

Скрытые сокровища мировой науки

Андрей П. Локтев

Консультант по ключевым информационным решениям Elsevier

29.11.2017

2-я Международная конференция

«Университетская библиотека в мировом информационном пространстве»





Чтение научной литературы способствует созданию нового знания



Доступ к качественным научным статьям необходим для подготовки публикации



- Цитирование лучших – это базовый принцип публикационной привлекательности
- Новизна может быть минимальной при проработанном заделе (принцип: “стоять на плечах гигантов”)

Цена “изобретения велосипеда” – активность использования классических публикаций в современной науке резко выросла



“In 2013... 13% of citations were to articles >20 years old... an increase of 36%... Now that finding and reading relevant older articles is about as easy as finding and reading recently published articles, significant advances aren't getting lost on the shelves and are influencing work worldwide for years after.”

Google Inc., November 2014

Цитируемость классических публикаций (опубликованных более 20 лет назад) выросла более чем на 36%

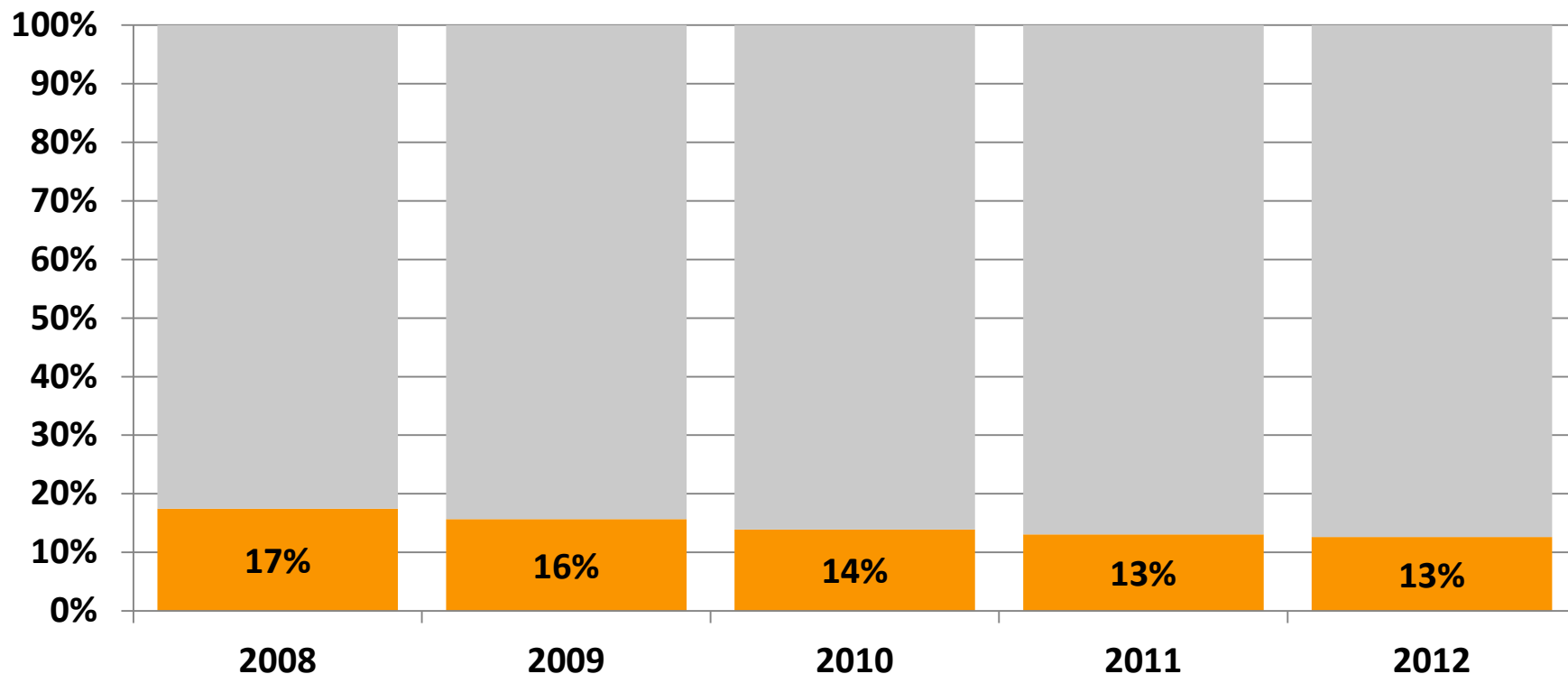
On the Shoulders of Giants: The Growing Impact of Older Articles

Alex Verstak, Anurag Acharya, Helder Suzuki, Sean Henderson,
Mikhail Iakhiaev, Cliff Chiung Yu Lin, Namit Shetty

Google Inc.

November 4, 2014

Классические публикации наиболее активно используются в инновационных областях – до 60% ссылок патентов

