

Data Management Plan – Help Sheet

Comments	Examples
1. Data description and collection or re-use of existing data	
1.1 How will new data be collected or produced and/or how will existing data be re-used?	
If you will be performing wet-lab experiments in your project,	New data in the project will be obtained by means of confocal microscopy / Western
you should state the types of data-generating experiments that	blotting / real-time PCR / mass spectrometry
you will be doing. If you will be generating new data by	We will obtain large numeric datasets from computer simulations of
computational methods, also state this here.	
If you will be conducting analyses that re-use data from public	In this project we will re-use DNA sequences from the NCBI GenBank.
databases, you should state what data types and from what sources you will use.	In this project we will re-use protein structures from the Protein Data Bank.
If you will be using open, commercial or custom software that	A custom computational workflow will be used to calculate the frequencies of
will produce new data, you should also mention it here.	The commercial software will be used to obtain processed data from raw HPLC files.
	The open software will be used to obtain processed statistical data from raw numerical
	data.
1.2 What data (for example the kinds, formats, and volumes) will be collected or produced?	
List the data types and file formats that you will obtain from the	We will collect: microscopic images (tiff), images of DNA gels (jpg), numerical data
procedures described above.	obtained from experiments (spreadsheets in csv format / xlsx format),

Justify why you are choosing specific formats.

Give your initial estimates about how much data you will collect (either in bytes or in numbers of objects/files – as you like). You can give a total for the project or estimates for experiment types.

This is the format most commonly used in the community.

This is a file format associated with the instrument used.

We are choosing this format because it is an open format.

We expect to collect up to 1 TB of data in the project.

microscopic images (tiff, estimated 10 GB of data)

images of DNA gels (jpg, estimated 50 photos)

2. Documentation and data quality

2.1 What metadata and documentation (for example the methodology of data collection and way of organizing data) will accompany data?

Explain where and in what form you will store the data documentation. If there are some specific community rules you should follow, mention them. For data that will be deposited in a repository, there will likely be requirements at the point of data deposition.

Optionally, if you have a plan about how you will organize your folder structure and file naming during data collection, state it here (especially if your project involves more people collecting data together, you might profit from deciding the file naming convention in advance).

Experimental protocols used for data collection, including instrument specifications and relevant settings, will be provided in text format and will accompany the data.

A dictionary describing the phenotypic categories used for mutant description will be collected in a spreadsheet and will accompany the data.

Custom computational workflows will be deposited in GitHub.

All computational workflows will be described in text documents and accompany the data.

Descriptions of Quantitative Real-Time PCR experiments will follow the MIQE guidelines.

Metadata accompanying bioimage data will follow REMBI guidelines.

Data deposited in the BioStudies repository will be accompanied by project-level information that is provided by filling in a web form during the submission process.

All researchers collecting microscopic images will name their files according to the scheme: YYYYMMDD_mutantname_samplenumber.tiff.

2.2 What data quality control measures will be used?

Mention any quality control actions that you normally apply during your research.

Appropriate data quality will be ensured by following the requirements of the implemented technologies and good scientific practice, including:

regular calibration of ..., use of internal standards for ..., using at least three biological and two technical replicates for ..., following MIAME guidelines when collecting *microarray data...*

3. Storage and backup during the research process

3.1 How will data and metadata be stored and backed up during the research process?

Consider where you and your co-workers will be keeping your data while you work on the project.

If your project involves the collection of large datasets (such as omics datasets), mention them separately in this section.

The collected data will be stored on the hard drives of personal computers and synchronized with a NAS server.

Data will be backed up weekly on external drives.

RNA-seq data obtained in Task 1 of the project will be stored... and backed up...

3.2 How will data security and protection of sensitive data be taken care of during the research?

If you are not dealing with human (patient) data, nor any other | No sensitive data will be collected in this project. sensitive data (e.g. about endangered species, or confidential commercial data), this section does not apply to you. If you have sensitive data and you need help with this section, please contact: rdm@ibb.waw.pl.

4. Legal requirements, codes of conduct

4.1 If personal data are processed, how will compliance with legislation on personal data and on data security be ensured?

If you are not dealing with human (patient) data, this section | No personal data will be collected in this project. does not apply to you.

4.2 How will other legal issues, such as intellectual property rights and ownership, be managed? What legislation is applicable?

include copyright and/or database rights. According to the Regulation of the IBB PAS Scientific Council No. 51/2020 dated May 6, 2020, these rights lie with the Institute.

If multiple institutions cooperate in your project, make sure to come to an agreement with each other about data ownership and future sharing of data / access to data. Describe here the rules you agreed upon.

The intellectual property rights applicable to your data might | To the extent covered by intellectual property rights, the owner of the data will be IBB PAS.

To the extent covered by intellectual property rights, the data collected in Task 1 will be owned by ...

5. Data sharing and long-term preservation

5.1 How and when will data be shared? Are there possible restrictions to data sharing or embargo reasons?

Data underlying a publication

If you don't have any special reasons to restrict access to your data, you should make it available for others no later than at the time of publication of an article that uses that data.

