

학술지 전문가심사
-미래에 어떻게 할 것인가?-
-"Sense about Science, The nuts and bolts를 중심으로-

한 동 수

한양대학교 구리병원 소화기내과

Rejecting and resisting Nobel class discoveries: accounts by Nobel Laureates



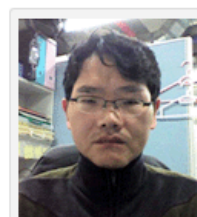
Archive for the 'hyung-in moon' Category

Retraction count grows to 35 for scientist who faked emails to do his own peer review

with 9 comments

[Hyung-In Moon](#), the South Korean plant compound researcher who [made up email addresses so he could do his own peer review](#), is now up to 35 retractions.

The four new retractions are of the papers in the *Journal of Enzyme Inhibition and Medicinal Chemistry* that initially led to suspicions when all the reviews came back within 24 hours. Here's the [notice](#), which includes the same language as Moon's 24 other retractions of studies published in Informa Healthcare journals: [Read the rest of this entry »](#)



Hyung-In Moon

Written by ivanoransky
September 17, 2012 at 8:30 am

Posted in [cell biology](#), [faked emails](#), [freely available](#), [hyung-in moon](#), [informa healthcare](#), [J enzyme inh med chem](#), [korea retractions](#)

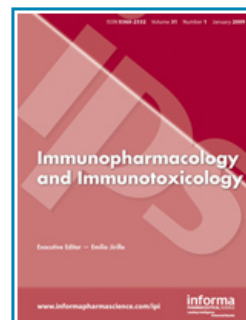
Journal editor resigned in wake of retractions for fake email addresses that enabled self-peer review

with 16 comments

The case of Hyung-In Moon — the researcher who [faked email addresses for potential peer reviewers so he could do his own peer review](#) — has already led to one resignation.

[Emilio Iirillo](#), the editor of *Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology*, which [retracted 20 of Moon's papers](#), stepped down earlier this year in the wake of the case, [Retraction Watch has learned](#).

Here's a [note the publisher posted on the journal's site on June 15](#): [Read the rest of this entry »](#)



Written by ivanoransky
August 31, 2012 at 12:04 pm

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hyung-in moon (4)

Measuring the effectiveness of scientific gatekeeping

Kyle Siler^{a,1}, Kirby Lee^b, and Lisa Bero^c

^aDepartment of Strategic Management, Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada M5S 3E6; ^bDepartment of Clinical Pharmacy, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143; and ^cFaculty of Pharmacy and Charles Perkins Centre, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

Edited by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved November 18, 2014 (received for review September 21, 2014)

- Annals of Internal Medicine, British Medical Journal, and The Lancet (2003-2004)
- 1008 manuscripts / 62 accepted (6.2%)
- Rejected manuscripts: 946 rejected, 757 manuscripts were accepted elsewhere

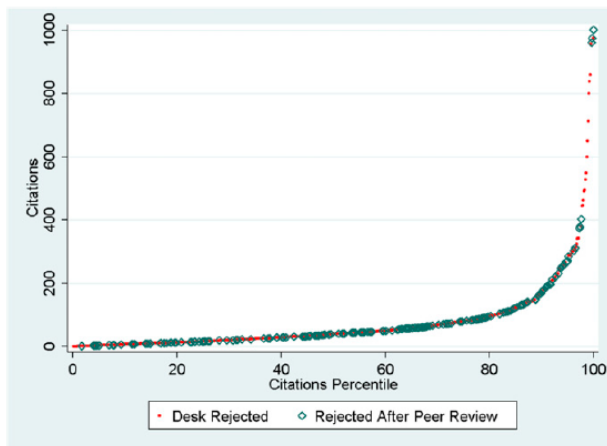


Fig. 1. Citation distribution of rejected articles (peer reviewed vs. desk-rejected).

