

# UCLA

## Presentations

### Title

How and why do scientists reuse others' data to produce new knowledge?

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# How and why do scientists reuse others' data to produce new knowledge?

## Background, Foreground, and Beyond

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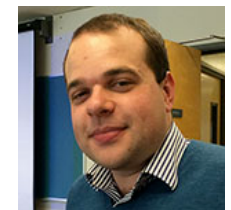
Research Affiliate  
UCLA Center for Knowledge Infrastructures  
Fringe Event  
Cochrane Colloquium  
Edinburgh, 15 September 2018



Christine Borgman



Bernie Boscoe



Peter Darch



Milena Golshan



Irene Pasquetto



Michael Scroggins



Cheryl Thompson



Morgan Wofford



Trusted evidence.  
Informed decisions.  
Better health.

**UCLA** Center for  
Knowledge Infrastructures



# Data sharing policies



- Research Councils of the UK
- European Union
- U.S. Federal research policy
- Australian Research Council
- Individual countries, funding agencies, journals, universities



Supported by  
**wellcome**trust



Australian Government  
National Health and Medical Research Council



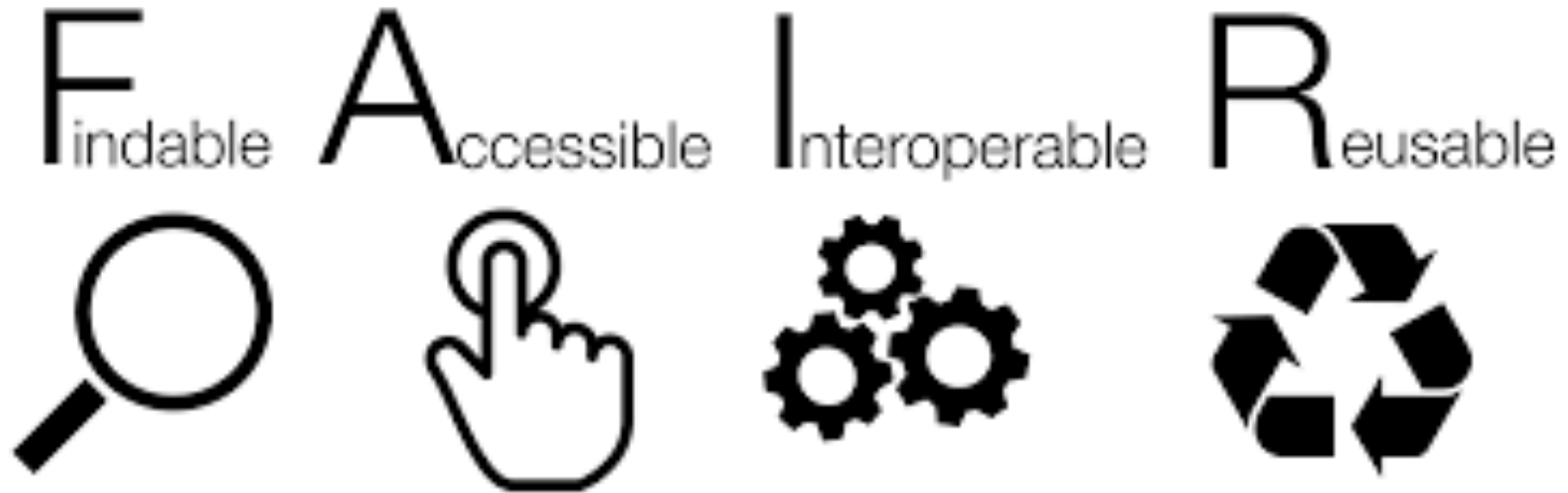
National Science Foundation  
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN



Policy RECommendations for Open Access to Research Data in Europe



# Data Stewardship: The Ideal



Wilkinson, et al. (2016). The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. *Scientific Data*, 3, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>