Data underlying the findings presented in scientific articles will be made available to the public, without restrictions, at the time of article publication.

If you need to restrict access to data, or to publish your data later than your article, explain why (e.g. because you plan to file a patent application, or to make commercial use of your findings).

Data that is not directly necessary for the validation of your published results

For data that is not directly necessary for the validation of your published results, but has been collected during the project, you have the choice of either making it publicly available at the end of the project or keeping it for yourself for a certain period of time (e.g. because you plan to use it for a further project) – if so, then explain why you will restrict access to it and for how long (and where/how you will share it afterwards).

Next choose the license you want to apply to your data (this will tell users in what manner they are allowed to use your data). Please note that among the repositories listed in the next section only Zenodo allows you to choose your license, the others require data sharing under a CC0 waiver. If you do not choose a license, your data will automatically remain under restrictions of copyright / database rights, as applicable.

The data obtained in Task 1 of the project will not be shared openly because it will include patient data / will be shared after an embargo of one year because it will be connected with a planned patent application / will be ... because ...

Other data resulting from the project that is considered to carry scientific value of its own will be shared openly at the end of the project.

Other data collected during the project will not be shared openly because it will only be dispersed data items with no scientific value of their own.

The dataset resulting from Task 1 of the project will be kept private for one year after project completion because it will provide the basis for future research in our group.

Data will be shared:

under a CC0 waiver (https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/) under a CC-BY license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) under a CC-BY-NC license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

5.2 How will data for preservation be selected, and where will data be preserved long-term (for example a data repository or archive)?

Usually you will select for preservation all data underlying | We will preserve all data underlying published findings as well as the following data: ...

published findings (the Polish National Science Center NCN expects you to preserve it for 10 years) and any other data from the project that you find scientifically valuable.

Decide on the repository where you will put your data. If you will collect data that can fit into a specialized repository (sequencing data, mass spectrometry, structural data, expression data, image data, etc.), please choose such a repository. The following lists may be helpful:

https://elixir-europe.org/platforms/data/elixir-deposition-databases

https://submit.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

Often you have a variety of data items that are connected to an article, or just datasets that do not fit into any specialized repositories. For such cases you might choose one of these:

- https://www.ebi.ac.uk/biostudies/ (meant specifically for life sciences, maintained by EMBL-EBI, provides the opportunity to directly link to datasets in other EMBL-EBI resources),
- https://zenodo.org/ (allows to deposit all types of research-related data, maintained by CERN),
- https://datadryad.org/ (meant specifically for biology, initially launched by the US agency NSF, accepts only data

All microscopy images will be stored in the BioImage Archive

(<u>https://www.ebi.ac.uk/bioimage-archive/</u>), other data connected to the same publication will be deposited to the BioStudies database (<u>https://www.ebi.ac.uk/biostudies/</u>).

ChIP-seq data will be submitted to the Gene Expression Omnibus database (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/).

Other data underlying publications will be deposited in the Zenodo repository (https://zenodo.org/).

underlying a published research article, is NOT free of charge unless you publish in a Dryad partner journal).

If you have data that will not be shared through a repository, but you want to or have to store it for the long-term, state where.

If you plan to publish a dataset from the project in a data journal (journal specializing in datasets), then mention it here.

The data ... will be archived locally in the institutional IBB PAS long-term archive.

The dataset resulting from Task 1 (microarray data) will be published in a data journal, because it will have high scientific value outside of the project.

5.3 What methods or software tools will be needed to access and use the data?

If you will be uploading specialized file formats that can be opened only using a less-known software, please specify the software here (and state whether it is free - at least in a readonly version - or not).

If all your files will be associated with commonly known No special software will be required to use the deposited data. software, you don't need to list it.

The data from the ... experiment will be in ... format which can be opened using ...

5.4 How will the application of a unique and persistent identifier (such us a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)) to each data set be ensured?

dataset. If you are planning to use a different repository, make sure it assigns DOIs.

All repositories listed above automatically assign a DOI to each | The selected data repository will automatically assign a DOI number to every deposited dataset.

6. Data management responsibilities and resources

6.1 Who (for example role, position, and institution) will be responsible for data management (i.e. the data steward)?

Typically this will be the project PI, though you can also move | The PI will be responsible for data management.

this responsibility to someone else participating in the project (e.g. lab manager, senior researcher).

6.2 What resources (for example financial and time) will be dedicated to data management and ensuring the data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?

Usually you are not including additional resources in your plan (though you should consider in your planning that data management and deposition will take time).

If you need to allocate funding for certain data management activities in your project (e.g. to hire a data steward who will prepare your data for deposit, or to pay for the storage of very large amounts of data), you should include this in the budget section of the grant proposal, and explain here why you need those funds and for what.

The necessary time will be dedicated by the researchers collecting the data and the project PI. No additional financial resources will be required.