

WIKIPEDIA EDITING FOR ACADEMICS

A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP

WHY EDIT WIKIPEDIA AND SISTER PROJECTS?

SELFLESS

- The noble cause of free information
- Giving back to a resource you've benefitted from
- Expert input on difficult topics
- Being part of the world's largest open-access project

SELFISH

- Public engagement and education
Massive exposure and reach
- Ensure your field is thoroughly and accurately represented
First google hit for most topics
(Students, Reviewers, Grant assessors, Journalists, Policymakers)
- Maximise use of the writing and images that you've already done
- Improve your non-specialist writing

OUTLINE

WHY SHOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN EDITING WIKIPEDIA?



- A brief introduction to the largest encyclopaedia of all time
 - Why it needs you
 - Why you need it

HOW TO EDIT



- Interactive demonstration
 - Edit a page
 - Upload an image
 - Comment on a talk page

HOW TO EDIT RIGHT!



- Differences with academic writing
 - Writing style
 - Protocols and policies
 - Etiquette and pitfalls

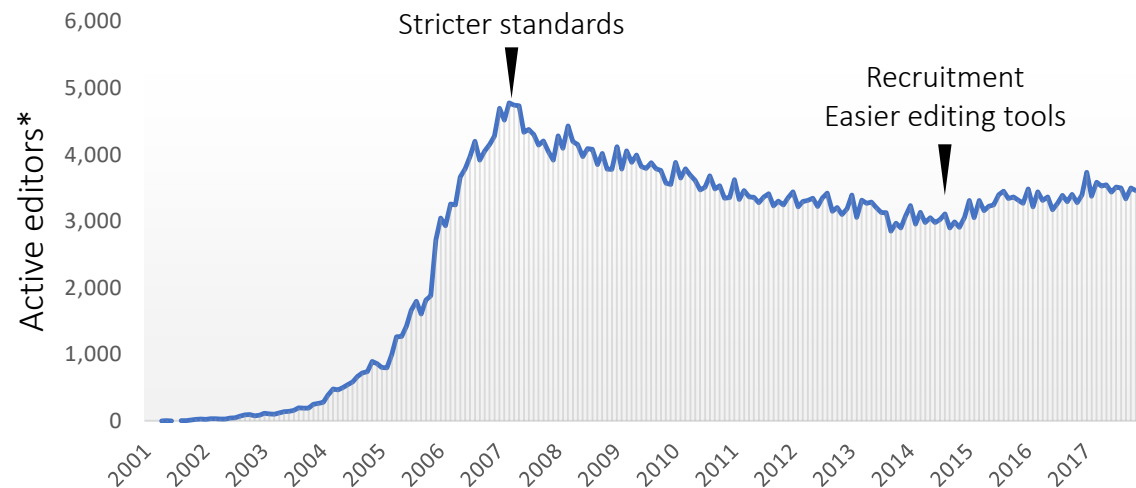
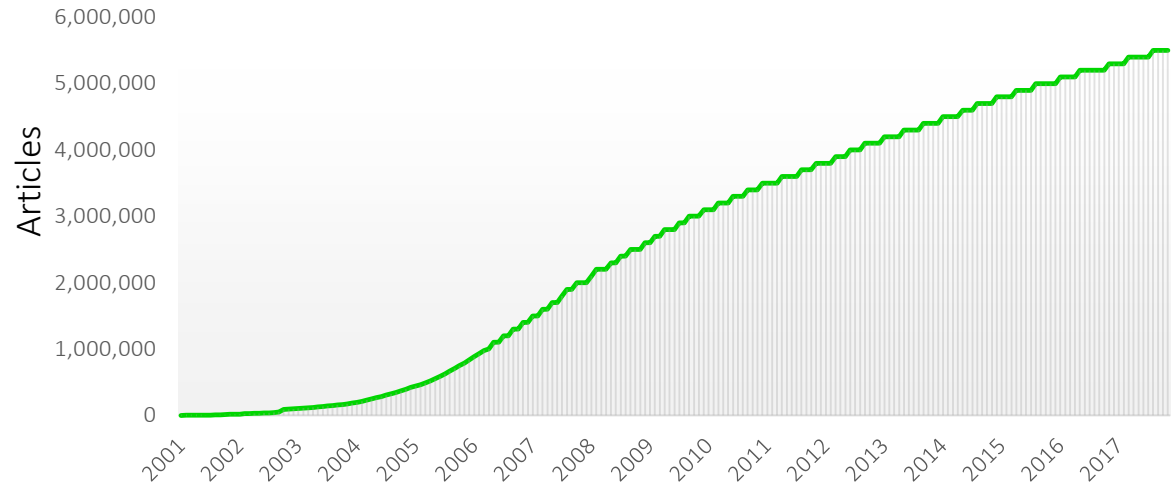
HELP, COMMUNITY AND RESOURCES



