# FWO DMP Template - Flemish Standard Data Management Plan

#### Version KU Leuven

Project supervisors (from application round 2018 onwards) and fellows (from application round 2020 onwards) will, upon being awarded their project or fellowship, be invited to develop their answers to the data management related questions into a DMP. The FWO expects a **completed DMP no later than 6 months after the official start date** of the project or fellowship. The DMP should not be submitted to FWO but to the research co-ordination office of the host institute; FWO may request the DMP in a random check.

At the end of the project, the **final version of the DMP** has to be added to the final report of the project; this should be submitted to FWO by the supervisor-spokesperson through FWO's e-portal. This DMP may of course have been updated since its first version. The DMP is an element in the final evaluation of the project by the relevant expert panel. Both the DMP submitted within the first 6 months after the start date and the final DMP may use this template.

The DMP template used by the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO) corresponds with the Flemish Standard Data Management Plan. This Flemish Standard DMP was developed by the Flemish Research Data Network (FRDN) Task Force DMP which comprises representatives of all Flemish funders and research institutions. This is a standardized DMP template based on the previous FWO template that contains the core requirements for data management planning. To increase understanding and facilitate completion of the DMP, a standardized **glossary** of definitions and abbreviations is available via the following link.

1. General Project Information		
Name Grant Holder & ORCID	Hana Valenta, ORCID: 0000-0003-4585-4862	
Contributor name(s) (+ ORCID) & roles		
Project number <sup>1</sup> & title	12B1V24N, title: Super-resolution biosensing enabled by adapted chemigenetic probes	
Funder(s) GrantID <sup>2</sup>		
Affiliation(s)	⊠ KU Leuven	
	☐ Universiteit Antwerpen	
	☐ Universiteit Gent	
	☐ Universiteit Hasselt	
	☐ Vrije Universiteit Brussel	
	☐ Other:	
	ROR identifier KU Leuven: 05f950310	
Please provide a short project description	Fluorescence microscopy is a major imaging technique for many biology-related fields. Superresolution microscopy has vastly enhanced its abilities by providing nanometer-scale imaging, though super-resolution biosensing has remained largely out of reach. As a result, the direct observation of biochemical processes at the nanoscale remains difficult, largely because genetically-encoded fluorophores have limited optical properties compared to synthetic dyes.  In this project, I will develop an innovative methodology to explore super-resolution biosensing based on the use of chemigenetic sensors. This method, called NEPTUNE, will combine these with synthetic fluorescent dyes, wherein the dyes will provide superior photophysics suitable for superresolution imaging. To maximize the feasibility, I propose to explore the resulting performance via multiple methodologies, including structured illumination microscopy (SIM) and super-resolution optical fluctuation imaging (SOFI), as well as initiating a collaboration to explore RESOLFT-based nanoscopy. If successful, NEPTUNE will finally make the super-resolution biosensing routinely possible, revealing much more information on the regulation of biological systems.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> "Project number" refers to the institutional project number. This question is optional. Applicants can only provide one project number.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Funder(s) GrantID refers to the number of the DMP at the funder(s), here one can specify multiple GrantIDs if multiple funding sources were used.

## 2. Research Data Summary

List and describe all datasets or research materials that you plan to generate/collect or reuse during your research project. For each dataset or data type (observational, experimental etc.), provide a short name & description (sufficient for yourself to know what data it is about), indicate whether the data are newly generated/collected or reused, digital or physical, also indicate the type of the data (the kind of content), its technical format (file extension), and an estimate of the upper limit of the volume of the data <sup>3</sup>.

				ONLY FOR DIGITAL DATA	ONLY FOR DIGITAL DATA	ONLY FOR DIGITAL DATA	ONLY FOR PHYSICAL DATA
Dataset	Description	New or Reused	Digital or	Digital Data Type	Digital Data	Digital Data	Physical Volume
Name			Physical		Format	Volume (MB, GB,	
						TB)	
DNA placeda	new biosensor	☑ Generate new	☐ Digital	☐ Audiovisual		□ < 1 GB	in and an afterna of a litera
DNA plasmids	plasmids for bacterial or eukaryotic cell	data	☑ Physical	☐ Images		□ < 100 GB	in order of tens of μ-liters
	epxression, obtained by cloning strategies	☐ Reuse existing		☐ Sound		□ < 1 TB	
		data		☐ Numerical		□ < 5 TB	
				☐ Textual		□ > 5 TB	
				☐ Model		□NA	
				☐ Software			
				☐ Other:			
DNA sequences	AA sequences and maps	new data	digital	numerical and textual	.fasta	< 1 GB	
Sequencing data	sequencing results	new data	digital	textual	.fastq, .ab1, .xlsx)	< 1 GB	
Images	images & videos acquired by fluorescence microscopy	new data	digital	images	.tif, .avi, .mov	> 5 TB	
Data analysis	analysis + output	new data	digital	images, numerical, textual	.tif, .pxp, .pptx, .prism, .mat, .xlsx, .pdf	< 1TB	

#### GUIDANCE:

The data description forms the basis of your entire DMP, so make sure it is detailed and complete. It includes digital and physical data and encompasses the whole spectrum ranging from raw data to processed and analysed data including analysis scripts and code. Physical data are all materials that need proper management because they are valuable, difficult to replace and/or ethical issues are associated. Materials that are not considered data in an RDM context include your own manuscripts, theses and presentations; documentation is an integral part of your datasets and should described under documentation/metadata.

