

The eLife research article

Abstract This is the abstract. This article will describe the eLife article and the process. An abstract can contain any formatting, such as *italics*, bold, ^{superscript} or _{subscript}. MathML is also allowed: $m p^{-0}$

eLife does not structure abstracts into sub headings expect in a clinical trial article, but the abstract can have multiple paragraphs. The sub DOI is always .001 as it is the first asset in any article. I have added an unmatched > bracket as this has been an issue for PubMed deposits in the past.

If this was a clinical trial the clinical trial details would be listed at the end of the abstract:

Clinical trial Registration: EudraCT2004-000446-20.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.001>

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[#]Deceased. (not really!!)

[¶]This footnote text must work in isolation as nothing is processed on the html view to make it "work"

Group author details:

eLife Editorial Production Group
eLife Technology Group See page 9

Competing interest: See page 9

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Introduction (Level 1 heading)

This article is a guide to the tagging and display of eLife articles and will encompass all the elements that can possibly be contained in an eLife article. It will also include information from the author guide. For this reason, it is colloquially known as the eLife 'kitchen sink'.

The eLife editorial process (level 2 heading)

eLife publishes the most highly influential research across the life sciences and biomedicine. Before you submit your work, please note that eLife is a very selective journal that aims to publish work of the highest scientific standards and importance. Leading academic researchers evaluate new submissions and approximately two-thirds are returned to the authors without further peer review. See *DeLano, 2002* and *Morgan, 2016*. Approximately half of the articles that are selected for peer review go on to be published (*Brettar et al., 2014a*). If other researchers publish similar findings after submission, this will not be a reason for rejection. The eLife editorial process broadly occurs in three phases (*Turlings and Wäckers, 2004; Wolski et al., 2008; Walker, 1995; Tanaka et al., 2016*). If you are interested in submitting your work to eLife, please review the guidelines relating to initial submissions. If you have received an encouraging response to your initial submission, please review the guidelines relating to full submissions. If your full submission has been peer reviewed and you have been asked to make revisions, please review our guidelines for revised submissions (*Brettar et al., 2004b*).

Initial submission (level 3 heading)

eLife publishes research of the very highest (*Bricogne et al., 2011*) standard and significance, so many manuscripts are returned to the authors without in-depth peer review. During the initial submission phase, members of eLife's senior editorial team rapidly assess new submissions, often in consultation with members of the Board of Reviewing Editors or with external guest editors where necessary, to identify the ones that are appropriate for in-depth peer review (*Cardé and Millar, 2004; Cartwright, 2016; Chmeil, 2008*). To simplify the submission process, authors should submit their full manuscript as a single PDF. Limited additional information is collected via the submission screen questions to complete the submission (*Brettar et al., 2014b*).

Full submission (level 3 heading)

For manuscripts that are invited for in-depth peer review, see *Coyne et al., 1989* and *Du et al., 2014*, we request detailed information about the work to support the peer review process, to ensure that the work meets appropriate standards for the reporting of new findings, and, if accepted, to assist in rapid publication and further dissemination of the work in relevant indexes and repositories. Authors are asked to agree to publish their work under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution license (PDF of the agreement), or the Creative Commons CC0 public domain dedication (PDF of the agreement) if one or more authors are US-government employees (*Hubbard and Thornton, 1993; GlaxoSmithKline UK, 2016; Jain et al., 2010*).

Revised submission (level 3 heading)

We will require a response to the essential revision requirements outlined in the decision letter. A response to minor comments is optional. In the event of acceptance, the substantive revision requests and the authors' response will be published, under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution license. In preparation for submission, authors should ensure they have all the materials and information necessary to expedite the submission and assessment of their work (Eisen, 2016; Ferry et al., 2014; Gavrillov et al., 2014; Goodstadt, 2010; Hoang et al., 2015).

The eLife production process (level 2 heading)

Immediate publication (accepted manuscript) (level 3 heading)

On acceptance an eLife article can be published in accepted manuscript form immediately. The mean time from acceptance to publication at this stage is 1 day. Using SQL, basic metadata is exported from the submission system to an AWS bucket as CSV files. The author files are exported to another AWS bucket and an eLife process generates a package of this information and the author files to deliver to the online platform, Continuum.

Publication of the full version (Version of record) (level 3 heading)

The production process includes an author proofing cycle, the output of which is the final full text version of the article online, as well as a typeset PDF.

