



## **D3.2 Set up of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform**

### **BioLinX WP 3**

#### **BioLinX Partnering and Intelligence platform**

##### **Description and screenshots of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform**



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 652692

## Document description

Relates to Deliverable	D3.2
Title	Set up of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform
Date	May 2016
Dissemination level	Public
Work Package	3
Author(s)	Dr. Andreas Scriba
Version	1.0

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# 1 Introduction

## WP3 - BioLinX Partnering and Intelligence Platform

Work package leader: DECHEMA e.V.  
Partners of work package 3: INNOVATION ENGINEERING SRL (INNEN)  
NV REWIN WEST BRABANT  
PNO CONSULTANTS GMBH  
REWIN PROJECTEN BV  
SP SVERIGES TEKNISKA FORSKNING SINSTITUT AB

### The aim of the workpackage 3 is

1. Set-up of a dedicated BioLinX Partnering Platform
2. Adapt the partnering platform to the needs of the BioLinX project
3. **Set-up and integration of the Intelligence platform provided by Innovation Engineering SRL**
4. Administration the BioLinX Partnering and Intelligence Platform

Milestone nr	Title	Lead	Due Date	Means of verification
M 3.1	Set-up partnering platform	DECHEMA e.V.	February 2016	
M 3.2	Set up of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform	INNEN	April 2016	

Tabel 1: Overview of Milestones

Project role	Name	Beneficiary	email
Coordinator	Dennis van der Pas	REW IN BV	d.vanderpas@rewin.nl
WP lead	Andreas Scriba	DECHEMA e.V.	scriba@dechema.de
D3.1 lead	Andreas Scriba	DECHEMA e.V.	scriba@dechema.de
D3.2 lead	Marco Bonfigli	INNEN	m.bonfigli@innovationengineering.eu

Tabel 2: Contacts

## 2 Integration of Intelligence Platform

The amount of information and stakeholders in the European biotechnology landscape is overwhelming. In order to identify, contact and meet potential cooperation and business partners quickly and to easily get reliable information on patents, public funded projects and open source literature, the BioLinX project has developed a “one-stop-shop” for relevant business and scientific information that helps to save time, to find partners and to reduce the time-to-market duration. It consists of the BioLinX Partnering Platform and the BioLinX Intelligence Platform.

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## 2.1 Search functions

The services by the BioLinX Intelligence Platform, provided by INNEN, have been successfully integrated into the BioLinX Partnering Platform. This integration was the major task of work package 3, task 3.2. To get access to the services of both platforms the users have to register only once. This saves time and prevents mistakes because users have to remember only one password.

Basis of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform is the Discover-IT platform that was developed by Innovation Engineering within a former EU-funded project. The content and services from the BioLinX Intelligence Platform have been integrated in the BioLinX Partnering Platform by a technical interface. The integration is built upon an interface exposed by Innovation Engineering and called as a web service by the BioLinX Partnering Platform. DECHEMA has provided the technical interface to query the services/content from the Intelligence Platform by the Partnering Platform and display results to the users of the BioLinX Partnering platform. INNEN has provided a technical interface to the Intelligence Platform to deliver the expected services/output. The BioLinX Intelligence search features are a new part of the BioLinX Partnering Platform, the search results are retrieved from the BioLinX Intelligence Platform, sent to the BioLinX Partnering Platform, formatted accordingly to the BioLinX Partnering Platform specification and displayed there. The advantage of this kind of integration between the BioLinX platforms is that the users just register once at the BioLinX Partnering Platform. They have access to services and content of both platforms by logging into their personal partnering area (password protected).

The BioLinX Partnering and Intelligence platform provides access to:

1. Patents: 9 million patents from the European patents database;
2. Scientific papers: 18 million scientific open source papers from literature databases;
3. Research projects: 94 thousand European funded research projects from the CORDIS database

Via the newly integrated search functionalities BioLinX users can run searches on the BioLinX Intelligence Platform using parameters like

- Free test search for patents, projects and literature
- Search in the invention title, name of applicants, name of inventors and patent category (patents)
- Search in name of organisation, status of project and start/end of project (CORDIS projects)

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## Screenshots of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform

The following pages show screenshots of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform. Each section is displayed. This gives an overview of the structure, the information that can be displayed on the platform, the functionalities and the “look and feel” of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform.