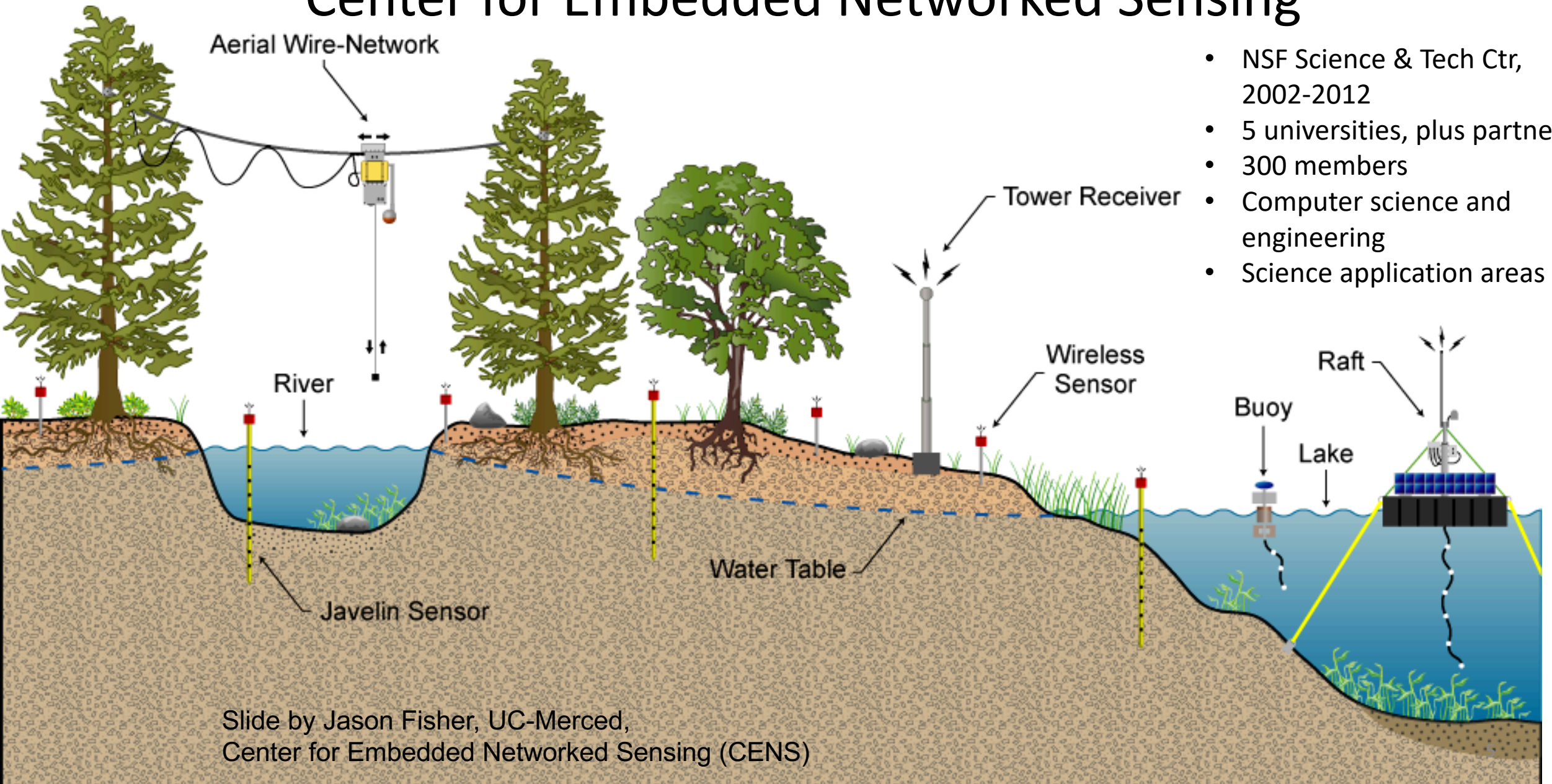


# What is “data reuse”?



Pasquetto, I. V., Randles, B. M., & Borgman, C. L. (2017). **On the Reuse of Scientific Data**. *Data Science Journal*, 16. <https://doi.org/10.5334/dsj-2017-008>

