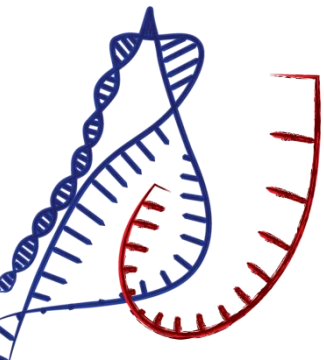

Data privacy and sharing

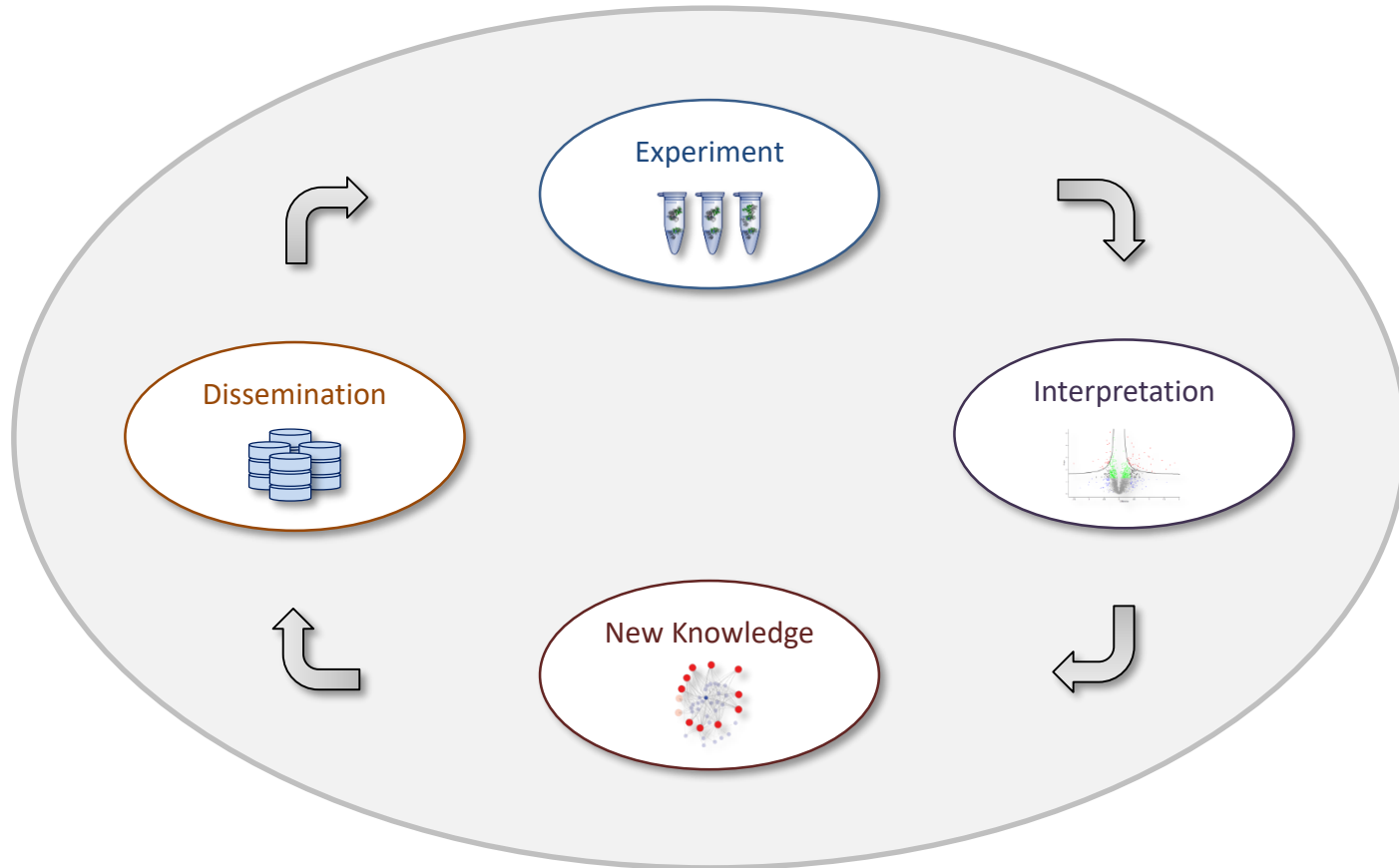
Marc Vaudel

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