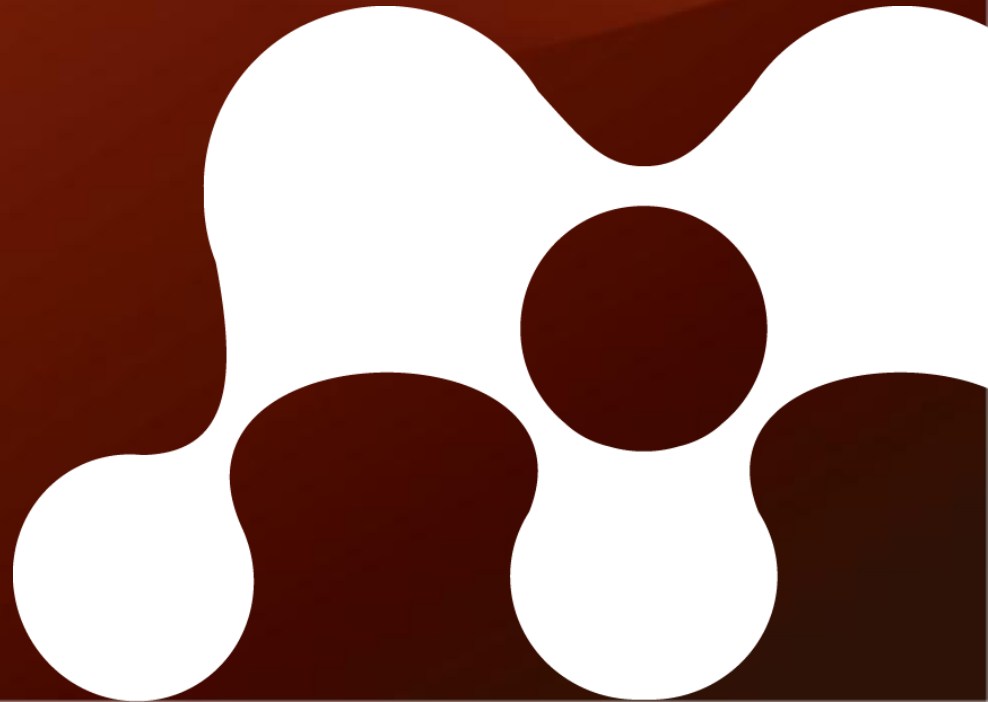


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Co-Founder & CEO
Mendeley

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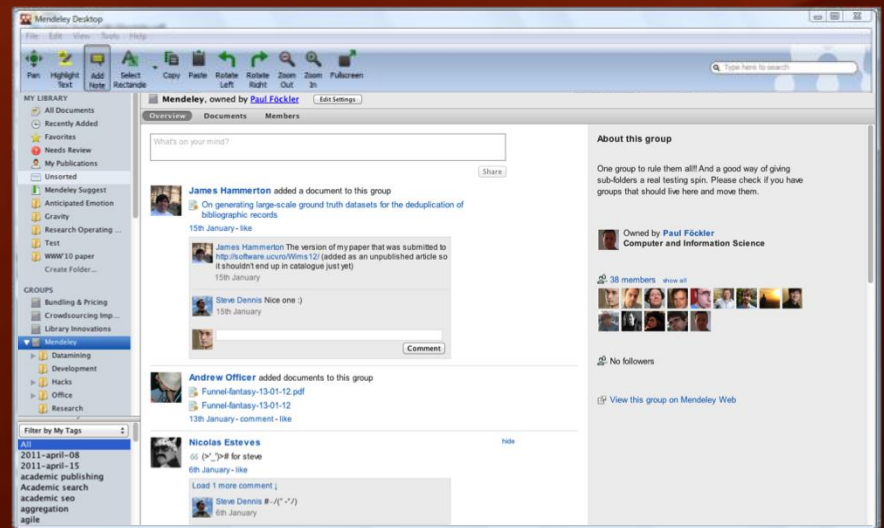


