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**Seminario dottorandi DIFAR  
14 giugno 2023**

**Utilizzo esperto di Scopus e  
Web of Science.  
Alla scoperta di Dimensions**



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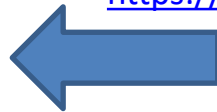
per usare Scopus e Web of Science è necessario **Attivare il proxy** (no proxy, no accesso alle risorse). Qui le istruzioni:

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La **pagina web delle risorse elettroniche**  
Per area biomedica

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# Le banche dati citazionali: Scopus (Elsevier) Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics)



Scopus



WEB OF SCIENCE™

## LE CARATTERISTICHE COMUNI

- Permettono di operare con le **citazioni** degli articoli
- Contengono solo letteratura **peer-reviewed**
- Entrambe sottoscritte dall'Università di Genova
- Banche dati multidisciplinari (con prevalenza di contenuti STEM)
- Banche dati «bibliografiche»: solo accesso agli abstract ma possibilità di accedere all'articolo completo attraverso i link «*TrovaRiviste UNIGE*» oppure «*Search institution library*»

Scopus

[TrovaRiviste UNIGE](#) [View at Publisher](#)

Web of science

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# Cosa è una «citazione»

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## COMMENTARY

# The versatile heparin in COVID-19

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Coagulopathy in coronavirus infection has been shown to be associated with high mortality with high D-dimers being a particularly important marker for the coagulopathy. In the latest paper from the same group, the use of anticoagulant therapy with heparin was shown to decrease mortality as well.<sup>2</sup> This is especially so in patients (a) who have met the sepsis induced coagulopathy (SIC) cri-

response.<sup>6</sup> properties relevant in non-anticoagulant include biomarkers and motaxis an

We are still learning how to adequately manage COVID but the increasing experience shared by extremely dedicated and selfless health-care professionals is sure to make us triumph over this pandemic.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None.

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# La struttura di un articolo scientifico

Stem Cell Reports

Article



OPEN ACCESS

## USP7 inactivation suppresses APC-mutant intestinal hyperproliferation and tumor development

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2022.12.013>

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2022.12.013>

### SUMMARY

Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC) mutation is the hallmark of colorectal cancer (CRC), resulting in constitutive WNT activation. Despite decades of research, targeting WNT signaling in cancer remains challenging due to its on-target toxicity. We have previously shown that the deubiquitinating enzyme USP7 is a tumor-specific WNT activator in APC-truncated cells by deubiquitinating and stabilizing  $\beta$ -catenin, but its role in gut tumorigenesis is unknown. Here, we show *in vivo* that deletion of *Usp7* in APC-truncated mice inhibits crypt hyperproliferation and intestinal tumor development. Loss of *Usp7* prolongs the survival of the sporadic intestinal tumor model. Genetic deletion, but not pharmacological inhibition, of *Usp7* in *Apc*<sup>+/−</sup> intestine induces colitis and enteritis. USP7 inhibitor treatment suppresses growth of patient-derived cancer organoids carrying APC truncations *in vitro* and in xenografts. Our findings provide direct evidence that USP7 inhibition may offer a safe and efficacious tumor-specific therapy for both sporadic and germline APC-mutated CRC.

### INTRODUCTION

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second cause of cancer-related death worldwide (Bray et al., 2018). CRC can be classified into two major categories: the microsatellite instable (MSI) subtype, characterized by defective mismatch repair machinery and hypermutations, and the non-hypermuted microsatellite stable (MSS) subtype. The majority of CRCs (~85%) are MSS, characterized by sequential acquisition of genetic alterations including *APC*, *KRAS*, *TP53*, and *SMAD4* (Vogelstein and Kinzler 2004). Adenomatous polyposis coli (*APC*) mutation is the first step for tumor initiation

of WNT ligands to the receptors inhibits the  $\beta$ -catenin destruction complex, leading to accumulation of  $\beta$ -catenin in the cytoplasm and nucleus for transcriptional activation of the WNT target genes (Li et al., 2012).

Previous studies showed that deletion of *Apc* in mice leads to crypt hyperproliferation and adenoma formation in the intestine through constitutive activation of WNT signaling and  $\beta$ -catenin/T cell factor (TCF) transcription of target genes (Shibata et al., 1997; Sansom et al., 2004). In human, somatic and germline mutations of *APC* were discovered in patients with CRC in 1991 (Grodan et al., 1991; Joslyn et al., 1991; Kinzler et al., 1991; Nishisho et al., 1991), where the majority of somatic *APC* mutations

- [Highlights]
- Keywords
- Summary
- Introduction
- Results
- Discussion
- Experimental procedures
- Acknowledgments
- Conflict of interest
- References

DATE:

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# Cosa è la «peer review»

