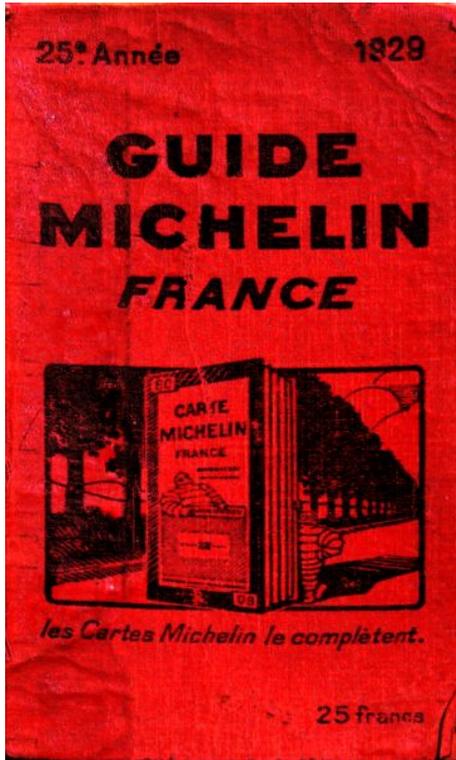


“We have failed the internet.”

– Mike Eisen



Finding restaurants in 1929

Image source: [Wikipedia](#)

The image is a screenshot of a Google search for "cambridge restaurants". The search bar at the top contains the text "cambridge restaurants". Below the search bar, there are filters for "Rating", "Cuisine", and "Hours". The main content area displays a list of restaurant results, each with a title, rating, number of reviews, price range, and a small photo. The results include:

- Bread & Meat**: 4.7 stars (583 reviews), ££, Restaurant, 4 Bene't St. Description: "A compact menu of upscale sandwiches and coffees served in a butcher-style, tiled space."
- The Olive Grove**: 4.4 stars (613 reviews), ££, Greek, 100 Regent St. Description: "Venue for classic Greek dishes given modern twists and also serving a wide-ranging breakfast menu."
- Midsummer House**: 4.7 stars (315 reviews), ££££, Fine dining, Midsummer Common. Description: "Victorian-era, riverside cottage serving elegant French meals at smart tables in a conservatory."

Below the list is a section titled "Discover more places" with three small images. To the right of the list is a map of Cambridge showing the locations of the listed restaurants and other nearby establishments like "HAKKA Chinese Seafood Restaurant", "Restaurant Twenty Two", "Midsummer House", "Navadhanya - Fine Dining Indian Restaurant", "The Clarendon Arms", "Tu Casa Tapas Restaurant", "Bedouin", "Tradizio", "The Oak Bistro", "Varsity Restaurant", "Yippee Noodle Bar", "Trinity Restaurant", "Galleria Restaurant Cambridge", and "Six".

Finding restaurants in 2019

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OUR OBSERVATIONS

Technique

The routine procedure in the Sudan is to send to the Laboratories the suspected brain divided in halves in 5 per cent formal-saline and to remove a thin slice of the hippocampus for section. This has given very satisfactory results on the whole, but as the removal of the brain from suspected animals is often carried out in out-stations by unskilled natives, the brain is sometimes rather torn and damaged in the process, although as a rule sufficient remains of the hippocampus to take a piece for section.

There is also a tendency to cut the brain off short at the upper level of the mid-brain and hence this region is often missing in the brains received. Further, the brain is often received undivided, still surrounded by its membranes, and in these circumstances the denser portions of the brain stem are often poorly fixed, but the formalin usually penetrates sufficiently into the ventricles to fix the hippocampus.

The following series only includes cases in which both mid-brain and hippocampus could be examined, and it extends over the period November 1935 to December 1936.