A brief introduction to Mendeley





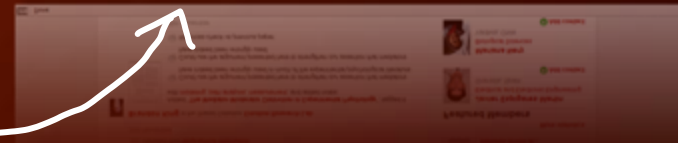
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..and aggregates everything
in the cloud



..share and discuss their
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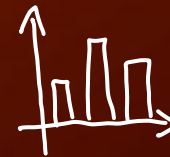
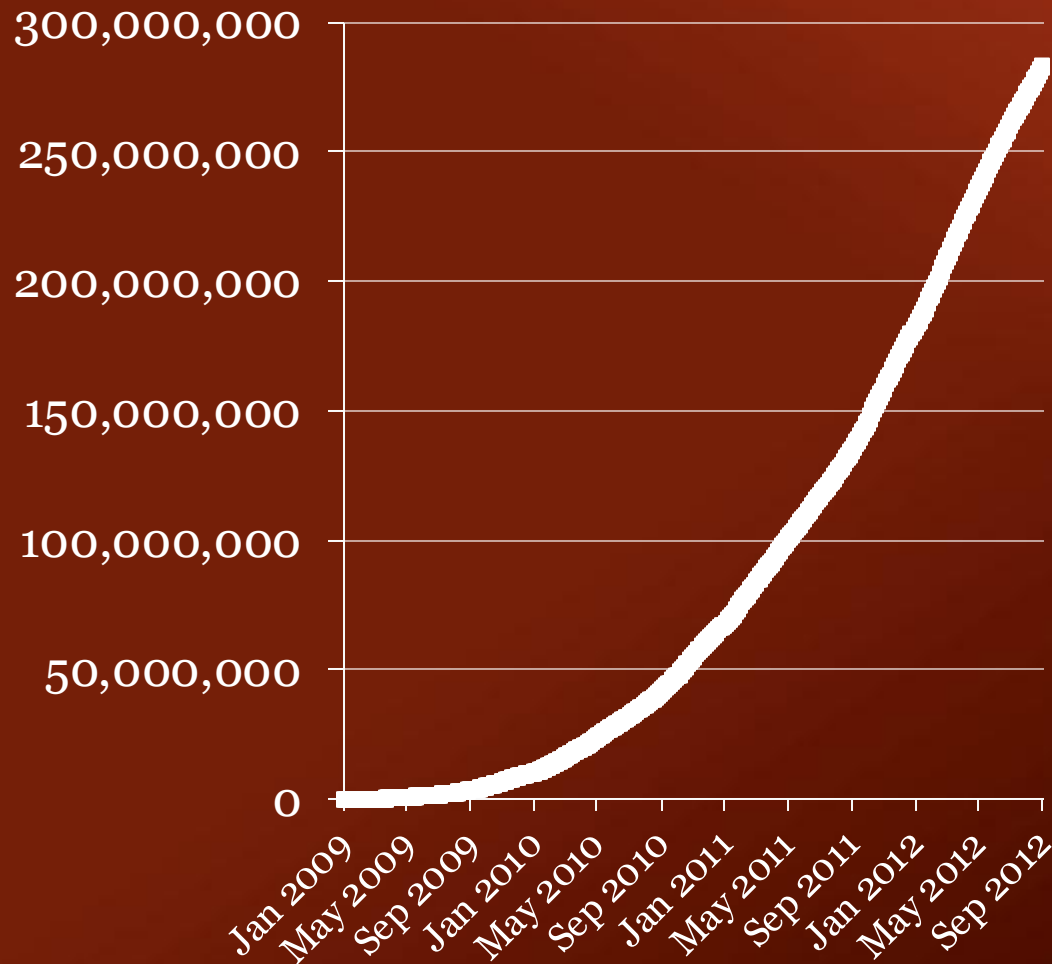
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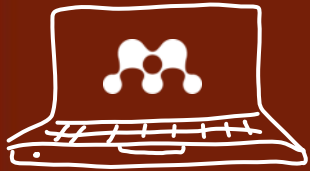
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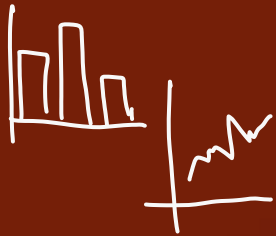
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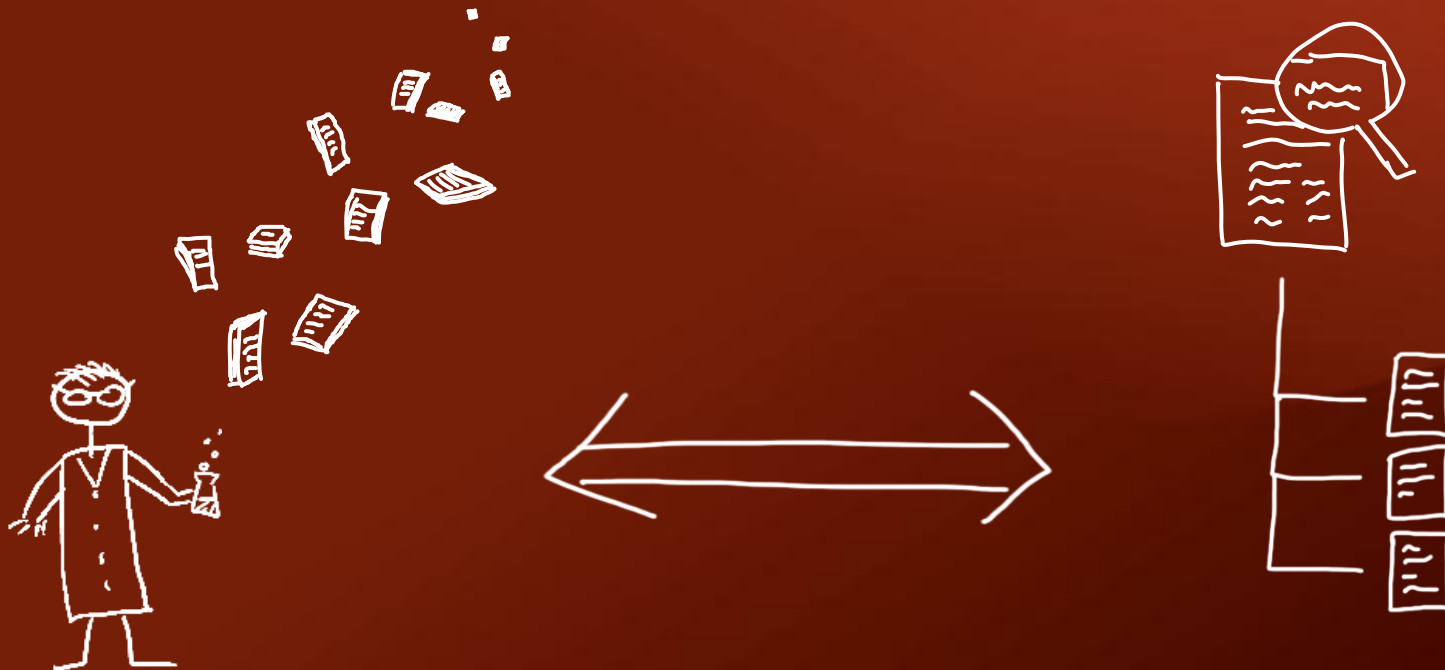


