

ERC Scientific Seminar - How, when and why science fails to correct itself?

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NanoBubbles: how, when and why science fails to **correct** itself?

Frédérique Bordignon, Y. J. Erden, Raphaël Lévy

ERC Scientific Seminar July 8th, 2022















The beginning of the story...

First attempt at "correcting science": the stripy nanoparticles controversy

Spontaneous assembly of subnanometre ordered domains in the ligand shell of monolayerprotected nanoparticles Jackson et al; Nature Materials 2004 Surface-structure-regulated cell-membrane penetration by monolayer-protected nanoparticles Verma et al; Nature Materials 2008

Stripy Nanoparticles Revisited Submitted 2009

2008

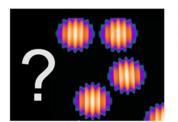
2004

Three years to publish a "revisited" article? let's blog



2012

STRIPY NANOPARTICLES REVISITED



Challenging published results is an onerous but necessary task. Today, our article entitled Stripy Nanoparticles

Revisited has been published in Small, three years after its initial submission to this journal (3/12/09) and about three and a half years after the first submission (to Nature Materials, 21/07/09).

As its title indicates, the article challenges the evidence for the existence and properties of "stripy" nanoparticles. The stripy nanoparticle hypothesis was first

Search ...

My Tweets

COMMENTS

Raphaël Lévy on What Proportion of Scientific...

Raphaël Lévy on Wha

Whose job is it to correct science? Are blogs an appropriate place?



ABOUT

CONTRIBUTORS

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

BIG TUSSLE OVER TINY PARTICLES

In peer-reviewed papers and on blogs, researchers argue over the existence of **STRIPED COATINGS** on nanoparticles

LAUREN K. WOLF, C&EN WASHINGTON

AS TRUTH SEEKERS, scientists often challenge one another's work and debate over the details. At the first-ever interna-

NEWS&ANALYSIS

MATERIALS SCIENCE

gory detail the various aspects of the controversy. Stellacci, who refuses to engage in these discussions, says he feels as though

ARE FLAWS IN PEER REVIEW SOMEONE ELSE'S PROBLEM?

By Philip Moriarty O





« Psychiatrists From Another Dimension (Part 2)

Medical Journal Apologizes "For The Distress Caused" By A Paper >>

Postpublication "Cyberbullying" and the Professional Self

Neuroskeptic | January 27, 2014 4:47 pm











Nano-Imaging Feud Sets Online Sites Sizzling

Scientific controversies often sort themselves out as new data roll in. But a decadeold dispute in nanoscience shows no sign of letting up. Researchers on both sides are claiming that recently published papers settle the debate in their favor, while one is charging his opponents with resorting to an

spot signatures consistent with Stellacci's stripes seals the deal, says Biscarini, a chemist and expert in scanning microscopy. "In my mind the controversy is over."

Stellacci's critics-chiefly U.K.-based STM experts Raphaël Lévy of the University of Liverpool and Philip Moriarty of the

what kids that commit suicide go Instead of engaging in such and unprofessional" conduct, he skeptics should go through t channels of peer review and pu data in journals so the scientific work through the issues.

article in Science has been getting a lot of attention this week: ano-Imaging Feud Sets Online Sites Sizzling

> e 'stripey nanoparticles' debate, which I covered a few weeks n 2004, Francesco Stellacci and his colleagues published a paper

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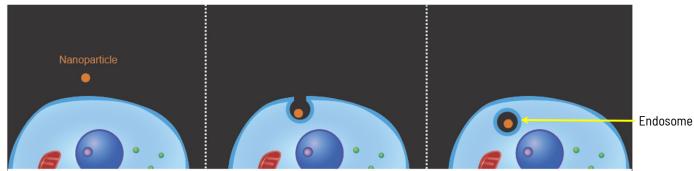
A body of work published (mostly) by Chad Mirkin, Northwestern University, in 50+ scientific articles in top journals from **2006**.

Expression "Spherical nucleic acids" coined in **2012**; gold nanoparticles with DNA strands attached to the gold core

The basis of several companies, scientific prizes, millions of dollars of research grants, cell biology research reagents advertised and sold worldwide for several years as well as clinical trials.

