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20 March 2024

Software for Access Full Text

Why we need them?

- Researchers need to read research articles (published in academic research journals).
- There are 2 main business model of academic journal.
  - Open Access (OA) journal → free reading, author paid for publication fee.
  - Subscribed journal → need subscription (member fee) before get reading.
  - Hybrid journal → have both free and subscribed articles together (depend on author)
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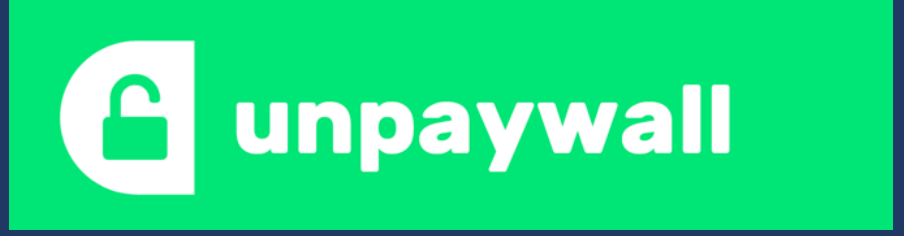

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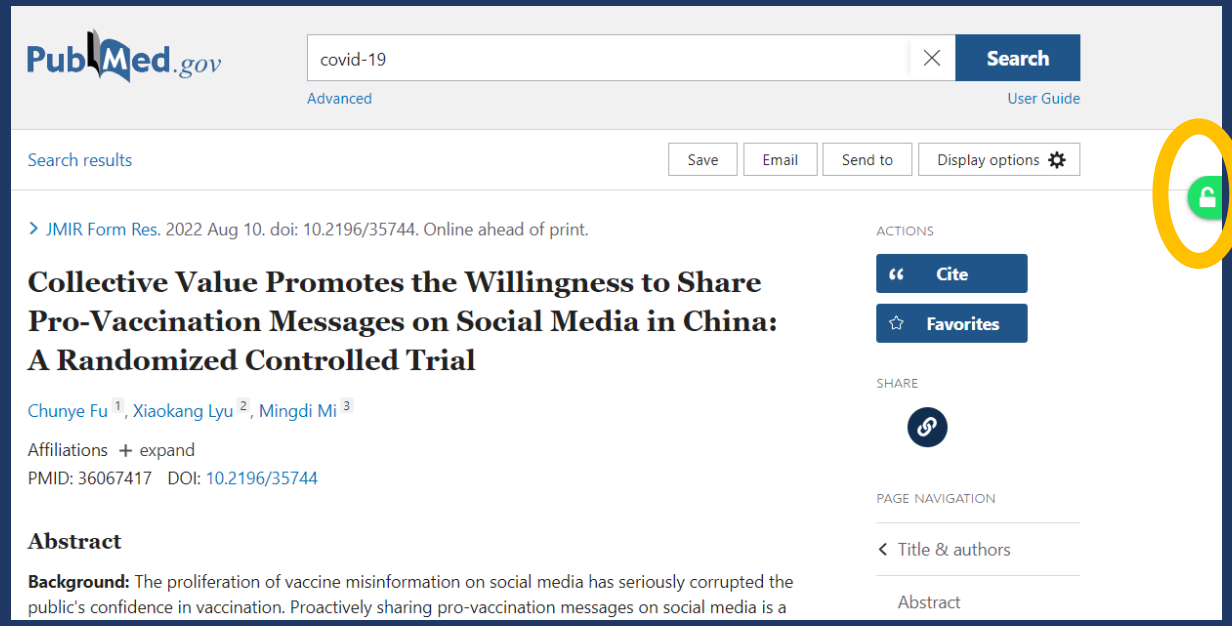

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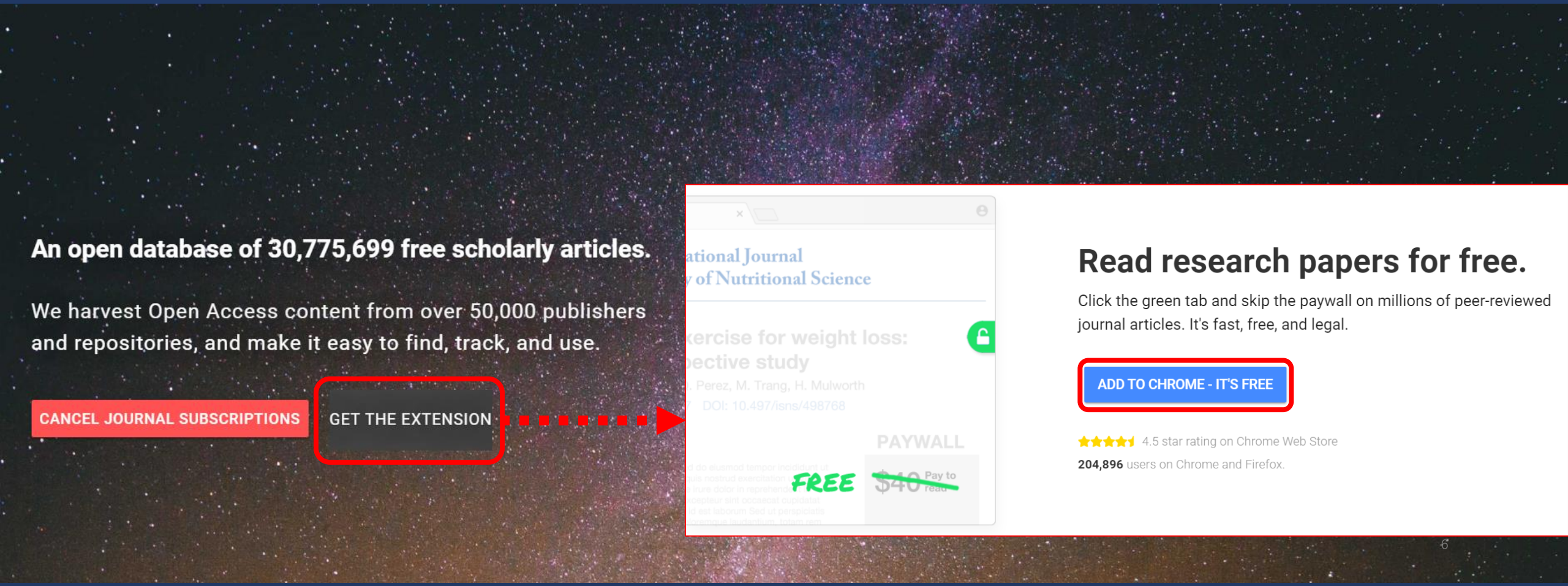

