



The NIH Public Access Policy

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National Institutes of Health
June 20, 2008





The NIH Public Access Policy Is Now Mandatory

- The Policy implements Division G, Title II, Section 218 of PL 110-161 (Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008) which states:

SEC. 218. The Director of the National Institutes of Health shall require that all investigators funded by the NIH submit or have submitted for them to the National Library of Medicine's PubMed Central an electronic version of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts upon acceptance for publication, to be made publicly available no later than 12 months after the official date of publication: Provided, That the NIH shall implement the public access policy in a manner consistent with copyright law.

- NIH Guide Notice NOT-OD-08-033

<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-08-033.html>





Implications of a Successful NIH Public Access Policy

Easy access to published research funded by NIH will help advance science and improve human health.

- NIH-funded research becomes more prominent, integrated and accessible, making it easier for all scientists to pursue NIH's research priority areas competitively.
- NIH can monitor, mine, and develop its portfolio of NIH-funded research more effectively.
- Meets the public's expectation that papers based on NIH-funded research are publicly available¹.

1. Harris Poll (2006) Most Americans back online access to federally funded research. Wall Street J Online Retrieved on July 20, 2006, from http://online.wsj.com/article_email/SB114893698047965609-1MyQjAxMDE2NDM4MTkzMzE2Wj.html.





- ***PubMed Central (PMC)***: PubMed Central (PMC) is the NIH digital archive of full-text, peer-reviewed manuscripts and articles. Its content is publicly accessible and integrated with other databases (see: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/>).
- ***PubMed***: PubMed provides access to citations from biomedical literature. It includes over 17 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals for biomedical papers back to the 1950s, along with links to full text papers and other scientific resources.
- ***Final peer-reviewed manuscript***: The author's final manuscript of a peer-reviewed paper accepted for journal publication, including all modifications from the peer review process.
- ***Final published article***: The journal's authoritative copy of the paper, including all modifications from the publishing peer review process, copyediting and stylistic edits, and formatting changes.





The NIH Public Access Policy Applies to Any Final Manuscript That...

- **Is peer-reviewed;**
- **And, is accepted for publication in a journal on or after April 7, 2008;**
- **And, arises from:**
 - Any direct funding from an NIH grant or cooperative agreement active in Fiscal Year 2008, or;
 - Any direct funding from an NIH contract signed on or after April 7, 2008, or;
 - Any direct funding from the NIH Intramural Program, or;
 - An NIH employee.

NIH Guide Notice NOT-OD-08-033

<http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-08-033.html>





How to Comply- An overview

- **Address Copyright**

- Institutions and investigators are responsible for ensuring full compliance with the Public Access Policy, including ensuring any copyright or other agreements are consistent with submitting to PMC.

- **Submit Manuscripts Upon Acceptance for Publication**

- Some journals will submit the final published article without author involvement- http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm
- For other journals:
 - Inform the journal of the Policy upon submission for publication.
 - Ensure copyright and other agreements comply with the Policy.
 - Submit the final peer-reviewed manuscript to <http://nihms.nih.gov/> upon acceptance for publication.
 - See http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process.htm for more information.

- **Cite Article**

- **Include the PMC number (PMCID)** for applicable articles in applications, proposals and reports





Before an author signs a publication agreement or similar copyright transfer agreement, make sure that the agreement allows the final peer-reviewed manuscript to be submitted to NIH in accordance with the Public Access Policy.





Publish in a journal that deposits published articles in PubMed Central

- These journals submit the final published article without author involvement.
- They sign agreements with NIH to submit final published articles directly to PubMed Central, in lieu of the final peer-reviewed manuscript.
- A list of journals that submit for the author is found at http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm

OR

Submit manuscripts via NIH Manuscript Submission System

- The author, or someone acting on behalf of the author, must deposit a copy of the final peer-reviewed manuscript in the NIH Manuscript Submission (NIHMS) system (<http://www.nihms.nih.gov/>).
- Regardless of who submits, the author must verify and approve the manuscript personally via the NIH Manuscript Submission system.





Submitting Manuscripts Via NIHMS Takes Less Than 10 minutes

1. An author or someone in their organization:
 - Submits a copy of the accepted peer-reviewed manuscript and associated files (e.g., Microsoft Word document and figures).
 - Lists the grant numbers that supported the manuscript.
2. The author approves the submission, and affirms that any copyright agreements they have signed allows deposit to PMC.
3. The NIHMS will contact authors via email to ask them to approve the PMC-formatted manuscript.

<http://www.nihms.nih.gov/>





Some Journals Submit Manuscripts Via NIHMS

- Some journals deposit peer-reviewed manuscript files on behalf of their authors through the NIHMS.
- Authors still have to provide the associated award information, and review and approve the PMC-formatted manuscript.
- The NIHMS will contact authors via email to ask them to approve the PMC-formatted manuscript.





