

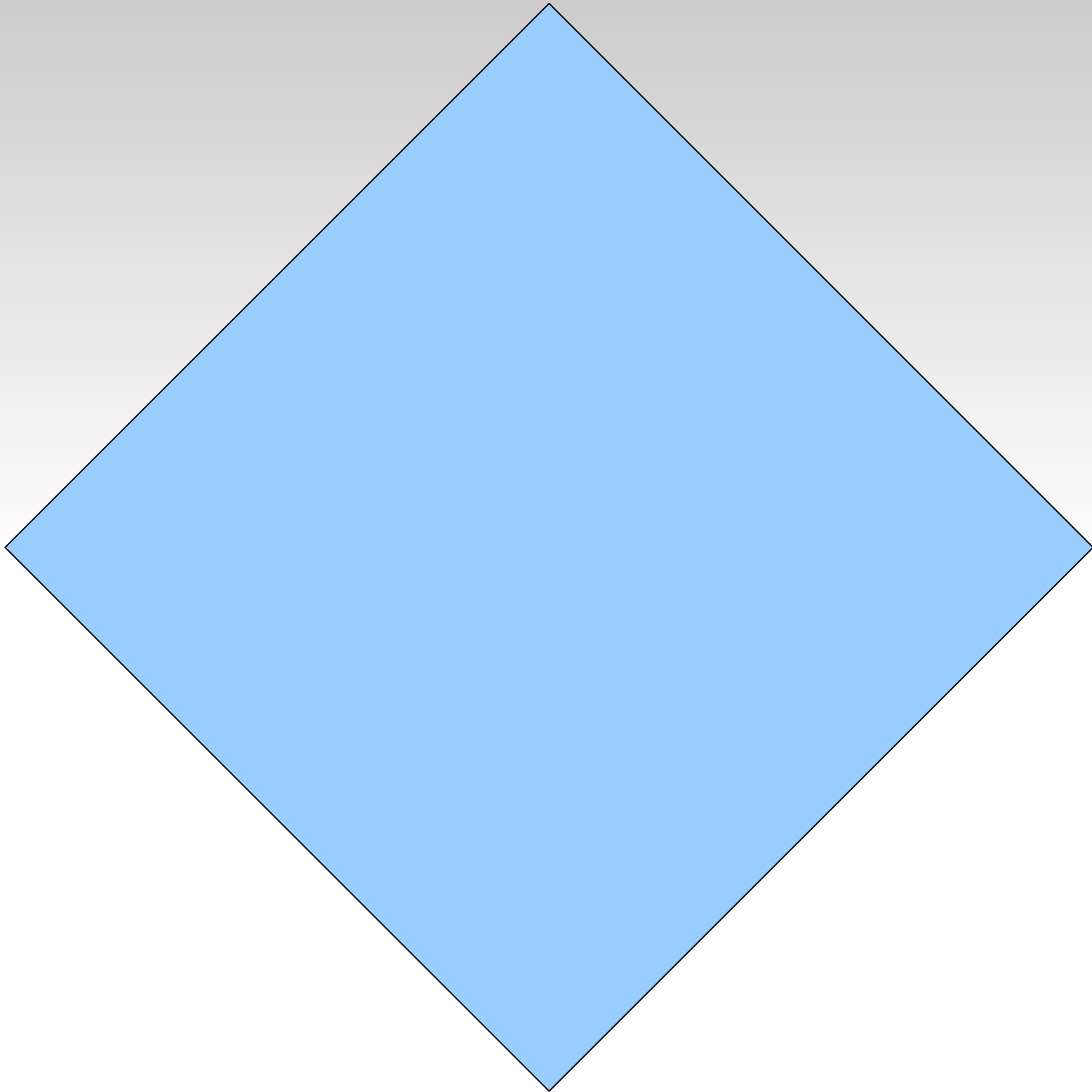
PDBWiki: success or failure?

Factors for successful community annotation projects

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(dan.bolser@gmail.com)

NETTAB 2010,
Naples, Italy





Motivation for this work

- Opportunity to look at the strengths and weaknesses of the PDBWiki project
 - What did we learn?
 - Successes
 - Failures
 - How can we improve?

General principles for community annotation?