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University of Nottingham,
Malaysia Campus, Malaysia

Three recent peer-reviewed studies: Mendeley readership data correlates highly with Thomson Reuters' citation metrics... and it's real-time



1. Li, X., Thelwall, M., & Giustini, D. (2011).
Validating online reference managers for
scholarly impact measurement. *Scientometrics*.

2. Priem, J., Piwowar, H.A., & Hemminger, B.M. (2012).
Altmetrics in the wild: Using social media to explore
scholarly impact. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1203.4745>

3. Li, X., & Thelwall, M. (2012). F1000, Mendeley and Traditional Bibliometric
Indicators. *17th International Conference on Science and Technology Indicators*.

(<http://mnd.ly/global-research-report-2012>)



Mendeley's 2 Million Users by Academic Disci



1. University of Lausanne	363.1	21. University College London	26
2. United States Geological Survey	380.4	22. Medical University of Vienna	26
3. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle	379.1	23. University of Oxford	26
4. Max Planck Society	357.4	24. University of Kyoto	26
5. Université Pierre et Marie Curie	327.0	25. Technical University of Denmark	26
6. Université Paris-Sud	321.2	26. UC San Francisco	26
7. University of Lisbon	317.5	27. Jagellonian University	21
8. INRA France	313.5	28. ETH Zurich	21
9. University of Tokyo	311.8	29. Harvard University	21
10. Université de Strasbourg	308.9	30. Johns Hopkins University	21
11. INSERM France	308.0	31. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	21
12. Institut Curie	303.5	32. Université de Caen Basse-Normandie	21
13. University of Cambridge	291.6	33. UC Santa Barbara	21
14. University of Edinburgh	290.6	34. Université Claude Bernard Lyon I	21
15. CIRAD France	287.5	35. University of Mainz	21
16. Ecole Normale Supérieure	279.4	36. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	21
17. Coimbra University	277.0	37. University of Colorado	21
18. CNRS France	275.7	38. McGill University	21
19. Technical University of Berlin	269.1	39. UC Berkeley	21
20. University of Bonn	266.8	40. University of Copenhagen	21

Global Top 20

Rank	Country	GDP (2014)
1.	Argentina	267.6
2.	France	232.6
3.	Germany	222.9
4.	Japan	216.7
5.	Spain	216.4
6.	Switzerland	207.7
7.	Chile	187.8
8.	Italy	184.3
9.	Netherlands	183.4
10.	Belgium	182.9
11.	Brazil	179.8
12.	Czech Republic	178.9
13.	Austria	178.3
14.	Canada	174.8
15.	Uruguay	171.3
16.	United States	171.1
17.	United Kingdom	169.0
18.	Denmark	166.6
19.	China	160.0
20.	Portugal	155.9

Region	Total GDP
North America	171.6
Europe	166.2
East Asia	156.2
Oceania	153.3
South America	152.4
Africa	72.9
South Asia	56.6
Middle East	53.7

France	232.6	Trinidad and Tobago
Germany	222.9	
Spain	216.4	Eastern Europe
Switzerland	207.7	
Italy	184.3	Czech Republic
Netherlands	183.4	Poland
Belgium	182.9	Hungary
Austria	178.3	Estonia
United Kingdom	169.0	Russia
Denmark	166.6	Slovakia
Portugal	155.9	Slovenia
Finland	148.3	Croatia
Norway	144.7	Latvia
Sweden	138.7	Ukraine
Greece	131.2	Romania
Ireland	124.1	Bulgaria
		Lithuania
		Serbia

Region	Country	Score
Eastern Europe	Trinidad and Tobago	23.2
	Czech Republic	178.9
	Poland	141.7
	Hungary	123.6
	Estonia	112.8
	Russia	102.1
	Slovakia	85.7
	Slovenia	84.0
	Croatia	81.7
	Latvia	71.5
Southeast Asia	Singapore	67.8
	Malaysia	62.3
	Philippines	50.2
	Thailand	50.0
	Vietnam	43.8
	Indonesia	
Global Average		

Jordan	14.2
Syria	13.7
Iraq	4.9
Southeast Asia	37.2
Singapore	58.5
Malaysia	53.5
Philippines	31.5
Thailand	32.5
Vietnam	33.5
Indonesia	28.5
Global Average	142.5

North America
468,837 Mendeley users
171.6 papers/researcher
1:09h daily studying time

South America
203,769 Mendeley users
152.4 papers/researcher
1:08h daily studying time

