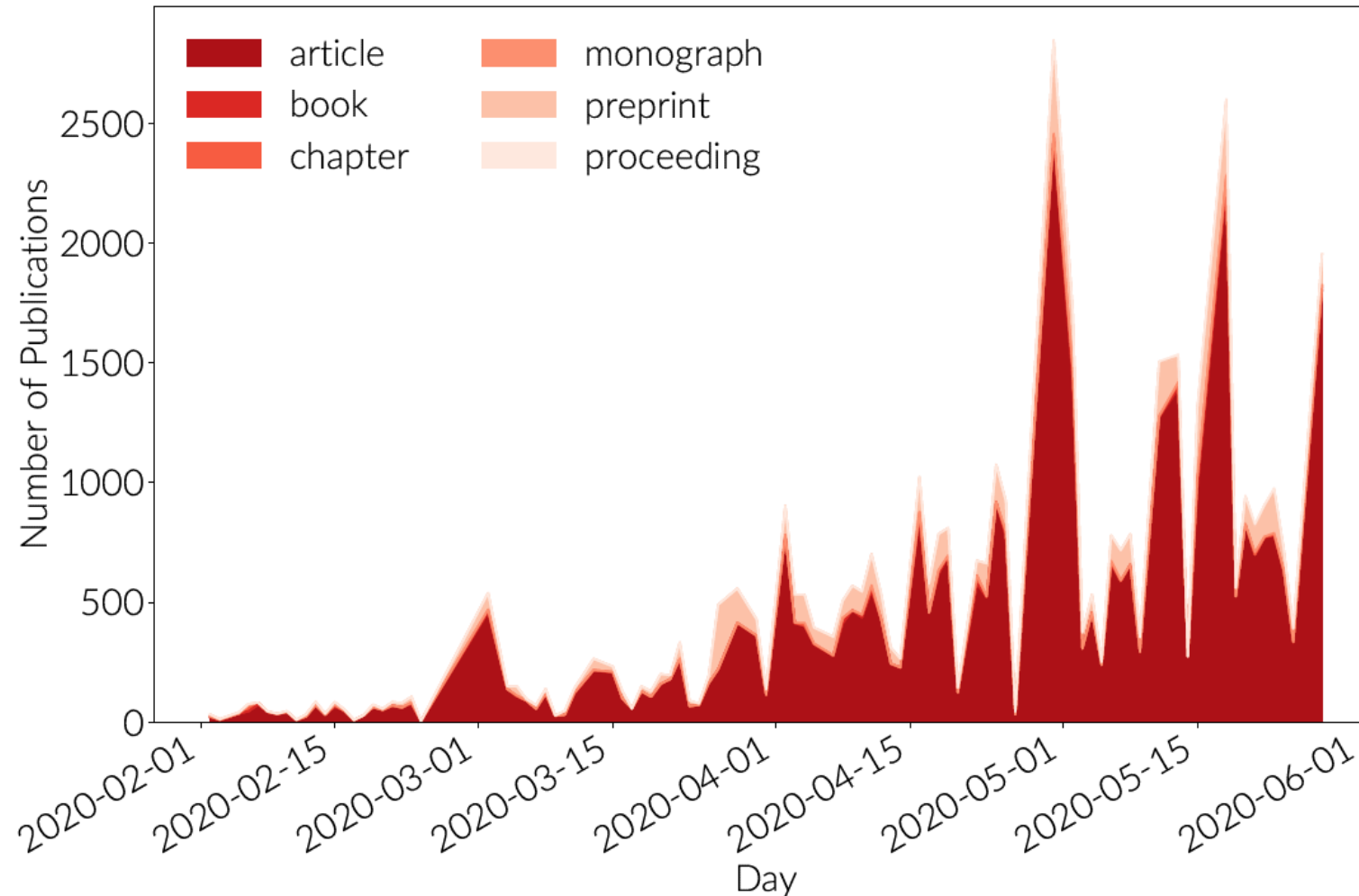


後疫情時代， 圖書館能提供研究者什麼新服務？

“As of 1 June 2020, there have been upwards of 42,700 scholarly articles on COVID-19 published, 3,100 clinical trials, 420 datasets, 270 patents, 750 policy documents, and 150 grants.”

有關COVID-19的論文數量快速成長



*“In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, the value and necessity of **Open Solutions** is crucial. **Open Access** to scientific information and **open data** facilitate better and faster research towards a vaccine and inform public health measures essential to contain the spread of the virus.”*

出版界以快速審查、開放存取、提供免費資源等方式支援COVID-19的研究

The image shows a screenshot of the UNESCO COVID-19 Open Solutions page. The page features a blue header with the UNESCO logo and navigation links. The main content area has a large orange padlock icon and a globe graphic with binary code. Below this, there is a list of academic resources from AAAS, ACS Publications, APS, and ATS, each providing links to COVID-19 related research and training materials.

UNESCO

COVID-19 Global Education Coalition What we do Stories & Ideas Resources

Open access to facilitate research and information on COVID-19

AAAS

《科學》雜誌正努力提供最佳、最及時的COVID-19 研究，分析和新聞報導 [Coronavirus: Research, Commentary, and News](#)

ACS Publications

美國化學學會提供 2019 新型冠狀病毒的結構與病理分析、疫苗與藥物治療，以及新材料與技術研發等 [相關研究](#)

APS

美國物理學會提供 [COVID-19 相關研究文獻](#) 及多種 [遠距連線 \(Remote Access\)](#)

內容包括所有提及冠狀病毒的文章，以及與流行病學/流行病傳播模型相關的文章

ATS

美國胸腔學會提供 Podcasts，Video Summary，相關論文，一系列重症監護的線上訓練課程及開放論壇。

- [COVID-19 專區](#)
- [COVID-19 Critical Care Training Forum](#)

課程目標:

- 培訓非PCC醫師評估與治療COVID-19/病毒性肺炎/ARDS
- 在病毒流行期間幫助醫生減輕焦慮，有助於照護COVID-19患者
- 廣泛分享對於COVID-19患者的最佳照護經驗

<https://en.unesco.org/covid19/communicationinformationresponse/opensolutions>

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CAREER FEATURE 18 MAY 2020

Learning to love virtual conferences in the coronavirus era

COVID-19 has provided an opportunity to rethink the scientific conference. If online meetings become the norm, how can researchers make the most of them?