# Center for Embedded Networked Sensing



- NSF Science & Tech Ctr, 2002-2012
- 5 universities, plus partners
- 300 members
- Computer science and engineering
- Science application areas

Slide by Jason Fisher, UC-Merced,  
Center for Embedded Networked Sensing (CENS)

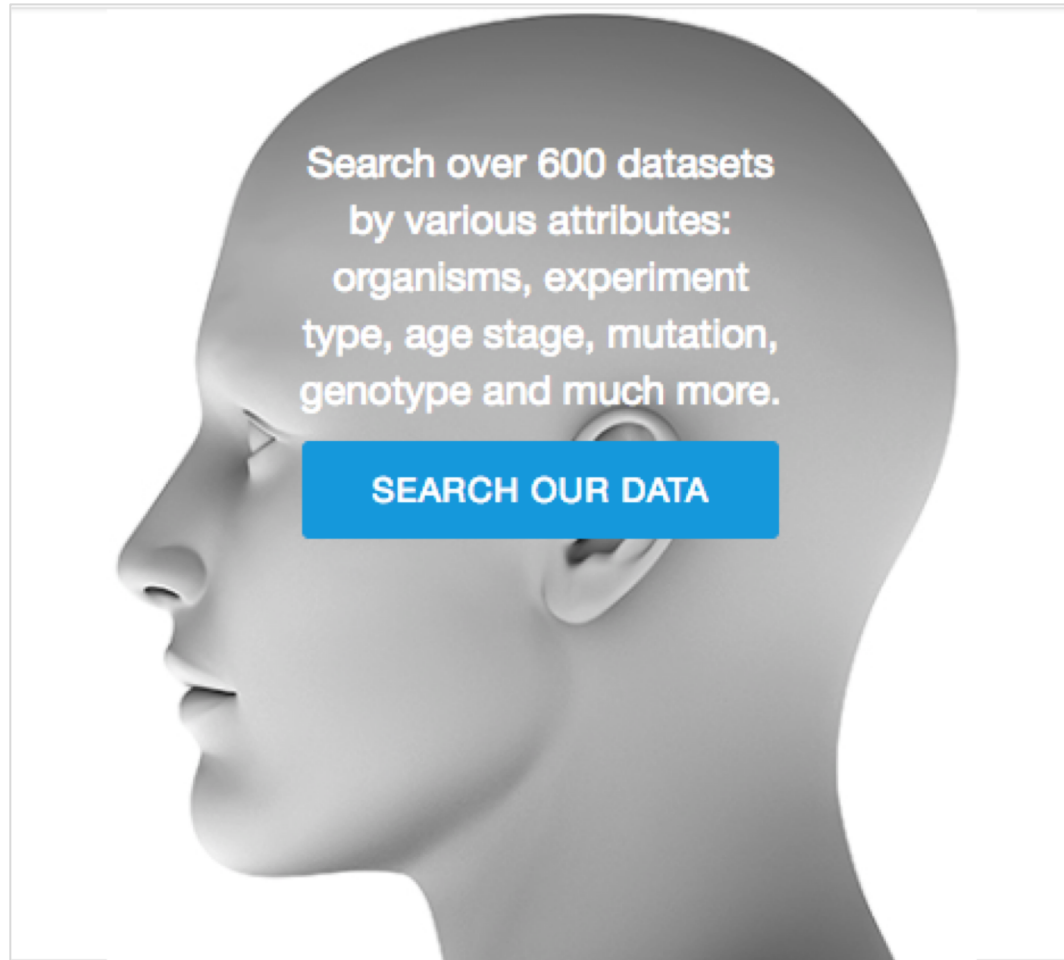


# Background and Foreground Reuses of data at CENS



Images: CKI and NSF archives

# The DataFace Consortium for Data Sharing



## **GOAL:**

Collect and release high-throughput “hypothesis free” biomedical data related to the genetics of facial formation and development in humans and animals.