Rules for success

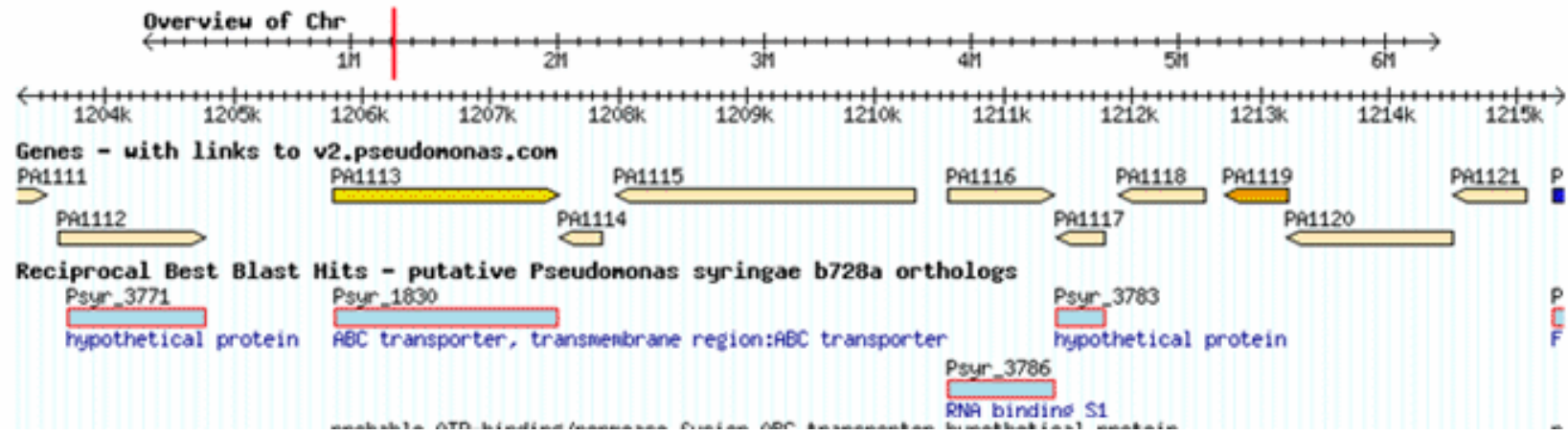
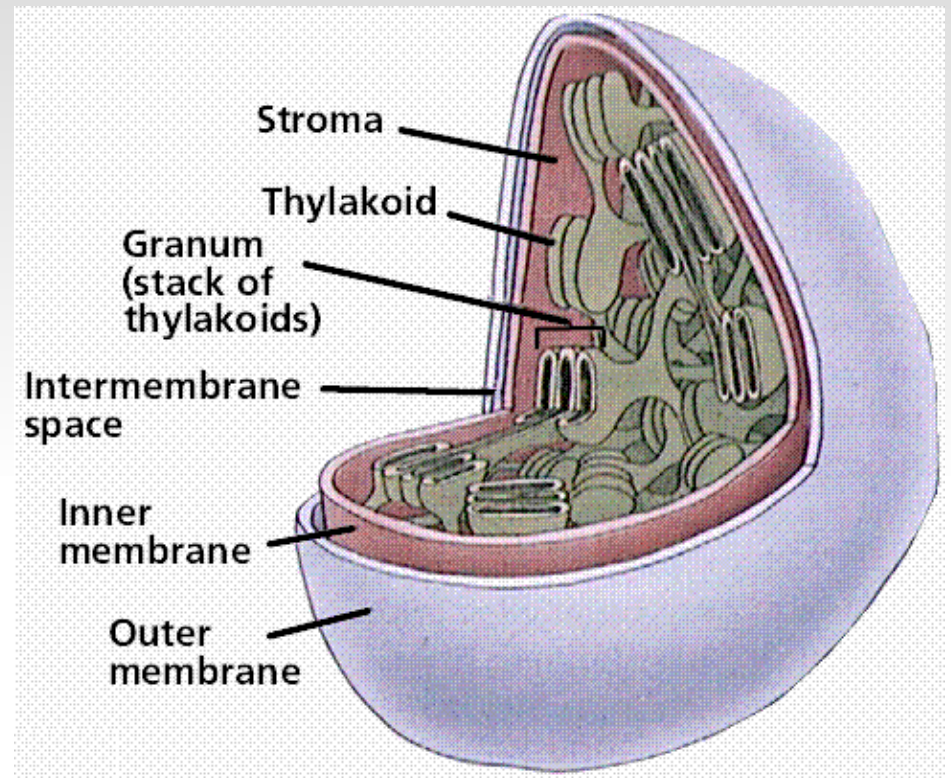
- 1) Useful content
- 2) Benefit to contributors
- 3) Recognition for contribution
- 4) Fun

Presentation overview

- Community annotation
 - Why is it necessary?
- BioWikis:
 - The Wiki Wiki Web!
- When does it work (or not)?

