

For reproducibility, we need the methods behind the data

Lenny Teytelman, lenny@protocols.io

Looking for protocol in 1997 paper: "as described in (x) et al '96". Finds '96 paper: "as described in (x) '87." Finds '87 paper: Paywall.

Tweet übersetzen



21:20 - 1. Nov. 2017 aus 대한민국 포항시











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Tweet übersetzen



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Folge ich

2017: "Devices were fabricated as previously described [ref 8]"

[ref 8] 2015: "Devices were fabricated as previously described [ref 4]"

[ref 4] 2013: "Devices were fabricated as previously described [ref 2]"

[ref 2] 2009: "Devices were fabricated with conventional methods"

Tweet übersetzen

13:16 - 17. Jan. 2018

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Step 2—do the rest of the fucking analysis

How to draw an owl





So when starting a new research project, one can feel like one is trying to draw an owl using the above tutorial. This is because we tend to learn about methods by reading papers, and the Methods section of any given paper is often, to put it mildly, *terse*. To pursue the *How to draw an owl* analogy, a Methods section could read

We draw the owl on 60.2 gsm white paper of the A4 dimension (210mm by 297mm), using 3H and 6B graphite pencils (Derwent, Cumbria, UK). We did so by looking at owls, and drawing what we saw on paper. This protocol yielded one drawn owl.

1. Draw some circles

2. Draw the rest of the fucking owl

Mission:

Making it easy to share method details before, during and after publication.

✓ protocols.io

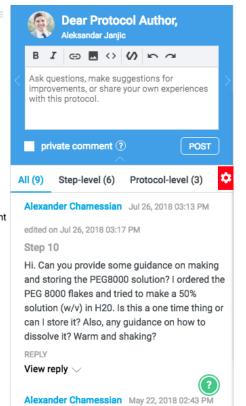
- ✓ Step-by-Step
- Version/Copy
- Comments
- Sharing
- ✓ Groups



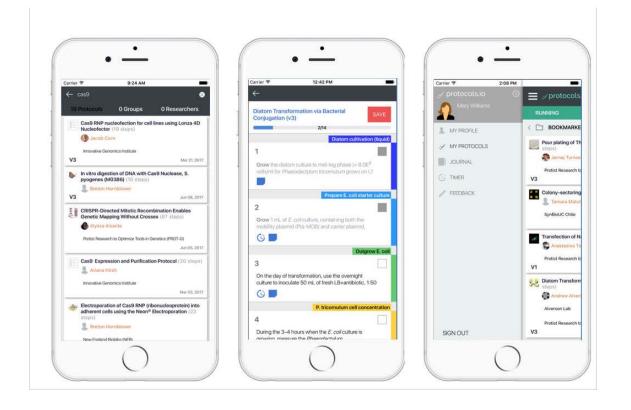
Preparation of lysis plates

Prepare Lysis Buffer according to the number of plates to be filled.

	A	В	С
1	Reagent	96-well plate	384-well plate
2	NEB HF Phusion buffer (5x)	1.1 µL	4.4 µL
3	Proteinase K (20 mg/mL)	27.5 μL	110 µL
4	UltraPure Water	411.4 µL	1645.6 µL
5	Total	440 µL	1760 µL

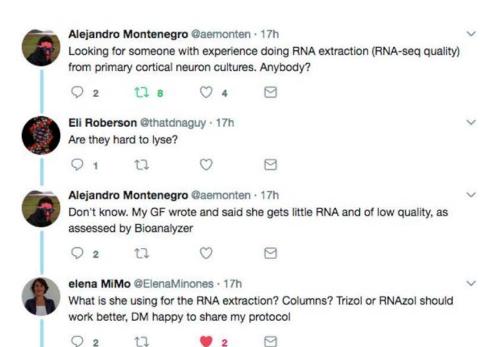


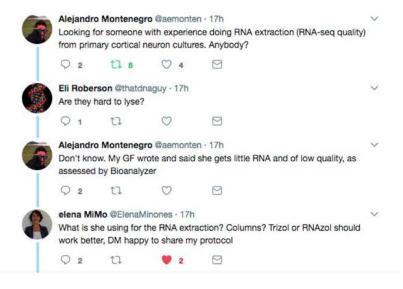
Demo: www.protocols.io



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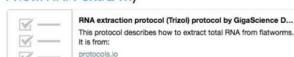






Replying to @Iteytelman @aemonten @thatdnaguy

I'd say from those @ProtocolsIO the basic Trizol protocol should work, you need to adjust volume/cell number (protocols.io /view/RNA-extra ...)