The screenshot shows the BioLinX Intelligence Platform interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BioLinX logo and links for HOME, ABOUT, EVENT, SEARCH, MY ALERTS, MY FAVOURITES, MY MESSAGES, MY AGENDA, MY PROFILE, and LOGOUT. Below the navigation bar, the URL is displayed: <https://www.discover-it.eu/discover-it-web/rest/patents/search/advanced?text=lignocellulose>. The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a 'Refine search' sidebar with filters for 'Invention Title', 'Inventors', 'Applicants', and 'Category'. The main search results area shows 187 patents for 'lignocellulose'. The first result is titled 'Moulded articles of lignocellulose-containing materials and plastic milled material.' with EPO document id EPA1/0671439. The abstract for this patent reads: 'Articles are claimed which are obtd. by hardening a mixt. of (A) an aq. condensation resin; and (B) a mixt. of (i) 70-98 wt. % lignocellulose-contg. particles; and (ii) 2-30 wt. % finely-divided plastic.' The second result is titled 'Process for the manufacture of active carbon.' with EPO document id EPA2/0216229. The abstract for this patent reads: '1. A method for manufacturing activated carbon from preferably forest-fresh chopped material, with or without binder as the case may be compressed ligno-cellulose material - such as for example peat -, sawdust pal...'. The third result is titled 'Method for making fibrous building elements such as panels, moulded elements or the like.'

Figure 1: Search for patents in BioLinX Intelligence Platform

The screenshot shows the BioLinX Intelligence Platform interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the BioLinX logo and links for HOME, ABOUT, EVENT, SEARCH, MY ALERTS, MY FAVOURITES, MY MESSAGES, MY AGENDA, MY PROFILE, and LOGOUT. Below the navigation bar, the URL is displayed: <https://www.discover-it.eu/discover-it-web/rest/patents/search/advanced?text=lignocellulose>. The main content area is divided into several sections. On the left, there is a 'Refine search' sidebar with filters for 'Invention Title', 'Inventors', 'Applicants', and 'Category'. The main search results area shows 187 patents for 'lignocellulose'. The first result is titled 'Moulded articles of lignocellulose-containing materials and plastic milled material.' with EPO document id EPA1/0671439. The detailed view shows the publication date (13-09-1995), inventors (FRITZSCHE THOMAS, HILDENBRAND PETER DR, SIEGLER MANFRED, BAIERWECK PETRA DR), applicants (BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT), categories (ORGANIC MACROMOLECULAR COMPOUNDS; THEIR PREPARATION OR CHEMICAL WORKING-UP; COMPOSITIONS BASED THEREON), and abstract (Articles are claimed which are obtd. by hardening a mixt. of (A) an aq. condensation resin; and (B) a mixt. of (i) 70-98 wt. % lignocellulose-contg. particles; and (ii) 2-30 wt. % finely-divided plastic.). The CPC classifications are C08L 97/02, C08L 61/24, C08L 77/00.

Figure 2: Search for patents, view on opened search result

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**Process for the manufacture of active carbon.**

EPO document id  
EPA2/0216229

1. A method for manufacturing activated carbon from preferably forest-fresh chopped material, with or without binder as the case may be compressed ligno-cellulose material - such as for example peat -, sawdust pal...

Publication date  
01-04-1987

Inventors  
HENNIG FRIEDHELM DIPL-ING OEC, FISCHER FRIEDRICH PROF EM DR R, HEIDRICH MATTHIAS DR-ING DIPL-, BORN MANFRED DR SC TECHN DR-IN, ZIMMER JORG DR-ING DIPL-ING, BLOSSFELD OTFRIED DOZ DR RER S, KLOSE ERHARD PROF DR-ING DIPL-, RIEDEL DIETRICH DIPL-CHEM, SEIDEL HANS DR RER NAT DIPL-CH, LOTZSCH PETER PROF DR SC TECH, WIENHAUS OTTO DR SC NAT DR RER

