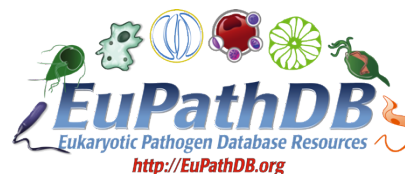


Data Submission and Release on EuPathDB Databases

issued February 2010, most recent revision 25 July 2012



The Eukaryotic Pathogen Genomics Database (<http://EuPathDB.org>) is a Bioinformatics Resource Center (BRC) funded under contract from the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). EuPathDB is charged with ensuring that genomic (and other large-scale) datasets pertaining to supported pathogens are conveniently accessible to the worldwide community of biomedical researchers. This document summarizes policies associated with releasing datasets on EuPathDB and affiliated databases.

General principles:

- ***Providing data to EuPathDB does not in itself constitute commitment to immediate public release.*** While there is no point in depositing data that will never become public, deposition does not in itself authorize immediate release. Data becomes accessible to the public only when the data providers and EuPathDB staff agree that it is accurately represented and ready to go live. (Note that database staff are not active research scientists; they are distinct from researchers in the groups responsible for EuPathDB, who see new datasets only when they become accessible to the general public.)
- ***Data providers know their data best.*** We expect to work with those who generate the underlying data to determine how best to analyze and represent new data types. This typically means taking in relatively raw data – often earlier, and in a more unprocessed form than the published dataset – and building an in-house analysis pipeline to ensure that all comparable datasets are handled similarly.
- ***The earlier we learn about new datasets, the easier it is to schedule timely release.*** The nature of database production, and competing demands from the many communities we support, means that several months' notice is often required to prepare for release. Note that it is often possible to use a preliminary dataset for planning, which can swapped for the final version before public release.
- ***Experience has shown that data not deposited prior to publication often fails to emerge at all!*** After publication, it may be difficult to focus on tracking down the raw data, associated metadata, analysis methods, etc. It is never too early to discuss planned datasets with the EuPathDB team!
- ***While not required, pre-publication data release often results in favorable attention from scientific colleagues (including journal editors and grant reviewers).*** Note that all major scientific journals now agree that early release of genomic-scale datasets does not compromise publication.

Why submit my data to EuPathDB?

- Facilitates your own analysis of data, particularly in the context of other genomic scale experiments already available in EuPathDB.
- Permits others to analyze your data in greater depth than possible in print (even in advance of publication, if you wish to allow this).
- Keeps your data alive on a highly accessed genomics resource: EuPathDB is accessed by ~13,000 unique users each month.

How do I submit data to EuPathDB?

- Contact the EuPathDB Scientific Outreach Manager by clicking the 'Contact Us' link on any EuPathDB page, or emailing us at help@EuPathDB.org.
- Tell us about your data as early as possible, to allow ample time for scheduling into EuPathDB release cycles.
- Once you tell us about your data, we will provide instructions on how to transfer your data to us (formats may differ depending on the nature and scale of the data to be transferred).
- In order to avoid any confusion and ensure accuracy, we adhere to strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), as outlined below.

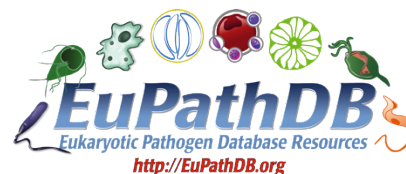
What data types are supported by EuPathDB?

In one form or another, EuPathDB currently represents sequence data (genomes, ESTs, RNA-seq, generated on various platforms), comparative genomic information, DNA polymorphism and population genetics data, information on field and clinical isolates (with geo-stratographic and other metadata), chromatin modification data (ChIP-chip and ChIP-seq), manually curated and automatically generated gene models and other annotation (GO terms, InterPro domains, *etc*), transcript and proteomic profiling datasets (multiple platforms), interactome data, structural information, metabolic pathways and metabolomics data, phenotyping information, reagents (clones, antibodies, *etc*), publication references, image data, and more. Support for additional data types – including host response datasets, and inhibitor data – is under development. ***Please let us know if you have data to provide that is not currently supported!***

What species are supported by EuPathDB?