Community annotation

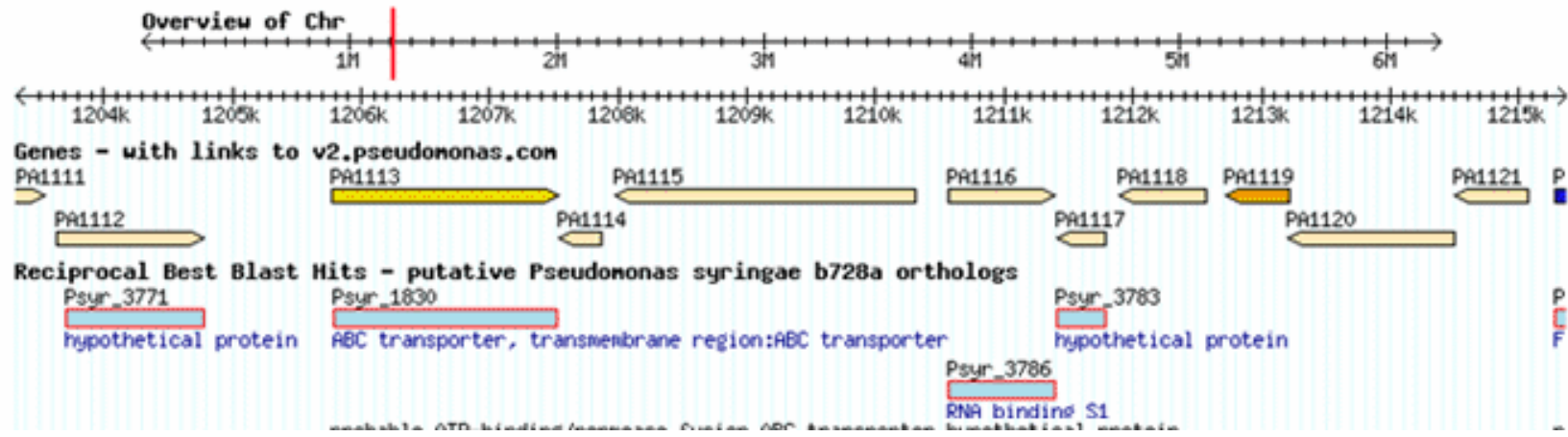
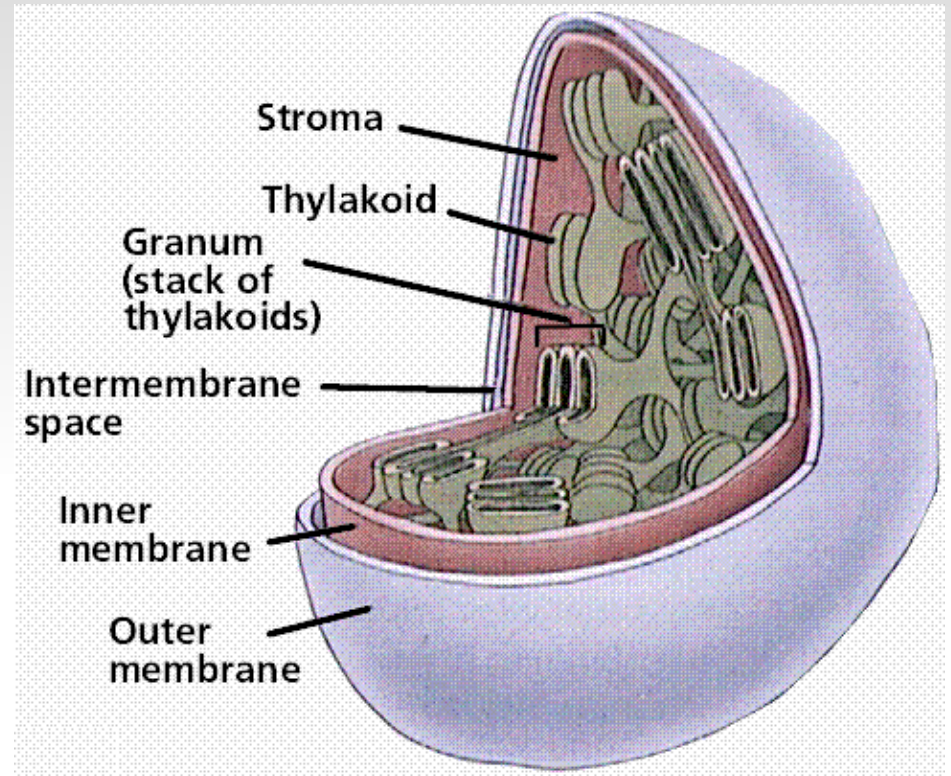
Community annotation



