

About DataCite



Global non-profit membership organization
working with 3000+ repositories in the world
to provide DOIs for research outputs and resources.

Data Citation

A data citation is a reference to data, in the same way researchers routinely provide a bibliographic reference to other scholarly resources.

| SampleID | Individual_ID | UniProt | GeneID | Assay | NPX | Panel | Index |
|----------|---------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| CV21_1 | CV21 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 2.20938 | CM | 1 |
| CV161_2 | CV161 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.58386 | CM | 2 |
| CV173_3 | CV173 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.85673 | CM | 3 |
| CV11_4 | CV11 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.63151 | CM | 4 |
| CV99_5 | CV99 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.64489 | CM | 5 |
| CV193_6 | CV193 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.65128 | CM | 6 |
| CV33_7 | CV33 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.69374 | CM | 7 |
| CV98_8 | CV98 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.09712 | CM | 8 |
| CV8_9 | CV8 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.8995 | CM | 9 |
| CV38_10 | CV38 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.72346 | CM | 10 |
| CV4_11 | CV4 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.69872 | CM | 11 |
| CV195_12 | CV195 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.07367 | CM | 12 |
| CV1_13 | CV1 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.61055 | CM | 13 |
| CV232_14 | CV232 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.19429 | CM | 14 |
| CV2_15 | CV2 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.32423 | CM | 15 |
| CV189_16 | CV189 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.94542 | CM | 16 |
| CV42_17 | CV42 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.97023 | CM | 17 |
| CV79_18 | CV79 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.38031 | CM | 18 |
| CV3_19 | CV3 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.28226 | CM | 19 |
| CV36_20 | CV36 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.41429 | CM | 20 |
| CV95_21 | CV95 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.3812 | CM | 21 |
| CV44_22 | CV44 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 1.18128 | CM | 22 |
| CV30_23 | CV30 | P42785 | PRCP | PRCP | 0.72615 | CM | 23 |



Gisby J, Clarke CL, Medjeral-Thomas N, Malik TH, Papadaki A, Mortimer PM, Buang NB, Lewis S, Pereira M, Toulza F, Fagnano E, Mawhin M, Dutton EE, Tapeng L, Kirk P, Behmoaras J, Sandhu E, McAdoo SP, Predecki MF, Pickering MC, Botto M, Willicombe W, Thomas DC, Peters JE (2020) **Dryad Digital Repository** Longitudinal proteomic profiling of high-risk patients with COVID-19 reveals markers of severity and predictors of fatal disease.

<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.6t1g1jwuj>

Longitudinal proteomic profiling of dialysis patients with COVID-19 reveals markers of severity and predictors of death

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Abstract End-stage kidney disease (ESKD) patients are at high risk of severe COVID-19. We measured 436 circulating proteins in serial blood samples from hospitalised and non-hospitalised ESKD patients with COVID-19 (n = 256 samples from 55 patients). Comparison to 51 non-infected patients revealed 221 differentially expressed proteins, with consistent results in a separate subcohort of 64 COVID-19 patients. Two hundred and three proteins were associated with clinical severity, including I&A, markers of monocyte recruitment (e.g. CCL2, CCL7), neutrophil activation (e.g. proteinase-3), and epithelial injury (e.g. KRT19). Machine-learning identified predictors of severity including IL18RP, CTSD, GDF15, and KRT19. Survival analysis with joint models revealed 69 predictors of death. Longitudinal modelling with linear mixed models uncovered 32 proteins displaying different temporal profiles in severe versus non-severe disease, including integrins and adhesion molecules. These data implicate epithelial damage, innate immune activation, and leucocyte-endothelial interactions in the pathology of severe COVID-19 and provide a resource for identifying drug targets.

Joint Statement on Research Data: a role for everyone

Researchers

- When publishing their results, researchers deposit related research data and outputs in a trustworthy data repository that assigns persistent identifiers (DOIs where available). Researchers link to research data using persistent identifiers.
- When using research data created by others, researchers provide attribution by citing the datasets in the reference section using persistent identifiers.

