



PEER REVIEW BASHING











HISTORY

Peer review became common in the:

- 1660s
- 1800s
- 1940s
- 1970s
- 1990s



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1900

(click on line/label for focus)

1920

1940

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1800

1820

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2000

1960

1980





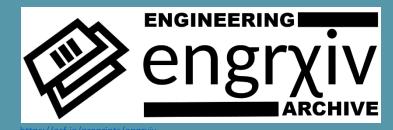


CONSIDERATIONS



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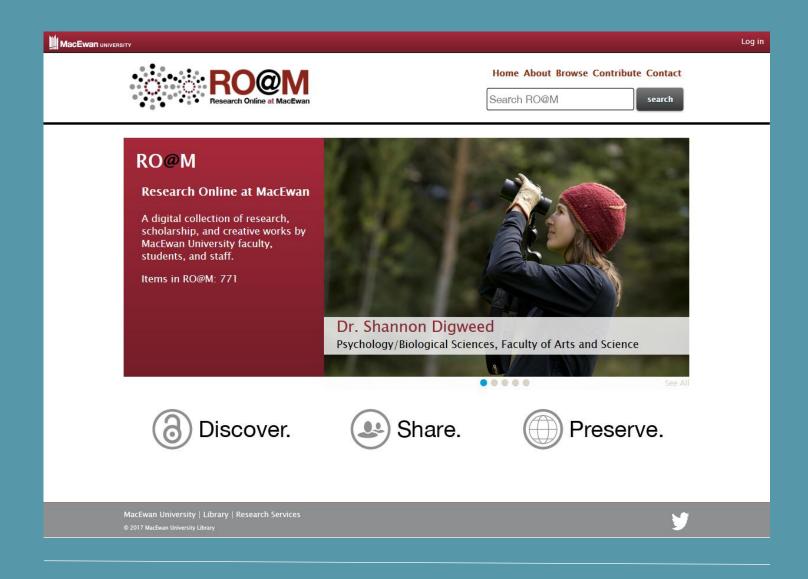