Publication of versions (level 3 heading)

eLife allows the publication of updates to an article after the full version has been produced. These are treated as new versions of the article. All previous versions of the article will continue to exist online and will be accessible from the latest live version.

level 4 heading

eLife allows up to four levels of headings and no more. This is a demonstration of a level 4 heading.

Results

This section will be used to demonstrate the majority of eLife XML tagging and editorial policies. However, the Introduction section was used to demonstrate heading levels. See **Appendix 1** and **2**.

eLife controlled lists

eLife has no strict requirements for the display of lists. Below we will show examples of how to present lists. See **Figure 2—figure supplement 1** for

the representation of the Major Subject Areas, Research Organisms and author keywords on the eLife HTML page (**The *Shigella* Genome Sequencing Consortium, 2015a**).

Article types

This is an example of a list where the prefix character is a lowercase roman numeral. eLife Article Types are taken from a controlled list:

- i. Research article
- ii. Short Report
- iii. Tools and Resources
- iv. Research Advance
- v. Registered Report
- vi. Replication Study

Article types (XML only, not display) (level 4 heading)

This is an example of a list where the prefix character is an uppercase roman numeral. This is a controlled list from the JATS DTD

- I. article-commentary (used for Insights)
- II. correction
- III. discussion (used for Feature 1 and Feature 2)
- IV. editorial
- V. research-article (all research content)

Nested lists are allowed and these are very common in Registered Reports. Below is an example of a nested list to 3 levels.

- I. Genus: Plasmodium; following species are known to infect humans
 - i. *P. falciparum*
 - ii. *P. vivax*
 - iii. *P. ovale*
 - iv. *P. malariae*
 - v. *P. knowlesi*
- II. Genus: Leishmania. There are 3 subgenus of Leishmania:
 - i. Leishmania
 - ii. Sauroleishmania
 - iii. Viannia
 - iv. Within Viannia subgenus, there are 11 species:
 - *L. braziliensis*
 - *L. colombiensis*
 - *L. equatorensis*
 - *L. guyanensis*
 - *L. lainsoni*
 - *L. naiffi*
 - *L. panamensis*
 - *L. peruviana*
 - *L. pifanoi*
 - *L. shawi*
 - *L. utingensis*

Major Subject Areas

This is an example of a bulleted list. eLife Major subject areas are taken from a controlled list:

- Biochemistry
- Biophysics and Structural Biology
- Cell Biology
- Computational and Systems Biology
- Developmental Biology and Stem Cells
- Ecology
- Epidemiology and Global Health
- Genes and Chromosomes
- Genomics and Evolutionary Biology
- Human Biology and Medicine
- Immunology
- Microbiology and Infectious Disease
- Neuroscience
- Plant Biology

Research Organisms

This is an example of an ordered list, the "system" will default to numbers. eLife Research organisms are taken from a controlled list from the submission system:

1. *Arabidopsis*
2. *B. subtilis*
3. *C. elegans*
4. *C. intestinalis*
5. Chicken
6. *D. melanogaster*
7. *Dictyostelium*
8. *E. coli*
9. Frog
10. Human
11. *M. mulatta*
12. Maize
13. Mouse
14. *M. thermophila*
15. *M. crassa*
16. *Neurospora*
17. None
18. Other
19. *O. fasciatus*
20. *P. falciparum*
21. *P. dumerilii*
22. Rat
23. *S. cerevisiae*
24. *S. pombe*
25. *S. entericaserovar Typhi*
26. *S. pyogenes*
27. Virus
28. *Volvox*
29. *Xenopus*
30. *P. cynocephalus*
31. Zebrafish

However, additional research organisms can be added during the production process so this is not a controlled list once it is output from the editorial system. The research organism

"Other" is hidden from display on the eLife website.

Tables

This section is an example of different tables, there are four in total (**Tables 1 to 3** and an unnamed inline table).

Table 2 is an example of a standard table that will be the width of the text column in the PDF. It does not contain any unusual styling. It does have footnotes linked to content in the table using the prescribed symbols.

Table 3 is an example of a narrow table that will appear at half the text column width in the PDF. It also has source data.