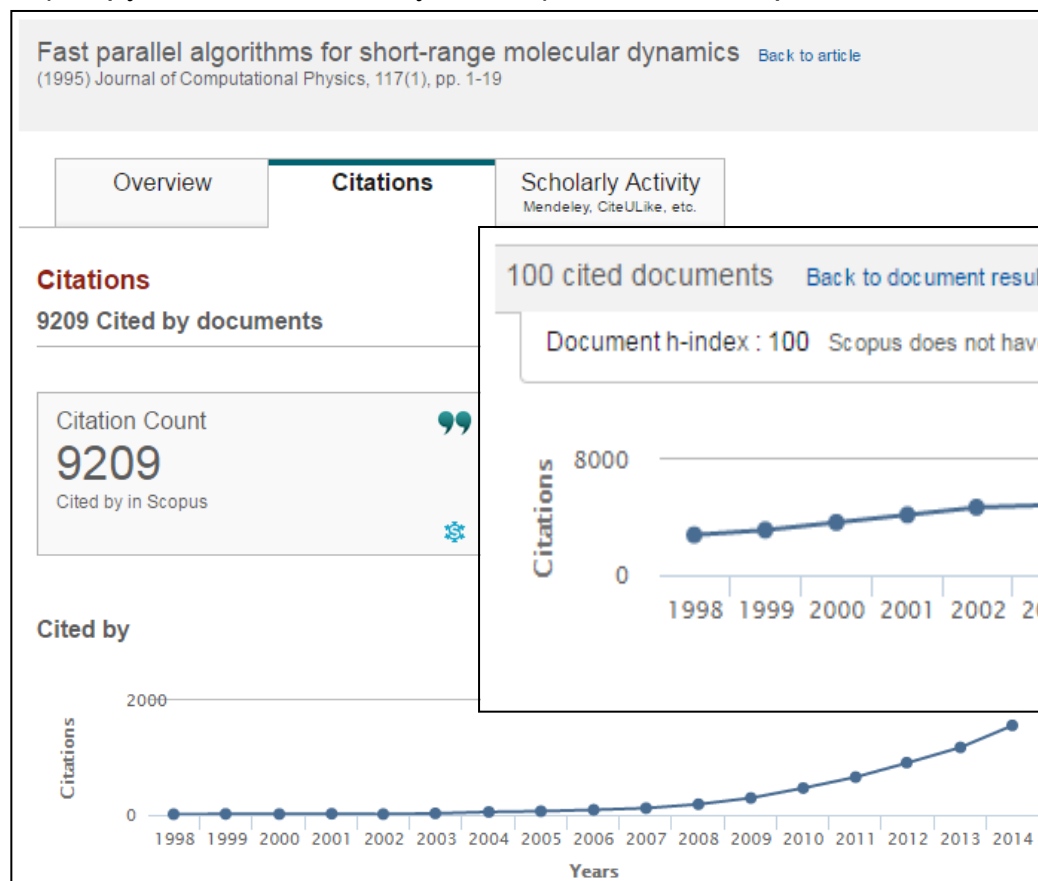


- **Статьи, опубликованные до 1995 года, активно цитируются - до 17% от общего количества цитирований**
- **В инновационных областях (например, фармакология) доля цитирований достигает 60%**

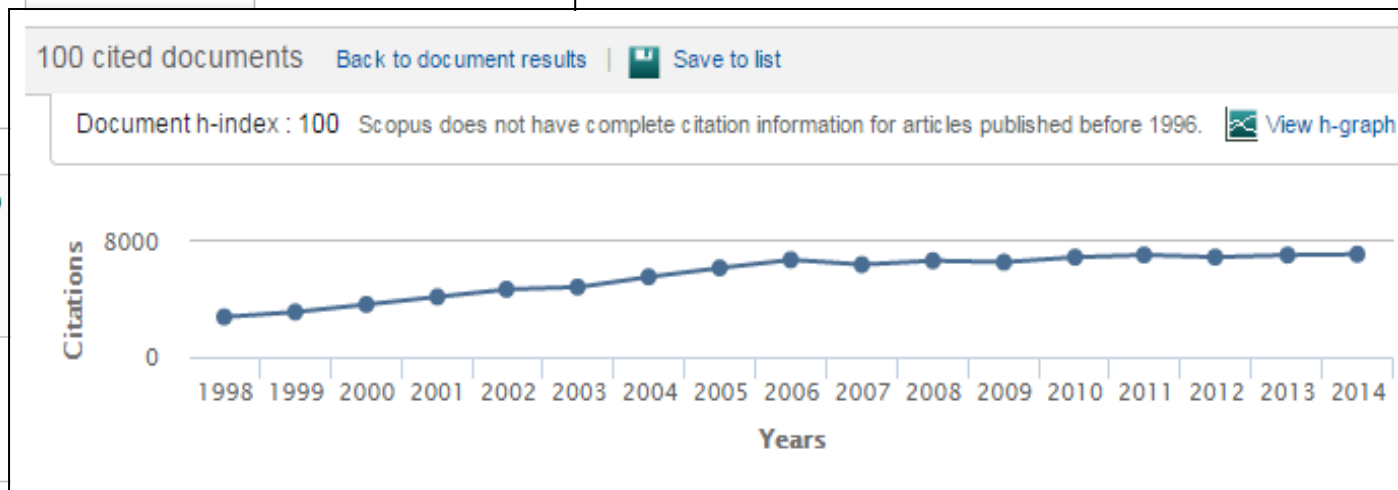
Цитируемость классических публикаций растет с каждым годом - значимость проверенного знания растет



Пример: количество ссылок на одну из наиболее цитируемых в России публикаций постоянно растет



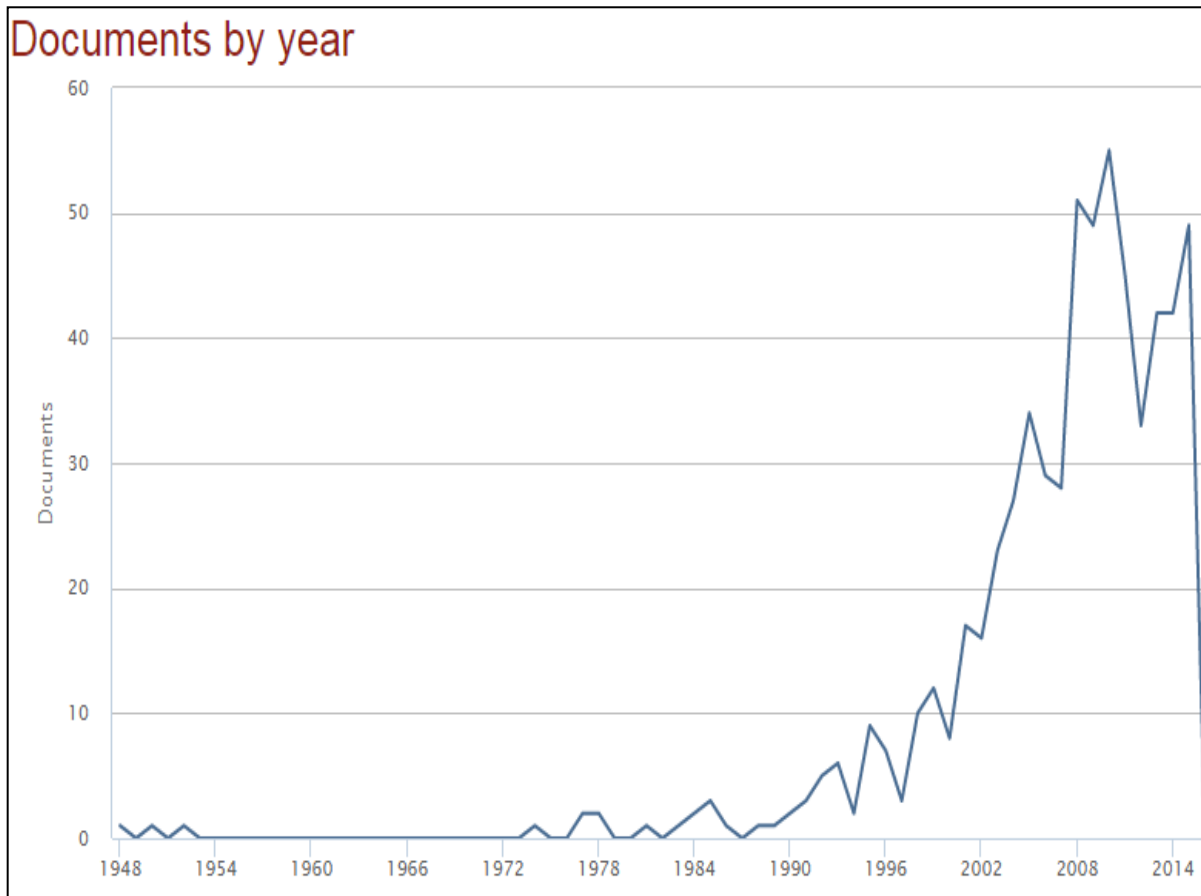
Пример: количество ссылок на топ-100 самых цитируемых архивных статей (в области материаловедения, 1993-95 годы публикации) постоянно растет