Community annotation

Has been driven by two
key factors:

- The vast increase in biological data
- The clear success of Wikipedia

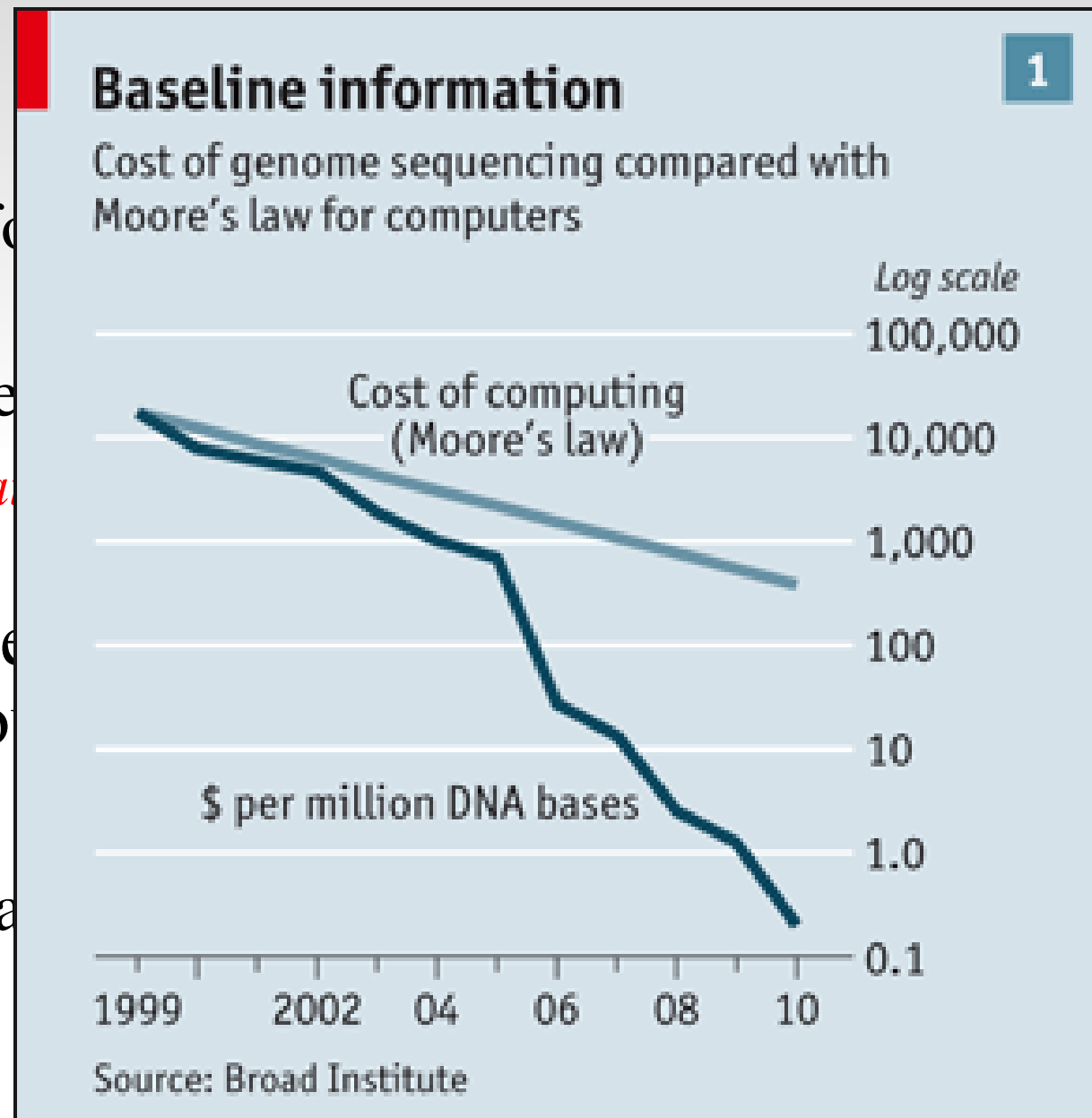


BioMoore's Law

- Over time:
 - Cost per unit of information can be decreased by orders of magnitude.
 - Throughput is increased by orders of magnitude.
 - Fan et al. 2006. *Nat Rev Genet*.
- Comprehensive disease studies that might require ~1bn genotypes would now cost only a few million dollars.
 - Revolution in human genetics.