Chris Woolston

Find a new job



Meetings can be accessed while working from home. Credit: Getty

Lynn Cominsky, an astrophysicist at Sonoma State University in California, had planned to spend part of late March and early April in Johannesburg, South Africa, for the Ninth Fermi International Symposium, an event that would have gathered hundreds of astronomers and astrophysicists with an interest in γ-ray surveys conducted by the Large Area Telescope (LAT) and the Gamma-ray Burst Monitor. When that plan, like so many others, was scuttled by the COVID-19 pandemic, she ended up attending a virtual meeting with fellow members of the LAT collaboration — no plane ticket or hotel room required.

Farther, it was a disappointing, but eventually fruitful, fall-back plan. “I enjoy going to conferences,” she says. “Some of the best proposals and projects that I’ve thought about have come from random interactions with people at conferences.”

Online meetings might lack many of the benefits of an in-person conference: conversations over dinner; face-to-face networking; fresh perspectives that can come from simply leaving one’s home ground. But as Cominsky and others have found, there’s a lot to like about virtual conferencing. And as more meetings move online — a trend likely to continue even after the pandemic fades — researchers are increasingly trying to accept the new virtual reality of scientific gatherings. “I was able to listen to a bunch of talks without leaving home,” Cominsky says.

Prompted by Nature’s coverage of the virtual conference of the American Physical Society (APS) in April, researchers shared their personal and generally positive experiences of online conferences in a Nature online poll. Of 485 respondents, 82% said that they would be willing to attend an online conference in future. Nature reached out to a sample of those respondents for more on what they had learnt and their advice for future attendees.

Embrace the awkward

Cominsky says that scientists shouldn’t expect online conferences to run perfectly, especially when the conversion to online was unexpected and hastily planned. She attended a few of the virtual presentations from the APS meeting, which was put together very quickly after it became clear that a physical gathering would be impossible. The event was widely considered a success, drawing more than 7,200 registrants compared with an average of 1,600 to 1,800, but there were some glitches and awkward moments along the way. “It’s OK to acknowledge that this is a weird time and that you probably aren’t going to get as much out of this situation as you were hoping,” she says. “If remote conferences start with that kind of acknowledgement, people can

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Stay interactive

Virtual conferences might lack the intimacy of a physical gathering, but it’s still possible for attendees to connect with each other. The APS conference, for example, provided a chat function for real-time feedback. Brown says that he recently sent a follow-up e-mail to a presenter, the virtual equivalent of approaching a speaker after a talk. “I got a response a couple of days later,” he says. “If you want to get something going, you have to give them a reason to respond.” Some students and other early-career researchers might even find digital communication with eminent scientists to be less intimidating than a face-to-face encounter.



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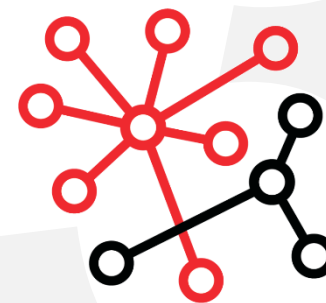


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後疫情時代：研究者都在討論這些!

本次線上研討會將重點講述《研究生命周期》各階段的最新趨勢，及如何在新常態中怡然自得的方法

14:00 | 引言人 - 黃偉富 博士

後疫情時代的學術傳播

14:05 | 研究 | 運用 AI 讓學術閱讀更有效率 (中文演講) - 徐惠玲 女士

讀研究文獻也能找人工智慧來幫忙? 利用AI工具幫你劃重點、輸出參考書目，讀文章找文章不再卡卡

14:20 | 出版 | OA 對於學術經費管理的衝擊 - 歐洲經驗 (英文演講 / 中文主持) - Mr. Martin / 黃偉富 博士

全面 Open Access (開放存取) 的趨勢已不可擋，但 OA 出版和期刊訂閱的經費要如何平衡? 從丹麥經驗借鏡

14:35 | 傳播 | 學術會議線上辦: 流程與實例 (英文演講 / 中文主持) - Mr. Martin / 黃偉富 博士

面對仍然嚴酷的全球疫情，研究者要如何保持緊密的交流? 讓我們看紐約西奈山醫院怎麼做

14:50 | 問與答



徐惠玲 ([PROFILE](#))