- The hidden world behind Wikipedia

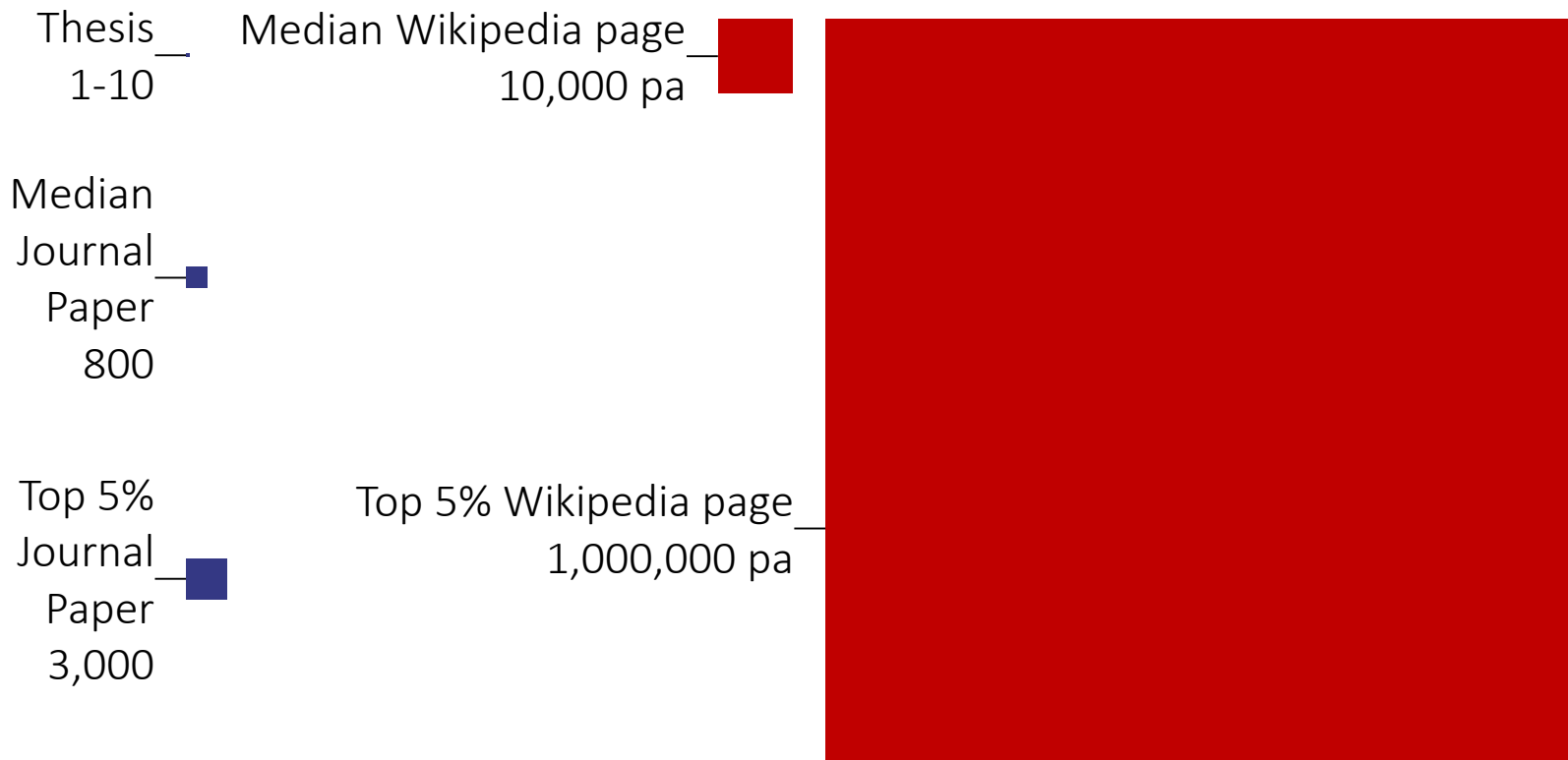
A BRIEF HISTORY

- 2001 began
- 2007 editing peak
 - But poor accuracy
 - Stricter standards lead to fall-off in editors
- 2015 resurgence
 - Concerted recruitment
 - Easier editing tools
 - First year since 2007 with editor growth
- In 288 languages
- 5th busiest website

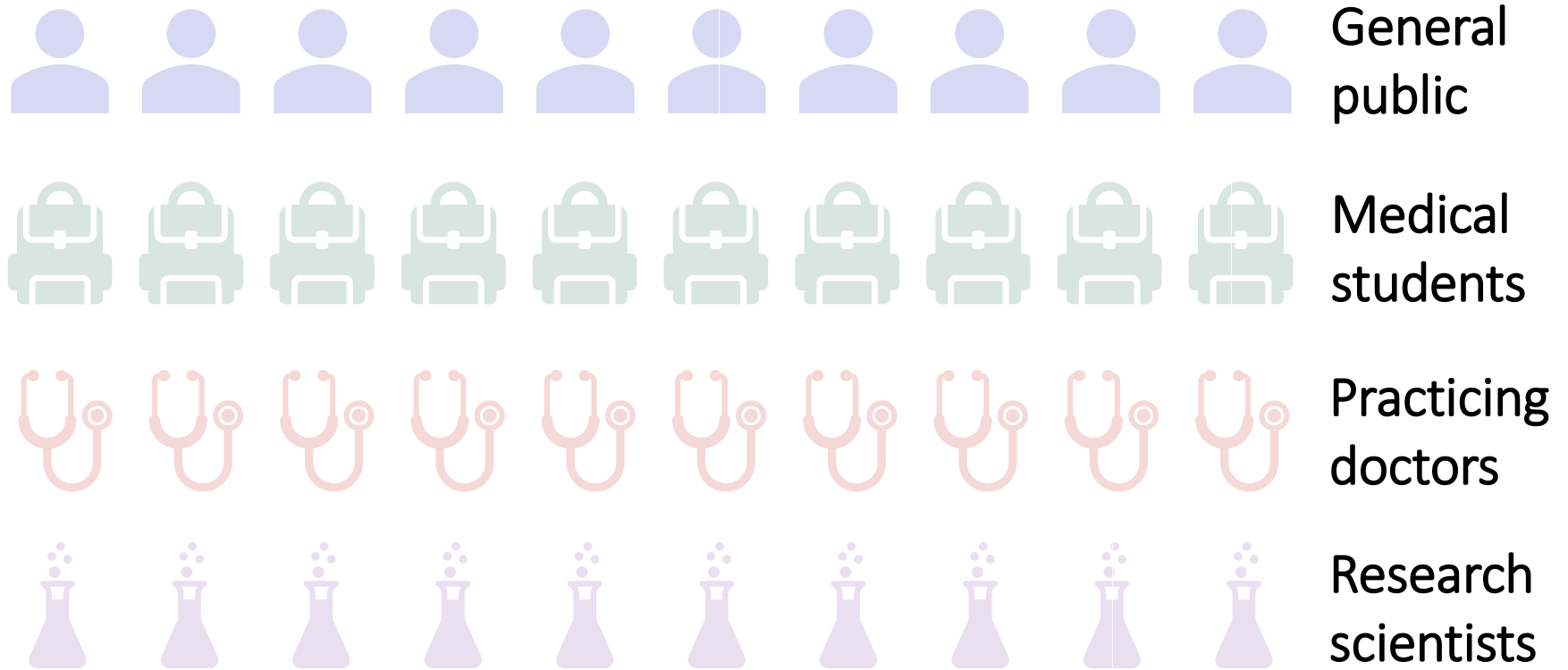


* >100 edits per month

WHO READS WIKIPEDIA?



WHO READS WIKIPEDIA'S MEDICAL CONTENT?