Applicants  
Technische Universität Dresden

Categories  
TECHNOLOGIES OR APPLICATIONS FOR MITIGATION OR ADAPTATION AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PETROLEUM, GAS OR COKE INDUSTRIES; TECHNICAL GASES CONTAINING CARBON MONOXIDE; FUELS; LUBRICANTS; PEAT

Abstract  
1. A method for manufacturing activated carbon from preferably forest-fresh chopped material, with or without binder as the case may be compressed ligno-cellulose material - such as for example peat -, sawdust pallets, and their carbonised products in a continuous process in a shaft furnace employing a combustion chamber, characterised in that a hot water vapor-containing gas having at most 0.5 volume % oxygen and about 1 volume % carbon monoxide and a temperature lying around 10 to 30 degrees C above the temperature in the activation zone is manufactured in the combustion chamber by combustion of at least a portion of the exhaust gas, and is introduced at the level beneath the activation zone at a speed of 0.1 to 0.6 metres per second (with respect to the empty furnace).

cpcClassifications  
Y02E-050/14, C01B 31/10, C10B 53/02, Y02E 50/14

ipcClassifications  
C01B 31/10 20060101A-I RMEP, C10B 53/02 20060101A-I RMEP

otherClassifications  
C01B-031/10, C10B-053/02

Figure 3: Search for patents, detail view of opened hit

**BioLinX** HOME ABOUT EVENT SEARCH MY ALERTS MY FAVOURITES MY MESSAGES MY AGENDA MY PROFILE LOGOUT

https://www.discover-it.eu/discover-it-web/rest/fundedProjects/search/advanced?text=enzyme\*

Organisations & Experts Offers Technologies Patents **PROJECTS** Papers

Q Refine search 8 funded projects: enzyme

enzyme

Organisation

Status

Start date

End date

**Single Molecule Study of Protease Mechano-Specificity**

Acronym  
MECHANOPROTEASES

Single-molecule enzymology offers new possibilities to dissect catalytic reactions that were previously unapproachable using biochemistry techniques conducted in the bulk. In particular, recent discoveries conducted at the single molecule l...

**Glycodrugs: new strategies for controlling the activity of glycosidase enzymes and their application in therapies for lysosomal storage diseases and cancer**

Acronym  
GLYCODRUGS

This project aims to new strategies for the preparation of glycomimetics specifically designed to regulate the activity of enzymes involved in pathological processes (glycodrugs). We will focus on the design of glycomimetics to modulate the...

The study of membrane phenomena caused by sphingomyelinase D from spider venoms

Figure 4: Search for projects – hit list

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The screenshot shows a search result for a project. On the left, there is a sidebar with filters for 'Organisation', 'Status', 'Start date', and 'End date'. The main content area displays the following information:

- Title:** Single Molecule Study of Protease Mechano-Specificity
- Acronym:** MECHANOPROTEASES
- Description:** Single-molecule enzymology offers new possibilities to dissect catalytic reactions that were previously unapproachable using biochemistry techniques conducted in the bulk. In particular, recent discoveries conducted at the single molecule level, such as the unanticipated force-mediated protein degradation pathway in the proteasome, highlight the close relation between mechanical forces and proteolysis in vivo. While much has been discovered about protein enzymology in the recent decades, the question of how mechanical force affects enzymatic catalysis remains vastly elusive. The main goal of this proposal is to understand the mechanobiology of proteolysis at the single molecule level. We will use the newly developed force-clamp spectroscopy technique, together with molecular biology engineering techniques and bioinformatics structural analysis to elucidate the molecular mechanisms that underlie protease catalysis under mechanical force. Successful enzymatic activity relies on the enzyme:substrate (E:S) assembly. Upon mechanical unfolding, proteins unveil their buried substrate sites, also called cryptic sites, thus favoring the formation of the E:S complex and ultimately permitting the subsequent chemical reaction. A key feature of recent mechano-chemistry experiments at the single bond level is that the rate at which the reduction of a protein disulfide bond occurs in the presence of a nucleophile is exponentially dependent on the stretching force. Hence, it is tempting to speculate that, in the case of an enzymatic reaction, the catalytic rate will be also force-dependent. We anticipate that the curved geometry of the bound substrate inhibits the E:S assembly at
- Organisation:** KING'S COLLEGE LONDON
- Status:** SIGNED
- Cost:** 195455
- Start date:** 01-04-2015
- End date:** 01-04-2017

