



### Using Meta Science to streamline researcher workflow systems

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Every 20 seconds, a new scholarly article is published in biomedicine. Over the course of a year, that number swells to more than 1.5 million. While this surge in research is exciting, it comes with a price. The pace of global research output has become too great to keep up with using the products and tools that have historically been available to the research community.

Now more than ever, new classes of tools are needed to enable true literature discovery. That means having access to intelligent engines that will keep you on the leading edge of your field of research. It means being able to collaborate and quickly share your discoveries. And it means allowing for serendipity to once again play a meaningful role in the process of scientific discovery.

These are exactly the challenges that [Meta Science](#) was created to solve.

Meta Science is a free artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled literature discovery engine that lets you follow your entire world of research in real-time, discover landmark papers from over 200 years of science, and share papers with your colleagues. Designed to help streamline researcher workflow systems and accelerate scientific discovery, Meta Science lets you follow science and walk through history in ways that have never been possible before now.

This article will explore five of the most popular tools that researchers are leveraging within Meta Science to stay on top of their research, collaborate with their peers, and enrich the quality of their papers. It will also provide a step-by-step guide to help new Meta Science users take advantage of these same tools.

#### 1. Never miss another important paper again

To stay on the leading edge, Meta Science lets you follow any subject in a powerful, specialized Focus Feed, which acts as a personalized research timeline. Papers are pushed to this feed the moment they are published, so you will never miss another paper related to your research. For this reason, your Focus Feed should contain only narrow concepts within your primary area of research, along with the people and journals for which you would want to see every single paper that gets published.

##### How to set up your Focus Feed

- Search any concept, researcher or journal related to your research (e.g., *Brca1 protein*)
- Click *Add to Feed*
- Select *Add to Focus Feed*

The screenshot shows the Meta search interface for 'brca1 protein'. At the top, there's a search bar with 'brca1 protein' and navigation links for 'Feeds' and 'Libraries'. Below the search bar, the results are categorized by 'PAPERS' (16,593), 'CONCEPTS' (33), 'RESEARCHERS' (0), 'JOURNALS' (0), and 'MEMBERS' (0). The main content area shows three results: 'BRCA1 Protein' (Amino Acid, Peptide, or Protein), 'BRCA1 gene' (Gene or Genome), and 'BRCA1 protein, chicken' (Amino Acid, Peptide, or Protein). A red arrow points from the 'Add to Feed' button on the first result to a 'Broad Feeds' overlay. The overlay contains the text 'Show me every paper the moment it's published.' and a '+ Add to Focus Feed' button. Below this, there's a 'Broad Feeds:' section with the text 'Show me the best papers'.

## 2. Follow expansive areas of science

If you want to follow huge swaths of science, Meta's Broad Feeds intelligently rank papers the moment they are published. This is based on hundreds of factors that work together to bring to your attention the very best science published that day, from around the world. The top papers are intelligently pushed to the top of your feed, making it easy to skim through the most important discoveries of the 14, 30, or 90 days, in one convenient place. With Broad Feeds, the bigger the area of science that you follow, the better your papers will be.

### How to set up your Broad Feed

- Search any big concept you are interested in following (e.g, *Breast Cancer*)
- Click *Add to Feed*
- Under *Broad Feeds*, select the existing feed that best represents the topic in question, or create a new one

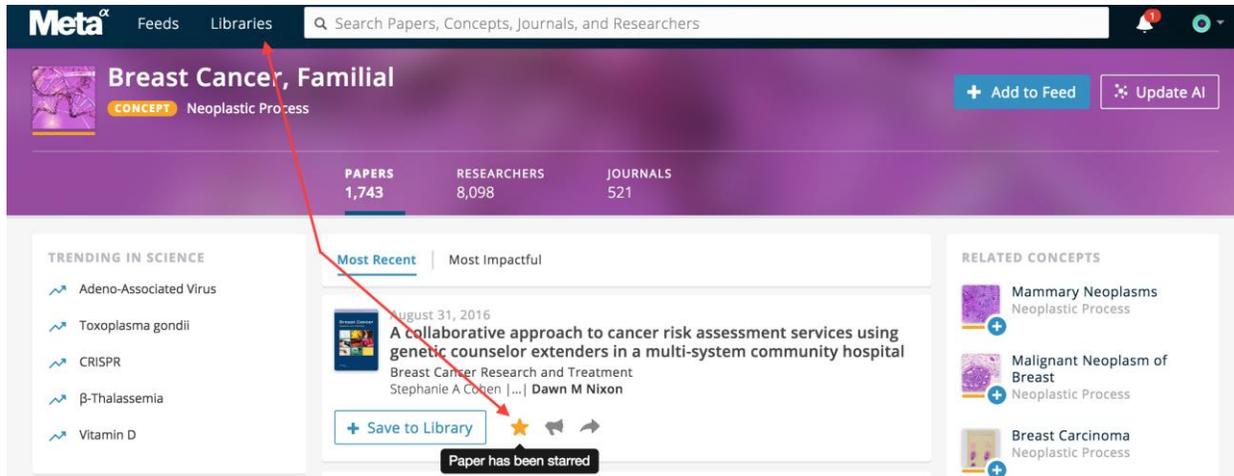
The screenshot shows the Meta search interface for 'Breast Cancer, Familial'. At the top, there's a search bar with 'Search Papers, Concepts, Journals, and Researchers' and navigation links for 'Feeds' and 'Libraries'. Below the search bar, the results are categorized by 'PAPERS' (1,743), 'RESEARCHERS' (8,098), and 'JOURNALS' (521). The main content area shows two results: 'A collaborative approach to cancer risk assessment genetic counselor extenders in a multi-system com' (dated August 31, 2016) and 'Reevaluation of RINT1 as a breast cancer predispos' (dated August 20, 2016). A red arrow points from the 'Add to Feed' button on the first result to a 'Broad Feeds' overlay. The overlay contains the text 'Show me every paper the moment it's published.' and a '+ Add to Focus Feed' button. Below this, there's a 'Broad Feeds:' section with a list of existing feeds: 'Alz Genes' (Following 10 items), 'Amyloid' (Following 8 items), 'Immunology' (Following 2 items), 'Neural Stem Cells' (Following 1 item), and 'Breast Cancer' (Following 0 items). The 'Breast Cancer' feed is highlighted with a red arrow.