Africa
10,000 Mendeley users
1.2 papers/researcher
1:00h daily studying time

Europe
564,737 Mendeley users
187.1 papers/researcher
1:19h daily studying time

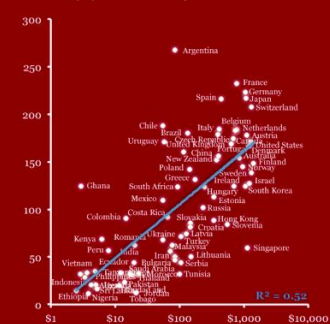
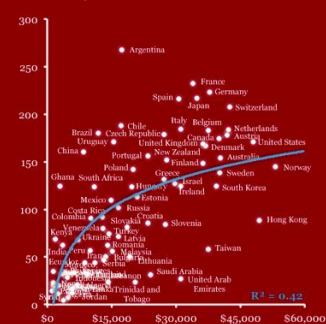
Eastern Europe
69,584 Mendeley users
99.9 papers/researcher
1:10h daily studying time

South Asia
10,000 Mendeley users
1.2 papers/researcher
1:00h daily studying time

East Asia
187,364 Mendeley users
156.2 papers/researcher
1:15h daily studying time

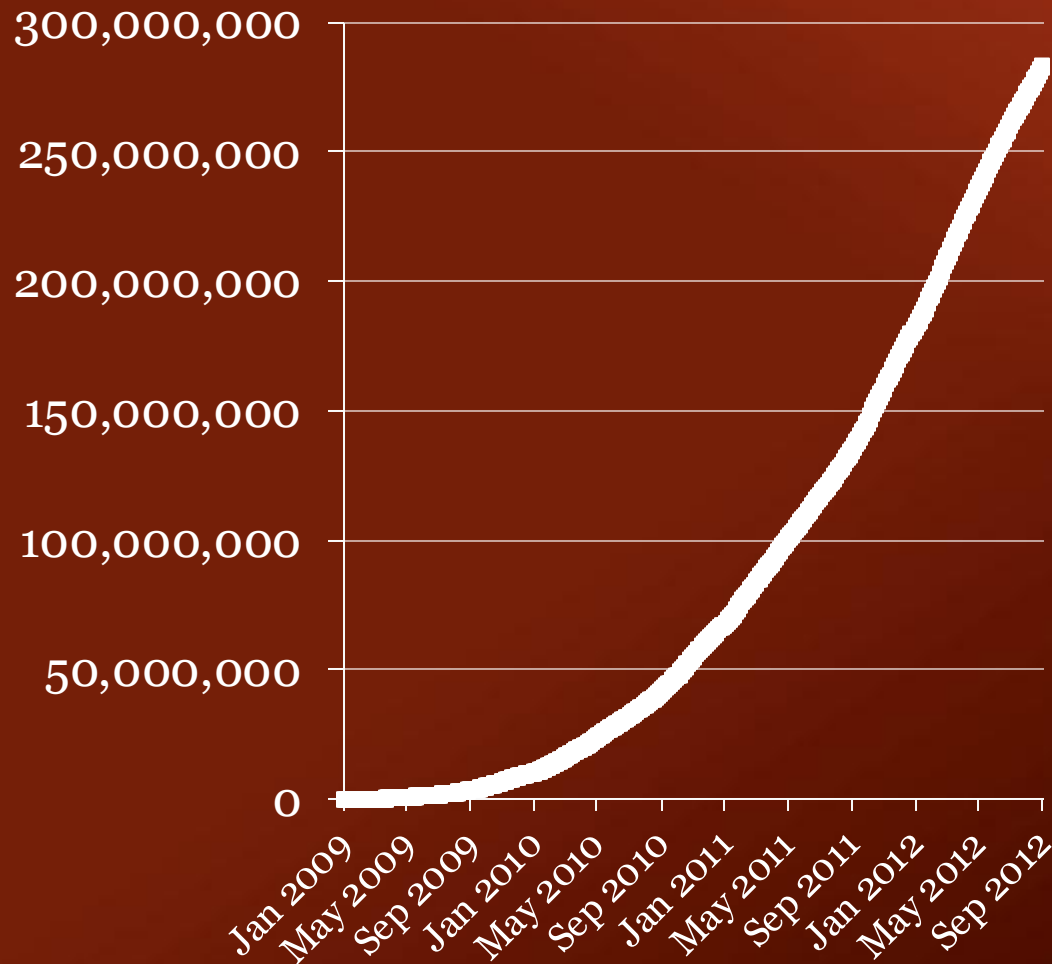
Southeast Asia
113,813 Mendeley users
37.2 papers/researcher
1:09h daily studying time

Researchers' access to academic papers is limited by their country's GDP and R&D expenditure per capita. To afford each of their researchers access to an additional 50 scholarly papers, developing countries require a roughly ten-fold increase in R&D expenditure per capita. Having less access to research papers limits daily studying time; the higher the daily studying time, the more citable publications and Nobel Laureates a country produces.