ARTICLE QUALITY AND IMPORTANCE






- Articles are rated
 - Importance
 - Quality
- Top two quality ratings
 - Promoted by review
- Status
 - Displayed on talk page
 - Status can also be revoked by review


		Importance			
		Top	High	Mid	Low
Quality	FA	1199	1847	1737	1100
	GA	2119	4847	9477	10348
	B	12222	23130	35423	28494
	C	10488	30487	68122	94937
	Start	17343	77119	309766	808221
	Stub	4239	30919	228711	1895512

 *Pseudo*
 *peer-reviewed*

WikiProject Molecular and Cellular Biology (Rated FA-class, Top-importance) [hide]

 This article is within the scope of the *WikiProject Molecular and Cellular Biology*. To participate, visit the **WikiProject** for more information. 

 **FA** This article has been rated as **FA-Class** on the project's [quality scale](#).

 **Top** This article has been rated as **Top-importance** on the project's [importance scale](#).

WHO WRITES WIKIPEDIA?

- Admins & Bureaucrats (600 active)

- Peer exam and interview

- Can mark pages as protected and block editors

- Some niche privileges (e.g. delete pages, allow editing bots)

- Editors (30,000 active)

- Access to Visual Editor

- Persistent reputation

- Able to edit protected pages

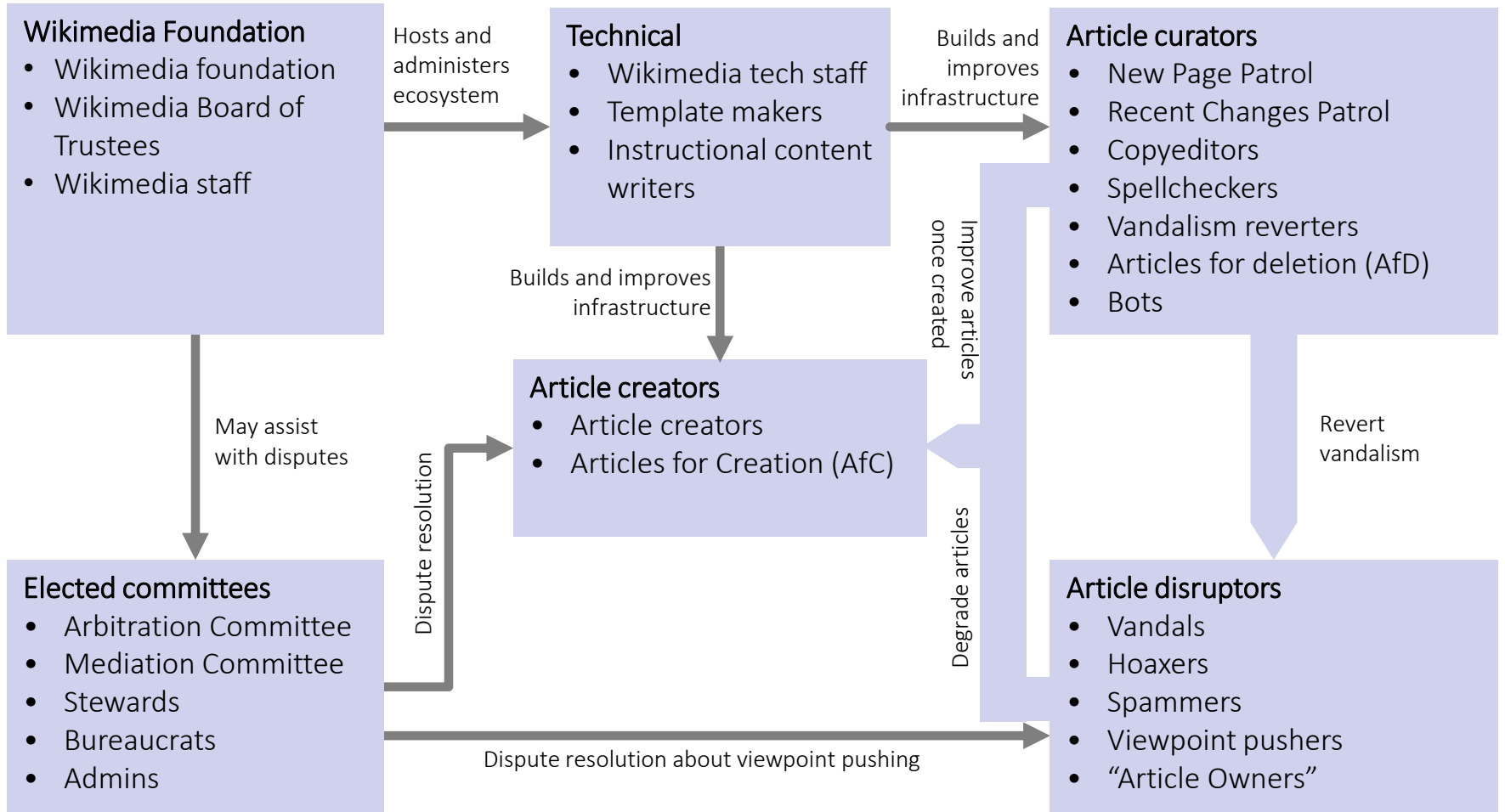
- Anonymous users (1/3 of all edits)

