



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

SELEZIONE PUBBLICA, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER IL RECLUTAMENTO DI N. 1 UNITÀ DI PERSONALE CON RAPPORTO DI LAVORO SUBORDINATO A TEMPO DETERMINATO DI CATEGORIA D - AREA AMMINISTRATIVA-GESTIONALE, PRESSO L'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI MILANO - DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE PER GLI ALIMENTI, LA NUTRIZIONE E L'AMBIENTE - CODICE 22185

La Commissione giudicatrice della selezione, nominata con Determina Direttoriale n. 16634 del 10.11.2022, composta da:

Prof.ssa Paola Petrini	Presidente
Dott.ssa Paola Galimberti	Componente
Prof. Franco Faoro	Componente
Dott.ssa Desirée Paolina Celeste Forcolini	Segretaria

comunica i quesiti relativi alla prova orale:

Quesiti 1

Commentare la politica di copyright di Annals of Microbiology riportata al seguente link ed inserirla in un contesto generale in relazione alle diverse possibilità di licenza.

<https://annalsmicrobiology.biomedcentral.com/submission-guidelines/copyright>

Brano in inglese

Key points

- Journals should have robust and well described practices for all the areas within the COPE Core Practices.
- Journals should be transparent about their processes and business practices according to the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing. COPE expects journals to apply these principles in publishing practice.
- Clear and transparent policies should be in place describing requirements for authorship and contributorship.
- Peer review processes, including what is peer reviewed, what model of peer review is used and how the process is managed must be transparent.
- Journals must have processes in place to respond to allegations of research, publication, and review misconduct whether before or after publication.
- Journals should clearly describe definitions of what, and how, conflicts of interest must be disclosed by authors, reviewers, editors, journals and publishers.
- Requirements for data availability, use of reporting guidelines, and registration of clinical trials and other study designs should be clear in journal guidelines.
- Journals must publish clear guidelines on the ethical conduct of research, according to the research discipline.
- Copyright and publishing licences must be clearly described, as well as any author or reader fees.
- Transparency of journal management is required including the business model, policies, processes, and software for the efficient running of the journal.
- Journals must describe how they manage post-publication debate and perform corrections and retractions.
- The journal and publisher must have guidelines in place to handle complaints against the journal, its staff, editorial board or the publisher.

Tratto da <https://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines/ethics-toolkit-editors>

Quesiti 2

Vantaggi e svantaggi della pubblicazione open access e in abbonamento per una rivista



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“Abstract

Introduction

Cultivation of spirulina at commercial-scales relies on analytical grade-based media, which are expensive and so are the product.

Purpose

This study assessed the biomass, proximate composition, and other useful compounds in Spirulina (Arthrospira fusiformis) produced with a cost-effective culture medium (LCMA), and the results were compared with those from a standard Zarrouk medium-grown spirulina.

Methods

The LCMA medium was formulated by using a commercial NPK10-20-20 fertilizer as a source of the three major nutrients for spirulina growth, and other three ingredients from Zarrouk medium. The experiment was conducted for 28 days in the glass aquaria under indoor conditions. Standard analytical methods were applied for the determination of proximate composition, chlorophyll, minerals, and vitamins in the spirulina biomass.

Result

The LCMA medium showed the best growth conditions by accumulating higher chlorophyll content ($0.99 \pm 0.02\%$) and dry weight (0.75 ± 0.01 g/100 ml) as well as attaining higher optical density (2.06 at day 15) earlier than the Zarrouk medium. The results of the proximate analysis for spirulina cultured in the LCMA medium were of good quality, with the protein contributing more than 50% of its dry matter. It was further noticed that the LCMA was an ideal medium for optimization of vitamins and some minerals since it recorded a significant amount of most of the analyzed vitamins together with the minerals sodium and potassium compared with the Zarrouk medium.

Conclusion

It is suggested that LCMA medium could be used as the alternative and cheap medium for maximization of biomass and production of useful biochemical compounds in spirulina species.”

Tratto da <https://annalsmicrobiology.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1007/s13213-019-01520-4>

Milano, 19 dicembre 2022

La Commissione

Prof.ssa Paola Petrini - Presidente

Dott.ssa Paola Galimberti - Componente

Prof. Franco Faoro - Componente

Dott.ssa Desirée Paolina Celeste Forcolini - Segretaria