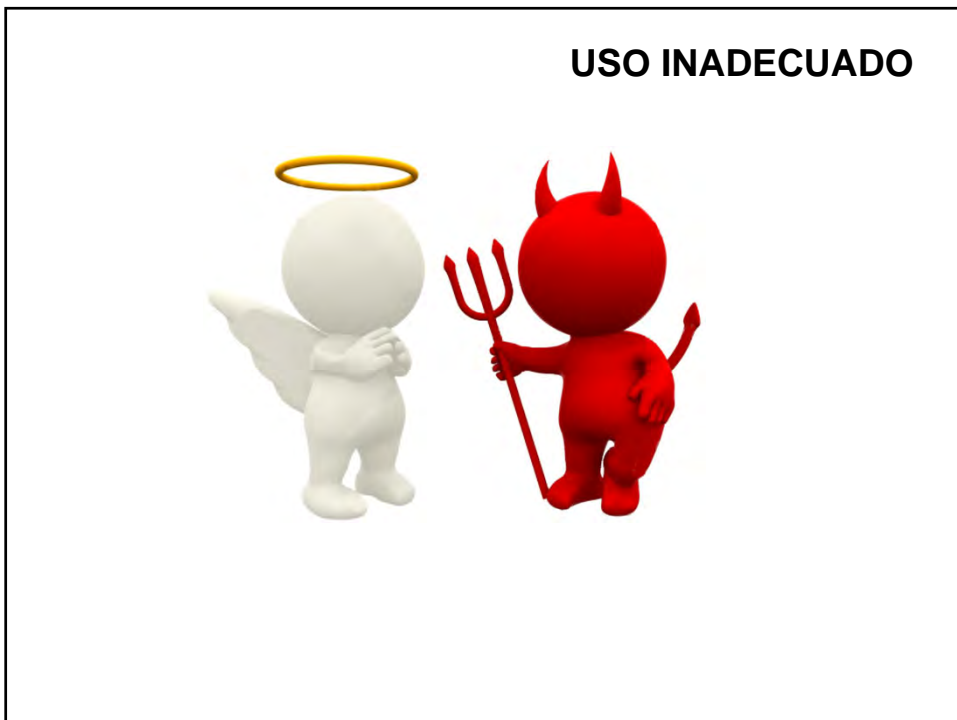






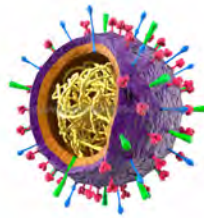
DOBLE USO







1918 Spanish flu:



1918-1919
H1N1 serotype

~500 Million infected
~50 Million deaths





¿Por qué es importante la ética?

- **Ningún proyecto científico puede empezar sin su aprobación ética**
- Para asegurar que cumplimos con la normativa y el debido respeto a seres humanos, animales, plantas y medio ambiente
- Para maximizar los beneficios y minimizar los riesgos y peligros asociados a las necesidades del proyecto científico

¿Por qué la aprobación por parte de Comités de Ética es relevante?

- La aprobación por parte de Comités de Ética es obligatoria
- La aprobación **protege** a los investigadores y a la investigación desarrollada
- La aprobación demuestra que el proyecto y los investigadores cumplen los estándares éticos que la sociedad espera que cumplamos.

Cumplimiento de normativas sobre

- Investigación con seres humanos
- Investigación con animales
- Investigación con plantas/medio ambiente
- Uso de OMGs
- Uso de agentes biológicos de riesgo
- Uso de bases de datos, datos personales
- Propiedad intelectual/industrial, patentes

Principios básicos de la bioética

- Principio de no maleficencia
- Principio de beneficencia
- Principio del respeto por la autonomía
- Principio de justicia



Principio de no maleficencia

- **No debemos hacer el mal, no hacer daño.**
Seguridad
- Esto implica considerar un **equilibrio entre los riesgos potenciales y los beneficios** asociados a cualquier tratamiento o intervención biomédica

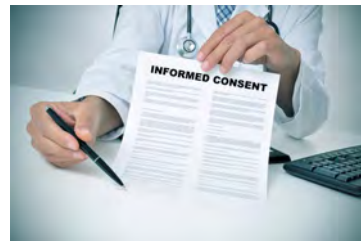


Principio de beneficencia

- **Tenemos que hacer el bien.** Eficacia
- Pero no debemos imponer nuestra idea subjetiva de lo que está bien.
- Debemos tomar en consideración la libertad de decisión y la autorización de los participantes (**consentimiento informado**)

Principio del respeto por la autonomía

- Debemos respeto a la libertad que todo ser humano tiene para decidir sobre cualquier intervención o tema biomédico que le afecte (**consentimiento informado**)




Principio de justicia

- Tenemos que asegurar un **acceso equitativo** a los beneficios potenciales de cualquier progreso en biomedicina para todo el mundo, sin restricciones ni limitaciones de ningún tipo.



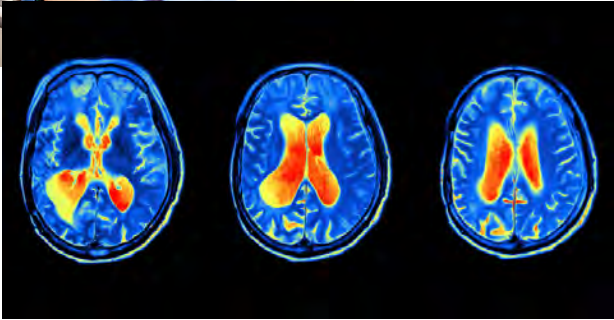
Participación de seres humanos

- Voluntarios para estudios de ciencias sociales
- Pueden o no dar su consentimiento informado
- Son grupos o individuos vulnerables
- Menores
- Pacientes
- Voluntarios sanos para estudios médicos
- ¿Intervenciones físicas invasivas?
- ¿Recogida de muestras biológicas?



fMRI

Non-invasive
Functional
Magnetic
Resonance



2004/40/CE
0.2 → 7 Teslas

The complex block contains an image of an MRI scanner with a patient lying on the table, a title 'fMRI' and its definition 'Non-invasive Functional Magnetic Resonance', three axial brain scans showing functional activity, and technical specifications '2004/40/CE' and '0.2 → 7 Teslas'.



Ética en la investigación con seres humanos

- ¿A quién queremos proteger? **Al ser humano, al paciente**
- ¿Qué vamos a regular? **La participación y el uso de muestras humanas (biológicas y datos) en investigación**
- **Tenemos que garantizar el respeto y la dignidad a los participantes**, y una distribución justa de los beneficios y perjuicios de la investigación, protegiendo los derechos de los participantes.

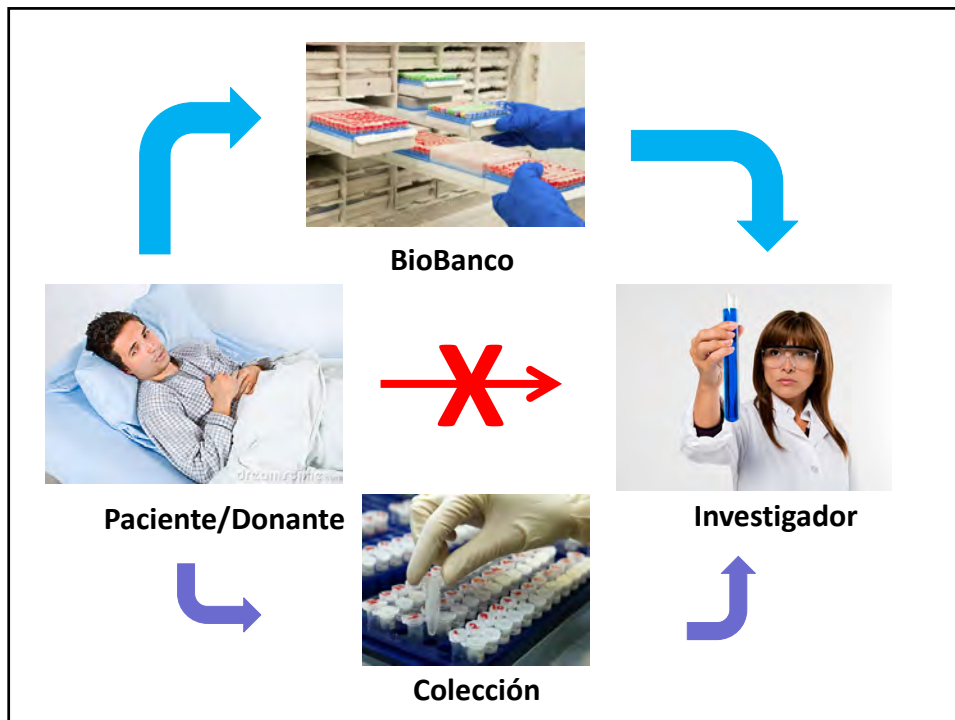
Consentimiento informado

- Introducción. Objetivo de la investigación sin usar tecnicismos, entendible para todo el mundo.
- Describir el procedimiento que se aplicará en detalle
- Indicar que tipo de muestras / datos se recogerán y se usarán y si hay alguna intervención prevista y los problemas o incomodidad que puede causar.
- ¿Qué hacer con las muestras tras finalizar el experimento? (mantenerlas/anonimizarlas/destruirlas)
- Beneficios y riesgos de participar en el estudio
- Derecho a conocer o no los resultados de la investigación.
- Hallazgos incidentales
- Confidencialidad, derecho a acceder a los datos y modificar el consentimientoDerecho a revocar el consentimiento

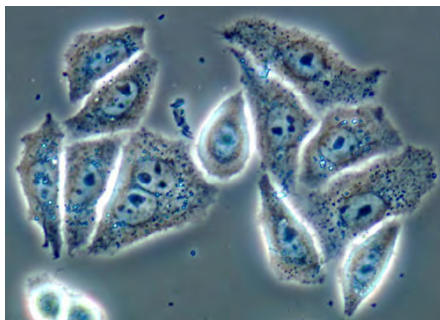
Uso de células/tejidos humanos

- Origen comercial
- Obtenidos en el mismo proyecto
- Derivados de otro proyecto
- Obtenidos de un biobanco

- Aprobación ética
- Consentimiento informado



Células HeLa



- **HeLa cells**
- Cáncer cervical
- Establecidas en 1951
- >60.000 publicaciones
- >10.000 patentes

HeLa = Henrietta Lacks



Henrietta Lacks (1920-1951)

El genoma de las células HeLa



In 2013 HeLa cells genome was released (Landry et al. Genes, Genomes, Genet.)

The descents of Henrietta Lacks complained because nobody asked them permission and they claimed this was private information

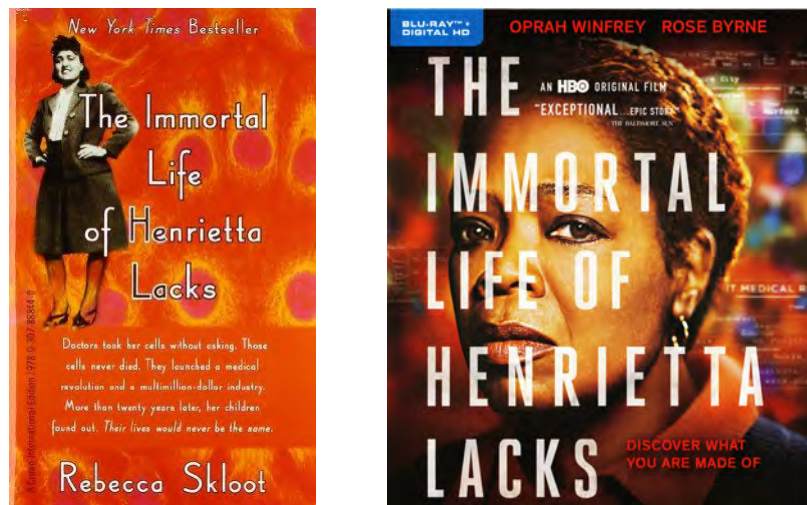
Eventually Henrietta Lacks' relatives agreed to release HeLa genome partially and under strict restrictions



SCIENCE
A Family Consents to a Medical Gift, 62 Years Later

BY CHARLISSE WILSON AUG. 7, 2013

The New York Times



Protección de Datos Personales

¿Tu investigación requiere **recabar datos personales y/o procesarlos**?

- Datos sensibles (religión, etnicidad, política)
- Información genética
- Seguimiento/observación de participantes
- Procesamiento de datos recogidos anteriormente (**uso secundario**)
- Recoger solo los datos que son necesarios

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the EUGDPR.org website. The navigation menu includes 'EUGDPR.org', 'The Regulation', 'The Process', and 'Our Partners'. Below the navigation bar is a large banner featuring the European Union flag. The banner text reads: 'The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the most important change in data privacy regulation in 20 years - we're here to make sure you're prepared.' Below the banner, there are two links: 'GDPR Portal: Site Overview' and 'Quick Links'. At the bottom of the banner area, the website URL 'www.eugdpr.org' is displayed.

EUGDPR.org The Regulation The Process Our Partners

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the most important change in data privacy regulation in 20 years - we're here to make sure you're prepared.

GDPR Portal: Site Overview Quick Links

www.eugdpr.org

Nuevo RGPD (UE) 2016/679

- Consentimiento **reversible**
- Autorizar en positivo (**OPT-IN**) no en negativo (OPT-OUT)
- Proteger y empoderar al ciudadano europeo
- Derecho a ser olvidado (borrado de datos)
- Derecho a la portabilidad de los datos
- Responsables de Protección de Datos institucionales
- Privacidad debe estar incorporada en los proyectos

Integridad científica



Lo que podemos hacer en Ciencia

Lo que no podemos ni debemos hacer

Integridad Científica



Integridad Científica

SCIENCE EUROPE
SEVEN REASONS
TO CARE ABOUT INTEGRITY IN RESEARCH



“La integridad científica es intrínseca a la actividad de investigación y la excelencia. Está en el centro de la investigación misma. Es una base para que los investigadores confíen unos en otros, así como en el registro de la investigación, y, lo que es igualmente importante, es la base de la confianza de la sociedad en la evidencia y experiencia de la ciencia.”



Grants & Funding
NIH's Central Resource for Grants and Funding Information

Research Integrity

What is Research Integrity?

Research integrity includes:

- the use of honest and verifiable methods in proposing, performing, and evaluating research
- reporting research results with particular attention to adherence to rules, regulations, guidelines, and
- following commonly accepted professional codes or norms.

