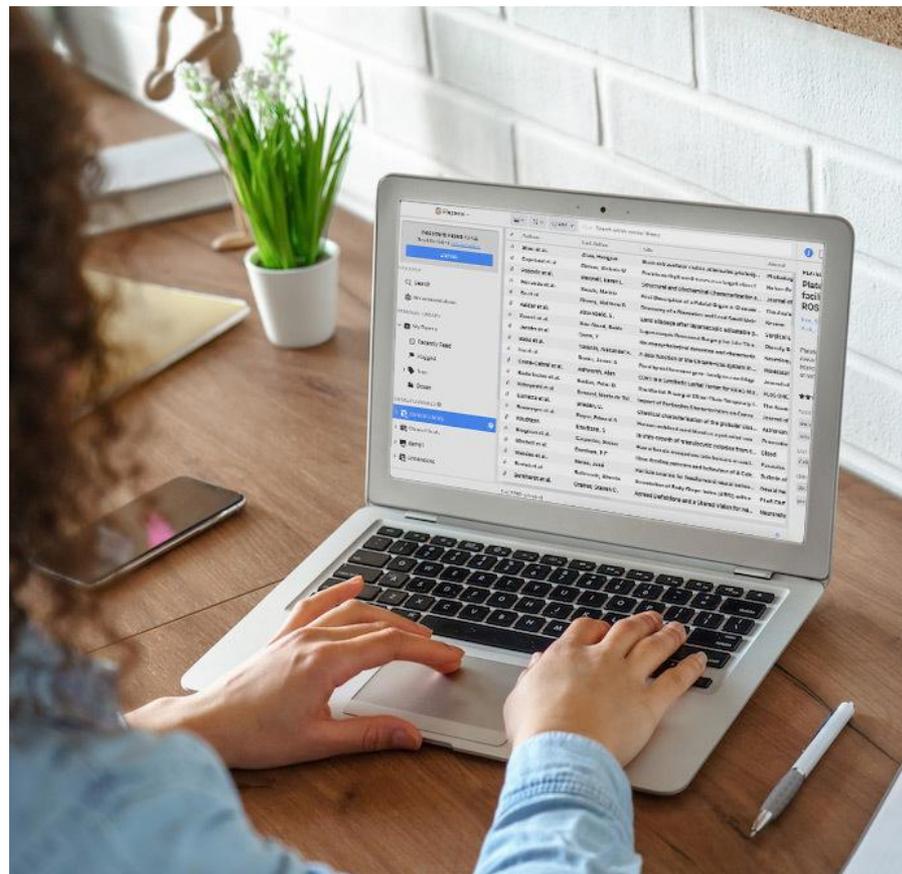




Papers Quick Start Guide

Version 5.0



Quick Start for Papers Pro & Essentials

Welcome to your new personal research assistant! In this guide you will find how to:

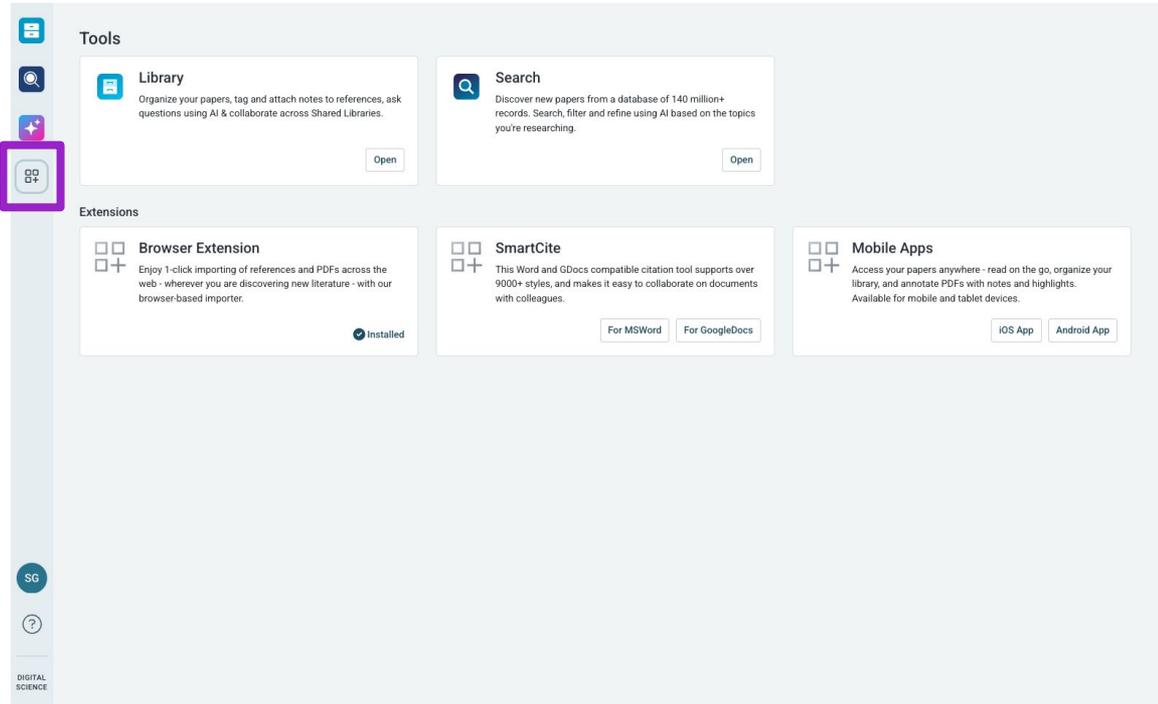
1. [Open your library and install extensions](#)
2. [Copy over libraries from other reference managers](#)
3. [Import your first articles including full-text PDFs](#)
4. [Organize your library with lists and tags](#)
5. [Create a shared library with collaborators](#)
6. [Read and annotate using PDF Enhanced Viewer](#)
7. [Use the AI Assistant to query PDFs and your library](#)
8. [Discover new research](#)
9. [Create bibliographies in Word and Google Docs](#)
10. [How to get help](#)

If you're ever unsure or feeling stuck, please visit papersapp.com/help-center OR reach out to support@papersapp.com.



1. Open your library and install extensions

1. Open a web browser and go to app.readcube.com
2. Click on “Tool” icon in left menu to find extensions.
3. Install the browser extension for one-click PDF import.
4. Install SmartCite if you use Microsoft Word or Google Documents.
5. Install the mobile app on your phone or tablet.



