PRN: a preprint service for catalyzing R-fMRI and neuroscience related studies [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Chao-gan Yan¹-⁴, Qingyang Li⁴, Lei Gao⁴,⁵

¹The Nathan Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, NY, USA
²Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 16 Lincui Rd, Chaoyang District, Beijing, 100101, China
³Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY, USA
⁴Editorial Office of PRN, the R-fMRI Network, Inc., New York, NY, USA
⁵Department of Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University, Nanchang, China

Abstract
Sharing drafts of scientific manuscripts on preprint hosting services for early exposure and pre-publication feedback is a well-accepted practice in fields such as physics, astronomy, or mathematics. The field of neuroscience, however, has yet to adopt the preprint model. A reason for this reluctance might partly be the lack of central preprint services for the field of neuroscience. To address this issue, we announce the launch of Preprints of the R-fMRI Network (PRN), a community funded preprint hosting service. PRN provides free-submission and free hosting of manuscripts for resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging (R-fMRI) and neuroscience related studies. Submitted articles are openly discussed and receive feedback from readers and a panel of invited consultants from the R-fMRI Network. All manuscripts and feedback are freely accessible online with citable permanent URL for open-access. The goal of PRN is to supplement the peer reviewed journal publication system – by more rapidly communicating the latest research achievements throughout the world. We hope PRN would help the field to embrace the preprint model and thus further accelerate R-fMRI and neuroscience related studies, eventually enhancing human mental health.

Keywords
Free-submission, Neuroscience, Open-access, “Peer viewed”, Preprint-hosting, R-fMRI
Amendments from Version 1

This article has been revised according to the reviewers’ comments.

1. A policy explicitly emphasized: the authors should reveal that the papers have been archived in PRN when submitting to preprint compatible journals.
2. Most of future tenses have been revised to past and present tense.
3. The confusing term “peer view” has been revised to “open discussion”.
4. The description of the commenting system has been revised to include: public, signed and encouraged to transfer to traditional journals.
5. The codes of the PRN system are openly shared.

See referee reports

Introduction

Before submitting manuscripts to traditional scientific journals for peer review and publication, researchers in some fields routinely distribute the manuscripts as preprints within their fields. In this way, they receive early feedback, which may help in preparing articles for definitive submission as well as rapidly propagating novel ideas to their fields. The well-known central repository for preprints, arXiv (http://arXiv.org), was founded in 1991 by Dr. Paul Ginsparg for the field of physics. It gradually expanded to include astronomy, mathematics, computer science, nonlinear science, quantitative biology, and statistics as scientists in these fields began to embrace preprints (Ginsparg, 2011). arXiv now hosts close to one million fulltext preprints (983,739 as of November 1, 2014). Registered users of arXiv can submit manuscripts (multiple versions are allowed) and all users can freely browse, view and cite any articles. Although arXiv lacks rating systems or a feedback mechanism to let users recommend papers of interest to peers or to provide feedback to authors, it is still an invaluable resource for the fields it serves.

However, researchers’ attitude toward preprints varies depending on the field. The field of neuroscience has yet to adopt the practice of releasing preprints. Instead, neuroscientists commonly circulate their manuscripts to collaborators and colleagues for feedback before submission, but distribution is private and limited to small groups. The reason for such limited sharing might partly be the lack of central preprint services for the field. Only in 2013 did two preprint services dedicated to biology emerge for the field of life science (Callaway, 2013; Van Noorden, 2012). The two preprint services, PeerJ Preprints (https://peerj.com/preprints/) started by PeerJ, Inc. and bioRxiv (http://biorxiv.org) launched by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, are providing preprint hosting services with online feedback and comment systems. It is expected that early feedback would be helpful for authors in revising and improving their articles for later peer review process of traditional journals. Furthermore, commenters can be acknowledged for their contributions in later publication. However, it is only the dawn of neuroscience preprints -- bioRxiv and PeerJ Preprints have only received 56 and 38 neuroscience papers, respectively (as of 11/1/2014, see Table 1). More efforts to facilitate adoption of the preprint model appear to be needed.