### 3. Keep your research organized

Meta Science gives you the ability to quickly “star” important papers that surface in your feed. This is especially useful when checking your feed while in transit or on a bench break. Many researchers use this feature to earmark papers for a more appropriate time when they can deep dive into the subject matter.

#### How to “star” a paper

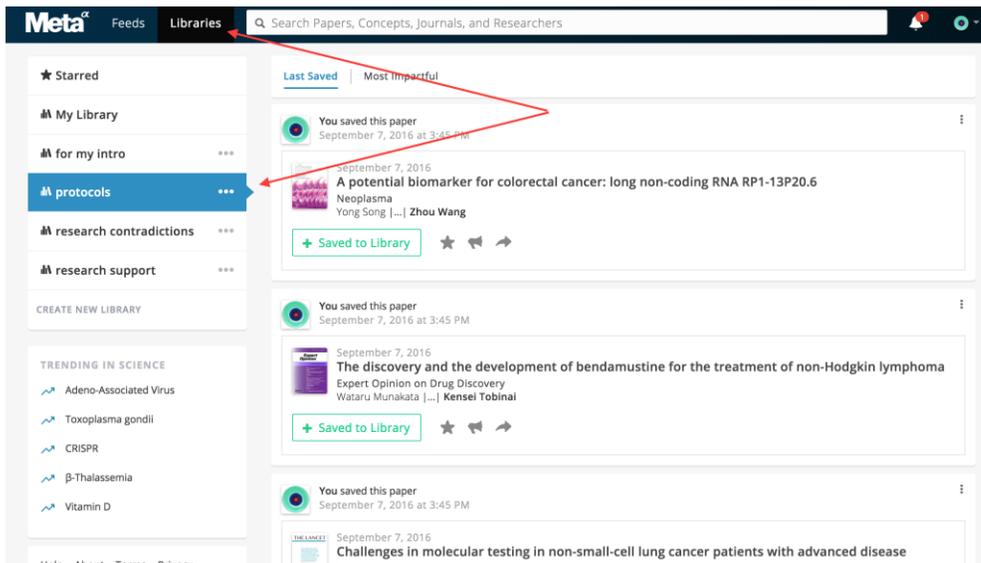
- Click the *Star* icon on any paper in your feed
- Open your library tab
- All starred papers will appear in the first folder



Once starred papers have been read, they can be categorized into appropriate libraries. Libraries are folders that only you can see and are a great way to organize research when crafting an article. Meta Science users will often assign clusters of papers to specific libraries that represent different parts of their paper. For example, one library might be used to track research associated with a set of protocols or discussions, while another might house papers that either support or contradict your overall thesis.

#### How to organize starred papers into libraries

- In your starred folder, select a paper, then click *Save to Library*
- Choose the library for which you wish to move the paper
- You can create new libraries directly from the dropdown menu



#### 4. Exchange ideas (and sometimes mice)

With Meta Science, collaborating with other researchers is easy. A private message feature allows you to share notes and important papers with colleagues and labmates from anywhere in the world. Once shared, those papers can be quickly added into the recipient's library.

##### How to send a paper privately

- Click *Send* on the paper you wish to share
- Enter the recipient's username; to add more people, separate the names with a comma
- Write your private message in the space provided

Collaborations on Meta Science are not just limited to sharing papers. For example, suppose a new article was published in which the authors used a very specific and unique mouse model. A Meta Science user doing similar research would easily be able to identify the paper's authors, reach out to them through the platform, and initiate a conversation to facilitate the exchange of the mouse models. Collaborations such as this are both easy to initiate, and can save you a tremendous amount of time.