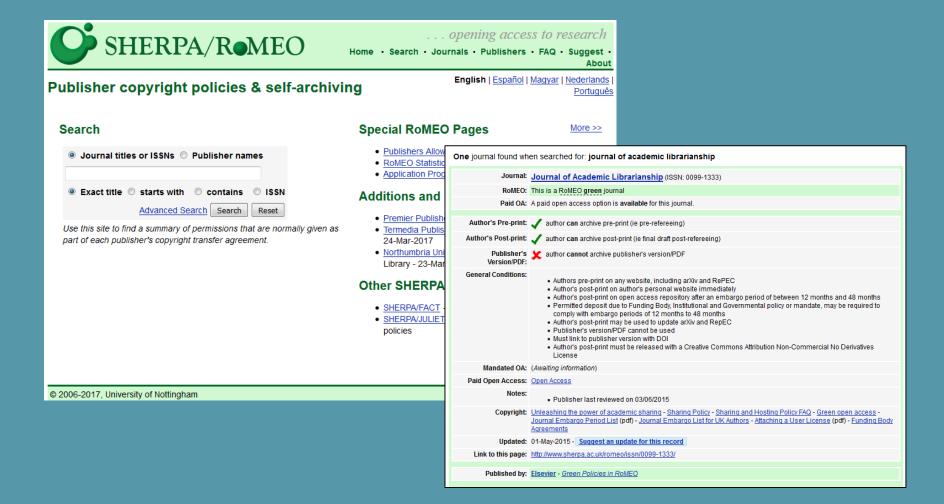




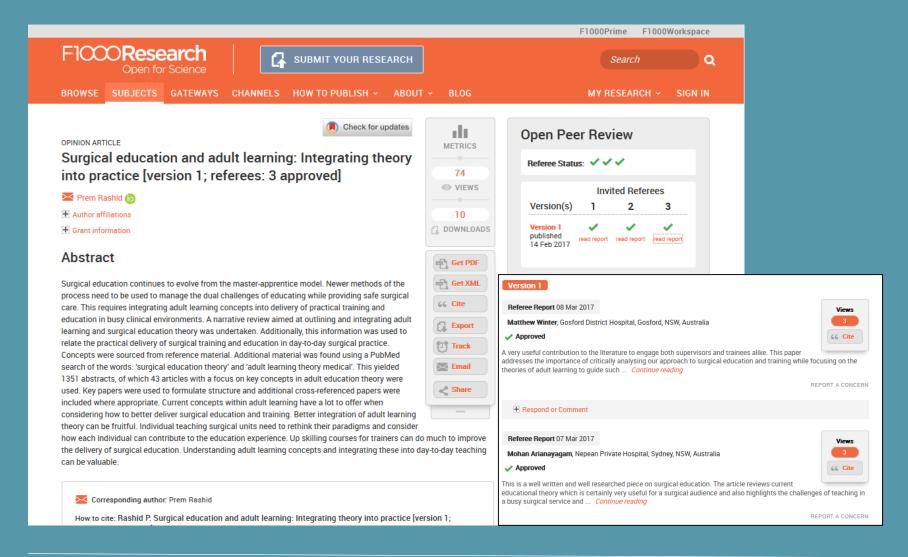
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Investigate Retracted Articles

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Search Results

Top 10 most highly cited retracted papers

without comments

Ever curious which retracted papers have been most cited by other scientists? Below, we present the list of the 10 most highly cited retractions. Readers will see some familiar entries, such as the infamous *Lancet* paper by Andrew Wakefield that <u>originally suggested a link between autism and childhood vaccines</u>. You'll note that many papers — including the #1 most cited paper — received more citations after they were retracted, which <u>research has shown is an ongoing problem</u>. As always, we will update the list as more information comes to light.

Article	Year of retraction	Cites before retraction	Cites after retraction	Total cites from journals indexed by Web of Science
Visfatin: A protein secreted by visceral fat that mimics the effects of insulin. SCIENCE, JAN 21 2005				
Fukuhara A, Matsuda M, Nishizawa M, Segawa K, Tanaka M, Kishimoto K, Matsuki Y, Murakami M, Ichisaka T, Murakami H, Watanabe E, Takagi T, Akiyoshi M, Ohtsubo T, Kihara S, Yamashita S, Makishima M, Funahashi T, Yamanaka S, Hiramatsu R, Matsuzawa Y, Shimomura I.	2007	247	776	1023
<u>Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia</u> , <u>non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children</u> . LANCET, FEB 28 1998				
Wakefield AJ, Murch SH, Anthony A, Linnell J, Cassor DM, Malik M, Berelowitz M, Dhillon AP, Thomson M Harvey P, Valentine A, Davies SE, Walker-Smith JA.		675	308	983

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Source: http://retractionwatch.com

BMC Evolutionary Biology



Software

Open Access

TREEFINDER: a powerful graphical analysis environment for molecular phylogenetics

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Published: 28 June 2004

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BMC Evolutionary Biology 2004, 4:18 doi:10.1186/1471-2148-4-18

This article is available from: http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2148/4/18

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Abstract



Background: Most analysis programs for inferring molecular phylogenies are difficult to use, in particular for researchers with little programming experience.

Results: TREEFINDER is an easy-to-use integrative platform-independent analysis environment for molecular phylogenetics. In this paper the main features of TREEFINDER (version of April 2004) are described. TREEFINDER is written in ANSI C and Java and implements powerful statistical approaches for inferring gene tree and related analyzes. In addition, it provides a user-friendly graphical interface and a phylogenetic programming language.

Conclusions: TREEFINDER is a versatile framework for analyzing phylogenetic data across different platforms that is suited both for exploratory as well as advanced studies.

Background

Computational inference of molecular phylogenies has a wide spectrum of applications in the analysis of DNA sequences, ranging from systematic biology to population genetics and comparative genomics [1].