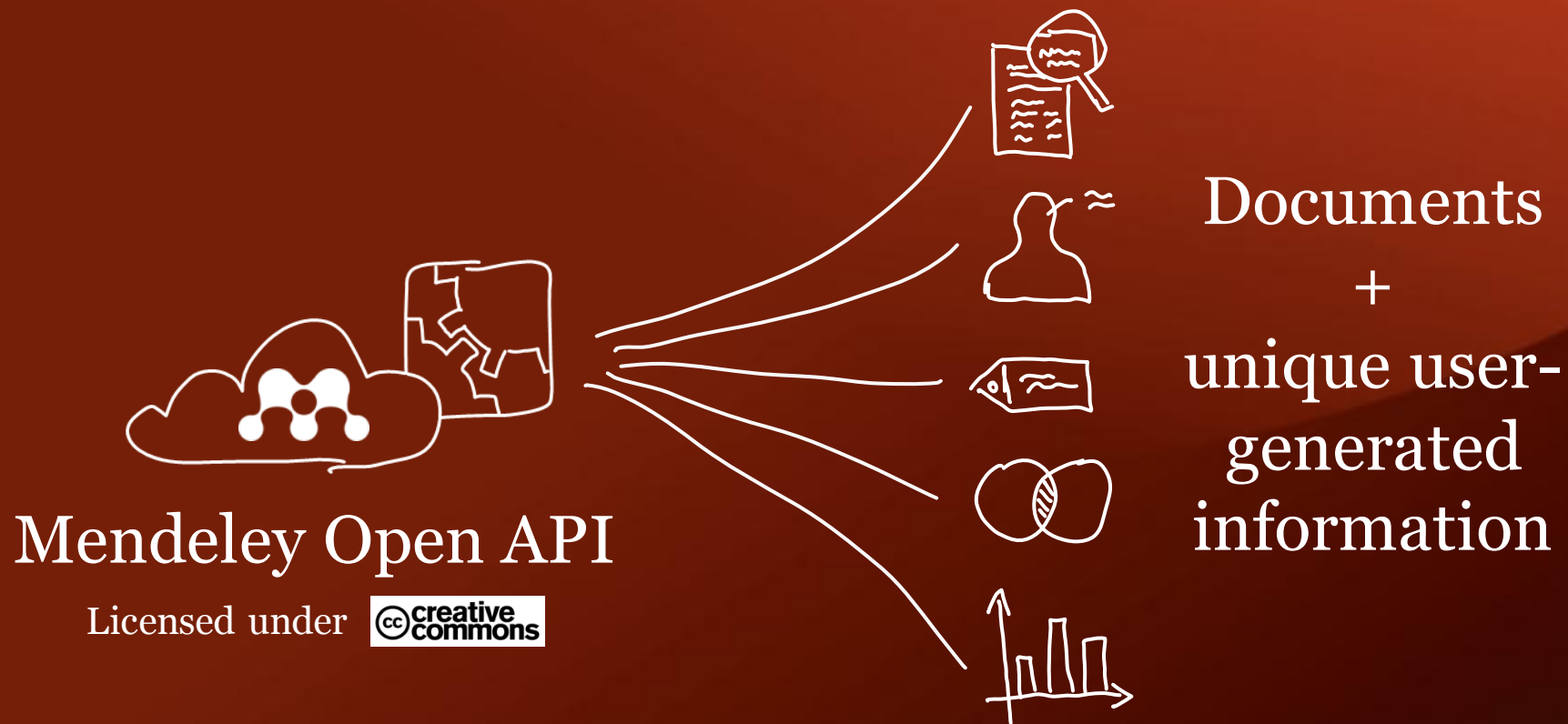
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Federico Viola

