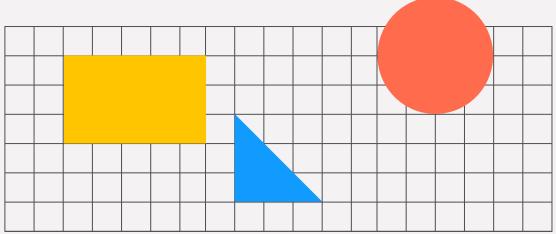
Open Science Guide for Parkinson's Research

Matthew J. Kmiecik, PhD Hirotaka Iwaki, MD



What is Open Science?

Use the chat to write a brief sentence answering the question:

"What does Open Science mean to you?"

Agenda

https://mjff-researchcommunity.git hub.io/open-science-guide/

. . .

- Why pursue an open science guide?
- Definition of Open Science
- What to consider when doing Open Science (Hirotaka demo)
- Tools to help achieve Open Science
- Examples of Open Science in Parkinson's research
- How to contribute

Have a question or comment?

Feel free to come off mute or ask in the chat!

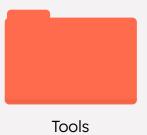


Why write a guide for Open Science?

- Where/how do I start?
- What should I consider when making data/code publicly available?
- Is there a right or wrong way to do Open Science?
- Are some tools better than others? Could I be using a better tool?
- Will someone be able to replicate my analyses given my documentation?







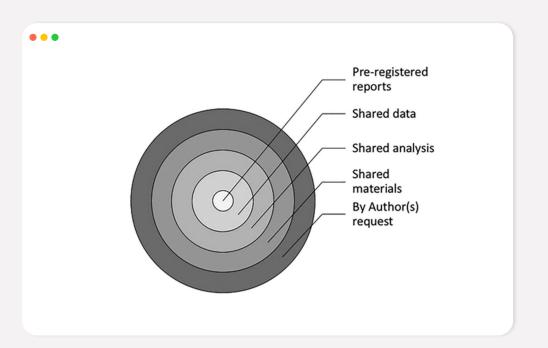


What is Open Science?

"Open Science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks."

(Vicente-Saez and Martinez-Fuentes 2018)

What is Open Science?



Investigators can approach
Open Science in a layered,
gradient approach with
increasing levels of

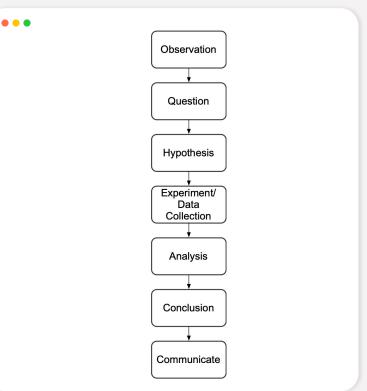
transparency and accessibility

(Bowman and Keene 2018)

Why Open Science?

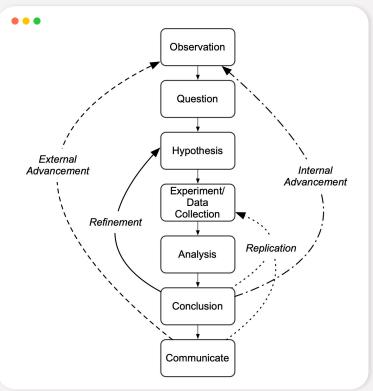
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- Increased effectiveness of the scientific method
- Increased trust in scientific work
- Increased benefit to the public and common good



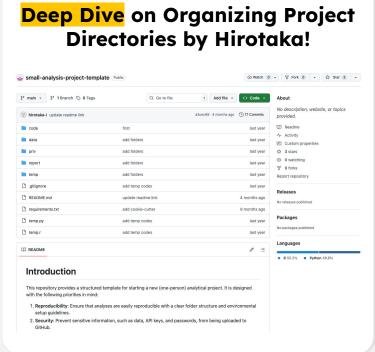
Why Open Science?

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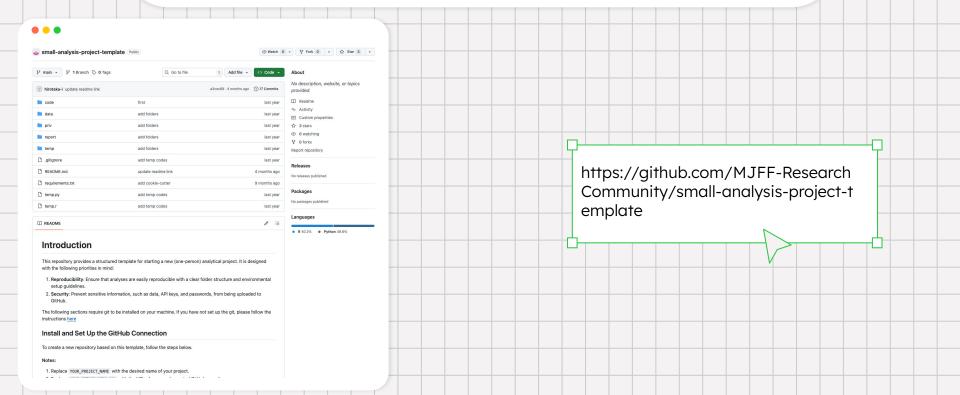
What to consider when doing Open Science?