A subfield of neuroscience, neuroimaging, especially that which focuses on resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (R-fMRI), has emerged as field which is embracing innovations such as open data sharing (e.g., ADHD-200-Consortium, 2012; Biswal et al., 2010; Di Martino et al., 2014; Hall et al., 2012; Mennes et al., 2013; Milham, 2012; Mueller et al., 2005; Satterthwaite et al., 2014; Van Essen et al., 2013; Zuo et al., 2014), open software sharing (e.g., Bellec et al., 2012; Chao-Gan & Yu-Feng, 2010; Rubinov & Sporns, 2010; Sikka et al., 2014; Song et al., 2011; Taylor & Saad, 2013; Whitfield-Gabrieli & Nieto-Castanon, 2012; Xia et al., 2013; Zang et al., 2012; Zuo & Xing, 2014) and sharing of learning resources (e.g., Training Course in fMRI (http://sitemaker.umich.edu/fmri.training.course) and The R-fMRI Course (http://rfmri.org/Course)). As a method to investigate ongoing brain activity in basic, translational and clinical neuroscience research, R-fMRI has become an increasingly prevalent

Table 1. Overview of neuroscience related preprint manuscripts on online preprint services (as of 11/1/2014).

| Name         | SCOPE                                               | Initial                  | Link            | Fulltext hosted | Neuroscience related | fMRI related |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| arXiv        | Mathematics, physics, astronomy, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics, and quantitative finance. | August 14, 1991          | arXiv.org       | 984,747         | 475*                 | 142***      |
| BioRxiv      | All aspects of research in the life sciences but does not accept clinical studies or clinical trials. | November 11, 2013        | biorxiv.org     | 825             | 56**                 | 6***        |
| PeerJ PrePrints | Biological Sciences, Medical Sciences, and Health Sciences | April 3, 2013            | peerj.com/preprints | 581             | 38**                 | 5***        |

*: Number of articles returned by searching the key word “neuroscience” on arXiv.org.
**: Number of articles in the neuroscience sub-category of the corresponding websites.
***: Number of articles returned by searching the key word “fMRI” on corresponding websites.
research area especially in recent years (Fornito & Bullmore, 2012; Fox & Raichle, 2007; Kelly et al., 2012; Van Dijk et al., 2010) considering its sensitivity to characterize developmental, aging and pathological features (Andrews-Hanna et al., 2007; Fair et al., 2008; Greicius, 2008; Zuo et al., 2010), subject-friendly data collection procedures in clinical samples, and high comparability and consistency across studies and sites (ADHD-200-Consortium, 2012; Biswal et al., 2010; Mennes et al., 2013; Tomasi & Volkow, 2012). This field has expanded exponentially, now exceeding more than 1000 studies published per year (Figure 1). Given the emerging traditions of openness in this field, and an increasing number of researchers involved, we believe that the field can benefit from a preprint service that provides open viewing and commenting.

Accordingly, we are announcing a preprint publication model for catalyzing R-fMRI and related neuroscience studies. We have designed PRN as a community funded, open-access, free-submission, open-discussion, preprint service. The goal of PRN is to supplement the peer reviewed journal publication system by supporting more rapid communication of the latest research observations throughout the world.

Implementation

We have implemented the PRN service based on the success of The R-fMRI Network (RFMRI.ORG). The R-fMRI Network (RFMRI.ORG) has been designed as a framework to support R-fMRI studies. The R-fMRI Network comprises R-fMRI researchers (the nodes) who are connected by sharing (the edges) with each other. Through the network, imagers can efficiently share ideas, comments, resources, tools, experiences, data, and increasing knowledge of the brain. Researchers (nodes) with basic neuroscience, methodological, or clinical backgrounds can connect with each other in the network. The R-fMRI Network currently has more than 5000 registered members, aiming to enhance collaborations among researchers, especially to translate our knowledge of basic neuroscience and methodology to clinical applications (bench to bedside).

The R-fMRI Network (RFMRI.ORG) is designed with a forum system and an integrated mailing list based on drupal (http://drupal.org) and mailman (http://www.gnu.org/software/mailman/). The source codes of the website are openly shared through Github (https://github.com/Chaogan-Yan/rfmri.org). As an online forum system, The R-fMRI Network allows researchers to propose research ideas, discuss controversial issues, request help in using software, share experiences, report preliminary results, initiate collaborations and even seek jobs. The R-fMRI Network hosts several instances of R-fMRI software (e.g., DPABI, DPARSF and GraphVar), online learning resources, open data links, and gathers the latest R-fMRI related studies from PubMed. All new posts are sent to all R-fMRI Network registered users via an integrated mailing list, and users can comment on any post by directly replying to the mailing list.