Repositories


- Data repositories enable sharing of research outputs in a FAIR way, including support for metadata quality and completeness.
- Repositories and publishers connect articles and datasets through persistent identifier connections in the metadata and reference lists.

Data Citation & Repositories

Repositories play an important role in data citation by linking data to related articles (or other outputs)

- Ask researchers to include associated publications in dataset metadata
- Include those links in DataCite metadata

Related Identifiers Identifiers of related resources.

10.1111/jeb.13000 

Must be a globally unique identifier. Visit our support website for [the list of supported unique identifiers](#).

* Related Identifier Type

DOI ▼

The type of the Related Identifier.

* Relation Type

Is referenced by ▼

The type of the Relation.


DataCite metadata deposit

The **RelatedIdentifier** field in the DataCite metadata schema can be populated in order to generate a link between the data and the publication that cites it.

Mandatory sub-properties:

- **relatedIdentifierType**: the type of identifier
- **relationType**: the type of relationship

Related Identifiers Identifiers of related resources.



Must be a globally unique identifier. Visit our support website for [the list of supported unique identifiers](#).

* Related Identifier Type

DOI

The type of the Related Identifier.

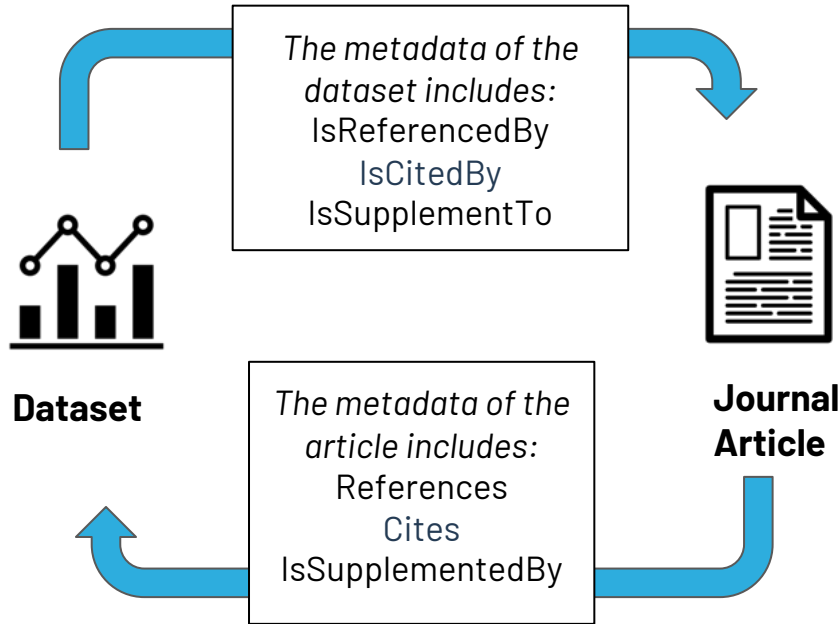
* Relation Type

Is referenced by

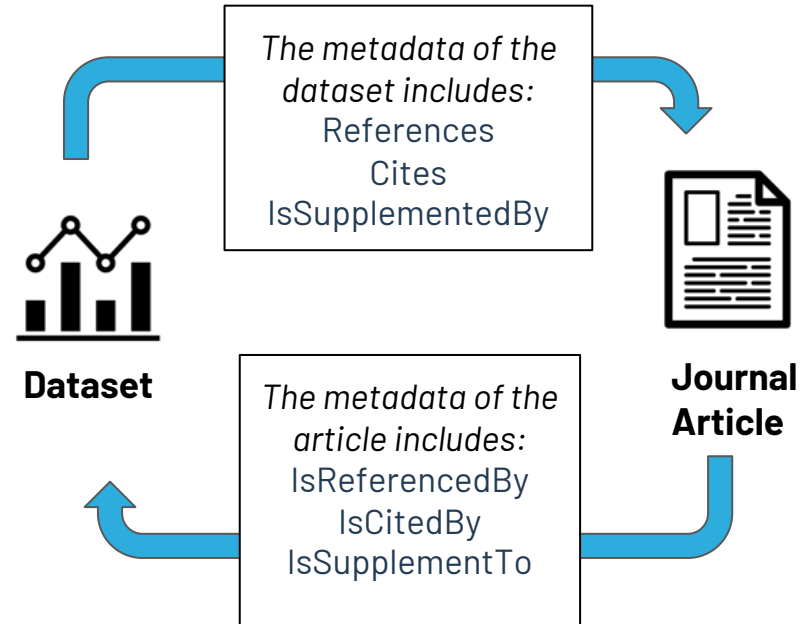
The type of the Relation.

