



## microPub's in PubMed!

Welcome to the microPublication Newsletter. If you are receiving this, you've previously voiced interest in the microPublication project. If you do not wish to receive the newsletter, you can unsubscribe at the announcement [mailing list](#). Feel free to forward this newsletter to your friends and colleagues!



### Indexing Update - PubMed!

Our application to **PubMed Central** for indexing has been approved! You can now find microPublication Biology articles through [PMC](#), [PubMed](#), [EuropePMC](#), [Google Scholar](#), and university library catalogs. Our articles will now be getting PubMedCentral IDs (PMCID) as well as PubMed IDs (PMID). This indexing is retroactive for all past articles. We are now in the process of applying to the [Web of Science](#), stay tuned!



#### microPublication Webinar!!

Mark your calendars! On **November 9th at 9am Pacific**, as part of the WormBase Webinar series, Editor in Chief **Paul Sternberg** and Chief Science Officer **Tim Schedl** will give an overview of microPublication. Do not miss it! Registration is required, please sign up via [this form](#).

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## New Communities and new editorial team members

Please welcome the *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* community and their knowledgebase **PomBase** to the microPublication universe. Charlie Hoffmann, Sarah Lambert, and Sarah Sabatinos are joining the microPublication team as *S. pombe* Science Officers, they will oversee the quality of article submissions and recommend reviewers. Midori Harris, a PomBase curator, will be the Pombe Managing Editor.



We are also proud to announce that two additional *C. elegans* Science Officers joined our team, Cathy Savage Dunn and Yishi Jin.

Join us to give a warm welcome to all our new Editorial Team members!

## New partnerships - Bio-protocol

As part of our continued effort to foster reproducibility, we have started a partnership with [Bio-protocol](#).

Bio-protocol is a peer-reviewed e-journal curating high-quality life science protocols. Bio-protocol articles complement primary research articles with detailed step-by-step protocols, reagent supplier and catalog number information, videos, and advice for particularly sensitive steps. In recognition of the high-quality protocols published by the journal, Bio-protocol is now indexed in PubMed Central and in Web of Science's Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI). Their mission is to accelerate research and increase scientific reproducibility.

The partnership between microPublication and Bio-protocol offers authors publishing in microPublication Biology the option to publish, free of charge, their detailed protocol on the Bio-protocol website, enhancing science reproducibility.

**How it works:** You may have already noticed that in each article's methods section there is now a link to request a detailed protocol.

### Methods

[Request a detailed protocol](#)

Amino acid sequence alignment of S6 kinase proteins in human, mouse, fly, and worm was conducted by using the ClustalX2 program (Thompson *et al.* 1997). The structural model of *C. elegans* RSKS-1 was generated with ModBase (Pieper *et al.* 2014) and subsequently visualized by using PyMOL program (The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System, Version 2.0, Schrödinger, LLC., <https://pymol.org/2/>).



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By following the link, readers are directed to Bio-protocol's "Request a protocol" service webpage. The request for a protocol will then be relayed to the author. If the protocol already exists, the link will take the reader to the detailed protocol.

## New features and updates

**ORCID iDs.** We now encourage authors to provide their [ORCID](#) ID upon submission. ORCID iDs are digital identifiers that allow the world to distinguish you from other researchers, which allows better recognition of your contributions to science. One can link to an author's ORCID information through the green ID icon next to the author's name on the website and on the PDF of the article.

***Caenorhabditis elegans* larvae undergo early developmental arrest on a diet of Gram-positive bacterium *Enterococcus faecalis***

Madhumanti Dasgupta<sup>1</sup> , Nagagireesh Bojanala<sup>1</sup>, Meghana Shashikanth<sup>1</sup> and Varsha Singh<sup>1§</sup> 

<sup>1</sup>Department of Molecular Reproduction, Development and Genetics, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India 560012

<sup>§</sup>To whom correspondence should be addressed: [varsha@iisc.ac.in](mailto:varsha@iisc.ac.in)

**New sections.** We have expanded our coverage of biological data types with published articles related to disease, phylogenetic data, gene interaction data, electrophysiology and science and society. Check it out! We will continue to expand our journal to include additional data categories based on content received.

**Software archiving.** Our publisher, the Caltech Library, is expanding their supporting role in microPublication by helping us to better archive software that is reported by authors in submitted articles. If you build software for use in your article, we will be asking you for a licensed github version along with other information that will allow us to archive that version. Please visit our page about preparing your manuscript to read more about what we need and how to provide it: <https://www.micropublication.org/about/for-authors/preparation-and-submission-of-a-manuscript/>.

**Publishing updates.** We published over 250 articles. Thanks to all our authors and reviewers. We couldn't be where we are without you.

**ASCB meeting.** We had the pleasure to present microPublication to members of the American Society of Cell Biology. This was an exciting opportunity to meet researchers from other fields. We thank Veronica Segarra and Fabiola Chacon at ACSB for this opportunity and we look forward to collaborating with ASCB members.

## microPublication Biology - our MISSION

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*microPublication Biology* is a new paradigm in scholarly communication. Our mission is to make all results from publicly funded research available to the public. With *microPublication Biology*, researchers can directly submit, have peer reviewed, and publish individual experimental results. While we seek all data, we have a particular interest in those data that are high quality but remain traditionally unpublished. We feel that unpublished data, for whatever reason it has languished, is equal in importance with data that is published and should be included in the corpus of publicly funded research findings. In addition to new findings or methods, findings in *microPublication Biology* can also be negative results, reproduced results, or results that are not perceived as being sufficiently novel and are cut from manuscripts to save space.

Importantly, unlike other journal platforms, information from each *microPublication* is directly incorporated into community databases (e.g., WormBase.org) through the use of author populated user-friendly web forms that rely on controlled vocabularies, when available – thus advancing the goal of making the content of each *microPublication* computable.

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