The following unnamed table is an example of an inline table that has no heading.

| | pY | Experiment | Concentration (μM) |
|-----------------|----|---------------|--|
| IGF1R-fl + IGF1 | + | K_m ATP | 500, 400, 300, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8 |
| IGF1R-fl + IGF1 | + | K_m Peptide | 600, 300, 150, 75, 37.5, 18.8, 9.4 |
| IGF1R-fl + IGF1 | – | K_m ATP | 2000, 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8 |
| IGF1R-fl + IGF1 | – | K_m Peptide | 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8, 3.9 |
| IGF1R-fl | + | K_m ATP | 500, 400, 300, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8 |
| IGF1R-fl | + | K_m Peptide | 500, 400, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8 |
| IGF1R-fl | – | K_m ATP | 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8 |
| IGF1R-fl | – | K_m Peptide | 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6 |
| IGF1R-icd | + | K_m ATP | 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8, 3.9 |
| IGF1R-icd | + | K_m Peptide | 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3, 15.6, 7.8 |
| IGF1R-icd | – | K_m ATP | 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3 |
| IGF1R-icd | – | K_m Peptide | 1000, 500, 250, 125, 62.5, 31.3 |
| IGF1R-kin | – | K_m Peptide | 1250, 625, 312.5, 156.3, 78.1, 39.1 |

This is an unmarked footnote for an anchored/inline table

Math

Content can contain inline formulae or display formulae. Below is an example of a mixture of inline and display formula. MathML is used in all instances.

We propose a Bayesian scheme for BCV (see **equation 1**)that accommodates the influence of context on incentive value. BCV focuses on

Table 1. This is the title.
This is the caption: A table containing interesting formatting that is large enough to require landscape orientation in the PDF.

| Genotype | GLVs (percent IS plant ⁻¹) | | | | TPS10 products (percent IS plant ⁻¹) | | | | Non-target volatiles (percent IS plant ⁻¹) | | | |
|--------------|--|-------|---------------|---------------|--|-----|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Day | Night | n | Day | Night | Day | Night | Day | Night | Day | Night | Day |
| WT | 8 | 8 | 0.99% ± 0.99% | 7.96% ± 4.25% | 0.37% ± 0.29% | a | — | — | a | 2.13% ± 0.85% | 0.96% ± 0.42% | 1.68% ± 0.98% |
| TPS10 | 7 | 7 | 2.37% ± 1.55% | 2.84% ± 0.63% | 18.97% ± 6.03% | b | 0.94% ± 0.53% | 9.34% ± 3.44% | b | 0.20% ± 0.20% | 0.94% ± 0.26% | 2.78% ± 1.52% |
| lox2/3 | 7 | 8 | 0.13% ± 0.13% | 1.06% ± 0.64% | — | a | 0.15% ± 0.15% | — | a | — | 1.12% ± 0.60% | 1.68% ± 1.49% |
| lox2/3;TPS10 | 7 | 7 | 0.07% ± 0.07% | 1.24% ± 0.84% | 7.39% ± 2.56% | b | 2.08% ± 0.84% | 4.47% ± 1.70% | b | 0.40% ± 0.40% | 0.73% ± 0.31% | 0.66% ± 0.37% |

Footnotes not linked to content within the table text are usually to define abbreviations. For example:
WT, wild type.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.003>

Table 2. This table contains references and footnotes and is sized to the text column width in the PDF.

| Protein | Molar ratio of lipid:protein in RPL reactions* | Molar ratio of lipid:protein on vacuoles | | References† |
|---------|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BJ3505 | DKY6218 | |
| Vam7p | 2 × 10 ³ | 30 × 10 ⁴ | 6.5 × 10 ⁴ | DeLano, 2012 |
| Vam3p | 2 × 10 ³ | 11 × 10 ⁴ | 22 × 10 ⁴ | Morgan, 2016 |
| Vti1p | 2 × 10 ³ | 10 × 10 ⁴ | 13 × 10 ⁴ | Zhong et al., 2013 |
| Nyv1p | 2 × 10 ³ | 4.3 × 10 ⁴ | 8.1 × 10 ⁴ | Ferry et al., 2014 |
| Ypt7p | 4 × 10 ³ | 1.9 × 10 ⁴ | 1.8 × 10 ⁴ | Zhong et al., 2013 |
| Sec17p | 7 × 10 ³ | 41 × 10 ⁴ | 13 × 10 ⁴ | Wolski et al., 2008 |
| Sec18p | 1 × 10 ³ | 10 × 10 ⁴ | 13 × 10 ⁴ | This article (Figure 1) |
| Vps33p | 6 × 10 ³ | 17 × 10 ⁴ | 31 × 10 ⁴ | Zhong et al., 2013 |

*Footnotes can be used to highlight properties of data reported in a table such as statistical significance. They are separate from the table caption and appear afterwards. They are hyperlinked to allow easy navigation. Footnotes in tables use the same standard set of symbols used for authors footnotes.