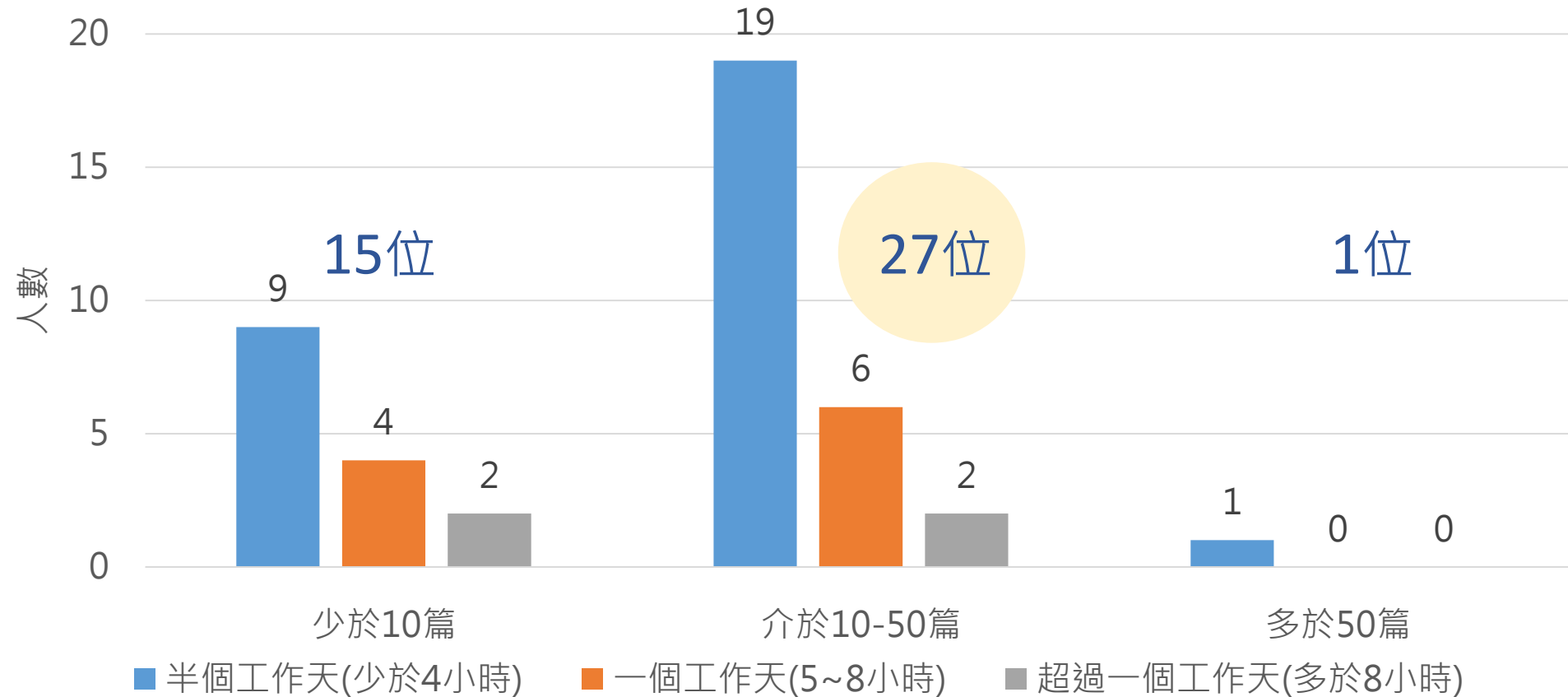
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43位研究者 ; 55位館員

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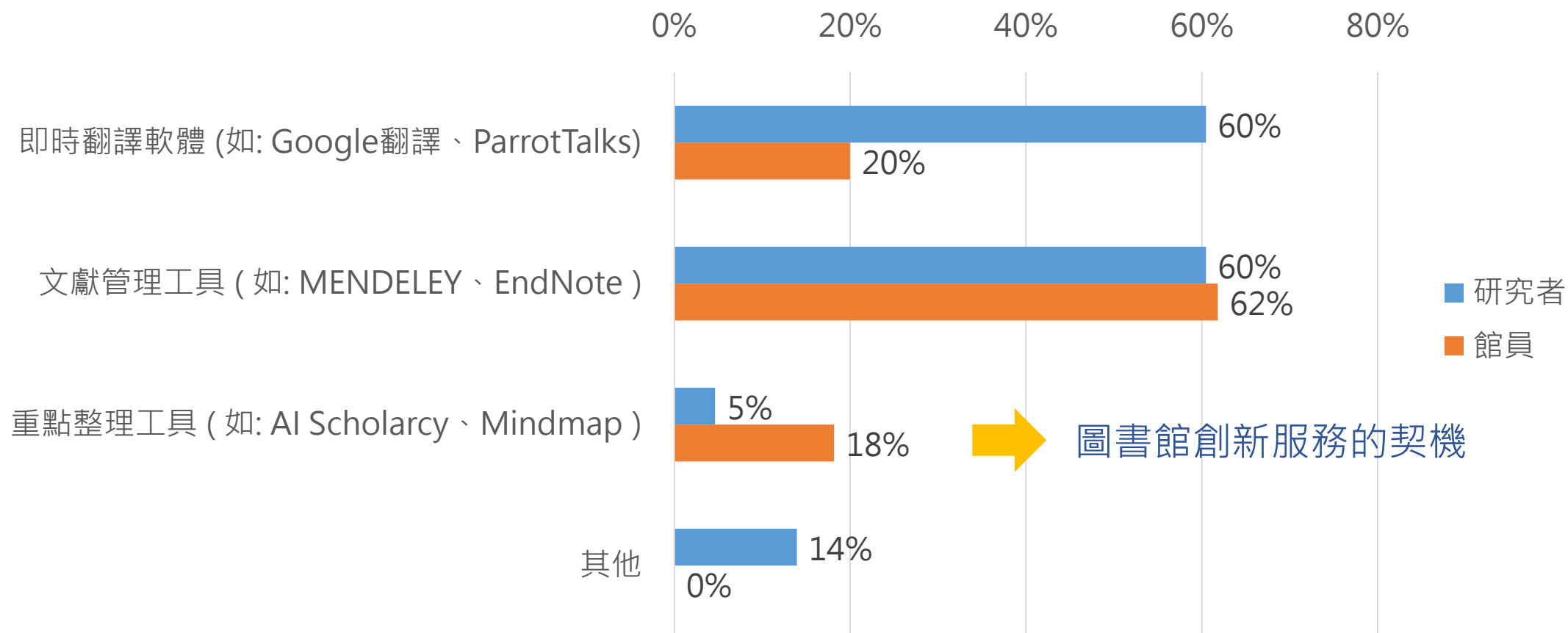