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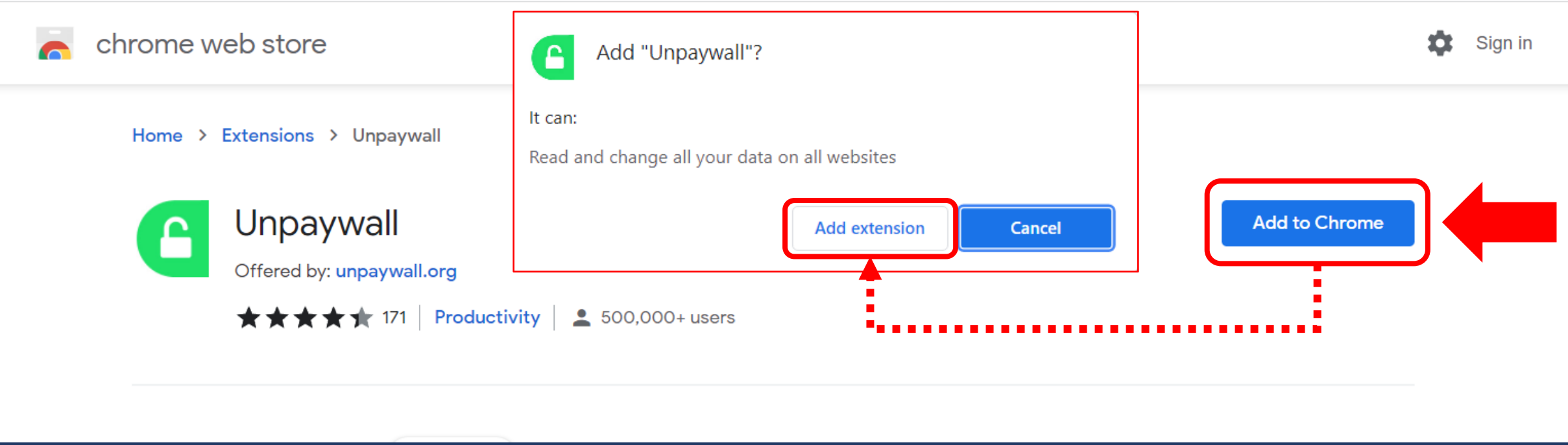

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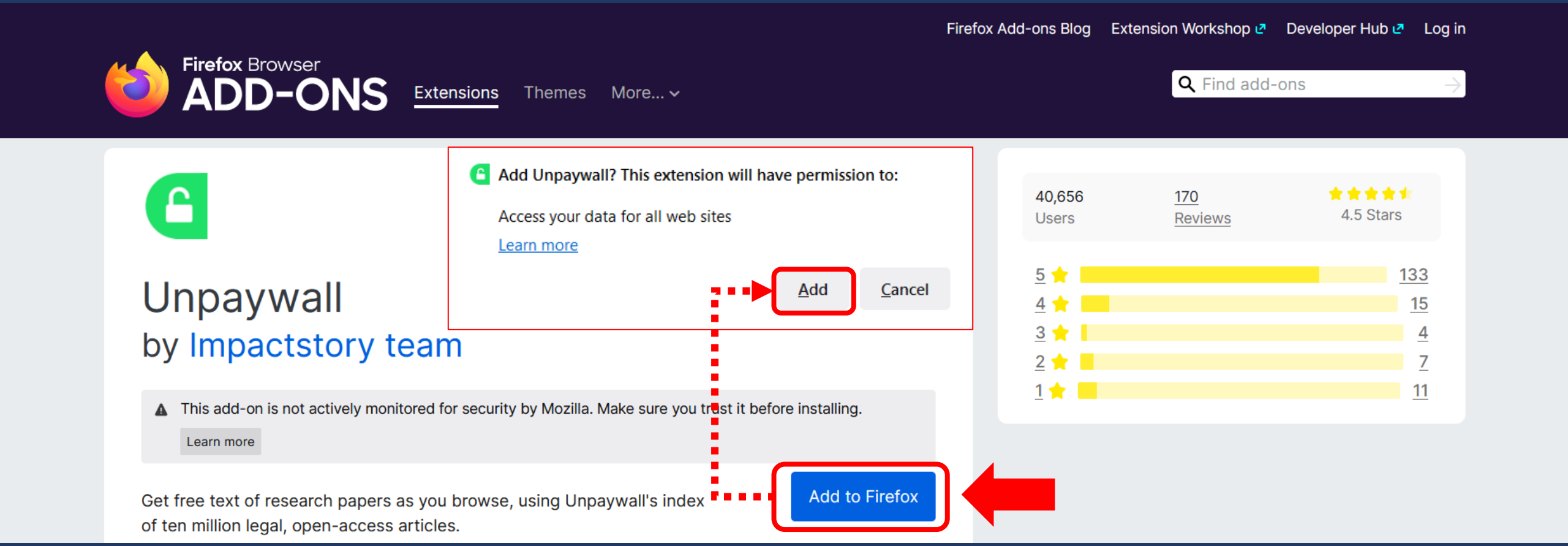