†Authors are fully allowed to cite references and figures in tables. There is no difference in citation style between the main text and tables.

Order: Designated footnotes (e.g. *, †, ‡, §, #, ¶, **, and so on), p value footnotes (*p, **p, ***p), undesigned footnotes and abbreviations.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.004>

scenarios (i) where incentive value depends on contextual information (either represented by cues or by previous rewards) provided before options or rewards are presented, and (ii) where reward is defined by a single attribute (e.g., reward amount). To describe the basic principles of BCV, we adopt the formalism of Bayesian graphs (The *Shigella* Genome Sequencing Consortium, 2015c) where a generative model is described by nodes or circles, representing random variables (shaded and white circles refer to observed and non-observed variables respectively), and arrows, representing

causal relationships among variables. A simple generative model hypothesized by BCV is shown in Figure 1A of another article (not linked here), where C represents prior beliefs about the average reward expected in a given context. Formally, this corresponds to a (Gaussian) prior belief (with mean μ_c and variance σ_c^2 over the mean of a (Gaussian) distribution of reward options R (with variance σ_R^2). When R is observed, a posterior expectation about the context is obtained by application of Bayes rule (The *Shigella* Genome Sequencing Consortium, 2015b):

$$\mu_{C|R} = \mu_C + \frac{\sigma_C^2}{\sigma_C^2 + \sigma_R^2} (R - \mu_C)$$

(1)

Figures

This section of the article shows how figures should be presented and will include examples of single figures and figures arranged with a variety of additional assets.

Figure 1 is an example of a single figure.

Figure 2 is an example of a figure with figure supplements, Figure 2—figure supplement 1 and Figure 2—figure supplement 2.

Figure 3 is an example of a figure with a figure supplement (Figure 3—figure supplement 1) with two sub-assets, Figure 3—figure supplement 1—Source data 1 and Figure 3—figure supplement 1—Video 1 (see Zhong et al., 2013; World Health Organization, 2016).

Figure 4 is an example of a figure with source code (Figure 4—Source code 1).



Figure 1. Single figure: The header of an eLife article example on the HTML page. For the purpose having an example of how to tag a separate license for an item, we have indicated in the XML and display this is a copyrighted figure; however it is not. © 2016 eLife. All rights reserved. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.007>

Table 3.

| | |
|--|---|
| Data collection | |
| Space group | P6 ₂ |
| Cell dimensions (Å) | a = b = 78.33, c = 62.32 |
| | $\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$ |
| Wavelength (Å) | 0.9794 |
| R _{sym} or R _{merge} (%) | 8.4 |
| Resolution (Å) | 50–2.05 (2.09–2.05) |
| I/σI | 19.19 (3.23) |
| Completeness (%) | 99.8 (97.3) |
| Redundancy | 6.2 (5.4) |
| Refinement | |
| No. reflections | 12,206 |
| Resolution (Å) | 39.17–2.06 (2.14–2.06) |
| R _{work} /R _{free} | 0.17/0.21 (0.16/0.19) |
| No. atoms | |
| Protein | 1608 |
| Ligand/ion | 3 |
| Water | 61 |
| R.m.s. deviations | |
| Bond lengths (Å) | 0.0077 |
| Bond angles (°) | 0.932 |

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.005>

The following source data available for Table 3:

Source data 1. Representative curves of steady-state kinetic analyses for each IGF1R protein characterized. Each data point was performed in duplicate and is shown separately.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.006>



Video 1. A description of the eLife editorial process.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.015>

The following source data is available for video 1:

Video 1—Source data 1. Title of the source code.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.036>

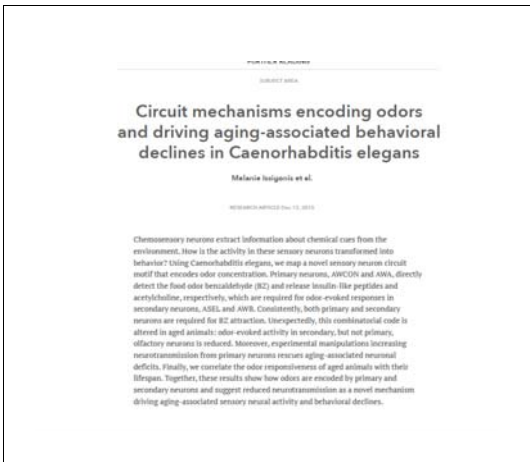


Figure 2. Figure with figure supplementThis is the basic information provided about an article. **Figure 1** shows an expanded view (Kok et al., 2015;