<https://support.datacite.org/docs/contributing-citations-and-references>

How to create citations



Citation of a dataset



Citation of an article

DataCite Commons - surfacing citations



DataCite Commons

Type to search...

Pages - Support

Corona Virus (COVID-19) Tweets Dataset (en)

<https://doi.org/10.21227/781w-ef42>

Cite as

Lamsal, R. (2020). *Corona Virus (COVID-19) Tweets Dataset (en)* [Data set]. IEEE DataPort.
<https://doi.org/10.21227/781W-EF42>

APA

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Authors

- Sheikh, Aziz 2
- Tahir, Ahsen 2
- Hussain, Zain 2

Description Creators Registration

Each database (*.db) contain three columns. First column: date and time of the tweetSecond column: tweetThird column: sentiment score for the particular tweet within the range [-1,1] with -1 being the most negative, 0 being the neutral and +1 being the most positive sentiment. The tweets have been collected by the LSTM model deployed here at sentiment.live. To make it easy for the NLP researchers to get access to the sentiment analysis of each collected tweet, the sentiment score out of TextBlob [2] has been appended as the last column. [1] <https://sentiment.live/> [2] <https://textblob.readthedocs.io/en/dev/>

Open Access Dataset published 2020 in [IEEE DataPort](#)

<https://doi.org/10.21227/781w-ef42>

17 Citations

Publication Year

| Year | Citations |
|------|-----------|
| 2010 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 |
| 2012 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 |
| 2015 | 0 |
| 2016 | 0 |
| 2017 | 1 |
| 2018 | 5 |
| 2019 | 5 |
| 2020 | 17 |

Work Type

17

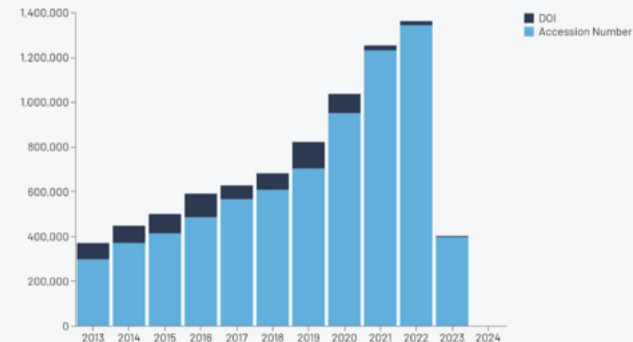
License

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<https://commons.datacite.org/doi.org/10.21227/781w-ef42>

The Data Citation Corpus

Citation counts over time

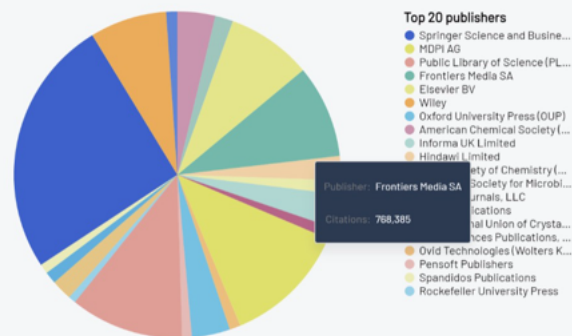


Chart

Table

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Citation counts by publisher



Chart

Table

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Counts of unique repositories, journals, subjects, affiliations, funders



Citation counts by subject

Filter Facets