What is the problem?

Established knowledge: nanoparticles enter cells but end up in vesicles inside the cell



As Dales has pointed out (3), virus entry by phagocytosis, or during pinocytosis, might simply be a special example of the general method whereby cells in a wide variety of normal situations take up particulate objects. But under normal conditions phagocytosis is usually directed to the concentration of assimilated material in membrane-bounded vacuoles or inclusions connected with digestive disposal processes (7, 8), and for infection by ingested virus

In 1963, the mechanism of entry of nanoparticles into cells is already well established knowledge.



SPHERICAL NUCLEIC ACIDS

Oligonucleotide-Modified Gold Nanoparticles for Intracellular Gene Regulation

Nathaniel L. Rosi,* David A. Giljohann,* C. Shad Thaxton, Abigail K. R. Lytton-Jean, Min Su Han, Chad A. Mirkin†

We describe the use of gold nanoparticle-oligonucleotide complexes as intracellular gene regulation agents for the control of protein expression in cells. These oligonucleotide-modified nanoparticles have affinity constants for complementary nucleic acids that are higher than their unmodified oligonucleotide counterparts, are less susceptible to degradation by nuclease activity, exhibit greater than 99% cellular uptake, can introduce oligonucleotides at a higher effective concentration than conventional transfection agents, and are nontoxic to the cells under the conditions studied. By chemically tailoring the density of DNA bound to the surface of gold nanoparticles, we demonstrated a tunable gene knockdown.

Tucleic acid-based methods for controlling esized that this particular type of Au NP

the design of two sets of antisense Au NPs, with the ASODN conjugated to the Au NP surface with either one or four thiol groups (Fig. 1). The tetra-thiol particle (particle A) supports 45 to 50 strands, whereas the mono-thiol particle (particle B) has 110 to 120 strands. Whereas particle A exhibits a binding constant to its complementary sequence that is approximately equal to that of an unmodified ASODN, particle B has an affinity ~35 times as high as that of the unmodified ASODN (fig. S1) (23). This result is consistent with a cooperative binding theory, which predicts that higher oligonucleotide packing densities result in a corresponding increase in association constant (15). Taken together, particles A and B offer the opportunity to study the potential of ASNPs in regulating gene expression and, more specifically, the effect of particle binding constants and oligonucleotide loading on the performance of such particles in the context of EGFP expression.

Nanoparticles (SNAs) to interfere with gene regulations inside cells.

But how do they escape endosomes?

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 312 19 MAY 2006

Promises. Lots of promises. Big ones.

"...opens the door for new possibilities in the study of gene function and nanotherapies."

"...can be used as both transfection agents and cellular "nano-flares" for detecting mRNA in living cells." "...new avenues for tackling Parkinson's. ... broadspectrum antibiotics ... traumatic brain injury. ... could positively impact tens of **millions** of people" "Live cell RNA detection is now possible using inert nanoparticle technology to

Nanoparticles (SNAs) to interfere with gene regulations inside cells.

Nanoparticles (SNAs) to detect mRNAs inside cells.

But how do they escape endosomes?

2006-2009

2013-2015

specifically detect native mRNA"

Availability

2013

Commercialization of SNAs (SmartFlares) to detect mRNAs inside cells.

TheScientist TOP 10 Innovations 2013

2014

Publication (by us) of The spherical nucleic acids mRNA detection paradox;

2015

Confirmation from an ex-application development specialist that the SmartFlares do not work

2016

Publication (by Czarnek and Bereta) of SmartFlares fail to reflect their target transcripts levels = independent confirmation from another group that the SmartFlares do not work

2017

Commercialization stops.