Самые цитируемые авторы активно ссылаются на классические публикации – более 23% общего количества ссылок



Доля ссылок на публикации до 1995 года в 15 наиболее цитируемых статьях Elsevier составляет 23% (2016 год)

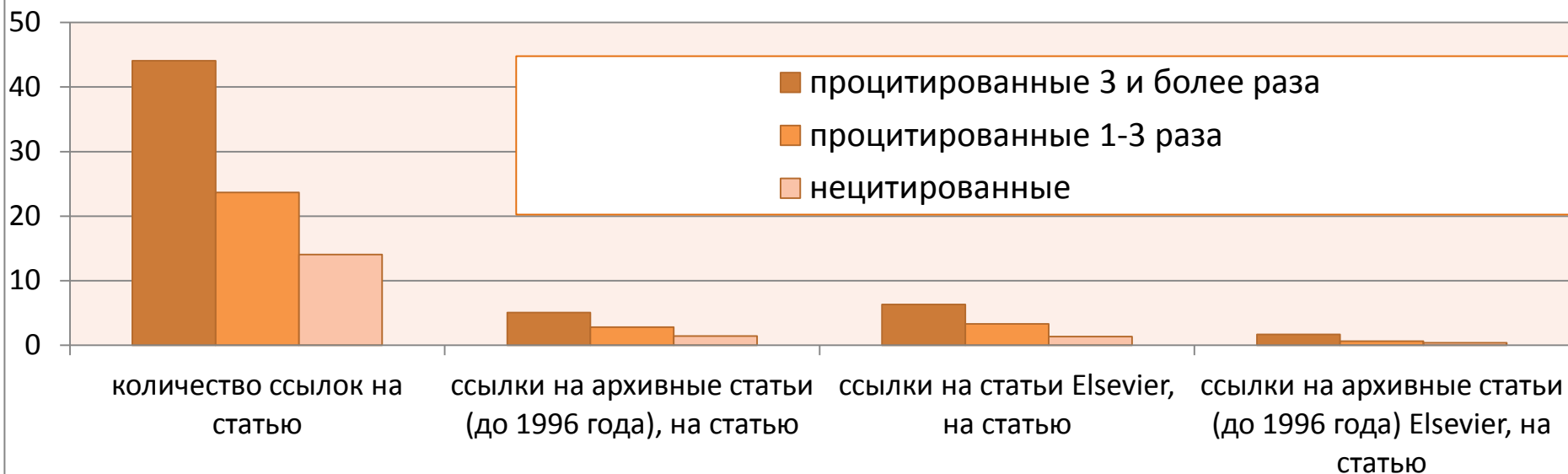
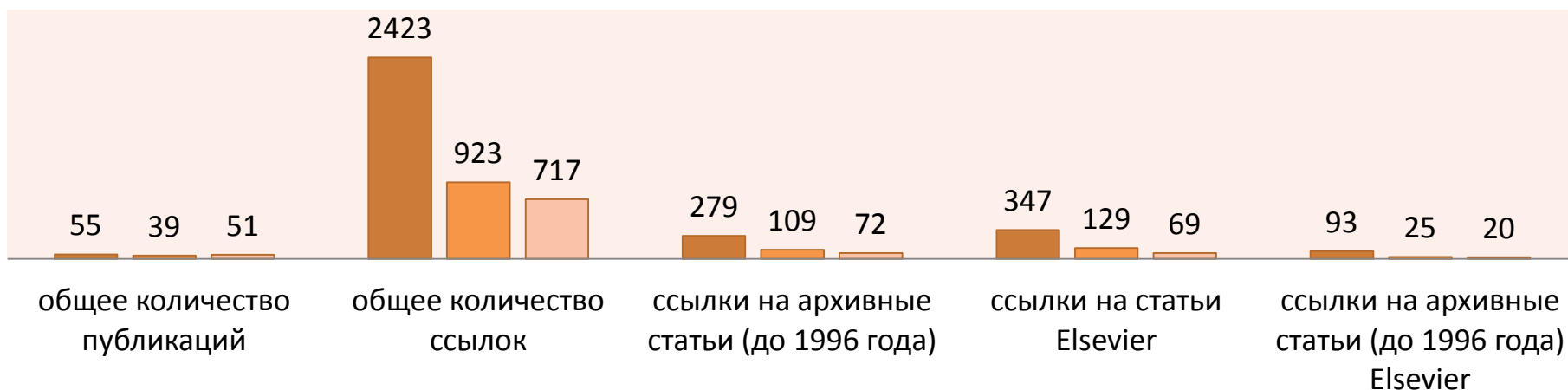


Цитируемость растет при увеличении количества ссылок на классические публикации до 1995 года



публикации в Scopus за сентябрь-ноябрь 2014 г.

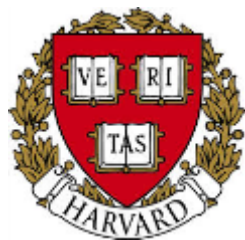
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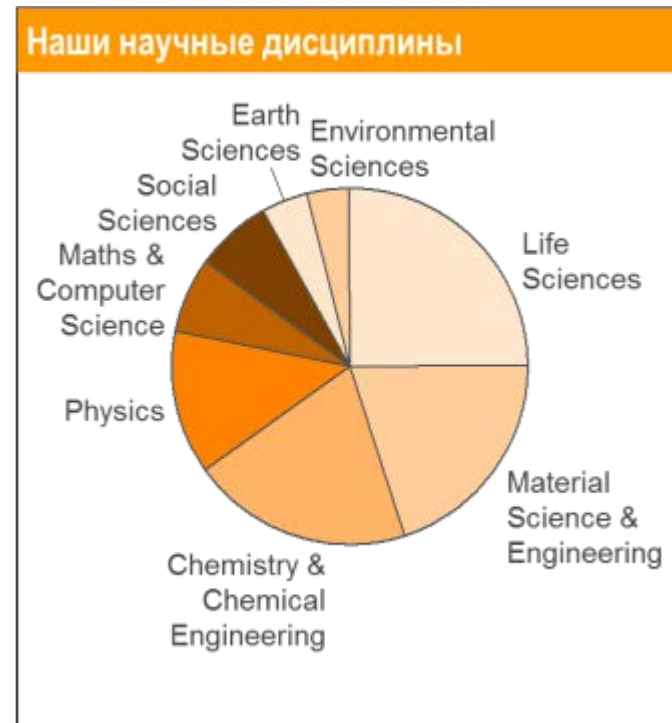
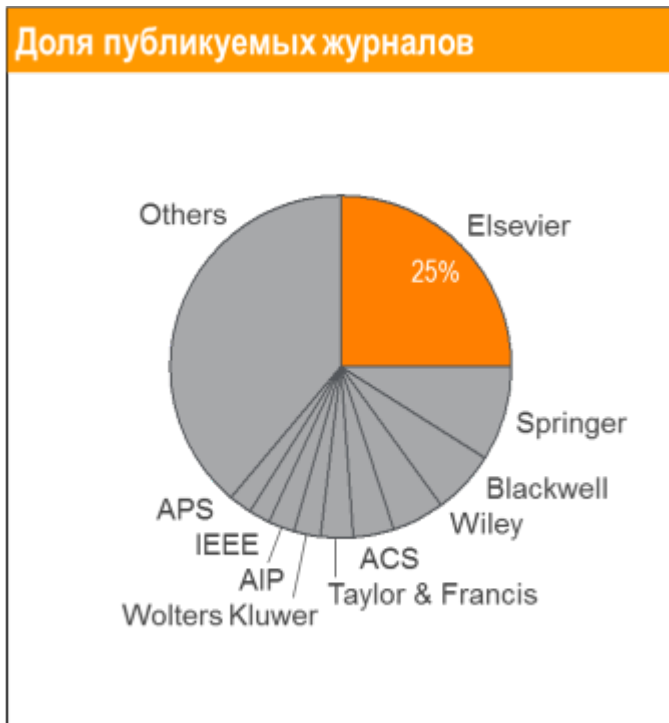
Возможности использования классических коллекций в образовательных программах