As a result, a large body of theoretical methodology has developed [2], along with numerous specialist software packages. However, often the most advanced of these computer programs typically provide only a very Spartan user interface and hence are too difficult to use without additional training, especially for novices in phylogeny. One notable exception is the popular commercially distributed PAUP* software [3] that implements both powerful probabilistic methods for modeling and inferring gene trees and at the same time offers a friendly graphical

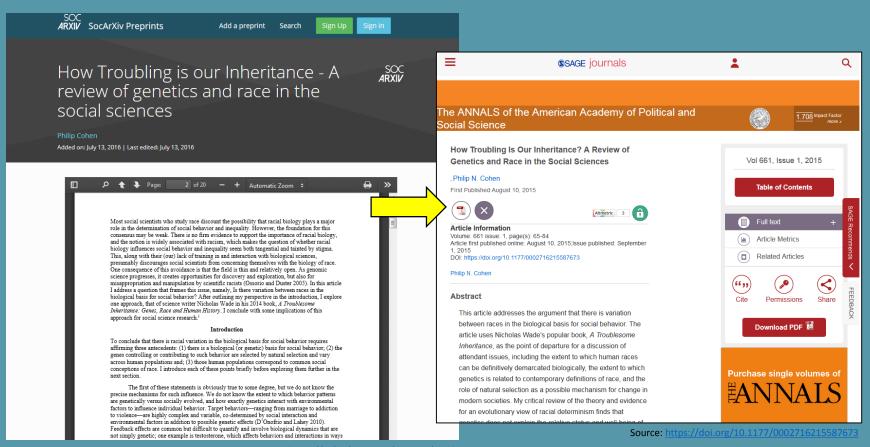
user interface (GUI). Unfortunately, this GUI is currently available only on the Macintosh platform.

On the other hand, a more experienced user will quickly outgrow the limits of a graphical user interface. Consequently, to facilitate complex sequence analysis corresponding scripting languages have been developed. For example, in PAUP* all elements of its GUI can also be invoked on the command line. However, for the rapid deployment of specialized phylogenetic analysis tools one still needs the additional flexibility of a programming rather than scripting language.

Therefore, in an integrative general-purpose phylogenetic analysis environment ideally several complementary objectives are taken into account:

Source: DOI: 10.1186/1471-2148-4-18

Compare Pre-, Post-, & Final Versions



Source: https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/mvhkg

Analyse Open Peer Reviews

eLIFE

movement

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.19505

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I-I Abstract

Iain D Couzin

Habitat and social factors shape

structure during baboon collective

individual decisions and emergent group

Ariana Strandburg-Peshkin Margaret C Crofoot,

Princeton University, United States; Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Germany;

California, Davis, United States: Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama

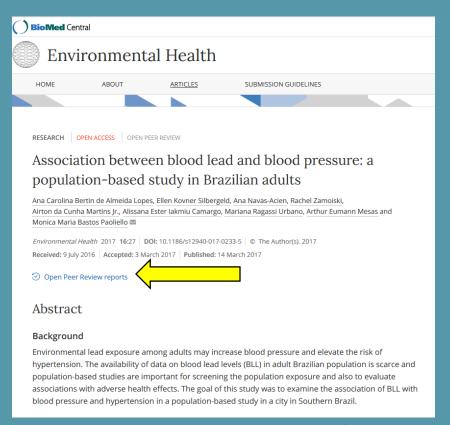
University of Konstanz, Germany; University of Oxford, United Kingdom; University of

For group-living animals traveling through heterogeneous landscapes.

influences on movement. Here we integrate simultaneous

collective movement can be influenced by both habitat structure and social

interactions. Yet research in collective behavior has largely neglected habitat



tracking of wild baboons within a troop with a 3-dimensional reconstruction of their habitat to identify key drivers of baboon movement. A previously unexplored social influence – baboons' preference for locations that other