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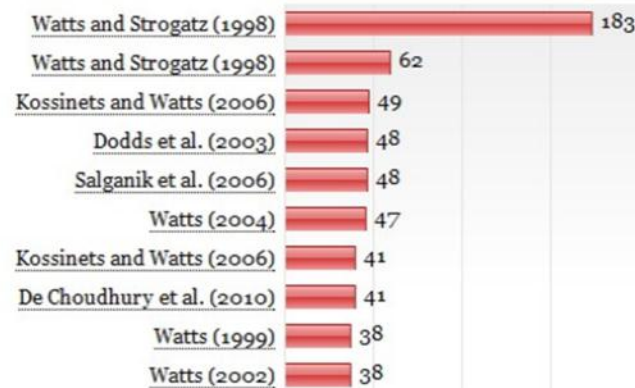
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Duncan J Watts's coauthors

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Measuring the evolutionary rate of protein-protein interaction.



by [Wenfeng Qian](#), [Xionglei He](#), [Edwin Chan](#), [Huailiang Xu](#), [Jianzhi Zhang](#)

published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* (Volume: 108, Issue: 21, Pages: 8725-8730) in 2011

Abstract

Despite our extensive knowledge about the rate of protein sequence evolution for thousands of genes in hundreds of species, the corresponding rate of protein function evolution is virtually unknown, especially at the genomic scale. This lack of knowledge is primarily because of the huge diversity in protein function and the consequent difficulty in gauging and comparing rates of protein function evolution. Nevertheless, most proteins function through interacting with other proteins, and protein-protein interaction (PPI) can be tested by standard assays. Thus, the rate of protein function evolution may be measured by the rate of PPI evolution. Here, we experimentally examine 87 potential interactions between *Kluyveromyces waltii* proteins, whose one to one orthologs in the related budding yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* have been reported to interact. Combining our results with available data from other eukaryotes, we estimate that the evolutionary rate of protein interaction is $(2.6 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-10}$ per PPI per year, which is three orders of magnitude lower than the rate of protein sequence evolution measured by the number of amino acid substitutions per protein per year. The extremely slow evolution of protein molecular function may account for the remarkable conservation of life at molecular and cellular levels and allow for studying the mechanistic basis of human disease in much simpler organisms.

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should have discussed a whole genome duplication

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by [Giovanni Dall'Olio](#) • 8 hours ago • Recommended: **Yes** • Difficulty level: **Intermediate** • Reviewer expertise: **Intermediate**

This paper provides an estimate of the rate of protein-protein interaction gain or loss between two species, *S.cerevisiae* and *K.waltii*.

The problem is that the authors did not discuss the fact that a genome-duplication event occurred between the separation of these two species. This may invalidate their conclusions about the overall PPI loss/gain rate of $2.6 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-10}$ per PPI per year. As the paper is written, a reader unaware of this genome-wide duplication would be inclined to think that this rate can be compared to other species.

Apart from this point, I liked the paper and I think it is a very good experiment. The authors did an impressive job in experimentally verifying all the interactions, and their results are valid for these two species.

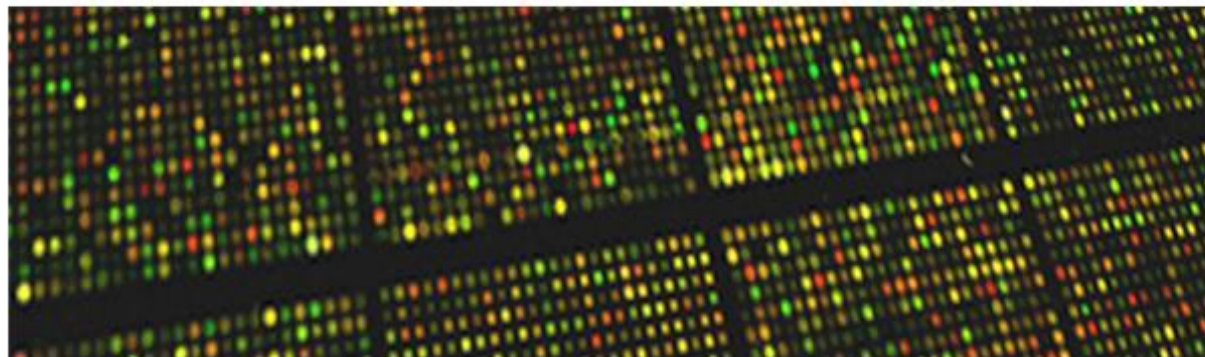
References: ★★★★★ | Originality: ★★★★★ | Argumentation: ★★★★★ | Readability: ★★★★★