Chad Mirkin calls me a scientific terrorist and a scientific zealot for asking a question about this at the ACS National meeting in Boston

SF-913

2018

The questions raised by those controversies are (mostly) not about science

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018



Encounter with Sociologist Marianne Noël at the 2015 ACS National meeting in Boston

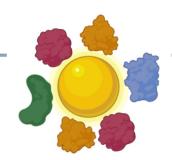


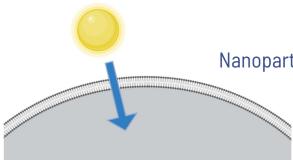
April 2019: Seed Meeting of the French Embassy in London - NanoBubble: scientific controversies in nanoscience in the age of fake news, social media and post-publication peer review

November 2019: NanoBubbles submitted as an

3 bubbles

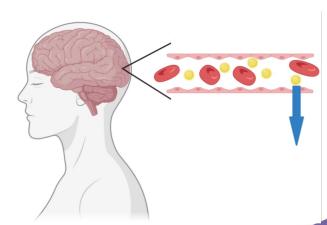
The protein corona that changes everything





Nanoparticles penetrate the cell membrane

Nanoparticles cross the Blood-Brain Barrier, or do they?



The STS framework

Science and Technology Studies

STS framework

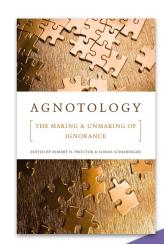
- A new field (1970s) of Science and Technology Studies
 - interdisciplinary field
 - combining history, sociology, philosophy, anthropology, policy studies...

Controversy studies

- historical and sociological studies of disagreements
- where the actors deconstruct each other's claims

Agnotology

why and how some scientists and firms promote ignorance



Proctor & Schiebinger. Agnotology: The Making and Unmaking of Ignorance. Stanford University Press, 2008

STS framework

Tacit knowledge

- laboratories & conferences
- ethnographic studies

Explicit knowledge

- journals & textbooks
- historical, literary & quantitative/digital methods

Csiszar, A. The Scientific Journal: Authorship and the Politics of Knowledge in the Nineteenth Century. University of Chicago Press, 2018





Laboratory ethnography during a pandemic: On temporality, instability and co-production

A laboratory ethnography is a method of studying scientific workplaces to understand how scientific knowledge is constructed within a complex interweaving of social, material, and discursive relations. The method developed within laboratory studies (Knorr Octina, 1995) emerged in Science and Technology Studies in the 1970s and 1980s. The observations and discourse analysis of scientific practices were conducted based on case studies of neuroendocrinology (Bruno Labour), molecular biology (Sruno Hornor Cetina), and high energy physics laboratories (Sharon Traweek). The fieldwork of laboratory practice means that researchers are physically immersed in day-to-day activities to observe social interactions, the structural forms of work, and the movements of knowledge and skills. The immersion allows them to identify habits and patterns in routine practices. The co-location approach – being with

RECENT POSTS

Critical Studies of a Tech Stack: A Technological Network

Digital Humanities Laboratories Recording January 2, 2022

Digital Humanities Laboratories Communities of/in practice November 12, 2021

CFP: Critical Infrastructure Studies & Digital Humanities October 27, 2021

Source: **DH Infra project** blog. February 8th, 2021 https://dhinfra.org/163/laboratory-ethnography-during-a-pandemic-on-temporality-instability-and-co-production

STS framework

Sociology of error

- to explain the persistence of error and failures of self-correction
- science as a social and human activity
- redirecting the focus from individual misconduct or sloppiness to collective processes

Sociology of promises or expectations

- when expectations become performative
- claims about nano's potential are increasingly challenged

from within nanobiology itself

 how promises and hypes end, or are adjusted and corrected?



Digital methods

Scientometrics and text analysis

- large corpora
- automatic screening of scientific publications
- to detect unreliable or odd results
 tortured phrases (colossal information/big data,
 counterfeit consciousness/artificial intelligence)

automatically generated papers incorrect use of nucleotide sequence reagents

- to track claims and counter-claims
- to study citations

critical citations to detect disagreement how claims circulate



Problematic Paper Screener

https://www.irit.fr/~Guillaume.Cabanac/problematic-paper-screener/

Ethical reflections



Some of our ethical concerns

Avoiding 'tickbox' ethics (rules, regulations); interrogating different values (and how to balance them)