SHARED VALUES IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

HONESTY

convey information truthfully and honoring commitments

ACCURACY

report findings precisely and take care to avoid errors

EFFICIENCY

use resources wisely and avoid waste

OBJECTIVITY

let the facts speak for themselves and avoid improper bias

*STENECK, N. H. 2007. *ORI - Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research*. Washington D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, p.3

- **Honestidad**
- **Exactitud**
- **Eficiencia**
- **Objetividad**

Declaración de Singapur sobre Integridad Científica

PRINCIPLES

Honesty in all aspects of research

Accountability in the conduct of research

Professional courtesy and fairness in working with others

Good stewardship of research on behalf of others

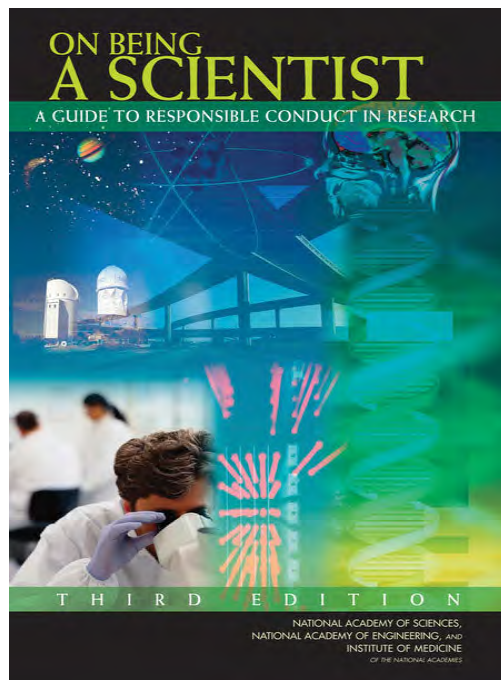
- **Honestidad** en todos los aspectos de la investigación
- **Responsabilidad** en la conducta de la investigación
- **Cortesía profesional y equidad** al trabajar con otros
- **Buena administración** de la investigación en el nombre de los demás

Integridad Científica

1. La integridad científica salvaguarda los fundamentos de la ciencia y los conocimientos
2. La integridad científica mantiene la confianza pública en los investigadores y en la evidencia científica
3. La integridad científica sustenta la inversión pública continua en investigación
4. La integridad científica protege la reputación y las carreras de los investigadores
5. La integridad científica previene el impacto adverso en los pacientes y en el público en general
6. La integridad científica promueve el avance económico
7. La integridad científica previene el desperdicio evitable de recursos públicos

Integridad Científica

- La **credibilidad de la ciencia** depende de la **calidad** y **reproducibilidad** de los resultados
- **Códigos de Buenas Prácticas Científicas**



Sobre ser un científico

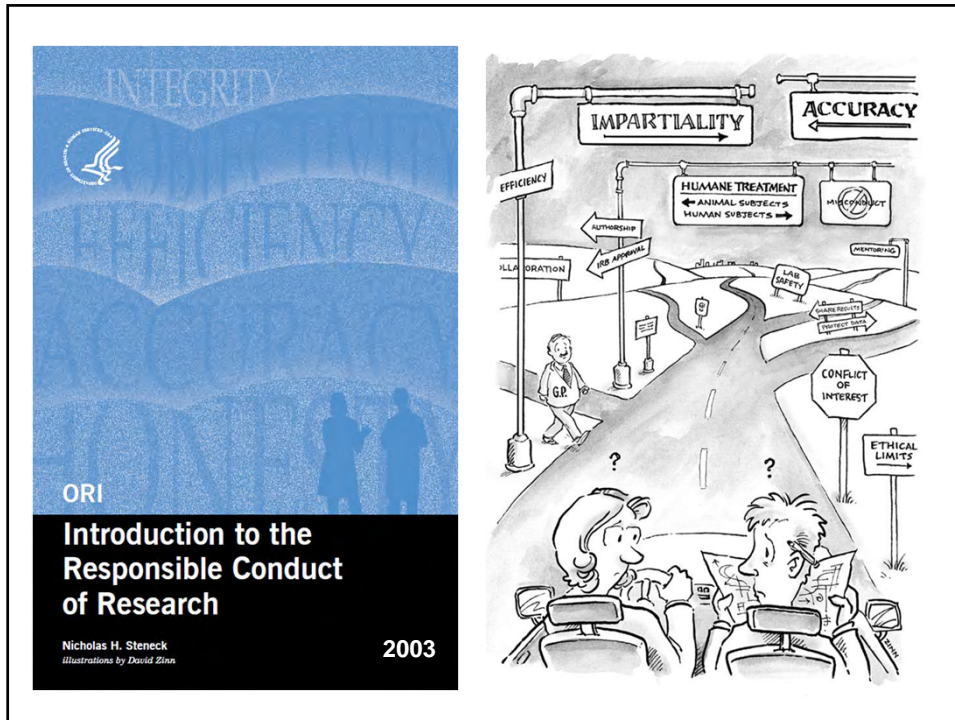
Una guía de conducta responsable en la investigación


N.A.S.

1ª Edición : 1989

2ª Edición: 1995

3ª Edición: 2009





ALLEN
ALL European
Academies

1. Principios

•••

2017

Las buenas prácticas de investigación se basan en principios fundamentales de integridad en la investigación. Orientan a los investigadores en su trabajo, así como en lo referente a su compromiso con los desafíos prácticos, éticos e intelectuales inherentes a la investigación.


Estos principios son:

- **Fiabilidad** a la hora de garantizar la calidad de la investigación, que se refleja en el diseño, la metodología, el análisis y el uso de los recursos.
- **Honradez** a la hora de desarrollar, realizar, revisar, informar y comunicar la investigación de una manera transparente, justa, completa e imparcial.
- **Respeto** hacia los colegas, los participantes en la investigación, la sociedad, los ecosistemas, el patrimonio cultural y el medioambiente.
- **Responsabilidad** por la investigación, desde la idea a la publicación, por su gestión y su organización, por la formación, la supervisión y la tutoría, y por su impacto en su sentido más amplio.


Código Europeo de Conducta para la Integridad en la Investigación

EDICIÓN REVISADA



integrity | integrity. | the quality of being | integrity. | the quality of being |



CÓDIGO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS CIENTÍFICAS DEL CSIC




CODE OF GOOD SCIENTIFIC PRACTICES OF CSIC

2011

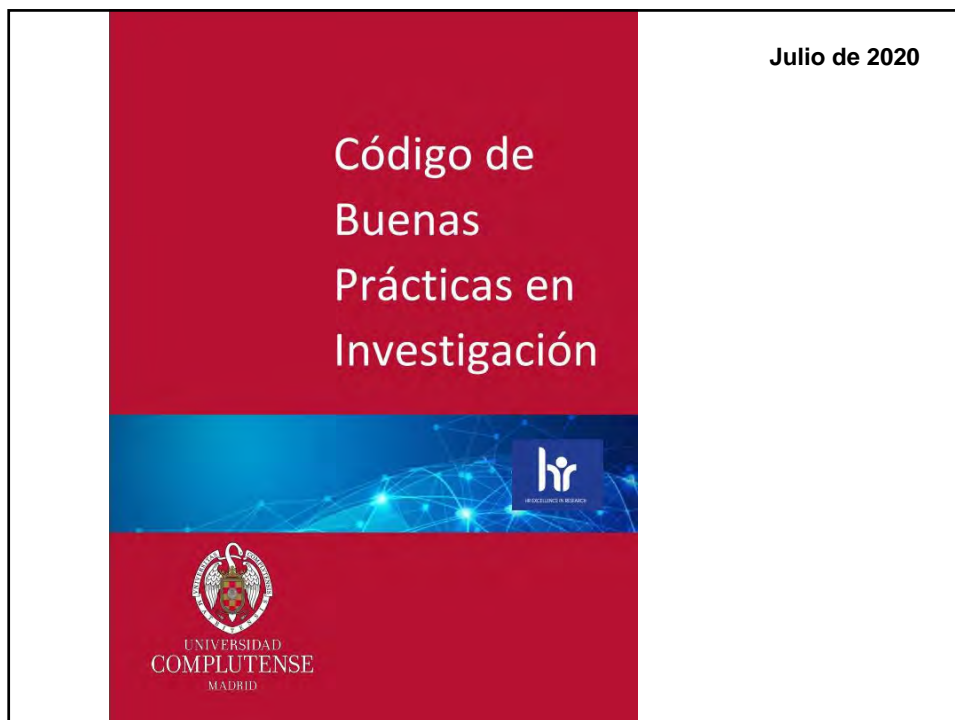
ÍNDICE

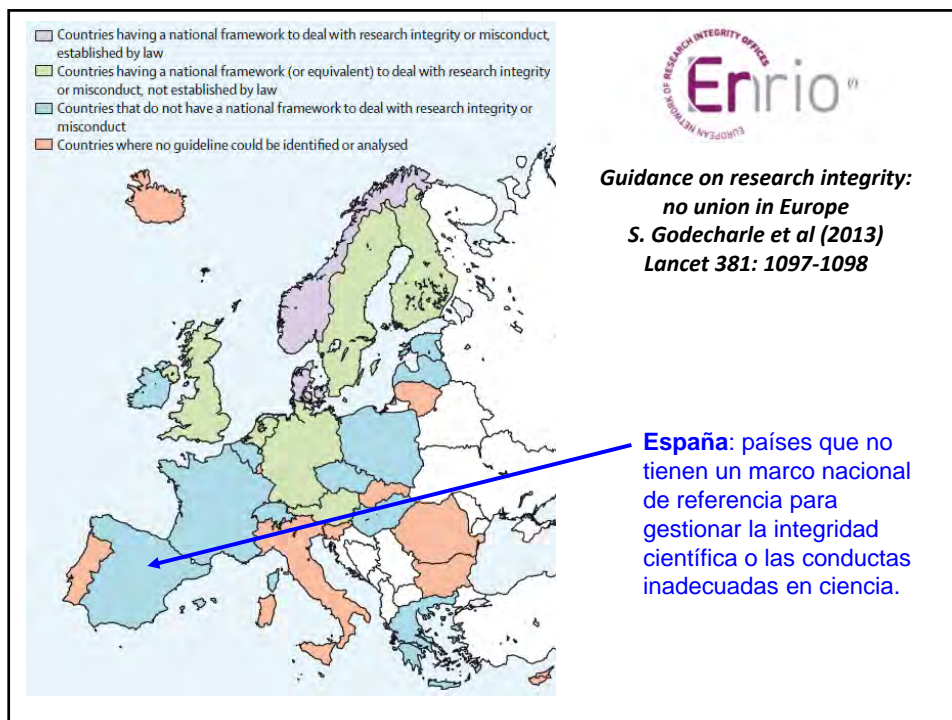
1. Principios de la actividad investigadora.	13
1.1. Ejercicio de la duda metódica. Control de hipótesis	13
1.2. Diseño adecuado de los experimentos.	13
1.3. Gestión de medios y datos	13
1.4. Buen uso de los recursos económicos.	14
1.5. Desviaciones en el ejercicio de la investigación	14
2. El investigador como profesional de la ciencia	15
2.1. Liderazgo y cooperación en el grupo de investigación	15
2.2. Formación y supervisión	16
2.3. Evaluación y asesoramiento	17
2.4. Divulgación	18
2.5. Curriculum vitae	18
2.6. Colaboraciones con entidades públicas y privadas. Investigación contratada. Conflicto de intereses	19
2.7. Gestión de protección de resultados. Propiedad intelectual, propiedad industrial, estado del arte	19
3. Publicaciones científicas. Difusión oral y escrita	20
3.1. Publicación de los resultados	20
3.2. Autoría de las publicaciones	21
3.3. Reconocimiento de autores previos	22
3.4. Revisión de publicaciones científicas	22
4. Entorno institucional	23
4.1. Información de las condiciones de la investigación	23
4.2. Criterios de evaluación y promoción del personal y unidades	24
4.3. Condiciones no discriminatorias	24
Anexo I: Referencias normativas	27
A. Investigación en humanos	27
B. Uso de animales en investigación	27
C. Protección de los trabajadores	28
D. Protección del medio ambiente	28
E. Protección de datos de carácter personal	29
F. Otros textos legales	29




CÓDIGO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS CIENTÍFICAS DEL CSIC

11






LEGISLACIÓN CONSOLIDADA

Ley 14/2011, de 1 de junio, de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación.

Jefatura del Estado
 «BOE» núm. 131, de 2 de junio de 2011
 Referencia: BOE-A-2011-9617

Art. 10. Comité Español de Ética de la Investigación.

1.- Se crea el Comité Español de Ética de la Investigación, adscrito al Consejo de Política Científica, Tecnológica y de Innovación, como órgano colegiado, independiente y de carácter consultivo, sobre materias relacionadas con la ética profesional en la investigación científica y técnica.

Comité de Bioética de España



[Contacta](#) | [Mapa web](#)

Buscar en la web

>> **COMITÉ DE BIOÉTICA DE ESPAÑA**



El **Comité de Bioética de España** fue creado por la Ley 14/2007, de 3 de julio, de Investigación Biomédica (BOE 4 de julio) como un "órgano colegiado, independiente y de carácter consultivo, que desarrollará sus funciones, con plena transparencia, sobre materias relacionadas con las implicaciones éticas y sociales de la Biomedicina y Ciencias de la Salud". El Comité quedó constituido el 22 de octubre de 2008 y está adscrito al Ministerio de Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad.

Ley 14/2007, de 3 de julio, de Investigación Biomédica
El Comité de Bioética de España se constituye el 22 de octubre de 2008




The European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies to the European Commission


The group is an independent, pluralist and multidisciplinary body which advises the European Commission on ethical aspects of science and new technologies.

EGE









La Oficina de Integridad Científica

ori.hhs.gov

The Beginning


Research misconduct became a public issue in the United States in 1981 when then Representative Albert Gore, Jr., chairman of the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee, held the first hearing on the emerging problem. The hearing was prompted by the public disclosure of research misconduct cases at four major research centers in 1980. Some twelve cases of research misconduct were disclosed in this country between 1974-1981. Congressional attention to research misconduct was maintained throughout the 1980s by additional allegations of research misconduct and reports that the National Institutes of Health (NIH), universities, and other research institutions were inadequately responding to those allegations.


Evolution of ORI

Before 1986, reports of research misconduct were received by funding institutes within PHS agencies. In 1986, the NIH assigned responsibility for receiving and responding to reports of research misconduct to its Institutional Liaison Office. This was the first step taken to create a central locus of responsibility for research misconduct within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

In March 1989, the PHS created the Office of Scientific Integrity (OSI) in the Office of the Director, NIH, and the Office of Scientific Integrity Review (OSIR) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH). The sole purpose of these offices was to deal with research misconduct; the creation of OSIR also began the process of removing responsibility for research misconduct from the funding agencies. In May 1992, OSI and OSIR were consolidated into the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) in the OASH. Later that year, HHS established a hearing opportunity before the Research Integrity Adjudications Panel of the Departmental Appeals Board, HHS, for all scientists formally charged with research misconduct.