- Text recognition test to prove human

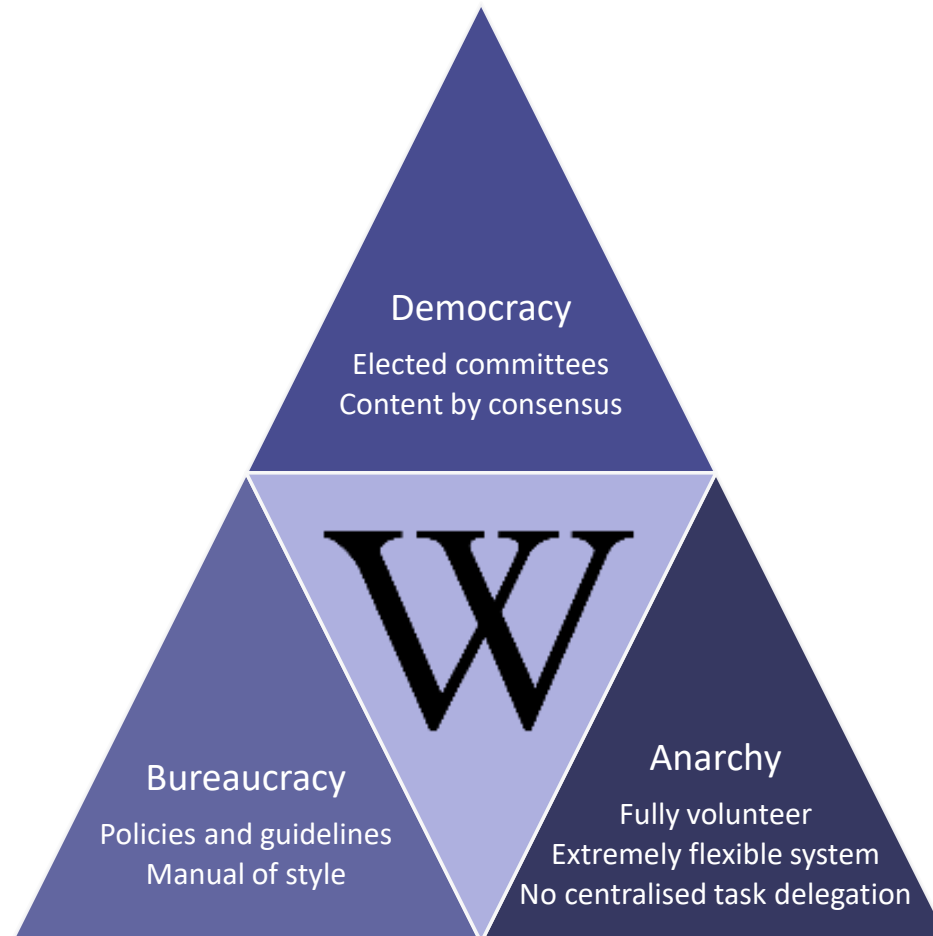
- Edits are marked with ip address

- Can edit >99% of pages

WHO WRITES WIKIPEDIA?



HOW IS WIKIPEDIA RULED?



WIKIPEDIA-ACADEMIA INTEGRATION

Academic publishing directly to Wikipedia

- *PLoS Computational Biology* “Topic” review articles

Volz E et al. "Viral phylodynamics." *PLoS Comput Biol* 9.3 (2013): e1002947

Fortuna M et al. "Evolving digital ecological networks." *PLoS Comput Biol* 9.3 (2013): e1002928

- *RNA Biology* research articles & Rfam

Gardner P et al. "Rfam: Wikipedia, clans and the ‘decimal’ release." *Nucleic Acids Res* 39 (2011) D141–5

Academic peer review of existing Wikipedia articles

- *Open journal of Medicine*

Heilman J et al. "Dengue fever: a Wikipedia clinical review." *Open Medicine* 8.4 (2014): 105-115

- *WikiJournal of Medicine*

Häggeström M "Diagram of the pathways of human steroidogenesis." *Medicine* 1.1 (2014)

A MASSIVE MEDIA REPOSITORY

- Multimedia file repository
 - Images
 - Video
 - Sound
- Open-licensed / Public domain
 - Mostly creative commons licenses
- Content scope
 - Educational
 - Informative
 - Instructional

THE FUTURE OF DATA

- Free, open, structured knowledge base
- Humans and machine readable and editable
 - Multilingual, queryable
- Standardised, centralised, highly interlinked
 - Statements, sources, and connections to other databases

Item	Property	Value
Q42	P69	Q691283
Douglas Adams	educated at	St John's College

BRIDGING THE ACADEMIC DIVIDE

- Content published into both Wikipedia and academic corpus



Stable, citable, peer-reviewed version with the credibility of a scholarly journal



Living version with extreme impact of Wikipedia

- Example journals



PLOS Genetics
PLOS CompBiol



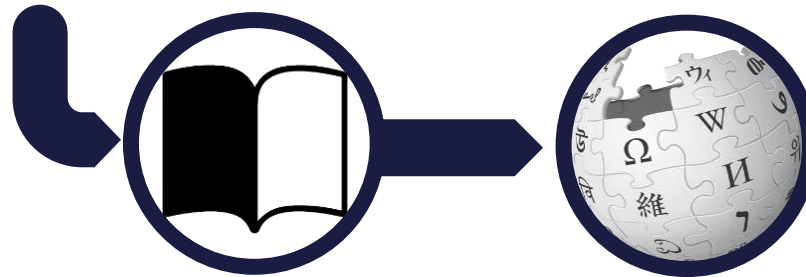
Wiki.J. Med
Wiki.J. Sci
Wiki.J. Hum

GENE

Gene

RNAbiology

RNA Biology



JOURNAL FIRST



WIKIPEDIA FIRST



PARALLEL

ACADEMIC AND WIKIPEDIC VERSIONS

TOPIC PAGE

Transcriptomics technologies

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Abstract

Transcriptomics technologies are the techniques used to study an organism's *transcriptome*, the sum of all of its *RNA transcripts*. The information content of an organism is recorded in the DNA of its *genome* and *expressed* through *transcription*. Here, *mRNA* serves as a transient intermediary molecule in the information network, whilst *noncoding RNAs* perform additional diverse functions. A transcriptome captures a snapshot in time of the total transcripts present in a *cell*.

The first attempts to study the whole transcriptome began in the early 1990s, and technological advances since the late 1990s have made transcriptomics a widespread discipline. Transcriptomics has been defined by repeated technological innovations that transform the

References [edit source]



The 2017 version of this article has passed academic peer review and been published in the journal *PLOS Computational Biology* [1]. The published version can be read and cited [here](#) and the peer review [here](#).

Published version

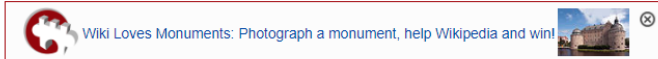
1. ^ Lowe R, Shirley N, Bleackley M, Dolan S, Shafee T (2017). "Transcription technologies". *PLOS Computational Biology*. **13** (5): e1005457. PMC 5436640. PMID 28545146. doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005457.



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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- + Add links



Transcriptomics technologies

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Transcriptomics technologies are the techniques used to study an organism's *transcriptome*, the sum of all of its *RNA transcripts*. The information content of an organism is recorded in the DNA of its *genome* and *expressed* through *transcription*. Here, *mRNA* serves as a transient intermediary molecule in the information network, whilst *non-coding RNAs* perform additional diverse functions. A transcriptome captures a snapshot in time of the total transcripts present in a *cell*.