1. Классические коллекции составляют около 10% по статистике использования в 10 ведущих университетах мира (THES)
2. Студенты-магистры используют архивные публикации основателей науки наряду с учебниками
3. Часть оценки способностей студента (assignment) по предметным областям: обзор литературы по выбранному направлению и выявление “белых зон”
4. Курс Doing Research (например, University of Amsterdam): студенты проверяют оригинальность своей идеи или прослеживают эволюцию идеи к ее началу



Журналы Elsevier



- Более **20 скачиваний в секунду**
- Более **15 млн пользователей** по всему миру
- **>23%** всех опубликованных в мире научных статей*

- **21% среди 1% наиболее цитируемых статей в мире***
- **61 журнал Elsevier занимает первое место** в своей научной категории по импакт-фактору
- В 2014 году **103 новых журнала**

*по данным Scopus

Ключевые работы Нобелевских лауреатов находятся в открытом доступе на ScienceDirect



Возможность обратиться к первоисточнику классических результатов

Celebrating the 2017 Nobel laureates with free access to selections of their research

Download their most cited papers published with Elsevier

By [Georgiana-Simona Baciu](#) October 9, 2017



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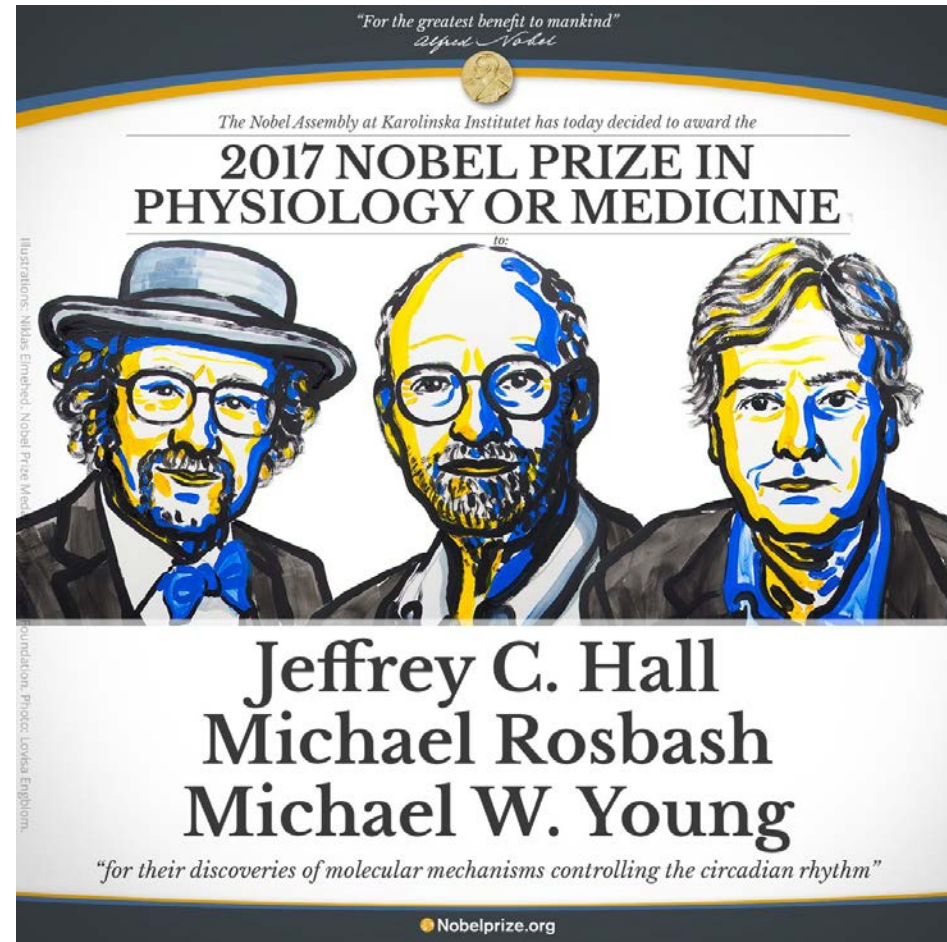
Economics

Нобелевские лауреаты 2017г. - медицина



Нобелевскую премию по физиологии и медицине 2017г. получили ученые из США Джеффри Холл, Майкл Росбаш и Майкл Янг за «открытие молекулярных механизмов, контролирующих циркадианные ритмы».

Циркадные (циркадианные) ритмы— циклические колебания интенсивности различных биологических процессов, связанные со сменой дня и ночи. Несмотря на связь с внешними стимулами, циркадные ритмы имеют эндогенное происхождение, представляя, таким образом, биологические часы организма. Циркадные ритмы присутствуют у таких организмов как цианобактерии, грибы, растения, животные.