1989




Contact Us

Home About ORI News & Events Research Misconduct RCR Resources Programs

ORI - The Office of Research Integrity » Research Misconduct » Case Summaries

Case Summaries

This page contains cases in which administrative actions were imposed due to findings of research misconduct. The list only includes those who CURRENTLY have an imposed administrative actions against them. It does NOT include the names of individuals whose administrative actions periods have expired. Each case is categorized according to the year in which ORI closed the case.

2021

Case Summary: Lin, Yibin

2020

Case Summary: Downs, Charles A. ←

Case Summary: Fulford, Logan

Case Summary: Jaiswal, Anil Kumar

Case Summary: Jayant, Rahul Dav

Case Summary: Kim, Shin-Hee

Case Summary: Nemani, Prasadarao

Case Summary: Panka, David

Case Summary: Tataroglu, Ozgur

Case Summary: Wan, Yihong

Case Summary: Wang, Zhiwei

2019

Case Summary: Cruikshank, William W.

Case Summary: Malhotra, Deepthi

Case Summary: Neumeister, Alexander

Case Summary: Potts Kant, Erin N.

Case Summary: Yakkanti, Sudhakar

https://ori.hhs.gov/case_summary

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

ORI THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Contact Us

Home About ORI News & Events Research Misconduct RCR Resources Programs

Home » Case Summary: Downs, Charles A. Printer Friendly

Case Summary: Downs, Charles A.

Charles A. Downs, University of Arizona: Based on the report of an investigation conducted by the University of Arizona (UA) and analysis conducted by the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) in its oversight review, ORI found that Charles A. Downs (Respondent), former Adjunct Assistant Professor, Arizona Health Sciences Center, UA, engaged in research misconduct in research supported by U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) funds, specifically National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), grant UL1 TR000454.

Respondent neither admits nor denies ORI's findings of research misconduct. Respondent and ORI desire to close this matter without further expense of time and other resources and thus have entered into a Voluntary Settlement Agreement (Agreement).

ORI found that Respondent engaged in research misconduct by intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly falsifying and/or fabricating data included in the following six (6) grant applications submitted for PHS funds.

- R01 NR016242-01, submitted to the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), NIH
- R01 NR016242-01A1, submitted to NINR, NIH
- R01 NR016957-01, submitted to NINR, NIH
- R01 NR016957-01A1, submitted to NINR, NIH
- R01 HL142576-01, submitted to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), NIH
- R01 NR016957-02, submitted to NINR, NIH

ORI found that Respondent knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly falsified and/or fabricated histological images and bar graphs of fluorescent signal data for the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in rat lung tissue slices and isolated alveolar type-2 cells by reusing and relabeling previously published figures to represent results from different experiments in twelve (12) figures and related text included in six (6) grant applications. Specifically, respondent falsified data in:

- Figures 4 and 5 in R01 NR016242-01
- Figures 2 and 3 in R01 NR016242-01A1
- Figures 3A and 3B in R01 NR016957-01
- Figures 3A and 3B in R01 NR016957-01A1
- Figures 3A and 3B in R01 HL142576-01

The Economist

OCTOBER 14TH - 20TH 2013 economist.com

Washington's lawyer surplus

How to do a nuclear deal with Iran

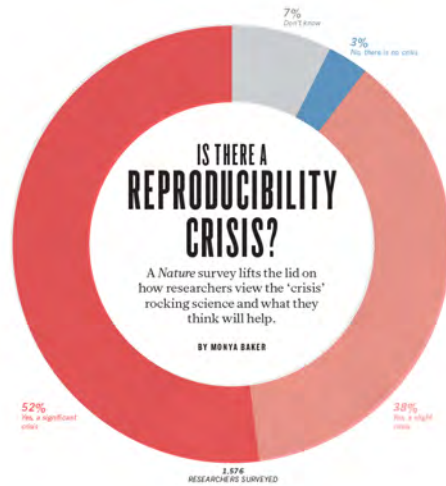
Investment tips from Nobel economists

Junk bonds are back

The meaning of Sachin Tendulkar

2013

Crisis de Reproducibilidad

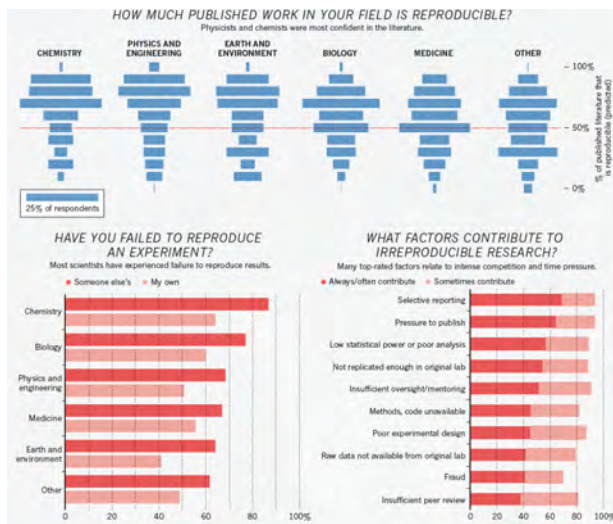


- **52% Sí, una crisis significativa**
- **38% Sí, una crisis ligera**
- **7% No sabe / no contesta**
- **3% No, no hay crisis**

Encuesta 1576 investigadores

Nature 2016

Crisis de Reproducibilidad



- **Seleccionar lo que se cuenta**
- **Presión para publicar (publica o muere)**
- **Bajo poder estadístico o mal análisis**
- **Faltan réplicas**
- **Supervisión deficiente**
- **Métodos no disponibles**

Nature 2016

Encuesta 1576 investigadores

Revistas depredadoras



⊘ Stop Predatory Journals

[About](#) [Contribute](#) [Hijacked](#) [Journals](#) [Metrics](#) [Publishers](#)

List of Predatory Journals

This is a list of possibly [predatory journals](#). The kernel for this list was extracted from the archive of Beall's list at web.archive.org. It will be updated as new information or suggested edits are submitted or found by the maintainers of this site.

This list is only for individual journals. See the other list for [publishers](#) potentially engaging in predatory practices.

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#)

<https://predatoryjournals.com/journals/>

Por qué está mal la conducta científica inadecuada?

- Añade resultados incorrectos o inútiles al registro científico
- Malgasta los recursos públicos
- Disminuye la confianza de la sociedad
- Pone en peligro la financiación pública
- Pone en peligro la vida de la gente
- Puede tener un impacto negativo en la política y la legislación.

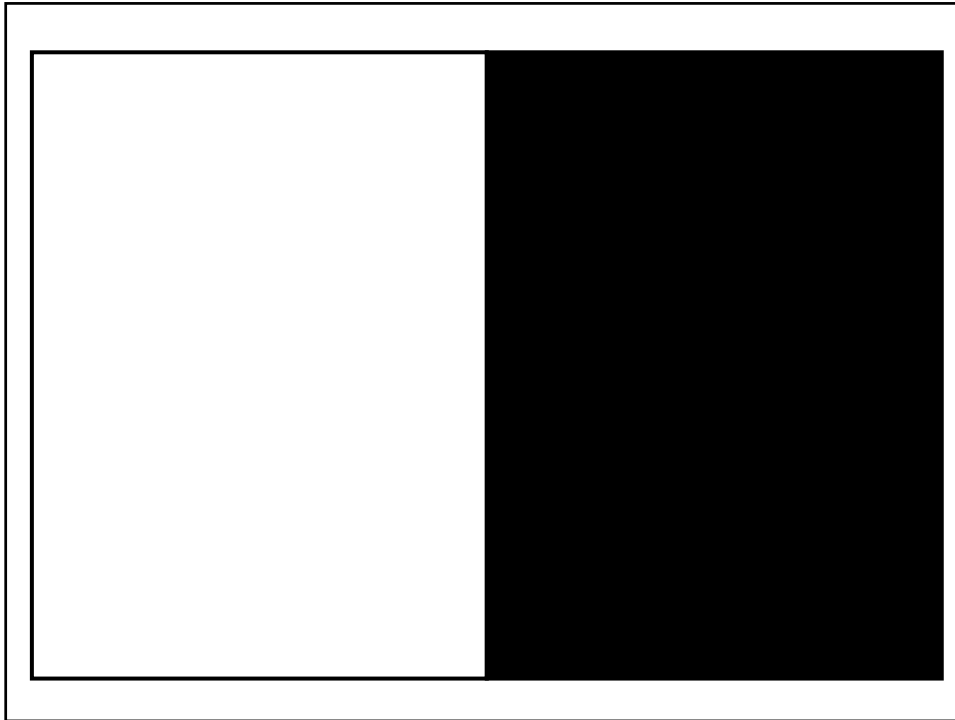
TOP4: Los artículos retirados más citados

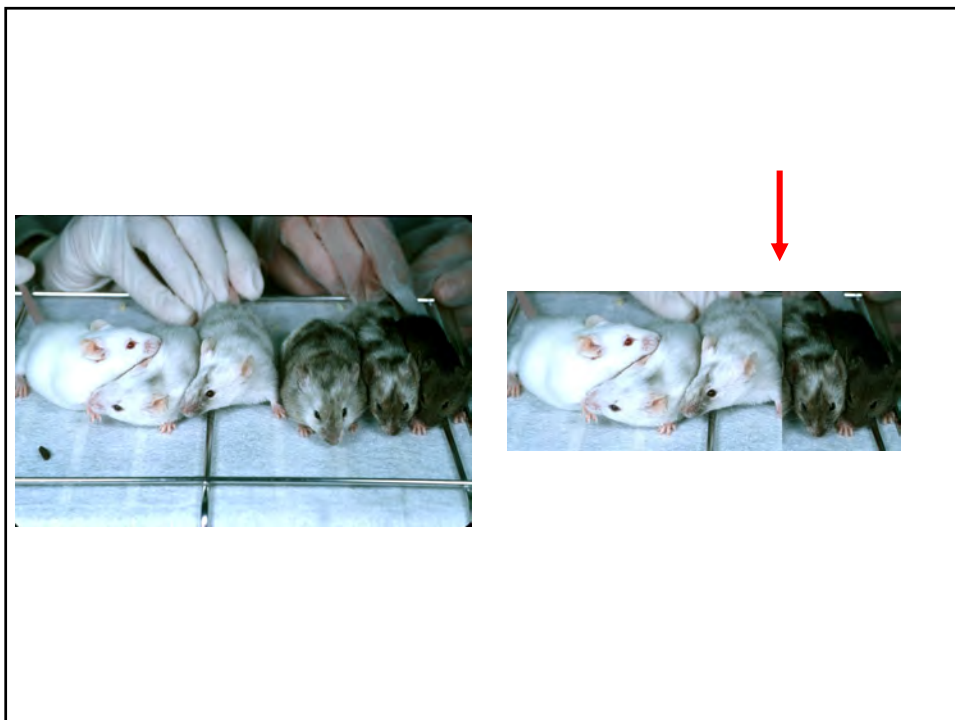
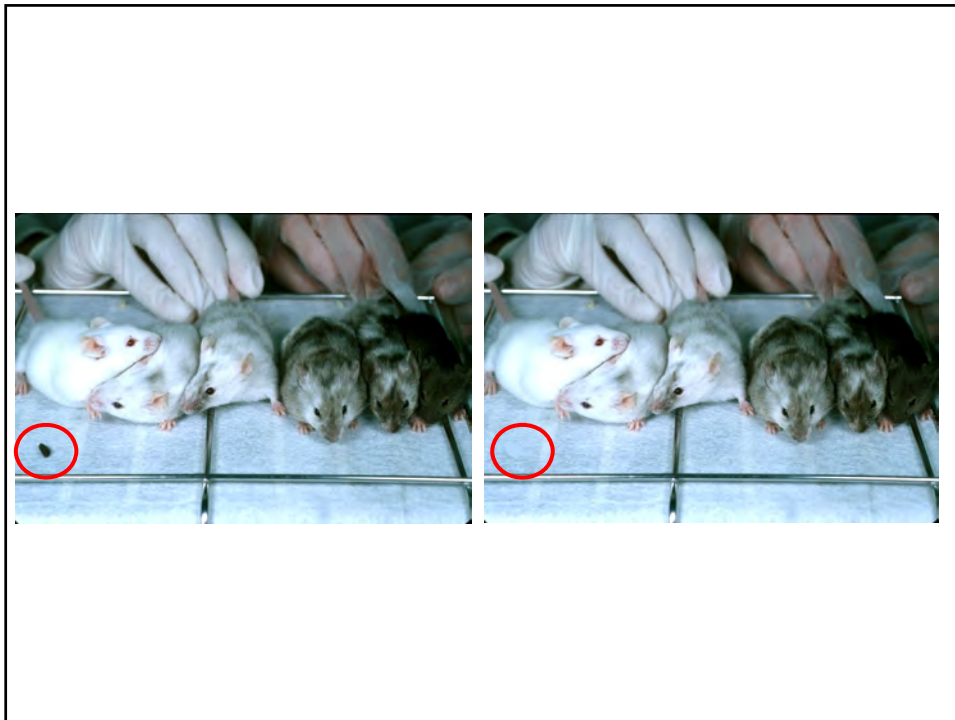
www.retractionwatch.com

Artículo	Año retracción	Citas antes de retractarlo	Citas después de retractarlo
Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet. Estruch et al. N Engl J Med April 4, 2013	2018	1895	371
Visfatin: A protein secreted by visceral fat that mimics the effects of insulin. Fukuhara et al. SCIENCE , JAN 21, 2005	2007	228	1096
Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children. Wafield et al. LANCET , FEB 28, 1998	2010	633	669
An enhanced transient expression system in plants based on suppression of gene silencing by the p19 protein of tomato bushy stunt virus. Voinnet et al. PLANT JOURNAL , MAR 2003	2015	895	271

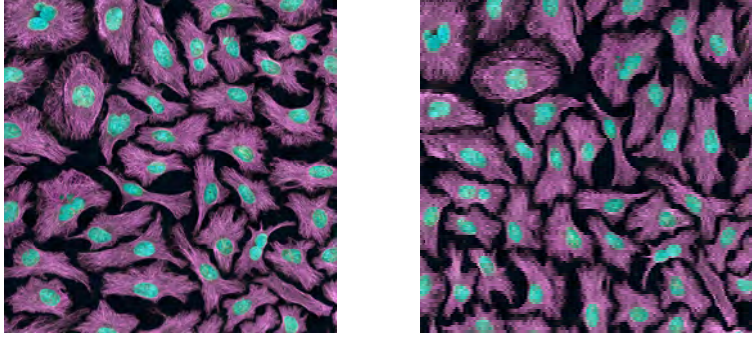
¿Qué es una conducta científica inadecuada?