How to treat fairly and ethically anyone under scrutiny

How to avoid being 'integrity police', including in our own institutions

Tension between being neutral observers vs. activism (whistleblowing; reporting fraud)

Balancing conference observation with consent (public vs. private spaces)

Embedded practice; integrated oversight

Aim: promotion of ethical discussion, including on legal instruments / hoops

Practice: embedded ethics rapporteur to foster regular, sustained discussion / reflection

Benefits: oversight of project (decision making and struggles), easy access to key information, fostering good will towards ethics through open discussion, avoiding conflation with compliance / minimal oversight (lip service to ethics)

Struggles: continuous reflection needed, e.g. to sustain critical distance, to deliver unwelcome advice / guidance, to agree what is sufficient for monitoring and managing ethics, to sustain collective support and oversight in the light of other project aims

First ethics periodic report (D2.6)



Special dispensation to embed internal Ethics Rapporteur (rather than external Ethics Advisor) (March 2021, Appendix 2)



Consortium Agreement (CA) includes outline of aim to embed ethics by design approach within the structure of the project (June 2021, Appendix 1).



Discussion and listing of ethical concerns, preliminary resolutions, agreements, plans for next steps (February 2021, Chapter 1)



First agreement on social media data, adoption of guidance framework (September 2021, Chapter 2)



Joint Consortium and Ethics Advisory Board (EAB) meetings (June 2021, November 2021, March 2022, Chapter 3)



NanoBubbles Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), agreed and approved by members and EAB (**November 2021**, **Chapter 4**)

Recent and upcoming activities (D2.7)

Ethics meeting with new NanoBubbles members (February 2022):

- On witch-hunting and protecting participants
- On what is public or private
- On the difference between fraud and hype (and related)
- On how we distinguish data from different conference spaces, including public presentations and panel discussions

Workshop on diversity and inclusivity, Dr Chris Campbell, Psychology (June 2022)

- On implicit bias
- On inequality
- Impacts on science and participants
- What has been done (what works, what doesn't)
- What we can do (measurable goals; cultivate cultural curiosity)

2-day meeting / workshop (January – February 2023)

- Ethics training (theories and approaches), plus discussion
- Critical thinking (training)
- Shared vocabulary (discussion)
- Creating ethics guidelines/frameworks for ourselves, e.g. how to deal with reporting errors in specific cases (workshop)

Synergy in action!