Hébert et al. GigaScience (2016) 5:24 DOI 10.1186/s13742-016-0128-3

GigaScience

DATA NOTE

Open Access

Transcriptome sequences spanning key developmental states as a resource for the study of the cestode *Schistocephalus* solidus, a threespine stickleback parasite



François Olivier Hébert^{1*}, Stephan Grambauer², Iain Barber², Christian R. Landry¹ and Nadia Aubin-Horth¹

Abstract

Background: Schistocephalus solidus is a well-established model organism for studying the complex life cycle of cestodes and the mechanisms underlying host-parasite interactions. However, very few large-scale genetic resources for this species are available. We have sequenced and de novo-assembled the transcriptome of S. solidus using tissues from whole worms at three key developmental states - non-infective plerocercoid, infective plerocercoid and adult plerocercoid - to provide a resource for studying the evolution of complex life cycles and, more specifically, how parasites modulate their interactions with their hosts during development.

Findings: The *de novo* transcriptome assembly reconstructed the coding sequence of 10,285 high-confidence unigenes from which 24,765 non-redundant transcripts were derived. 7,920 (77 %) of these unigenes were annotated with a protein name and 7,323 (71 %) were assigned at least one Gene Ontology term. Our raw transcriptome assembly (unfiltered transcripts) covers 92 % of the predicted transcriptome derived from the *S. solidus* draft genome assembly currently available on WormBase. It also provides new ecological information and orthology relationships to further annotate the current WormBase transcriptome and genome.

Conclusion: This large-scale transcriptomic dataset provides a foundation for studies on how parasitic species with complex life cycles modulate their response to changes in biotic and abiotic conditions experienced inside their various hosts, which is a fundamental objective of parasitology. Furthermore, this resource will help in the validation of the *S solidus* gene features that have been predicted based on genomic sequence.

Keywords: Transcriptome, RNA-seq, de novo assembly, *Schistocephalus solidus*, Parasite, Cestode, Flatworm, Threespine stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*

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More than 450 journals with protocols.io in author guidelines (increased from 3 in 2017)











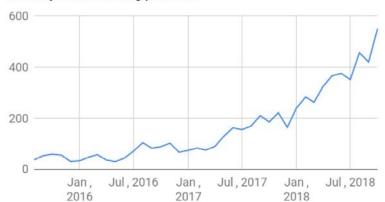




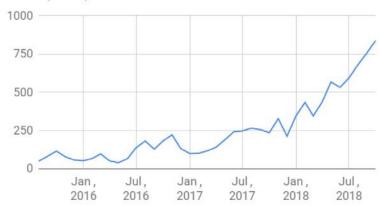


Adoption

Monthly users creating protocols



Monthly new protocols



Total public protocols: >4,000
Total private protocols: >12,000

~new monthly protocols: **800** private, **150** public

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Acknowledgements



Alexei Stoliartchouk CTO, cofounder



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Vladimir Frolov Development



Nick Gulev Development



Monika Khassan *Proj Manager*



Yulia Kurnosova Development



Sergey Alekseev Development



Ilyas Khayrullin Development



Ashley Humphrey *Editor*















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Q&A

Supplementary Slides

Preservation and backups

- Public APIs
- Export in PDF and JSON
- Daily backups



How is protocols.io free to read and publish?

Business Model

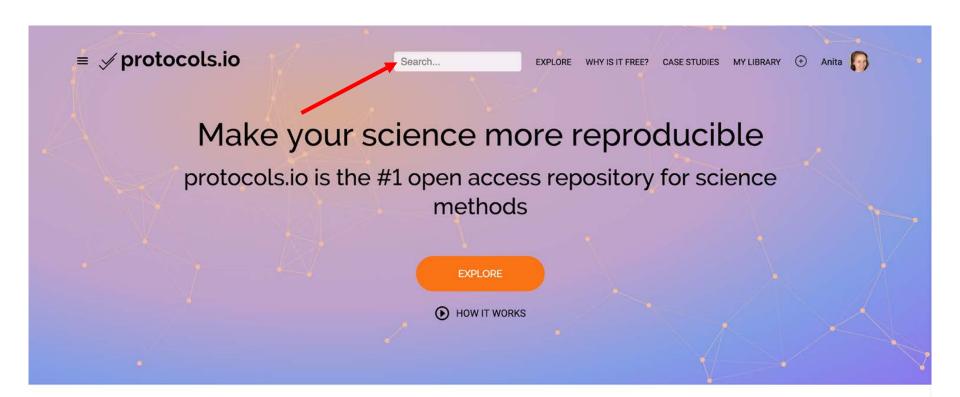
Private groups Monthly dues to keep protocols visible only to group members