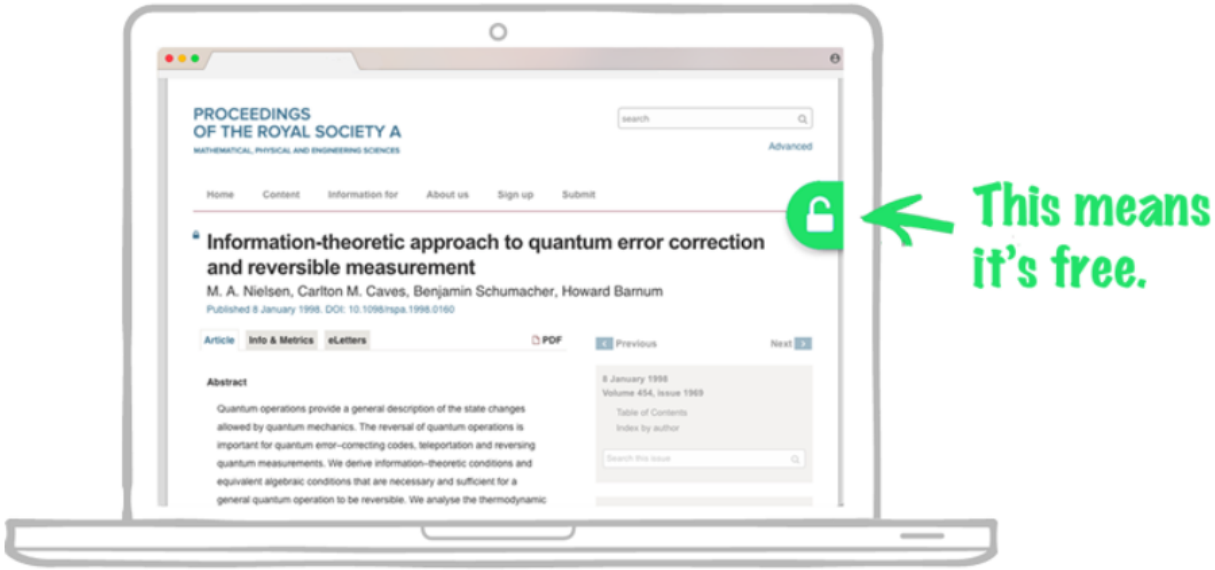

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Published: 23 February 2017

Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1

Michaël Gillon, Amaury H. M. J. Triaud, Brice-Olivier Demory, Emmanuël Jehin, Eric Agol, Katherine M. Deck, Susan M. Lederer, Julien de Wit, Artem Burdanov, James G. Ingalls, Emeline Bolmont, Jeremy Leconte, Sean N. Raymond, Franck Selsis, Martin Turbet, Khalid Barkaoui, Adam Burgasser, Matthew R. Burleigh, Sean J. Carey, Aleksander Chaushev, Chris M. Copperwheat, Laetitia Delrez, Catarina S. Fernandes, Daniel L. Holdsworth, ... Didier Queloz + Show authors

Nature **542**, 456–460 (2017) | Cite this article

Abstract

One aim of modern astronomy is to detect temperate, Earth-like exoplanets that are well suited for atmospheric characterization. Recently, three Earth-sized planets were detected that transit (that is, pass in front of) a star with a mass just eight per cent that of the Sun, located 12 parsecs away[1]. The transiting configuration of these planets, combined with the Jupiter-like size of their host star—named TRAPPIST-1—makes possible in-depth studies of their atmospheric properties with present-day and future astronomical facilities[1,2,3]. Here we report the results of a photometric monitoring campaign of that star from the ground and

Editorial Summary

Seven Earth-like planets around a nearby dwarf star

Michaël Gillon *et al.* report the results of a photometric monitoring campaign of the star TRAPPIST-1 from the ground and space. They reveal that at least seven planets with sizes and masses similar to Earth revolve around this Jupiter-sized star. These planets all have

show all

Associated Content

Collection

Nobel Prize in Physics 2019

Earth's seven sisters

Ignas A. G. Snellen

Nature | **News & Views** | 23 Feb 2017

Seven temperate terrestrial planets around the nearby ultracool dwarf star TRAPPIST-1

Michaël Gillon[1], Amaury H. M. J. Triaud[2], Brice-Olivier Demory[3,4], Emmanuël Jehin[1], Eric Agol[5,6], Katherine M. Deck[7], Susan M. Lederer[8], Julien de Wit[9], Artem Burdanov[1], James G. Ingalls[10], Emeline Bolmont[11,12], Jeremy Leconte[13], Sean N. Raymond[13], Franck Selsis[13], Martin Turbet[14], Khalid Barkaoui[15], Adam Burgasser[16], Matthew R. Burleigh[17], Sean J. Carey[10], Aleksander Chaushev[17], Chris M. Copperwheat[18], Laetitia Delrez[1,4], Catarina S. Fernandes[1], Daniel L. Holdsworth[19], Enrico J. Kotze[20], Valérie Van Grootel[1], Yaseen Almleaky[21,22], Zouhair Benkhaldoun[15], Pierre Magain[1], Didier Queloz[4,23]

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What do the types of oa_status (green, gold, hybrid, and bronze) mean?

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Unpaywall assigns an OA Status to every article, which you can find in the oa_status field of the API and dataset. There are five possible values: closed, green, gold, hybrid, and bronze. These terms are all commonly used in discussions of open access. Unfortunately, however, this is still not universal agreement on how to define them. Here are the definitions we use:

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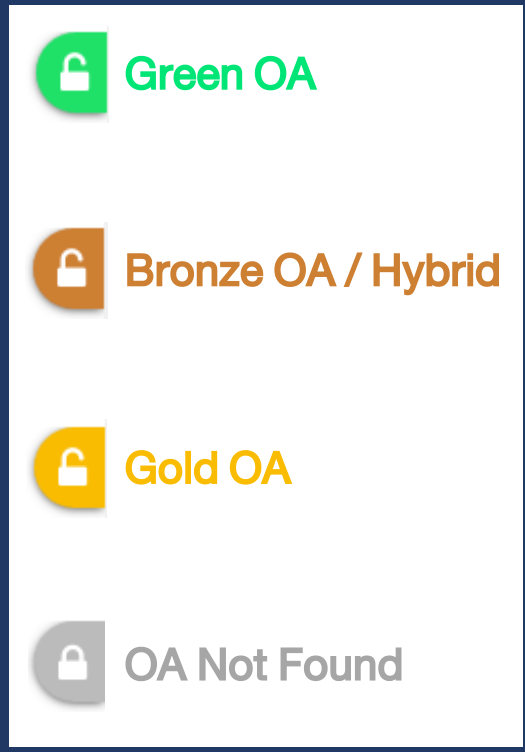
Gold articles have all the same characteristics as Hybrid articles, but are published in all-Open Access journals, which are in turn called "Gold journals", or just "OA journals".