RDM Guidance on data

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Add rows for each dataset you want to describe.

If you reuse existing data, please specify the source, preferably by using a persistent identifier (e.g. DOI, Handle, URL etc.) per dataset or data type.	not applicable
Are there any ethical issues concerning the creation and/or use of the data (e.g. experiments on humans or animals, dual use)? If so, refer to specific datasets or data types when appropriate and provide the relevant ethical approval number.	<ul> <li>Yes, human subject data; provide SMEC or EC approval number:</li> <li>Yes, animal data; provide ECD reference number:</li> <li>Yes, dual use; provide approval number:</li> <li>No</li> <li>Additional information:</li> </ul>
Will you process personal data <sup>4</sup> ? If so, please refer to specific datasets or data types when appropriate and provide the KU Leuven or UZ Leuven privacy register number (G or S number).	,
Does your work have potential for commercial valorization (e.g. tech transfer, for example spinoffs, commercial exploitation,)? If so, please comment per dataset or data type where appropriate.	☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, please comment:
Do existing 3rd party agreements restrict exploitation or dissemination of the data you (re)use (e.g. Material/Data transfer agreements, research collaboration agreements)?  If so, please explain to what data they relate and what restrictions are in place	☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, please explain:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Glossary Flemish Standard Data Management Plan

Are there any other legal issues, such as	☐ Yes
intellectual property rights and ownership, to be	⊠ No
managed related to the data you (re)use?	If yes, please explain:
If so, please explain to what data they relate and	
which restrictions will be asserted.	

## 3. Documentation and Metadata Clearly describe what approach will be followed - lab books written by the grant holder, clearly labeled with dates and experiment descriptions to capture the accompanying information - PowerPoint files summarizing project progress - readme.txt files for developed imaging methods (for end-users after publishing) necessary to keep data understandable and - protocols in .pdf format usable, for yourself and others, now and in the - DNA sequences annotated and described on an online platform Benchling, within the file of the hosting group future (e.g. in terms of documentation levels and types required, procedures used, Electronic Lab Notebooks, README.txt files, Codebook.tsv etc. where this information is recorded). RDM quidance on documentation and metadata. Will a metadata standard be used to make it ☐ Yes easier to find and reuse the data? X No If yes, please specify (where appropriate per dataset or data type) which metadata standard will be used: If so, please specify which metadata standard will be used. If not, please specify which metadata will be created to make the data If no, please specify (where appropriate per dataset or data type) which metadata will be created: easier to find and reuse. REPOSITORIES COULD ASK TO DELIVER METADATA IN A CERTAIN FORMAT, WITH SPECIFIED ONTOLOGIES AND VOCABULARIES, I.E. STANDARD LISTS WITH UNIQUE IDENTIFIERS.

4. Data Storage & Back-up during the Research Project		
Where will the data be stored?	☐ Shared network drive (J-drive)	
	☑ Personal network drive (I-drive)	
Consult the <u>interactive KU Leuven storage guide</u> to	☑ OneDrive (KU Leuven)	
find the most suitable storage solution for your data.	☐ Sharepoint online	
	☐ Sharepoint on-premis	
	☐ Large Volume Storage	
	☐ Digital Vault	
	☑ Other: storage disks and PC of the hosting laboratory	
How will the data be backed up?	☑ Standard back-up provided by KU Leuven ICTS for my storage solution	
	☑ Personal back-ups I make (specify)	
WHAT STORAGE AND BACKUP PROCEDURES WILL BE IN PLACE TO PREVENT DATA LOSS?	☐ Other (specify)	
PREVENT DATA LOSS!	Personal backups on OneDrive, Dropbox and hard-drives	
Is there currently sufficient storage & backup	⊠ Yes	
capacity during the project? If yes, specify	□ No	
concisely. If no or insufficient storage or backup		
capacities are available, then explain how this will be taken care of.	If no, please specify:	

How will you ensure that the data are securely stored and not accessed or modified by unauthorized persons?	The data generated during this project are not confidential.  I will share the experimental (raw) data only with colleagues within my hosting group, until publication of the results in a scientific journal. Published results will be open-access.
CLEARLY DESCRIBE THE MEASURES (IN TERMS OF PHYSICAL SECURITY, NETWORK SECURITY, AND SECURITY OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND FILES) THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT STORED AND TRANSFERRED DATA ARE SAFE. Guidance on security for research data	
What are the expected costs for data storage and backup during the research project? How will these costs be covered?	Hard-drives will be bought using the FWO bench fee. Backups on online cloud and repositories should have sufficient capacity, if not, extended capacity will be bought using FWO bench fee.