- Comportamientos que comprometen significativamente la conducta profesional adecuada de la investigación o la precisión del registro de la investigación
- **Falsificación** de datos para que se ajusten a una hipótesis
- **Fabricación** de datos o hallazgos
- **Plagio** del trabajo propio y del de otros
- **Exageración** en la interpretación de los datos
- **No mientas (DO NOT LIE)**
- **No engaños (DO NOT CHEAT)**
- **No robes (DO NOT STEAL)**



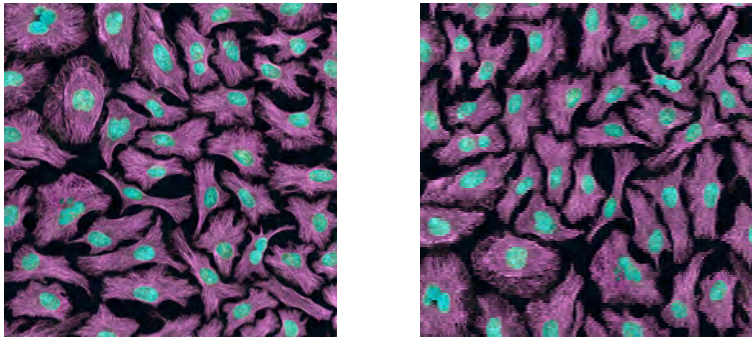



A \neq **B**

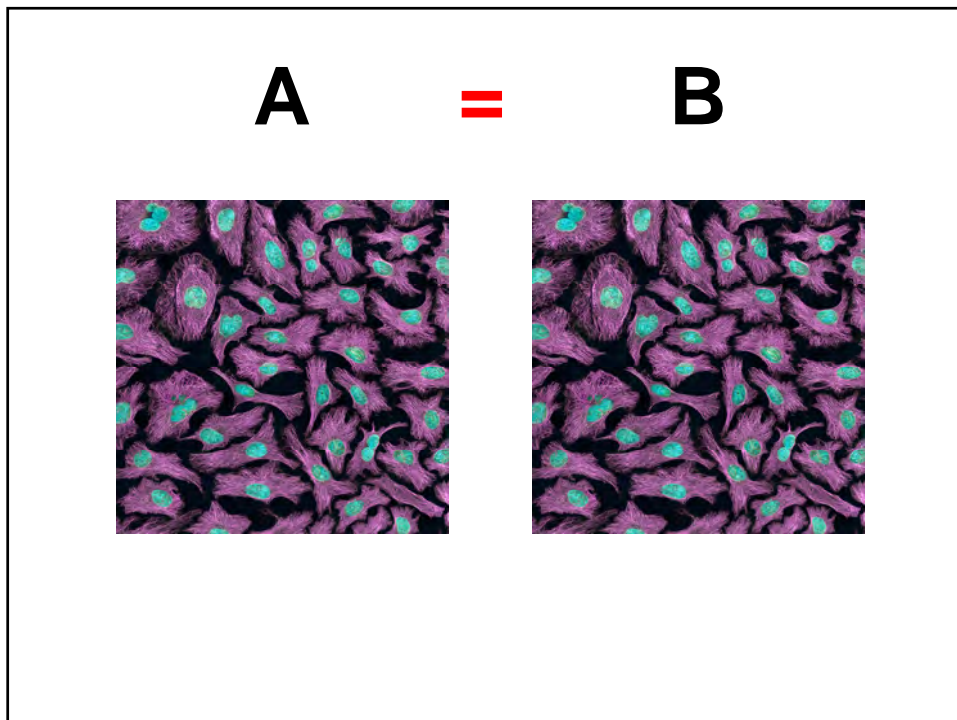
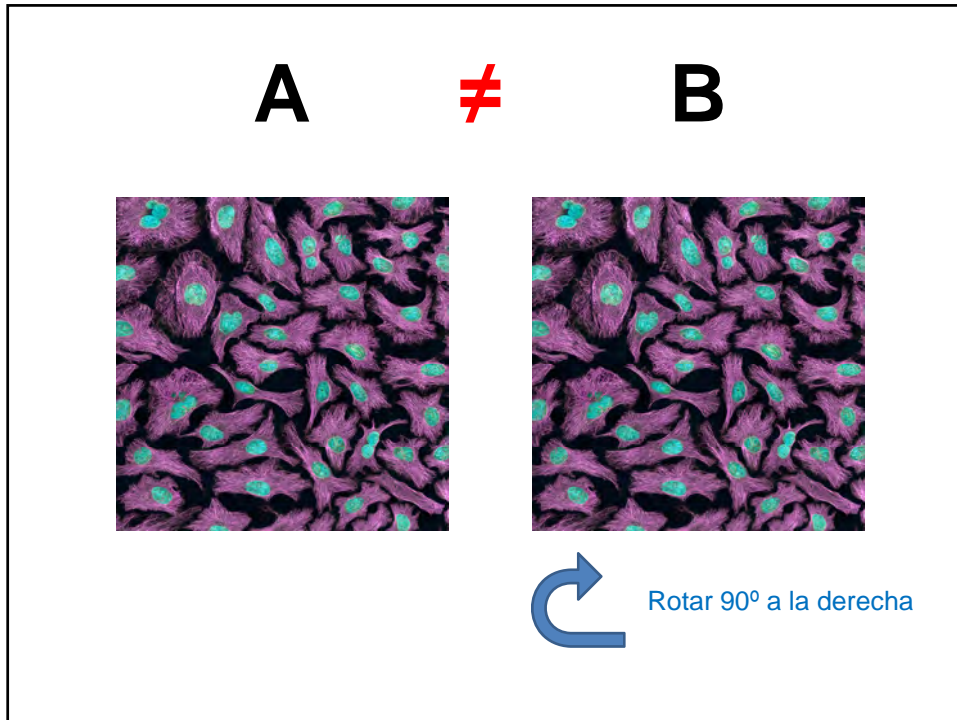


Son diferentes estas imágenes?

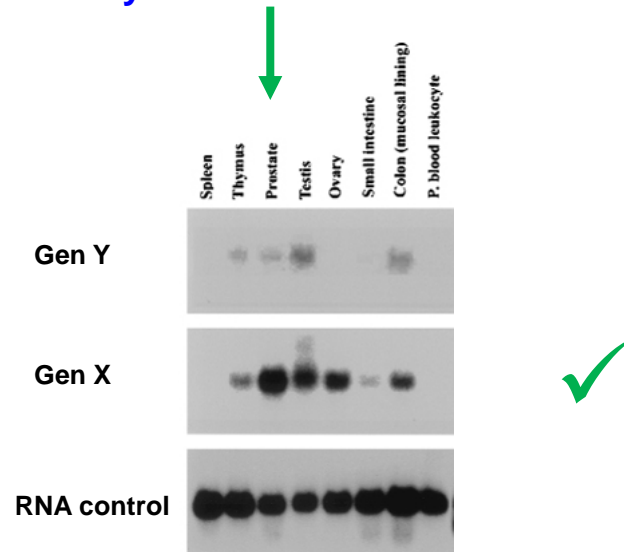
A \neq **B**



 Rotar verticalmente

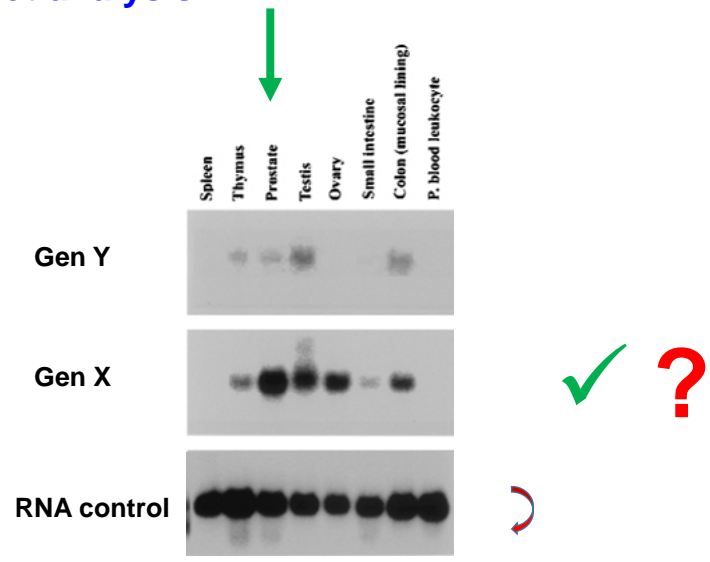


**Northern blot analysis
(GEL 1)**



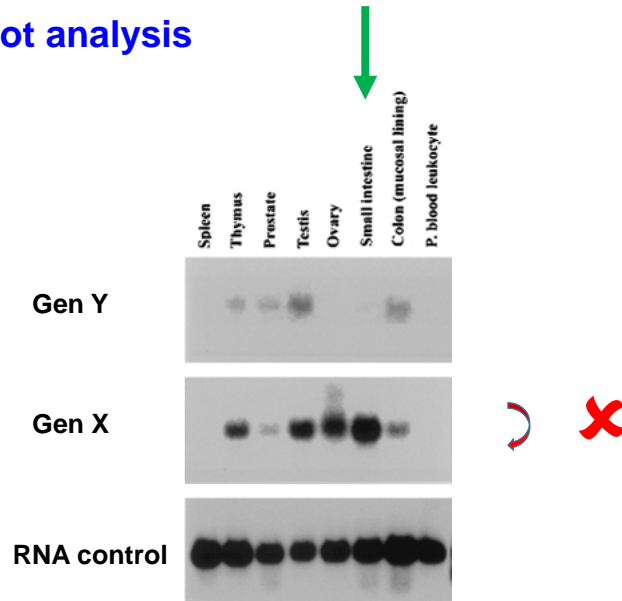
El gen X se expresa preferentemente en la próstata

**Northern blot analysis
(GEL 2)**

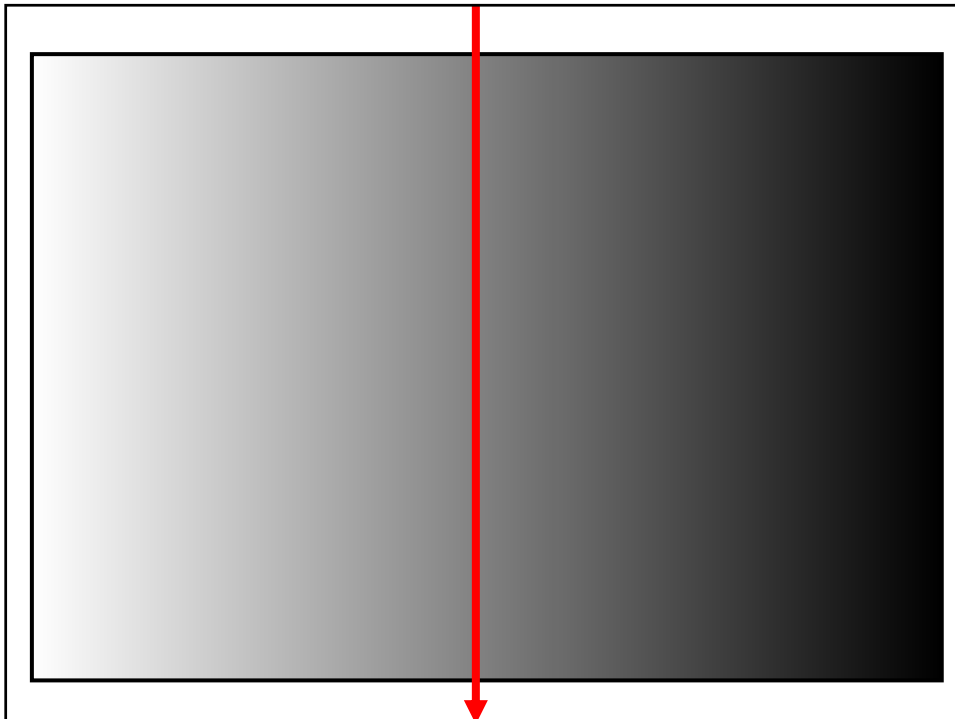


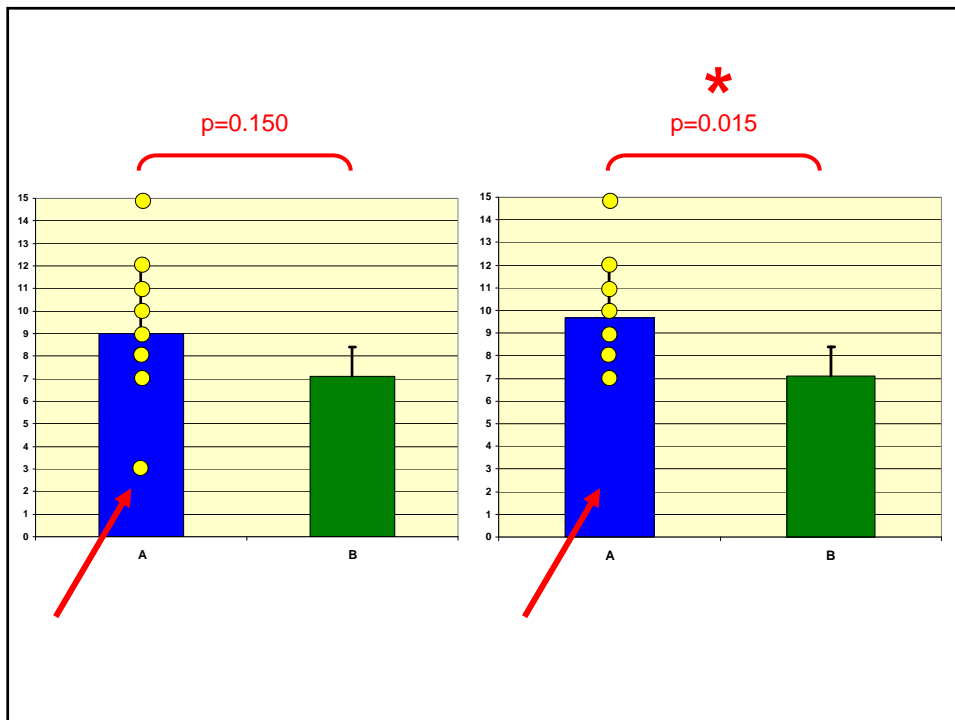
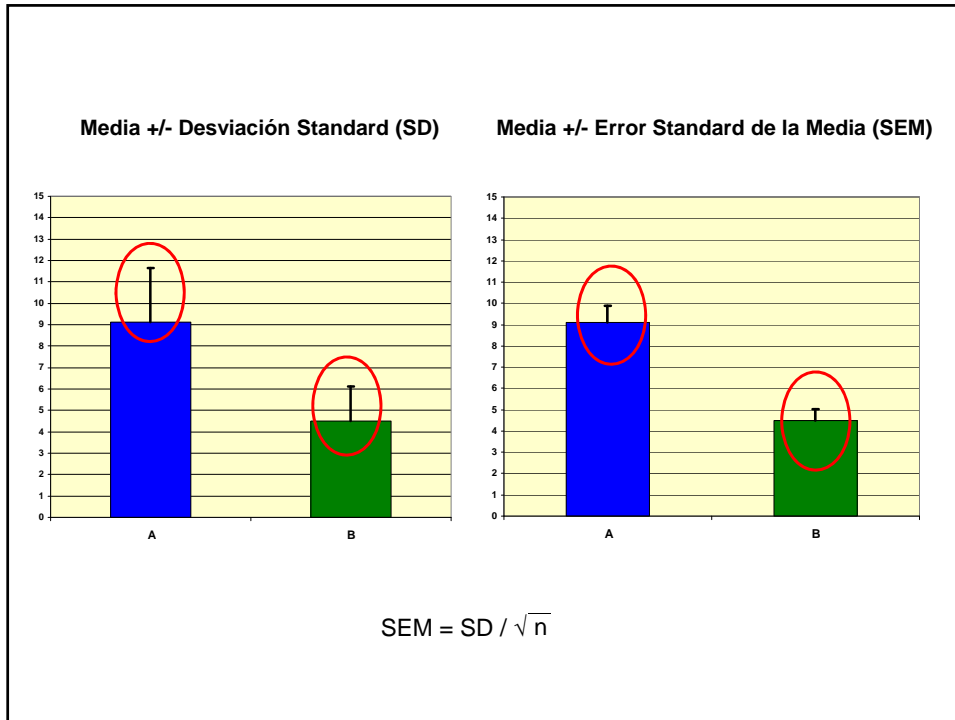
El gen X se expresa preferentemente en la próstata