Нобелевские лауреаты 2017г. в Elsevier – медицина



	Название документа	Авторы	Год	Источник	Цитирования
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	A pdf neuropeptide gene mutation and ablation of PDF neurons each cause severe abnormalities of behavioral circadian rhythms in Drosophila	Renn, S.C.P., Park, J.H., Rosbash, M., Hall, J.C., Taghert, P.H.	1999	Cell 99(7), с. 791-802	628
	Просмотреть краткое описание View at Publisher Связанные документы				
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	The cry(b) mutation identifies cryptochrome as a circadian photoreceptor in Drosophila	Stanewsky, R., Kaneko, M., Emery, P., (...), Rosbash, M., Hall, J.C.	1998	Cell 95(5), с. 681-692	619
	Просмотреть краткое описание View at Publisher Связанные документы				
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Feedback of the Drosophila period gene product on circadian cycling of its messenger RNA levels	Hardin, P.E., Hall, J.C., Rosbash, M.	1990	Nature 343(6258), с. 536-540	618
	Просмотреть краткое описание View at Publisher Связанные документы				
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Cry, a Drosophila clock and light-regulated cryptochrome, is a major contributor to circadian rhythm resetting and photosensitivity	Emery, P., So, W.V., Kaneko, M., Hall, J.C., Rosbash, M.	1998	Cell 95(5), с. 669-679	508
	Просмотреть краткое описание View at Publisher Связанные документы				
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	A mutant Drosophila homolog of mammalian clock disrupts circadian rhythms and transcription of period and timeless	Allada, R., White, N.E., So, W.V., Hall, J.C., Rosbash, M.	1998	Cell 93(5), с. 791-804	464
	Просмотреть краткое описание Full Text View at Publisher Связанные документы				
<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Microarray analysis and organization of circadian gene expression in Drosophila	McDonald, M.J., Rosbash, M.	2001	Cell 107(5), с. 567-578	439
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<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Cycle is a second bHLH-PAS clock protein essential for circadian rhythmicity and transcription of Drosophila period and timeless	Rutila, J.E., Suri, V., Le, M., (...), Rosbash, M., Hall, J.C.	1998	Cell 93(5), с. 805-814	412
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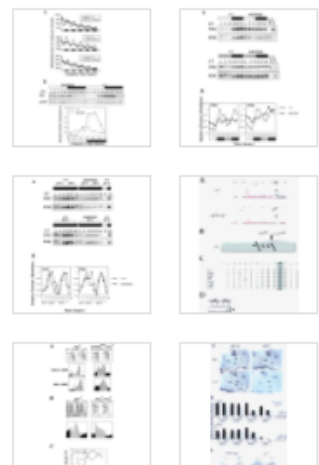
Experimental Procedures

Acknowledgements

References

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Figures (7)



Cell

CellPress

Volume 95, Issue 5, 25 November 1998, Pages 681-692

Article

The *cry^b* Mutation Identifies Cryptochrome as a Circadian Photoreceptor in *Drosophila*

Ralf Stanewsky ¹||, Maki Kaneko ¹, Patrick Emery ¹, Bonnie Beretta ¹, Karen Wager-Smith ³, Steve A Kay ³, Michael Rosbash ^{1, 2}, Jeffrey C Hall ¹ § & ✉

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[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674\(00\)81638-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-8674(00)81638-4)

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Abstract

A new rhythm mutation was isolated based on its elimination of *per*-controlled luciferase cycling. Levels of *period* or *timeless* clock gene products in the mutant are flat in daily light–dark cycles or constant darkness (although PER and TIM oscillate normally in temperature cycles). Consistent with the fact that light normally suppresses TIM, *cry^b* is an apparent null mutation in a gene encoding *Drosophila*'s version of the blue light receptor cryptochrome. Behaviorally, *cry^b*

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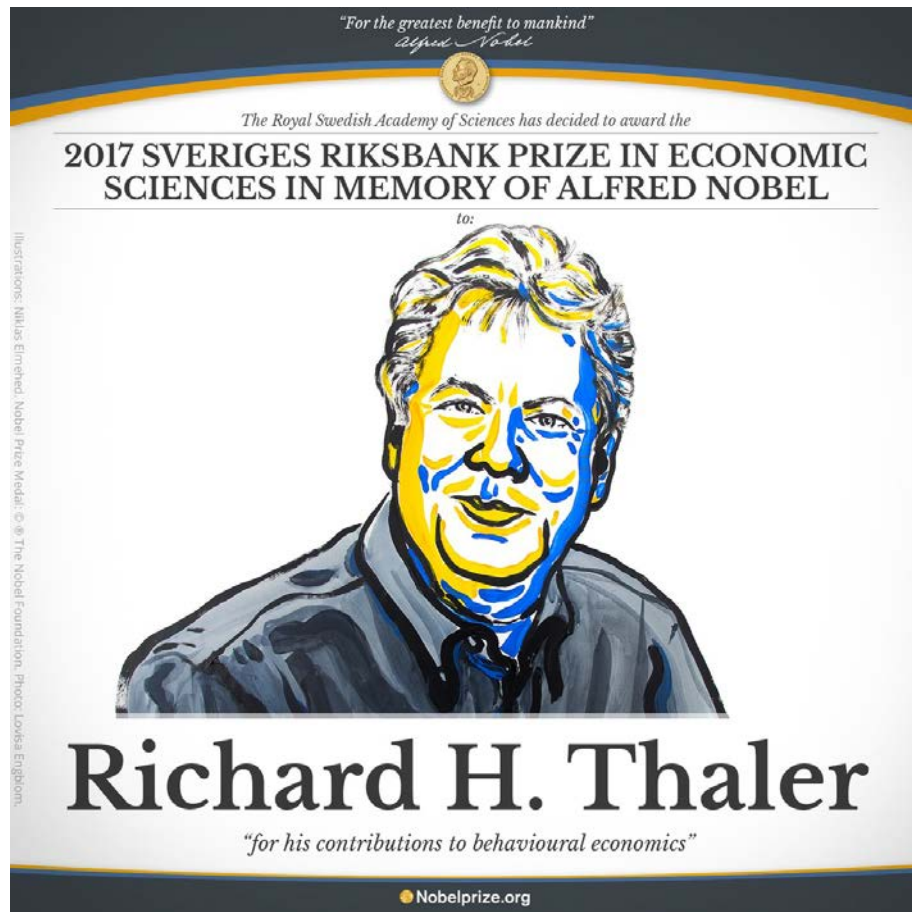
Нобелевские лауреаты 2017г. - экономика



Лауреатом Нобелевской премии по экономике за 2017 год стал американец Ричард Талер «за вклад в исследование поведенческой экономики».

Поведенческая экономика изучает влияние социальных, когнитивных и эмоциональных факторов на принятие экономических решений отдельными лицами и учреждениями и последствия этого влияния на рынки.

Талер, в частности, ввел в поведенческую психологию понятие «ментального учета», согласно которой потребители распределяют свои расходы по разным ментальным счетам.

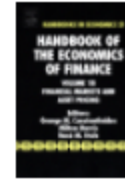


Нобелевские лауреаты 2017г. в Elsevier – экономика



Handbook of the Economics of Finance

Volume 1, Part B, 2003, Pages 1053-1128



Chapter 18 A survey of behavioral finance

Nicholas Barberis, Richard Thaler

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[https://doi.org/10.1016/S1574-0102\(03\)01027-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1574-0102(03)01027-6)

Abstract

Процитировано 264

Behavioral finance argues that some financial markets are not understood using models in which some agents are rational. Two building blocks: *limits to arbitrage*, which limits the ability of traders to undo the dislocations caused by market movements, and *noise*, which catalogues the kinds of deviations from rationality. We discuss these two topics, and then present applications: to the aggregate stock market, to individual trading behavior, and to corporate behavior in the field and speculating about its future.



Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization

Volume 1, Issue 1, March 1980, Pages 39-60



Toward a positive theory of consumer choice

Richard Thaler *

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[https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-2681\(80\)90051-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-2681(80)90051-7)

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Abstract

Процитировано 1836 раз!

The economic theory of the consumer is a combination of positive and normative theories. Since it is based on a rational maximizing model it describes how consumers *should* choose, but it is alleged to also describe how they *do* choose. This paper argues that in certain well-defined situations many consumers act in a manner that is inconsistent with economic theory. In these situations economic theory will make systematic errors in predicting behavior. Kahneman and Tversky's prospect theory is proposed as the basis for an alternative descriptive theory. Topics discussed are:

Доступ к статьям основоположников современной науки на ScienceDirect



Альберт Эйнштейн

PHYSICS AND REALITY.

BY
ALBERT EINSTEIN.

(Translation by Jean Piccard.)

§1. GENERAL CONSIDERATION CONCERNING THE METHOD OF SCIENCE.

It has often been said, and certainly not without justification, that the man of science is a poor philosopher. Why then should it not be the right thing for the physicist to let the philosopher do the philosophizing? Such might indeed be the right thing at a time when the physicist believes he has at his disposal a rigid system of fundamental concepts and fundamental laws which are so well established that waves of doubt can not reach them; but, it can not be right at a time when the very foundations of physics itself have become problematic as they are now. At a time like the present, when experience forces us to seek a newer and more solid foundation, the physicist cannot simply surrender to the philosopher; the critical contemplation of the theoretical foundations; for, he himself knows best, and feels more surely where the shoe pinches. In looking for a new foundation, he must try to make clear in his own mind just how far the concepts which he uses are justified, and are necessities.

The whole of science is nothing more than a refinement of every day thinking. It is for this reason that the critical thinking of the physicist cannot possibly be restricted to the examination of the concepts of his own specific field. He cannot proceed without considering critically a much more difficult problem, the problem of analyzing the nature of everyday thinking.

On the stage of our subconscious mind appear in colorful succession sense experiences, memory pictures of them, representations and feelings. In contrast to psychology, physics treats directly only of sense experiences and of the "understanding" of their connection. But even the concept of the

Copyright, 1936, by Albert Einstein.

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Чарльз Дарвин

Journal of the Franklin Institute
Volume 25, Issue 5, May 1858, Pages 348-361

1264|
Progress of physical science

On the formation of mould

Charles Darwin (Eq., F. G. S.)

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doi:10.1016/S0016-0032(38)91008-7

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Фрэнсис Крик

Gene Expression
Protein Synthesis and Control RNA Synthesis and Control Chromatin Structure and Function

1978, Pages 281-288

CHROMOSOME STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION: FUTURE PROSPECTS*

Francis H.C. Crick

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doi:10.1016/0078-0-05(22)024-9.50036-5

Publisher Summary

This chapter describes chromosome structure and function. The use of restriction enzymes and hybridization techniques has allowed the rapid mapping, on a relatively coarse scale, of these DNA segments, while far extremely fast methods are available for obtaining exact nucleotide sequences. Special arrangements, probably involving some central computing facility, will almost certainly have to be made to collect, and store these sequences, and to distribute them to all interested workers in the field. Sequences coding for one particular mRNA are apparently located in some 40 different places in the *Drosophila* genome. The genes for the five major histones have been found, in several species, to be in tandemly repeated arrays. There are large noncoding regions between the different coding sequences, not all of which are read off the same chain. The rate of recombination is so much higher for small viruses than for the host genome that repetitions in a viral genome may lead to an unacceptably high rate of deletion of the regions between them.

REFERENCES

Томас Эдисон

Journal of the Franklin Institute
Volume 114, Issue 5, July 1882, Pages 1-12

Description of the Edison steam dynamo*

T.A. Edison, Ph.D., Charles T. Porter

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doi:10.1016/0016-0032(82)90217-4

First page preview

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS
Vol. CXXIV. JULY, 1882. No. 5.
DESCRIPTION OF THE EDISON STEAM DYNAMO.

Первый транзистор

Journal of the Franklin Institute
Volume 236, Issue 5, November 1948, Pages 435-439

Current topic

The transistor—A new amplifier

R.H.C.

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doi:10.1016/0016-0032(48)90389-X

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Николя Тесла

Journal of the Franklin Institute
Volume 108, Issue 1, July 1902, Pages 1-18

On light and other high frequency phenomena*

Nikola Tesla

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doi:10.1016/0016-0032(02)90261-4

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JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE MECHANIC ARTS
Vol. CXXXVI. (C.L.V. (1902). No. 1

А почему бы не использовать шампанское для лечения морской болезни?



The Lancet Volume 70, Issue 1784, 7 November 1857, Page 482

CHAMPAGNE IN SEA-SICKNESS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Having read in some late numbers of your journal a few letters on the treatment of sea-sickness, in most of which chloroform is stated to be a never-failing remedy, allow me to say, that when surgeon to a large passenger-steamer, in 1855, I was at first in the habit of giving five drops of chloroform in a wineglass of cold brandy-and-water; but though it certainly superseded all other previous remedies (such as kreasote, prussic acid, &c.), I sometimes found it fail, especially with ladies, some of whom would not take it at all on account of its ethereal smell; in such cases, and in all when it was easily obtainable, I gave champagne (a glass every half hour), a few glasses of which invariably succeeded in allaying the distressing nausea; and, from its being an agreeable draught, it was always readily taken.

I may add that I have found champagne and chloroform very efficacious in relieving the sickness and cramps of cholera; and I have heard that champagne was a remedy much used at Corfu when the cholera last raged there; perhaps some of our military surgeons who served there will kindly tell us with what result.

Новая жизнь классических статей – качество подготовки материалов и индексируемость



На ScienceDirect (статья 1966 г)

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Обычный скан (статья 1966 г)

J. Mol. Biol. (1966) **20**, 483–496

Host Specificity of DNA produced by *Escherichia coli*

9. Host-controlled Modification of Bacteriophage ϕ D

WERNER ARBER

*Institute of Molecular Biology
University of Geneva, Switzerland*

(Received 11 May 1966)

Host-controlled modification is shown to occur with four related male-specific bacteriophage strains containing single-stranded DNA: ϕ D, ϕ 1, M13 and F12. All four phages are restricted and modified in bacteria with H host specificity, the first three also in P1-lysogenic cells. None of the phages is restricted in strains with K host specificity or carrying the episome RTF-2. The bacterial characters λ _H λ _K which control the H host specificity of λ DNA, are also responsible for restriction and modification of phage ϕ D. The apparent difference in K restriction, which is encountered by λ , but not by ϕ D, is thought to find its explanation in the small molecular size of ϕ D DNA, on which K specificity sites might be lacking. Indeed, restriction and modification act on the DNA of ϕ D: DNA from ϕ D phages which infect restricting host cells is partially broken down to acid-soluble products. On the other hand, one-cycle growth of ϕ D on non-restricting and non-modifying $K^r m^+$ bacteria yields, among a majority of progeny of ϕ D $K^r m^+$ phages, some phage particles with parental H host specificity, and they also have parental DNA as shown by density labelling of the infecting phage. The efficiency of such transfer of parental ϕ D DNA was found to be 0.12 if measured after 18 minutes incubation of the infected cells. The implication of this transfer on the mechanism of phage DNA replication is discussed.