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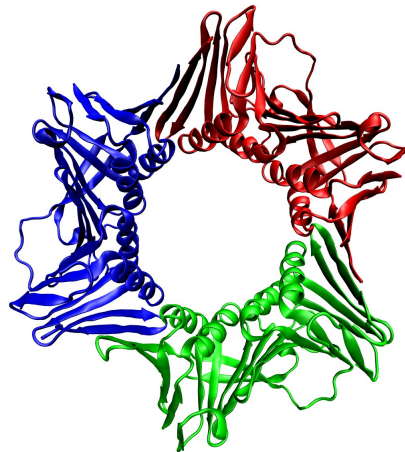


Community annotation

- Centralised databases can't cope with annotating the influx of data.
- Less investment in more specialised data.
 - Fewer people with a stake.
 - Specialists more disparate.
 - Communities are smaller and more focused.
- Do wikis hold the answer?
 - Wikipedia as a model...

The success of Wikipedia

- Wikipedia is consistently among one of the top 10 websites in the world (<http://www.alexa.com>).
 - Google > Facebook > YouTube > Yahoo! > Windows Live > Baidu > Wikipedia > ...
 - 200k edits per day.
 - 100k active users per month.
- WikiProject
 - Molecular and Cellular Biology





WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Project page **Discussion**

Read **Edit** View history

Search

Wikipedia:WikiProject Molecular and Cellular Biology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The MCB project needs your help!

By focusing our efforts to produce articles of very high quality, the **MCB Collaboration of the Month** serves a vital role both to the WikiProject and to the greater Wikipedia project as a whole. Unfortunately, the contributions to the CotM have fallen off greatly in the past few months. If possible, please help!

About us

[\[edit\]](#)

This [project](#) aims to better organize information in articles related to [molecular](#) and [cell biology](#) on Wikipedia. A major problem facing biology is organizing the vast amount of information that has been and continues to be collected about genomes, proteomes and cell function. A primary goal of this project is to collect and organize the totality of this information and make it accessible to researchers and laypeople alike by providing an entry point to the wealth of biological data that is currently hidden in obscure [databases](#) and journal articles.

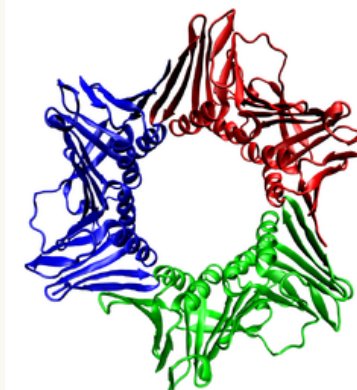
If you would like to help, feel free to add yourself to the [list of participants](#), or just look over the [How you can help](#) section below. Also of interest is the [Molecular and Cellular Biology Portal](#) associated with this project.

Concrete goals

[\[edit\]](#)

- Create and perfect articles on the [fundamental topics](#) in molecular and cellular biology, with a particular focus on subjects that are discussed at the primary and secondary school level. The perfect article is complete, but accessible to a [secondary school](#) student.
- Create a standard system for presenting the information about the proteins and cells that are discussed in Wikipedia articles.

WikiProject Molecular and Cellular Biology



Featured Molecular and Cellular Biology Illustration.

The assembled human DNA clamp, a [trimer](#) of the protein [PCNA](#), which is a [processivity](#) factor that increases the speed and efficiency of [DNA replication](#). In the assembled replication complex, the clamp encircles the DNA, which passes through the central pore.

Image rendered by [Opabinia regalis](#)

Project standards

[Portal:](#)

[MCB Portal](#)

But Wikipedia isn't always the answer ...

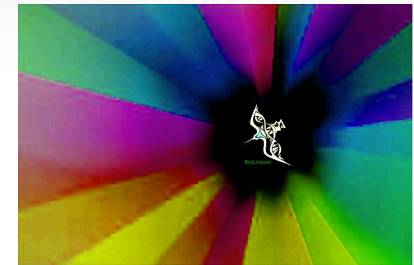
- Wikipedia is an educational resource.
 - All articles are encyclopaedic in style.
 - Explicitly forbids data from ‘original research’:
 - http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:No_original_research
 - **“Wikipedia does not publish original research”.**
 - No tools for the specific analysis, presentation, or collection of ‘biological’ data.
- BioWikis!