The PRN has been built based on the existing infrastructure of RFMRI.ORG. Submission of a manuscript is as easy as posting a forum post with the paper title as the post title, manuscript title page and abstract as the post content and a PDF version of the fulltext manuscript as an attachment of the post. The preprint manuscript has a permanent online URL with a convenient commenting system as in the forum system, and with mailing list immediate notification to all registered users. Furthermore, PRN has been empowered with the following features.

Features

Preprint

All submissions to PRN are preprint submissions, thus authors can freely revise and submit unrevised or revised manuscripts to formal peer reviewed traditional journals which allow preprints. PRN only checks the format of manuscripts, and contacts the corresponding author to confirm his/her approval of submission. As a preprint service, PRN has no peer review process and no editing service.

Open-access

All PRN articles are freely available online after submission. Readers can freely read, download and comment on articles. Like other posts at the R-fMRI Network, all submissions are dated, citable with a permanent URL and indexed by Google. Furthermore, each PRN submission has a unique URL with a time stamp such as http://rfmri.org/PRN_140828001.

The PRN does not ask the copyright of the work to be transferred, however, the PRN requires sufficient rights to distribute submitted articles in perpetuity as documented at http://rfmri.org/PRN_14083001. In general, the authors should grant the PRN a non-exclusive and irrevocable license to distribute the article, or certify the work is either under Creative Commons Attribution license, or the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-ShareAlike license.
Free-submission
Unlike other open-access journals, submission to PRN is free of charge.

Open-Discussion
Articles at PRN are openly discussed by interested readers and also by consultants. The PRN has enrolled a panel of consultants – each obligated to comment on three PRN papers per six-month period. On a monthly basis, PRN rates “consultants’ choice” and “readers’ choice” articles. Furthermore, PRN rates the most active articles, i.e., those elicited the most comments and revisions – as a way to spur feedback and revision of articles.

Community funded
The PRN is a community funded effort. We encourage all researchers to make a small contribution at http://rfmri.org/HelpUs to help the PRN effort, but this is completely voluntary.

Compatibility with traditional formal journals
A major concern is that traditional formal journals may refuse to publish manuscripts which have been previously made available online on a preprint server. To address this concern, a cross-field discussion on preprints has been initiated with editors-in-chief of journals in neuroscience, physics and mathematics. An editor-in-chief in physics responded that arXiv is invaluable for doing research in physics, and is scanned by most physicists every day. Several editors-in-chief of Neuroscience journals have confirmed that their journals do accept preprint manuscripts. Based on the information of Sherpa-Romeo (http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo), we have organized a table of PRN compatible journals (http://rfmri.org/PRN_20140921001). The authors should pay close attention to the table (http://rfmri.org/PRN_20140921001) before submitting preprint manuscripts to PRN, to avoid jeopardizing their subsequent submission to PRN-incompatible journals. The authors should reveal that the papers have been archived in PRN when submitting to preprint compatible journals. The comments and revisions are encouraged to be included in their submission.

Conclusions
We have launched PRN as a preprint service for catalyzing R-fMRI and related neuroscience studies. By empowering this preprint system with an online commenting system and mailing list notification system to promote the newest studies to the R-fMRI community, as well as inviting R-fMRI experts as consultants to comment on preprint manuscripts, we hope PRN would help the field embrace the preprint model and thus accelerate R-fMRI and neuroscience related studies, eventually enhancing human mental health.

Author contributions
Conceived and designed the experiments: CY. Performed the experiments: CY QL LG. Analyzed the data: CY QL LG. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: CY QL. Wrote the paper: CY QL LG.

Competing interests
The authors declare that PRN receives technical support and hosting service from My Research Network (RNET.PW).

Grant information
The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.

Acknowledgements
We thank Drs. Charles E. Schroeder, F. Xavier Castellanos and Yu-Feng Zang for their assistance and support for the PRN effort. This work is supported by the community contributors (http://rfmri.org/Contributors).