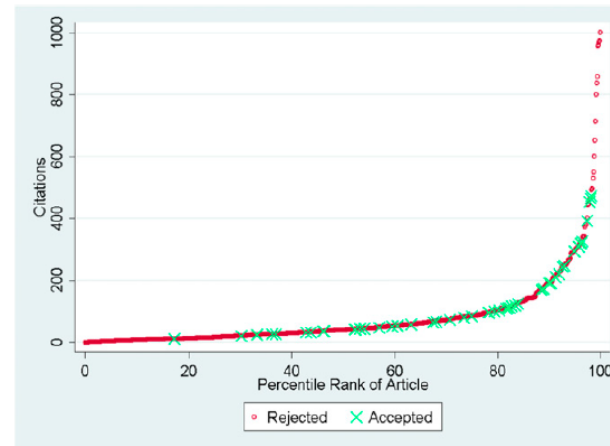
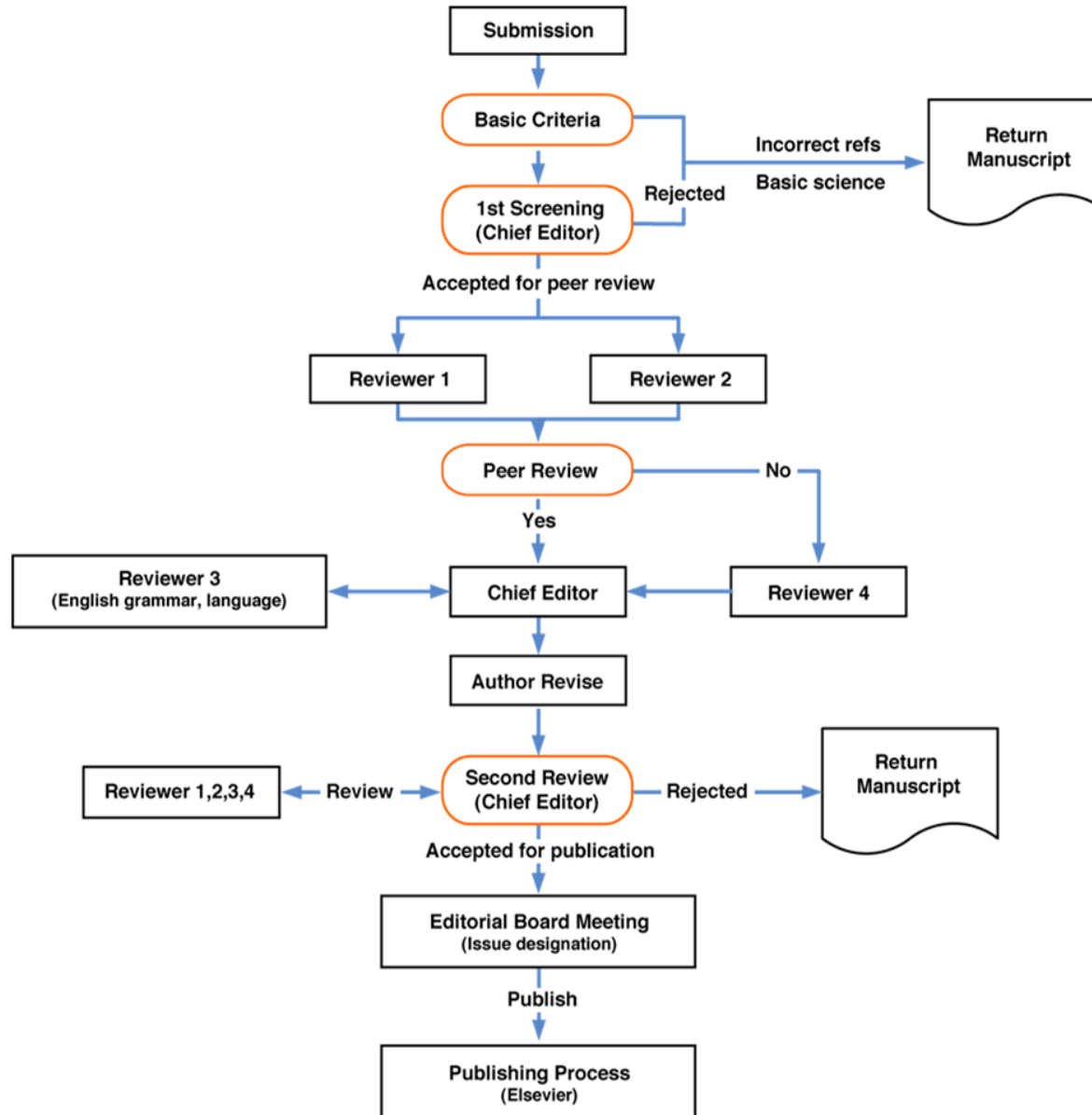


Fig. 2. Citation distribution of accepted and rejected articles.

Table 1. Most common justifications for article rejection among top 15-cited cases

Justification	<i>n</i>
Lacking novelty	7
Methodological problems	4
Magnitude of results too small	4
No reason given	3
Insufficient data/evidence	2
Speculative results/questionable validity	2



Journal peer review system

- Single editor, all external reviewed
- Editorial board with occasional further review
- In-house staff plus external review

What do you do when a paper is submitted?



"I have a whole load of manuscripts coming to me each day – far more than I can publish. So I have to look at them and decide firstly, is this paper relevant to the journal I'm editing? (Is it groundbreaking etc.) I'm looking for the best papers, but I often know very little about the nitty gritty of the research area. It is the experts that I send the paper out to review to, who know the subject area well and can help me make a judgement."

CHRIS SURRIDGE

Chief Editor and Associate Publisher of *Nature Protocols*



"When your paper is submitted, we first of all look through it briefly to check the format and length, the clarity of the discussion, research methods and overall fit with the journal. This is a fairly quick process – around two weeks or so. If it passes this 'desk review' procedure, we then send it out for full review to subject experts."

ROBERT BLACKBURN

Editor-in-Chief of the *International Small Business Journal (ISBJ)*

How do you then select reviewers?



"If I know the field intimately I will select people to review from my knowledge base. If I don't know the field, I select reviewers by searching 'PubMed' (a free online database of citations and abstracts) for authors of similar research or pick suitable authors from the bibliography of the paper. I don't think it makes sense to carefully and precisely select and invite only verifiable world leaders. Most luminaries are often too busy, and the process of selection becomes far too slow."

DR MICHAEL CURTIS

Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Pharmacological and Toxicological Methods*



"Finding subject reviewers is a careful procedure because it is voluntary and anonymous. We find these experts from our Editorial Board plus others – you may have cited somebody extensively and we may ask them, or we use our database of previously published authors and reviewers. The ISBJ also provides you with the opportunity to suggest possible reviewers – obviously not your friends or colleagues!"

ROBERT BLACKBURN

Editor-in-Chief of the *International Small Business Journal (ISBJ)*

Masked and Open review

- Single blind reviewed
 - Provide honest critical reviews without fear of reprisal from the authors
 - Lack of accountability
- Double blind review
 - Common
 - Reduce bias
- Open review
 - Greater accountability
 - Decline to review

Why do you review?