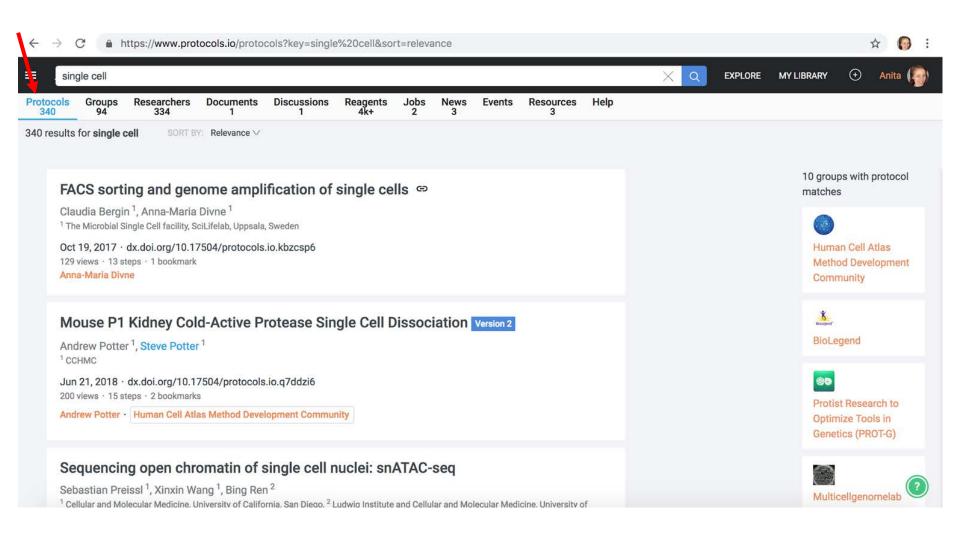
Vendor analytics
Subscription fee
to access
aggregated
usage statistics