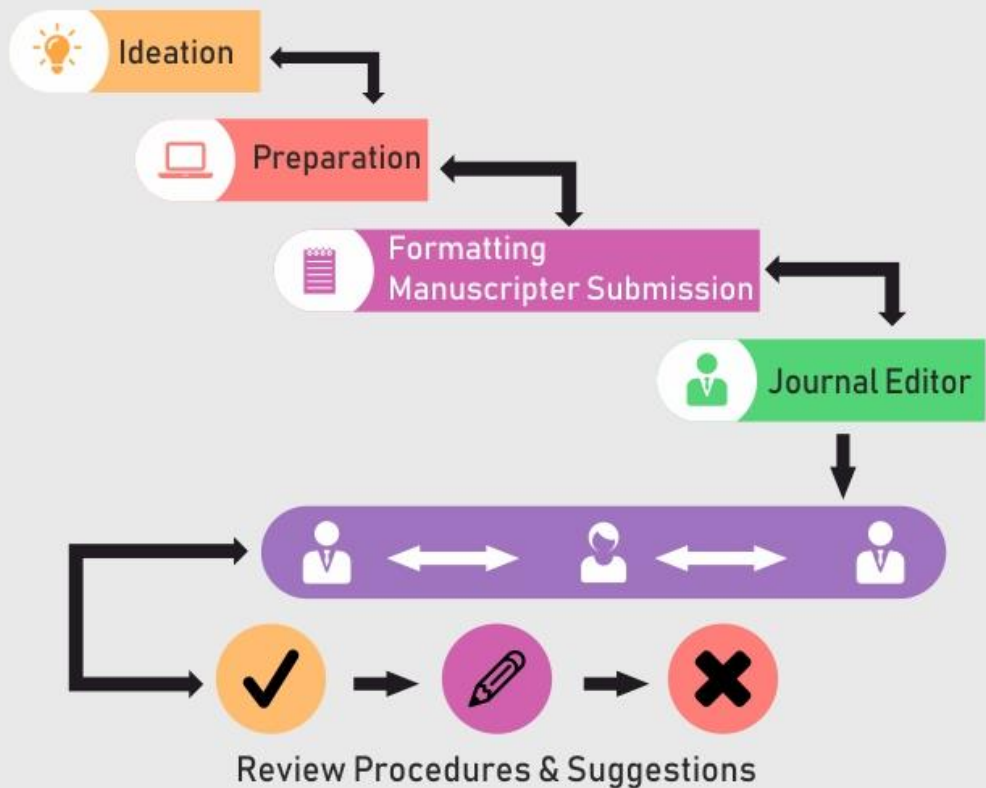
La peer review è un processo scientifico ed editoriale svolto tra pari

Serve a validare e migliorare la qualità scientifica dei manoscritti pubblicati nelle riviste

Cosa viene valutato:

originalità, validità, rilevanza, adeguati standard di scientificità, adeguati riferimenti bibliografici

## PEER REVIEW PROCESS CHART



La peer review può essere  
Blind  
Double blind  
Open



# Scopus

## Scopus

- 77,8+ milioni di record
- 8,5+ milioni di articoli Open Access
- 17 + milioni di profili di autori
- 23.400+ riviste scientifiche peer-reviewed indicizzate
- 7.000 + editori
- 9,8 milioni di conference papers
- 210.000 libri

fonte

[https://www.elsevier.com/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/69451/Scopus\\_ContentCoverage\\_Guide\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.elsevier.com/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/69451/Scopus_ContentCoverage_Guide_WEB.pdf)