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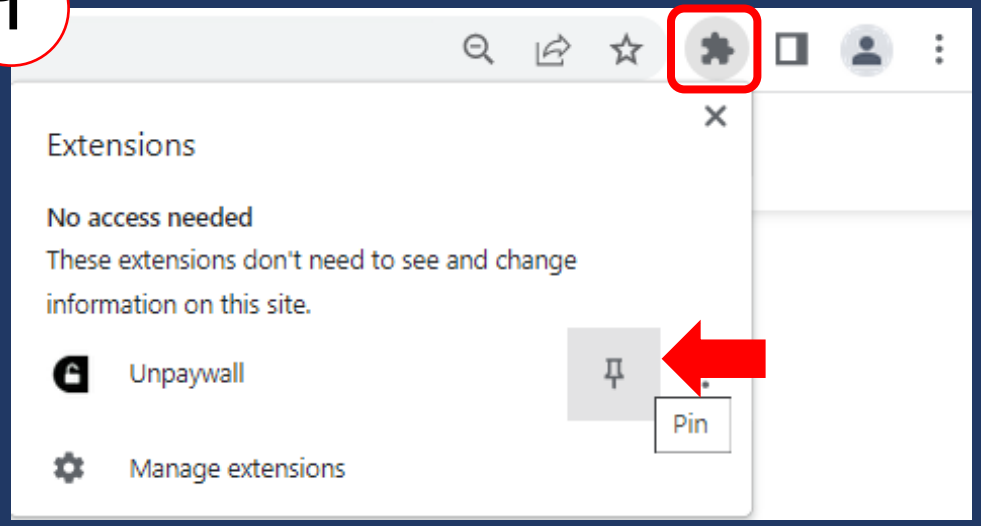

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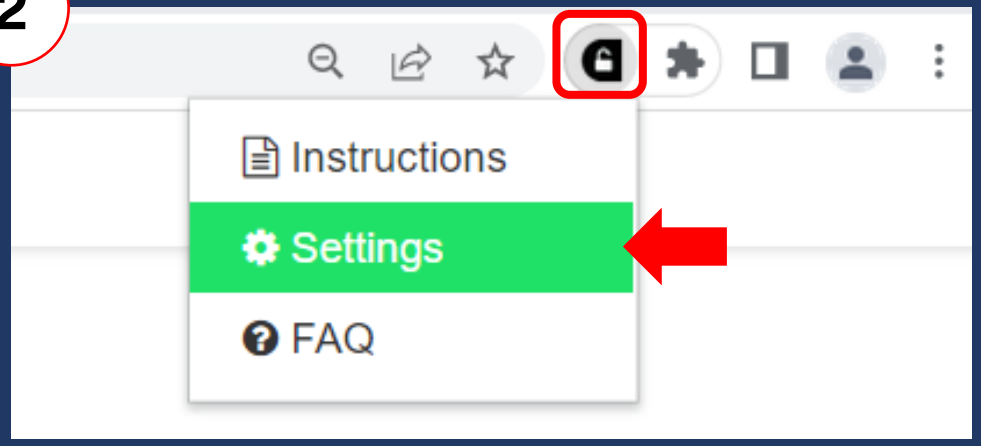

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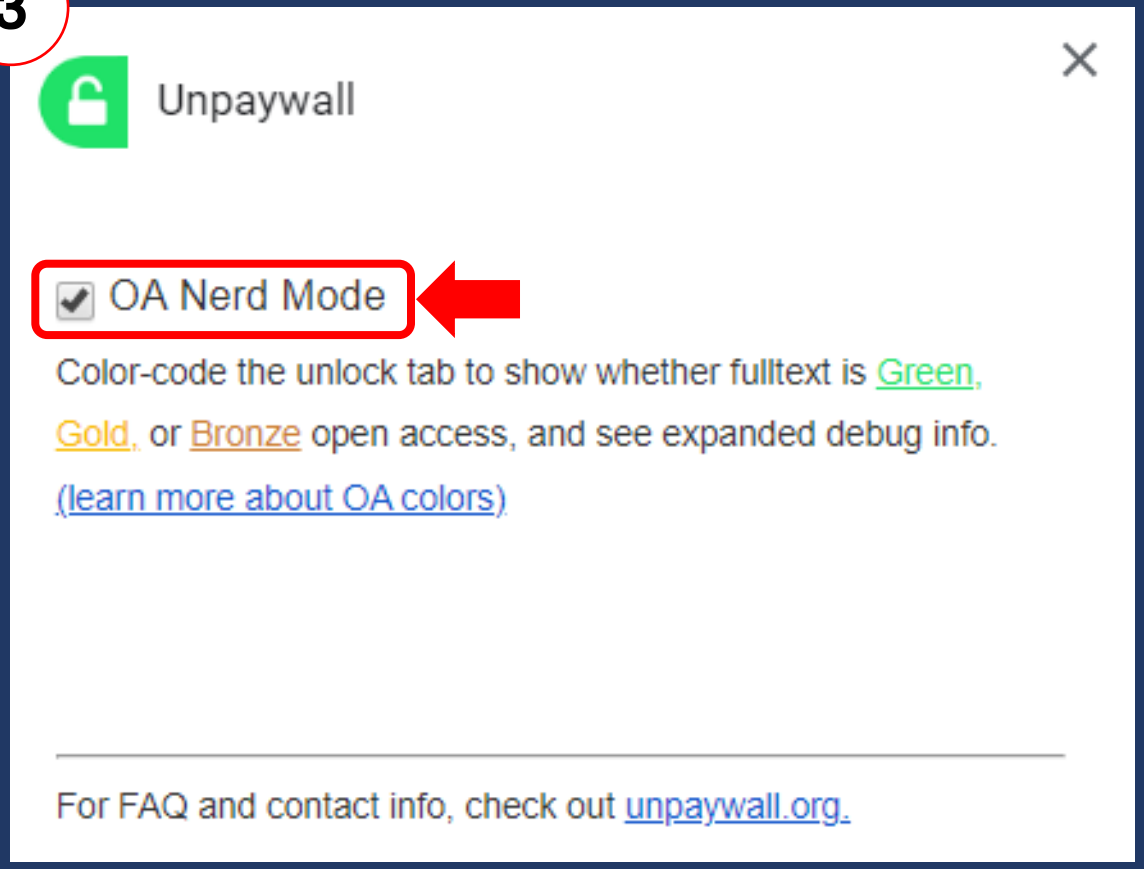

