Multimedia Appendix 1

Table S1. Co-Immune partners.

Partners	Status	Activity
Sanofi	Private	Healthcare Industry
S3 Odéon	Non-profit	Communication And Event
Epitech	Private	Education
CorrelAid	Non-profit	Innovation And Technology
SUP biotech	Private	Education
Excelya	Private	Research
Wild Code School	Private	Education
Girls in Tech	Non-profit	Innovation And Technology
Kap Code	Private	Innovation And Technology
TUBA	Non-profit	Incubator
Data for good	Non-profit	Incubator
Maddy Keynote	Private	Communication And Event
Change Now	Private	Communication And Event

Supplementary method: Comparing JOGL with other platforms

Selection of comparative platforms

In order to situate the action and suitability of Just One Giant Lab (JOGL) as a host for Co-Immune, we selected popular social networks, science publishing and collaboration websites, and citizen science and project creation websites as elaborated on below.

Social networks: We selected platforms for which the primary focus is the connection of people and thoughts, without focus on projects or third person entities- they are dedicated to the self, and fulfil social needs, from chatting to self-promotion and networking [1]: LinkedIn, Instagram, Quora, Facebook, Twitter, Discord, Reddit, and Mind.

*Science publishing and collaboration site*s: These platforms are not focused on the self, but instead on third person goals such as manuscript edition and curation, project creation or grant acquisition. We selected: Nature, Open Peer Review MNI, OSF collaboration, BioRxiv, PubPub, EasyChair, Je-S system, ResearchGate, Academia, Mendeley, and mySociety (RSB) [2-4].

Citizen science and project creation sites: These tools enable a commons-based peer production, using open science, crowdsourced data collection, collaboration or challenge-based approaches: Kaggle, Hackaday, Experiment, Open Humans, Zooniverse, Instructables, Wikipedia, and FLOSS Manuals [5,6].

Social network feature comparisons method

We evaluated the presence (1) or absence (0) of 42 features across these platforms that were manually selected for their relevance with the organisation of the Co-Immune programme. Features encompass communication, collaboration, and participant behavior. Platform clustering was performed using correlation distance and average linkage method. In order to gain insights on the proximity between platforms and take into account correlation between features, we performed a principal component analysis (PCA) and projected platform feature vectors on the top two eigenvectors (Figure S1). This allowed us to visualise the 3 types of platforms (colors). The top eigenvector, concentrating most of the variance across features, segregates social networks from scientific and project-based platforms. The second component in turn separates publication from peer-production platforms. This allows us to situate JOGL in a central position with respect to the first component (mixing science and social network), while clustering it with peer-production platforms.

Figure S1. JOGL's position as a social network for open science.
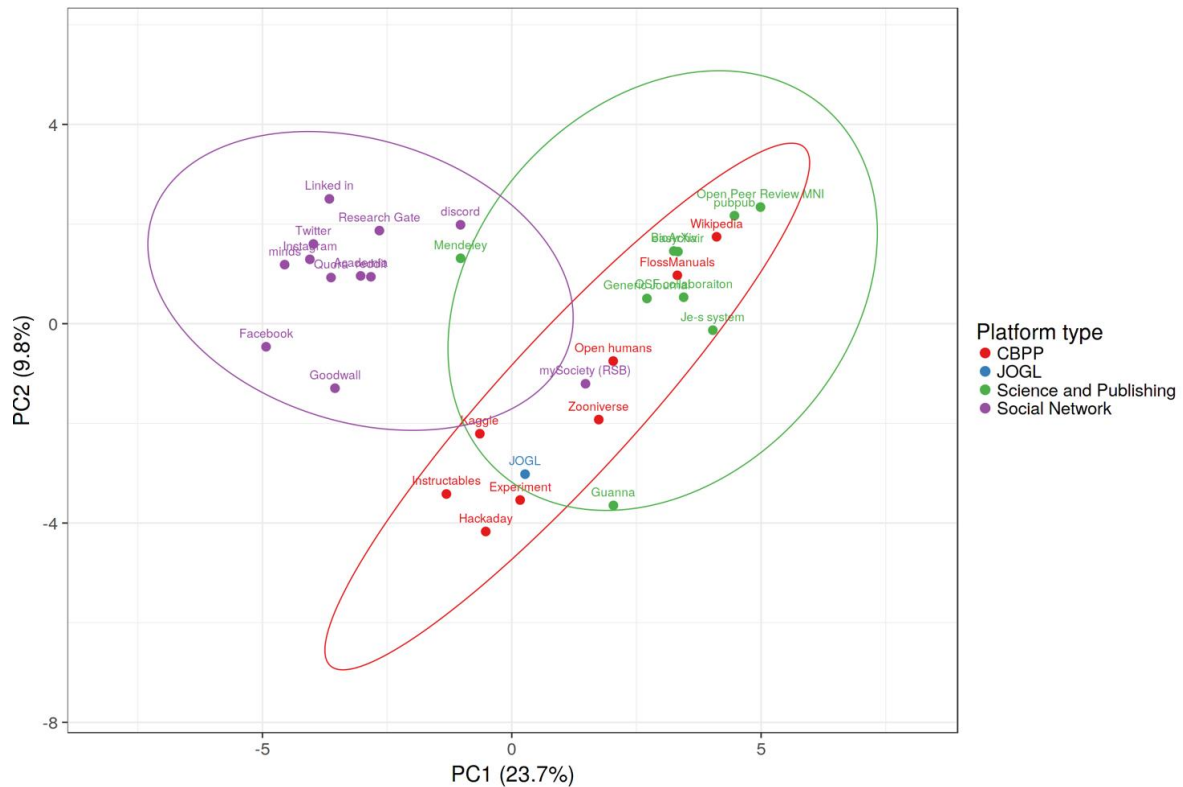
Various online platforms represented in the first 2 components of a PCA based on their features from Figure 1. We use the pcaMethods R package with default parameters to calculate principal components. Catchment of groupings represent a 95% certainty interval of a platform landing within the platform type through feature space. N = 29 platforms, each with 42 true/false data points. CBPP-Citizen-based peer production network.

References

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