The EuPathDB contract from NIAID provides support for biosecurity pathogens, including *Babesia*, *Cryptosporidium*, *Entamoeba*, *Giardia*, Microsporidia (various genera), *Toxoplasma*, *Plasmodium*, and related taxa (*Acanthamoeba*, *Gregarina*, *Neospora*, *Theileria*). Support for kinetoplastid parasites (*Cryptomonas*, *Endotrypanum*, *Leishmania*, *Trypanosoma*) is provided by The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Wellcome Trust, and in partnership with Seattle Biomed and the Sanger Institute. The FungiDB project encompasses a large (and growing) number of species supported by the Burroughs Wellcome Fund, and in partnership with the USDA NIFA program on oomycete pathogens. *Trichomonas* is supported as a legacy of previous NIH funding. ***Please contact us if you have data from other species that should be incorporated into EuPathDB!***

Data Management SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) for EuPathDB databases



EuPathDB routinely handles datasets provided prior to publication, in addition to those already in the public domain. In order to ensure timely and accurate data integration we adhere strictly to the following Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):

1. *Datasets come to our attention in several ways, including:*

- Direct contact from researchers generating the data (during the earliest stages of project design, as data is being produced, in the course of data analysis, or in the context of manuscript preparation).
- Information provided by our database advisers or other users of EuPathDB.
- Information obtained by EuPathDB staff at meetings and conferences.
- Publicly available information from the scientific literature, genomic dataset repositories, *etc*.

Note that EuPathDB can often facilitate data deposition in the appropriate archival repositories (GenBank, dbEST, GEO/ArrayExpress, etc)

- 2. Decisions to include a dataset in EuPathDB are based on value to the research community.*** In prioritizing data for integration, we rely heavily on discussions with active researchers, including the scientific advisory committees established for each of the taxonomic groups supported by EuPathDB. ***Please contact us if you are interested in participating in these discussions.***
- 3. Regardless of how we first learn about a given dataset, communication is established with the original producer*** through email, teleconference, and/or face-to-face meetings to discuss the desirability and feasibility of integration into EuPathDB. In the course of these discussions, we consider what data is likely to be available, data formats and transfer protocols, questions the community may wish to ask of this data, and ways to represent or display such information.
- 4. Data provided to EuPathDB is housed on secure servers and never shared outside of EuPathDB staff without prior consent of the data provider.*** Note that database staff are not active researchers; they are distinct from students and postdocs in the groups responsible for EuPathDB, who see new datasets only when they become accessible to the general public.

5. Datasets are assigned a provisional release date, in consultation with the data provider. ***Scheduling a dataset does not mean that it will ever be released without the data provider's examination and approval!*** We operate on the assumption that those who generate the data are best placed to evaluate its proper integration and representation in the database. Note that this 'golden rule' applies to both published and unpublished data.
6. Two to three months before the scheduled release date, the ***Data Loading*** team processes and integrates the data into our internal databases.
7. After data loading is complete, the ***Data Development*** team begins to analyze and develop searches against the data. At this point we will likely communicate with the data provider, if questions arise.
8. ***Once data development is underway, the data provider is given access to a password-protected version of the EuPathDB web site containing their data.*** This development site is similar to the current production database, except that it also includes new data from the provider. We also provide instruction on how to search and view these new data, including sample searches integrating new data with relevant information already available in the database. Important questions to consider include:
 - Does the database accurately represent your data?
 - Are the values and/or graphical displays provided appropriate?
 - Are the questions that one can ask of your data appropriate?
 - Are there additional questions that you would like to see implemented?
9. ***A series of 'back-and-forth' exchanges typically ensues,*** in which we work to iteratively with data providers to address any concerns, with changes reviewed on the password protected site allowing providers to view and interrogate their data in the context of the rest of the database.
10. ***Public release is only considered after everyone is satisfied with how the data is represented.*** If the provider is not yet ready to authorize data public release, data is rescheduled for a future release, and removed from the development site before it goes live.
11. Once data is approved for public release, a description is included in the 'News' accompanying the next release, ***highlighting new datasets and functionality, and acknowledging all data providers.***
12. ***Post-release quality assurance*** provides the opportunity to modify displays and develop new queries if/as appropriate.