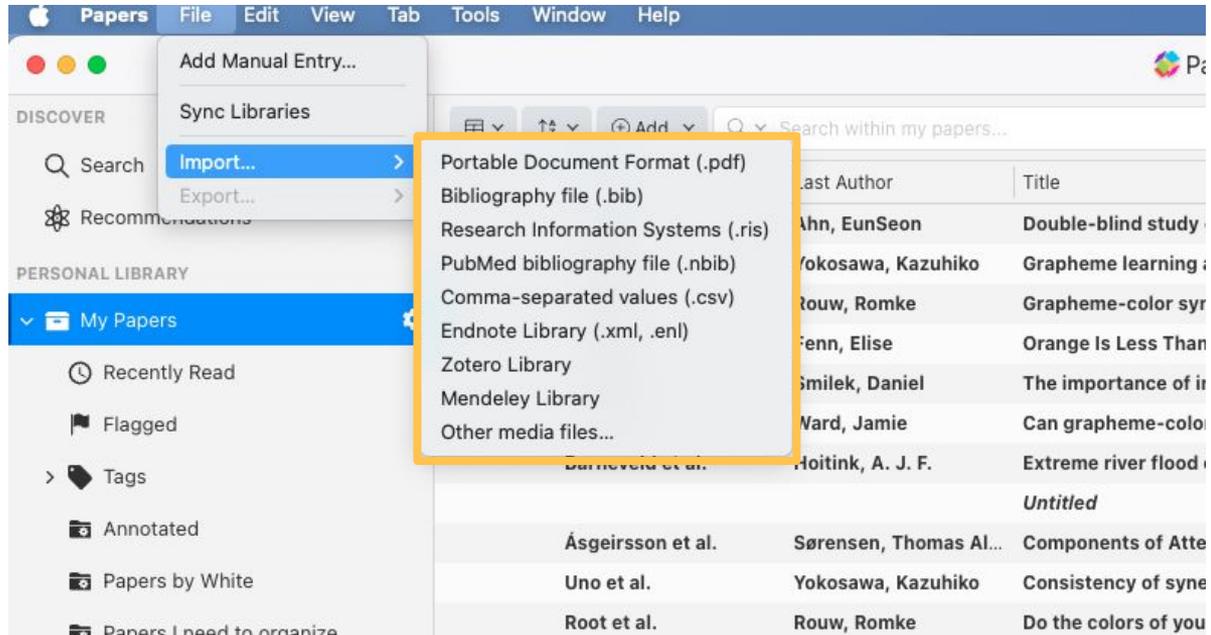
The screenshot displays the ReadCube application interface. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains several icons: a document icon, a magnifying glass, a plus sign, and a square icon with a plus sign. A purple arrow points to this last icon. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Tools' and 'Extensions'. The 'Tools' section includes 'Library' (with an 'Open' button) and 'Search' (with an 'Open' button). The 'Extensions' section includes 'Browser Extension' (marked as 'Installed'), 'SmartCite' (with buttons for 'For MSWord' and 'For GoogleDocs'), and 'Mobile Apps' (with buttons for 'iOS App' and 'Android App'). At the bottom left of the sidebar, there is a 'SG' logo, a question mark icon, and the text 'DIGITAL SCIENCE'.



2. Copy over libraries from other reference managers

If you have existing libraries in Endnote, Mendeley or Zotero

1. Install the Papers desktop for MacOS or Windows from the [download center](#).
2. Open desktop app and choose File – Import.
3. Select reference manager.
4. Allow time for the import to process and remain online so that the items can sync with your Papers account.

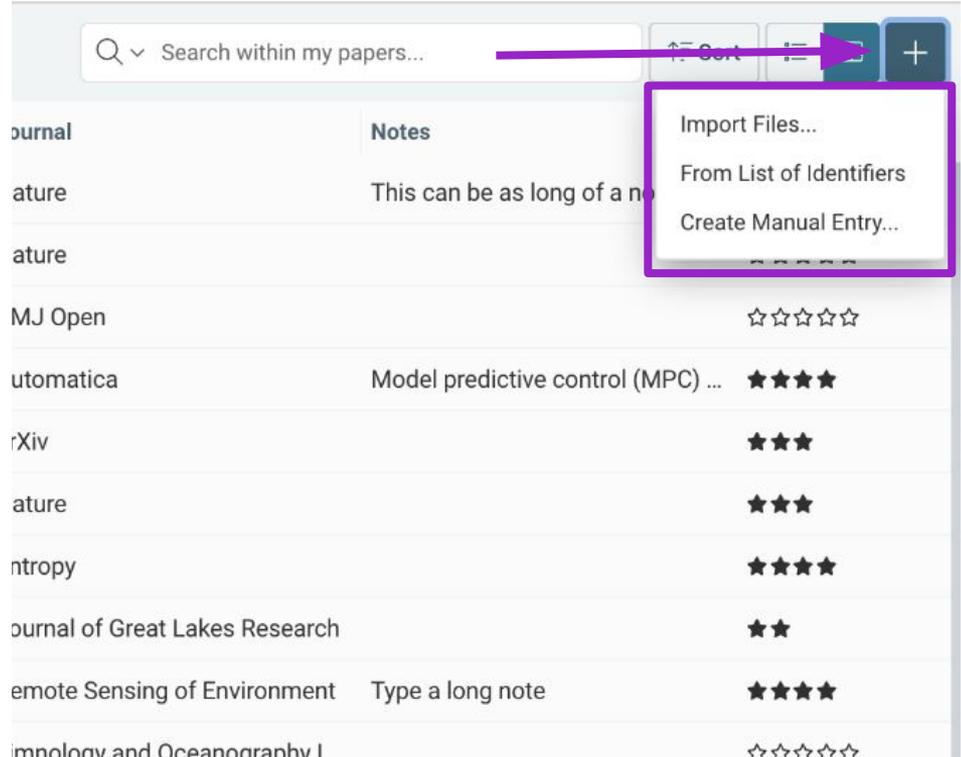


3. Import your first articles including full-text PDFs

Click on + in top right corner

Add new files by:

1. Upload .bib, .ris, .nbib, or .csv file
2. Enter PMIDs, DOI, ArXiv
3. Create a record by typing in metadata yourself

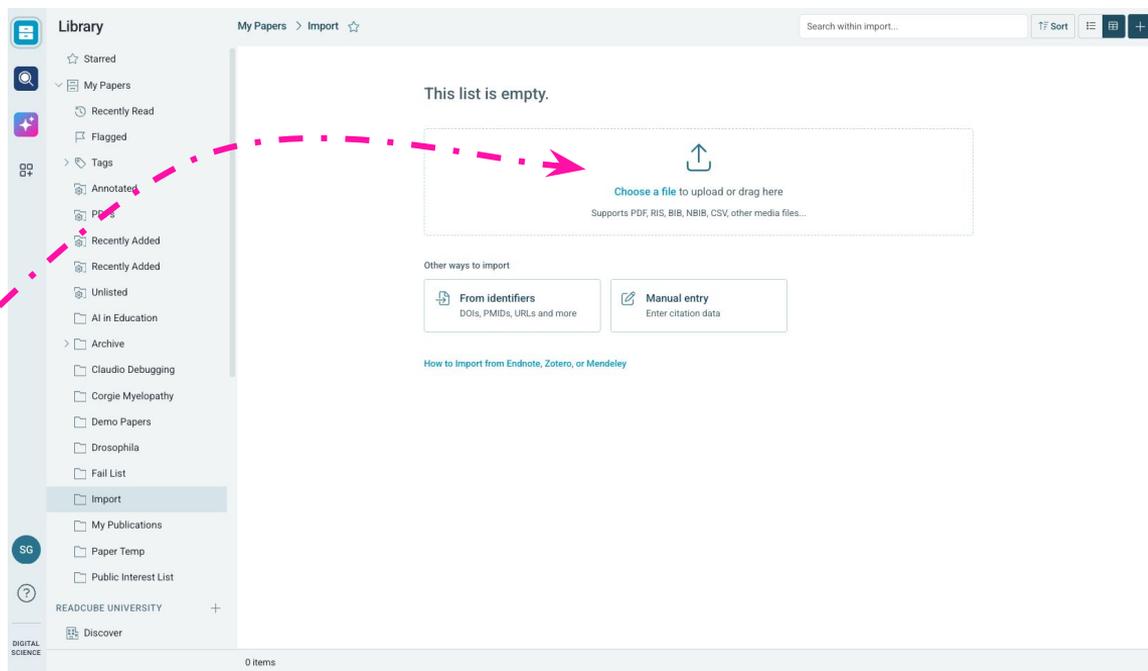


The screenshot shows a user interface for managing a collection of papers. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search within my papers...". To the right of the search bar are three buttons: "Sort", "Filter", and a blue button with a white plus sign "+". A purple arrow points from the search bar to the "+" button. A purple-bordered dropdown menu is open from the "+" button, containing three options: "Import Files...", "From List of Identifiers", and "Create Manual Entry...". Below the menu, a list of papers is visible, each with a title, a note, and a star rating. The papers listed include "Journal of Great Lakes Research", "Remote Sensing of Environment", and "Limnology and Oceanography".



3. Import your first articles including full-text PDFs

If you have PDFs on your computer, drag and drop them onto the library window.



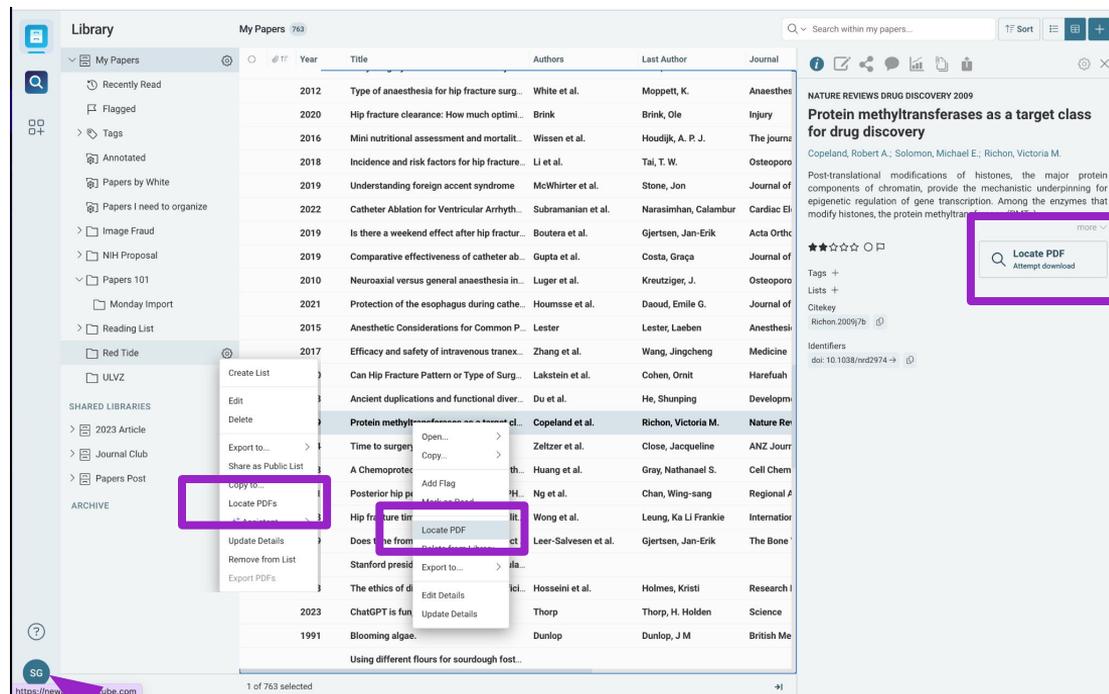
The screenshot shows the 'My Papers > Import' interface. On the left is a sidebar with a 'Library' menu containing various categories like 'Starred', 'My Papers', 'Recently Read', 'Flagged', 'Tags', 'Annotated', 'PDS', 'Recently Added', 'Unlisted', 'AI in Education', 'Archive', 'Claudio Debugging', 'Corgie Myelopathy', 'Demo Papers', 'Drosophila', 'Fail List', 'Import', 'My Publications', 'Paper Temp', and 'Public Interest List'. The main area displays 'This list is empty.' and a large dashed box with an upload icon and the text 'Choose a file to upload or drag here' and 'Supports PDF, RIS, BIB, NBIB, CSV, other media files...'. Below this are two buttons: 'From identifiers' (with a link icon) and 'Manual entry' (with a document icon). At the bottom, there is a link 'How to Import from Endnote, Zotero, or Mendeley' and a status bar showing '0 items'.



3. Import your first articles including full-text PDFs

To locate full-text for saved items:

1. Make sure you have your proxy settings stored in your account, you are at your institution, or you are connected to your institution through a VPN server.
2. Click on "Locate PDF" in right-hand panel or by right-clicking with mouse on a record.
3. You can also select "Locate PDFs" in the list or library menu.



Account

3. Import your first articles including full-text PDFs

Use Papers browser extension to add PDFs and metadata from journal website and databases.



1. On a website with an article, a side panel opens on the left.
2. Choose “Add to Library” to import metadata and PDF (if access available) to your library.
3. Hover over “Add to Library” to select a library and/or list to save to.



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Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 16 July 2025

Temperature-Related Hospitalization Burden under Climate Change

[Shujie Liao](#) [Wei Pan](#) [Li Wen](#) [Rongkai chen](#) [Dongyang Pan](#) [Renjie Wang](#) [Cheng Hu](#) [Hongbo Duan](#) [Hong Weng](#) [Chenxiao Tian](#) [Wenxuan Kong](#) [Ruan Jinghan](#) [Yichuan Zhang](#) [Ming Xi](#) [Xianbin Zhang](#) & [Xinghuan Wang](#) [✉](#)

[Nature](#) (2025) | [Cite this article](#)

10 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

We are providing an unedited version of this manuscript to give early access to its findings. Before final publication, the manuscript will undergo further editing. Please note there may be errors present which affect the content, and all legal disclaimers apply.