## **DATA TYPES:**

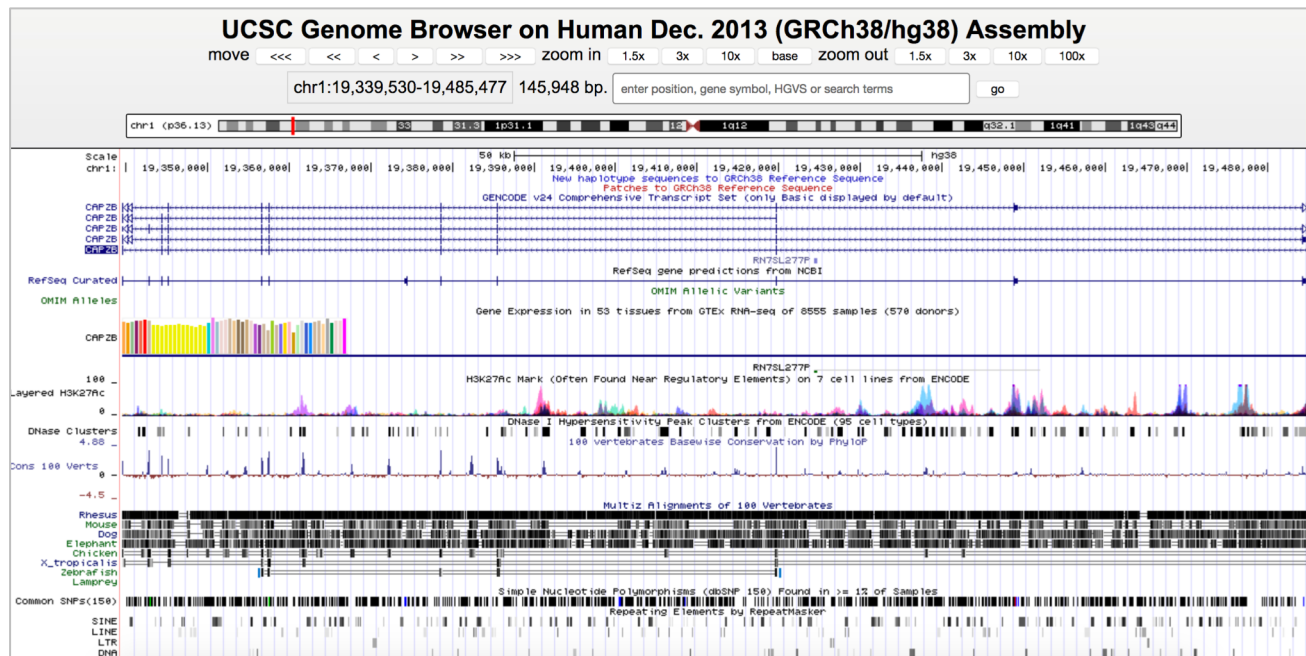
Whole genome sequences, gene expression data from ChiP-seq, RNA-seq, and microarrays, genotypes and phenotypes from GWAS studies, etc.