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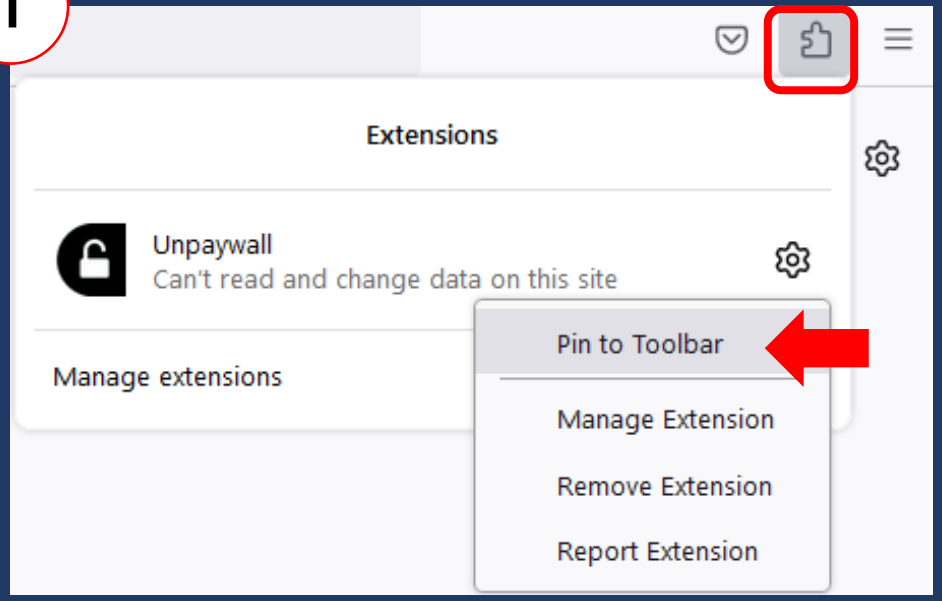

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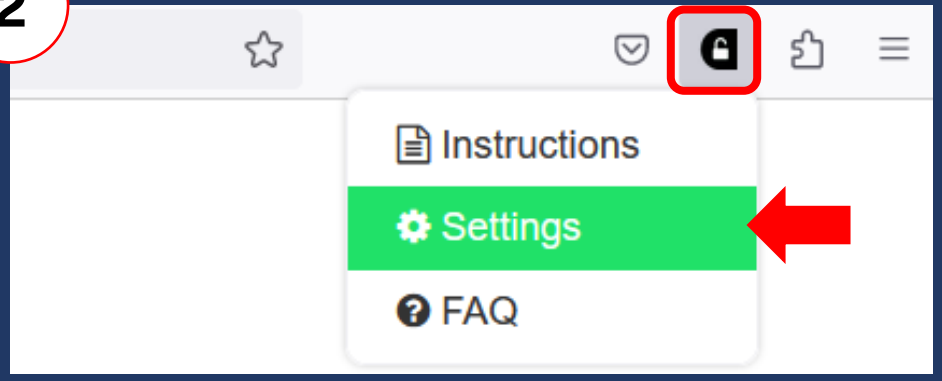

3

Bird Conservation International

Article contents

Impacts of invasive rats and tourism on a threatened island bird: the Palau Micronesian Scrubfowl

Published online by Cambridge University Press: **24 April 2020**

PAUL M. RADLEY, ROBERT A. DAVIS and TIM S. DOHERTY

Show author details

Summary

Invasive predators have decimated island biodiversity worldwide. Rats (*Rattus* spp.) are perhaps the greatest conservation threat to island fauna. The ground nesting Palau Micronesian Scrubfowl *Megapodius laperouse senex* (Megapodiidae) inhabits many of the islands of Palau's Rock Island Southern Lagoon Conservation Area (RISL) in the western Pacific. These islands are

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4-24-2020

Impacts of invasive rats and tourism on a threatened island bird: The Palau Micronesian scrubfowl

Paul M. Radley
Edith Cowan University

Robert A. Davis
Edith Cowan University

Tim S. Doherty
Edith Cowan University

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Research Article | Published: 04 September 2021

Methods for cleaning turbid nematode suspensions collected from different land-use types and soil types

Jie Zhao & Kelin Wang

Soil Ecology Letters **4**, 429–434 (2022) | Cite this article

Abstract

Soil nematodes are useful ecological indicators and can be extracted from soil by a variety of techniques. Because the extracted nematode samples (suspensions) can be quite turbid (i.e., they contain soil particles and organic particles in addition to nematodes), quantitative and taxonomic analyses of the nematodes by microscopy can be difficult. In this study, the following three methods for cleaning turbid suspensions obtained from Baermann funnels were assessed: repeated centrifugation at 692.5 ×*g* for 1 min, repeated settling at low-temperature (4°C) for 24 h, and a combination of low-temperature settling and centrifugation. Nematodes were extracted with Baermann funnels from soil samples collected from four land-use types (since land-use type can affect the turbidity of nematode suspensions), and the resulting suspensions were cleaned by the three methods before nematode abundance was

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Soil Ecol. Lett. 2022, 4(4): 429–434
https://doi.org/10.1007/s42832-021-0115-1

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Methods for cleaning turbid nematode suspensions collected from different land-use types and soil types

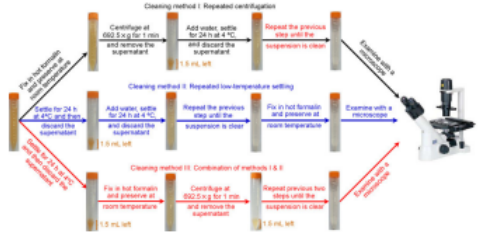
Jie Zhao[1,2], Kelin Wang[1,2,*]

1 Key Laboratory of Agro-ecological Processes in Subtropical Region, Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changsha 410125, China
2 Huanjiang Observation and Research Station for Karst Ecosystems, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Huanjiang 547100, China

HIGHLIGHTS

- Soil nematode samples can be quite turbid, which are not satisfactory for microscopy.
- Three methods were designed for cleaning turbid nematode suspensions.
- Nematode abundance did not significantly differ among control and the three methods.
- Repeated centrifugation had slightly higher recovery rate of nematodes than the other methods.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received April 22, 2021
Revised June 12, 2021
Accepted July 9, 2021

Keywords:
Soil nematodes
Purification method
Centrifugation

ABSTRACT

Soil nematodes are useful ecological indicators and can be extracted from soil by a variety of techniques. Because the extracted nematode samples (suspensions) can be quite turbid (i.e., they contain soil particles and organic particles in addition to nematodes), quantitative and taxonomic analyses of the nematodes by microscopy can be difficult. In this study, the following three methods for cleaning turbid suspensions obtained from Baermann funnels were assessed: repeated centrifugation at 692.5 ×*g* for 1 min, repeated settling at low-temperature (4°C) for 24 h, and a combination of low-temperature settling and centrifugation. Nematodes were extracted with Baermann funnels from soil samples collected from four land-use types (since land-use type can affect the turbidity of nematode suspensions), and the resulting suspensions were cleaned by the three methods before nematode abundance was assessed. As a control, samples (i.e., suspensions) were simply diluted with water, and nematodes were counted in the entire volume.