10篇*5小時=50小時 > 一週工作時數(40小時)

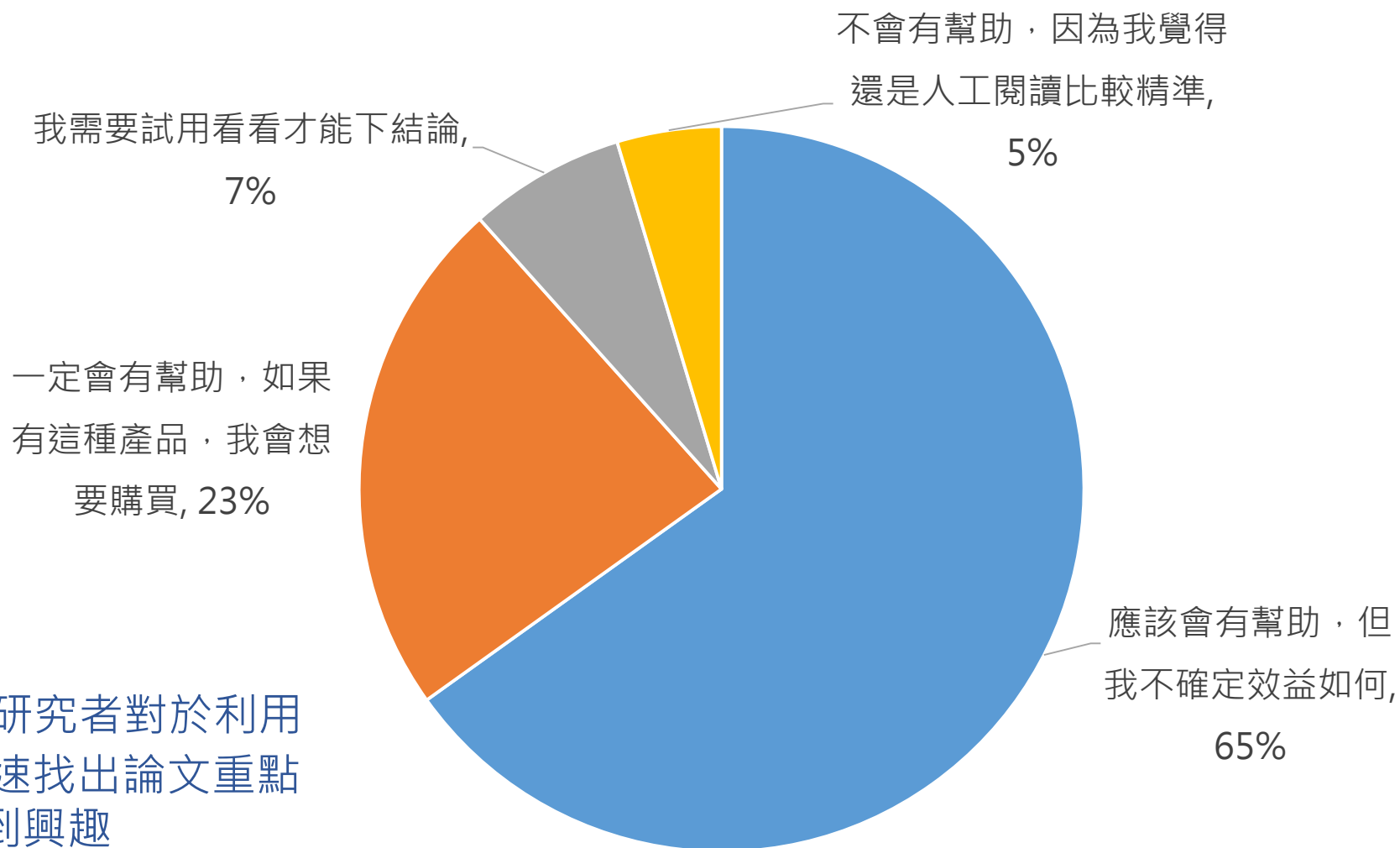


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Spontaneous Cell Competition in Immortalized Mammalian Cell Lines

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Spontaneous Cell Competition in Immortalized Mammalian Cell Lines

Alfredo I. Penzo-Méndez, Yi-Ju Chen, Jinyang Li, Eric S. Witze, Ben Z. Stanger

2015

10.1371/journal.pone.0131437 (12 citations)

Key concepts

reactive oxygen speciescell polarityMadin-Darby canine kidneycellular metabolismcell deathcell lineoxidative phosphorylation

Abstract

Cell competition is a form of cell-cell interaction by which cells compare relative levels of fitness, resulting in the active elimination of less-fit cells, "losers," by more-fit cells, "winners." Here, we show that in three routinely-used mammalian cell lines – U2OS, 3T3, and MDCK cells – sub-clones arise stochastically that exhibit context-dependent competitive behavior. Specifically, cell death is elicited when winner and loser sub-clones are cultured together but not alone. Cell competition and elimination in these cell lines is caspase-dependent and requires cell-cell contact but does not require de novo RNA synthesis. Moreover, we show that the phenomenon involves differences in cellular metabolism. Hence, our study demonstrates that cell competition is a common feature of immortalized mammalian cells in vitro and implicates cellular metabolism as a mechanism by which cells sense relative levels of "fitness."