## **DOMAINS:**

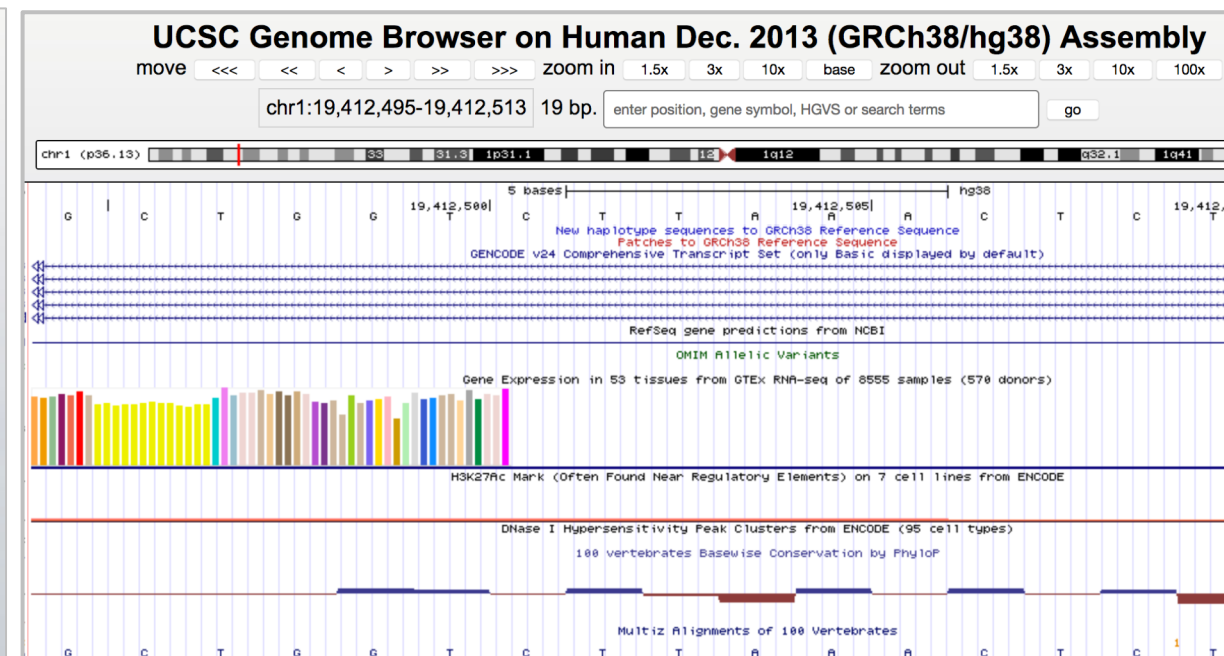
Developmental biologists, evolutionary experts, human geneticists, computational biologists, surgeons, etc.



# Background Reuse at DataFace: Comparison, control, verification. (I)

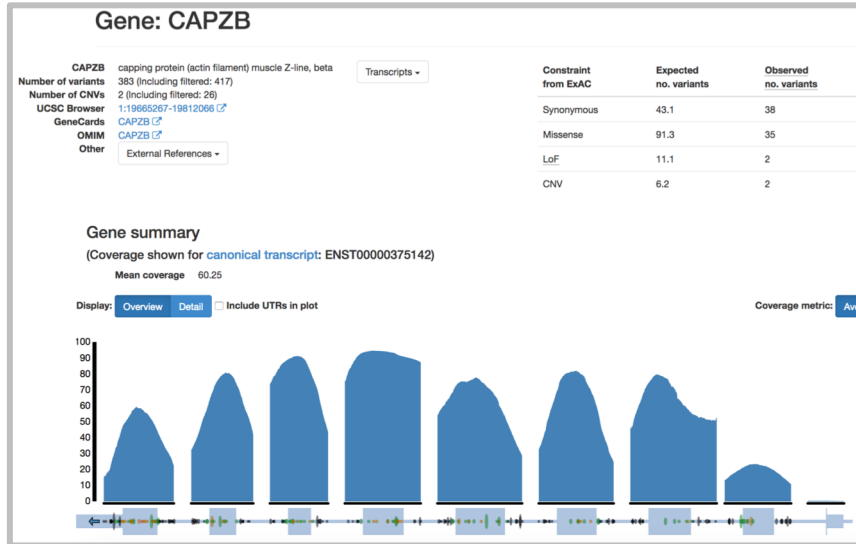


UCSC Genome Browser – Search example  
(CAPZB gene)



