



And, like the NIH-funded [Protein Structure Initiative](#), the Structural Genomics Consortium puts a great deal of emphasis on keeping data in the public domain. To date, the group has reportedly contributed to adding more than 500 new protein structures to the Protein Data Bank.

Edwards argued that publishing, rather than patenting, this data is the key to drug development productivity. For instance, [earlier this year](#), the Structural Genomics Consortium published data on the structural and functional data they'd uncovered for three new kinase proteins. The consortium believes the findings, reported in the European Molecular Biology Organization in late January, have implications for developing new drugs, particularly for cancer therapy.

"This is the model we'd like to see over and over and over again," Edwards said.