Gold OA

Article | Open access | Published: 19 March 2024

Subsurface temperature estimates from a Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS) reanalysis provide accurate coral heat stress indices across the Main Hawaiian Islands

Jessica N. Perelman, Kisei R. Tanaka, Joy N. Smith, Hannah C. Barkley & Brian S. Powell

Scientific Reports **14**, Article number: 6620 (2024) | Cite this article

Metrics

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Sections | Figures | References

Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion

Data availability

References

Acknowledgements

Abstract

As ocean temperatures continue to rise, coral bleaching events around the globe are becoming stronger and more frequent. High-resolution temperature data is therefore critical

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Subsurface temperature estimates from a Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS) reanalysis provide accurate coral heat stress indices across the Main Hawaiian Islands

Jessica N. Perelman[1,2✉], Kisei R. Tanaka[2], Joy N. Smith[1,2], Hannah C. Barkley[2] & Brian S. Powell[3]

As ocean temperatures continue to rise, coral bleaching events around the globe are becoming stronger and more frequent. High-resolution temperature data is therefore critical for monitoring reef conditions to identify indicators of heat stress. Satellite and in situ measurements have historically been relied upon to study the thermal tolerances of coral reefs, but these data are quite limited in their spatial and temporal coverage. Ocean circulation models could provide an alternative or complement to these limited data, but a thorough evaluation against in situ measurements has yet to be conducted in any Pacific Islands region. Here we compared subsurface temperature measurements around the nearshore Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) from 2010 to 2017 with temperature predictions from an operational Regional Ocean Modeling System (ROMS) to evaluate the potential utility of this model as a tool for coral reef management. We found that overall, the ROMS reanalysis presents accurate subsurface temperature predictions across the nearshore MHI region and captures a significant amount of observed temperature variability. The model recreates several temperature metrics used to identify coral heat stress, including predicting the 2014 and 2015 bleaching events around Hawai'i during the summer and fall months of those years. The MHI ROMS simulation proves to be a useful tool for coral reef management in the absence of, or to supplement, subsurface and satellite measurements across Hawai'i and likely for other Pacific Island regions.

Keywords Coral reef, Main Hawaiian Islands, Regional Ocean Modelling System (ROMS), Skill assessment, Bleaching

The thermal environment around Hawai'i plays a critical role in coral reef ecosystems as elevated seawater temperatures are a primary driver of coral stressors such as bleaching[1]. This phenomenon leaves corals vulnerable to disease and mortality, and mass bleaching events around the globe are increasing in frequency due to

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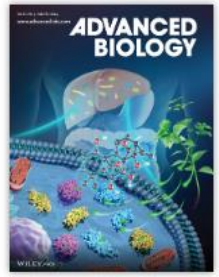

Volume 8, Issue 3
March 2024
2300542

Research Article

Single-Cell Transcriptomics Reveals the Ameliorative Effect of Oridonin on Septic Liver Injury

Jing Liu, Qian Zhang, Yin Kwan Wong, Piao Luo, Junhui Chen, Lulin Xie, Jiayun Chen, Xueling He, Fei Shi, Ping Gong, Xueyan Liu, Jigang Wang

First published: 26 February 2024 | https://doi.org/10.1002/adbi.202300542

Mahidol University

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Abstract

Sepsis is a life-threatening syndrome leading to hemodynamic instability and potential organ dysfunction. Oridonin, commonly used in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), exhibits significant anti-inflammation activity. To explore the protective mechanisms of oridonin against the pathophysiological changes, the authors conducted single-cell

Recommended

Protective effects of oridonin on the sepsis in mice

Yan-Jun Zhao, Hu Lv, Ping-Bo Xu, Min-Min Zhu, Yi Liu, Chang-Hong Miao, Yun Zhu

The Kaohsiung Journal of Medical Sciences

Single-Cell Transcriptomics Reveals the Ameliorative Effect of Oridonin on Septic Liver Injury (Adv. Biology 3/2024)