- •
 - Data Sharing & Privacy
 - Programming / Code
 - Documentation
 - Pre-registration
 - Making Projects Citeable / Localized



▶ Open Science Guide For Parkinson's Research

Hirotaka's Demo



Step1: FAIR data



About

Recent Publications

Resources

FAQs



Resources

Participant Schedule of Activities

Questionnaire Forms



Time Representation in Fox DEN



Fox Insight Publications Policy

V2

Data Dictionary

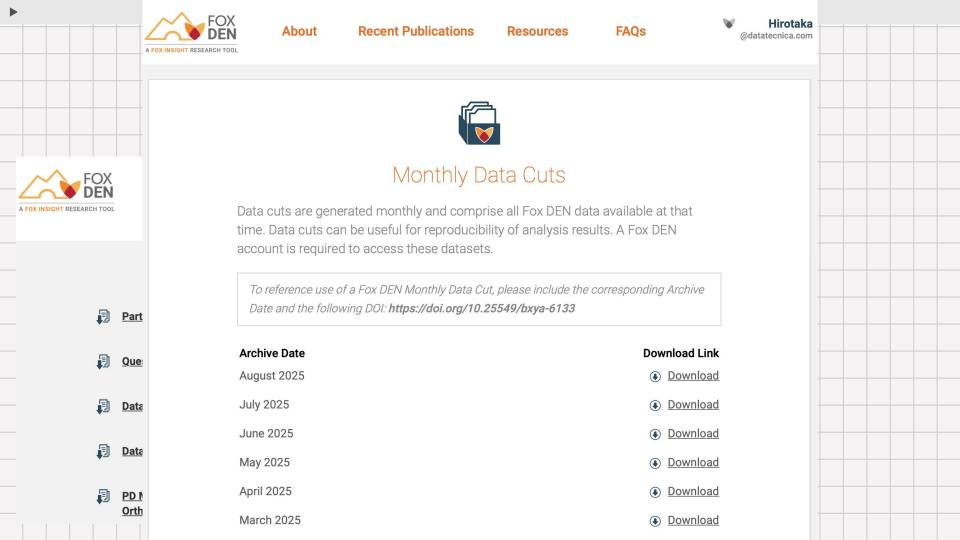
- O
- Getting Started with Fox DEN Data Use Agreement

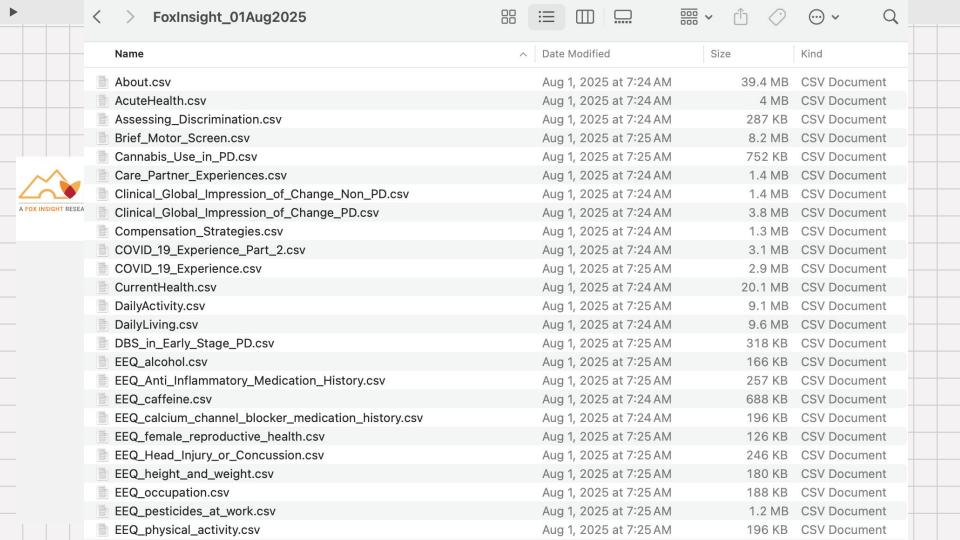
- Į.
- Į.
- PD Microbiome KEGG
 Orthology Annotations

 PD Microbiome Operational
 Taxonomic Unit Annotations



PD Microbiome Operational
Taxonomic Assignment Annotations





Data repos

2.1.1 Where to share your data

- Zenodo
- Kaggle
- OSF (Open Science Framework)
- Dryad

If data is publicly available, provide a link to the source. If data cannot be shared, consider providing a **sample dataset** in the repository.