“Partly because it is an accepted part of membership in the academic community. But also, it is always interesting to see the latest work in my particular specialist areas and be able to comment on it and hopefully sometimes improve it prior to publication; to act as a gatekeeper for quality in an area of science that I know about and care about.”

DR STEPHEN KEEVIL

Medical Physicist, King's College London

Rules for reviewing anything

- Read the instructions to find out what you are being asked to do and why.
- If you receive no instructions and are not clear about what you are being invited to do, ask for more information or decline the request.
- Review the work not the person (unless you have been asked to do this), and don't try to be clever.
- Admit your limitations.
- Be as objective as possible and take account of (and declare) any
- conflicts of interests.

전문가심사자

- 학술지에 투고된 원고는 비공개 교신으로 저자의 개인 기밀에 속하는 자산이며, 원고 내용의 전부 또는 일부가 적정한 시기보다 먼저 공개되면 저자가 피해를 입는다.
- 그러므로 전문가 심사자는 원고정보가 노출되지 않도록 관리를 철저히 해야 하며, 논문이 출판되기 전에 원고에 대해 공개적으로 논의하거나 원고 내용을 도용 또는 전용해서는 안 된다.
- 전문가 심사자는 개인적인 목적으로 원고를 보관해서는 안 되며, 심사를 완료한 후에는 원고를 파기해야 한다.
- 전문가 심사자는 심사 의뢰를 받으면 수락 여부를 즉시 통보하고, 주어진 시한 내에 심사평을 제출하는 것이 바람직하다. 심사평은 건설적이고, 정직하고 정중해야 한다.
- 전문가 심사자는 원고와 관련한 이해관계를 공표해야 하며, 이해관계가 있을 경우 해당 원고의 심사를 반려해야 한다.

심사자의 자세

Do

- 교육적, 건설적일 것
- 기한 내에 심사하기
- 투고 결과와 내용을 보장
- 이해관계나 논란 피하기
- 자기 분야에 맞는 논문 수용
- 중복출판 표절 지적

Don't

- 모호함
 - 상처
 - 편견
 - 비평위주
-

Some tips for new reviewers please



“When reviewing, try to remember that you are an author too and be professional and constructive in your approach. That can be hard but don’t let your inner nitpicker get the upper hand. Leave 24 hours between reading the manuscript and writing your review, to allow time for your reasonable self to rise to the fore.”

STEPHEN CURRY

Professor of Structural Biology, Imperial College London

Being invited to review

- Is the manuscript within my field of expertise?
- Am I happy with the journal's peer review process?
- Do I have time to do this review?
- Can I meet the deadline?
- Do I have any conflicts of interest?

심사자의 논문 판단 조건

- timely and relevant to a current topics
- well written, logical, and easy to comprehend
- well designed and appropriate methodology

BMJ recommended review style

- **Importance of the work to general readers** - does this work matter to clinicians, patients, teachers or policy makers? Is a general journal the right place for it?
- **Originality** – does this work add enough to what is already in the published literature? If so what does it add?
- **Validity** of the research
- **Presentation** of the study
- **Ethical issues**



“For me it is the originality of the work, the importance of the questions addressed, the appropriateness of the techniques used, the quality of the data and the reliability and significance of the conclusions that are the most important criteria.”

PROFESSOR MIKE CLEMENS

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, University of Sussex

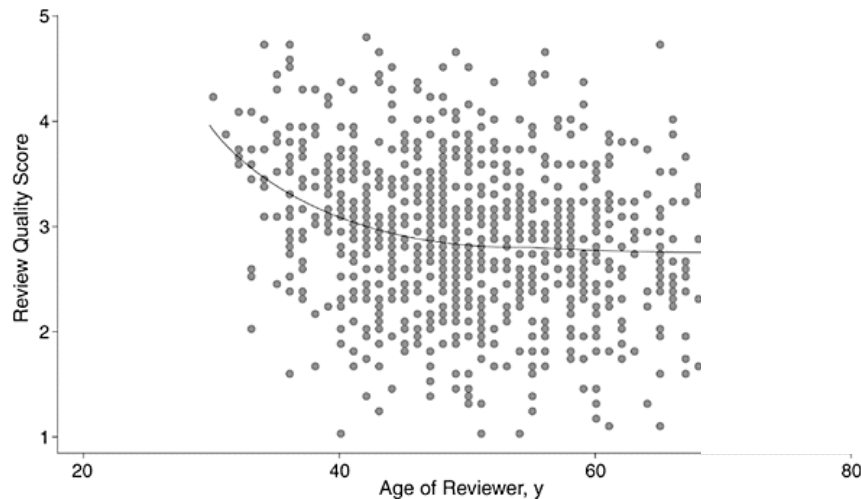
- Does the paper fit the **standards and scope** of the journal it is being considered for?
- Is the **research question** clear?
- Was the **approach** appropriate?
- Are the **study design**, methods and analysis appropriate to the question being studied?
- Is the study **innovative** or original?
- Does the study challenge existing paradigms or **add to** existing knowledge?
- Does it **develop novel concepts**?
- **Does it matter?**
- Are the methods described clearly enough for other researchers to **replicate**?
- Are the methods of **statistical** analysis and level of significance appropriate?
- Could **presentation** of the results be improved and do they answer the question?
- If humans, human tissues or animals are involved, was **ethics** approval gained and was the
- study ethical?
- Are the **conclusions** appropriate?