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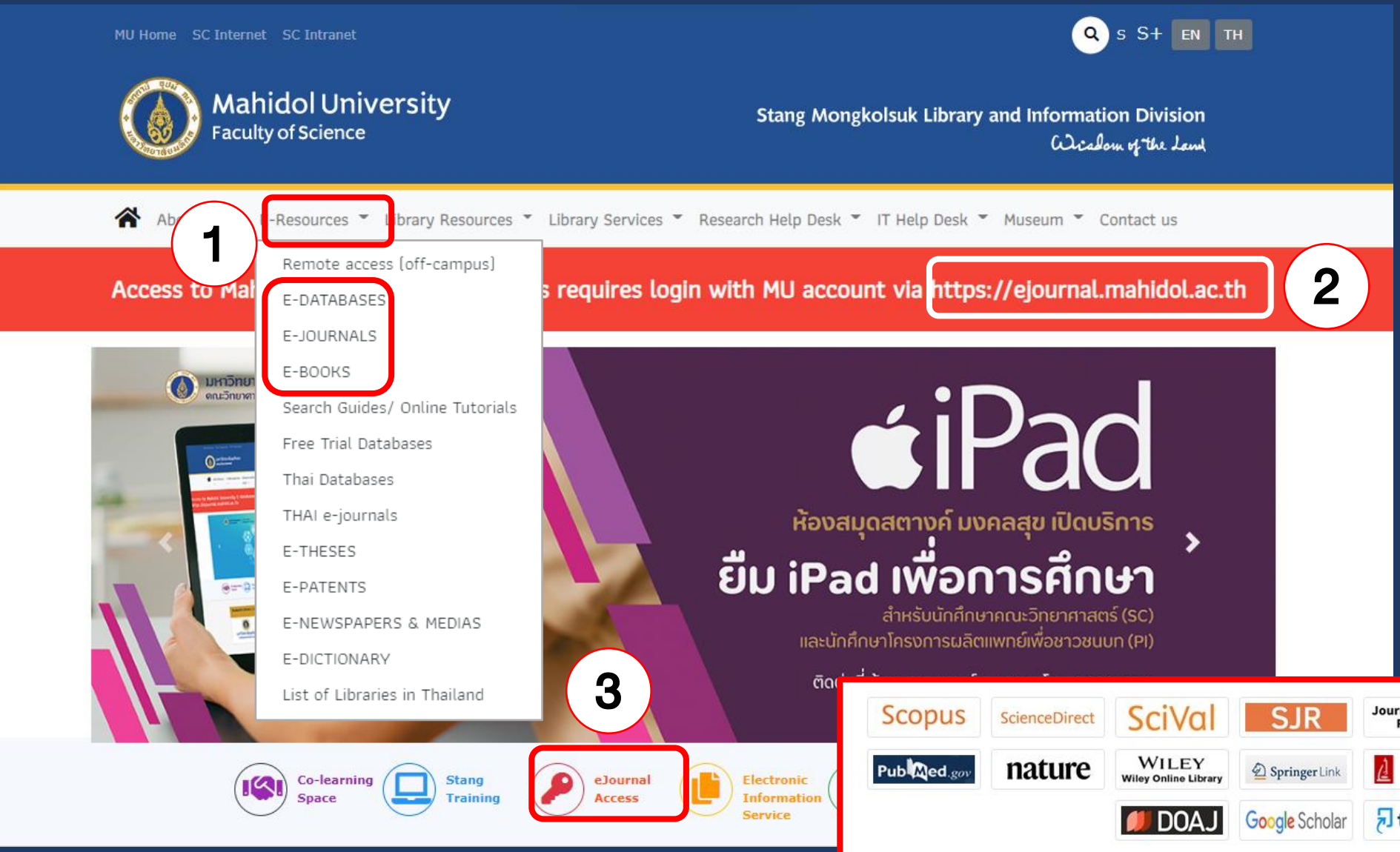

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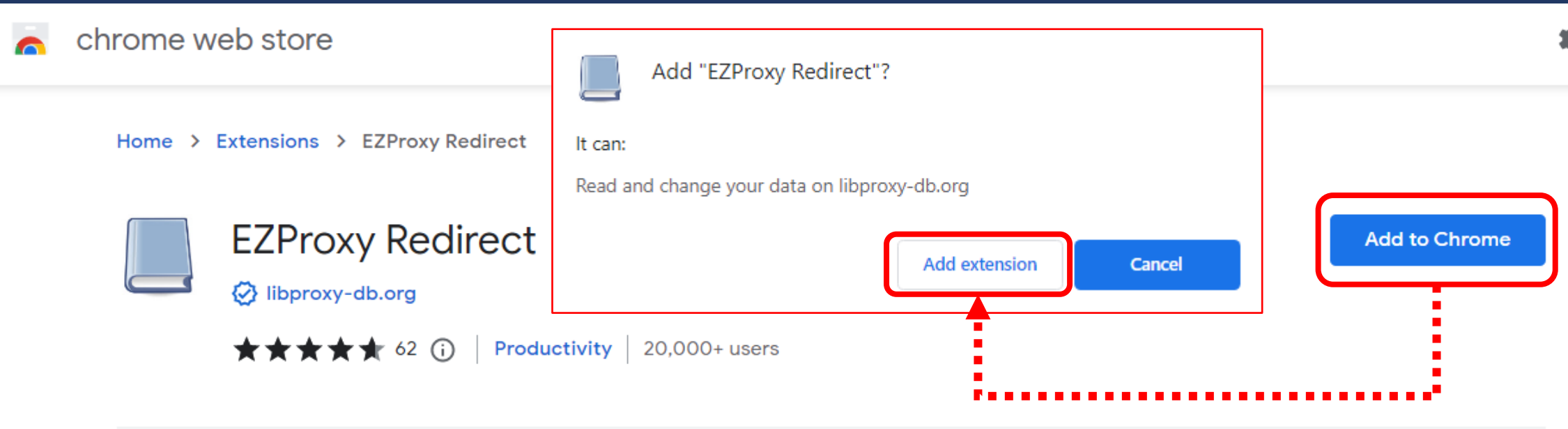

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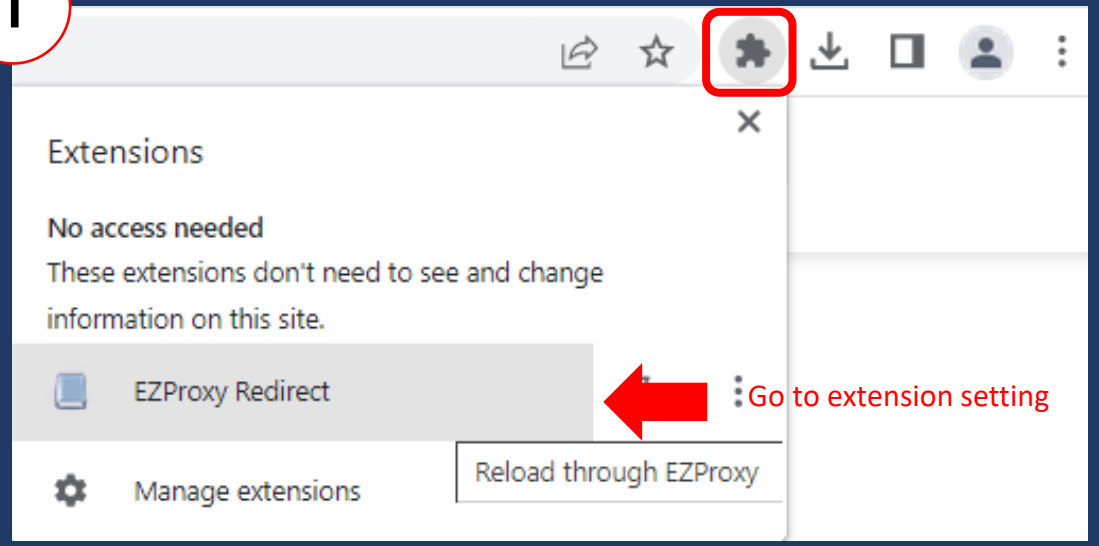