BioWikis

Wikis with a biological subject matter, customized for analysis, presentation and collection of specific biological data and biological data types:

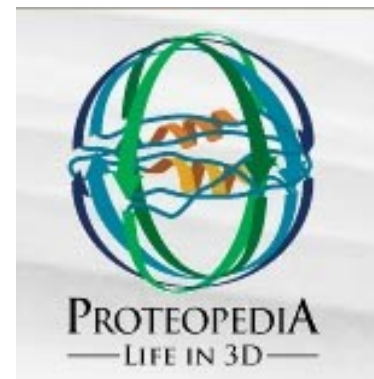


OpenWetWare
Share your science.



MB

SNPedia



What is PDBWiki?

- Allows the protein structures in the PDB to be tagged with specific annotations.
 - Functions as a bug tracker for users of the PDB.
 - Stehr H, Duarte JM, Lappe M, Bhak J, Bolser DM. (2010) **PDBWiki: added value through community annotation of the Protein Data Bank.** *Database*. baq009
 - <http://pdbwiki.org>



Welcome to PDBWiki - A community annotated knowledge base of biological molecular structures

[About](#) • [Help](#) •
[Credits](#) • [Index](#)



PDBWiki was last updated on **2010-11-29**. It currently contains data from **69510** remediated PDB entries and **131** user annotations.

Contact:
info@pdbwiki.org

Learn about the PDB

- [What is the PDB?](#)
- [What is a PDB code?](#)
- [What is a biological unit?](#)
- [PDB FAQ](#)

Explore protein space

- [Browse structures by category](#)
- [Browse structures by user annotation](#)
- [Create custom reports](#)
- [Other access methods](#)

How to contribute

- [Help annotating structures](#)
- [Add links to databases and tools](#)
- [Ask or answer PDB related questions](#)
- [Help with PDBWiki development](#)

New structures

- 2010-11-29 [3kns](#)
- 2010-11-29 [3n4l](#)
- 2010-11-29 [3nmj](#)
- 2010-11-29 [3pb3](#)

Recent user annotations

- 2010-11-08 [3tat](#)
- 2010-10-28 [1qzw](#)
- 2010-10-26 [3hbx](#)

Most popular structures

- [2pdt](#)
- [1nsc](#)
- [1hss](#)

Most popular articles

- [List more latest discussions](#)
- [PDB FAQ](#)

1knb

CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF THE RECEPTOR-BINDING DOMAIN OF ADENOVIRUS TYPE 5 FIBER PROTEIN AT 1.7 ANGSTROMS RESOLUTION

Authors Xia, D., Henry, L.J., Gerard, R.D., Deisenhofer, J.

Citation Crystal structure of the receptor-binding domain of adenovirus type 5 fiber protein at 1.7 Å resolution.

Release date 1995-03-31

Exp. Method X-RAY DIFFRACTION

Resolution 1.7 Å

Classification CELL RECEPTOR RECOGNITION

Sequence

Chain(s) A (195 residues): [Blast](#) [Uniprot](#)

TGALTGVKNNKRLTLKTTTPSPNCKRL
 VLLIRGGLDPFNNFRAGLLTGTAYTR
 TPSAYSMFSWIKSGHNTMEIFAISST

User comments

Errors in PDB file

Source: [7]

In this structure, all the strands are anti-parallel. But in its PDB files:

SHEET	1	V	6	THR	400	TRP	402	0
SHEET	2	V	6	ASP	418	LYS	427	1
SHEET	3	V	6	SER	430	ALA	440	1
SHEET	4	V	6	ASN	479	ASN	482	1
SHEET	5	V	6	LEU	485	THR	486	1
SHEET	6	V	6	TYR	573	TYR	577	1
SHEET	1	R	4	SER	454	PRO	461	0
SHEET	2	R	4	ASN	515	TYR	521	1
SHEET	3	R	4	LYS	528	THR	535	1
SHEET	4	R	4	TYR	550	TRP	556	1

The senses of the strands are all incorrectly labelled as parallel as indicated in col 39-40. They should be labelled as "-1".

Name (required):

Comment title:

Comment:

Category for this comment: PDB annotation error

Links

Search for 1knb in:

[Edit net](#)

Databases	Visualization tools	Analysis tools	Quaternary structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protein Data Bank PDBsum SCOP CATH Pfam JenaLib OCA Proteopedia TOPSAND Electron Density Server add database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCSB Jmol viewer RCSB KRG viewer FirstGlance (Jmol) AstexViewer Polyview 3D (Rendered images) PDBCartoon (secondary structure) FaceView Blue Star Sting Surface topography (CastP) Domain information (XDent) add visualization tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural neighbours (Dali Database) Likely biochemical function (ProFunc) Functionally important residues (FinD8) Predicted functional sites (WebFeature) Catalytic sites (CSA) WHAT IF quality report ProSA-web quality analysis McProbiy quality analysis NO-Flipper Contact Analysis (CSU) add analysis tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDB (Download coordinates) PQS ProtBuD PQSs 3DComplex PSA interfaces PSA monomers PSA assemblies add quaternary structure link