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Introduction Results

Appendix 1

Decision letter

Acknowledgements

References

Materials and method

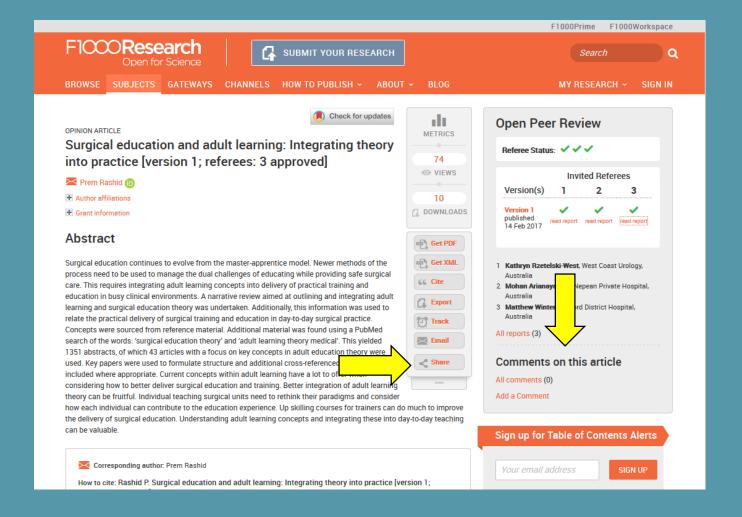
Article

Reference tools:

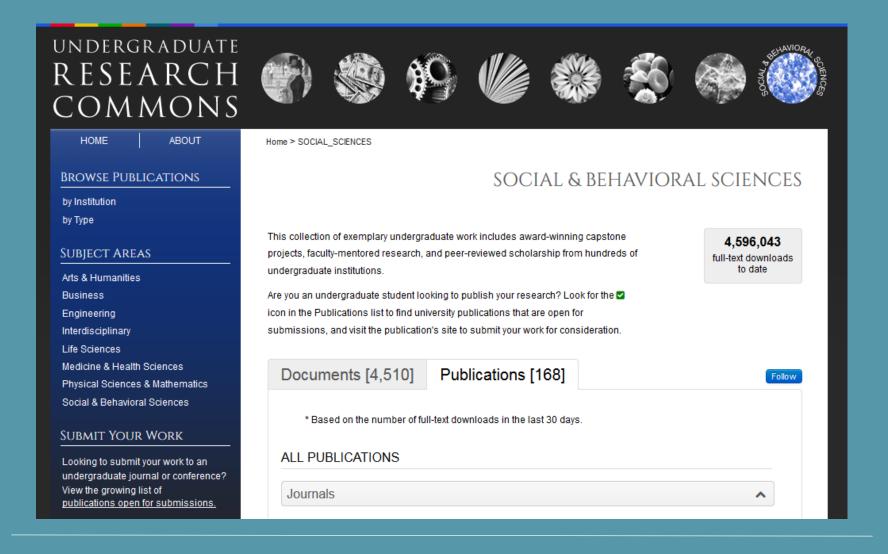
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Source: DOI: 10.1186/s12940-017-0233-5

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Discuss Rejection





Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1986) awarded to John Polanyi for: elucidating the dynamics of chemical elementary processes.

Rejection: "Physical Review Letters rejected the paper as lacking scientific interest. Shortly thereafter they rejected T. Maiman's report of the first operating laser, on the same grounds. Polanyi read about this second rejection, quite by chance, while holidaying on an island in Georgian Bay. On returning to Toronto in September of 1960 he submitted the identical manuscript to the Journal of Chemical Physics, where it was promptly published."



John Polanyi, Image from Steven Behal (1968)



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- Transparent peer review one year on http://www.nature.com/articles/ncomms13626
- What is peer review? https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/what-is-peer-review
- Why don't women peer review as often as men? Fewer invites and RSVPs, researchers say
 http://retractionwatch.com/2017/01/25/dont-women-peer-review-often-men-fewer-invites-rsvps-researchers-say
- Why peer review needs a good going over https://www.theguardian.com/higher-education-network/2015/oct/28/why-peer-review-needs-a-good-going-over