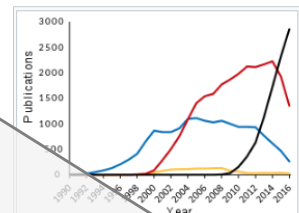
The first attempts to study the whole transcriptome began in the early 1990s, and technological advances since the late 1990s have made transcriptomics a widespread discipline. Transcriptomics has been defined by repeated technological innovations that transform the field. There are two key contemporary techniques in the field: *microarrays*, which quantify a set of predetermined sequences, and *RNA-Seq*, which uses *high-throughput sequencing* to capture all sequences.

Measuring the expression of an organism's genes in different *tissues*, *conditions*, or time points gives information on how genes are *regulated* and reveal details of an organism's biology. It can also help to infer the functions of previously *unannotated* genes. Transcriptomic analysis has enabled the study of how gene expression changes in different organisms and has been instrumental in the understanding of human *disease*. An analysis of gene expression in its entirety allows detection of broad coordinated trends which cannot be discerned by more targeted assays.

Contents [show]

History [edit]

Transcriptomics has been characterised by the development of new techniques which have redefined what is possible every decade or so and render previous technologies obsolete. The first attempt at capturing a partial human transcriptome was published in 1991 and reported 609 mRNA sequences from the human brain.^[2] In 2008, two human transcriptomes, composed of millions of transcript-derived sequences covering 16,000 genes, were published^{[3][4]} and, by 2015, transcriptomes had been published for hundreds of individuals.^{[5][6]} Transcriptomics of different disease states, tissues or even single cells are now routinely generated.^{[6][7][8]} This explosion in transcriptomics has been driven by the rapid development of new technologies with improved sensitivity and



Transcriptomics method use over time. Published papers referring to RNA-Seq (black), RNA microarray (red), expressed sequence tag (blue) and serial/cap analysis of gene expression (yellow) since 1990 [1]

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SIGNING UP



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The Free Encyclopedia

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Special pages
Printable version

Languages 



[Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Special page

Search

Create account

Username [\(help me choose\)](#)

Pseudonym

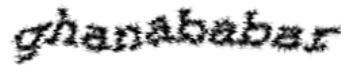
Orthonym

Password

Confirm password

Email address (optional)

Security check



[Refresh](#)

Can't see the image? [Request an account](#)

[Create your account](#)

TO TRY EDITING A BLANK TEST PAGE, SIGN UP AND CLICK "SANDBOX"



DEMONSTRATION

Editing the article
 - Using 'Visual Editor' -
 - Edit summary -



Adding images
 - Uploading -
 - Captioning -



Editing talk pages
 - Discussion -
 - Ratings -



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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 日本語
 Русский
 Українська
 Edit links

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Article [Talk](#) [Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#)

← → Heading    Cite  Insert      [Save page](#)

Ovalbumin

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ovalbumin (abbreviated **OVA**^[1]) is the main **protein** found in **egg white**, making up 60-65% of the total protein.^[2] Ovalbumin displays sequence and three-dimensional **homology** to the **serpin** superfamily, but unlike most serpins it is not a **serine protease** inhibitor.^[3] The function of ovalbumin is unknown, although it is presumed to be a **storage protein**.^[4]

Research

Ovalbumin is an important protein in several different areas of research, including:

- general studies of protein structure and properties (because it is available in large quantities).
- studies of serpin structure and function (the fact that ovalbumin does not inhibit proteases means that by comparing its structure with that of inhibitory serpins, the structural characteristics required for inhibition can be determined).
- **proteomics** (chicken egg ovalbumin is commonly used as a molecular weight marker for calibrating **electrophoresis** gels).
- **immunology** (commonly used to stimulate an **allergic reaction** in test subjects, e.g. established model allergen for **airway hyper-responsiveness**, AHR).

(For *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies based on [ovalbumin](#) it is important that the [endotoxin](#) content is less than 1 EU/mg.)^[*citation needed*]

Medicinal characteristics

In cases where poisoning by heavy metals (such as iron) is suspected, [ovalbumin](#) may be administered.^[5] [Ovalbumin chelates](#) to heavy metals and traps the metal ions within the [sulfhydryl](#) bonds of the protein. [Chelating](#) prevents the absorption of the metals into the gastrointestinal tract and prevents poisoning.

See also

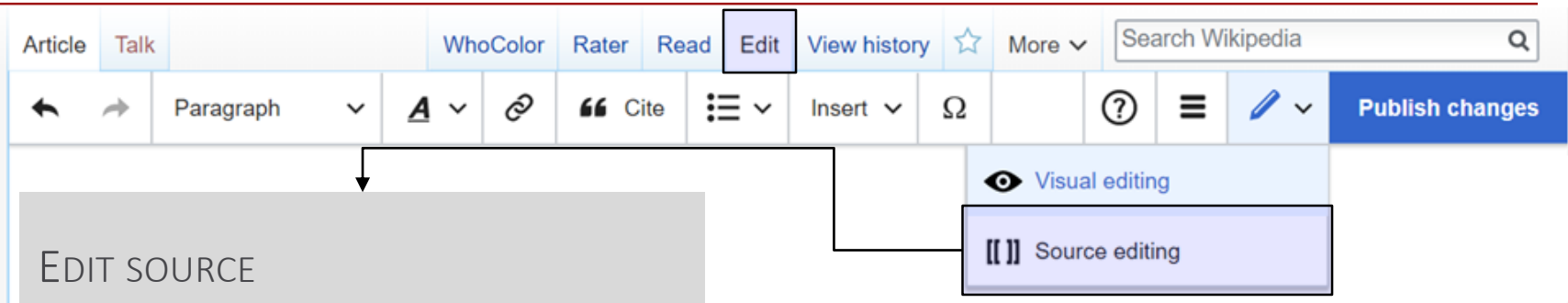
- Egg allergy

References

- ↑ Sano Kunio; Kanna Haneda; Gen Tamura; Kunio Shirato (1999). "Ovalbumin (OVA) and Mycobacterium tuberculosis Bacilli Cooperatively Polarize Anti-OVA T-helper (Th) Cells toward a Th1-Dominant Phenotype and Ameliorate Murine Tracheal Eosinophilia". *Am. J. Respir. Cell Mol. Biol.* **20** (6): 1260–1267. doi:10.1165/ajrcmb.20.6.3546. Retrieved 28 December 2011.
- ↑ Huntington JA; Stein PE (2001). "Structure and properties of ovalbumin.". *Journal of Chromatography B* **756** (1-2): 189–198. doi:10.1016/S0378-4347(01)00108-6. PMID 11419711.
- ↑ Hu H.Y., Du H.N. (2000). "Alpha to Beta Structural Transformation of Ovalbumin: Heat and pH Effects". *Journal of Protein Chemistry* **19** (3): 177–183. doi:10.1023/A:1007099502179. PMID 10981809.
- ↑ Gettins PGW (2002) Serpin structure, mechanism, and function. *Chemical Reviews* 102(12): 4751-4804.
- ↑ Dominiczak M, Baynes J, *Medical Biochemistry*, 2d edition (2004), p59.