Figure 5: Search for projects – view on opened search result

The screenshot shows a search result for literature (papers) on the BioLinX platform. The top navigation bar includes 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'EVENT', 'SEARCH', 'MY ALERTS', 'MY FAVOURITES', 'MY MESSAGES', 'MY AGENDA', 'MY PROFILE', and 'LOGOUT'. The search results are displayed under the 'PAPERS' tab, showing a list of 37 technical papers related to 'polymers'. The first two papers are highlighted:

- Targeted delivery of Tet1 peptide functionalized polymersomes to the rat cochlear nerve**  
 Authors: Zhang, Ya; Zhang, Weikai; Johnston, Alexander H; Newman, Tracey A; Pyykkö, Ilmari; Zou, Jing  
 Description: Polymersomes are nanosized vesicles formed from amphiphilic block copolymers, and have been identified as potential drug delivery vehicles to the inner ear. The aim of this study was to provide targeting to specific cells within the inner e...
- Discotic Liquid Crystals and Polymersomes: Molecule Goniometers**  
 Description: Controlling the assembly of amphiphilic molecules and micron-sized, disk-shaped particles at different length scales into ordered structures enables bottom-up organization which is of great interest to emerging technologies based on structu...

A third paper is partially visible: **Poly[octanediol-co-(citric acid)-co-(sebacic acid)] elastomers: novel bio-elastomers for tissue engineering**

Figure 6: Search for literature (papers) – hit list

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**Discotic Liquid Crystals and Polymersomes: Molecule Goniometers**

Controlling the assembly of amphiphilic molecules and micron-sized, disk-shaped particles at different length scales into ordered structures enables bottom-up organization which is of great interest to emerging technologies based on structu...

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**Poly[octanediol-co-(citric acid)-co-(sebacic acid)] elastomers: novel bio-elastomers for tissue engineering**

Authors  
 Djordjevic, Ivan | Choudhury, Namita Roy | Dutta, Naba Kumar | Kumar, Sunil

This review focuses on a new class of elastomers, namely poly[octanediol-co-(citric acid)-co-(sebacic acid)] (p(OCS)), synthesised from 1,8-octanediol, citric acid and sebacic acid in a catalyst-free polyesterification reaction. The review ...

**Description**  
 This review focuses on a new class of elastomers, namely poly[octanediol-co-(citric acid)-co-(sebacic acid)] (p(OCS)), synthesised from 1,8-octanediol, citric acid and sebacic acid in a catalyst-free polyesterification reaction. The review begins with a detailed description of the synthesis, characterisation and structure–property–performance relationship of some reported elastomers suitable for tissue engineering. The control of the physicochemical properties of the new p(OCS) by simple variation of initial monomer concentrations in polyesterification forms the pivotal part of the synthesis. As tissue engineering requires complex designs, thin films and porous three-dimensional structures of p(OCS) were fabricated to demonstrate their ease of processing. The fundamental material properties of p(OCS) are discussed for p(OCS) pre-polymers and final polymers. The elastomers exhibit versatility in mechanical properties, hydration and hydrolytic degradation, as determined by their chemical structure. Surface analysis of spin-coated p(OCS) suggests that the surface morphology, chemistry and concentration of the surface functional groups can be controlled simply by varying the initial citric acid/sebacic acid concentration in polyesterification. These tunable molecular architectures and material properties are crucial in biological interactions. The in vitro biocompatibility testing of p(OCS) with MG63 osteoblast-like cells suggests that p(OCS) is an excellent candidate for potential elastic biomaterials for tissue engineering applications without the need for any post-synthesis modification.