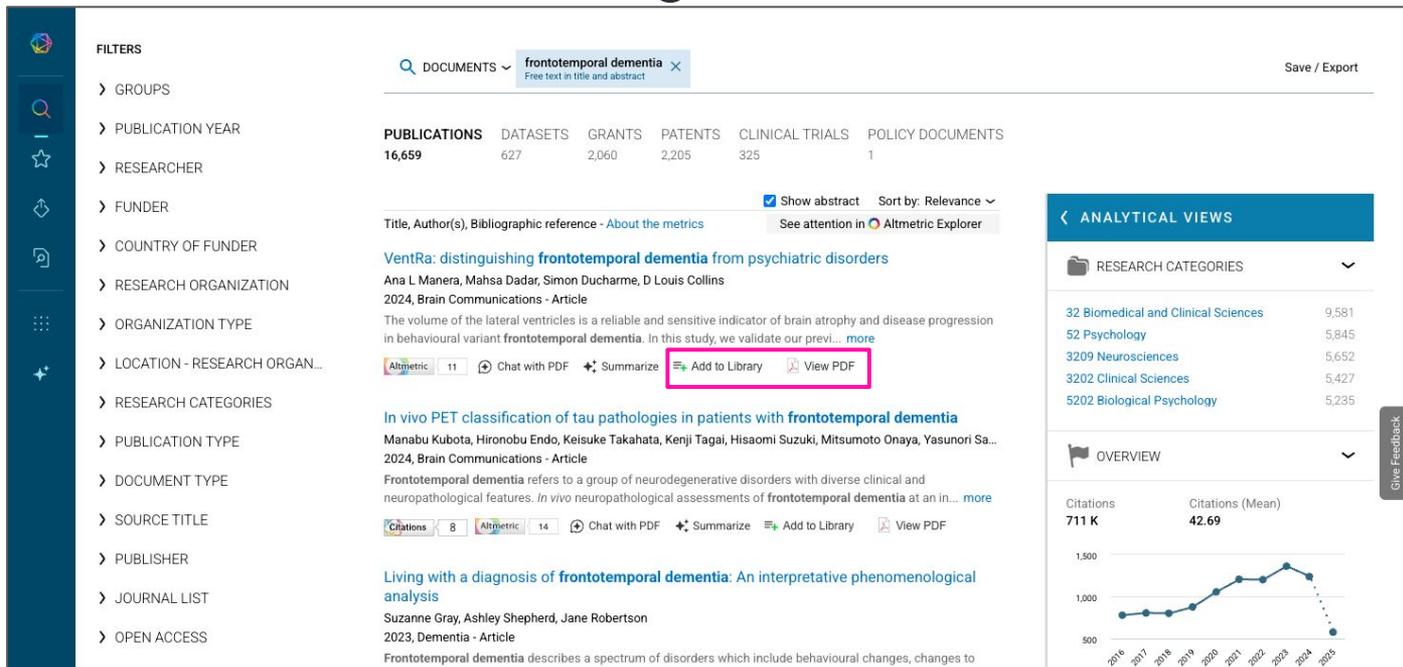
Abstract

Climate change has significantly increased adverse effects on human health, and economic growth^{1–3}. However, few studies have differentiated the impacts of

3. Import your first articles including full-text PDFs

Inside a database, the browser extension automatically adds “Add to Library” and “View PDF” next to each record.