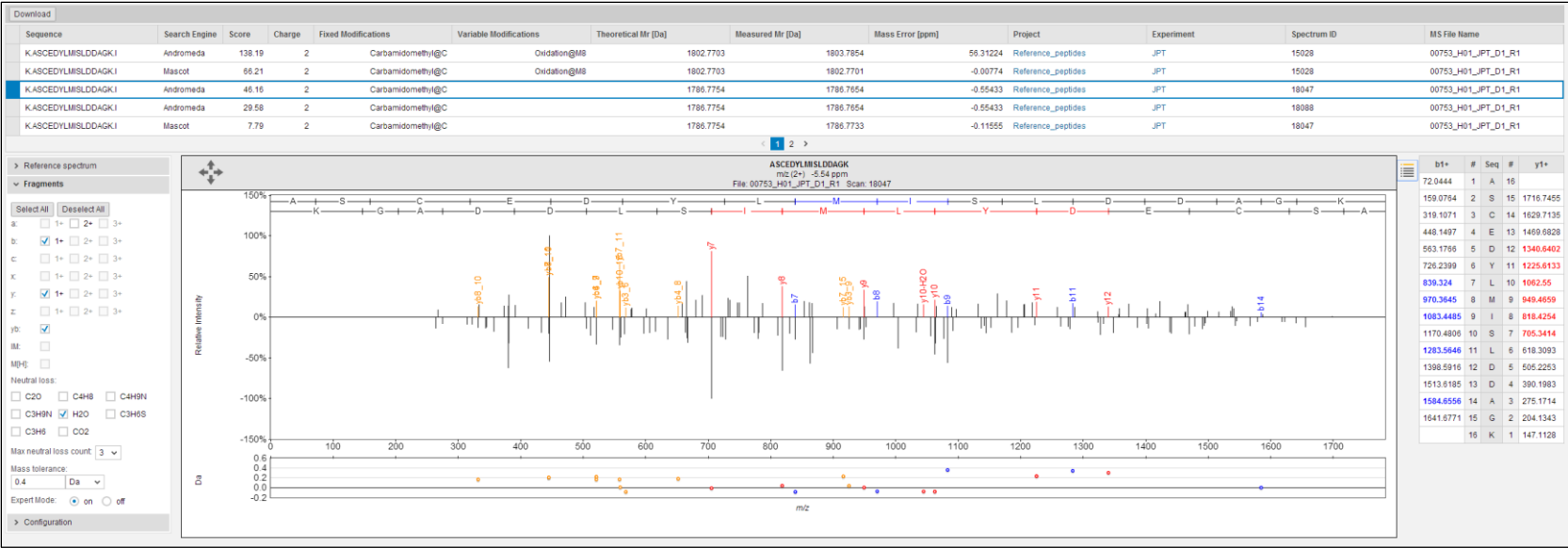
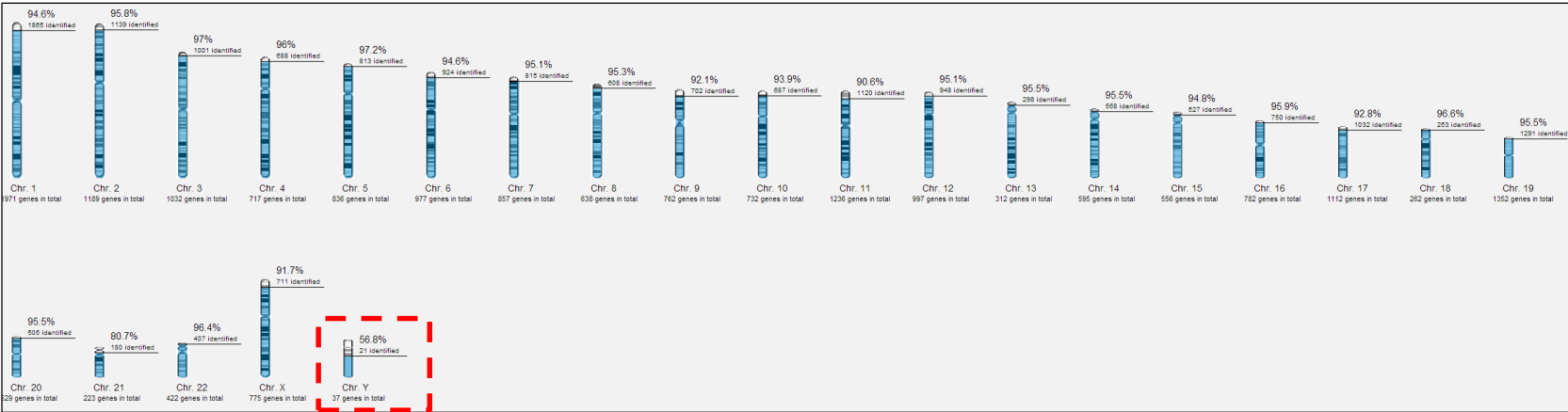
Our experiments rely on the knowledge shared by the community