1. Introduction

Occurrence of host-controlled modification with a bacteriophage strain carrying its genetic information on a single-stranded DNA molecule was recently observed by Hoffmann-Berling (personal communication), who found that his phage ϕ D (Hoffmann-Berling, Marvin & Dürwald, 1963) is restricted in male strains of *Escherichia coli* B, in which the rare plaque formers undergo host-controlled modification. This means that ϕ D, grown on B, is no longer restricted on B. In this respect, ϕ D behaves like phage λ (Arber & Dussoix, 1962). However, ϕ D does not encounter any restriction in *E. coli* K12, whereas λ B is restricted in the host K12.

A number of independent isolates of male-specific bacteriophages has been shown to be very closely related to phage ϕ D (Zinder, Valentine, Hooper & Stoesslen, 1963; Hofschneider, 1963; Salivar, Traggloff & Pratt, 1964). In particular, they all have the form of a flexible rod of some 8000 Å length and 50 Å diameter (Marvin & Hoffmann-Berling, 1963; Hofschneider, 1963; Zinder et al., 1963). They contain a single-stranded DNA molecule of some 5000 nucleotides only (Hoffmann-Berling, Marvin & Dürwald, 1963; Salivar et al., 1964), the molecular weight of which, namely about 1.6×10^6 ,

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Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular Spectroscopy

Volume 49, Issue 10, September 1993, Pages 1435-1479

Review article

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Journal of Magnetic Resonance, Series A

Volume 117, Issue 1, November 1995, Pages 53-61

REGULAR ARTICLE

The Dipolar-Correlation
Application to Polymers

KIMMICH, R. ^a, FISCHER, E. ^a, C

- ^a Sektion Kernresonanzspek
- ^b Department of Physics, Ma
- ^c Department of Physics, Ka

Received 23 February 1995, Acce

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Abstract



Journal of Functional Analysis

Volume 115, Issue 1, July 1993, Pages 184-189

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Ovchinnikov, P.G.

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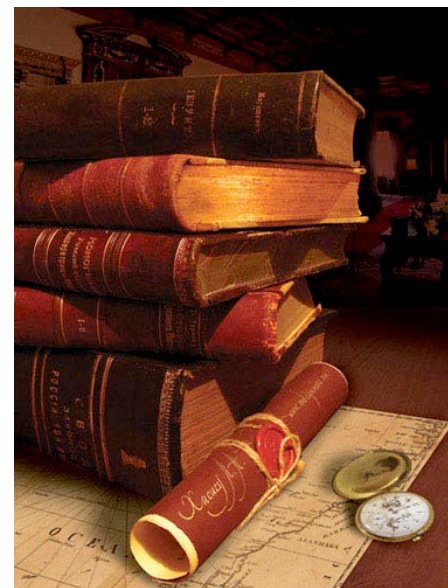
Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
Volume 1, Issue 2, 1788, Pages 178-190

VI. An Account of the Method of making a Wine, called by the Tartars KOUMISS; with Observations on its Use in Medicine (Article)

Grieve, J. 

Russian Army, Russian Federation

- American Chemical Society (с 1879 года)
- Royal Society of Chemistry (с 1841 года)
- Elsevier (с 1823 года)
- Springer (с 1847 года)
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Journal für die Reine und Angewandte Mathematik
Volume 1837, Issue 17, 1837, Pages 295-320

18. Géométrie imaginaire (Article)

Lobatschewsky, N. 

Recteur de l'université de Cazan


Abstract

[No abstract available]

ISSN: 00754102

Source Type: Journal

Original language: German

 Lobatschewsky, N.; Recteur de l'université de Cazan,

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18. *Lobatschewsky, géométrie imaginaire.*

295

18.

Géométrie imaginaire.

(Par Mr. N. Lobatschewsky, recteur de l'université de Cazan.)

Il y a à peu près cinq ans que j'ai fait insérer dans un journal scientifique qui paraissait à Cazan, quelques articles sur les élémens de la géométrie. Après y avoir développé une nouvelle théorie des parallèles, j'ai tâché de prouver que rien n'autorise, si ce ne sont les observations directes, de supposer dans un triangle rectiligne la somme des angles égale à deux angles droits, et que la géométrie n'en peut pas moins exister, si non dans la nature, au moins dans l'analyse, lorsqu'on admet l'hypothèse de la somme des angles moindre que la demicirconférence du cercle. Dans les articles cités j'étais même parvenu, par des considérations toujours géométriques et ne m'appuyant que sur cette nouvelle hypothèse, à donner des équations fondamentales pour le rapport entre les côtés et les angles d'un triangle rectiligne; enfin j'ai donné aussi les expressions générales pour les élémens différentiels des lignes courbes, des surfaces et du volume des corps dans cette géométrie nouvelle que je veux nommer *imaginaire*. Cependant resserré alors dans les limites d'un journal, je ne crois pas avoir traité ce sujet avec tout le détail nécessaire. Je m'aperçois à présent que beaucoup de propositions que j'y ai annoncées sans en donner en même tems les démonstrations, et le peu de développement qu'on doit remarquer d'abord dans des calculs fort longs et embarrassants, n'ont peut être que trop contribué à rendre inintelligible tout mon travail et à jeter même