Scholarly highlights

- Tissue growth is influenced by both systemic cues and local cell interactions.
- Cell competition has been shown to occur in the mouse epiblast in response to endogenous differences in cellular fitness, which are reflected by heterogenous Myc protein levels [14]
- Over the past 10 years, the phenomenon of cell competition has emerged as a mechanism by which cell growth and viability are controlled in diverse biological processes, such as tissue size regulation, aging, and cancer progression
- Most studies of cell competition have focused on Drosophila, a growing body of evidence indicates that the process is conserved in mammals [13–19, 26]
- The results presented here show that mammalian cell lines spawn sub-clones that are viable and grow well on their own, but which undergo apoptosis in the presence of more advantaged cells
- Relative cell fitness—the likelihood that a cell will behave as a winner or a loser—is at least partially associated with growth rate and saturation density and is context-dependent

Scholarly summary

Introduction

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Funding

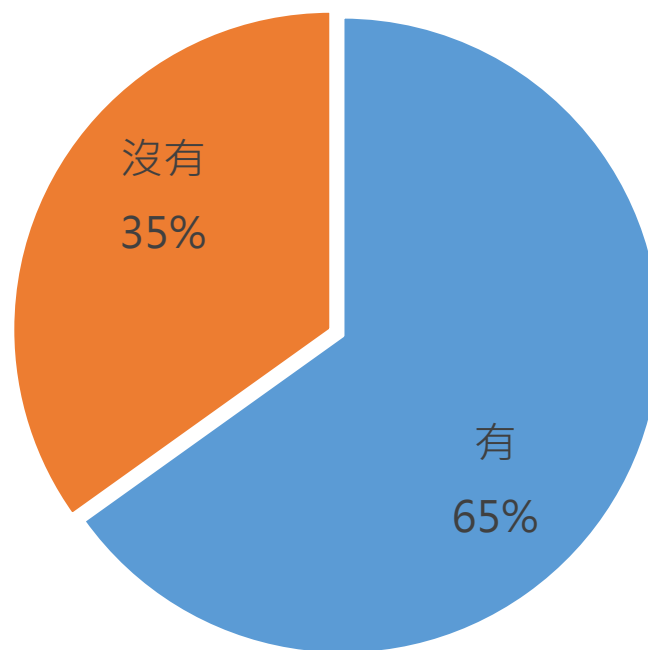
Participants and statistics

References (34)



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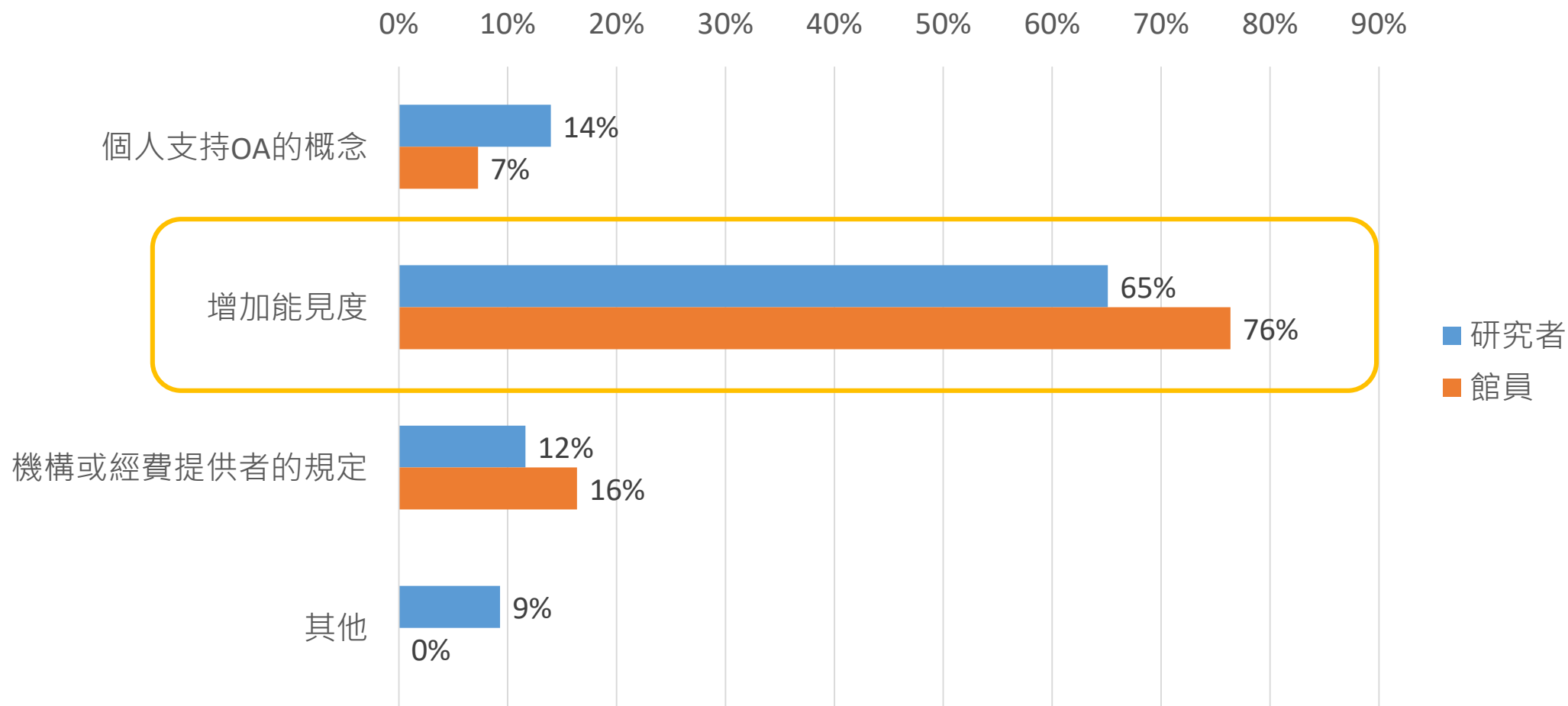
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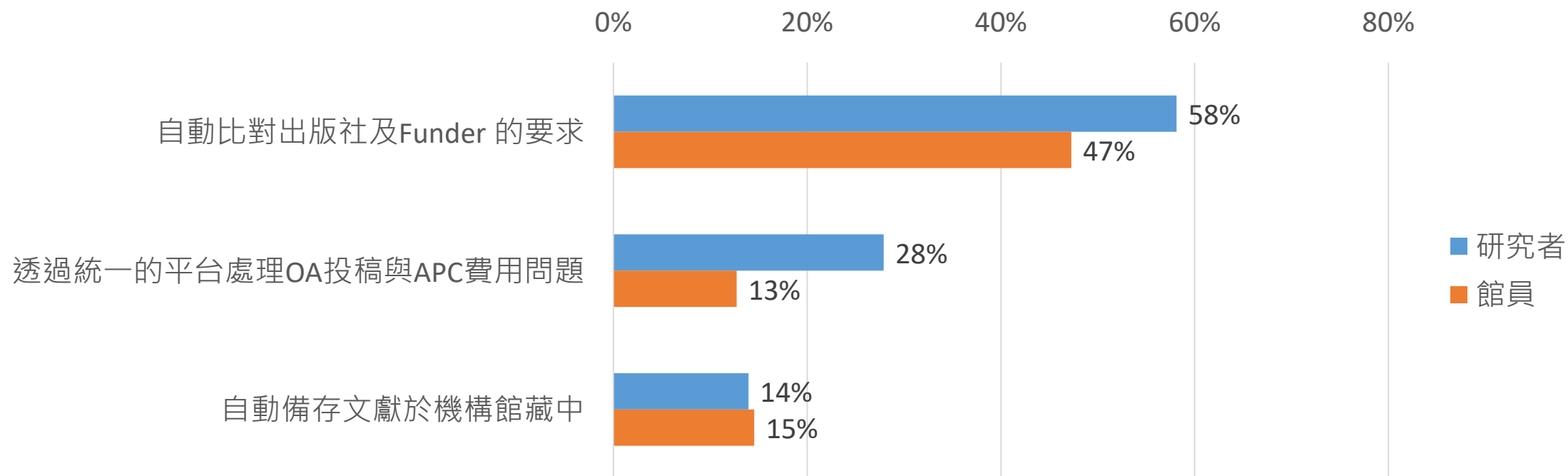