THE TWO WAYS TO EDIT



- Scripting language ('Markup')
Versatile with experience

- References are tricky

- Very few things you actually need to know

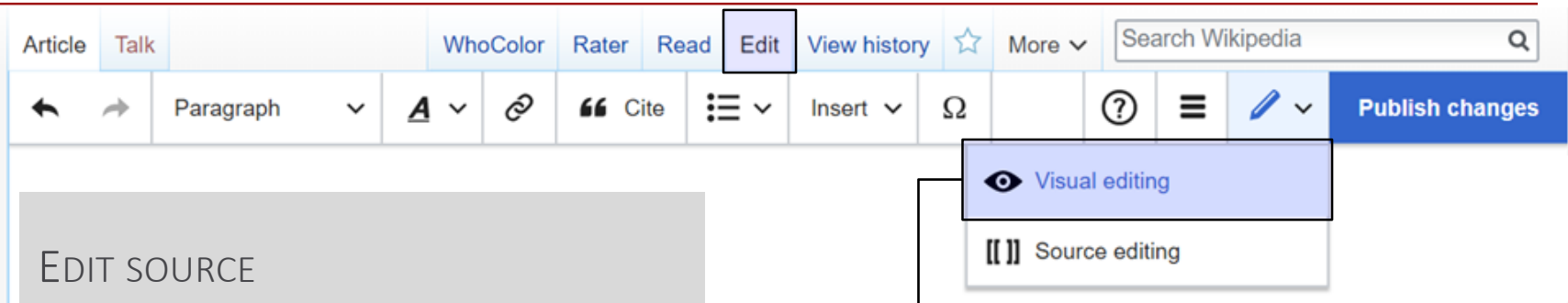
- [[link]] → [link](#)
- [[link | other words]] → [other words](#)
- ''italic'' → *italic*
- '''bold''' → **bold**
- *bullet → • bullet
- ==Heading== → **Heading**
- ===Subheading=== → **Subheading**

== Biological function ==

Enzymes serve a wide variety of [\[\[function \(biology\)|functions\]\]](#) inside living organisms. They are indispensable for [\[\[signal transduction\]\]](#) and cell regulation, often via [\[\[kinase\]\]s](#) and [\[\[phosphatase\]\]s](#).^{<ref>{{cite journal | vauthors = Hunter T | title = Protein kinases and phosphatases: the yin and yang of protein phosphorylation and signaling | journal = Cell | volume = 80 | issue = 2 | pages = 225-36 | date = January 1995 | pmid = 7834742 | doi = 10.1016/0092-8674(95)90405-0 }}</ref>} They also generate movement, with [\[\[myosin\]\]](#) hydrolyzing ATP to generate [\[\[muscle contraction\]\]](#) and also moving cargo around the cell as part of the [\[\[cytoskeleton\]\]](#).^{<ref>{{cite journal | vauthors = Berg JS, Powell BC, Cheney RE | title = A millennial myosin census | journal = Molecular Biology of the Cell | volume = 12 | issue = 4 | pages = 780-94 | date = April 2001 | pmid = 11294886 | pmc = 32266 | doi = 10.1091/mbc.12.4.780 }}</ref>} Other ATPases in the cell membrane are [\[\[ion pump \(biology\)|ion pumps\]\]](#) involved in [\[\[active transport\]\]](#). Enzymes are also involved in more exotic functions, such as [\[\[luciferase\]\]](#) generating light in [\[\[firefly|fireflies\]\]](#).^{<ref>{{cite journal | vauthors = Meighen EA | title = Molecular biology of bacterial bioluminescence | journal = Microbiological Reviews | volume = 55 | issue = 1 | pages = 123-42 | date = March 1991 | pmid = 2030669 | pmc = 372803 }}</ref>}



THE TWO WAYS TO EDIT



- Scripting language ('Markup')
Versatile with experience
- Very few things you actually need to know

<code>[[link]]</code>	→ link
<code>[[link other words]]</code>	→ other words
<code>''italic''</code>	→ <i>italic</i>
<code>'''bold'''</code>	→ bold
<code>*bullet</code>	→ • bullet
<code>==Heading==</code>	→ Heading
<code>===Subheading===</code>	→ Subheading

EDIT (VISUAL EDITOR)

- Edit like word processing software
More intuitive

EXAMPLE

- Write some text -
- Add a reference -
- Summarise and save -

IMAGES

1

Upload to
Wikimedia
commons

2

Use on
Wikipedia

EXAMPLE

- Upload image -
- Insert into article -
- Add caption -



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

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Evolution and evolvability 0 Talk Sandbox Preferences Beta Watchlist Contributions Log out

Article Talk Read Edit source Edit View history More Search

Paragraph A Link Cite Insert Table Omega Help Save page

Media

Low-barrier hydrogen bond

Cancel **Media settings** Apply changes

- General settings
- Advanced settings

The Earth seen from Apollo 17.jpg

Caption ⓘ

This photo of this world is called *The Blue Marble*.