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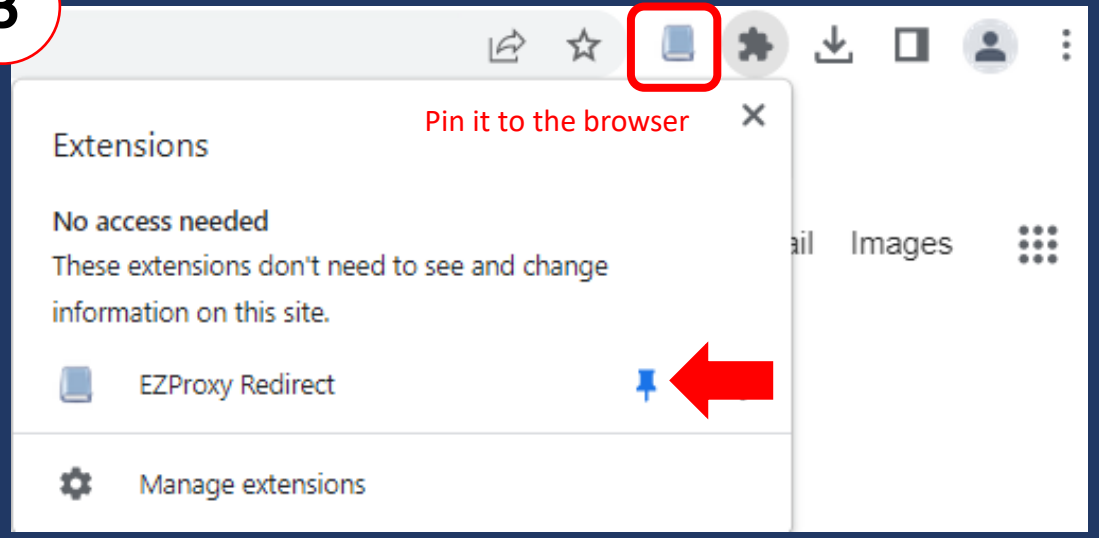

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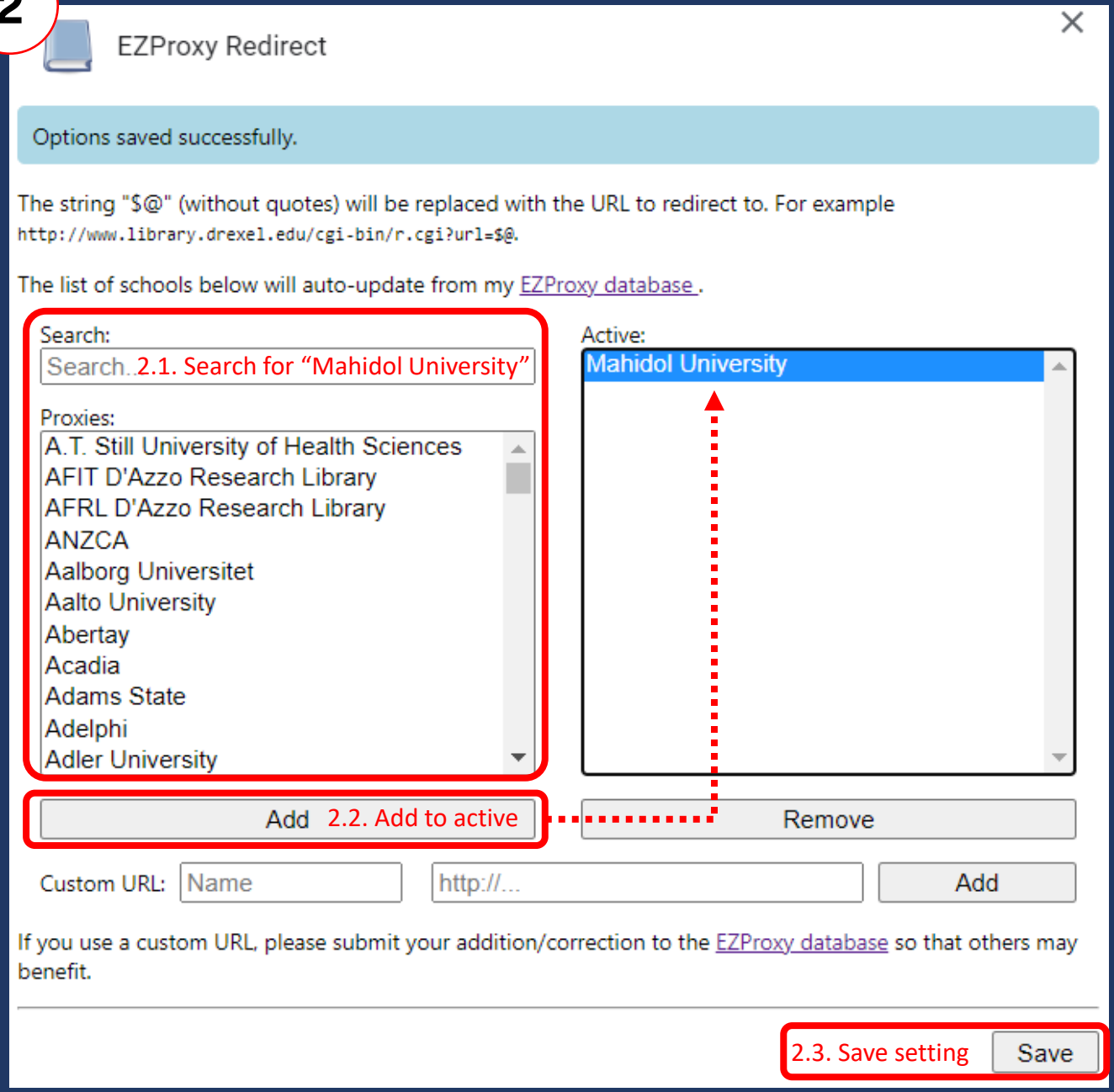

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