Step2: Coding for open science

Start with clear folder structure and instructions for everyone

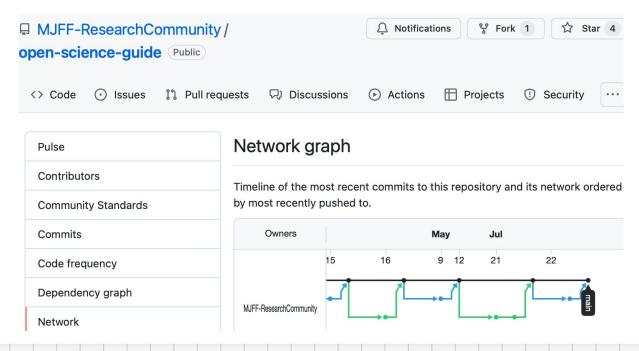
2.2.1 Project Folder Structure

A well-structured project is **transparent, reproducible, and reusable**. A clear and consistent folder structure makes collaboration easier and ensures reproducibility. Here's a basic template for a data science project:

├─ data/	# Raw & processed datasets
├─ scripts/	# Code and analysis scripts
├─ results/	# Figures, tables, and outputs
— docs/	# Documentation and notes
├─ env/	<pre># Dependency files (requirements.txt, environment.yml)</pre>
- README.md	# Project overview
└─ LICENSE	# License for open-source sharing

Step2: Coding for open science

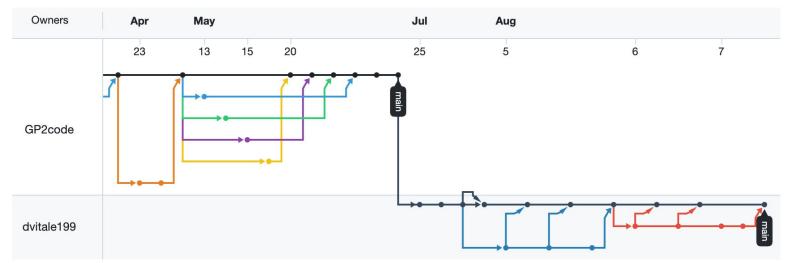
Git/GitHub: Version control tool useful for collaborative work



Step2: Coding for open science

Github: Version control tool useful for collaborative work

https://github.com/GP2code/GenoTool



Step3: Ensure traceability and reproducibility

You can just share your final github repo, with one but big caveat - DATA PRIVACY!!

2.1.2 Data privacy

While open science promotes transparency, some data must remain private:

- Personally Identifiable Information (PII): Follow legal guidelines (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA).
- **Sensitive datasets**: Use controlled-access repositories when needed.
- **Anonymization**: If sharing is restricted, remove identifiable details or aggregate data.

Step3: Ensure traceability and reproducibility

You can just share your final github repo, with one but big caveat -**DATA PRIVACY!!**

2.1.2 Data privacy

While open science promotes to

- mes (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA). Personall
- Do NOT share raw data unless it is allowed! ove identifiable details or aggregate data.

It helps you:

- Maintain a clear, consistent folder structure that you and collaborators can navigate easily
- Prevent accidental sharing of sensitive raw data and secrets (e.g., API keys)
- Set up an analytical environment with required Python packages (venv)

new_analysis
--- README.md

- temp1.txt requirements.txt

.gitignore

It helps you:

Maintain a clear, consistent folder structure that you and collaborators can navigate easily

Prevent accidental sharing of sensitive raw data and secrets (e.g., API keys)

Set up an analytical environment with required Python packages (venv)

- code # Code snippets and scripts — test.pv - test.r — main.sh # Shell script to run the main analysis data # Input data (gitignored) -- testdata.csv priv # Private information (gitignored) --- exports.sh # Script to export environment variables — private.txt # Sensitive information, e.g., API keys # Analysis outputs (figures, summaries) - report report.txt # Temporary files (gitignored) temp

It helps you:

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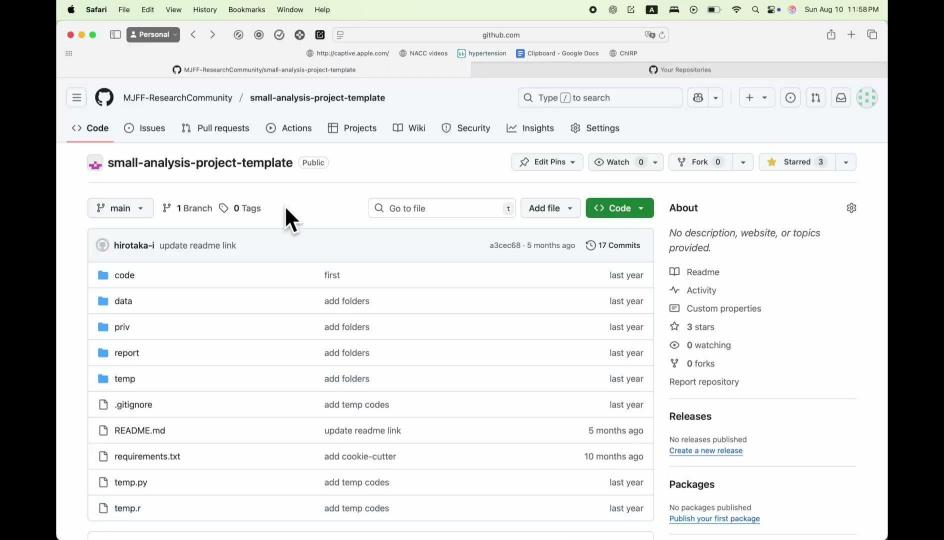
```
# Create a virtual environment in the .venv director python3 -m venv .venv # or "python -m venv .venv"

# Activate the virtual environment source .venv/bin/activate

# Install dependencies listed in requirements.txt python -m pip install -r requirements.txt
```

pip freeze > requirements.txt # Update dependencies in requirements.

pip install <package name> # Install a new package



Things to consider:

- Documentations: README should explain everything people need to know to reproduce the results.
- Jupyter notebook/lab: They are useful for data exploration but not so much for reproducing the results. Also the output could contain the PIV data. Only using it in the untracked folder would be safe.
- In collaborative development, a little bit more knowledge of Git is required.

Other considerations in the guide

2.4 Pre-registration & Study Design Transparency

Pre-registration strengthens research integrity by documenting hypotheses and methods **before** data collection. Pre-registration does **not** limit flexibility—it simply provides a record of initial research intentions.

2.5 Making Projects Citeable

We recommend establishing or creating a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) to enable researchers and the public to easily cite and access your work. A DOI is a permanent, unique identifier assigned to digital objects such as research papers, datasets, software, and code repositories. It provides a stable and citable link to the content, even if the location (URL) changes.

For example, a DOI link will look like this: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14984668 with 10.5281/zenodo.14984668 representing the DOI. It will always resolve to the same location.

Check the guide for more details

Tools for doing Open Science























Examples of Open Science in Parkinson's Research

Example 1: European Parkinson's GWAS Meta-analysis

By: GP2 and Leonard, H. L.



Open Science Principles:

- GitHub repo (transparent)
- Preprint (accessible)
- Summary statistics (shared)
- GP2 (collaborative)

Example 2: Fox Insight



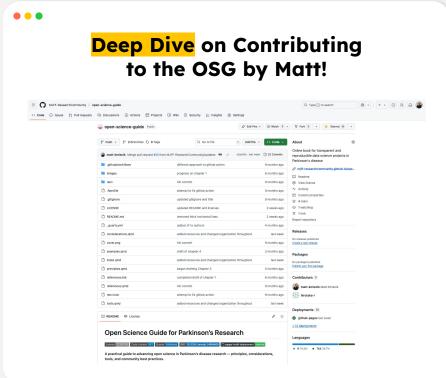
By: Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research

Open Science Principles:

- Data use agreement (accessible)
- Fox DEN; data (shared)
- DCOP; 23andMe (collaborative)

Contributing to the Open Science Guide

- Following Open Science principles, this webbook was designed to be developed collaboratively
- Three methods to contribute:
 - a File on issue on GitHub
 - b. Make edits directly on GitHub
 - c. Clone > branch > edit > commit > pull request (advanced users)



Summary

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- "Open Science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks"
- There are many things to consider: data sharing and privacy, preregistration, reproducible workflows, documentation (just to name a few!)
- Many tools are available, with new ones being developed constantly!
- Parkinson's research has many great examples of Open Science projects
- Open Science Guide for Parkinson's Research is a working document; please feel free to contribute!

Discussion Topic

Q

Into the DeLorean!

Think about your current project. If you were to start again, what would you do differently?