National Institute of Mental Health, 1990)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.008>

The following figure supplements are available for figure 2:

Figure supplement 1. The representation of the Major Subject Areas, Research Organisms and author keywords on the eLife HTML page

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.009>

Figure supplement 2. Representation of figure with figure supplements on the HTML view.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.010>

Videos

Video 1 shows the editorial process.

Other stuff

Boxes

It is rare for eLife research articles to contain boxes; however they are common in Feature content. **Box 1** is a simple box that contains very little text and **Box 2** is larger.

RRIDs

If an author mentions an RRID in their content, it is required that we link it, for example, **RRID:** [IMSR_JAX:004435](#).

Coloured text

Here is an example of making text display in different colours: **Blue text:** #366BFB; **Purple text:** #9C27B0; and **Red text:** #D50000.

Inline graphics

Here is an example of pulling in an inline graphic

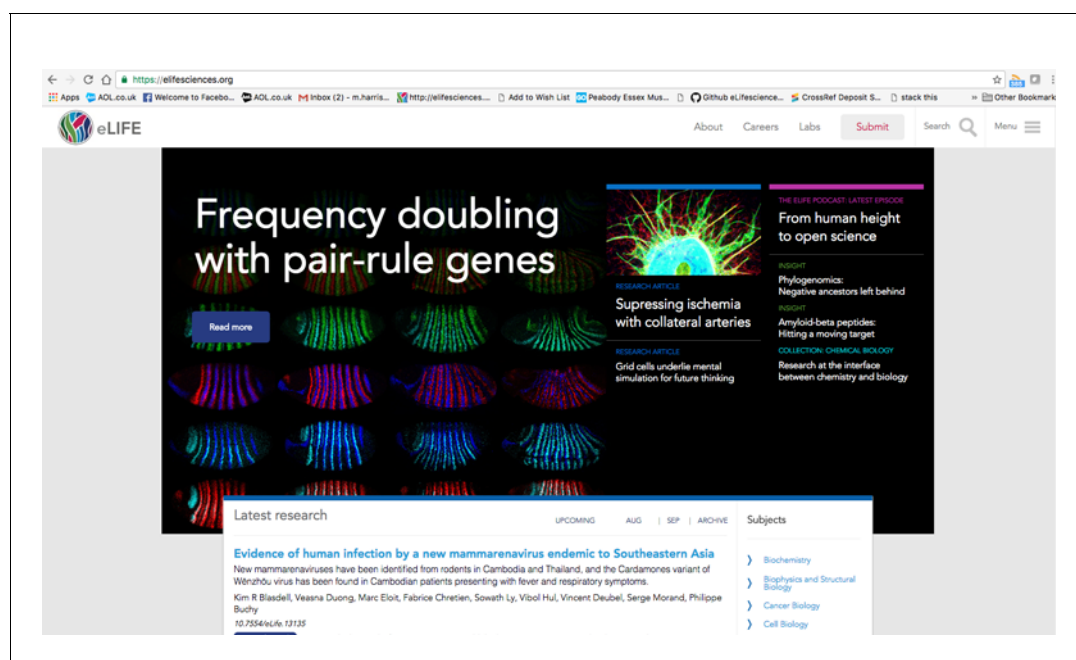


Figure 3. Figure with figure supplements and figure supplement with source data and a video (see *Koch, 1959*).

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.011>

The following source data and figure supplements are available for figure 3:

Figure 3—figure supplement 1. Title of the figure supplement

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.012>

Figure 3—figure supplement 1—Source data 1. Title of the figure supplement source data.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.013>

Figure 3—Video 1. A description of the eLife editorial process.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.035>

