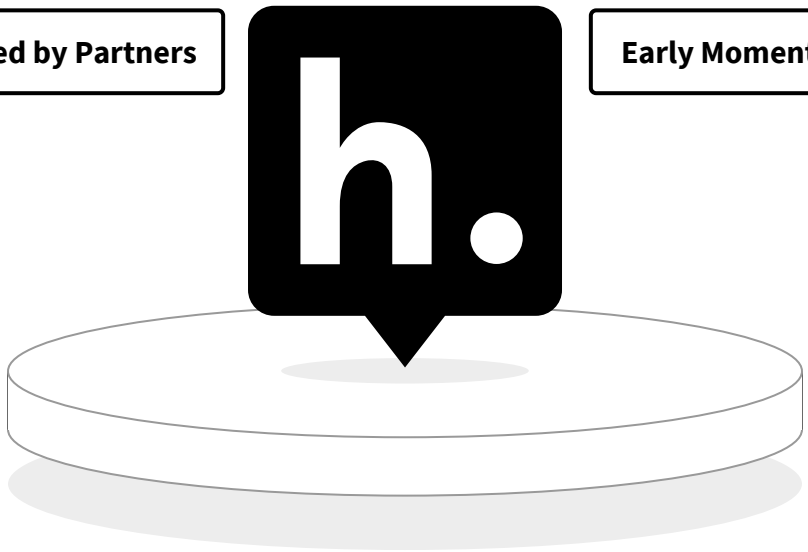
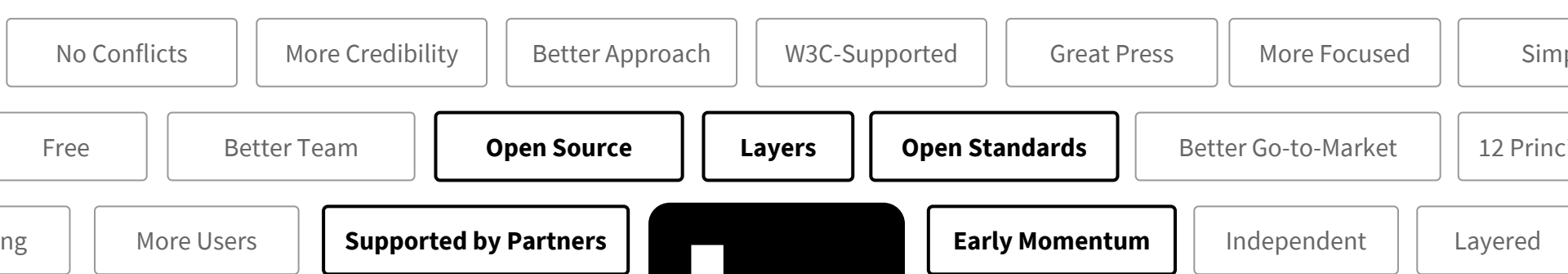