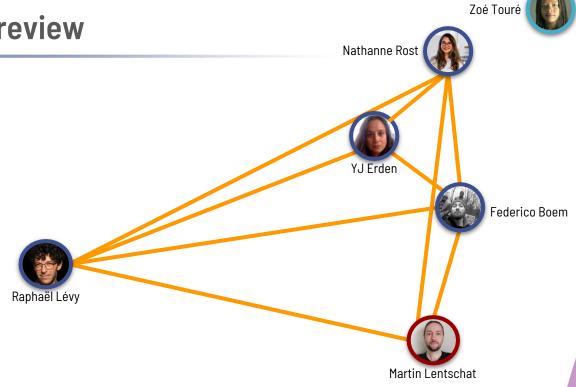


Post-publication peer review









Correction practices

Correction practices

Correction practices





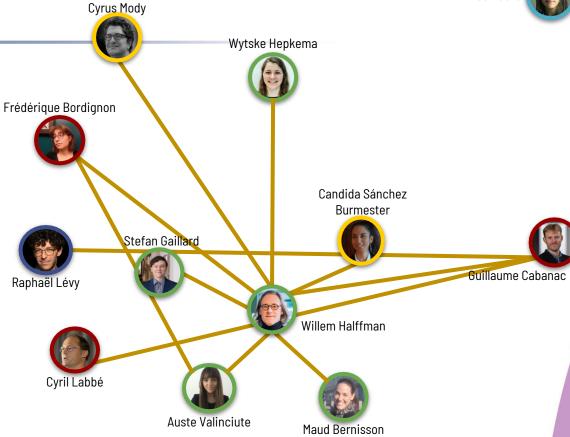
PUBPEER

The online journal club

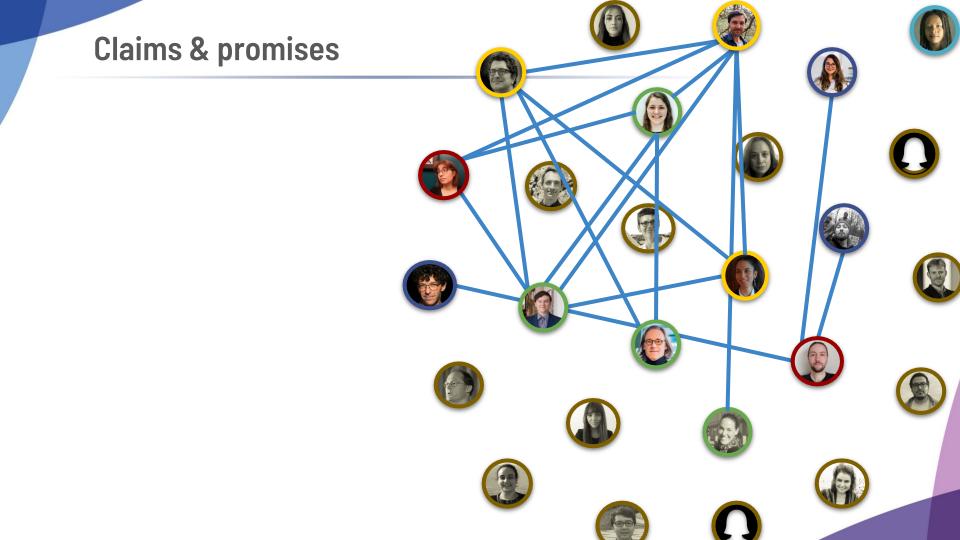








Claims & promises





- Future-related claims

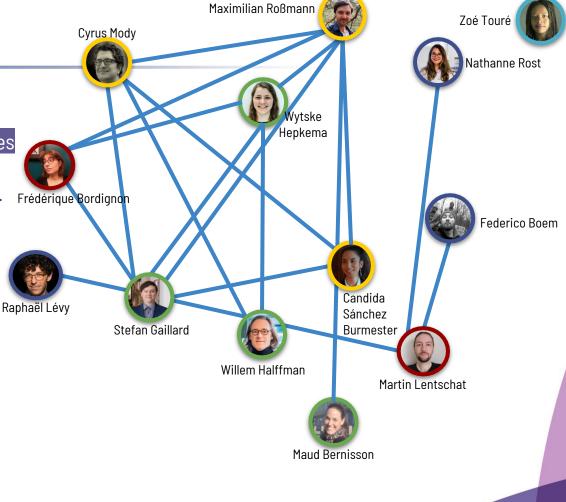
"By 2010 a third generation of nanostructures will emerge, which feature nanosystems with thousands of interacting components".

Generation and impact of a promise

Peeriodical





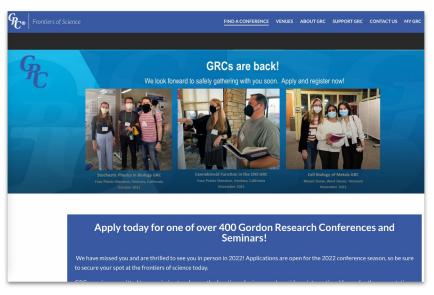


Conferences

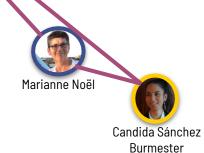
Conferences

Conferences





Example: Gordon Research Conferences



Cyrus Mody

Scientific publishing

Scientific publishing

Scientific publishing

Zoé Touré Nathanne Rost

- Journals are a crucial arena for **debate**
- Journals are challenged by alternative publication formats
- How they handle the correction of errors



 Business considerations may prevent them from correcting errors









Federico Boem



Guillaume Cabanac



Willem Halffman



Maud Bernisson



Many other projects:

- negative results
- replications
- critical citations
- retraction notices
- shared vocabulary
- ..







European Research Council Established by the European Commission



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Thanks!

https://nanobubbles.hypotheses.org

@_Nano_Bubbles