Categories: [PDB annotation error](#) | [Annotated PDB entry](#) | [RV](#) | [PDB entry](#) | [X-RAY DIFFRACTION](#) | [CELL RECEPTOR RECOGNITION](#) | [HUMAN ADENOVIRUS 5](#) | 1995

A

B

C

Links

Search for **1knb** in:

Databases

- [Protein Data Bank](#) 
- [PDBsum](#) 
- [SCOP](#) 
- [CATH](#) 
- [Pfam](#) 
- [JenaLib](#) 
- [OCA](#) 
- [Proteopedia](#) 
- [TOPSAN](#) 
- [Electron Density Server](#) 
- [add database](#)

Links

Search for **1knb** in:

Visualization tools

- Proton ■ RCSB Jmol viewer 
- PDB ■ RCSB KiNG viewer 
- SCOP ■ FirstGlance (Jmol) 
- CAT ■ AstexViewer 
- Pfam ■ Polyview 3D (Rendered images) 
- Jena ■ PDBCartoon (secondary structure) 
- OC ■ FaceView 
- Proton ■ Blue Star Sting 
- TOPO ■ Surface topography (CastP) 
- Elec ■ Domain information (XDom) 
- add ■ add visualization tool

Links

Search for **1knb** in:

Analysis tools

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| ■ ProSA-web | ■ RCSB PDB | ■ Structural Neighbours (Dali Database)  |
| ■ PDB | ■ RCSB PDB | ■ Likely biochemical function (ProFunc)  |
| ■ SCOP | ■ First | ■ Functionally important residues (FireDB)  |
| ■ CAZyme | ■ Aster | ■ Predicted functional sites (WebFeature)  |
| ■ Pfam | ■ Poly | ■ Catalytic sites (CSA)  |
| ■ Jen | ■ PDB | ■ WHAT IF quality report  |
| ■ OCA | ■ Face | ■ ProSA-web quality analysis  |
| ■ Pro | ■ Blue | ■ MolProbity quality analysis  |
| ■ TOF | ■ Surf | ■ NQ-Flipper  |
| ■ Elec | ■ Dom | ■ Contact Analysis (CSU)  |
| ■ add | ■ add | ■ add analysis tool |

When does it work?

If you build it,



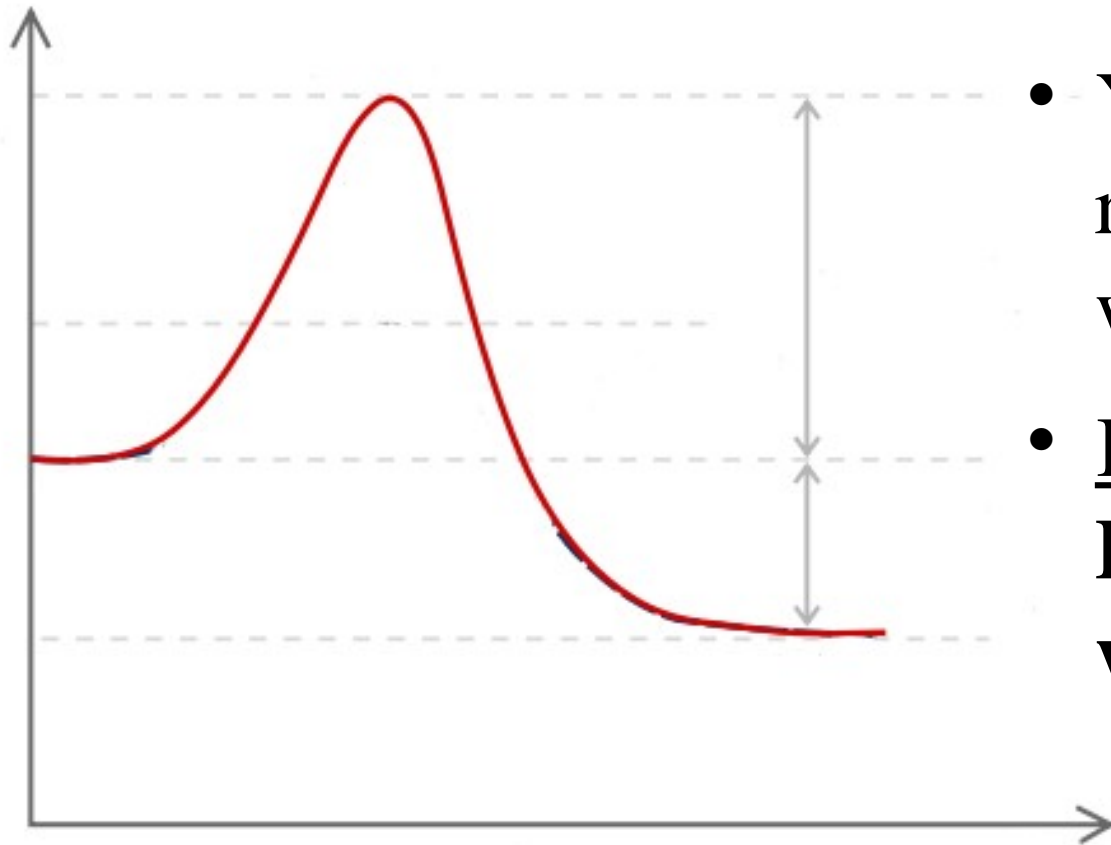
they will come.