답변서 작성 전 고려할 것

- 먼저 원고에 대한 칭찬을 잊지 마라
- 큰 사안부터 지적
- Down to Earth법으로 각각 사안 지적
- 서론에 연구 중요성이 충분히 언급
- 지적을 정확하게 언급
- 부족한 점, 생략 부분 언급
- 심사의도나 결과를 알 수 없게 기술

전문가 심사자

- 40세 이하
- 우수한 기관
- 통계와 역학 수련



Reviewing the Reviewers: Comparison of Review Quality and Reviewer Characteristics at the *American Journal of Roentgenology*

OBJECTIVE. The purpose of our study was to determine which manuscript reviewer characteristics are most strongly associated with reviewer performance as judged by editors of the *American Journal of Roentgenology* (AJR).

MATERIALS AND METHODS. At the AJR, manuscript reviews are rated by the journal editors on a subjective scale from 1 (lowest) to 4, on the basis of the value, thoroughness, and punctuality of the critique. We obtained all scores for AJR reviewers and determined the average score for each reviewer. We also sent a questionnaire to 989 reviewers requesting specific information regarding the age, sex, radiology subspecialty, number of years serving as a reviewer, academic rank, and practice type of the reviewer. The demographic profiles were correlated with the average quality score for each reviewer. Statistical analysis included correlation analysis and analysis of variance modeling. Reviewer quality scores were also correlated with the scoring of individual reviews and ultimate disposition of 196 manuscripts sent to the AJR during the same period.

RESULTS. Responses to the questionnaire were obtained from 821 reviewers (83.0%), for whom quality scores were available for 714 (87.0%). Correlation analysis shows that the quality score of reviewers strongly correlated with younger age ($p = 0.001$). A statistically significant correlation between quality score and practice type was seen ($p = 0.008$), with reviewers from academic institutions receiving higher scores. No significant correlation was found between quality score and sex ($p = 0.72$), years of reviewing ($p = 0.26$), academic rank ($p = 0.10$), or the ultimate disposition of the manuscript ($p = 0.40$). The quality score of the reviewers showed no variation by subspecialty ($p = 0.99$).

CONCLUSION. The highest-rated AJR reviewers tended to be young and from academic institutions. The quality of peer review did not correlate with the sex, academic rank, or subspecialty of the reviewer.

Is there any training?



"Most journals provide online guidelines for reviewers but in my experience little other training is available. The skills are largely learned from colleagues and mentors in the reviewer's own department."

PROFESSOR MIKE CLEMENS

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, University of Sussex



"When I started reviewing I had no formal training, but I did get invaluable guidance from senior staff. Now there are also training days and web courses which give advice on the structure and content of a review, and, importantly, the expectations of the editor."

DR DEIRDRE HOLLINGSWORTH

Epidemiologist, Imperial College London

Current practice of peer review (n=3040)

– An international study by Mark Ware Consulting-

- Single-blind review (84%), double blinded (44%), open peer review (22%)
- Longer review times was a cause of dissatisfaction (average 80 days)
- The most productive reviewers were overloaded. 3-4 journal, average 8/yr
Active reviewers (>6/ yr) make up 44% of all reviewers, they are responsible for 79% of all review
- About 20% of invitations to review are declined.
- The average review takes 5 hours and is completed in 3-4 weeks
- Altruistic reasons for reviewing were preferred over self-interested ones.
- The average acceptance rate was 50%.
- Use of online submissions systems (76%)
- Access to journals literature(69%)

좋은 심사가 되려면

- 충분한 전문가심사자
- 확립된 심사가이드라인
- 심사평의 공유 및 편견방지 시스템
- 심사자 평가 및 훈련, 보상

Should reviewers be rewarded?



"Based on the 2009 peer review survey results it is clear that reviewers would like to be rewarded. The question is how should they be rewarded? In the survey most reviewers indicated that they would like to receive payment in kind for their reviews. Publishers are keen to do this in a sustainable way and there are currently a variety of initiatives in place on journals, including giving certificates to reviewers or providing accreditation (CME/CPD points). Elsevier provides reviewers free access to its Abstracting and Indexing service Scopus. Also popular among reviewers is receiving an 'Acknowledgement in the journal', something more and more journals are now doing."

ADRIAN MULLIGAN

Deputy Director, Research & Academic Relations, Elsevier



"I don't think so. This may encourage some people to review papers for which they are not really qualified. However some other form of recognition of the work involved, such as free online access to papers published in the journal for a year, might be appropriate."

PROFESSOR MIKE CLEMENS

Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, University of Sussex

How do you reach the final decision on the paper?



"To reach a decision on a paper, we take into consideration a combination of the reviewers' opinions and our editorial judgement. In addition to looking at the broader recommendations made by the reviewers, we think about the specific scientific points they raise, in light of their areas of expertise, the feasibility of any requested revisions, and the effects these revisions may ultimately have on the overall conceptual interest and quality of the paper. All of these considerations factor into our overall view of the appropriate next steps for the paper."

DR MARIE BAO

Associate Editor, *Developmental Cell*, Cell Press



"We invite several reviewers in order to get a view which is independent from the editorial team. If the reviewer and the assigned editor agree that a paper should be rejected, we reject. But if there is reasonable support, then we start a confidential online discussion with additional editors. Usually it becomes clear very quickly whether a paper is going to be accepted or rejected, but if there is no clear consensus, then as Editor-in-Chief, I make my own assessment and provide a recommendation to the handling editor."

PROFESSOR PHILIP STEER

Editor-in-Chief, of *BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*

Do you think knowing the name of the author affects the reviewer's decision?