Method of examination of the mid-brain

Following the suggestion of Thomas & Jackson (1930) a complete transverse section was made whose upper limit was the posterior part of the superior corpus quadrigeminum, and which included a small anterior portion of the inferior corpus quadrigeminum. This portion included the oculo-motor nucleus and on the ventral surface the emerging fibres of the oculo-motor nerve.

In the case of small brains it was generally possible to include the complete transverse section in a single block, but with the brains of larger animals as a rule it was necessary to make two blocks, of which one included the aqueduct.

In the few cases where the medulla was examined, a transverse section was made through the pyramids a little above the decussation.

Staining

After trials extending over years of the many recommended stains, it has been found that Lépine's (1935) is by far the most useful for diagnostic purposes. Admittedly in our hands it has proved a somewhat coarse stain for the finer differentiation of cellular structures, but Negri bodies are clearly stained and stand out from the cell with great distinctness. This stain has proved especially valuable in brains which, owing to imperfect fixation for the reasons previously described, have undergone a certain amount of post-mortem autolysis. In a number of sections Leishman's stain was also used, but in most cases we have found this less efficient than Lépine's.

and the fate of the components of the cloacal region, we reinvestigated the changes in shape of the cloaca, including its lumen, wall and surrounding mesenchyme in human embryos and fetuses between 4 and 10 weeks of development. Changes in size and shape were assessed qualitatively and quantitatively in 3D reconstructions to establish the growth pattern. We report that the cloaca consisted of a ventral 'growing' zone initially sandwiched between cranial and dorsal 'non-growing' zones that account for the changes in cloacal shape during the period studied.

Materials and methods

This study was undertaken in accordance with the Dutch regulations for the proper use of human tissue for medical research purposes. Anonymised specimens from the historical collections of human embryos of the Departments of Anatomy and Embryology, Leiden University Medical Centre (LUMC), Leiden, Academic Medical Centre (AMC), Amsterdam, and Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, that were donated for scientific research were included. In addition, digital images of human embryos of the Carnegie collection (Washington, DC, USA) were downloaded from the Digitally Reproduced Embryonic Morphology (DREM) project (<http://virtualhumanembryo.lsuhscc.edu>).

Image acquisition, 3D reconstruction and visualisation

Well-preserved human embryos and fetuses between 4 and 10 weeks of development were studied (Table 1). The criteria of O'Rahilly as modified in 2010 were used to determine the Carnegie Stage of development and post-fertilisation age of the embryos (O'Rahilly & Müller, 2010; Table 2). We subdivided CS14 into CS14-early, -intermediate and -late because of rapid developmental changes during this stage. The collection from which we selected the embryos studied (Table 2) amounts to ~150 embryos (collections in LUMC and AMC). Selection criteria were histological quality of the sections [embryos undergo autolysis (maceration) quite quickly] and developmental stage. The main limitation to use more embryos was the time required for their 3D reconstruction: scanning and aligning sections remain very time-consuming activities. Instead, we used quantitative (Figs 1 and 5) and qualitative (Figs 2, 6 and 7) chronological development as our most important indicators for adequate description. Accordingly, developmental trends in our account are not based on a single developmental stage. Furthermore, the correlation coefficients that we report are characteristically > 0.8. If a discontinuity or a discrepancy with literature is found, we do check sections of the non-reconstructed group of embryos to confirm our findings.

Table 1. Sources of human embryos and fetuses

Stage	Embryo number	Section plane	Source
CS10	56330	Transverse	DREM
CS11	56344	Transverse	DREM
CS12	58943	Transverse	DREM
CS13	5836	Transverse	DREM

Citations: 1

**Details**

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Keywords

3D morphometry anorectum

bladder urogenital sinus

urorectal septum

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13 August 2018

Sharing research findings in 1937

Sharing research findings in 2019

The Internet has transformed
nearly every aspect of life



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Open innovation: Open-by-design

- Intentional, ordered, strategic, process-based, inclusive, open for revision
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Why open innovation?