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**Modeling Lignin Polymerization. I. Simulation Model of Dehydrogenation Polymers1[OA]**

**Figure 7: Search for literature (papers) – detail view of hit**

## 2.2 Tagging functions

Based on the scope of the BioLinX project, a taxonomy has been developed that covers biomass sources and target industries (s. Annex 1). This taxonomy was originally to be used for the tagging of content of the BioLinX Intelligence Platform. This tagging feature was supposed to help users to find relevant content related to their sector of interest. The tags were to be used as keywords to boost the matrix used by the search system. The Latent Semantic Analysis approach implemented in the system makes use of vectorial proximity of words to find relevant contents. By adding specific keywords to the overall matrix used for vectorial proximity, the contents retrieved shall be more relevant for the domain of knowledge of the user.

In the course of the project, the aim and practicability of the envisioned tagging functionalities has been discussed more thoroughly. The lead question in this discussion has been what functionality offers the most benefits for users of the platform and will likely be accepted by users. From a user’s point of view, tagging features should benefit the user directly and they should be fast and easy to use.

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To tag content within the BioLinX Intelligence Platform, two methods are theoretically feasible:

- 1) Users tag content manually. When a user gets a result from a search on the platform, he is given the taxonomic list and asked to assign tags from this list to the search result. This requires extensive effort by the user.
- 2) Automatic tagging: For this functionality, additional user information has to be exchanged between the two platforms. When registering to the platform the user needs to submit a full and valid profile and needs to identify all relevant classifications. The user needs to mark (tag) the relevant information and this information is handed back from the Partnering to the Intelligence Platform along with the areas of interest the user has indicated in his profile. This is then used to apply tags to the document.

Both methods have considerable disadvantages: Manual tagging requires extensive effort by users as the user needs to assign tags based on the taxonomic list to every document. The project partners agree that this concept is unrealistic, as hardly any user will be willing to perform a lengthy tagging process at every document.

Therefore, the starting point of the BioLinX project was to work with automated tagging. The project team has however come to the conclusion that the automatic tagging based on the user profiles requires all users to submit a full and valid profile when registering. From the experience with former EU funded projects where similar platforms were used, this is a serious drawback for registrations; it might even cause potential participants in the BioLinX events to decide against participation, which could be harmful for the other deliverables. Alternatively, users might select classifications at random to fulfil the requirements superficially, leading to misinformation and in the end a falsified and therefore useless tagging.

Further discussion with the project team has revealed that the benefits of automatic tagging of content with taxonomic keywords, seem to be relatively scarce. Performing a taxonomic search on “enzyme” results in a plentitude of not very accurate hits as there is a multitude of enzymes. More specific searching would require to include all enzyme classifications (or best: tens of thousands of enzymes), which would make the taxonomic list unworkable.

During the discussions the project team has identified that ‘free text search’ would be the optimal solution. It does not require a lot of effort from the user nor does it create an unworkable taxonomic list. In the enzyme example the free text search allows users to find results for specific enzymes such as “lipase” or “amylase”, narrowing down the search from the very beginning. It is the believe of the project team that the free text search makes the database much more user friendly and useful than a taxonomic search could ever do.

The project team therefore decided to use the free text search as the best solution. It requires a minimum of effort from the user, prevents an overcomplicated registration process and / or an unworkable taxonomic list. The project team also realized that an important part of the tagging functionality for users is the possibility to retrieve their search results at any later time.

This part of the tagging functionality is implemented in such a way that it allows users to bookmark their personal search results such as patents, projects and scientific papers in order to get a faster

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access to previously identified relevant information. All bookmarked information can be easily stored in the “My favourites” section of the BioLinX Partnering Platform and deleted at any time. This newly integrated user-specific bookmarking functionality is user-friendly, helpful and time saving.