Cite Articles Using PMC Numbers (PMCID)

- **As of May 25, 2008,**
 - When citing a paper in NIH applications, proposals, and progress reports, include the PMCID at the end of the full citation.
 - This requirement only applies to papers that fall under the Policy and are authored or co-authored by you or arose from your NIH award.
- **Example**

Varmus H, Klausner R, Zerhouni E, Acharya T, Daar A, Singer P. 2003. PUBLIC HEALTH: Grand Challenges in Global Health. *Science* 302(5644): 398–399. PMCID: PMC243493





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[Science](#), 2004 Mar 19;303(5665):1769-71.

Public health. Grand Challenges in Global Health.

[Varmus H](#), [Klausner R](#), [Zerhouni E](#), [Acharya T](#), [Daar AS](#), [Singer PA](#).
Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY 10021, USA.

This week an international panel announces a list of 14 Grand Challenges in Global Health, and scientists throughout the world will be invited to submit grant proposals to pursue them with funds provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. We describe the characteristics of these challenges and the process by which they were formulated and selected after receiving over 1000 responses to a "call for ideas" from the scientific community.

PMID: 14563993 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMID: PMC243493

Related Links


- ▶ Global health. Bill Gates plans a hit list, with NIH's help. [Science. 2003]
- ▶ The grand challenges of the Gates Foundation: what impact on global child health? [J R Soc Med. 2006]
- ▶ Public health. Gates Foundation picks winners in Grand Challenges in Global Health. [Science. 2005]
- ▶ Global health and the scientific research agenda. [Philos Public Aff. 2004]
- ▶ A conversation with the leaders of the Gates Foundation's Global Health Program: Gordon Perkin and VM [Lancet. 2000]

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1: [Am J Pathol.](#) 2007 Sep; 171(3):928-37. Epub 2007 Aug 9.

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Neutrophil elastase converts human immature dendritic cells into transforming growth factor-beta1-secreting cells and reduces allostimulatory ability.

[Maffia PC](#), [Zittermann SE](#), [Scimone ML](#), [Tateosian N](#), [Amiano N](#), [Guerrieri D](#), [Lutzky V](#), [Rosso D](#), [Romeo HE](#), [Garcia VE](#), [Issekutz AC](#), [Chuluyan HE](#).

Lanaes de la Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Avenida Córdoba 2351, C.P. 1120, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

During microbial infection, neutrophils (polymorphonuclear leukocytes; PMNs) activate dendritic cells (DCs). However, early reports illustrated that neutrophil-derived mediators may suppress responses to mitogens. In the present study, we investigated the mechanism used by PMNs to modulate the immunostimulatory ability of DCs. Autologous syngeneic PMNs decreased T-cell proliferation induced by allogeneic DCs. Culture supernatant (CS) derived from PMNs also decreased allostimulation ability of immature DCs and increased the expression of transforming growth factor (TGF)-beta1 on DCs. A TGF-beta1 monoclonal antibody, a CD40 monoclonal antibody, or a serine protease inhibitor reversed the effect of PMN CS on DC allostimulatory ability. Furthermore, elastase reproduced the inhibitory effect of PMN CS on DC allostimulatory ability and the TGF-beta1 production. The role of elastase was confirmed by examining PMN CS from two patients with cyclic neutropenia, a disease due to mutations in the neutrophil elastase gene. These PMN CS samples had reduced elastase activity and were unable to increase DC TGF-beta1 production. Moreover, elastase and PMN CS induced IkappaBalpha degradation in DCs. We conclude that PMNs decrease DC allostimulatory ability via production of elastase leading to a switch of immature DCs into TGF-beta1-secreting cells.

PMID: 17690184 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

PMCID: PMC1959482 [Available after 03/01/08]

Related Links

- ▶ Retroviral delivery of transforming growth factor-beta1 to myeloid dendritic cells: inhibition of T-cell priming ability ar [Transplantation. 2002]
- ▶ Cytokine production by mouse myeloid dendritic cells in relation to differentiation and terminal maturation induced by lipopolys [Blood. 2001]
- ▶ Transforming growth factor-beta1 immobilises dendritic cells within skin tumours and facilitates tumour esca [Cancer Immunol Immunother. 2005]
- ▶ Neutrophil granulocyte-committed cells can be driven to acquire dendritic cell characteristics. [J Exp Med. 1998]
- ▶ In vitro treatment of human transforming growth factor-beta1-treated monocyte-derived dendritic cells with haptens can ir [Immunology. 2000]

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- For final peer-reviewed manuscripts, include the NIH Manuscript Submission System reference number (**NIHMS ID**) instead. An NIHMS ID is assigned when depositing a manuscript at <http://nihms.nih.gov/>.
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- For final published articles in journals listed under http://publicaccess.nih.gov/submit_process_journals.htm, a PMCID may not be assigned until several weeks after publication. During this time, please indicate compliance with the policy by indicating “**PMC Journal - In Process**”.
 - Example: Sala-Torra, O., et al., Connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) expression and outcome in adult patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Blood.* 2007 April 1; 109(7): 3080–3083. PMCID: PMC Journal - In Process
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