If closed:

- Propagate existing biases
- Un-reusable research

Chan, Leslie. (2019, April). Platform Capitalism and the Governance of Knowledge Infrastructure. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2656601>

 **Chukwuemeka Afigbo**
@nke_ise

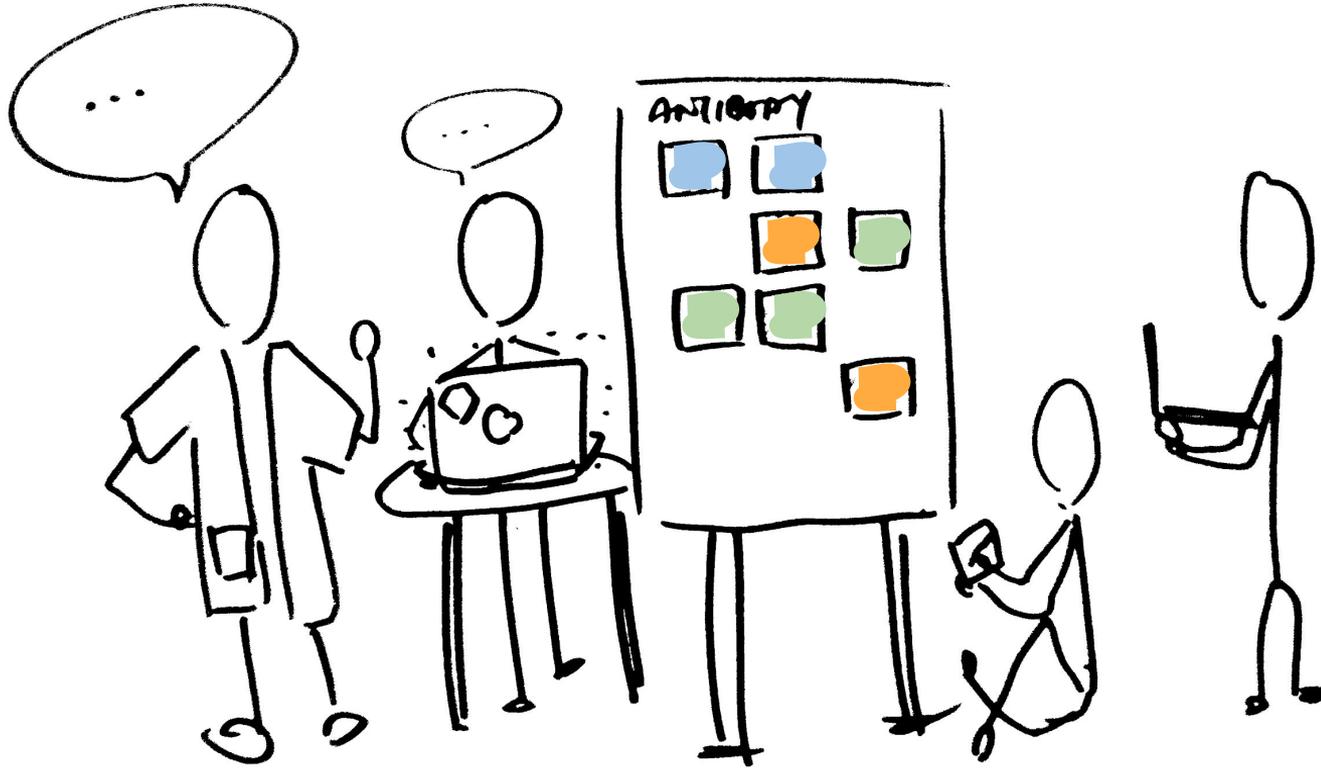
If you have ever had a problem grasping the importance of diversity in tech and its impact on society, watch this video



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eLife Innovation Sprint: some projects and prototypes

2018

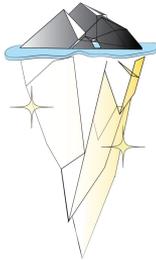


PREVIEW

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2019



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Introduction

increase in expression upon c-Myc induction, in contrast to genes that were silent under low c-Myc conditions that did not change.