Rules for success(?)

- 1) Must provide useful content in a convenient way
Focused, unique, organised, query-able data
- 2) Contributions should provide a direct benefit
Self promotion / Functionality / Recognition
- 3) Contributors should be formally 'recognized'
Visibility

**These factors often depend
on COMMUNITY**

Building a community...



- Activation energy!
- You have to build up a resource before users will contribute!
- Kittur et. al. (2007)
Power of the few vs. wisdom of the crowd.

<http://www.parc.com/publication/1749/power-of-the-few-vs-wisdom-of-the-crowd.html>

Recognition

- People work for recognition.
 - In science, this typically comes from publication of peer-reviewed papers.
 - Why contribute to a wiki?
 - Perhaps this **will** get you a publication?
- Peer review is not just about papers.
 - Contributors to Wikipedia are recognised among their peers!

Recognition

- Alternative models of recognition.
 - Wiki edits are unlikely to impress anyone on a CV, however...
 - Community mailing lists are a great way to network.
 - [http://biodatabase.org/index.php/List of mailing lists for biologists](http://biodatabase.org/index.php/List_of_mailing_lists_for_biologists)
 - Recognition can come from contribution to community projects!

Game mechanics? (Fun)

- Crowd sourcing
 - Using ‘the crowd’ to do useful work
- Game mechanics
 - Applying Game Mechanics to Functional Software
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ihUt-163gZI>
- Ease of use, robust infrastructure, and recognition of user contributions are encapsulated by the simple idea of making the site ‘fun’.

PDBWiki is a success(?)

- 1) Must provide useful content in a convenient way

Success: Met our need for a shared 'computational kill list' for the PDB.

Fail: These feature can be made more convenient.

- 2) Contributions should provide a direct benefit

Success: We collected mostly annotations of this type, and edits to the 'links' section were especially popular.

- 3) Contributors should be formally 'recognized'

Fail: We didn't do a good job of clearly acknowledging our contributors.

Conclusions

- The wiki concept is a simple improvement on the original concept of the web.
 - Sharing data.
- BioWikis must be fun and attractive for users.
- Structured wikis promise to change our idea of a ‘web database’.
 - Read only databases will be hard to imagine.

Acknowledgements

- Henning Stehr and Jose Duarte for PDBWiki
- All the contributors to <http://PDBWiki.org>
- Jong Bhak for his BioWiki concept
- NETTAB organisers
 - Paolo, Angelo, Claudia, and others.
- Linus Torvalds for Linux, Rasmus Lerdorf for PHP, and all scientists who pursue their work with honesty and integrity.

[irc://irc.freenode.net/
#semantic-mediawiki
#bioinformatics](irc://irc.freenode.net/#semantic-mediawiki#bioinformatics)

References

- Wikinomics: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18769412>
 - EcoliWiki / Gene Wiki / OpenWetWare / PDBWiki / Proteopedia / WikiGenes / WikiPathways / ...
 - <http://biodatabase.org/index.php/BioWiki>
- Bioinformatics.Org wiki: <http://bifx.org/wiki>
- The SEQanswers wiki: <http://SEQwiki.org>
- MCB: http://wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Project_MCB
- BiO Sites: <http://BiO.CC>

References

- See references within:
 - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20624717>
 - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20193066>
 - <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18613750>
- Semantic MediaWiki:
 - <http://semantic-mediawiki.org>
 - <irc://irc.freenode.net/#semantic-mediawiki>