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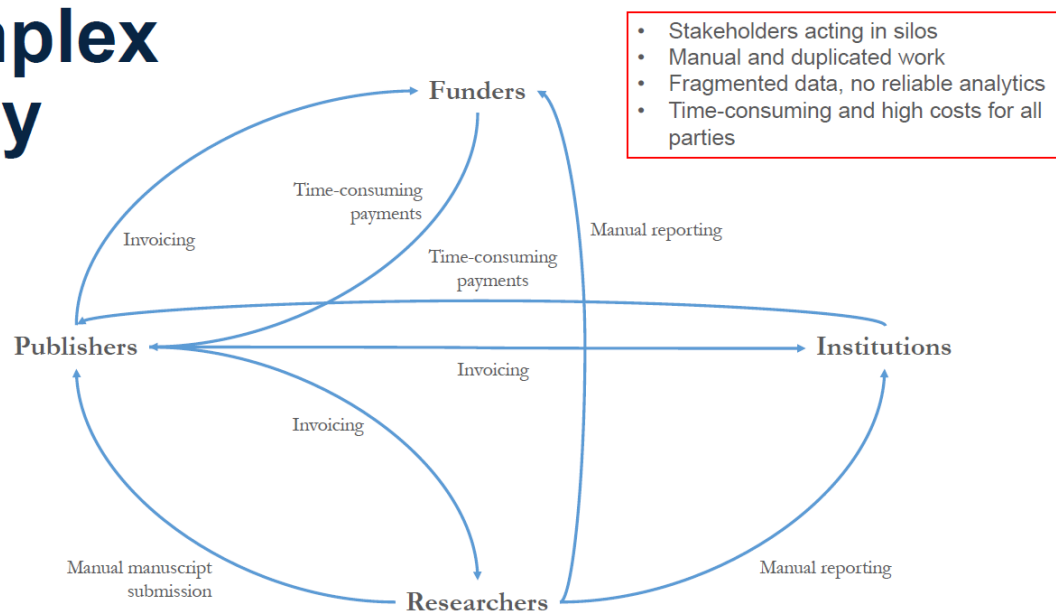