**Northern blot analysis
(GEL 3)**



El gen X se expresa preferentemente en el intestino





Journal of Applied Sciences Research, 3(10): 1073-1083, 2007
© 2007, INSIST Publications

Antidiabetic Effects of Fenugreek Alkaloid Extract on Streptozotocin Induced Hyperglycemic Rats

Neveen Hefny Abou El-Soud, M.V. Khalil, J.S. Hassan, F.S.H. Oraby and A.R.Husseini Farrag

¹Department of Complementary Medicine,
²Department of Cultivation and Production of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants,
³Department of Medical Biochemistry,
⁴Department of Pathology,
^{1,2,3,4}Medical Division,⁵ Pharmaceutical Industries Division, National Research Center- Cairo, Egypt.

Abstract: *Background:* This study was undertaken to investigate the effect of alkaloid extract of fenugreek dried seeds (*Fenugreek fraction L.1*) on blood glucose, serum insulin, serum lipid profile and lipid peroxidation in addition to histological and histochemical study of liver and kidney in streptozotocin induced diabetic albino rat. *Methods:* Alkaloid extract of fenugreek dried seeds was tested in streptozotocin induced hyperglycemic rats. It was administered orally (dose chosen according to LD50) for 21 days. Its effect on blood glucose, serum insulin, lipids (total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL and LDL) and lipid peroxide (thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) and nitric oxide) were studied in diabetic rats. In addition to histological and histochemical study of their liver and kidney. *Result:* Treatment with alkaloid extract of fenugreek dried seeds, resulted in a significant reduction of blood glucose and increase in serum insulin. The herbal preparation also resulted in a significant decrease in serum lipids and lipid peroxide formation and helps to recover the pathological effects of diabetes on liver and kidney of streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. *Conclusions:* We suggest here that the mode of action of fenugreek may be caused by their contents of alkaloids through reducing the increased blood glucose level, thereby preventing hyperglycemia during diabetes and reducing lipid profile to almost normal and suppressing the oxidative stress together with converting liver and kidney pathology caused by diabetes to normal pattern.

Key words: fenugreek alkaloid, diabetes, hyperlipidemia-experimental animal.

INTRODUCTION

Despite the great efforts that have been made in the understanding and management of diabetes, the disease and disease related complications are increasing unabated^[1]. In spite of the presence of known antidiabetic medicine in the pharmaceutical market, remedies from medicinal plants are used with success to treat this disease^[2].


Many traditional treatments have been recommended in the complementary and alternative system of medicine for treatment of diabetes mellitus^[3]. Diabetes mellitus is syndrome, initially characterized by a loss of glucose homeostasis resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action both resulting in impaired metabolism of glucose and other energy-yielding fuels such as lipids and proteins^[4].

The mechanism of most of the herbs used to treat diabetes has not been defined^[5]. It has been attributed to their ability to restore the function of pancreatic tissues by causing an increase in insulin output or inhibit the intestinal absorption of glucose or to the facilitation of metabolism in insulin dependent processes. Hence treatment with herbal drugs has an effect on protecting β -cells and smoothing out fluctuation in glucose levels^[6,7].

Most of the plants have been found to contain substances like glycosides, alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids etc., that are frequently implicated as having antidiabetic effects. But little is known as the specific modes of action of these plant drugs or herbal formulation used for treating diabetes^[8]. Based on the WHO recommendations hypoglycemic agents of plant origin used in traditional medicine are important^[9]. Plant drugs^[10] and herbal formulations^[11] are frequently considered to be less toxic and more free from side effects than synthetic one.

Corresponding Author: Dr. Neveen H Abou El-Soud, Complementary Medicine Department, National Research Center, Research St. Dokki, P.O box 12111, Cairo, Egypt.
Tel: (02) 3304147; Fax: (01) 5262333-0931; 011(02)33631877.
E-mail: nevenstar@gmail.com

1073



PharmTech
International Journal of PharmTech Research
CODEN: IJPRDH ISSN: 0974-2304
Vol. 1, No. 3, pp 588-597, July-Sept. 2009

Antidiabetic Effects of Fenugreek Alkaloid Extract in alloxan Induced Hyperglycemic Rats

Pati H.N., Pati P.B., Tote M.V., Mutha S.S., Bhosale A.V.
S.G.R.S. college of pharmacy, saswad, pune-412301.
Email : hemant_pati003@yahoo.com

Abstract: *Background:* This study was undertaken to investigate the effect of alkaloid extract of fenugreek dried seeds (*Fenugreek fraction L.1*) on blood glucose, serum insulin, serum lipid profile and lipid peroxidation in addition to histological and histochemical study of liver and kidney in alloxan induced diabetic albino rat. *Methods:* Alkaloid extract of fenugreek dried seeds was tested in alloxan induced hyperglycemic rats. It was administered orally (dose chosen according to LD50) for 21 days. Its effect on blood glucose, serum insulin, lipids (total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL and LDL) and lipid peroxide (thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) and nitric oxide) were studied in diabetic rats. In addition to histological and histochemical study of their liver and kidney. *Result:* Treatment with alkaloid extract of fenugreek dried seeds, resulted in a significant reduction of blood glucose and increase in serum insulin. The herbal preparation also resulted in a significant decrease in serum lipids and lipid peroxide formation and helps to recover the pathological effects of diabetes on liver and kidney of alloxan induced diabetic rats. *Conclusion:* We suggest here that the mode of action of fenugreek may be caused by their contents of alkaloids through reducing the increased blood glucose level, thereby improving hyperglycemia during diabetes and reducing lipid profile to almost normal and suppressing the oxidative stress together with converting liver and kidney pathology caused by diabetes to normal pattern.

Key words: fenugreek alkaloid, diabetes, hyperlipidemia-experimental animal.

INTRODUCTION

Despite the great efforts that have been made in the understanding and management of diabetes, the disease and disease related complications are increasing unabated^[1]. In spite of the presence of known antidiabetic medicine in the pharmaceutical market, remedies from medicinal plants are used with success to treat this disease^[2]. Many traditional treatments have been recommended in the complementary and alternative system of medicine for treatment of diabetes mellitus^[3]. Diabetes mellitus is syndrome, initially characterized by a loss of glucose homeostasis resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action both resulting in impaired metabolism of glucose and other energy-yielding fuels such as lipids and proteins^[4]. The mechanism of most of the herbs used to treat diabetes has not been defined^[5]. It has been attributed to their ability to restore the function of pancreatic tissues by causing an increase in insulin output or inhibit the intestinal absorption of glucose or to the facilitation of metabolism in insulin dependent processes. Hence treatment with herbal drugs has an effect on protecting β -cells and smoothing out fluctuation in glucose levels^[6,7]. Most of the plants have been found to contain substances like glycosides, alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids etc., that are frequently implicated as having antidiabetic effects. But little is known as the specific modes of action of these plant drugs or herbal formulation used for treating diabetes^[8]. Based on the WHO recommendations hypoglycemic agents of plant origin used in traditional medicine are important^[9]. Plant drug^[10] and herbal formulations^[11] are frequently considered to be less toxic and more free from side effects than synthetic one. Experimental diabetes in animals has provided considerably insight into the physiologic and biochemical derangement of the diabetic state. Many of this derangement were in the form of significant changes in lipid metabolism and structure^[12]. These structural changes are clearly oxidative in nature and are associated with development of vascular disease^[13]. In diabetic rats, increased lipid peroxidation was also associated with hyperlipidemia^[14]. During diabetes, a profound alteration in the concentration and composition of lipids occurs. Liver and kidney are important for glucose and lipid homeostasis, they participate in the uptake, oxidation and metabolic conversion of free fatty acids, synthesis of cholesterol, phospholipids and triglycerides. Thus it is expected to

Plagio

Abstract 1

100% idénticos

Abstract 2

The scientific journal Nature Methods have just retracted a publication that reported numerous unexpected mutations after a CRISPR-Cas9 experiment based on collecting whole genome sequencing information from one control and two experimental genome edited mice. In the intervening 10 months since publication the data presented have been strongly contested and criticized by the scientific and biotech communities, through publications, open science channels and social networks.

The scientific journal Nature Methods have just retracted a publication that reported numerous unexpected mutations after a CRISPR-Cas9 experiment based on collecting whole genome sequencing information from one control and two experimental genome edited mice. In the intervening 10 months since publication the data presented have been strongly contested and criticized by the scientific and biotech communities, through publications, open science channels and social networks.

“Autoplagio” (reciclado de textos propios)

The scientific journal A paper published in Nature Methods have just retracted a publication that which reported numerous unexpected mutations after a CRISPR-Cas9 experiment based on collecting whole genome sequencing information from one control and two experimental genome edited mice. has just been retracted. In the intervening past 10 months since publication the data presented have been strongly contested and criticized by the biotech and scientific and biotech communities, through publications papers, open science channels and social networks.

Abstract 1

75% idénticos

Abstract 2

The scientific journal Nature Methods have just retracted a publication that reported numerous unexpected mutations after a CRISPR-Cas9 experiment based on collecting whole genome sequencing information from one control and two experimental genome edited mice. In the intervening 10 months since publication the data presented have been strongly contested and criticized by the scientific and biotech communities, through publications, open science channels and social networks.

A paper published in Nature Methods which reported numerous unexpected mutations after a CRISPR-Cas9 experiment based on collecting whole genome sequencing information from one control and two experimental genome edited mice, has just been retracted. In the past 10 months since publication the data presented have been strongly contested and criticized by the biotech and scientific communities, through papers, open science channels and social networks.

Evitar el autoplagio

Se suele aceptar hasta un 25-30% de autoplagio

Plagio

Sci Eng Ethics, 2015 Oct;21(5):1331-52. doi: 10.1007/s11948-014-9600-6. Epub 2014 Oct 29.

Scientists Admitting to Plagiarism: A Meta-analysis of Surveys.

Pupovac V¹, Fanelli D².

✉ Author information

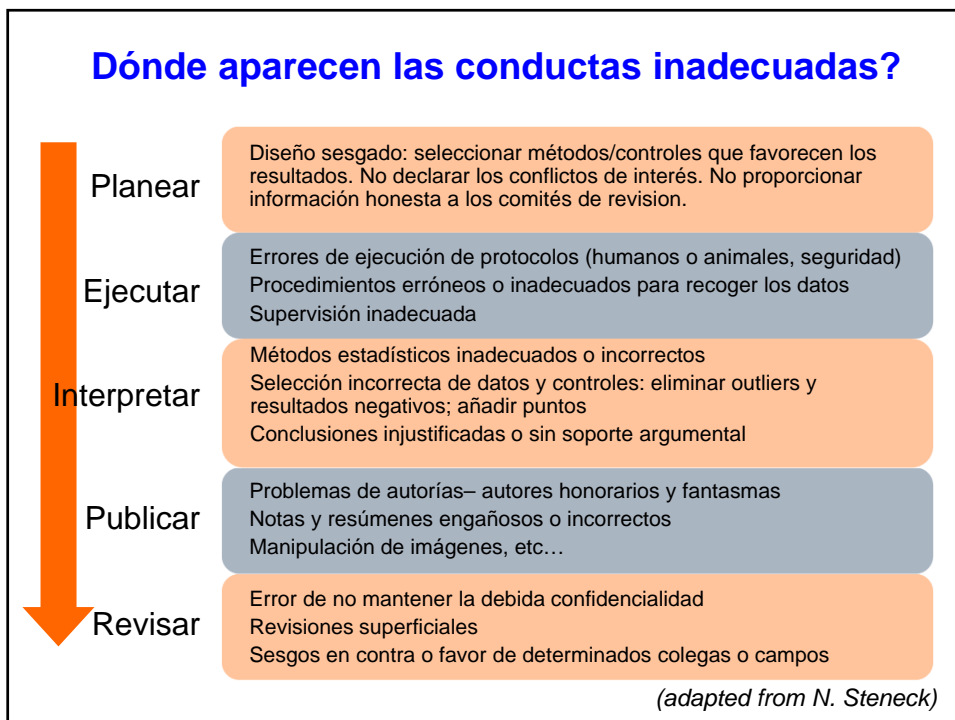
Abstract

We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis of anonymous surveys asking scientists whether they ever committed various forms of plagiarism. From May to December 2011 we searched 35 bibliographic databases, five grey literature databases and hand searched nine journals for potentially relevant studies. We included surveys that asked scientists if, in a given recall period, they had committed or knew of a colleague who committed plagiarism, and from each survey extracted the proportion of those who reported at least one case. Studies that focused on academic (i.e. student) plagiarism were excluded. Literature searches returned 12,460 titles from which 17 relevant survey studies were identified. Meta-analysis of studies reporting committed (N = 7) and witnessed (N = 11) plagiarism yielded a pooled estimate of, respectively, 1.7% (95% CI 1.2-2.4) and 30% (95% CI 17-46). Basic methodological factors, including sample size, year of survey, delivery method and whether survey questions were explicit rather than indirect made a significant difference on survey results. Even after controlling for these methodological factors, between-study differences in admission rates were significantly above those expected by sampling error alone and remained largely unexplained. Despite several limitations of the data and of this meta-analysis, we draw three robust conclusions: (1) The rate at which scientists report knowing a colleague who committed plagiarism is higher than for data fabrication and falsification; (2) The rate at which scientists report knowing a colleague who committed plagiarism is correlated to that of fabrication and falsification; (3) The rate at which scientists admit having committed either form of misconduct (i.e. fabrication, falsification and plagiarism) in surveys has declined over time.