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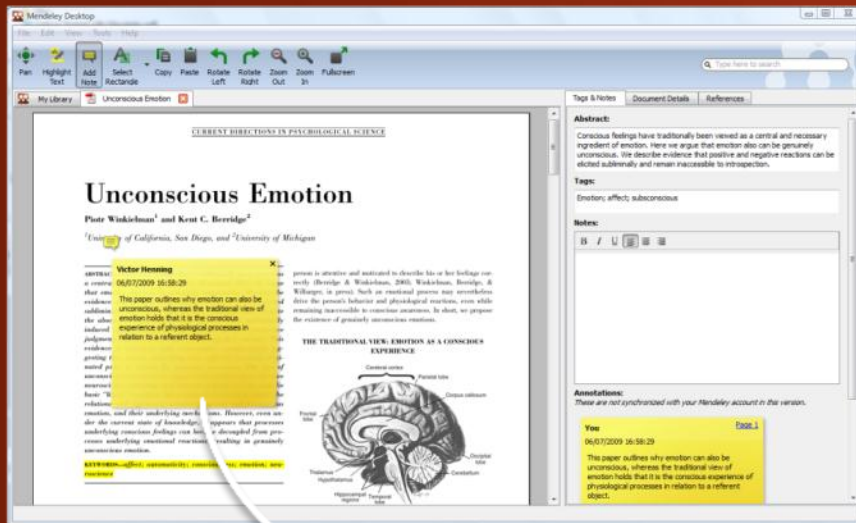
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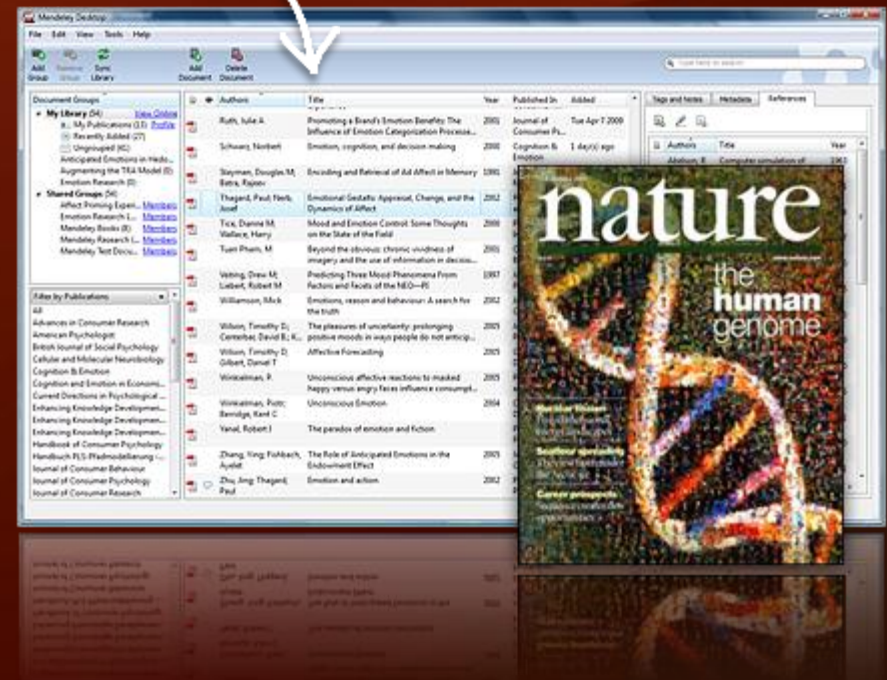
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