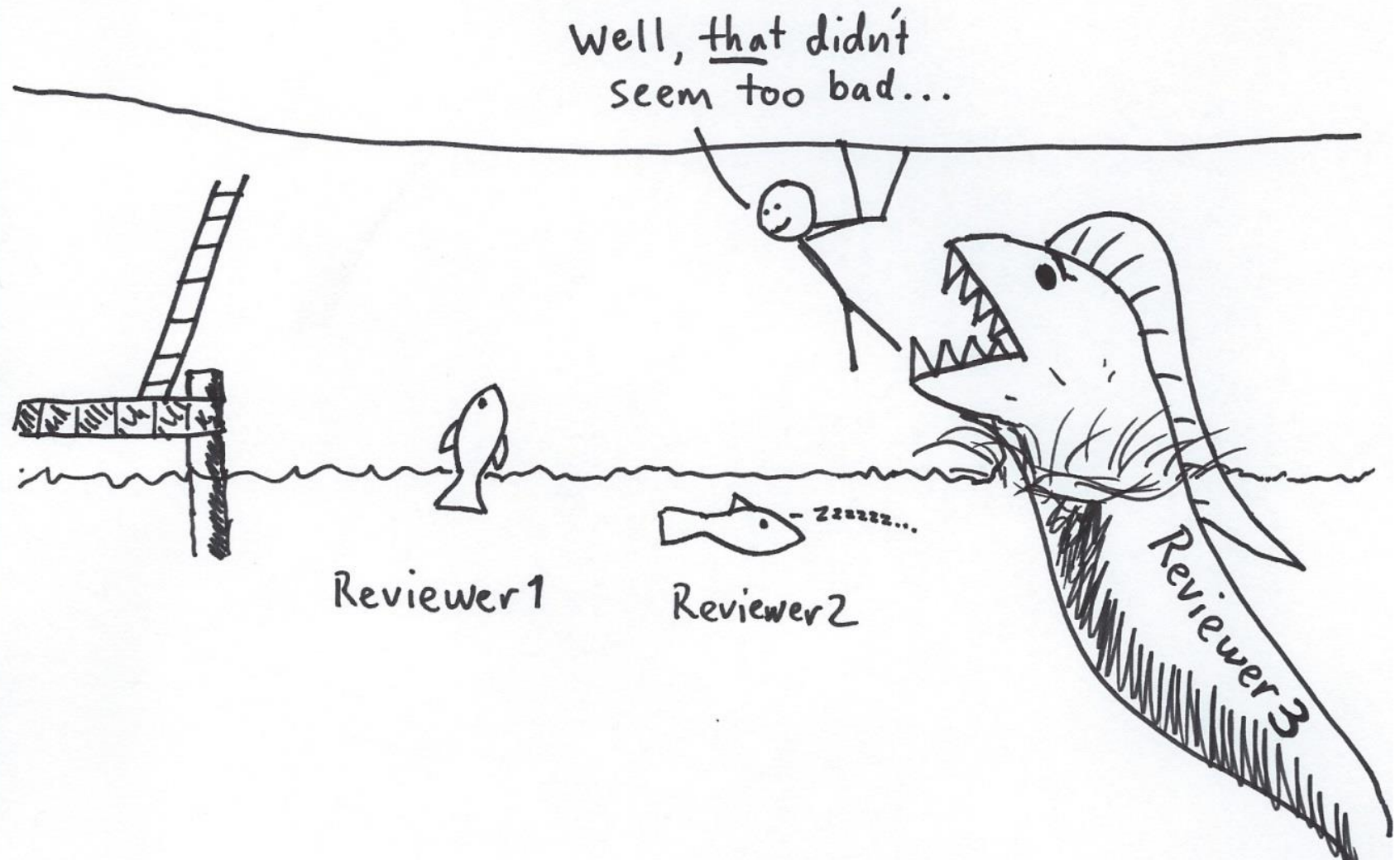


"It is probably impossible to ignore the effect of the author's name, whether they be an unknown or a big-shot scientist. By acknowledging that potential impact, you can mitigate the most disturbing effects. Remember that your job as a reviewer is to judge the work, not the scientist."

STEPHEN CURRY

Professor of Structural Biology, Imperial College London

What Peer Review Feels Like (sometimes)



전문가 심사의 문제점

- 각 학술지마다 상이함
- 시간지연
- 고비용
- 주관적
- 편견
- 비교육적
- 오류 파악이 어려움

Peering into review

The peer review process can be frustrating to researchers eager to get their work published. Changes to the process might be warranted—but only if they are based in fact, not conjecture.

Confidential peer review is a cornerstone of the publication process in science, but is not without its drawbacks. A recent open letter (<http://www.eurostemcell.org/commentanalysis/peer-review/>) signed by 14 stem cell researchers to the editors of major scientific journals cites “unreasonable or obstructive reviews” and the fact that “publication of truly original findings may be delayed or rejected” as reasons to refine our current practices. To increase transparency, the signatories suggest appending reviewers’ comments and editorial correspondence alongside published manuscripts.

This is not the first time scientists have voiced concerns over the peer review process, and, consequently, at *Nature Medicine* a number of mechanisms are in place to prevent bias. The editorial team discusses every paper before referees are chosen and articles are sent out for external review. In a given year, we draw upon hundreds of reviewers to assess manuscripts. Including both established researchers and young investigators, our pool of reviewers is in constant flux, preventing a too-small number

and drawbacks of the studies and to outline standards of excellence for publication in the field. This discussion allows us to refine our editorial guidelines and identify what to expect from future submissions (both in technical and conceptual terms).

The authors of the open letter advocate for more profound changes, including publication of supplementary files containing anonymous referees’ comments and relevant editorial communication. These measures might allow readers to appreciate how the review process has shaped a paper and might provide insight into the peer review process to younger investigators. These benefits notwithstanding, a number of lingering concerns prevent us from endorsing this strategy.

