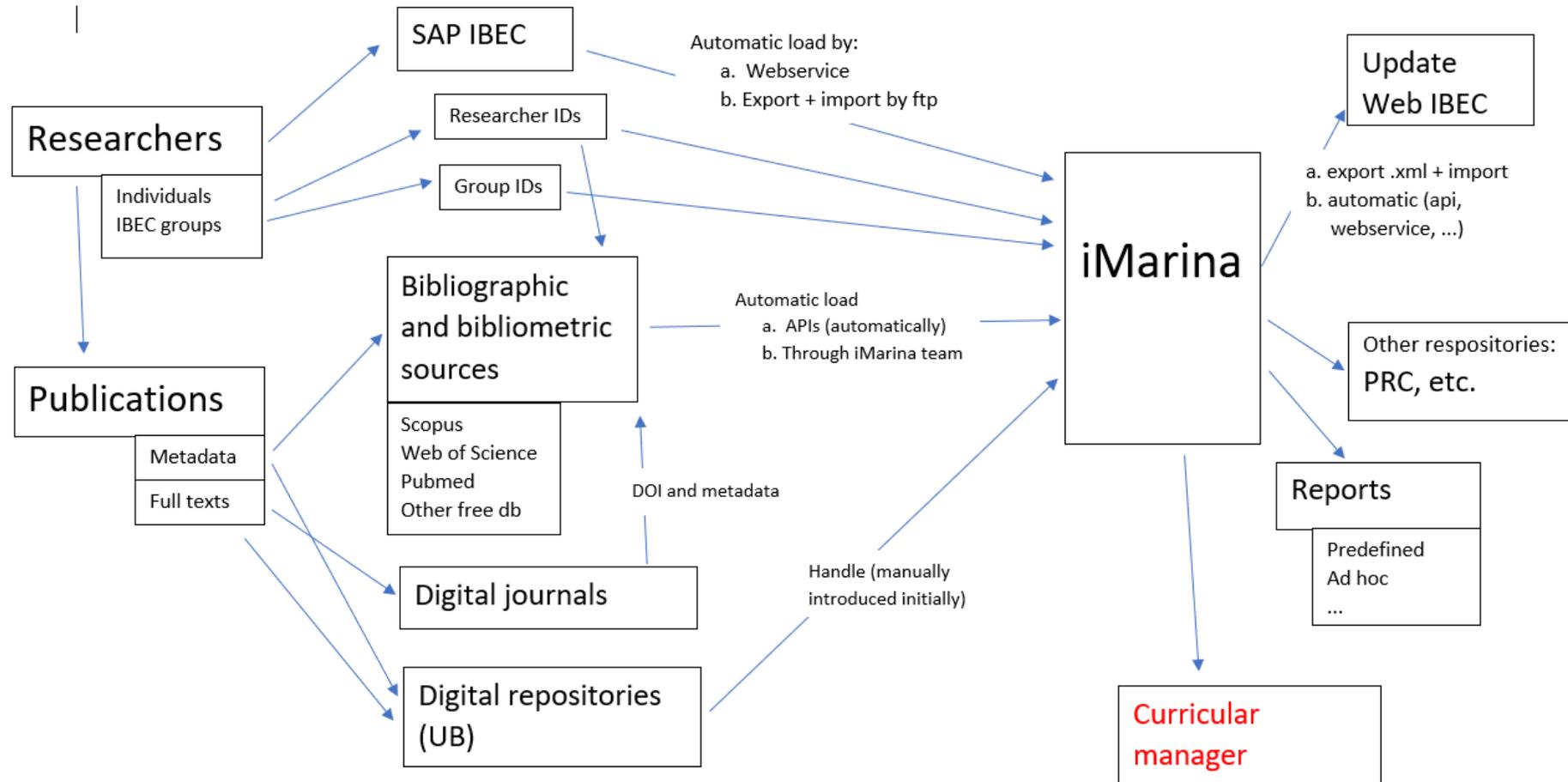
The screenshot shows the article detail page for 'Caveolae couple mechanical stress to integrin recycling and activation'. The breadcrumb is 'HOME > ENTITIES'. The article is categorized as 'Publications > Article'. The title is 'Caveolae couple mechanical stress to integrin recycling and activation'. It was published in 'Elife. 11 e82348- - 2022-10-20 11()', with DOI: 10.7554/elife.82348. The authors are Lolo, FN; Pavón, DM; Grande, A; Artola, AE; Segatori, Vi; Sánchez, S; Trepát, X; Roca-Cusachs, P; del Pozo, MA. The affiliations are 'Allergy Therapeut SL, Avda Punto, Alcalá De Henares, Spain - Author' and 'Allergy Therapeutics S.L., Alcalá de Henares, Spain. - Author'. There is a 'See more' link. The abstract section is titled 'Abstract' and contains the following text: 'Cells are subjected to multiple mechanical inputs throughout their lives. Their ability to detect these environmental cues is called mechanosensing, a process in which integrins play an important role. During cellular mechanosensing, plasma membrane (PM) tension is adjusted to mechanical stress through the buffering action of caveolae; however, little is known about the role of caveolae in early integrin mechanosensing regulation. Here, we show that Cav1KO fibroblasts increase adhesion to FN-coated beads when pulled with magnetic tweezers, as compared to wild type fibroblasts. This phenotype is Rho-independent and mainly derived from increased active b1-integrin content on the surface of Cav1KO fibroblasts. FRAP analysis and endocytosis/recycling assays revealed that active b1-integrin is mostly endocytosed through the CLIC/GEEC pathway and is more rapidly recycled to the PM in Cav1KO fibroblasts, in a Rab4 and PM tension-dependent manner. Moreover, the threshold for PM tension-driven b1-integrin activation is lower in Cav1KO MEFs than in wild type MEFs, through a mechanism dependent on talin activity. Our findings suggest that caveolae couple mechanical stress to integrin cycling and activation, thereby regulating the early steps of the cellular mechanosensing response. © 2022, Lolo et al.'

The page also features several metrics and links:

- Indexed in:** PubMed, PMCID, Crossref, OpenAlex, Clarivate.
- License and use:** CC BY.
- Citations:** 19 Citations in Clarivate, 3 Citations in Europe PMC, 10 Citations in Crossref.
- Altmetrics:** PlumX Metrics, 27 Altmetrics.

## Open publishing workshop - 7. IBEC Open Access policy, procedures and tools

### iMarina schema



<https://ibecbarcelona.eu/>