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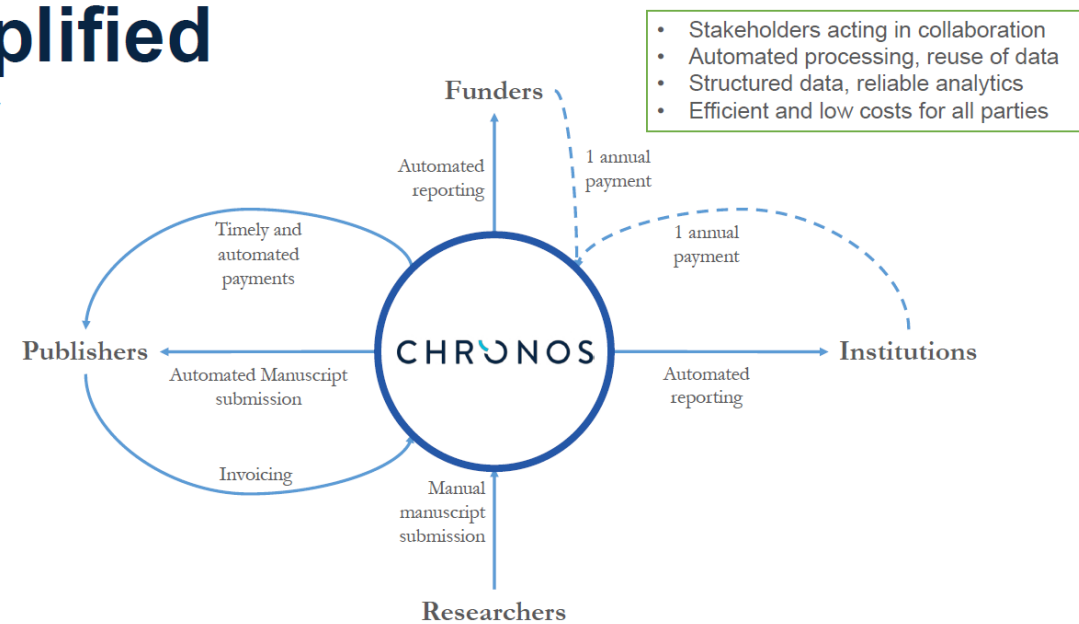


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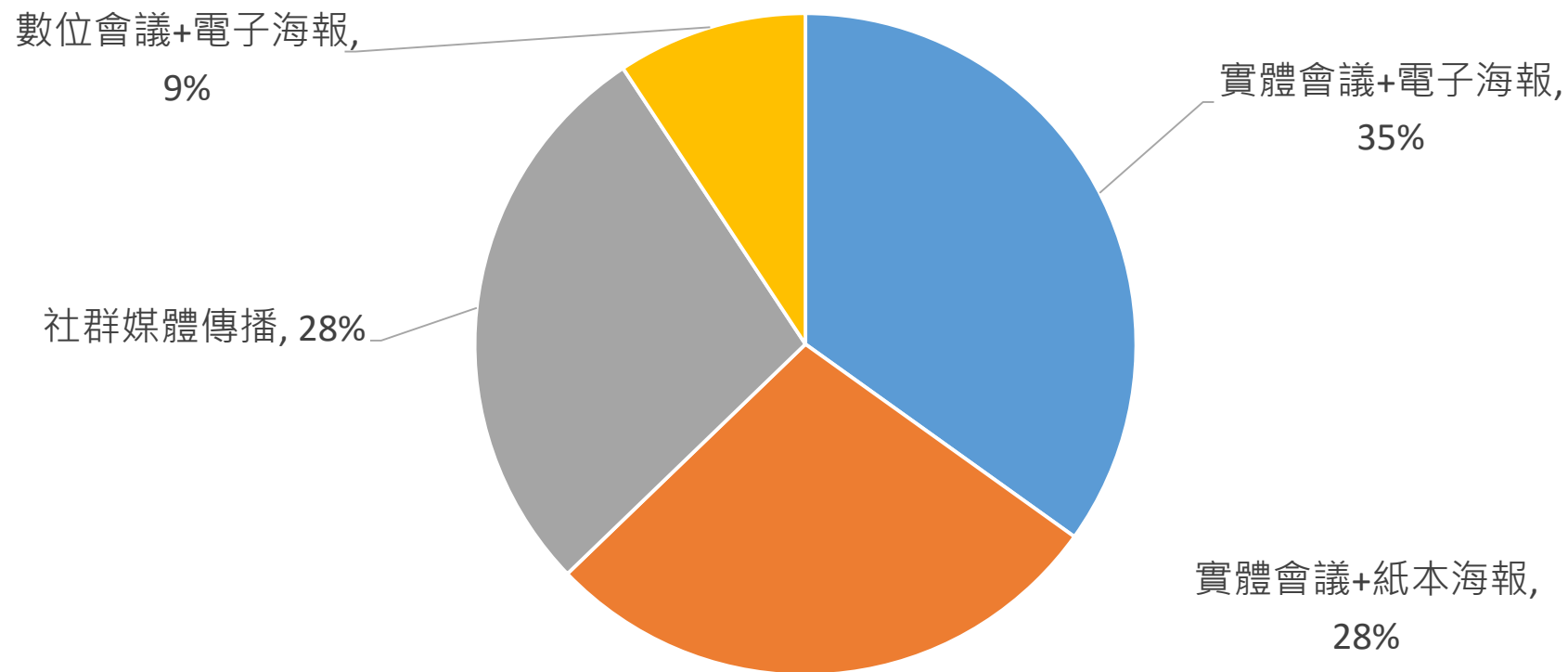