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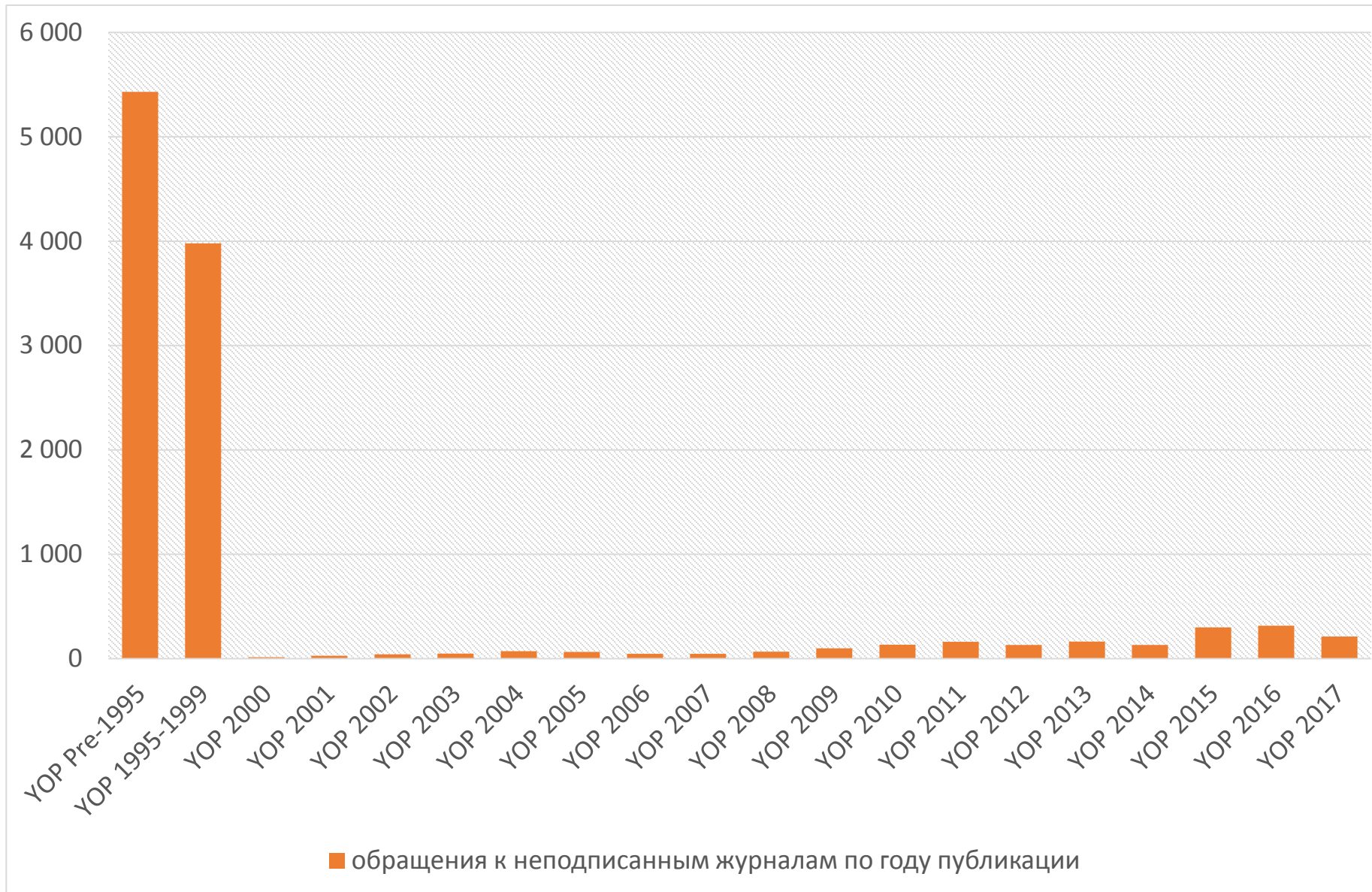
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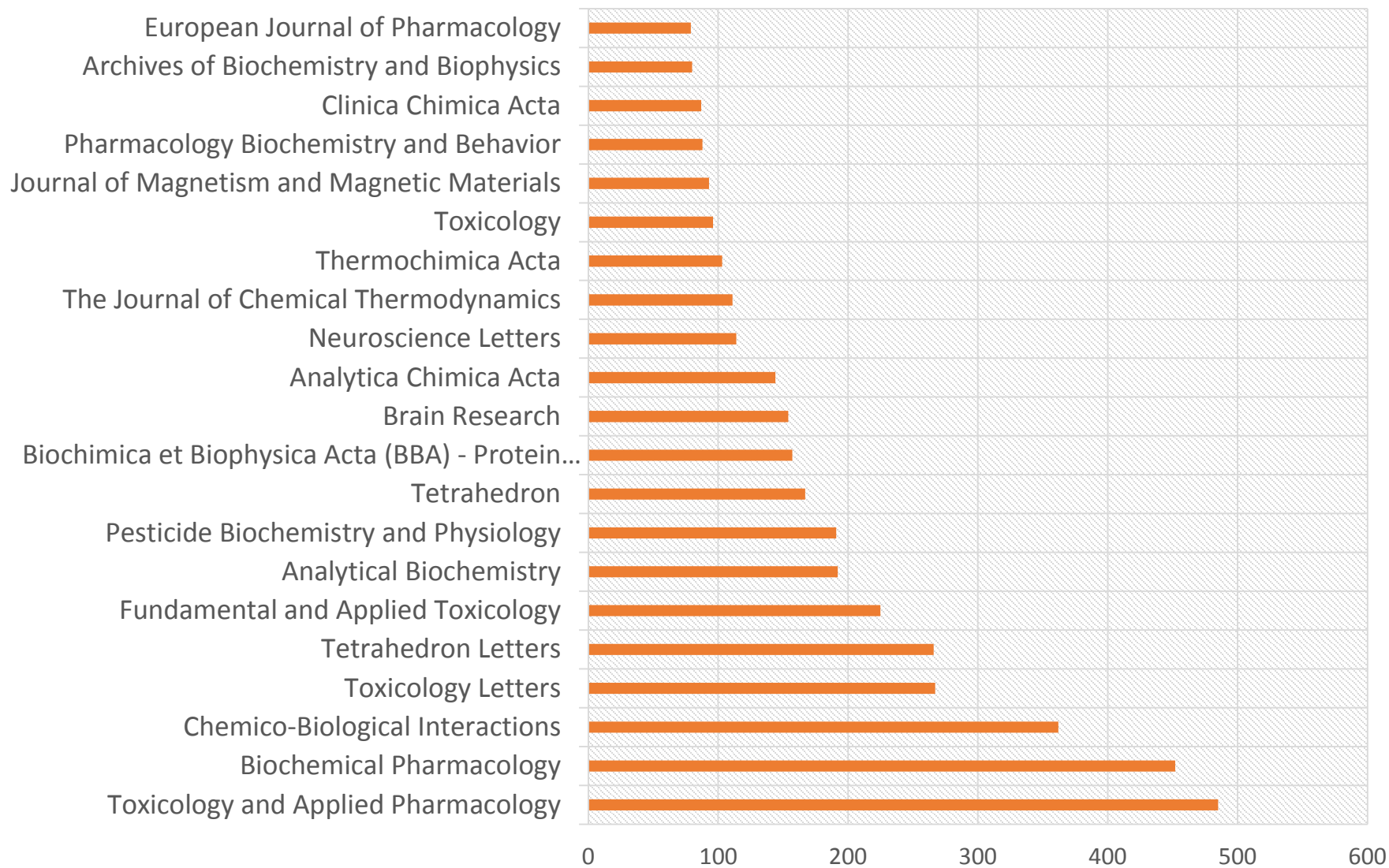
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