 Add to Library  View PDF

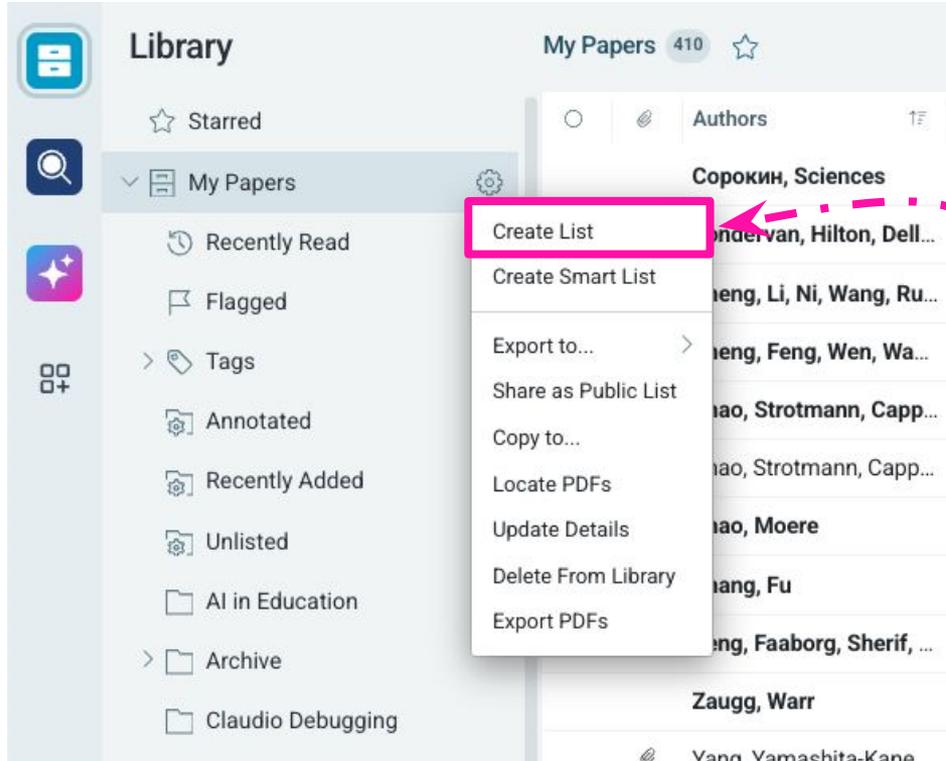


The screenshot displays a search results page for 'frontotemporal dementia'. On the left is a sidebar with filter categories such as GROUPS, PUBLICATION YEAR, RESEARCHER, FUNDER, COUNTRY OF FUNDER, RESEARCH ORGANIZATION, ORGANIZATION TYPE, LOCATION - RESEARCH ORGAN..., RESEARCH CATEGORIES, PUBLICATION TYPE, DOCUMENT TYPE, SOURCE TITLE, PUBLISHER, JOURNAL LIST, and OPEN ACCESS. The main content area shows a search bar with 'DOCUMENTS' and 'frontotemporal dementia' selected. Below the search bar is a table of results with columns for PUBLICATIONS (16,659), DATASETS (627), GRANTS (2,060), PATENTS (2,205), CLINICAL TRIALS (325), and POLICY DOCUMENTS (1). Two article entries are visible, each with a 'Show abstract' checkbox and a 'Sort by: Relevance' dropdown. The first article is 'VentRa: distinguishing frontotemporal dementia from psychiatric disorders' by Ana L. Manera et al. (2024, Brain Communications - Article). It has 11 Altmetric mentions and includes 'Add to Library' and 'View PDF' buttons highlighted with a pink box. The second article is 'In vivo PET classification of tau pathologies in patients with frontotemporal dementia' by Manabu Kubota et al. (2024, Brain Communications - Article). It has 8 Citations and 14 Altmetric mentions, also featuring 'Add to Library' and 'View PDF' buttons. On the right side, there is an 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' section with 'RESEARCH CATEGORIES' (listing Biomedical and Clinical Sciences, Psychology, Neurosciences, Clinical Sciences, and Biological Psychology) and an 'OVERVIEW' section with a line graph showing Citations (711 K) and Citations (Mean) (42.69) from 2016 to 2026. A 'Give Feedback' button is located on the far right edge.

Tip: Want to export multiple records? Export using .ris or .bib format to import into Papers. Then choose “Locate PDF” in list menu to automatically find and attach PDFs.



4. Organize Library with Lists & Tags



Items can be organized into lists and tagged with keywords that you create.

There is no limit to the items you can save, and lists or tags that you use.

Create a new list by clicking on the cogwheel next to “My Papers”.

You can also create lists within lists. Click on the cogwheel next to a list to create a sublist.

4. Organize Library with Lists & Tags

The screenshot shows a research management interface. On the left, a table lists papers with columns for Authors, Last Author, Title, and Journal. The paper 'Elephant shark genome provides unique insights into gnathostome evolution' is highlighted. On the right, the full text of this paper is displayed. A pink callout box with a dashed arrow points to the 'Tags +' button in the article view, which is also highlighted with a pink box. Below this, a list of tags is shown, including '#2016', 'alpha project', 'antibody', 'beta', 'braf1', 'cancer cells', 'cas9', 'epigenetics', 'evolution', 'hagfishes', and 'shark'.

Authors	Last Author	Title	Journal
Warnat-Herresthal, Sch...	Schultze, Joachim L	Swarm Learning for decentralized and confidentia...	Nature
Bartlett, Rudolph, Spek...	Spekkes, Robert W.	Reference frames, superselection rules, and quan...	Reviews of
Mondaini, Fratus, Sred...	Rigol, Marcos	Eigenstate thermalization in the two-dimensional ...	Physical R
Johansen, Lars	Lars, M.	Reconstructing weak values without weak measu...	Physics Le
Venkatesh, Lee, Ravi, ...	Warren, Wesley C.	Elephant shark genome provides unique insights i...	Nature
		Systematic review or scoping review? Guidance f...	
Ceci, S. J.	Ceci, S. J.	Scientists' attitudes toward data sharing	Science, T
			Law and H
			Communic
			Science C
			classroom
			o communicate ...
Lewis	Lewis, Ant	Communicating science with social media; An int...	
Neumüller, Reichinger,...	Kern, Christian	3D Printing for Cultural Heritage: Preservation, A...	

Open an item and click on the “Tags +” to create new tags.

Tags can be multiple words and are case sensitive.

Tags +

- #2016
- alpha project
- antibody
- beta
- braf1
- cancer cells
- cas9
- epigenetics
- evolution
- hagfishes
- shark

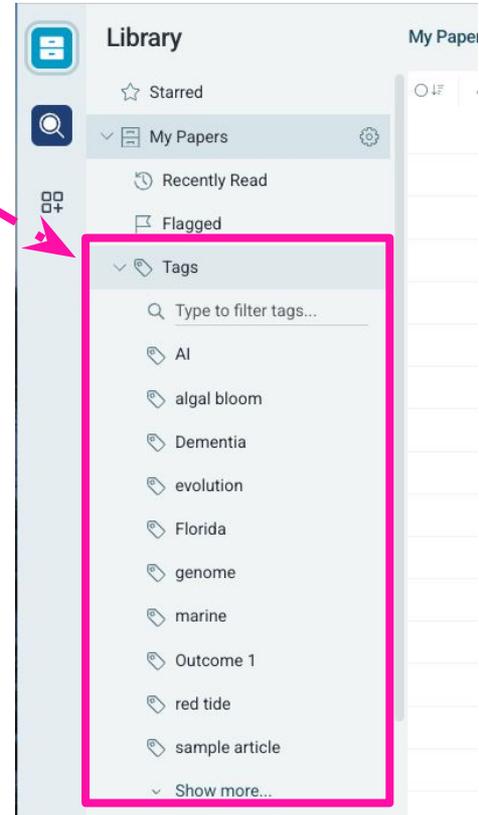


4. Organize Library with Lists & Tags

Find tagged items by expanding the “Tags” list inside your library.

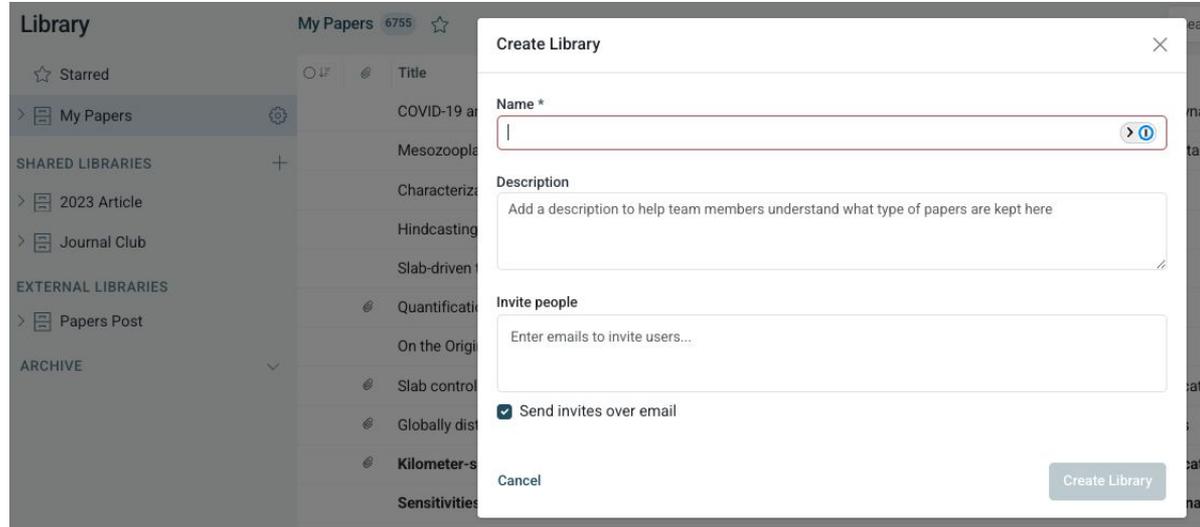
Click on a tag to see all the items with that tag.