Minimalistic sharing cannot really be used

Proteins up regulated	Proteins down regulated
Albumin	Alpha-1-microglobulin/Bikunin precursor
Albumin pre-proprotein	Antithrombin Iii Complex, Chain A
Alpha-1-antitrypsin	Apolipoprotein H
Amyloidogenic Transthyretin Variants	Complement C4B
Apolipoprotein A-I	Complement C8
Apolipoprotein A-II	Complement C1r
Apolipoprotein D	Gelsolin precursor
Beta-globin	Histidine-rich glycoprotein precursor
Complement C3	Immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region
Fibrinogen gamma	Immunoglobulin light chain variable region
Fibrin beta	Immunoglobulin kappa chain variable region
Fibronectin 1	Immunoglobulin M
Haemoglobin	Immunoglobulin M heavy chain
Haemoglobin alpha-2 globin mutant	Lipoprotein B100
Hemopexin, isoform	N-acetylmuramoyl-L-alanine amidase precursor
Haptoglobin	Neuropilin-1 B1 Domain In Complex With A Vegf-Blocking Fab, Chain L
Haptoglobin 2-alpha	P14-Fluorescein-N135q-S380c-Antithrombin-Iii, Chain I
Haemoglobin beta	Protein Len, Bence-Jones
Immunoglobulin A Light chain	
Immunoglobulin G-Aptamer Complex	
Immunoglobulin G-1 (Fc Fragment)	
Immunoglobulin G-1 heavy chain constant region	
Immunoglobulin G-2 heavy chain constant region	
Inter-alpha (globulin) inhibitor H2	
Protein Rei, Bence-Jones	
Protein Tro alpha 1 H	
Sry-related HMG box gene	
Transferrin	
Vitamin D Binding Protein	
Vitamin D-binding protein precursor	
Zinc-Alpha-2-Glycoprotein	
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0048284.t004	

Sharing the raw data enables transparency...



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Scientists and Soldiers Solve a Bee Mystery



Mike Albans for The New York Times

Members of a joint United States Army-University of Montana research team that located a virus that is possibly collapsing honeybee colonies scanning a healthy hive near Missoula, Mont.

By KIRK JOHNSON

Published: October 6, 2010

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Scientists and Soldiers Solve a Bee Mystery



Members of a joint United States Army-University of Maryland honeybee colonies scanning a healthy hive

By KIRK JOHNSON
Published: October 6, 2010

The Effect of Using an Inappropriate Protein Database for Proteomic Data Analysis

Giselle M. Knudsen, Robert J. Chalkley

Published: June 14, 2011 • DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0020873

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Abstract

A recent study by Bromenshenk et al., published in PLoS One (2010), used proteomic analysis to identify peptides purportedly of Iridovirus and Nosema origin; however the validity of this finding is controversial. We show here through re-analysis of a subset of this data that many of the spectra identified by Bromenshenk *et al.* as deriving from Iridovirus and Nosema proteins are actually products from *Apis mellifera* honey bee proteins. We find no reliable evidence that proteins from Iridovirus and Nosema are present in the samples that were re-analyzed. This article is also intended as a learning exercise for illustrating some of the potential pitfalls of analysis of mass spectrometry proteomic data and to encourage authors to observe MS/MS data reporting guidelines that would facilitate recognition of analysis problems during the review process.