5. Data Preservation after the end of the Research Project		
Which data will be retained for at least five years (or longer, in agreement with other retention policies that are applicable) after the end of the project? In case some data cannot be preserved, clearly state the reasons for this (e.g. legal or contractual restrictions, storage/budget issues, institutional policies).  Guidance on data preservation	<ul> <li>✓ All data will be preserved for 10 years according to KU Leuven RDM policy</li> <li>☐ All data will be preserved for 25 years according to CTC recommendations for clinical trials with medicinal products for human use and for clinical experiments on humans</li> <li>☐ Certain data cannot be kept for 10 years (explain)</li> </ul>	
Garagnee on adda preservation		

Where will these data be archived (stored and	☐ KU Leuven RDR
curated for the long-term)?	□ Large Volume Storage (longterm for large volumes)
	☐ Shared network drive (J-drive)
<u>Dedicated data repositories</u> are often the best place	☑ Other (specifiy): hard-drives, KU Leuven OneDrive
to preserve your data. Data not suitable for preservation in a repository can be stored using a KU	
Leuven storage solution, consult the interactive KU	
Leuven storage guide.	
What are the expected costs for data preservation during the expected retention period? How will these costs be covered?	€ 104,42 / TB / year for Large Volume Storage of KU Leuven

6. Data Sharing and Reuse		
Will the data (or part of the data) be made available for reuse after/during the project? Please explain per dataset or data type which data will be made available.  Note that 'Available' does not necessarily mean that the data set becomes openly available, conditions for access and use may apply. Availability in this question thus entails both open & restricted access. For more information:  https://wiki.surfnet.nl/display/standards/info-eu-repo/#infoeurepo-AccessRights	<ul> <li>✓ Yes, as open data</li> <li>☐ Yes, as embargoed data (temporary restriction)</li> <li>☐ Yes, as restricted data (upon approval, or institutional access only)</li> <li>☐ No (closed access)</li> <li>☐ Other, please specify:</li> </ul>	
If access is restricted, please specify who will be able to access the data and under what conditions.	not applicable	

Are there any factors that restrict or prevent the sharing of (some of) the data (e.g. as defined in an agreement with a 3rd party, legal restrictions)? Please explain per dataset or data type where appropriate.	<ul> <li>☐ Yes, privacy aspects</li> <li>☐ Yes, intellectual property rights</li> <li>☐ Yes, ethical aspects</li> <li>☐ Yes, aspects of dual use</li> <li>☐ Yes, other</li> <li>☒ No</li> </ul>	
	If yes, please specify:	
Where will the data be made available?	☐ KU Leuven RDR	
If already known, please provide a repository	☑ Other data repository (specify) Zenodo repos	sitory
per dataset or data type.	☑ Other (specify) open-access publication	
When will the data be made available?	<ul><li>☑ Upon publication of research results</li><li>☐ Specific date (specify)</li><li>☐ Other (specify)</li></ul>	
Which data usage licenses are you going to provide? If none, please explain why.  A DATA USAGE LICENSE INDICATES WHETHER THE DATA CAN BE REUSED OR NOT AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS. IF NO LICENCE IS GRANTED, THE DATA ARE IN A GREY ZONE AND CANNOT BE LEGALLY REUSED. DO NOTE THAT YOU MAY ONLY RELEASE DATA UNDER A LICENCE CHOSEN BY YOURSELF IF IT DOES NOT ALREADY FALL UNDER ANOTHER LICENCE THAT MIGHT PROHIBIT THAT.  Check the RDR quidance on licences for data and software sources code or consult the License selector tool to help you choose.	<ul> <li>☑ CC-BY 4.0 (data)</li> <li>☑ Data Transfer Agreement (restricted data)</li> <li>☐ MIT licence (code)</li> <li>☐ GNU GPL-3.0 (code)</li> <li>☐ Other (specify)</li> </ul>	For example, for sharing DNA plasmids, when they appear in a pre-print, but they were not published yet.

Do you intend to add a PID/DOI/accession number to your dataset(s)? If already available, please provide it here.	<ul><li>✓ Yes, a PID will be added upon deposit in a data repository</li><li>☐ My dataset already has a PID</li><li>☐ No</li></ul>
INDICATE WHETHER YOU INTEND TO ADD A PERSISTENT AND UNIQUE IDENTIFIER IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND RETRIEVE THE DATA.	
What are the expected costs for data sharing? How will these costs be covered?	Costs for an open-access publication depends on a scientific journal. Estimation: several thousands of euros.

	7. Responsibilities
Who will manage data documentation and metadata during the research project?	Grant holder: Hana Valenta
Who will manage data storage and backup during the research project?	Grant holder: Hana Valenta Host group leader: Peter Dedecker (responsible for the data storage, when grant holder will leave the hosting group)
Who will manage data preservation and sharing?	Grant holder: Hana Valenta
Who will update and implement this DMP?	Grant holder: Hana Valenta