The screenshot displays the Meta Science interface for researcher Suzanne A Hartford. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation options for Feeds and Libraries. The researcher's profile includes a photo, name, and a 'RESEARCHER' badge, along with buttons for 'Add to Feed' and 'Update AI'. Below the profile, statistics show 12 PAPERS, 500 CONCEPTS, and 9 JOURNALS. The main content area features a paper titled 'Interaction with PALB2 Is Essential for Maintenance of Genomic Integrity by BRCA2' from PLoS Genetics, dated August 1, 2016, by Suzanne A Hartford and Shyam K Sharan. A message composition window is open, showing a 'Send as Message' button, a recipient dropdown set to 'suzannehartford', and a message body: 'Hi Suzanne, This was a very elegant study and I am interested in collaborating on a joint project. Would you be able to send a few Brca2G25R mice to our lab?'. The message has 843 views. On the left, there are trending science topics and help links. On the right, there are related researchers and concepts.

## 5. Improve your citation list

Meta Science has dedicated pages for virtually every concept, author, paper and journal ever published in the history of biomedicine—over 42 million pages in all. Within each of those pages are powerful recommendations at both the paper and entity level that can bring to your attention unexpected and important connections you might not have known about. These connections are one of the best ways to augment your citation list with important references that can greatly improve the quality of your paper.

### How to leverage Meta's recommendation engine

- From any page within Meta Science, click on any related author, journal, concept or paper
- Sort through your results by *Most Recent* or *Most Impactful*
- Save your discoveries in a dedicated library

Meta<sup>α</sup> Feeds Libraries   

# Pluripotent Stem Cells

CONCEPT Cell + Add to Feed Update AI

PAPERS 11,241 RESEARCHERS 44,332 JOURNALS 1,609

TRENDING IN SCIENCE

- Adeno-Associated Virus
- Toxoplasma gondii
- CRISPR
- β-Thalassemia
- Vitamin D

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Most Recent | **Most Impactful**

 August 15, 2006  
**Induction of pluripotent stem cells from mouse embryonic and adult fibroblast cultures by defined factors**  
 Cell  
 Kazutoshi Takahashi | ... | Shinya Yamanaka

+ Save to Library ★ 🔊 ➔

 November 24, 2007  
**Induction of pluripotent stem cells from adult human fibroblasts by defined factors**  
 Cell  
 Kazutoshi Takahashi | ... | Shinya Yamanaka

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 November 22, 2007  
**Induced pluripotent stem cell lines derived from human somatic cells**  
 Science  
 Rudolf Jaenisch | ... | George Q Daley

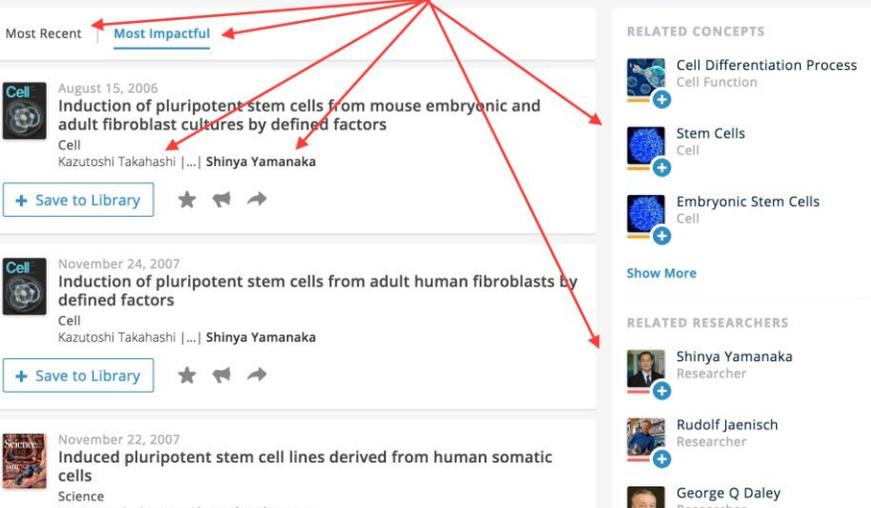
RELATED CONCEPTS

-  Cell Differentiation Process  
Cell Function
-  Stem Cells  
Cell
-  Embryonic Stem Cells  
Cell

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RELATED RESEARCHERS

-  Shinya Yamanaka  
Researcher
-  Rudolf Jaenisch  
Researcher
-  George Q Daley  
Researcher



## Summary

As global research output continues to grow, so does the need for intelligent tools that are capable of keeping you on the leading edge. With Meta Science, you have a powerful literature discovery engine that lets you follow anything in science, categorize your research, collaborate with peers, and make unexpected and important connections that could be vital to your research. Meta Science is true AI-enabled literature discovery—and best of all, it’s completely free. If you haven't yet done so, [try it today](#).