Meta-analisis: 17 encuestas/estudios
Observados en otros colegas: 30%
Autoplagio admitido: 1.7%

Herramientas para detectar el plagio

- Plag.es
- Viper
- Copyleaks
- Plagiarisma
- Turnitin
- Paper Rater
- Plagium
- ...



**Por qué la conducta científica
inadecuada está mal?**
Consecuencias para los individuos



Bosch X. 2010. Safeguarding good scientific practice in Europe.
EMBO Rep 11: 252–57.

**Por qué la conducta científica
inadecuada está mal?**
Consecuencias para los individuos

- Fin de la Carrera, suspension/pérdida del trabajo
- Disminuyen las posibilidades de financiación futura
- Descrédito entre colegas y otros científicos
- Pérdida de prestigio
- Depresión
- Multas económicas (EE.UU.)
- Cárcel (EE.UU.)

Olivier Voinnet, plant science, France/CH, 2015, 8 papers retracted, 22 papers corrected, funding ban, award revoked.

The CNRS statement says that its investigation found “deliberate chart/diagram manipulations, in breach of the ethical standards applicable to the presentation of scientific results”. ETH Zurich’s report details an investigative commission’s finding of different kinds of errors in “about 20 papers”, including flaws in figures such as “willful modification, duplication or mislabelling of images in order to make them look cleaner or more convincing, without affecting the overall conclusion of the original experiment”


nature
10 July 2015



Dong-Pyou Han, NIH HIV vaccine research, USA, 2014, fired, funding ban, sentenced to 5 years in prison and to refund 7 million USD.

Han was forced to resign from Iowa State in 2013 after the university concluded that he had falsified the results of several vaccine experiments supported by grants from the US National Institutes of Health (NIH). In some cases, Han spiked rabbit blood samples with human HIV antibodies so that the vaccine appeared to have caused the animals to develop immunity to the virus.

nature
1 July 2015



National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

PubMed.gov

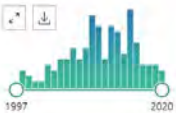
✕
Search

[Advanced](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS](#)

[User Guide](#)

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

Free full text

Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

Books and Documents

Clinical Trial

Meta-Analysis

Randomized Controlled Trial

Review

137 results

A universal method for the rapid isolation of all known classes of functional silencing small RNAs.

1
Cite: Grentzinger T, Oberlin S, Schott G, Handler D, Svozil J, Barragan-Borrero V, Humbert A, Duharcourt S, Brennecke J, **Voinnet O**.

Share: Nucleic Acids Res. 2020 Aug 20;48(14):e79. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkaa472. PMID: 32496553 [Free PMC article](#).

Movement and differential consumption of short interfering RNA duplexes underlie mobile RNA interference.

2
Cite: Devers EA, Brosnan CA, Sarazin A, Albertini D, Amsler AC, Brioude F, Julien PE, Lim P, Schott G, **Voinnet O**.

Share: Nat Plants. 2020 Jul 6(7):789-799. doi: 10.1038/s41477-020-0687-2. Epub 2020 Jul 6. PMID: 32632272

Functional characterization of Arabidopsis ARGONAUTE 3 in reproductive tissues.

3
Cite: Julien PE, Grob S, Marchais A, Pumplun N, Chevalier C, Bonnet DMV, Otto C, Schott G, **Voinnet O**.

Share: Plant J. 2020 Jun 7. doi: 10.1111/tpj.14888. Online ahead of print. PMID: 32505562

Genome-scale, single-cell-type resolution of microRNA activities within a whole plant organ.

4
Cite: Brosnan CA, Sarazin A, Lim P, Bologna NG, Hirsch-Hoffmann M, **Voinnet O**.

Share: EMBO J. 2019 Jul 1;38(13):e100754. doi: 10.15252/embj.2018100754. Epub 2019 Jun 12. PMID: 31268601 [Free PMC article](#).

2012 Premio Nobel de Medicina o Fisiología

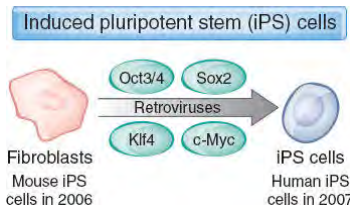


John B. Gurdon
(1962)



Dolly the sheep
Ian Wilmut
Keith Campbell
"The Roslin Team"
(1997)

Por descubrir que las células adultas pueden ser reprogramadas para convertirse en pluripotentes



Shinya Yamanaka
(2006)

¿Se olvidaron?

nature 27 Feb 1997
International weekly journal of science

Viable offspring derived from fetal and adult mammalian cells

I. Wilmut, A. E. Schnieke*, J. McWhir, A. J. Kind* & K. H. S. Campbell

Roslin Institute (Edinburgh), Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9PS, UK
* PPL Therapeutics, Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9PP, UK

Angelika Schnieke



Keith Campbell

NAUKAS GENÉTICA
 ciencia, escepticismo y humor

Contacto | Nosotros | Colaboradores | Archivo

La otra cara de Dolly 7 NOV 17

5 Comentarios Por Lluis Montoliu



La oveja Dolly (1996-2003), disecada y expuesta en el Museo Nacional de Escocia, en Edimburgo. Fotografía de Lluis Montoliu.

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 303 12 MARCH 2004


Evidence of a Pluripotent Human Embryonic Stem Cell Line Derived from a Cloned Blastocyst

Woo Suk Hwang,^{1,2*} Young June Ryu,¹ Jong Hyuk Park,³ Eul Soon Park,¹ Eu Gene Lee,¹ Ja Min Koo,⁴ Hyun Yong Jeon,¹ Byeong Chun Lee,¹ Sung Keun Kang,¹ Sun Jong Kim,³ Curie Ahn,⁵ Jung Hye Hwang,⁶ Ky Young Park,⁷ Jose B. Cibelli,⁸ Shin Yong Moon^{5*}

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 308 17 JUNE 2005

Patient-Specific Embryonic Stem Cells Derived from Human SCNT Blastocysts

Woo Suk Hwang,^{1,2*} Sung Il Roh,² Byeong Chun Lee,¹ Sung Keun Kang,¹ Dae Kee Kwon,¹ Sue Kim,¹ Sun Jong Kim,³ Sun Woo Park,¹ Hee Sun Kwon,¹ Chang Kyu Lee,⁴ Jung Bok Lee,³ Jin Mee Kim,³ Curie Ahn,⁵ Sun Ha Paek,⁶ Sang Sik Chang,³ Jung Jin Koo,⁵ Hyun Soo Yoon,⁸ Jung Hye Hwang,⁶ Youn Young Hwang,⁶ Ye Soo Park,⁶ Sun Kyung Oh,⁴ Hee Sun Kim,⁴ Jong Hyuk Park,⁷ Shin Yong Moon,⁴ Gerald Schatten^{7*}



Woo Suk Hwang
Fraude
2004-2006

Dogs cloned from adult somatic cells

Two Afghan pups could help to unravel the genetics behind the assorted traits of other canine breeds.

Byeong Chun Lee*, Min Kyu Kim*, Goo Jang*, Hyun Ju Oh*, Fibrianto Yuda*, Hye Jin Kim*, M. Hossein Shamim*, Jung Ju Kim*, Sung Keun Kang*, Gerald Schatten†, **Woo Suk Hwang***

*Department of Theriogenology and Biotechnology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Seoul National University

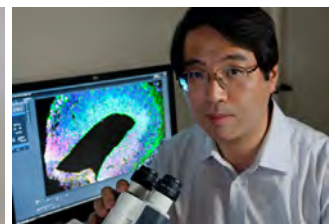
Nature (2005) 4 August, 436



Galgo Afgano
Snuppy (Seoul National University puppy)



STAP cells and Haruko Obokata (January to July 2014)



Yoshiki Sasai

Stimulus-triggered fate conversion of somatic cells into pluripotency

Haruko Obokata, Teruniko Wakayama, Yoshiki Sasai, Koji Kojima, Martin P. Vacanti, Hitoshi Niwa, Masayuki Yamato & Charles A. Vacanti

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding authors

Nature 505, 641–647 (30 January 2014) | doi:10.1038/nature12988
Received 10 March 2013 | Accepted 20 December 2013 | Published online 29 January 2014

Retraction (July, 2014)

Brief Communication Arising (September, 2015)

Brief Communication Arising (September, 2015)

Bidirectional developmental potential in reprogrammed cells with acquired pluripotency

Haruko Obokata, Yoshiki Sasai, Hitoshi Niwa, Mitsutaka Kadota, Munazah Andrali, Nozomu Takata, Mikiko Tokoro, Yukari Terashita, Shigenobu Yonemura, Charles A. Vacanti & Teruniko Wakayama

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding authors

Nature 505, 676–680 (30 January 2014) | doi:10.1038/nature12969
Received 10 March 2013 | Accepted 20 December 2013 | Published online 29 January 2014

Retraction (July, 2014)

Brief Communication Arising (September, 2015)

Brief Communication Arising (September, 2015)

STAP cells and STAP stem cells are derived from ES cells

nature
International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For Authors

Archive > Volume 525 > Issue 7570 > Brief Communications Arising > Article

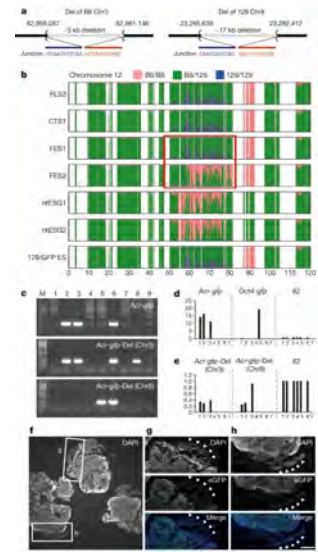
NATURE | BRIEF COMMUNICATION ARISING

STAP cells are derived from ES cells

Daijro Konno, Takeya Kasukawa, Kosuke Hashimoto, Takehiko Itoh, Taeko Suetsugu, Ikuo Miura, Shigeharu Wakana, Piero Carninci & Fumio Matsuzaki

Affiliations | Contributions | Corresponding authors

Nature 525, E4–E5 (24 September 2015) | doi:10.1038/nature15366
Received 23 January 2015 | Accepted 20 July 2015 | Published online 24 September 2015



D Konno et al. Nature 525, E4-E5 (2015) doi:10.1038/nature15366



Ética y Legislación

ANIMALES DE LABORATORIO
Verano 2014 - Número 62

SECAL

El des-engaño de las células STAP

Luis Mantón
Centro Nacional de Biotecnología

El día 2 de julio de 2014 la prestigiosa revista Nature anunció la obtención de tres ratones transgénicos que habían sido producidos apenas cinco meses antes, tras constatación y confirmación de múltiples aplicaciones de inserción y manipulación de genes que se habían conseguido sobrealidar. Este es un momento crítico de un muy desengañado momento que, tras solamente de haberse llevado por primera vez la posibilidad de la persona, también culpable de dichas manipulaciones, puede haber absorbido de forma inmediata el prestigio de los investigadores, centros de investigación e instituciones implicadas, sin olvidar la innegable responsabilidad de la misma, que no debería ninguna de estas múltiples alternativas, algunas muy recientes, y de fácil acceso, y que acceso público, sus resultados, llevados a república en la biomedicina regenerativa que, sin embargo, nunca jamás deberían ser publicados.

El día 30 de enero de 2014 dos manuscritos aparecieron publicados en Nature, un artículo [1] y una carta [2] (letter), firmados por un grupo de investigadores japoneses y americanos. En ambos casos la primera autora de los trabajos era la misma investigadora, Haruko Obokata, mientras que la responsabilidad

fácilmente mediante la obtención de quimeras que acababan transmitiendo el genotipo de dichas células a través de la línea germinal y eran capaces de colonizar no solamente los diversos tejidos del embrión en gestación sino también la placenta, algo que habitualmente no se observa con las células embrionales pluripotentes troncales (ES) o inducidas (iPS). Los autores de estos artículos probaron diferentes tipos de estímulos inductores de pluripotencia, aunque finalmente centraron su estudio en el tratamiento ligeramente ácido, procedimiento simple donde los haya, de ahí que estas sorprendentes células recibieron el nombre de células STAP, abreviación, en inglés, correspondiente a células con pluripotencia adquirida debido a estímulos (Stimulus-Triggered Acquisition of Pluripotency).

Estas células STAP generaron de inmediato una expectativa formidable en la comunidad científica. Apparentemente se había conseguido la inducción de la pluripotencia sin factores de reprogramación, sin transferencia nuclear, sin tratamiento de las células con ningún fármaco ni el uso de ningún virus portador de los genes de reprogramación de Yamanaka, simplemente exponiéndolas a un tratamiento ligeramente ácido, lo cual, tendría, de ser cierto, una trascendencia descomunal en biomedicina regenerativa. Por ello, no fue nada sorprendente el constatar que multitud de investigadores especialistas en células troncales pluripotentes de todo el mundo pusieran a trabajar sus laboratorios para intentar reproducir estos sorprendentes resultados.