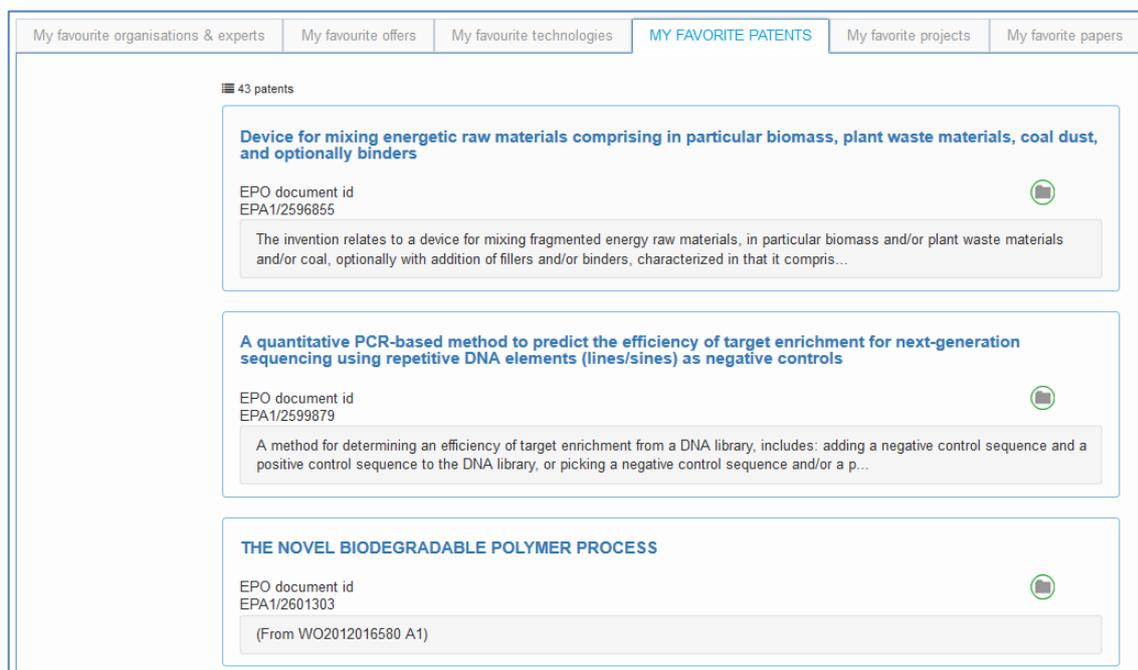


Figure 8: My Favourites – tagged patents

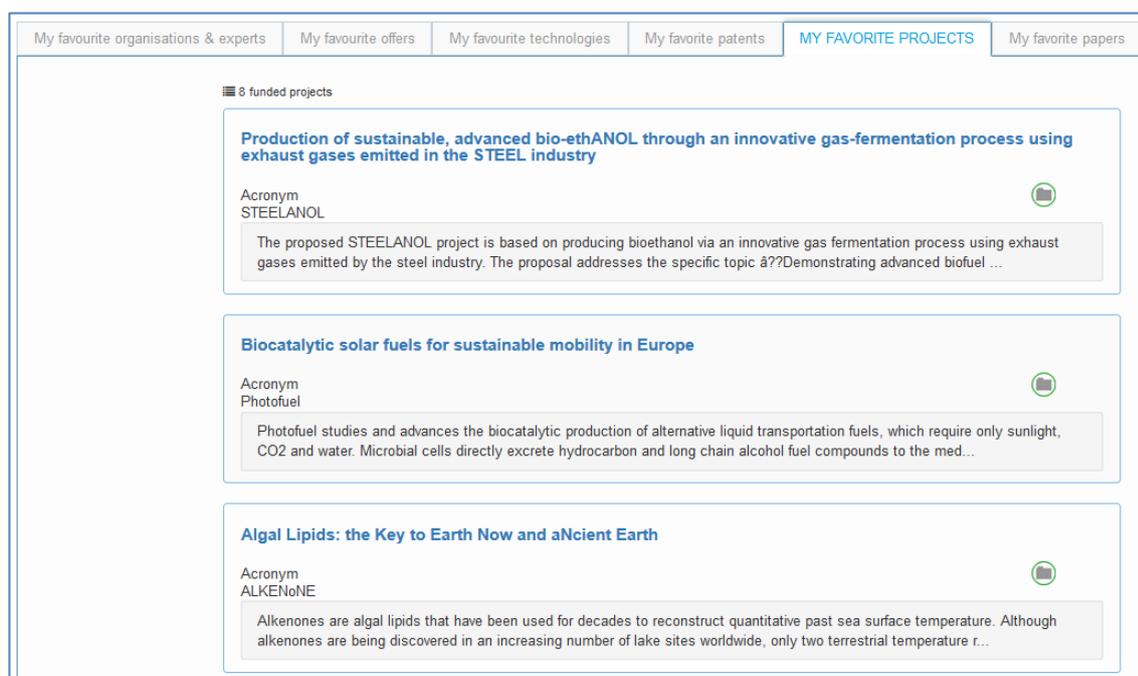


Figure 9: My Favourites – tagged projects

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My favourite organisations & experts | My favourite offers | My favourite technologies | My favorite patents | My favorite projects | **MY FAVORITE PAPERS**