UCSC Genome Browser – Zoom IN

# Background Reuse at DataFace: Comparison, control, verification. (II)



ClinVar Genomic variation as it relates to human health

Search ClinVar

About Access Submit Stats FTP Help

Switch to classic view ALPHA

NM\_000443.3(ABCB4):c.1954A>G (p.Arg652Gly)

Feedback button for your questions and feedback

FEEDBACK

Interpretation: Benign

Review status: ★★☆☆ criteria provided, multiple submitters, no conflicts

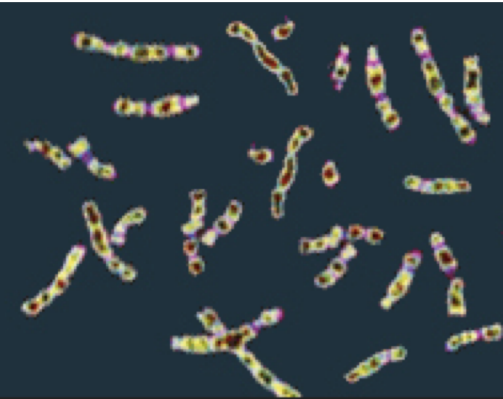
Submissions: 5 (Most recent: Jul 13, 2017)

Last evaluated: Jul 13, 2016

Accession: VCV000256160.2 New VCV accessions with versions

Description: single nucleotide variant

1000 Genomes  
A Deep Catalog of Human Genetic Variation



# Foreground Reuse at DataFace: Data Analysis

Aligner software pairs “reads” using reference assemble genome



Data processing tool summarizes BAM information to compute likelihood of each possible genome



In-house script takes the ratio of mutant and allele frequencies to find the highest peak



R studio calculates elative frequency and generate plotting graphs



Annotation tool predicts consequences of gene function



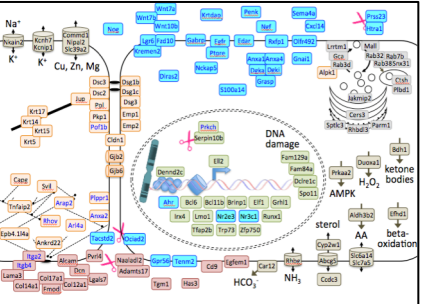
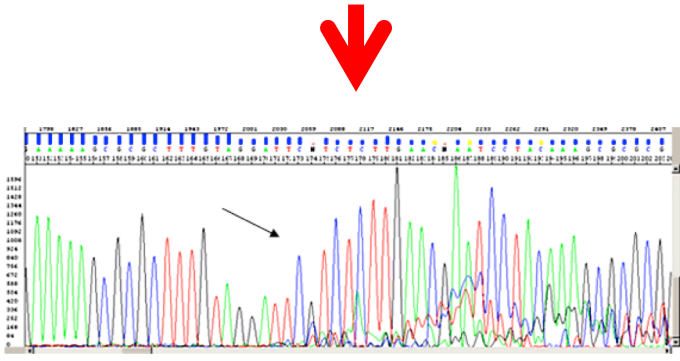
Variants are annotated by gene names, variant impact, and type of variant

```
@HD VN:1.0 SO:coordinate
@SQ SN:chr20 LN:6444167
@PG ID:TopHat VN:2.0.14 CL:/srv/dna_tools/tophat/tophat -N 3 --read-edit-dist 5 --read-realign-edit-dist 2 -i 50 -I 5000 --max-coverage-intron 5000 -M -o out /data/user446/mapping_tophat/index/chr20 /data/user446/mapping_tophat/L6_18_GTAAA_L007_R1_001.fastq
HWI-ST1145:74:C101DACXX:7:1182:4284:73714 16 chr20 190930 3 100M * 0 0
CCGTGTTTAAAGGTGGATGCGGTACCTCCAGCTAGGCTTAGGGATTCTAGTTGGCTAGGAATCCAGTAGTCTGTCAGTCCCCCTC
C BBDCCDDCCDDDDCCDDCCBC7DDDDDDDDDDDDDDCDCCCCDDDDDDDDCCCEDDDC7DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDHFFFD@
AS:i:-15 XM:i:3 XO:i:0 XG:i:0 MD:Z:55C20C13A9 NM:i:3 NH:i:2 CC:Z:= CP:i:55352714 HI:i:0
HWI-ST1145:74:C101DACXX:7:1114:2759:41961 16 chr20 193953 50 100M * 0 0
TGCTGATCATCTGGTGTAGTCTTCTGACTCAGAGGACCTTGTCCCTGGGGCAGTGACCTTCCAGTATCCCTGACATAAGGGGATGACGA
G DCCCCDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
AS:i:-16 XM:i:3 XO:i:0 XG:i:0 MD:Z:60G16T18T3 NM:i:3 NH:i:1
HWI-ST1145:74:C101DACXX:7:1204:14760:4030 16 chr20 27877 50 100M * 0 0
GGCTTATTTGTTAAAAAGGAATAGCAGATTAATCAGAATCCACCTGGCCAGCAGCACCAACGAGAAGAGGAAAGAGACAGAAAAAAC
C DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
AS:i:-11 XM:i:2 XO:i:0 XG:i:0 MD:Z:0A85G13 NM:i:2 NH:i:1
HWI-ST1145:74:C101DACXX:7:1210:11167:8699 0 chr20 27128 50 50M4700N50M * 0 0
GTGGCTCTCCACAGGAATGTTGAGGATGACATCATGTGGGGTGCACCTGGGTCTCCGAGCAGACATCTCAAATGACCTCTG
accepted_hits.sam
```