Figures

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Figures

Results need to be reproduced and eventually corrected

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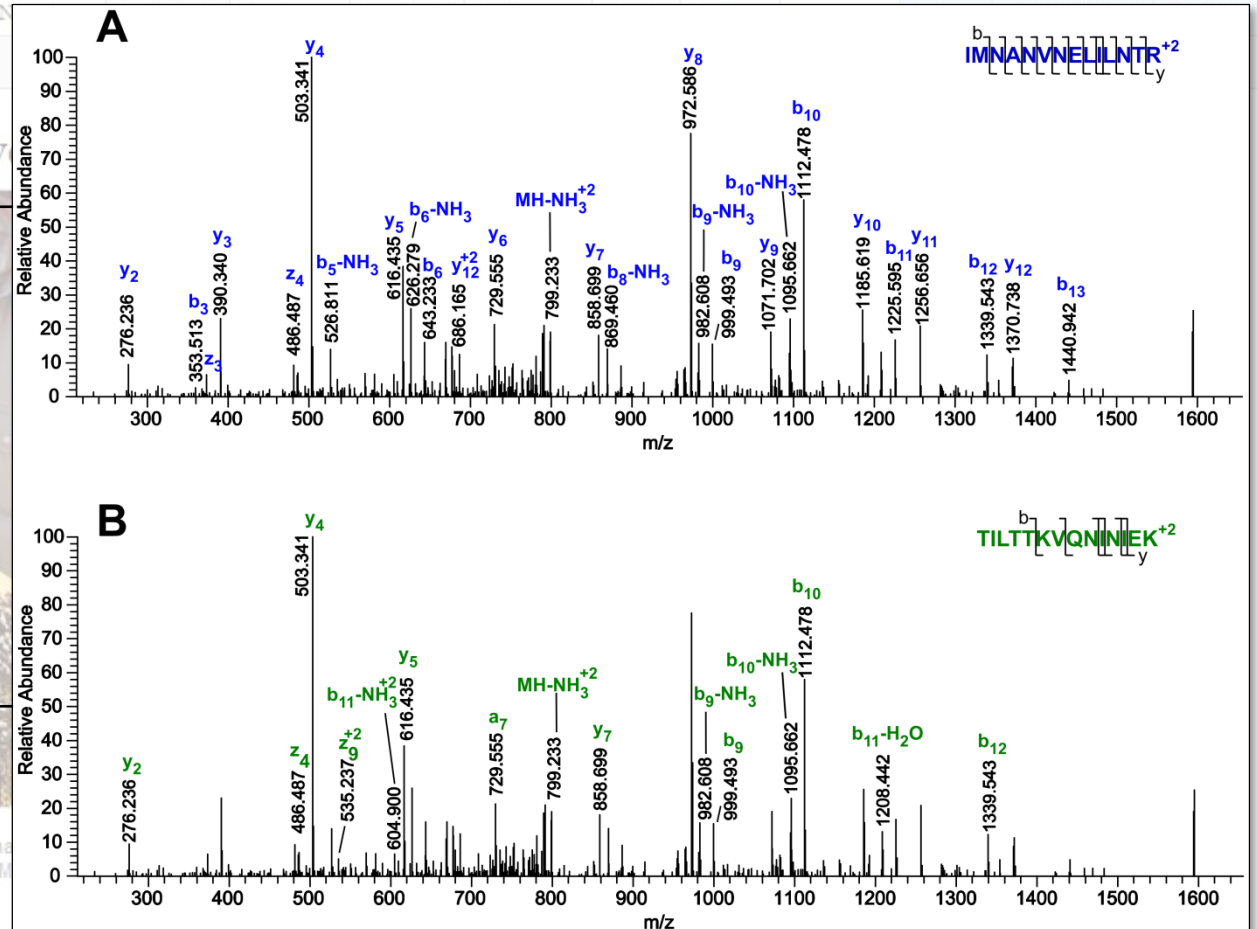
Scientists Solve



Members of a joint United States Army-University of Montana honeybee colonies scanning a healthy hive near Missoula, M

By KIRK JOHNSON

Published: October 6, 2010



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<input type="checkbox"/> P0C2W4	CO1A2_TYREX	★	Collagen alpha-2(I) chain	COL1A2	Tyrannosaurus rex (Tyrant lizard king)	18	
<input type="checkbox"/> P0C2W8	CO1A1_MAMAE	★	Collagen alpha-1(I) chain	COL1A1	Mammut americanum (American mastodon)	1,057	



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DOI: 10.1126/science.1126111