Cancel **Link** Done

Search pages External link ⓘ

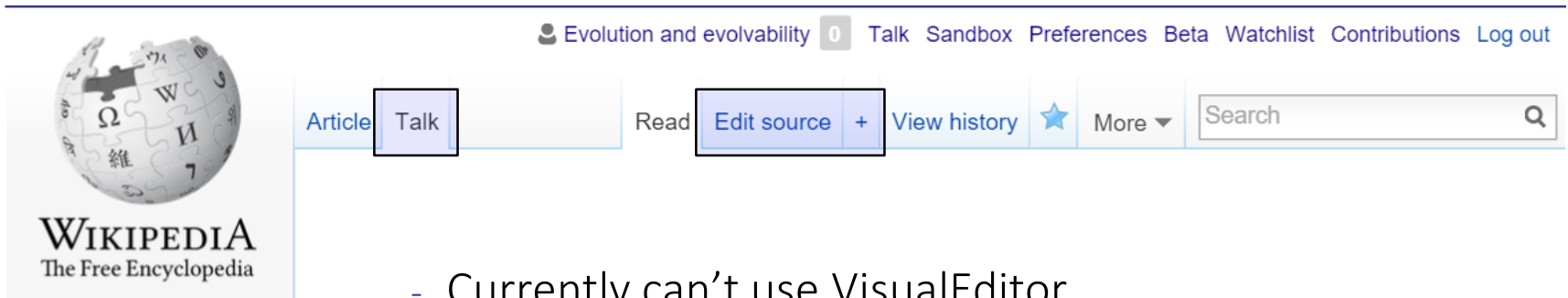
Q World

Remove Open





TALK PAGES



- Currently can't use VisualEditor

 - Need to use mark up text

 - ~~~~ → Signature

- Header banners

 - Page rating

 - Wikiproject

- Topic discussion

 - Uncertain edits

 - Controversial edits

 - Suggested improvements

EXAMPLE

 - Make a comment -

 - Reply to a comment -



USEFUL PERIPHERAL FEATURES

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia user interface for the article "Evolution and evolvability". The user is logged in as "Evolution and evolvability" with 0 contributions. The navigation bar includes "Talk", "Sandbox", "Preferences", "Beta", "Watchlist", "Contributions", and "Log out". The article navigation bar includes "Article", "Talk", "Read", "Edit source", "+", "View history", a star icon, and "More". A search bar is also visible.

- **User pages**
 - Pseudonym / orthonym
 - Editing aims
 - Brief biography
 - Points of pride
- **User talk pages**
 - Discussion
 - Notifications
- **User sandbox**
 - Personal testing area
 - Try things out without accidentally breaking articles
- **History**
 - Permanent record of all versions of a page
 - Summary descriptions and sizes of edits
- **Watchlist**
 - Any changes to your favourite pages
 - Wikipedia-wide announcements



COPYRIGHT



- Be careful not to violate copyright when adding to Wikipedia
 - Plagiarism detectors monitor all edits (TurnItIn)
- All text is under the Creative Commons licence
 - Share** copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format
 - Adapt** remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose (even commercial)
 - Attribute** credit must be given (link to the license, and indicate any changes)
 - Share alike** if you do reuse this information, it must be distributed under the same license
- Images are also Creative Commons by default
 - Optionally** Remove share alike requirement
 - Remove all requirements (full public domain)

CREATING A NEW ARTICLE



Wikipedia:Articles for creation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Welcome to Articles for Creation!

Shortcut:
WP:AFC

Welcome to Articles for Creation! If you don't have a [Wikipedia user account](#), consider [registering an account now](#) so that you can [create encyclopedia articles yourself](#). If you choose not to register, or you have a [conflict of interest](#), but have an idea for a [new article](#) and some [references](#), you can create one [here](#) and it will be reviewed and considered for publication. If you have an idea for the title of an article, but no content for the article itself, please make a request at [Wikipedia:Requested articles](#). If you already have a Wikipedia user account, you can also use the [Article Wizard](#) to help you create your article. To nominate an existing draft or user sandbox for review at Articles for Creation, add the code `{{subst:submit}}` to the top of the draft or sandbox page.

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[WP:AFC](#)

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- Differences with academic writing
 - Writing style
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 - Etiquette and pitfalls

HELP, COMMUNITY AND RESOURCES



- The hidden world behind Wikipedia



SIMILARITIES TO ACADEMIC WRITING

- Neutral point of view [\[\[WP:NPOV\]\]](#)
 - Balanced information
- Cite reliable, verifiable sources [\[\[WP:RS\]\]](#) [\[\[WP:VER\]\]](#)
- Avoid plagiarism [\[\[WP:PLAG\]\]](#)
 - Several detection bots search for instances
 - Don't accidentally copyvio yourself!
- Short lead abstract [\[\[WP:LEAD\]\]](#)
- Permanent record
- Open-access mentality [\[\[WP:FIVEPILLARS\]\]](#)
- Post-publication peer review (of a sort)
 - Continuous editing and improvement by other authors
 - Organised peer review for 'Good Article' or 'Featured Article' status [\[\[WP:GA\]\]](#) , [\[\[WP:FA\]\]](#)



A BRIEF SIDENOTE ON SHORTCUTS [[[WP:CUTS](#)]]

- WP:XYZ links shortcut to various ‘behind the scenes’ pages
 - Policies
 - Tools
 - Community pages
 - Wikiprojects

“ [WP:AFD](#) - [WP:OR](#), [WP:N](#), [WP:V](#) ”