References

ADHD-200 Consortium: The ADHD-200 Consortium: A Model to Advance the Translational Potential of Neuroimaging in Clinical Neuroscience. Front Syst Neurosci. 2010; 6: 62. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Andrews-Hanna JR, Snyder AZ, Vincent JL, et al.: Disruption of large-scale brain systems in advanced aging. Neuron. 2007; 56(5): 924–935. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Belter P, Lavie-Courchesne S, Dickinson P, et al.: The pipeline system for Octave and Matlab (PSOM): a lightweight scripting framework and execution engine for scientific workflows. Front Neuroinform. 2012; 6: 7. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Biswal BB, Mennes M, Zuo XN, et al.: Toward discovery science of human brain function. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2010; 107(10): 4734–4739. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Callaway E: Preprints come to life. Nature. 2013; 503(7475): 180. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Chao-Gan Y, Yu-Feng Z: DPARSF: A MATLAB Toolbox for “Pipeline” Data Analysis of Resting-State fMRI. Front Syst Neurosci. 2010; 4: 13. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Di Martino A, Yan CG, Li Q, et al.: The autism brain imaging data exchange: towards a large-scale evaluation of the intrinsic brain architecture in autism. Mol Psychiatry. 2014; 19(6): 659–667. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Fair DA, Cohen AL, Dosenbach NU, et al.: The maturing architecture of the brain’s default network. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2006; 103(10): 4028–4032. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Fornito A, Bulmore ET: Connectomic intermediate phenotypes for psychiatric disorders. Front Psychiatry. 2012; 3: 32. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Fox MD, Raichle ME: Spontaneous fluctuations in brain activity observed with functional magnetic resonance imaging. Nat Rev Neurosci. 2007; 8(9): 700–711. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Ginsparg P: ArXiv at 20. Nature. 2011; 476(7359): 145–147. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Greicius M: Resting-state functional connectivity in neuropsychiatric disorders. Curr Opin Neurol. 2008; 21(4): 424–430. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Hall D, Huerta MF, McAuliffe MJ, et al.: Sharing heterogeneous data: the national database for autism research. Neuroinformatics. 2012; 10(4): 331–339. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text
Kelly C, Biswal BB, Craddock RC, et al.: Characterizing variation in the functional connectome: promise and pitfalls. Trends Cogn Sci. 2012; 16(3): 181–188. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Mennes M, Biswal BB, Castellanos FX, et al.: Making data sharing work: the FC-PANDI experience. Neuroimage. 2013; 82: 680–691. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Milham MP: Open neuroscience solutions for the connectome-wide association era. Neuron. 2012; 73(2): 214–218. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Mueller SG, Weiner MW, Thal LJ, et al.: Ways toward an early diagnosis in Alzheimer’s disease: the Alzheimer’s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative (ADNI). Alzheimers Dement. 2005; 1(1): 55–66. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Rubinov M, Sporns O: Complex network measures of brain connectivity: uses and interpretations. Neuroimage. 2010; 52(3): 1059–1069. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Satterthwaite TD, Elliott MA, Ruparel K, et al.: Neuroimaging of the Philadelphia neurodevelopmental cohort. Neuroimage. 2014; 86: 544–553. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Sikka S, Cheung B, Kranja R, et al.: Towards Automated Analysis of Connectomes: The Configurable Pipeline for the Analysis of Connectomes (C-PAC). 5th INCF Congress of Neuroinformatics, Munich, Germany. 2014. Publisher Full Text

Song XW, Dong ZY, Long XY, et al.: REST: a toolkit for resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging data processing. PLoS One. 2011; 6(9): e25031. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Taylor PA, Saad ZS: FATCAT: (an efficient) Functional and Tractographic Connectivity Analysis Toolbox. Brain Connect. 2013; 3(5): 523–535. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Tomasi D, Volkow ND: Abnormal functional connectivity in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Biol Psychiatry. 2012; 71(5): 443–450. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Van Dijk KR, Hedden T, Venkataraman A, et al.: Intrinsic functional connectivity as a tool for human connectomics: theory, properties, and optimization. J Neurophysiol. 2010; 103(1): 297–321. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Van Essen DC, Smith SM, Barch DM, et al.: The WU-Minn Human Connectome Project: an overview. Neuroimage. 2013; 80: 62–79. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Van Noorden R: Journal offers flat fee for ‘all you can publish’. Nature. 2012; 486(7405): 166. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Whitfield-Gabrieli S, Nieto-Castanon A: Conn: a functional connectivity toolbox for correlated and anticorrelated brain networks. Brain Connect. 2012; 2(3): 125–141. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Xia M, Wang J, He Y: BrainNet Viewer: a network visualization tool for human brain connectomics. PLoS One. 2013; 8(7): e68910. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Zang ZX, Yan CG, Dong ZY, et al.: Granger causality analysis implementation on MATLAB: a graphic user interface toolkit for fMRI data processing. J Neurosci Methods. 2012; 203(2): 418–426. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Zuo XN, Anderson JS, Belic P, et al.: An open science resource for establishing reliability and reproducibility in functional connectomics. Sci Data. 2014; 1: 140049. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Zuo XN, Kelly C, Di Martino A, et al.: Growing together and growing apart: regional and sex differences in the lifespan developmental trajectories of functional homotopy. J Neurosci. 2010; 30(43): 15034–15043. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Zuo XN, Xing XX: Test-retest reliabilities of resting-state fMRI measurements in human brain functional connectomics: a systems neuroscience perspective. Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2014; 45: 100–118. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text
Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status: ✅ ✅ ✅