Publication of referees’ comments in full may affect the quality of the reviews, leading to more cautious and restrained comments. It is difficult to ascertain how much the quality of reviews would be compromised by adopting these measures; however, previous attempts with open peer review suggest that referees are less likely to provide a direct and detailed evaluation of the report. Authors may also be reluctant to adopt this



DANIEL CLERY Dan is a deputy news editor for Science.

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U.K. Parliament Panel Reviews Peer Review

2011-07-27 19:01 | [2 Comments](#)

Following an inquiry into peer review in scientific research, U.K. parliamentarians have concluded that, despite many criticisms and little evidence of its effectiveness, the traditional practice of having research articles evaluated by anonymous colleagues before publication is valued by the community and shouldn't be completely abandoned. But in their [report](#) released today, the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee says that innovative approaches to disseminating research, including preprint servers, open peer review, and online repositories, should be investigated as they could remove some of the reviewing burden on researchers.

The lawmakers looked at postpublication peer review approaches, such as having online commentary by other researchers. Such methods "represent an enormous opportunity for experimentation with new media and social networking tools," they said, although they caution that such tools should only be used "as a means of supplementing prepublication review."

The fundamental aim of peer review, the report says, is to ensure that research publications are scientifically sound and enable others to reproduce the work. Given that gold standard, the report recommends that unless there is a strong reason against it, all data should be fully disclosed and made publicly available at the time of publication, particularly if it is the outcome of publicly funded research. That recommendation, however, has prompted some concern. "In our experience, most misunderstandings from scientific research come from an absence of meaning and context... [and] Preparing and scrutinising papers for publication is a vital part of

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FROM THE MAGAZINE

2 August 2013, Vol. 341, No. 6145



Discovery of a New Titi Monkey

A young Colombian researcher made the find of a lifetime when he discovered the red-bearded titi monkey.



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The scientists who work at the Pijao

a few signs that should raise suspicions

NEWS FEATURE



THE PEER-REVIEW SCAM

When a handful of authors were caught reviewing their own papers, it exposed weaknesses in modern publishing systems. Editors are trying to plug the holes.

BY CAT FERGUSON, ADAM MARCUS AND IVAN ORANSKY

Most journal editors know how much effort it takes to persuade busy researchers to review a paper. That is why the editor of *The Journal of Enzyme Inhibition and Medicinal Chemistry* was puzzled by the reviews for manuscripts by one author — Hyung-In Moon, a medicinal-plant researcher then at Dongguk University in Gyeongju, South Korea.

The reviews themselves were not remarkable: mostly favourable, with some suggestions about

how to improve the papers. What was unusual was how quickly they were completed — often within 24 hours. The turnaround was a little too fast, and Claudiu Supuran, the journal's editor-in-chief, started to become suspicious.

In 2012, he confronted Moon, who readily admitted that the reviews had come in so quickly because he had written many of them himself. The deception had not been hard to set up. Supuran's journal and several others published by Informa Healthcare in London

- The author asks to exclude some reviewers, then provides a list of almost every scientist in the field.
- The author recommends reviewers who are strangely difficult to find online.
- The author provides Gmail, Yahoo or other free e-mail addresses to contact suggested reviewers, rather than e-mail addresses from an academic institution.
- Within hours of being requested, the reviews come back. They are glowing.
- Even reviewer number three likes the paper.

