

Week 5 Assignment: Annotated Bibliography

Due: Midnight, October 4 (*Monday night/Tuesday morning*)

Note: This assignment has been regenerated in Word because the OpenWetWare wiki is down. If the wiki is down, please complete the assignment as a Word document and upload it to OWW when the site becomes available. In the event that the site is down at the deadline, please e-mail your Word document to Dr. Dahlquist at kdahlquist@lmu.edu.

Resources:

Biology 368 LibGuide: <http://libguides.lmu.edu/BIOL368>

PubMed: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>

Google Scholar: <http://scholar.google.com/>

Web of Science: <http://electra.lmu.edu:2048/login?url=http://webofknowledge.com/WOS>

Purpose:

The purpose of this exercise is to create an annotated bibliography of papers related to the HIV Evolution research project that you will use to discuss and interpret your results.

Assignment:

1. Create a bibliography of a minimum of 3 citations to primary research articles and 1 review article, for a total of 4 articles that are related to the Markham et al. (1998) article and include information about the evolution of the *env* gene. Each partner in a group must find 4 *different* articles from each other. Thus, this assignment should be completed *individually*, consulting each other for assistance and to make sure that you are finding different articles.
 - The articles should have been published in the last five years (publication dates of 2011-2016).
 - Each of the 4 references in your bibliography needs to have the following information (an example is given at the end of the assignment handout):
 - The complete bibliographic reference in the APA style (see <http://libguides.lmu.edu/c.php?g=324079&p=2174128>. You will be using one of three formats, “journal article from database (with DOI), journal article from database (no DOI) or journal article in print (no DOI).)
 - The link to the abstract from PubMed.
 - The link to the full text of the article in PubMedCentral.
 - The link to the full text of the article (HTML format) from the publisher web site.
 - The link to the full PDF version of the article from the publisher web site.
 - Who owns the rights to the article and what is the availability?
 - Does the journal or the authors own the copyright?
 - Is the article available “Open Access” upon publication under a Creative Commons license?
 - Is the article available for free after a certain period of time has elapsed?
 - Is the article only available behind a paywall (use ILLiad for access)?
 - What organization is the publisher of the article?
 - What type of organization is it? (commercial, for-profit publisher, scientific society, respected open access organization like Public Library of Science or BioMedCentral, or predatory open access organization; see <http://oaspa.org/membership/members/> for a list of members of the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association)
 - Is this article available in print or online only?
 - Has LMU paid a subscription or other fee for your access to this article?
 - Write 2-3 sentences about why this article is relevant to your project.

2. You must use these three databases to find the references that you include in your bibliography: PubMed, GoogleScholar, and Web of Science. Answer the following questions as part of your assignment:
- a. Use a keyword search for the three databases and answer the following:
- PubMed
- What original keyword(s) did you use? How many results did you get?
 - Which terms in which combinations were most useful to narrow down the search? How many results did you get after narrowing the search?
- Google Scholar
- What original keyword(s) did you use? How many results did you get?
 - Which terms in which combinations were most useful to narrow down the search? How many results did you get after narrowing the search?
- Web of Science
- What original keyword(s) did you use? How many results did you get?
 - Which terms in which combinations were most useful to narrow down the search? How many results did you get after narrowing the search?
- b. Use the advanced search functions for each of these three databases/tools and answer the following:
- PubMed
- Which advanced search functions were most useful to narrow down the search? How many results did you get?
- Google Scholar
- Which advanced search functions were most useful to narrow down the search? How many results did you get?
- Web of Science
- Which advanced search functions were most useful to narrow down the search? How many results did you get?
- c. Perform a prospective search on the following three review articles in Web of Science and answer the following:
- Markham, R. B., Wang, W. C., Weisstein, A. E., Wang, Z., Munoz, A., Templeton, A., ... & Yu, X. F. (1998). Patterns of HIV-1 evolution in individuals with differing rates of CD4 T cell decline. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences U S A*, 95(21), 12568-12573. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.95.21.12568
 - How many articles does this article cite?
 - How many articles cite this article?