Open Annotation with Hypothesis

Group Annotation Layers
for Publishers and Platforms

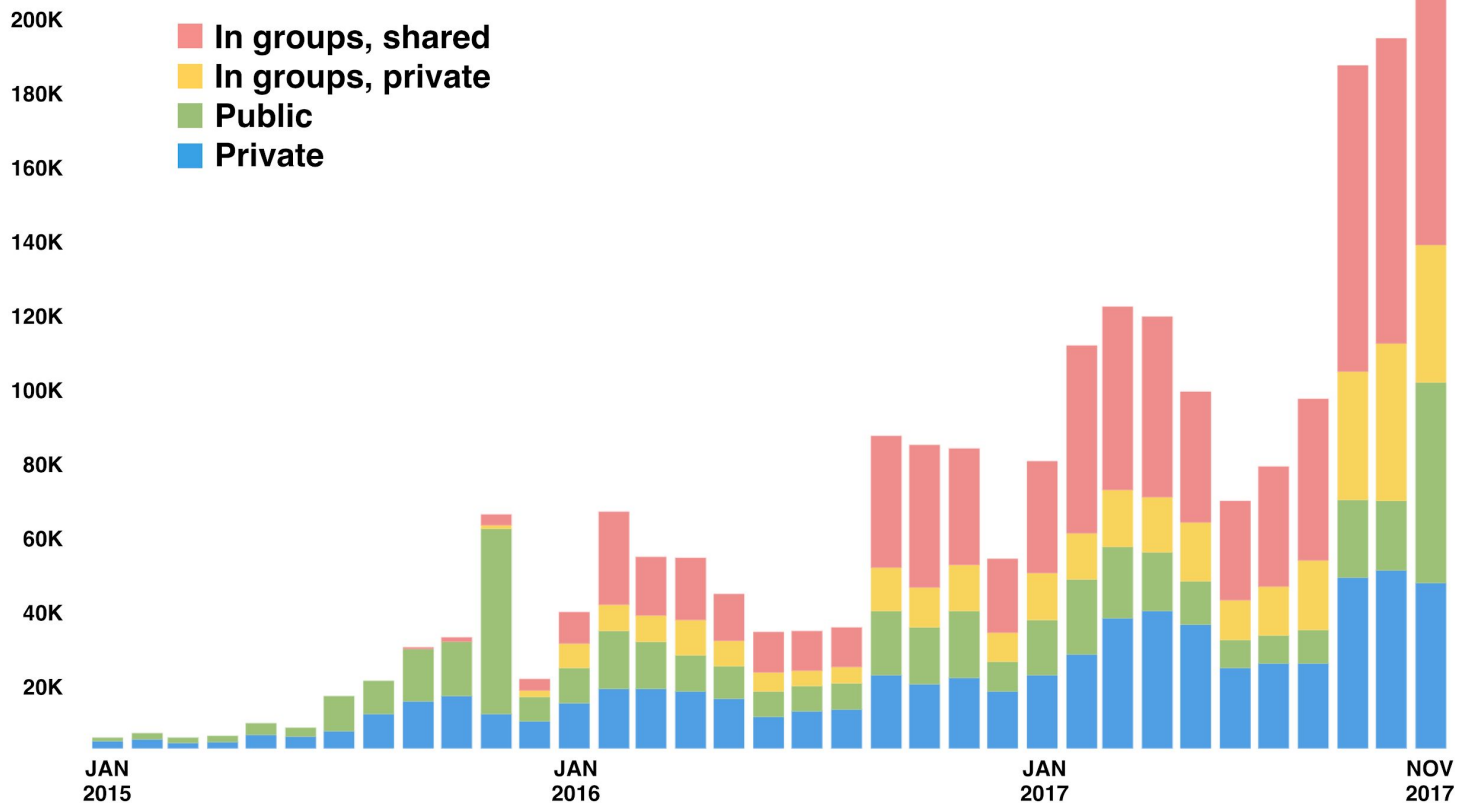
Heather Staines, Director of Partnerships
LPC Pre-Conference, May 21, 2018



A mission-driven non-profit



3.2 Million Annotations and Counting



Deep transcriptome annotation enables the differential functional characterization of cryptic small



Sondos Samandi, Annie V Roy, Vivian Delcourt, Jean-François Lucier, Jules Gagnon, Maxime C Beaudoin, Benoît Veillette, and Jean-François Motard [see all »](#)

Université de Sherbrooke, Canada; Québec Network for Research on Protein Function, Structure and Engineering, Canada; Université de Moncton, Canada

RESEARCH ARTICLE Oct 30, 2017

CITED 0 VIEWS 3,439 ANNOTATIONS 7

CITE AS:

Article

Abstract

Figures and data

Recent functional, proteomic and ribosome profiling studies in eukaryotes have

Annotations ⁶ Page Notes ¹

Xavier Roucou

Jan 8

Deep transcriptome annotation

Hello to eLife readers, I am the last author on this paper. We use the term "deep transcriptome annotation" to highlight the fact that we go beyond 2 rules in current annotations. (1) In addition to the annotated protein-coding sequences (or CDSs), we also annotate previously unannotated alternative open reading frames (altORFs), even if they are smaller than 100 codons. And (2) we do not take into account that mRNAs should contain only one coding sequence. Thus, in our vision, mRNAs may contain one CDS and one or several altORFs, and RNAs annotated as non-coding RNAs may contain one or several altORFs.