# WEB OF SCIENCE™

## WEB of Science (WoS)

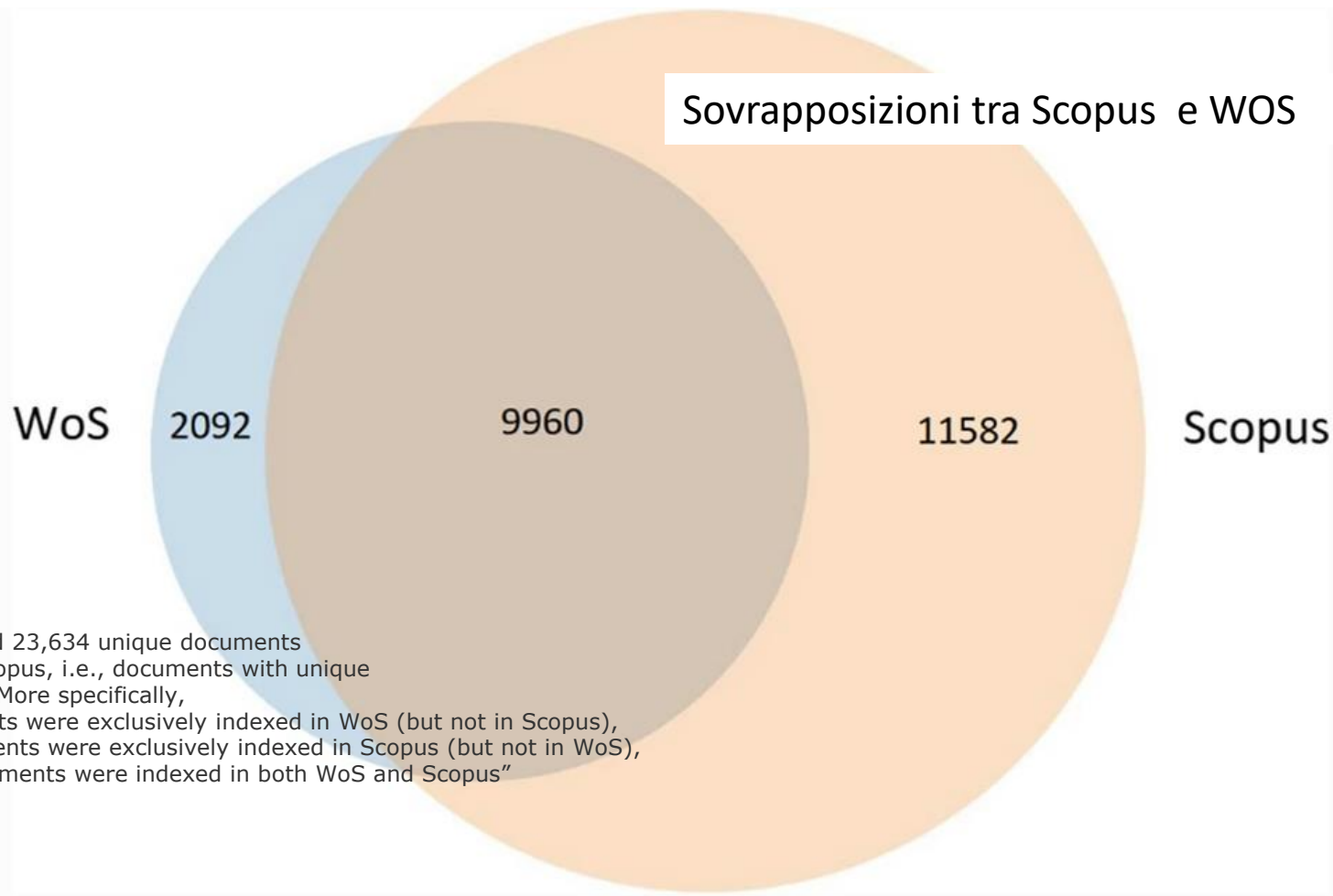
- Più di 87 milioni di records
- 21.973 journals + libri e conference proceedings
- Più di 139.000 libri
- Più di 300.000 conferenze indicizzate

fonte

<https://clarivate.libguides.com/librarianresources/coverage>



Venn diagram showing the overlap in documents with unique DOIs or titles in two major citation databases (**WoS and Scopus**) and also unique documents in each database



“We discovered 23,634 unique documents in WoS and Scopus, i.e., documents with unique DOIs or titles. More specifically, 2092 documents were exclusively indexed in WoS (but not in Scopus), 11,582 documents were exclusively indexed in Scopus (but not in WoS), and 9960 documents were indexed in both WoS and Scopus”

FONTE

Teixeira da Silva, J.A., Tsigaris, P. & Erfanmanesh, M. Publishing volumes in major databases related to Covid-19. *Scientometrics* 126, 831–842 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-020-03675-3>