Nuevas herramientas web

- **Retraction Watch**
<http://retractionwatch.com/>
- **PubPeer**
<https://pubpeer.com/>

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window
into the scientific process

PAGES

How you can support Retraction
Watch

Meet the Retraction Watch staff

About Adam Marcus

About Ivan Oransky

Papers that cite Retraction
Watch

Privacy policy

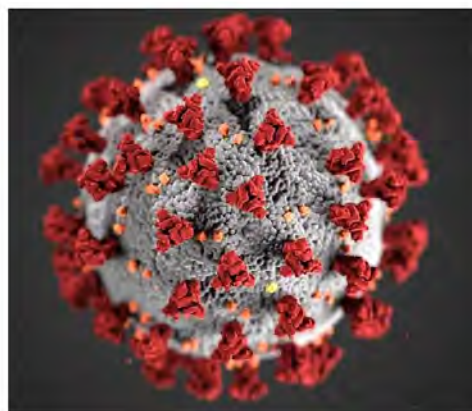
Retracted coronavirus (COVID-
19) papers

Retraction Watch Database User
Guide

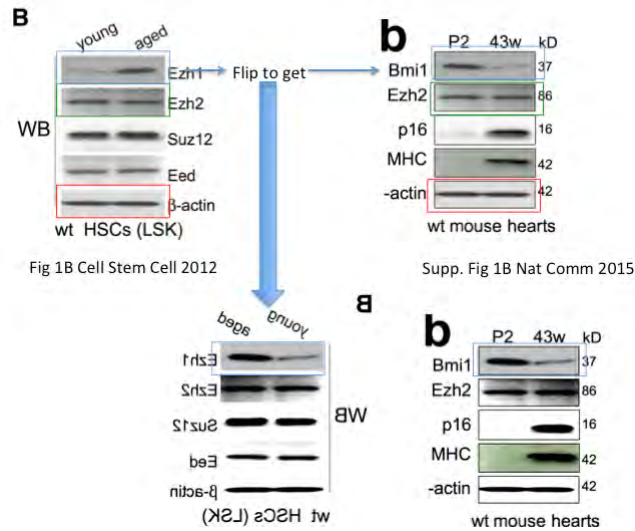
Retraction Watch Database
User Guide Appendix A: Fields

72 artículos (4 Marzo 2021)

Retracted coronavirus (COVID- 19) papers



Reutilizar imágenes de artículos anteriores en nuevos



Hidalgo *et al.* Cell Stem Cell 2012
Gonzalez-Valdes *et al.* Nat. Comm. 2015

<https://pubpeer.com/>

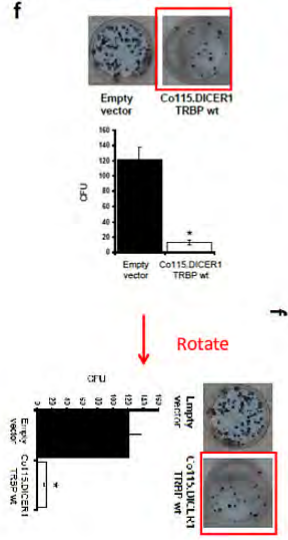
Conducta inadecuada durante toda la carrera

- IP** • Bmi1 limits dilated cardiomyopathy and heart failure by inhibiting cardiac senescence. Gonzalez-Valdes I, Hidalgo I, Bujarrabal A, Lara-Pezzi E, Padron-Barthe L, Garcia-Pavia P, Gómez-del Arco P, Redondo JM, Ruiz-Cabello JM, Jimenez-Borreguero LJ, Enriquez JA, de la Pompa JL, Hidalgo A, **Gonzalez S.** *Nat Commun.* 2015 Mar 9;6:6473. doi: 10.1038/ncomms7473. Retraction in: *Nat Commun.* 2017 Mar 07;8:14006.
- IP** • Ectopic expression of the histone methyltransferase Ezh2 in haematopoietic stem cells causes myeloproliferative disease. Herrera-Merchan A, Arranz L, Ligos JM, de Molina A, Dominguez O, **Gonzalez S.** *Nat Commun.* 2012 Jan 10;3:623. doi: 10.1038/ncomms1623. Retraction in: *Nat Commun.* 2017 Mar 07;8:14005.
- IP** • Bmi1 is critical to prevent Ikaros-mediated lymphoid priming in hematopoietic stem cells. Arranz L, Herrera-Merchan A, Ligos JM, de Molina A, Dominguez O, **Gonzalez S.** *Cell Cycle.* 2012 Jan 1;11(1):65-78. doi: 10.4161/cc.11.1.18097. Epub 2012 Jan 1. Retraction in: *Cell Cycle.* 2017 Feb;16(3):296.
- Post doc** • Oncogenic activity of Cdc6 through repression of the INK4/ARF locus. **Gonzalez S,** Klatt P, Delgado S, Conde E, Lopez-Rios F, Sanchez-Cespedes M, Mendez J, Antequera F, Serrano M. *Nature.* 2006 Mar 30;440(7084):702-6. Retraction in: *Nature.* 2017 Jul 12;547(7662):246.
- Pre doc** • p73alpha regulation by Chk1 in response to DNA damage. **Gonzalez S,** Prives C, Cordon-Cardo C. *Mol Cell Biol.* 2003 Nov;23(22):8161-71. Retraction. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* September 2017 vol. 37 no. 18 e00365-17.

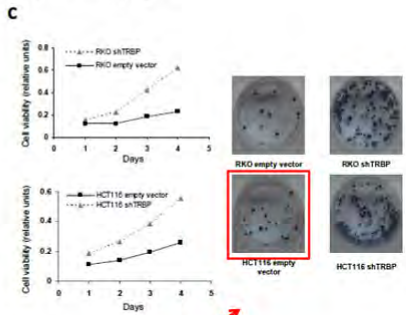
2003 a 2015

Reutilizar imágenes dentro del mismo artículo

Supplementary fig 5:



Supplementary fig 6:



compare

Melo *et al.* Nat. Genet. 2009

Reutilizar imágenes dentro del mismo artículo

Jen-Liang Su, Cancer Cell. 2006 Mar;9(3):209-23.209-223

Fig. 5B

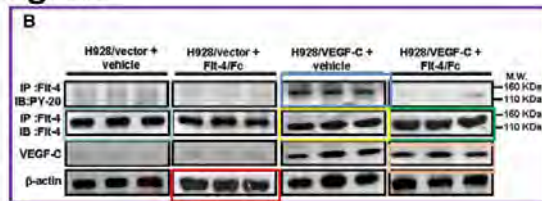
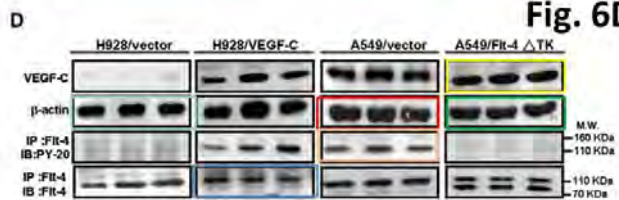


Fig. 6D



Respuestas/reacciones habituales

- Que yo sepa, no he hecho nada mal
- Todas estas acusaciones son falsas
- Hay una explicación sencilla para cada error
- Puede que se me haya pasado algún error inadvertidamente
- Puedo fácilmente reemplazar la figura con los datos correctos
- He perdido/no tengo acceso a los datos originales
- Me han robado el ordenador donde tenía todos esos datos
- Nunca nadie me formó en ética e integridad científica
- Yo no sabía que no podía reutilizar figuras en otros artículos
- Yo no sabía que no podía mejorar las figuras
- ...

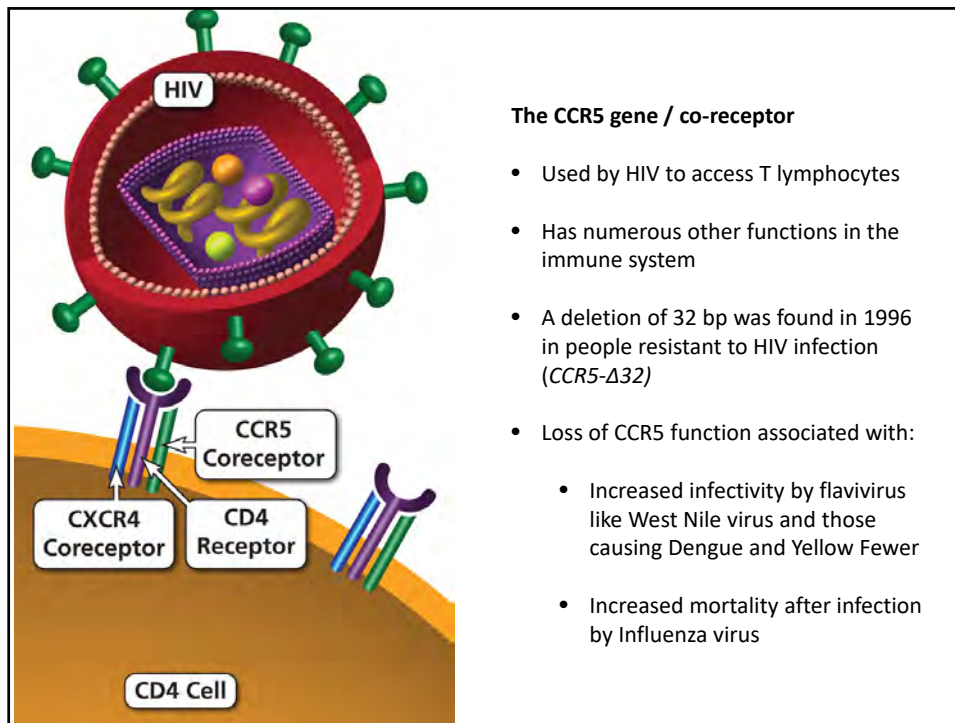
Tres niñas nacidas con el genoma editado mediante CRISPR



26 Noviembre 2018



He Jiankui (Shenzhen, China)



Birth of Twins After Genome Editing for HIV Resistance

Jinzhou Qin^{1,2,#}, Yangran Chen^{1,#}, Xiaoqing Zhou^{1,#}, Shuo Song^{1,#},
Kaijing Chen¹, Rui Chen¹, Yuanlin Chen¹, Hua Bai³, Michael W.
Deem⁴, Jiankui He^{1,*}

¹Department of Biology, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, China.

²Department of Human Reproductive Medicine Center, Third Affiliated Hospital of Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518001, China.

³BaiHuaLin China People Living With HIV/AIDS Alliance, Cuipingli 10-132, Tongzhou, Beijing, China

⁴Departments of Bioengineering and Physics & Astronomy, Center for Theoretical Biological Physics, and Graduate Program in Systems, Synthetic, and Physical Biology, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005, USA.

*Corresponding Author. Email: hejk@sustc.edu.cn

#Equal contribution

Research Misconduct

项目名称	CCRS 基因编辑		项目起止时间	2017年3月—2019年3月			
项目类别	A.新技术、新项目 () B.第二类、三类医疗技术 () C.科研项目 (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) D.生殖医学 () E.器官移植 () F.其他 (请注明)						
申请人 (项目负责人) 信息							
姓名	贺建奎	性别	男	学历	博士	电话	18688955436
目前主要研究方向	基因编辑						
申请理由:							
<p>CCR5(C-C chemokine receptor type 5)是 ccr5 基因编码的一种蛋白质,定位于白细胞表面,作为趋化因子的受体而与免疫系统相关,在 T 细胞与特定组织和靶器官结合过程中发挥作用,具有调控 T 细胞和单核细胞或巨噬细胞系的迁移、增殖与免疫的功能,主要表达于记忆性的静止期 T 淋巴细胞、单核细胞、未成熟的树突状细胞等的细胞膜上,人群调查和实验研究结果表明,CCR5Δ32 缺失的个体拥有正常的免疫功能</p>							
医学伦理委员会审批意见:							
符合伦理规范,同意开展。							
							
主任委员 (盖章): _____ 日期: 2017年3月7日							



Dr. Jiankui He

Ethics Approval falsified and Registration of the Experiment done a posteriori

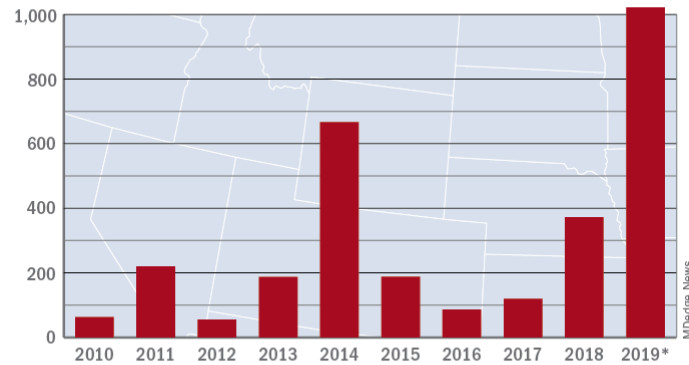
30 Diciembre 2019: sentencia para He Jiankui y dos colaboradores



Cárcel (3 años), Multa (3 M Yuan) e Inhabilitación (de por vida)

Vacunas y autismo

Number of measles cases reported to the CDC



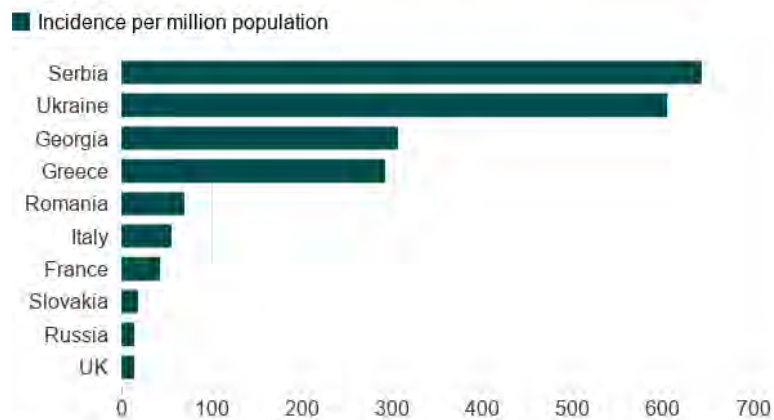
*Cases as of June 6.

Source: National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Division of Viral Diseases

Consecuencias

Vacunas y autismo

Some of the European countries with the highest rates of measles



Source: WHO

2018

BBC

Consecuencias

Por qué se producen las conductas inadecuadas en ciencia?

- Presión para publicar o triunfar
- Presión de publicar en revistas TOP
- Voluntad de triunfar/ser reconocido
- Acceso a las proyectos TOP (p.e. ERC)
- Tentación, los investigadores somos humanos
- Mal comportamiento, actividades criminales
- Patología
- ...

¿Cómo prevenir las conductas inadecuadas en ciencia?



¿Cómo prevenir las conductas inadecuadas en ciencia?

In the pink boxes below, provide the page number(s) of the manuscript draft or figure legend(s) where the information can be located. Every question should be answered. If the question is not relevant to your research, please write NA (non applicable).

Checklists!

B- Statistics and general methods

Please fill out these boxes ↓ (Do not worry if you cannot)

1.a. How was the sample size chosen to ensure adequate power to detect a pre-specified effect size?	
1.b. For animal studies, include a statement about sample size estimate even if no statistical methods were used.	
2. Describe inclusion/exclusion criteria if samples or animals were excluded from the analysis. Were the criteria pre-established?	
3. Were any steps taken to minimize the effects of subjective bias when allocating animals/samples to treatment (e.g. randomization procedure)? If yes, please describe.	
For animal studies, include a statement about randomization even if no randomization was used.	
4.a. Were any steps taken to minimize the effects of subjective bias during group allocation or/and when assessing results (e.g. blinding of the investigator)? If yes please describe.	
4.b. For animal studies, include a statement about blinding even if no blinding was done	

Listas de verificación

¿Cómo prevenir las conductas inadecuadas en ciencia?

- ✓ Lee las Guías y Códigos de Buenas Prácticas
- ✓ Usa listas de verificación
- ✓ **Anótalo todo en tu cuaderno de laboratorio**

- ✓ Contacta con el representante institucional del Comité de Ética / Oficina de Integridad Científica
- ✓ Lee y familiarízate con normas y leyes al respecto
- ✓ Fórmate en Integridad Científica

- ✓ Supervisión / Mentoring
- ✓ Ciencia abierta (Open Science)

Responsabilidades del Supervisor/Mentor

Los supervisores/mentores tienen una responsabilidad especial en ayudar a los investigadores más jóvenes a aprender y dominar las dimensiones éticas de la investigación.