Xavier Roucou

Jan 8

alternative open-reading frames (altORFs)

This concept of altORFs is important to fully understand the paper. AltORFs are previously unannotated potential coding sequences, mostly coding for small proteins. They were not annotated for 2 reasons. First, within a single gene, only the longest coding sequence (CDS) was selected in genome annotations. And second, a 100 codons cutoff was used to annotate functional ORFs.



Xavier Roucou

Jan 8

Thousands of alternative proteins are detected in proteomic



STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOPHYSICS, PLANT BIOLOGY

Native architecture of the *Chlamydomonas* chloroplast in situ cryo-electron tomography



Benjamin D Engel , Miroslava Schaffer, Luis Kuhn Cuellar, Elizabeth Villa, Jürgen M Plitzko, Wolf
Max Planck Institute of Biochemistry, Germany

RESEARCH ARTICLE Jan 13, 2015

CITED 52 VIEWS 8,977 ANNOTATIONS 10

CITE AS:

Article

Abstract

Figures and data

Side by side

Jump to

Chloroplast function is orchestrated by the organelle's intricate architecture. By combining cryo-focused ion beam milling of vitreous *Chlamydomonas* cells with cryo-electron tomography, we acquired three-dimensional structures of the chloroplast in its native state within the cell. Chloroplast envelope inner membrane invaginations were frequently found in close association with thylakoid tips, and the tips of multiple

Annotations 11

Page Notes 1

+ New note

eLife Journal

Apr 20, 2017

Comment on Version 2

A citation to Bio-protocol (Schaffer et al., 2015) was added to the following sentence in the Materials and methods:

Cryo-FIB milling (Rigort et al., 2012b) was performed as described in detail at Bio-protocol (Schaffer et al., 2015).

The following citation has been added to the Reference list:

Schaffer, M, Engel, BD, Laugks, T, Mahamid, J, Plitzko, JM and Baumeister W. (2015). Cryo-focused ion beam sample preparation for imaging vitreous cells by cryo-electron tomography. Bio-protocol 5(17): e1575. DOI:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.21769/BioProtoc.1575>



Restricted Groups

More from ADA ▾

diabetes. Recommendations from the International Hypoglycemia Study Group regarding the classification of hypoglycemia in clinical trials are outlined in [Table 6.3 \(75\)](#). Of note, this classification scheme considers a blood glucose <54 mg/dL (3.0 mmol/L) detected by SMBG, CGM (for at least 20 min), or laboratory measurement of plasma glucose as sufficiently low to indicate clinically significant hypoglycemia that should be included in reports of clinical trials of glucose-lowering drugs for the treatment of diabetes (75). However, a hypoglycemia alert value of ≤ 70 mg/dL (3.9 mmol/L) can be important for therapeutic dose adjustment of glucose-lowering drugs in clinical care and is often related to symptomatic hypoglycemia. Severe hypoglycemia is defined as severe cognitive impairment requiring assistance from another person for recovery (76).

Table 6.3

Classification of hypoglycemia*

[View inline](#) | [View popup](#)

Symptoms of hypoglycemia include, but are not limited to, shakiness, irritability, confusion, tachycardia, and hunger. Hypoglycemia may be inconvenient or frightening to patients with diabetes. Severe hypoglycemia may be recognized or unrecognized and can progress to loss of consciousness, seizure, coma, or death. It is reversed by administration of rapid-acting glucose or glucagon. Clinically significant hypoglycemia can cause acute harm to the person with diabetes or others, especially if it causes falls, motor vehicle accidents, or other injury. A large cohort study suggested that among older adults with type 2 diabetes, a history of severe hypoglycemia was associated with greater risk of dementia (77). Conversely, in a substudy of the ACCORD trial, cognitive impairment at baseline or decline in cognitive function during the trial was significantly associated with subsequent episodes of severe hypoglycemia (78).

AmerDiabetesAssn ▾



Jump to section

- Article
- Abstract 4
- ASSESSMENT
- A1C TEST
- A1C GOALS
- HYPOGLYCEMIA
- INTERCLINICAL
- Footnote
- References
- Figures 1
- Info & Metrics
- PDF

Annotations 5 Page Notes

AmerDiabetesAssn

Apr 11

AmerDiabetesAssn

6. Glycemic Targets: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2018

This article contains updated information as of April 11, 2018.