Results and discussion

The Registered Report for the 2012 paper by Lin et al. described the experiments to be replicated (Figure 1B and 3E–F), and summarized the current evidence for these findings (Blum et al., 2015). Since that publication there have been additional studies investigating the ability c-Myc to influence the global gene expression output of cells. Similar to Lin et al. other studies have reported c-Myc dependent amplification of cellular RNA (Hart et al., 2015; Hsu et al., 2015; Nie et al., 2012; Sabò et al., 2014), although this observation was not reported in all biological systems (Fagnocchi et al., 2016; Sabò et al., 2014; Walz et al., 2014). It has been suggested c-Myc regulates specific genes that indirectly lead to RNA amplification (Sabò et al., 2014; Sabò and Amati, 2014; Walz et al., 2014). This has also been suggested of MYCN (Duffy et al., 2014, 2015). The reported differences could be a result of the intrinsic variation between cell lines in maintaining the transcriptome (Trakhtenberg et al., 2016). Indeed, a recent study reported that distinct transcriptional regulation can be accounted for by differences in promoter affinity under different c-Myc expression levels (Lorenzin et al., 2016).

The outcome measures reported in this Replication Study will be aggregated with those from the other Replication Studies to create a dataset that will be examined to provide evidence about reproducibility of cancer biology research, and to identify factors that influence

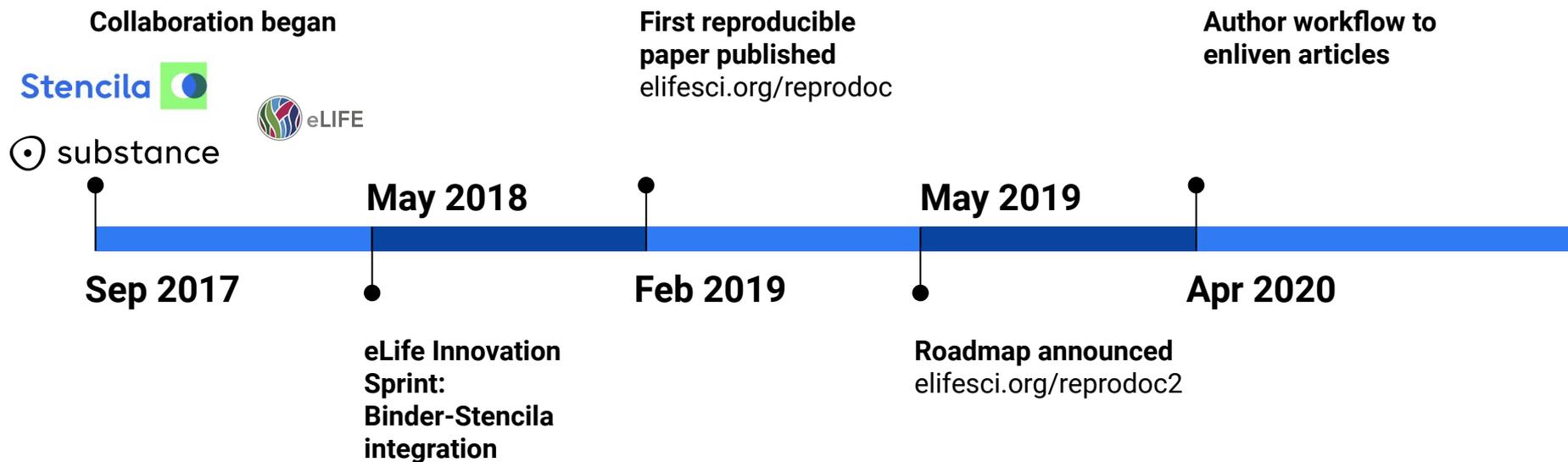
Conditional expression of c-Myc in the S-cell line P493.6