To quickly add a tag to an item, drag and drop it to the tag.



5. Create a Shared Library with Collaborators

- Click on + next to “Shared Libraries”
- Give your shared library a title
- Add emails of your collaborators
- Add new or copy items from your library



Essential users can create 5 shared libraries.

Pro users can create 15 shared libraries and 2 custom fields per shared library.

6. Read and Annotate PDFs

Open Details or Files tabs on a specific reference in your library.

Click on "View PDF" to open the PDF viewer in a new window.

Note: You can also double click the reference in the library view to open the PDF viewer.



NATURE 2014

Elephant shark genome provides unique insights into gnathostome evolution

Venkatesh, Byrappa; Lee, Alison P.; Ravi, Vydiathanan; Maurya, Ashish K.; Lian, Michelle M.

The emergence of jawed vertebrates (gnathostomes) from jawless vertebrates was accompanied by major morphological and physiological innovations, such as hinged jaws, paired fins and immunoglobulin-based adaptive immunity. Gnathostomes subsequently diverged...

Tags +
Florida genome marine shark

Lists +
NIH Proposal Papers 101
Reading List

Citekey
2014.Venkatesh

Identifiers
doi: 10.1038/nature12826 →
pmcid: PMC3964593 →
pmid: 24402279 →

View PDF

NATURE 2014

Elephant shark genome provides unique insights into gnathostome evolution

View PDF More ▾
Nature-Warren-2014_2.pdf
8.2 MB
7 Pages

View PDF More ▾
pq004449.pdf
157.1 KB
4 Pages

View PDF More ▾
Supplement 1.pdf
18.1 MB
255 Pages

6. Read and Annotate PDFs

- Right click with the mouse to change the page layout
- Use the menu in bottom right to zoom, rotate, search
- To annotate the reference click on the Annotate button in the top right of the screen
- Select the type of annotation in menu that appears on right side
- Choose color in bottom menu



Annotate

The screenshot displays a PDF viewer interface. At the top right, a purple arrow points to a pencil icon labeled 'Annotate'. Below this, a vertical menu on the right side contains various annotation tools: a close button (X), a text box (A), a highlighter (U), a selection tool (L), a lasso tool (O), and a crop tool (D). At the bottom of the viewer, a toolbar includes zoom in (+), zoom out (-), refresh (C), rotate (R), search (magnifying glass), and a color selection menu with a row of colored circles (yellow, green, pink, red, blue, orange) and an 'Add Note' button. The main content area shows the title 'Elephant shark genome provides unique insights into gnathostome evolution' and the beginning of the abstract.

There are amendments to this paper

ARTICLE

OPEN
doi:10.1038/nature12826

Elephant shark genome provides unique insights into gnathostome evolution

Byrappa Venkatesh^{1,2}, Alison P. Lee¹, Vydiyanathan Ravi¹, Ashish K. Maurya¹, Michelle M. Lian¹, Jeremy B. Swann¹, Yuko Ohts¹, Martin F. Flajjisi¹, Yoichi Sutoh¹, Masatoshi Kasahara¹, Shaven Hoon¹, Vamsidhar Gangur¹, Scott W. Roy¹, Manuel Irimia¹, Vladimir Korzh¹, Igor Kondrychyn¹, Zhi Wei Lim¹, Boon-Hui Tay¹, Samanty Tohari¹, Kiat Whye Kong¹, Shufen Ho¹, Belen Lorente-Galdos^{1,2}, Javier Quilez^{1,3,4}, Tomas Marques-Bonet^{1,5,6}, Brian J. Raney¹, Philip W. Ingham¹, Alice Tay¹, LaDeana W. Hillier^{1,7}, Patrick Minx^{1,8}, Thomas Boehm¹, Richard K. Wilson¹, Sydney Brenner¹ & Wesley C. Warren^{1,9}

The emergence of jawed vertebrates (gnathostomes) from jawless vertebrates was accompanied by major morphological and physiological innovations, such as hinged jaws, paired fins and immunoglobulin-based adaptive immunity. Gnathostomes subsequently diverged into two groups, the cartilaginous fishes and the bony vertebrates. Here we report the whole-genome analysis of a cartilaginous fish, the elephant shark (*Callorhynchus milii*). We find that the *C. milii* genome is the slowest evolving of all known vertebrates, including the 'living fossil' coelacanth, and features extensive synteny conservation with tetrapod genomes, making it a good model for comparative analyses of gnathostome genomes. Our functional studies suggest that the lack of genes encoding secreted calcium-binding phosphoproteins in cartilaginous fishes explains the absence of bone in their endoskeleton. Furthermore, the adaptive immune system of cartilaginous fishes is unusual: it lacks the canonical CD4 co-receptor and most transcription factors, cytokines and cytokine receptors related to the CD4 lineage, despite the presence of polymorphic major histocompatibility complex II molecules. It thus presents a new model for understanding the origin of adaptive immunity.

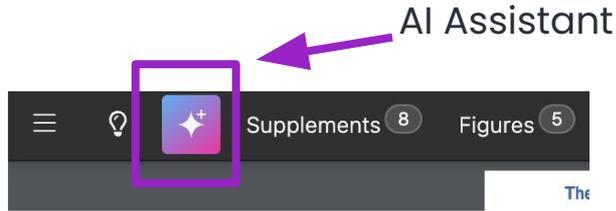
The emergence of gnathostomes from jawless vertebrates marks a major event in the evolution of vertebrates. This transition was accompanied by many morphological and phenotypic innovations, such as jaws, paired appendages and an adaptive immune system based on immunoglobulins, T-cell receptors and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules¹ (Fig. 1a). How these novelties emerged and how they facilitated the divergence, adaptation and dominance of gnathostomes as the major group (99.9%) of living vertebrates are key unresolved questions. The living gnathostomes are divided into two groups, the cartilaginous fishes (Chondrichthyes) and bony vertebrates (Osteichthyes), which diverged about 450 Myr ago (Fig. 1a). A key feature distinguishing the two groups is that chondrichthyes have large cartilaginous endoskeletons whereas osteichthyan have ossified endoskeletons. Although fossil jawless vertebrates (for example galeaspid) and jawed vertebrates (for example placoderms) possessed dermal and perichondrial bone, endochondral bone is found only in osteichthyan². Chondrichthyes include about 1,000 living species that are grouped into two lineages, the holocarpalans (chimaeras) and elasmobranchs (sharks, rays and skates), which diverged about 620 Myr ago³ (Fig. 1a). A detailed whole-genome evaluation of a chondrichthyan and comparative analysis with the available genome information on osteichthyan and a jawless vertebrate⁴ might help us to understand features unique to chondrichthyan and provide insights into the ancestral state of gnathostome-specific morphological features and physiological systems. We previously identified *C. milii* as a holocarpalan as a chondrichthyan genome model⁵ because of its relatively small genome (~1.0 gigabase).