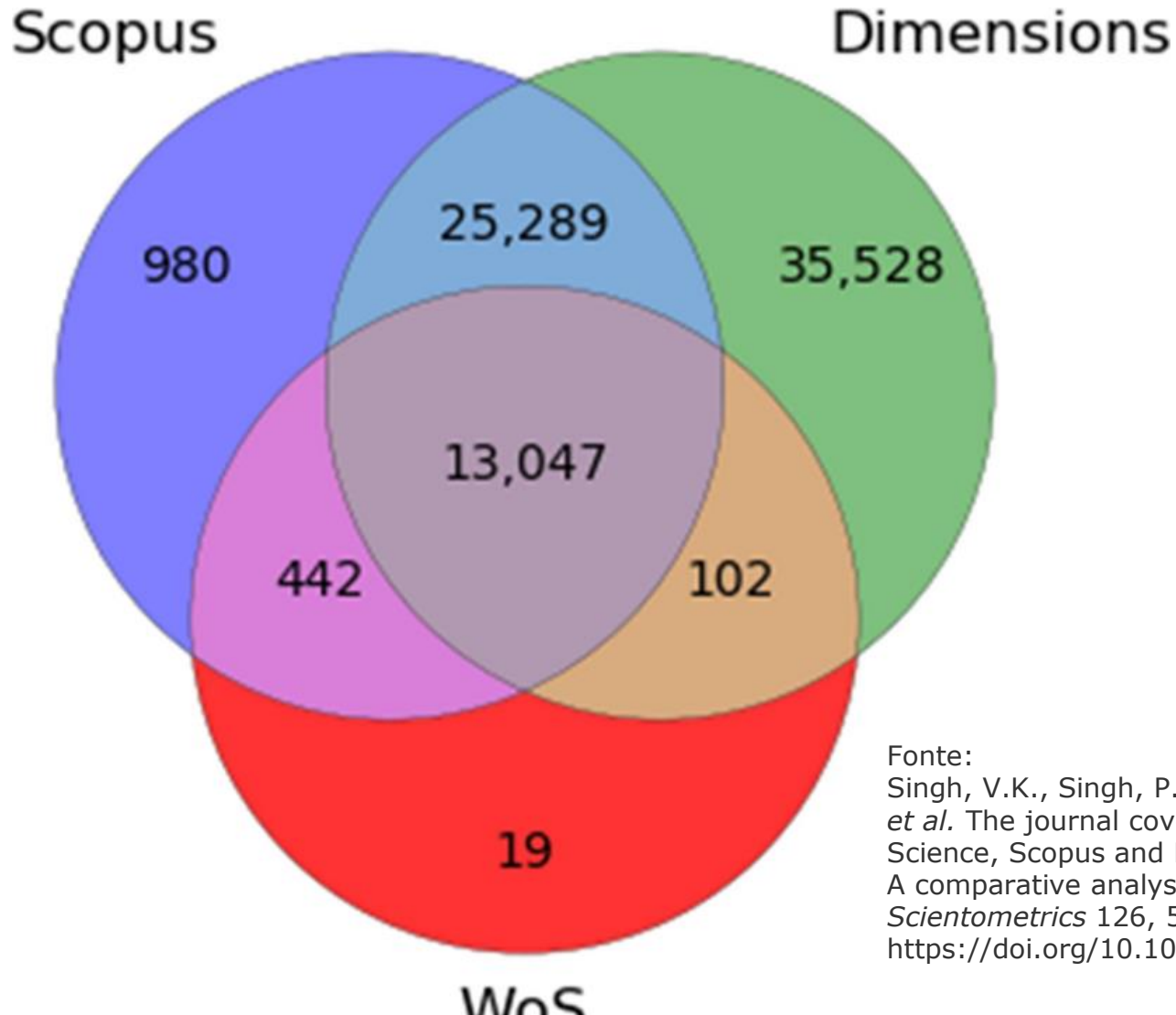
## **DIMENSIONS** (dimensions.ai)



Accesso libero  
all'interrogazione dei  
contenuti del database  
limitatamente alla  
sezione «Publications»  
e «Dataset»

- Lanciato nel 2018
- Articoli di riviste, pre-prints, libri, capitoli di libri e conference proceedings
- Ricerca nel full text di ~70% delle pubblicazioni
- 100M + di records (Scopus 87+, WoS 77+)
- Metadati derivati da molti database disponibili
- Attenzione alle Altmetric (metriche alternative per la valutazione della ricerca)

## Scopus, WoS, Dimensions: sovrapposizioni tra le riviste indicizzate



Fonte:  
Singh, V.K., Singh, P., Karmakar, M.  
*et al.* The journal coverage of Web of  
Science, Scopus and Dimensions:  
A comparative analysis.  
*Scientometrics* 126, 5113–5142 (2021).  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-021-03948-5>



# SCOPUS WOS E DIMENSIONS HANNO MODALITA' DI INTERROGAZIONE «*GOOGLE LIKE*»

t u t t a v i a...

Non **sprechiamo** le funzioni e la potenza di ricerca  
che questi database consentono:  
siamo **ACCURATI** e **RIFLESSIVI**

covid	284.305 risultati
covid OR coronavirus	311.888 risultati
covid OR coronavirus OR "sars cov 2"	353.705 risultati



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
FOCUS ON  
REFLECTION**



## Troppo o troppo poco?

Search within  
All fields



Search documents \*  
covid

717,471 document results

ALL ( covid )

Porsi degli obiettivi realistici



KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
FOCUS ON  
REFLECTION

QUELLO  
CHE VOGLIO  
SCOPRIRE/  
SAPERE



Costruire domanda di ricerca  
Definire l'ambito



Scegliere le  
Parole chiave

# ...Adesso interroghiamo i database



Scopus

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**Clarivate**  
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