Total RNA levels following c-Myc overexpression

Digital gene expression following c-Myc overexpression

Meta-analysis of original and replicated effects

Reproducible Document Stack (RDS): A timeline



Stencila: stenci.la

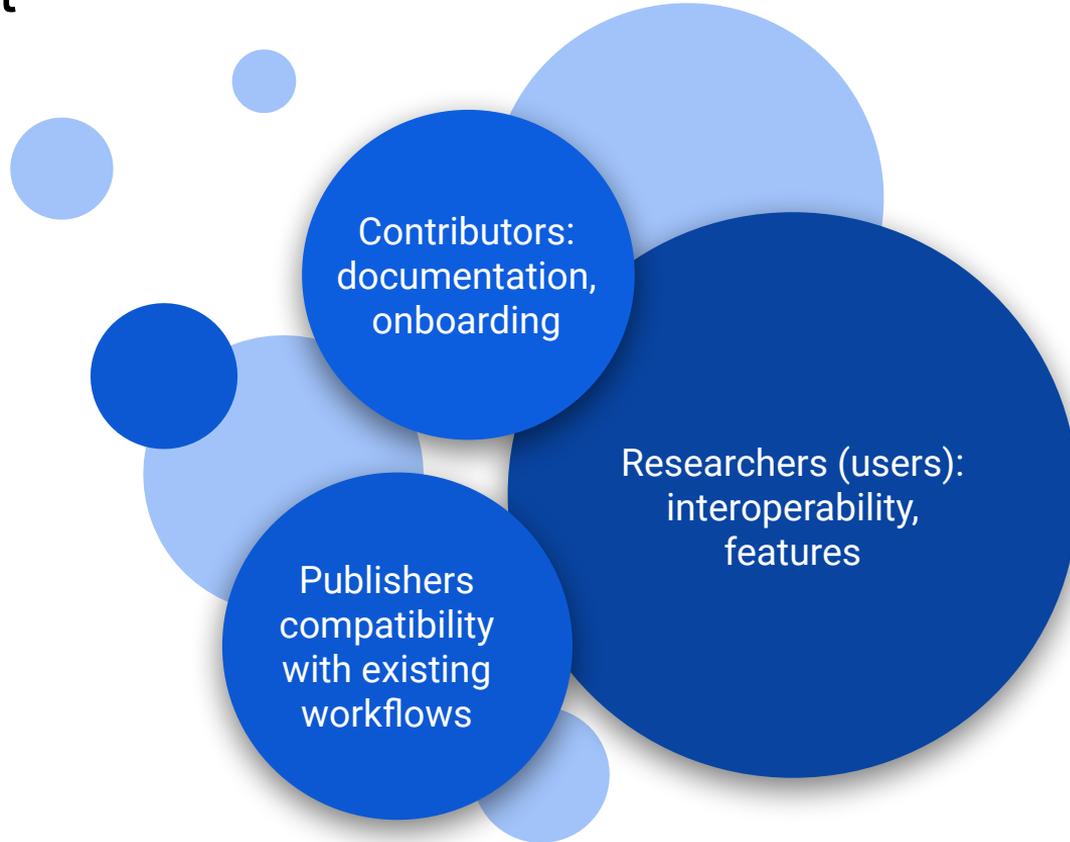
Substance: substance.io

RDS updates: elifesci.org/RDSupdates

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What we learnt



Empowering people, supporting communities



Ideation



Launch



Manage



Grow

Thank you!

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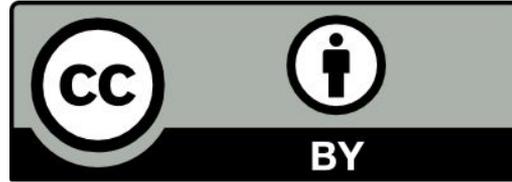
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