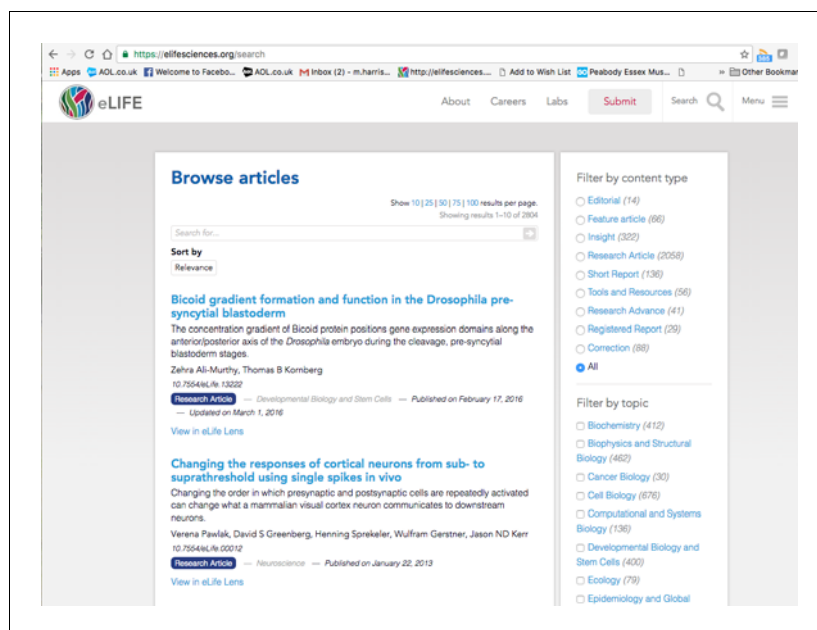


Figure 4. Single figure with source code.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.13222.014>

The following source code is available for figure 4:

Source code 1. Title of the source code.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.015>

Box 1. Example of a small box

Donec rhoncus in odio non vulputate. Donec vitae enim at erat tincidunt tincidunt in nec arcu. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Aliquam id nunc id arcu maximus rutrum. Praesent bibendum nisl orci, ac sollicitudin purus aliquam in. Duis eu fermentum arcu. Fusce eget dolor augue. Nulla facilisi. Suspendisse eu nisl vitae neque ullamcorper imperdiet. (see [Nellåker, 2014](#); [Pages et al., 2014](#); and [Palmer et al., 2007](#)) Vestibulum ultrices vehicula nibh, a ullamcorper dui semper suscipit. Etiam in sem augue.

Additional files

All files attached to an article must be cited in the main text as well. So, **Supplementary file 1** and **Source data 1** have to be cited in the text.

References

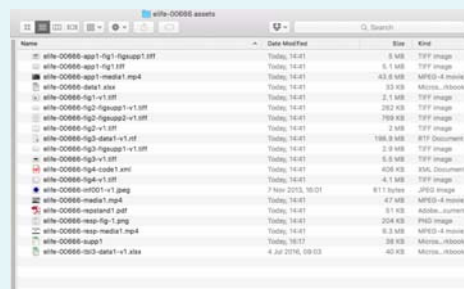
All references have to be cited in the main text. They are listed in the reference list in alphabetical order, however, in the text the citations do not have to be in the same order as they are listed according to when the author of the article cites them. This article is littered with citations to ensure all the references are cited at some point. They have no relevance to the content [Aivazian et al., 2006](#).

Discussion

The function of the Discussion is to interpret your results in light of what was already known about the subject of the investigation, and to explain our new understanding of the problem after

Box 2. Example of a large box

This box contains a **figure**. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Quisque vel rhoncus lorem. Suspendisse posuere non enim vel tempor. Fusce quis sem sed nulla tincidunt faucibus. Vivamus dictum magna in ante porttitor faucibus. Aenean lobortis, sem in viverra dignissim, odio purus vestibulum libero, in eleifend lacus metus id tortor. Phasellus tincidunt ipsum ut ornare hendrerit. Praesent lobortis consectetur egestas. Curabitur viverra lectus eu venenatis sagittis. Aliquam lobortis metus mauris, in tincidunt diam ullamcorper ac. Phasellus sagittis, leo eget lacinia commodo, eros justo mattis eros, quis dapibus ipsum ex sit amet sapien. Quisque consequat arcu ut efficitur tincidunt. Ut convallis, ex maximus aliquam tempor, lorem elit fermentum ipsum, nec volutpat velit sem a lectus. Morbi sed mauris vel purus interdum consectetur dapibus vel velit. Nam pellentesque, ipsum vel euismod mattis, turpis augue mattis nunc, ac aliquam dolor massa non mi. Vestibulum sit amet elit a augue semper facilisis interdum quis nibh. Mauris consectetur nisi aliquam urna lobortis, eu efficitur nisl lobortis; [Bates et al., 2016](#) and [Patterson et al., 2011](#).