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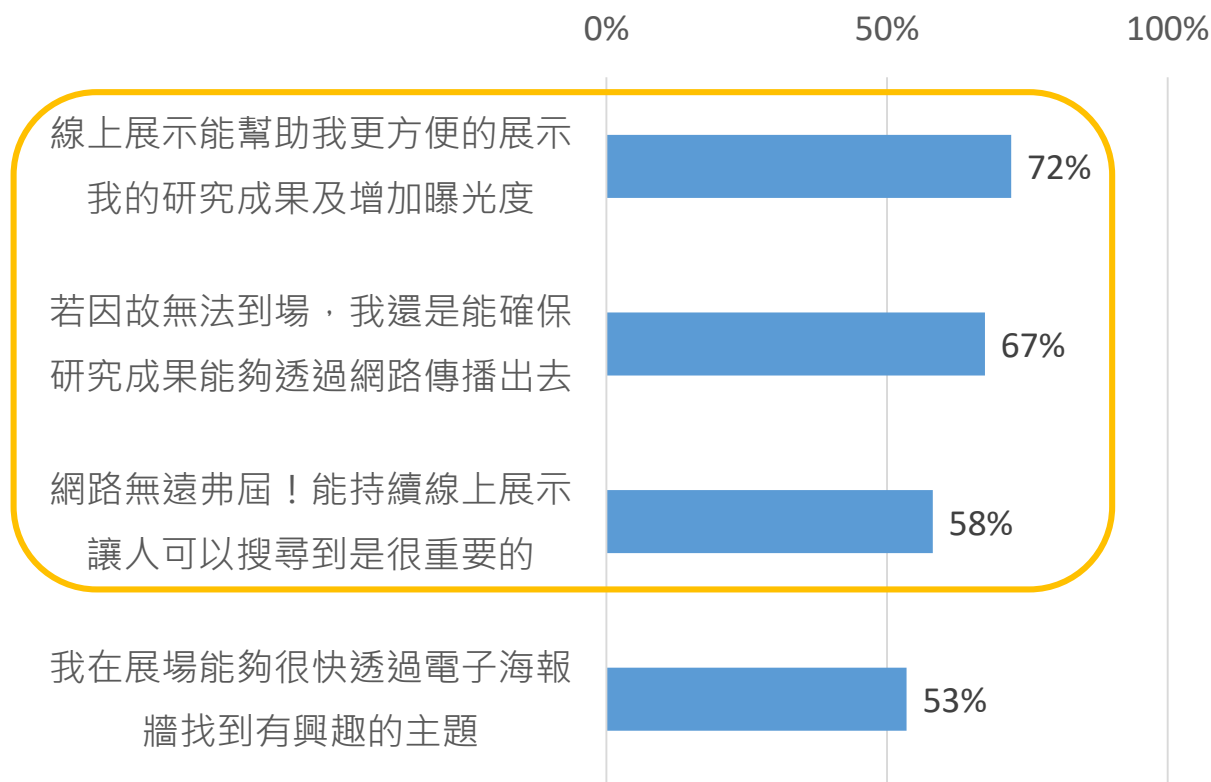
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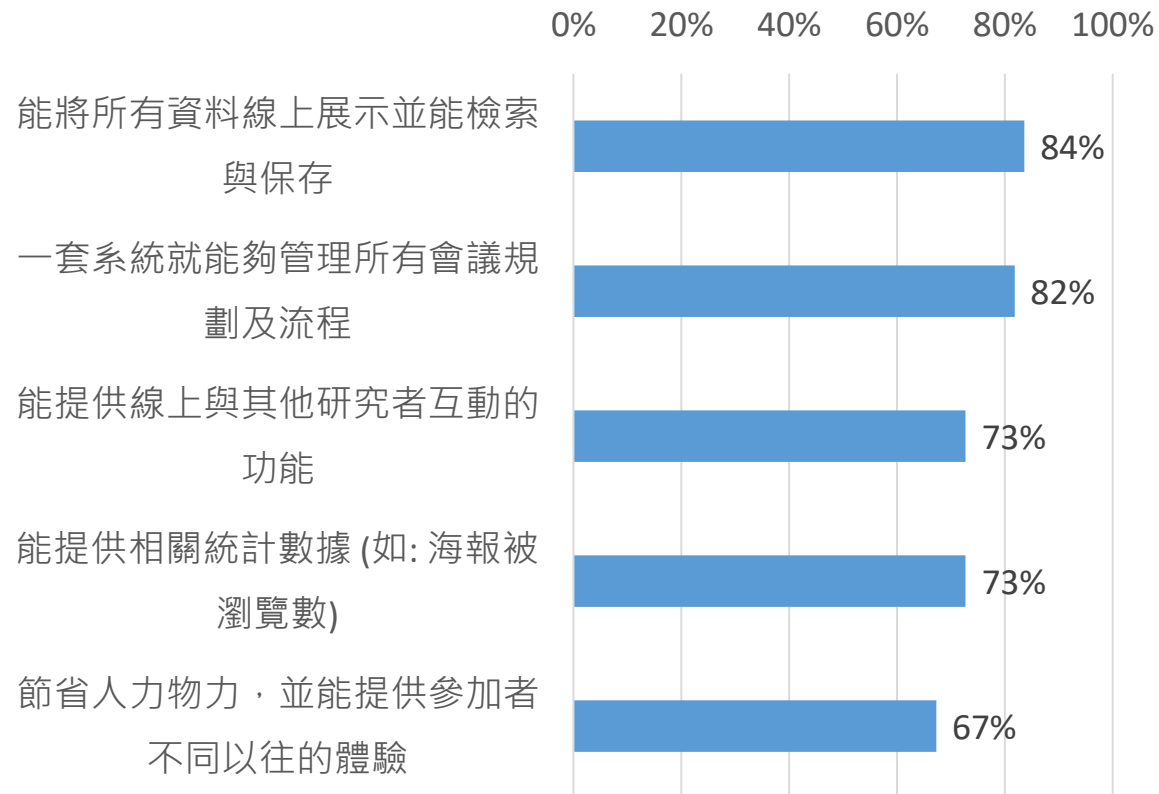


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