REPORT

Tyrannosaurus Rex Revealed by Proteomics

John M. Asara¹, Lewis C. Cantley^{1,4}

¹ Author

² To whom all correspondence should be addressed

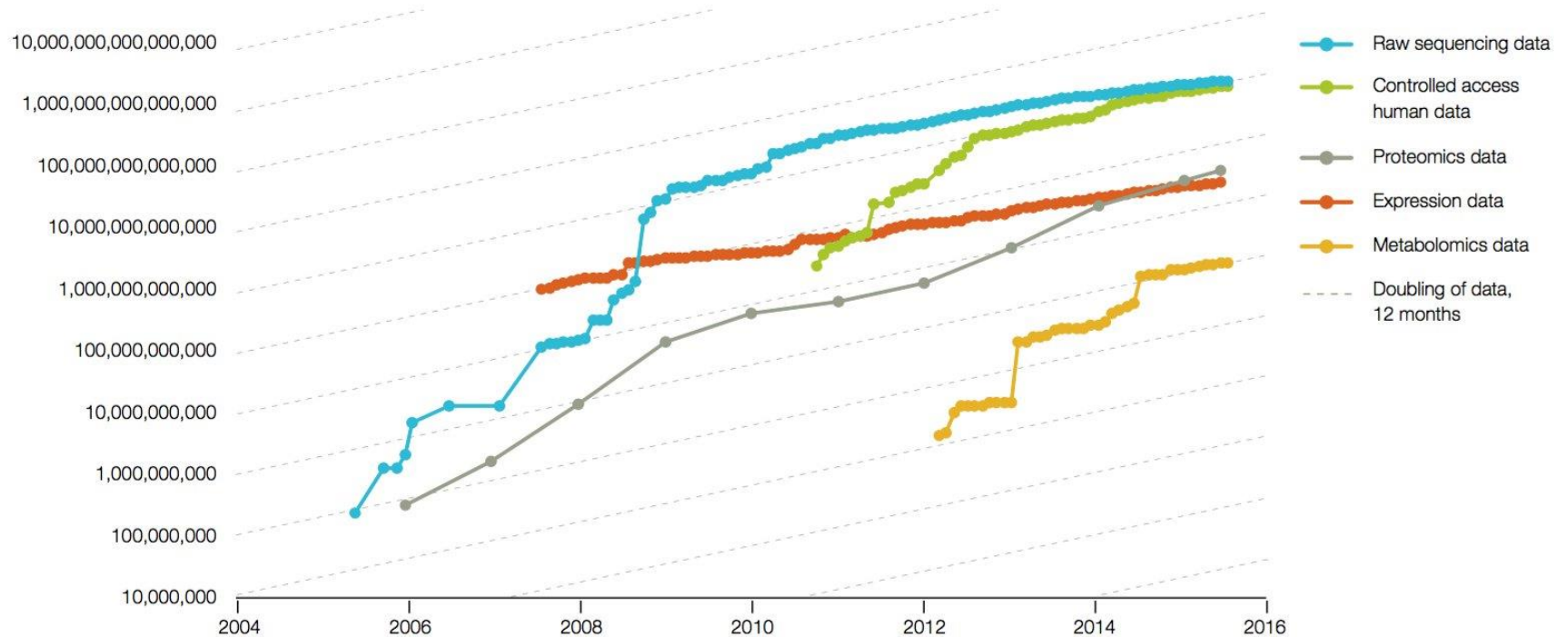
ABSTRACT

Fossilized bones of Tyrannosaurus rex (Tyrant lizard king) and Mammut americanum (American mastodon) were analyzed using a novel technique to obtain protein sequences from ancient bones. The technique involves the use of a 68-million-year-old mammoth bone as a control to ensure that their peptide bonds were preserved. The technique involves the use of a 68-million-year-old mammoth bone as a control to ensure that their peptide bonds were preserved. The technique involves the use of a 68-million-year-old mammoth bone as a control to ensure that their peptide bonds were preserved.

A colorful illustration of a Tyrannosaurus Rex and a Rooster standing on a dirt path in a prehistoric landscape with palm trees. The T-Rex is on the left, facing right, and the Rooster is on the right, facing left. They appear to be in a friendly interaction.

Growth of data by type

Volume of data (bytes)



Would you make your genome public?