| Name | Date Modified | Size | Kind |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| eLife-00666-app1-fig1-figure1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 5 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-app1-fig1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 5.1 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-app1-media1.mp4 | Tuesday, 10/21 | 20.6 KB | MPEG-4 movie |
| eLife-00666-data1.xlsx | Tuesday, 10/21 | 23 KB | Microsoft Excel spreadsheet |
| eLife-00666-fig1-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 2.1 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-fig1-figure1-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 202 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-fig2-figure2-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 789 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-fig2-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 2 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-fig1-media1-v1.pdf | Tuesday, 10/21 | 188.3 KB | PDF document |
| eLife-00666-fig1-figure1-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 2.9 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-fig2-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 5.9 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-fig1-media1.vml | Tuesday, 10/21 | 408 KB | XML document |
| eLife-00666-fig1-v1.tif | Tuesday, 10/21 | 4.1 KB | TIFF image |
| eLife-00666-media1.mp4 | 7 Nov 2015, 16:21 | 611 Bytes | MPEG-4 movie |
| eLife-00666-media1.mp4 | Tuesday, 10/21 | 47 KB | MPEG-4 movie |
| eLife-00666-media1.pdf | Tuesday, 10/21 | 5.1 KB | Adobe Acrobat PDF file |
| eLife-00666-media1-fig1.png | Tuesday, 10/21 | 204 KB | PNG image |
| eLife-00666-media1-media1.mp4 | Tuesday, 10/21 | 6.3 KB | MPEG-4 movie |
| eLife-00666-media1 | Tuesday, 10/21 | 28 KB | Microsoft Word document |
| eLife-00666-media1-v1.xlsx | 4 Jul 2016, 09:23 | 40 KB | Microsoft Excel spreadsheet |

Box 2—Figure 1. Box figure

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.034>

Donec rhoncus in odio non vulputate. Donec vitae enim at erat tincidunt tincidunt in nec arcu. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Aliquam id nunc id arcu maximus rutrum. Praesent bibendum nisl orci, ac sollicitudin purus aliquam in. Duis eu fermentum arcu. Fusce eget dolor augue. Nulla facilisi. Suspendisse eu nisl vitae neque ullamcorper imperdiet. Vestibulum ultrices vehicula nibh, a ullamcorper dui semper suscipit. Etiam in sem augue.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.018>

taking your results into consideration. The Discussion will always connect to the Introduction by way of the question(s) or hypotheses you posed and the literature you cited, but it does not simply repeat or rearrange the Introduction. Instead, it tells how your study has moved us forward from the place you left us at the end of the Introduction (*Schneider, 2006; Schwartz, 1993*).

Materials and methods

eLife is tagged up as XML using the NISO standard JATS DTD. We conform to the JATS4R recommendations where possible and also deliver our content to PMC. We also convert our JATS XML to PubMed and CrossRef DTDs when we deposit our content with them. eLife content is delivered to more repositories and it can be scraped from the eLife site (*Gall et al., 2012; Horne and Page, 2008; McQuilton et al., 2012; Staab et al., 2013*).

The following is an example of monotype text within the body of an eLife article.

```
PNRE+AP-1: 5' - CTTCGTGACTAGTCTTGACT-
CAGA -3'
PRAM: 5' - CTAGAAGTTTGTTCGTGACTCAGA -3'
E1: 5' - CTAGAAGTTTGTTCGTGACTCAGCCGA -3'
E2: 5' - CTAGAAGTTTGTTCGTGACTCATTAGA -3'
E3: 5' - CTAGAAGTTTGTGTATGACTCAGA -3'
CME: 5' - CTAGAAATTTGTACGTGCCACAGA -3'
```

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Author contributions: Melissa Harrison, Completed the XML mapping exercise and wrote this XML example; James F Gilbert, Contributed to the XML mapping exercise and checked all the tagging and content; Chris Wilkinson, Performed the XML mapping exercise and generated the JSON Schema; Graham Nott, Wrote the JATSscraper; Luke Skibinski, Identified missing components from the JATSscraper; eLife Editorial Production Group.

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Ethics: Human subjects: If Research Ethics Committee and Institutional Review Board approval was required for this article the details would be listed here.

Animal subjects: If there were animal subjects involved in the study the approval number for the research along with protocol approval would be listed here.

If this article was part of a clinical trial the Clinical trial registry and ID would be listed here, for example:

Clinical trial Registry: EudraCT.