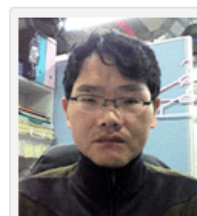
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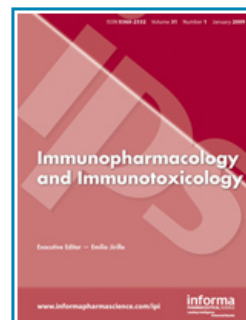
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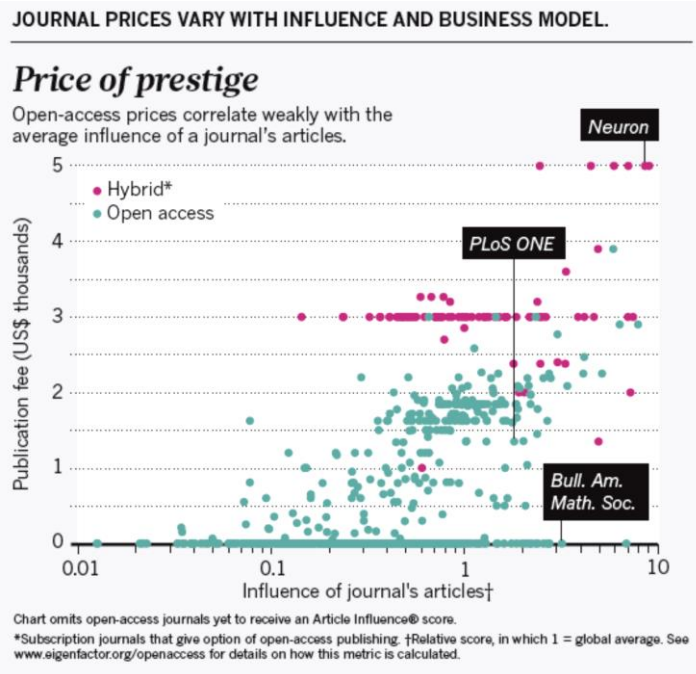
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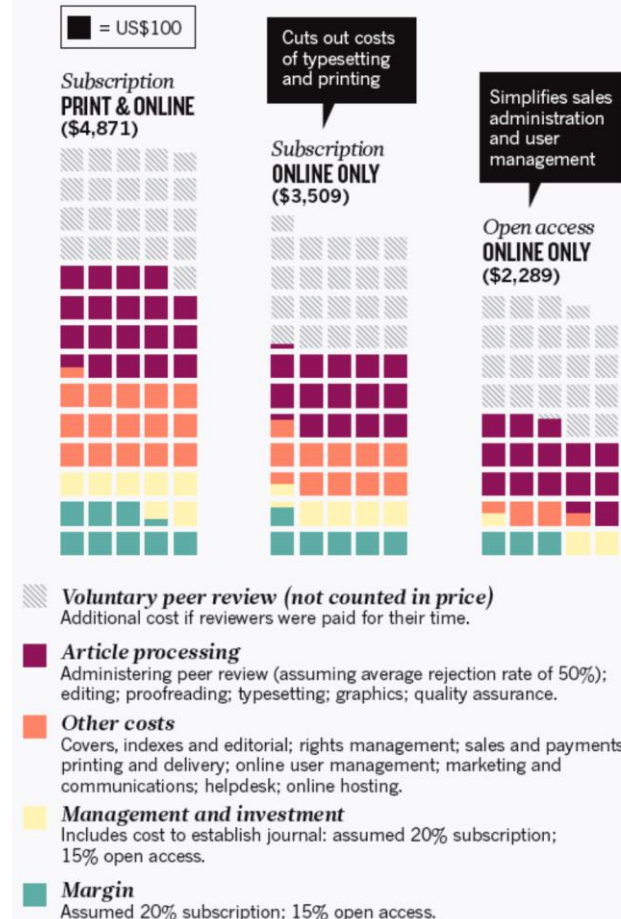
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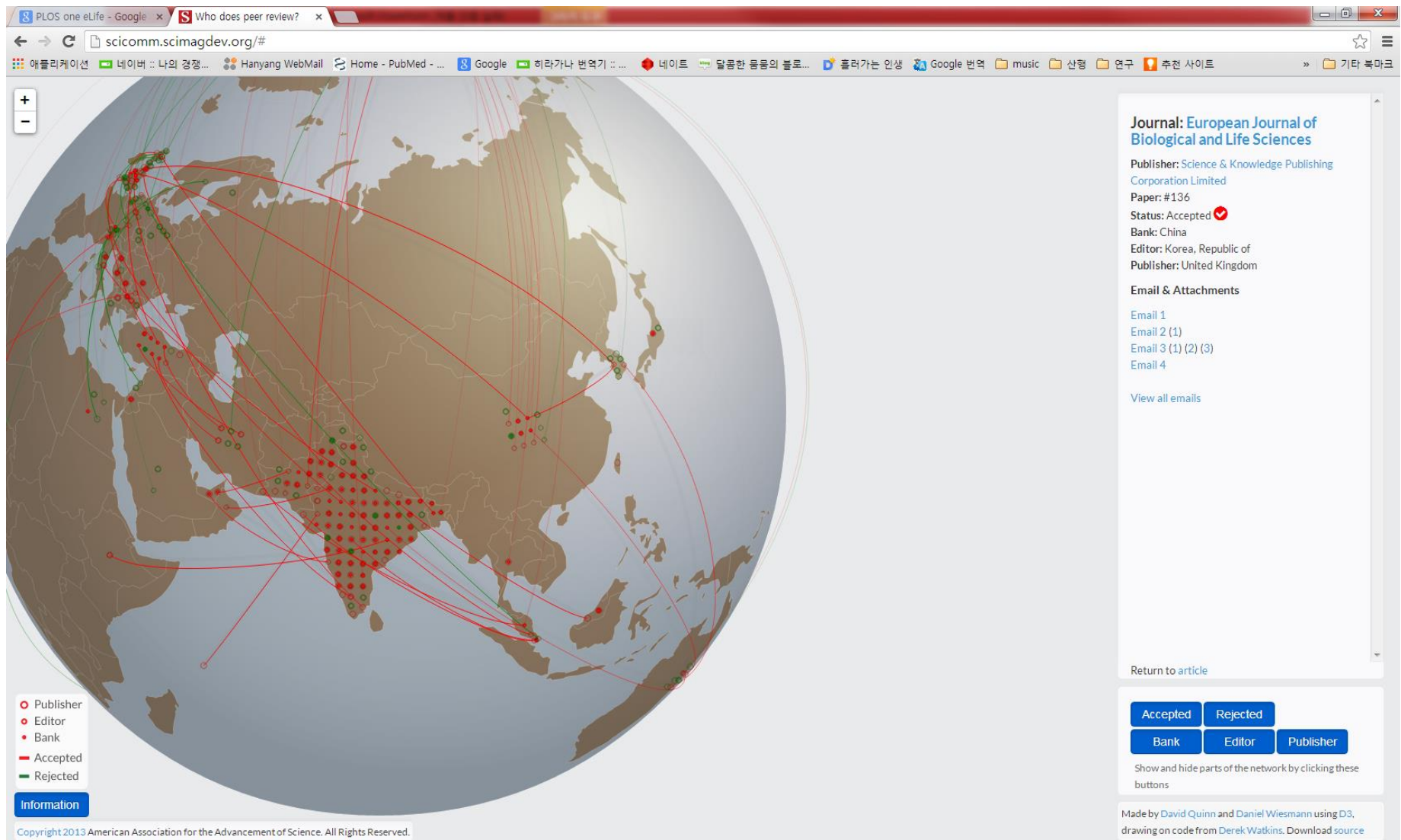