“ Nominated [article for deletion](#) due to [original research](#) and [lack of notability](#); in addition, it does not appear to be possible to [verify the accuracy of the sources](#), as the article contains only references that are contained in unpublished manuscripts. ”



DIFFERENCES TO ACADEMIC WRITING

- Content & format
- Referencing & quality
- Peers & collaboration



DIFFERENCES (CONTENT & FORMAT)

- General audience! [\[\[WP:TECHNICAL\]\]](#)
 - Everything should be understandable to a undergraduate
 - The first paragraph should be understandable to a secondary school pupil
- Wikilink to key relevant topics [\[\[WP:LINK\]\]](#)
- Writing style [\[\[WP:MOS\]\]](#)
 - No referencing images, they should stand alone
 - Minimise name-dropping
 - Date-relevant statements become out of date quickly
 - Avoid review-style colloquialisms

“ In this article we focus on examples from proteases... ”

“ See figure 5 ”

“ Jones *et.al.* have demonstrated that... ”

“ Currently / the newest / recent... ”



DIFFERENCES (REFERENCES & QUALITY)

- Secondary sources are preferred [\[\[WP:SCIRS\]\]](#)
 - Open online preference
 - Especially for medical statements

“ Active site mutations inactivate enzymes.^{[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10]} ”

“ CRISPR-cas9 can be used to edit mammalian genomes.^{[1][2][3][4][5][6]} ”

- No original research [\[\[WP:NOR\]\]](#)
 - Including synthesis of information
 - Can only summarise published work

“ Together, these data indicate... ”

- Constantly updating work-in-progress [\[\[WP:WIP\]\]](#)
- Different grades Stub – Start – C – B – A – Good – Featured [\[\[WP:ASSESS\]\]](#)



DIFFERENCES (PEERS & COLLABORATION)

- No ownership [\[\[WP:OWN\]\]](#)
 - There's no official lead or corresponding author
- Everyone's equal [\[\[WP:FIVEPILLARS\]\]](#) , [\[\[WP:BE BOLD\]\]](#)
 - You may sometimes need to explain your edits to people with less knowledge than you
 - Editors don't have to be experts on the topic or on Wikipedia editing
 - The average edit is more helpful than harmful
- Notability [\[\[WP:NOTE\]\]](#)
 - Academic biographies must be particularly so [\[\[WP:PROF\]\]](#)
- Disagreements [\[\[WP:DISPUTE\]\]](#)
 - Article's talk page
 - Dispute resolution mediation request [\[\[WP:DRR\]\]](#)

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 - Upload an image
 - Comment on a talk page

HOW TO EDIT RIGHT!



- Differences with academic writing
 - Writing style
 - Protocols and policies
 - Etiquette and pitfalls

HELP, COMMUNITY AND RESOURCES



- The hidden world behind Wikipedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store

Interaction

- Help
- About Wikipedia
- Community portal**
- Recent changes
- Contact page

Tools

- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
- Special pages
- Permanent link
- Page information
- Wikidata item

Print/export

- Create a book
- Download as PDF
- Printable version



COMMUNITY

- General community portal [\[\[WP:COM\]\]](#)

Help, suggestions, news

- Wikimedia Australia (Wikimedia.org.au)

- Wikiprojects [\[\[WP:WPDIR\]\]](#)

Computational biology (Yearly [\\$500 competition](#))

Molecular and Cell Biology

Evolutionary biology

Genetics

Taxonomy

Chemistry

Medicine



Wikipedia:WikiProject Molecular and Cell Biology

WikiProject Molecular and Cell Biology

A community for editors of — molecular biology · cell biology · developmental biology · microbiology

WP:MCB



WikiProject
Page



Discussion
Page



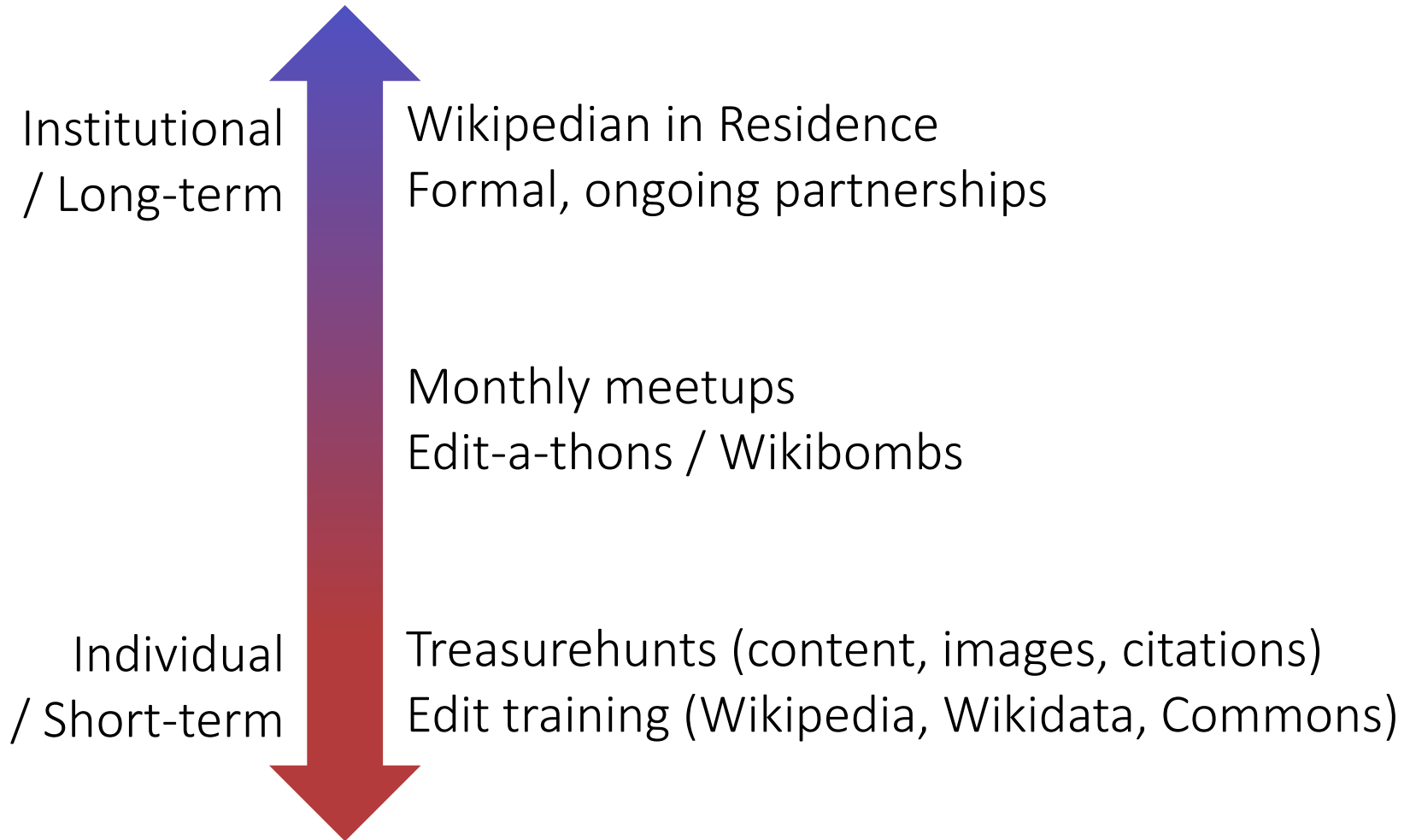
Advice &
Resources



Assessment
& Statistics



PROJECT AND COLLABORATION FORMATS





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FURTHER HELP

- Interactive help (scarily fast response times)

Teahouse for new editors [[WP:TH]]

Helpdesk for experienced editors [[WP:HD]]

- Tutorials

General tutorial [[Help:Intro]]

- Scientist-specific advice

[Ten simple rules for editing Wikipedia](#) - Logan et. al. (2010) *Plos Comp. Bio.*

- This presentation is freely available online

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Wikipedia_Workshop.pdf

Just search "[File:Wikipedia_Workshop.pdf](#)"

Contact:

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