Compared with elasmobranchs, the unique features of holocarpalans include a single gill opening, a complete hyoid arch, fusion of the upper part to the cranium, and non-replaceable hypermineralized tooth plates⁶ (Fig. 1b). *Callorhynchus milii* inhabits temperate waters of the continental shelves of southern Australia and New Zealand, typically at depths of 200 to 500 m (ref. 11). Here, we report the generation and analysis of a high-quality genome sequence of *C. milii*. Several key findings are presented here and further details on our in-depth characterization of this genome are presented in Supplementary Notes 1 to XE.

Genome assembly and annotation
Genomic DNA of a single male *C. milii* was sequenced and assembled (Supplementary Note 1) to a size of 0.937 gigabases, comprising 21,208 scaffolds (NSO contig, 46.6 kilobases; NSO scaffold, 4.5 megabases; Supplementary Table 1). The average GC content of the *C. milii* genome is 42.8%, and approximately 46% of the genome is organized into isochores (Supplementary Note II). Using the Ensembl annotation pipeline¹² and RNA-seq transcript evidence, we predicted a total of 18,872 protein-coding genes. In addition, microRNA (miRNA) genes were identified by small-RNA sequencing and annotation of the genome assembly (Supplementary Note III). *Callorhynchus milii* have more miRNA gene loci (493 genes and 136 families) than do teleosts (for example, zebrafish have 344 genes and 94 families) but fewer than do humans (1,327 genes and 528 families) and other mammals (miRbase release 19). Several novel *C. milii*-specific miRNAs are expressed at high levels in a tissue-specific manner (Supplementary Figs III.1 and

7. Use the AI Assistant to query PDFs and your library

Click on AI button in top left corner of the PDF viewer to open an AI Assistant session.



Ask the AI Assistant questions about the PDF and click on the arrows to view the source's location within the article.



Find the AI Assistant in the Papers web and iOS app

The screenshot shows the AI Assistant interface overlaid on a scientific article. The interface includes a search bar at the top with a magnifying glass icon and a plus sign. Below the search bar, there is a list of questions or prompts, with the second one highlighted: "2. Their immune system is unusual—they are missing some key genes found in other jawed vertebrates, which gives clues about how the immune system evolved." Below this, there is a section titled "Why is this important?" followed by a paragraph: "By comparing the elephant shark's genome to those of other animals, scientists can better understand how important features like jaws, bones, and immune systems first appeared in vertebrates." There is also a "References:" section with a paragraph of text. At the bottom of the interface, there is a "Regenerate Answer" button and an "Ask a question..." input field. The background shows the article's title "Elephant shark genome provides unique insights into gnathostome evolution" and a phylogenetic tree.

7. Use the AI Assistant to query PDFs and your library

The screenshot shows the Papers Pro application interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Library, My Papers, Recently Read, Flagged, Tags, Annotated, Papers by White, Papers I need to organize, Unmatched, and a list of folders including NIH Proposal, Papers 101, July 10 Import, Reading List, Red Tide, and ULVZ. Below these are sections for SHARED LIBRARIES (2023 Article, Journal Club) and EXTERNAL LIBRARIES (Papers Post). At the bottom left, there is an 'ARCHIVE' section and a 'DIGITAL SCIENCE' logo. The main area displays a table of papers under the 'Image Fraud' folder. A context menu is open over the selected row, showing options like Copy, Select all, Deselect all, Add Flag, Mark as Read, Mark as Unread, Copy to..., Delete from Library, Remove Items from List, Export to..., Clear Details, Update Details, and Ask AI Assistant. The 'Ask AI Assistant' option is highlighted, and a 'Chat with Papers' dialog box is visible at the bottom right of the menu.

Title	Authors	Last Author
AI-enabled image fraud in scie...	Gu, Wang, Li, Zhao, Fu, Liang, Qiu	Qiu, Jing
Deepfakes: A new threat to im...	Wang, Zhou, Yang, Yu	Yu, Rongshan
The Prevalence of Inappropri...	Bik, Casadevall, Fang	Fang, Ferric C.
A Quantitative Study of Inappr...	David	David, Sholto
Analysis and Correction of Ina...	Bik, Fang, Kullas, Davis, Casadevall	Casadevall, Arturo
Why do scientists fabricate an...	Fanelli, Costas, Fang, Casadevall, Bik	Bik, Elisabeth M.
Decontamination of the scienti...	Cabanac	Cabanac, Guillaum
Analysis and Correction of Ina...	Bik, Fang, Kullas, Davis, Casadevall	Casadevall, Arturo
The Prevalence of Inappropria...	Bik, Casadevall, Fang	Fang, Ferric C
Testing Hypotheses on Risk F...	Fanelli, Costas, Fang, Casadevall, Bik	Bik, Elisabeth M.
Ethical dilemmas in scientific...	Callahan, Momen	Momen, Hooman
Misconduct Policies in High-Im...	s, Doti, Maru...	Marušić, Ana
How Many Scientists Fabricate...	Fanelli, Daniele	
Public availability of published...	allah, Ioanni...	Ioannidis, John P

Papers Pro Feature!

Query sets of up to 20 PDFs using AI Assistant

- Select multiple items with PDFs using shift key + mouse click
- Right click with mouse to open menu
- Choose "Ask AI Assistant - Chat with Papers"

Note: You must have PDFs saved as attachments and be online to ask questions of your library.

7. Use the AI Assistant to query PDFs and your library

- Ask questions of your article sets. Choose one of the suggestions or ask your own.
- Superscripts in answer refer to articles.
- Click on “Show References” to see article summary.
- “Show Evidence” will open PDF and highlight passages relevant to the answer.



Assistant ⓘ

Analyzing 3 papers in **Image Fraud** based on full text availability.

Use AI to ask questions, uncover insights, and identify key themes between papers.



What are the main research methods?



The research articles collectively explore various methods for detecting and understanding scientific image fraud, including manual visual inspection of images in research papers to identify duplications or manipulations², the use of automated detection algorithms and computational techniques such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and frequency domain analysis to distinguish real from synthetic or manipulated images³, and the evaluation of AI generative models for creating fraudulent images through generation, regeneration, and editing¹. These approaches combine human expertise, subjective quality assessments, and advanced algorithmic tools to empirically estimate the prevalence of image fraud and assess the effectiveness of detection methods in scientific literature. [1]

Hide References (3) ^

1 AI-enabled image fraud in scientific publications

Gu, Wang, Li, Zhao, Fu, Liang, Qiu 2022 Patterns

The article discusses three main methods for scientific image fraud using AI generative models: (1) image generation (creating entirely new fake images), (2) image regeneration or resampling (regenera...