El jefe del laboratorio tiene la responsabilidad global sobre la calidad y la integridad científica en su laboratorio

Si el investigador en formación comete una conducta científica inadecuada el supervisor también es responsable

El supervisor tiene un interés personal para que sus investigadores en formación entiendan la conducta responsable en ciencia

Responsabilidades del Supervisor/Mentor

Los investigadores jóvenes al principio de su carrera

- Puede que no sepan que algunas conductas son erróneas o inadecuadas
- Puede que no sepan las consecuencias de estos actos



Conducta inadecuada de jóvenes investigadores

Olivier Voinnet

8 artículos retractados, 22 artículos corregidos, >40 artículos bajo sospecha, prohibición de pedir proyectos, premio retirado



- Se encontraron conductas inadecuadas **en su tesis**
- Dijo que a él le enseñaron a hacer las cosas así y que, en ese tiempo no sabía que eso estaba mal, y era inadecuado. Lo mismo pasó con Haruko Obokata (RIKEN)
- Embellecimiento, mejora de figuras
- Fue exonerado de toda culpa en Sep 2018 por ETH, pero bajo supervisión hasta finales de 2020

¿Qué son los Conflictos de Interés?

Son situaciones en las cuales aparecen consideraciones financieras, personales o de cualquier otro tipo que **pueden comprometer** el juicio o la objetividad de un análisis



Doing Global Science, IAP 2016

Pueden ser aceptables si se gestionan adecuadamente
Si se declaran al principio de cualquier análisis

¿Cómo de frecuentes son los conflictos de interés?

JAMA. 2003 Jan 22-29;289(4):454-65.

Scope and impact of financial conflicts of interest in biomedical research: a systematic review.

Bekelman JE¹, Li Y, Gross CP.

- * **Entre un 23% y 28%** de investigadores académicos recibieron fondos de la industria
- * **Alrededor de un 40%** recibieron regalos relacionados con su investigación (equipos, viajes, reactivos...)
- * **Alrededor de un 33%** tenían lazos o conexiones financieras con las empresas patrocinadoras

¿Cuál es el impacto de los conflictos de interés?

JAMA. 1998 May 20;279(19):1566-70.

Why review articles on the health effects of passive smoking reach different conclusions.

Barnes DE¹, Bero LA.



creativecommons.org

- 37% artículos de revisión: **el tabaco no es un peligro para los fumadores pasivos**
- **73%** de estos estudios eran de investigadores relacionados o trabajadores de industrias del tabaco!





The New York Times

*Top Cancer Researcher Fails to
Disclose Corporate Financial
Ties in Major Research Journals*



¿Qué hay que hacer con los conflictos de interés?

- **Evitar** y **minimizar** conflictos
- **Revelar** intereses. **Transparencia**
- **Responder** ante ellos, a veces son tan fuertes que impiden la participación
- Una persona con un conflicto de interés significativo debe abstenerse de actuar, emitir juicios o participar en decisiones

 <p>MANUAL DE CONFLICTOS DE INTERESES DEL CSIC</p>  <p>CSIC MANUAL OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST</p>  	<p>2015</p>	<p>ÍNDICE</p>																																						
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Prólogo.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. Objetivo y alcance de una política institucional de conflictos de intereses.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II. El conflicto de intereses. Conflictos reales, aparentes y potenciales.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III. Actividades, escenarios y situaciones susceptibles de conflictos de intereses en el CSIC.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 1. Ejecución y desarrollo de la investigación.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td> A. Colaboraciones con otras entidades: investigación contratada, asesoramiento científico-técnico, participación empresarial.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13</td> </tr> <tr> <td> A.1. Actividades de transferencia de conocimiento...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td> A.2. Empresas <i>spin-off</i> del CSIC.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td> B. Formación de personal.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td> C. Evaluación.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17</td> </tr> <tr> <td> D. Publicaciones.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 2. Gestión de la investigación.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td> A. Adquisición y contratación de bienes y servicios....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19</td> </tr> <tr> <td> B. Selección, evaluación y promoción del personal....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">19</td> </tr> <tr> <td> C. Gestión económica.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td> D. Gestión de la transferencia de conocimiento.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td> 3. Regalos, incentivos, atenciones especiales y privilegios ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV. Implementación de la política institucional de conflictos de intereses. Procedimientos y medidas. Órgano competente.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>V. Marco normativo.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANEXO I: Formulario para la declaración de intereses.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24</td> </tr> </table> <p><small>Nota: Determinados nombres apelativos (autores, editores, revisores...) aparecen referidos en el texto en género masculino como género gramatical no marcado e inclusivo.</small></p>	Prólogo.....	7	I. Objetivo y alcance de una política institucional de conflictos de intereses.....	11	II. El conflicto de intereses. Conflictos reales, aparentes y potenciales.....	12	III. Actividades, escenarios y situaciones susceptibles de conflictos de intereses en el CSIC.....	13	1. Ejecución y desarrollo de la investigación.....	13	A. Colaboraciones con otras entidades: investigación contratada, asesoramiento científico-técnico, participación empresarial.....	13	A.1. Actividades de transferencia de conocimiento...	15	A.2. Empresas <i>spin-off</i> del CSIC.....	15	B. Formación de personal.....	16	C. Evaluación.....	17	D. Publicaciones.....	17	2. Gestión de la investigación.....	18	A. Adquisición y contratación de bienes y servicios....	19	B. Selección, evaluación y promoción del personal....	19	C. Gestión económica.....	20	D. Gestión de la transferencia de conocimiento.....	20	3. Regalos, incentivos, atenciones especiales y privilegios ...	20	IV. Implementación de la política institucional de conflictos de intereses. Procedimientos y medidas. Órgano competente.	21	V. Marco normativo.....	22	ANEXO I: Formulario para la declaración de intereses.....
Prólogo.....	7																																							
I. Objetivo y alcance de una política institucional de conflictos de intereses.....	11																																							
II. El conflicto de intereses. Conflictos reales, aparentes y potenciales.....	12																																							
III. Actividades, escenarios y situaciones susceptibles de conflictos de intereses en el CSIC.....	13																																							
1. Ejecución y desarrollo de la investigación.....	13																																							
A. Colaboraciones con otras entidades: investigación contratada, asesoramiento científico-técnico, participación empresarial.....	13																																							
A.1. Actividades de transferencia de conocimiento...	15																																							
A.2. Empresas <i>spin-off</i> del CSIC.....	15																																							
B. Formación de personal.....	16																																							
C. Evaluación.....	17																																							
D. Publicaciones.....	17																																							
2. Gestión de la investigación.....	18																																							
A. Adquisición y contratación de bienes y servicios....	19																																							
B. Selección, evaluación y promoción del personal....	19																																							
C. Gestión económica.....	20																																							
D. Gestión de la transferencia de conocimiento.....	20																																							
3. Regalos, incentivos, atenciones especiales y privilegios ...	20																																							
IV. Implementación de la política institucional de conflictos de intereses. Procedimientos y medidas. Órgano competente.	21																																							
V. Marco normativo.....	22																																							
ANEXO I: Formulario para la declaración de intereses.....	24																																							

¿Qué hay que hacer?



Declarar cualquier conflicto de interés potencial



Preguntar / pedir ayuda a la revista/comité si no estás seguro

Cómo de frecuente es la conducta científica inadecuada (misconduct) ?

NATURE | Vol 435 | 9 June 2005

NEWS

One in three scientists confesses to having sinned

More than a third of US scientists, in a survey of thousands, have admitted to misbehaving in the past three years. The social scientists who carried out the study of research misconduct warn that because attention is focused on high-profile, serious cases, a broader threat from more minor deeds is being missed.

Their conclusions may hit a nerve, particularly among scientific societies in the United States. Throughout the 1990s, these groups fought to limit their government's definition of misconduct and the types of behaviour it is responsible for policing.

Brian Martinson of the HealthPartners Research Foundation in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and his colleagues mailed an anonymous survey to thousands of

scientists funded by the National Institutes of Health. They asked the scientists whether they were guilty of misbehaviours ranging from falsifying data to inadequate record keeping.

Of 3,247 early- and mid-career researchers who responded, less than 1.5% admitted to falsification or plagiarism, the most serious types of misconduct listed. But 15.5% said they had changed the design, methodology or results of a study in response to pressure from a funding source; 12.5% admitted overlooking others' use of flawed data; and 7.6% said they had

circumvented minor aspects of requirements regarding the use of human subjects (see page 737).

Overall, about a third admitted to at least one of the ten most serious offences on the list — a range of misbehaviours described by the authors as "striking in its breadth and prevalence".

But Arthur Caplan, director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, cautions against concluding that the structure of science is corroded. He points out that dropping an outlying data point is not the same as plagiarizing a paper.

"The majority of misbehaviours reported are more corrosive than explosive. That makes them no less damaging."

718

©2005 Nature Publishing Group

Retraction watch Database: +18,000 artículos retractados



What a massive database of retracted papers reveals about science publishing's 'death penalty'

By Jeffrey Brainard, Jia You | Oct. 25, 2018, 2:00 PM

Science

Retraction watch Database: +18,000 retracted publications

A few authors, many retractions

Out of more than 30,000 authors in Retraction Watch's database, a handful accounts for a disproportionately large share of all retractions.

(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH; METHODOLOGY

Countries with the highest retraction rates

(GRAPHIC) J. YOU/SCIENCE; (DATA) RETRACTION WATCH AND NSF; METHODOLOGY

Top 10 retracted authors

Yoshitaka Fujii, Japan	169
Joachim Boldt, Germany	96
Diederik Stapel, Netherlands	58
Chen-yuan Peter Chen, Taiwan	43
Yoshihiro Sato, Japan	43
Hua Zhong, China	41
Shigeaki Kato, Japan	39
James Hunton, United States	36
Hyung-in Moon, South Korea	35
Jan Hendrik Schön, United States	32

What a massive database of retracted papers reveals about science publishing's 'death penalty'

By Jeffrey Brainard, Jia You | Oct. 25, 2018, 2:00 PM Science

Cómo de frecuente es la conducta científica inadecuada (misconduct) ?

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online PLOS one

How Many Scientists Fabricate and Falsify Research? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Survey Data

Daniele Fanelli*

INNOGEN and ISSTI-Institute for the Study of Science, Technology & Innovation, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract

The frequency with which scientists fabricate and falsify data, or commit other forms of scientific misconduct is a matter of controversy. Many surveys have asked scientists directly whether they have committed or know of a colleague who committed research misconduct, but their results appeared difficult to compare and synthesize. This is the first meta-analysis of these surveys. To standardize outcomes, the number of respondents who recalled at least one incident of misconduct was calculated for each question, and the analysis was limited to behaviours that distort scientific knowledge: fabrication, falsification, "cooking" of data, etc... Survey questions on plagiarism and other forms of professional misconduct were excluded. The final sample consisted of 21 surveys that were included in the systematic review, and 18 in the meta-analysis. A pooled weighted average of 1.97% (N = 7, 95%CI: 0.86–4.45) of scientists admitted to have fabricated, falsified or modified data or results at least once – a serious form of misconduct by any standard – and up to 33.7% admitted other questionable research practices. In surveys asking about the behaviour of colleagues, admission rates were 14.12% (N = 12, 95% CI: 9.91–19.72) for falsification, and up to 72% for other questionable research practices. Meta-regression showed that self reports surveys, surveys using the words "falsification" or "fabrication", and mailed surveys yielded lower percentages of misconduct. When these factors were controlled for, misconduct was reported more frequently by medical/ pharmacological researchers than others. Considering that these surveys ask sensitive questions and have other limitations, it appears likely that this is a conservative estimate of the true prevalence of scientific misconduct.

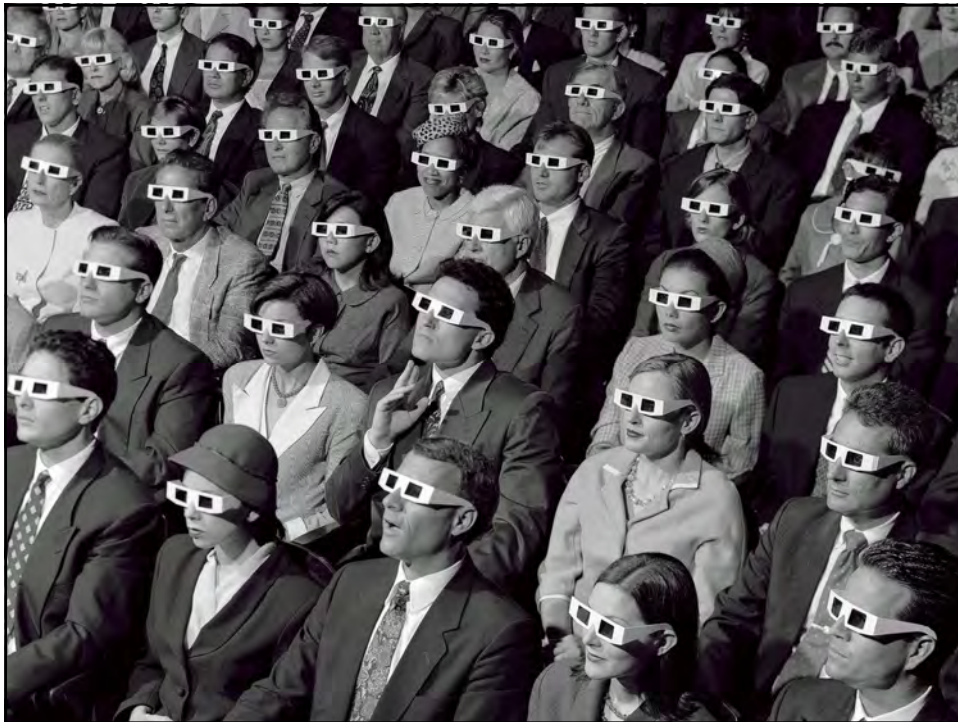
Citation: Fanelli D (2009) How Many Scientists Fabricate and Falsify Research? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Survey Data. PLoS ONE 4(5): e5738. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0005738

Meta-análisis: 21 estudios

How common is misconduct?

- 72% observed **questionable research practices** by colleagues at least once.
- 14% observed **fabrication or falsification** by colleagues at least once.
- 34% admitted **questionable research practices** at least once.
- 2% admitted **fabrication, falsification** of data or results at least once.

*D Fanelli (2009) How Many Scientists Fabricate and Falsify Research?
A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Survey Data, PlosOne*



- Sé una buena persona
- Sé un/a buen/a ciudadano/a
- Sé un/a buen/a investigador/a



**Lluís Montoliu Lab at CNB-CSIC
Madrid, Spain**

**<http://www.cnb.csic.es/~montoliu/>
montoliu@cnb.csic.es
@LluísMontoliu**