Optional:

- You may choose to create your bibliography using the free citation management software, Zotaro. (See <http://libguides.lmu.edu/content.php?pid=442493&sid=3623452>)
- Zotaro will allow you to save a list of references and then output them in the APA form requested in the assignment. You will still need to answer the additional questions for each reference.

Appendix: How to find the information to answer the questions about each bibliographic entry:

- The “shortcut” way to get an APA-formatted citation that you can copy and paste into your Word document is to look up the citation in Google Scholar, and then click on the “cite” link under the article in the search results. This will open a pop-up window showing the properly formatted bibliographic citation that you can copy and paste. However, this citation does not automatically provide the DOI number, so you will need to add that to your citation, if it is available. The DOI number can be found on the PubMed abstract page, the publisher full text page, or on the PDF of the article itself.
- Click on the link for an individual article in your PubMed search results to get to the PubMed abstract page. Some articles do not have abstracts (although this is rare).
- PubMed Central is a repository for the full text of articles that have been published as a result of NIH funding. Sometimes these articles look identical to the publisher form of the article, and sometimes they are formatted differently. You can find a link to the PubMed Central version of the article (if it exists) from the PubMed abstract page. You should always use the publisher form of the article, if it is available.
- The link to the full text of the article on the publisher web site is usually found on the PubMed abstract page or as the main link of the Google Scholar result. Sometimes you need to go to the publisher site first to find the article (although this is rare). “HTML” refers to the article formatted for easy viewing on a web site. If you want to print an article, do not print from the web site because you will waste a lot of paper; instead print out the PDF version. However, when you are copying figures for a PowerPoint presentation, it is best to copy them from the web site version.
- The link to download the PDF version of the article is found somewhere on the page of the full text of the article on the publisher web site.
- The copyright notice should be on the first page of the PDF version of the article. If the article is open access, there is usually an icon of a padlock in the unlocked position and information about the license. If you are accessing the article for free and it doesn’t say “open access” then it is probably from a journal that releases articles after some time has passed after publication.
- The publisher is the corporation that publishes the journal; usually a single large publisher publishes many journals. The publisher information is found on the web site of the journal. Some common ones are:
 - For profit: Nature Publishing Group, Springer, Elsevier
 - Scientific Societies: American Association for the Advancement of Science (publishes Science), American Society for Cell Biology (publishes Molecular Biology of the Cell), American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (publishes Journal of Biological Chemistry).
 - Respected Open Access publishers: Public Library of Science (PLoS), BioMed Central
- Print availability: on the publisher web site, click on a link to “subscriptions” which will tell you if it is available in print. Many newer open access journals are online-only, while many older, well-established journals are available both in print and online.
- To find out whether LMU paid a fee for the article, you need to look to see if it is listed in the LMU list of journals, found here: <http://sq4ya5rf2q.search.serialssolutions.com/>

For example, see the bibliographic entry for Markham et al. (2004) below which is available both in print and online:

- Markham, R. B., Wang, W. C., Weisstein, A. E., Wang, Z., Munoz, A., Templeton, A., ... & Yu, X. F. (1998). Patterns of HIV-1 evolution in individuals with differing rates of CD4 T cell decline. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences U S A*, 95(21), 12568-12573. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.95.21.12568
- PubMed Abstract: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9770526>
- PubMed Central: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC22871/>
- Publisher Full Text (HTML): <http://www.pnas.org/content/95/21/12568.full>
- Publisher Full Text (PDF): <http://www.pnas.org/content/95/21/12568.full.pdf>
- Rights and availability:
 - Copyright owned by journal: 1998 by The National Academy of Sciences (information found on PDF version of article)
 - Article is not Open Access
 - Article is freely available 6 months after publication
- Publisher: National Academy of Sciences
 - scientific society
- Availability: in print and online
- Did LMU pay a fee for this article: yes; LMU subscribes to this journal, but since the article is >6 months old, we could have accessed it for free anyway.
- This article is related to the research project because it is the starting point of the project.