“RAW” DATA



Pipeline



RESULTS





*Having access to the contact information of those who collected the data increases rates of foreground reuse.*

# The “Data Creator Advantage”

- Creator has most current annotations about the dataset
- Creator has most specialized knowledge of relevant literature
- Creator may have software pipelines locally customized for the dataset



Image source: <https://www.siteminder.com>

|                           | <b>BACKGROUND Reuse of Data</b>   | <b>FOREGROUND Reuse of data</b>                                       |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Goal of reuse</b>      | “Ground truthing:”<br>calibrate, compare,<br>confirm                            | Analysis: identify<br>patterns, correlations,<br>causal relationships |
| <b>Example of reuse</b>   | Instrument calibration,<br>sequence annotation,<br>review summary-level<br>data | Meta-analyses, novel<br>statistical analyses                          |
| <b>Frequency of reuse</b> | Frequent, routine<br>practice   | Rare, emergent practice   |

|                           | <b>BACKGROUND Reuse of Data</b>                              | <b>FOREGROUND Reuse of data</b>                                 |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Goal of reuse</b>      | “Ground truthing:”<br>calibrate, compare, confirm            | Analyses: identify patterns, correlations, causal relationships |
| <b>Example of reuse</b>   | Instrumentation, sequencing, replication, primary-level data | Methodological innovations                                      |
| <b>Frequency of reuse</b> | Frequent - routine practice                                  | Rare - emergent practice  |

**INDEPENDENT REUSE OF DATA**

**COLLABORATIVE REUSE WITH DATA CREATORS**

# Questions: Trusted Evidence?

- When to reuse open data independently?
- When to collaborate with data creators?
- What information is needed, when, to trust evidence?

# Questions: Informed decisions?

- What do you need to know about the data to inform decisions?
- When are data sufficient for decision making?
- When is further information about about data needed?
- How should data sharing and reuse be governed?

# Questions: Better health?

- Where should community invest in data sharing and reuse?
- How should data resources be governed?
- Who should be responsible for sustaining access to health data?
- What are reasonable licensing agreements?
- What are appropriate funding models for data resources?



# Acknowledgements



Christine Borgman



Bernie Boscoe



Peter Darch



Milena Golshan



Irene Pasquetto



Michael Scroggins



Cheryl Thompson



Morgan Wofford