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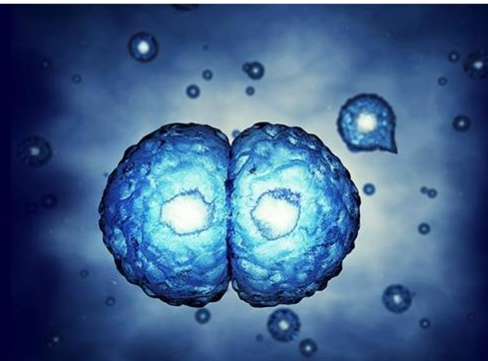


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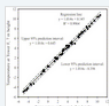
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Keywords

1. Introduction
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 - 2.1. Experimental site



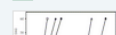
- 2.1.1. Upward-blowing wind machines
- 2.1.2. Conventional wind machine
- 2.1.3. Wind machine operation
- 2.2. Micrometeorological measurements
 - 2.2.1. North-south transect of 10m towers and 10m remote tower
 - 2.2.2. East-west transect of 1.1m sensors
 - 2.2.3. Weather station and balloon inversion measurements
 - 2.2.4. Smoke tracking of the air jet
- 2.3. Evaluation theory and data analysis
3. Results and discussion



3.1. Microclimate conditions during wind machine operation

Table 1

Table 2



Agricultural and Forest Meteorology

Volume 157, 15 May 2012, Pages 39–48



Vineyard frost protection with upward-blowing wind machines

Mark C. Battany

University of California Cooperative Extension, 2166 Sierra Way, Suite C, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401, USA

Abstract

Upward-blowing wind machines have been commercialized for use in frost protection but little quantitative information exists regarding how their operation alters site temperatures. In particular, their performance relative to conventional wind machines has been debated. To address this need, experiments were conducted on 12 spring frost nights in 2010 and 2011 in a commercial winegrape vineyard where either two upward-blowing wind machines or a single conventional wind machine were operated. Comprehensive measurements of air temperature changes caused by wind machine operation were evaluated on multiple transects at heights of 1.1, 4, 7 and 10 m. All 12 frost nights were characterized by low wind and clear sky conditions, with temperature inversion strengths commonly associated with beneficial wind machine use occurring on 9 of the 12 nights. The operation of the conventional wind machine produced consistently larger and more statistically significant increases in temperature, particularly at the 1.1 m vine level, as compared to the operation of the upward-blowing wind machines which produced very minor increases in temperature at the 1.1 m level under strong inversion conditions and either no change or decreases in temperature under weaker inversion conditions. Based on the summary relationships between temperature changes as a function of inversion strength, under conditions of an inversion gradient of $0.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C m}^{-1}$ the conventional wind machine would be expected to raise target area temperatures by $1.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the vine level, while the upward-blowing wind machines would have no net effect under the same inversion conditions. Smoke tracking of the air flow from the upward-blowing wind machines indicated that the air jet reached 25 m height, and then tended to slowly settle back towards the ground. These results indicate relatively poor performance of this type of low-powered (6.3 kW) upward-blowing wind machine compared to a conventional wind machine under the conditions of this study.

Highlights

- The performance of upward-blowing wind machines for frost protection was tested.
- They did not produce useful increases in temperature at the vineyard test site.
- A conventional wind machine at the same site

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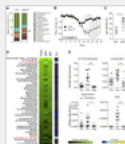
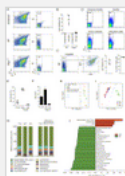
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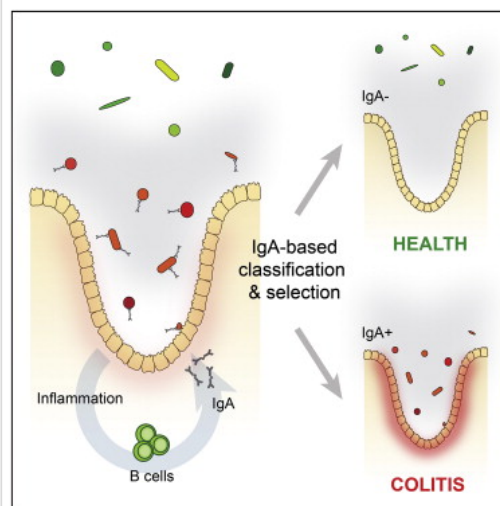
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Summary

Specific members of the intestinal microbiota dramatically affect inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) in mice. In humans, however, identifying bacteria that preferentially affect disease susceptibility and severity remains a major challenge. Here, we used flow-cytometry-based bacterial cell sorting and 16S sequencing to characterize taxa-specific coating of the intestinal microbiota with immunoglobulin A (IgA-SEQ) and show that high IgA coating uniquely identifies colitogenic intestinal bacteria in a mouse model of microbiota-driven colitis. We then used IgA-SEQ and extensive anaerobic culturing of fecal bacteria from IBD patients to create personalized disease-associated gut microbiota culture collections with predefined levels of IgA coating. Using these collections, we found that intestinal bacteria selected on the basis of high coating with IgA conferred dramatic susceptibility to colitis in germ-free mice. Thus, our studies suggest that IgA coating identifies inflammatory commensals that preferentially drive intestinal disease. Targeted elimination of such bacteria may reduce, reverse, or even prevent disease development.

Graphical Abstract

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Introduction

The composition of the intestinal microbiota varies substantially between individuals and is thought to be a key determinant of host susceptibility to an increasing variety of diseases (Blumberg and Dooly, 2012).

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