As of 2018, the ADA updates and revises the online version of the Standards of Care throughout the year, making necessary additions and annotations as new evidence and regulatory changes merit immediate incorporation.

Read more about the [living Standards](#).

Read about the [methodology](#).



AmerDiabetesAssn

Apr 11

AmerDiabetesAssn

Glucagon should be prescribed for all individuals at increased risk of clinically significant hypoglycemia, defined as blo... More

For alignment with [the annotation to table 6.3](#), this recommendation has been updated to state the following:

Glucagon should be prescribed for all individuals at increased risk of level 2 hypoglycemia, defined as blood glucose <54 mg/dL (3.0 mmol/L), so it is available should it be needed. Caregivers, school personnel, or family members of these individuals should know where it is and when and how to administer it. Glucagon administration is not limited to health care professionals. **E**

Annotation published April 11, 2018.

Restricted Group

Cambridge Core

Home > Journals > American Political Science Review > Volume 111 Issue 2 > Demand for Law and the Security... > Core reader

Demand for Law and the Security of Property Rights: The Case of Russia



Information:



✓ Access



American Political Science Review,
Volume 111, Issue 2



May 2017, pp. 338-359



JORDAN GANS-MORSE ^(a1)

(a1) Northwestern University

Copyright: © American Political
Science Association 2017
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055416000691>

Published online: 20 February 2017

Abstract

Studies of property rights overwhelmingly focus on whether states expropriate whether private sector actors will use state institutions. By contrast, I argue that ensure firms will rely on the state for property rights protection. Instead, firms follow illegal strategies based on violence or corruption. Whether firms adopt legal strategies depends on (1) the effectiveness of legal institutions, (2) the effectiveness of illegal strategies, and (3) the interaction between the two. Drawing on interviews with firms, lawyers, and a survey of Russian enterprises, I illustrate how “demand-side” factors led to a shift in legal institutions over the past two decades. The findings suggest that comprehensive legal reform requires not only attention to state institutions’ effectiveness, but also to

> CambridgeCore/ATI' user:qdr@hypothes



QDR

Apr 17

CambridgeCore/ATI'

By 1993, there were already approximately 5,000 registered private security agencies; by the late 2000s, this figure was estimated to be 30,000

Annotation for Transparent Inquiry (ATI)



Analytic Note: The claim that in 1993 there were approximately 5,000 private security agencies is based on Table 3 on p. 138 of the Volkov (2002). Volkov's data in the table are for 1992 through 1999. I initially sought to update this table using the same sources as Volkov, a series of trade journals from the private security sector, but these journals were defunct. I therefore collected a variety of sources from the Russian press and the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, which are cited in Gans-Morse (2012) on p. 267 (footnote 5). The estimate of 30,000 by the late 2000s is from these sources. Below are excerpts from the two most relevant sources.

Source Excerpt (Supplementary Source 1): На рынке частной охраны насчитывается около 29 тыс. юридических лиц.... (Borodkin, 2008)

Source Excerpt Translation (Supplementary Source 1): There are around 29 thousand legal entities in the private security market....(Borodkin, 2008)

Source Excerpt (Supplementary Source 2): На 1 января 2009 г. в ОВД состоит на учете 29,8 тыс. охранно-сыскных структур....(MVD, 2009)

More



QDR

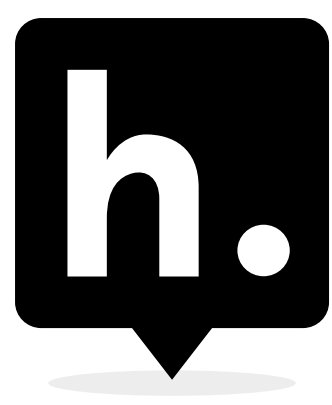
Apr 25

CambridgeCore/ATI'

Matveeva (2007, 86) analyzed business conflicts in Russia's Central Federal District between 1997 and 2005 and re...

Hypothesis Publisher Groups

- Open Group:
 - World Readable
 - World Writeable
- Restricted Group
 - World Readable
 - Invite Only Writeable
- Layer your groups
 - One for General Discussion
 - One or more dedicated layers
- Document-based pricing with affordable options for publishers of all sizes



Please visit my demo!



heather@hypothesis
@heatherstaines