Show evidence

2 The Prevalence of Inappropriate Image Duplication in Biomedical Research Publi...

Bik, Casadevall, Fang 2016 mBio

The main research method used in this study was **visual inspection** of images in scientific papers. Specifically, the researchers: - Selected 20,621 original research papers from 40 journals in fie...

Show evidence

3 Deepfakes: A new threat to image fabrication in scientific publications?

Wang, Zhou, Yang, Yu 2022 Patterns

The main research methods discussed in the article are: 1. **Manual Examination**: Bik et al. manually examined several thousand articles to identify deliberate image manipulation, finding that 1.9% ...

Show evidence

8. Discover new research

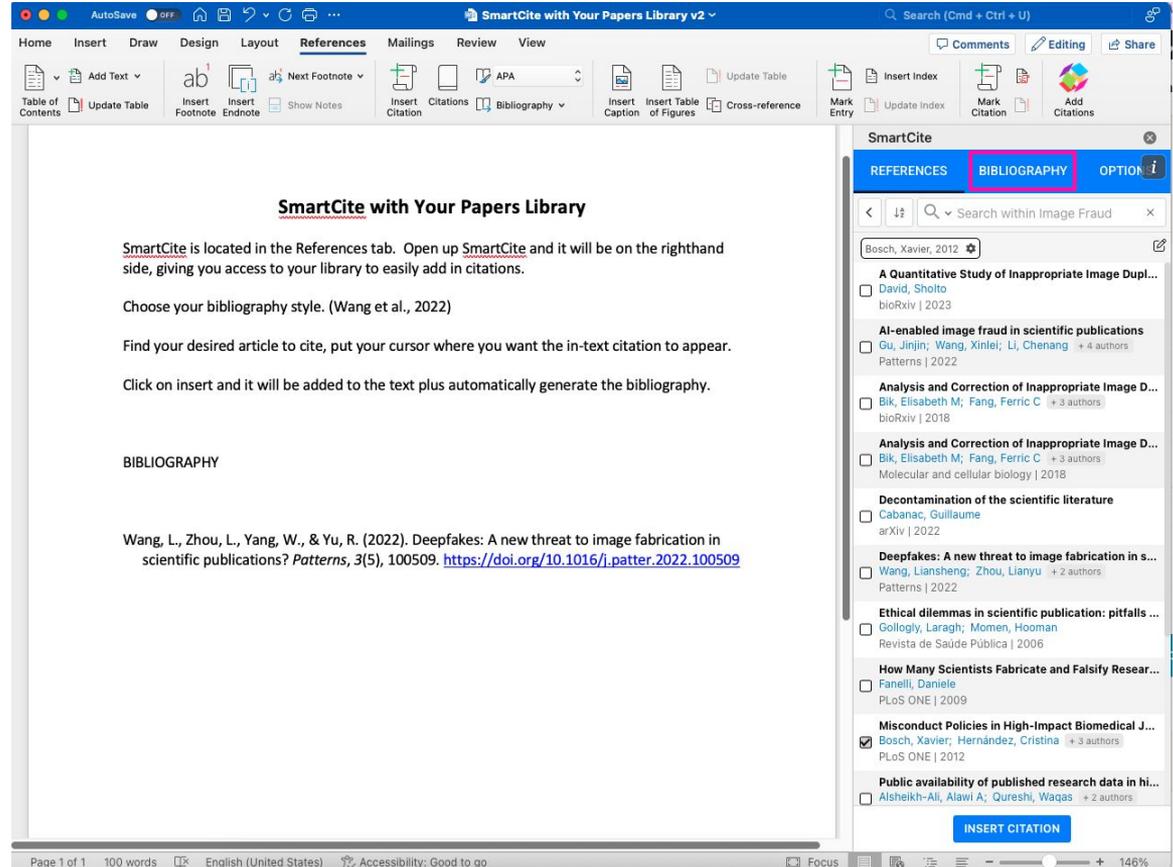
- Search for new research using the magnifying glass icon in left menu.
- Search is powered by [Dimensions.ai](https://www.dimensions.ai). Learn more about the [world's largest linked research database](#).
- Search using keywords
- Choose "Advanced" for a query builder and AI Assisted search (Pro only).

The screenshot displays the Dimensions search interface. On the left, a sidebar menu titled 'Search' contains a magnifying glass icon (highlighted with a pink box and arrow), a '+ New Search' button, and options for 'Starred' and 'Recommended' items. Below these are 'RECENTS' search queries, including '(*red tide* OR *Florida r...', 'Red Tide', and 'Florida AND (*red tide* ...'. At the bottom of the sidebar, an 'Advanced' button is highlighted with a pink box and a dashed arrow. The main content area features the 'Search by Dimensions' header, a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search record name or metadata', and a blue 'Search' button.



9. Create bibliographies in Word and Google Docs

- [Install SmartCite](#) to connect Papers to Google Docs and Microsoft Word.
- Inside the document, open SmartCite and login.
- Choose the bibliography style.
- Search or browse the items in References to add in-text citation where cursor is placed.
- The bibliography is automatically generated at end of document.



The screenshot displays the SmartCite application interface within a Microsoft Word document. The document title is "SmartCite with Your Papers Library v2". The "References" tab is active in the ribbon, and the "BIBLIOGRAPHY" section is highlighted in red. The main content area shows the following text:

SmartCite with Your Papers Library

SmartCite is located in the References tab. Open up SmartCite and it will be on the righthand side, giving you access to your library to easily add in citations.

Choose your bibliography style. (Wang et al., 2022)

Find your desired article to cite, put your cursor where you want the in-text citation to appear.

Click on insert and it will be added to the text plus automatically generate the bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Wang, L., Zhou, L., Yang, W., & Yu, R. (2022). Deepfakes: A new threat to image fabrication in scientific publications? *Patterns*, 3(5), 100509. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2022.100509>

The right-hand sidebar shows a search bar with "Bosch, Xavier, 2012" entered. Below the search bar, a list of search results is displayed, including:

- A Quantitative Study of Inappropriate Image Dupl...
David, Sholto
bioRxiv | 2023
- AI-enabled image fraud in scientific publications
Gu, Jinjin; Wang, Xinlei; Li, Chenang + 4 authors
Patterns | 2022
- Analysis and Correction of Inappropriate Image D...
Bik, Elisabeth M; Fang, Ferric C + 3 authors
bioRxiv | 2018
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