Registration ID: EudraCT2004-000446-20.

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Decision letter and Author response

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Additional files

Supplementary files

- Supplementary file 1. This is the title of the supplementary file 1. A file containing underlying data.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.019>

- Source data 1. This is the title of the source data that is not attached to a specific figure, but to the article as a whole.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.020>

- Source code 1. This is the title of the source code that is not attached to a specific figure, but to the article as a whole.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.021>

- Reporting Standard 1. CONSORT flow diagram.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.022>

Major datasets

The following dataset was generated:

| Author(s) | Year | Dataset URL | Database, license, and accessibility information |
|---------------------------|------|---|--|
| Harrison MYork University | 2016 | https://github.com/elifesciences/XML-mapping/blob/master/elife-00666.xml | Publicly available on GitHub |

The following previously published datasets were used:

| Author(s) | Year | Dataset URL | Database, license, and accessibility information |
|-------------------------------|------|---|--|
| M Harrison | 2012 | https://github.com/elifesciences/elife-vendor-workflow-config | Publicly available on GitHub. |
| Kok K, Ay A, Li L, Arnosti DN | 2015 | Data from: Genome-wide errant targeting by Hairy | Dryad Digital Repository https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.cv323 |

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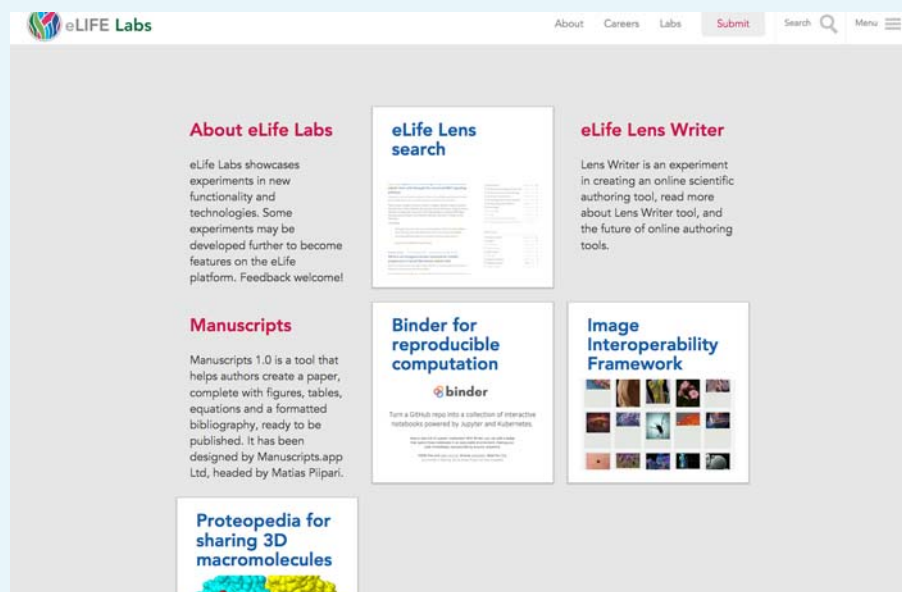
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Appendix 1

Preparation

In order to prepare for this Kitchen sink we reviewed our archive and found common errors or miscommunication from the archive, tagging of **Appendix 1—Figure 1** is a classic example and here the tagging is updated. Appendices figures can also have figure supplements, for example **Appendix 1—Figure 1—Figure Supplement 1** (Koch, 1959).



Appendix 1—Figure 1. Appendix figure title. If there is a caption to accompany the title it would display here (Koch, 1959).

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The following figure supplement is available for figure app11:

Appendix 1—Figure 1 supplement 1. Appendix figure supplement title.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.025>

Sub heading 1

This is the text of the content of subheading 1 within appendix 2.

Sub heading 2

This is the text of the content of subheading 2 within appendix 2.

Appendix 2

Negotiation

Generating the new rules involved negotiation with various vendors and downstream hosts to ensure display would work for all instances. See **Appendix 2—Video 1** and **Appendix 2—Table 1**.



Appendix 2—Video 1. A description of the eLife editorial process.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.027>

Appendix 2—Table 1. Appendix table.

| Name | Units | Value |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| E_{AMPA} | mV | 0 |
| τ_{AMPA} | ms | 1 |
| E_{NMDA} | mV | 0 |
| τ_{NMDA} | ms | 100 |

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.00666.028>