Version 2

Reviewer Report 08 September 2015

https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.7450.r10018

© 2015 Wang Z. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Ze Wang
Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

My comments have been fully addressed.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 18 March 2015

https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.6364.r7782

© 2015 Gorgolewski K. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Krzysztof Gorgolewski
Department of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

I wholeheartedly support novel approaches to publishing, especially those run by scientists for scientists and free of commercial interests. Even though I believe a news article would be a better place for PRN to advertise itself, I am happy to review this paper as a "Software Tool Article". I believe addressing the following issues will make the manuscript better:

1. Discussion of "peer review" is very confusing. Putting the term in inverted quotes does not improve readers understanding. In one paragraph you write "As a preprint service, PRN has
no peer review process and no editing service." just to follow by "Articles at PRN will be peer viewed by interested readers and also by consultants."

2. There is a lot of future tense used in the paper. This combined with no signs or examples of the platform being used gives the impression that you are describing features you plan to implement rather than existing and mature software solution.

3. It would be good to show how does this service compare to using other existing preprint servers combined with peer review platforms such as Publons or PubPeer.

4. Could anyone review a preprint using your platform?

5. Will the review be public and signed or anonymous?

6. Are the preprints indexed by Google Scholar (in contrast to just Google Web)?

7. I could not find a link to the code of your platform (this is a formal F1000Research requirement).

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

---

**Author Response 06 Aug 2015**

**Chaogan Yan,** The Nathan Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, USA

1. Thank you very much for pointing out this confusion. In the revised manuscript, we have revised all “peer viewing” into “open discussion”.
2. We have revised the future tense to past tense and present tense, as the features have already been implemented.
3. Comparing with arXiv, we have an online commenting system. Comparing with bioRxiv and PeerJ Preprints, we focus on a specific research field (R-fMRI), and invite a panel of consultants to comment (notifications will be sent to all ~5000 R-fMRI members). We are in the process of negotiating with Publons to give credits to the members who give review comments.
4. Yes, we had launched an online review and comment system.
5. Review comments are public and signed. They are intended to help the authors to improve their manuscript(s) for further submission to formal journals. These early feedback would be helpful for authors in revising and improving their articles for later peer review process of traditional scientific journals.
6. We are making efforts to let the preprints to be indexed by Google Scholar. It's still in progress.
7. The codes have been released through Github (https://github.com/Chaogan-Yan/rfmri.org), we have included this link in the revised manuscript.
Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Report 09 March 2015
https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.6364.r7780

© 2015 Gao W. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Wei Gao
Biomedical Research Imaging Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

Well done for this initiative! Glad to see this is happening for the community of resting state fMRI.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 07 January 2015
https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.6364.r7125

© 2015 Wang Z. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Ze Wang
Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA

I found it is a great idea to have this kind of service for neuroimaging. One comment that can improve the acceptability of this preprint service is: should the service require authors to notice the normal journals that this manuscript has been archived in PRN? And should PRN share the review comments for the accepted preprints with the standard journals?

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.
Author Response 14 Jan 2015

Chaogan Yan, The Nathan Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, USA

Thank you very much for your comments!

We request the authors to reveal that the papers have been archived in PRN while submitting to preprint compatible journals.

We will share the comments with traditional journals, and encourage the authors to to enclose with their submission. The PRN is trying to work together with publons (publons.com) to get credits for the commenters/reviewers.

Thanks,

Chao-Gan and The PRN Team

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.