10 technical papers

**Development And Properties Of Chemically Cross Linked Rubber Foams.**

Authors: @Mohd Nasri, Coswald Stephen Sipaut

Kesan penggunaan natrium hidrogen karbonat (NaHC03) sebagai agen peniupan dalam pengeluaran atau pembentukan span getah berangkaisilang secara kimia berasaskan SMR (getah semuajadi) dan EPDivi (getah eiiena propilena telah dipertimbangkan...

**Poly[octanediol-co-(citric acid)-co-(sebacic acid)] elastomers: novel bio-elastomers for tissue engineering**

Authors: Djordjevic, Ivan, Choudhury, Namita Roy, Dutta, Naba Kumar, Kumar, Sunil

This review focuses on a new class of elastomers, namely poly[octanediol-co-(citric acid)-co-(sebacic acid)] (p(OCS)), synthesised from 1,8-octanediol, citric acid and sebacic acid in a catalyst-free polyesterification reaction. The review ...

**Modeling Lignin Polymerization. I. Simulation Model of Dehydrogenation Polymers1[OA]**

Authors: van Parijs, Frederik R.D., Morreel, Kris, Ralph, John, Boerjan, Wout, Merks, Roeland M.H.

Lignin is a heteropolymer that is thought to form in the cell wall by combinatorial radical coupling of monolignols. Here, we present a simulation model of in vitro lignin polymerization, based on the combinatorial coupling theory, which al...

Figure 10: My Favourites – tagged literature

### 3 Next steps

The next steps in WP 3 are the ongoing Administration of the BioLinX Partnering and Intelligence Platform. The BioLinX Partnering Platform will in addition be used to support registration and partnering activities for the BioLinX regional events.

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## 4 Summary

The Intelligence Platform provided by Innovation Engineering has been integrated successfully in the BioLinX Partnering Platform. BioLinX users can search for patents, projects and open source literature and find information on 9 million patents, 18 million scientific open source papers and 94 thousand European funded research projects.

The BioLinX Partnering Platform is ready for use in connection with the BioLinX regional events for registration and partnering, both on-site and online.

The tagging functionalities have been specified (free text search in combination with bookmarking) in the best interest of the users of the BioLinX service to ensure maximum benefit for the European biotechnology community.

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## Annex 1: Taxonomy

### Classifikation 1: Biobased feedstocks & products (Headline)

Active ingredients  
Algae biomass  
Animal biomass wastes  
Bio-based additives  
Bio-based chemical intermediates  
Biobased product  
Bio-based resins  
Biocomposites  
Biofuels  
Biogas  
Biolubricants  
Biopolymers  
Biosolvents  
Biosurfactants  
Cellulose, hemicelluloses & lignin  
Digestate  
Enzymes  
Food biomass  
Herbaceous and agricultural biomass  
Industrial biomass wastes  
Lipids  
Natural fibres  
Oils & fats  
Pharmaceutical products  
Proteins  
Pyrolysis oils  
Seaweeds  
Sewage sludge  
Starch & sugars  
Syngas  
Wood and woody biomass

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## Classifikation 2: Target industry & application sectors (Headline)

Adhesives  
Agriculture  
Bio-based Industry  
Construction materials  
Chemistry  
Coatings  
Cosmetics  
Design / Engineering  
Detergency & home care  
Electronic  
Energy  
Environment  
Food & Nutrition  
Human Health  
Maintenance  
Metallurgy  
Packaging  
Phytosanitary  
Plastics / Rubber / Composites  
Textile  
Transport  
Wood / Paper / Cardboard

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