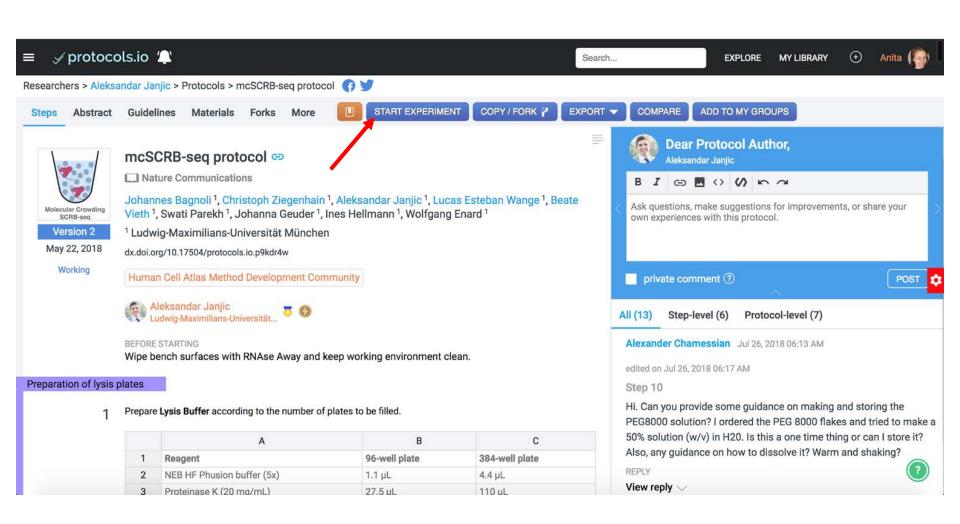


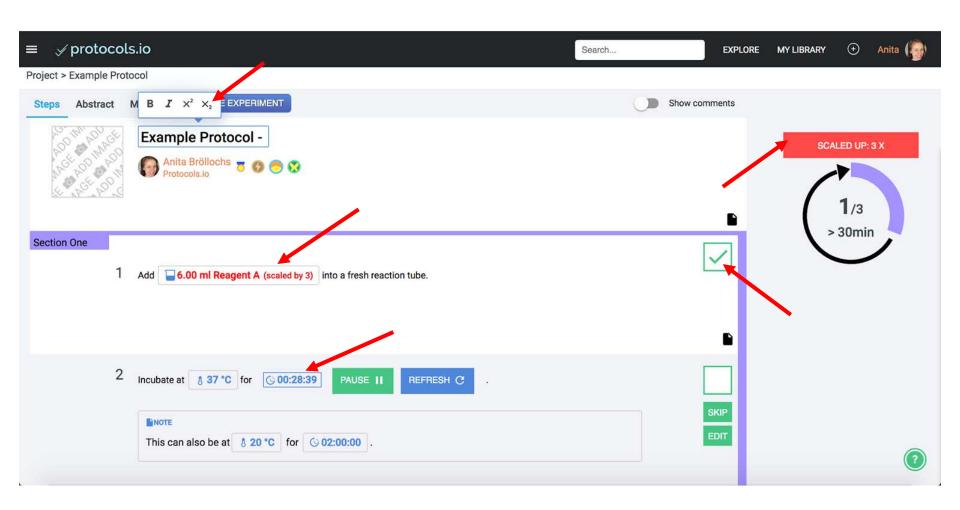
Demo Slides

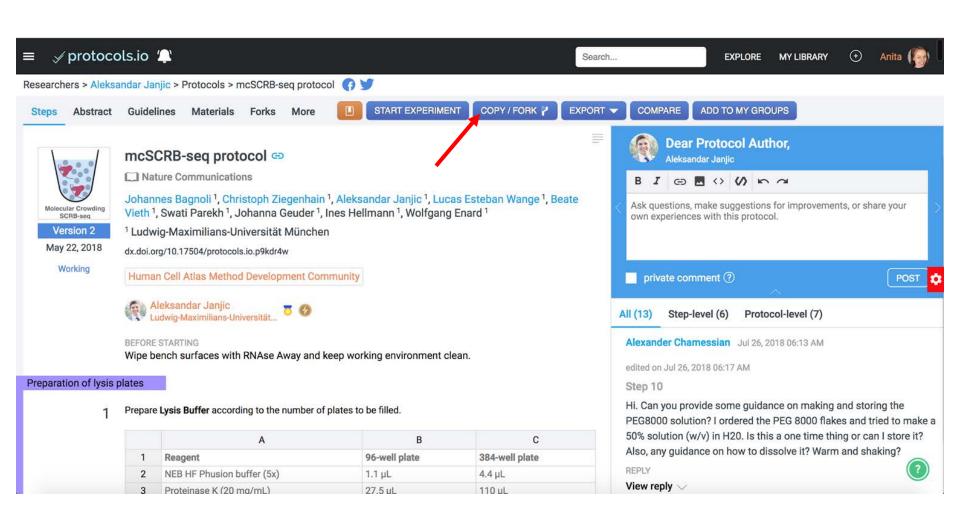


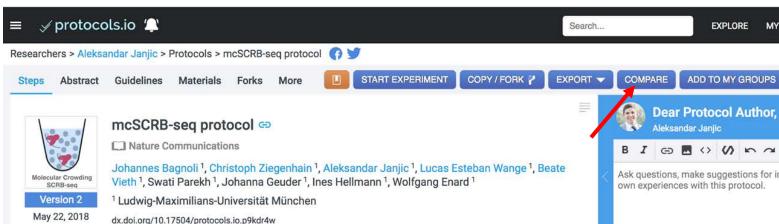












Human Cell Atlas Method Development Community

Aleksandar Janjic
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität...

BEFORE STARTING

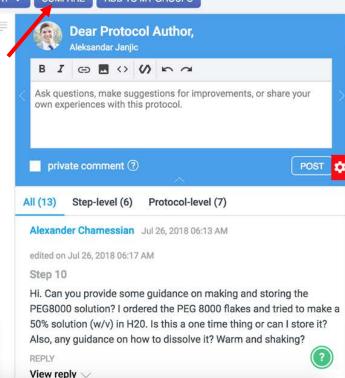
Wipe bench surfaces with RNAse Away and keep working environment clean.

Preparation of lysis plates

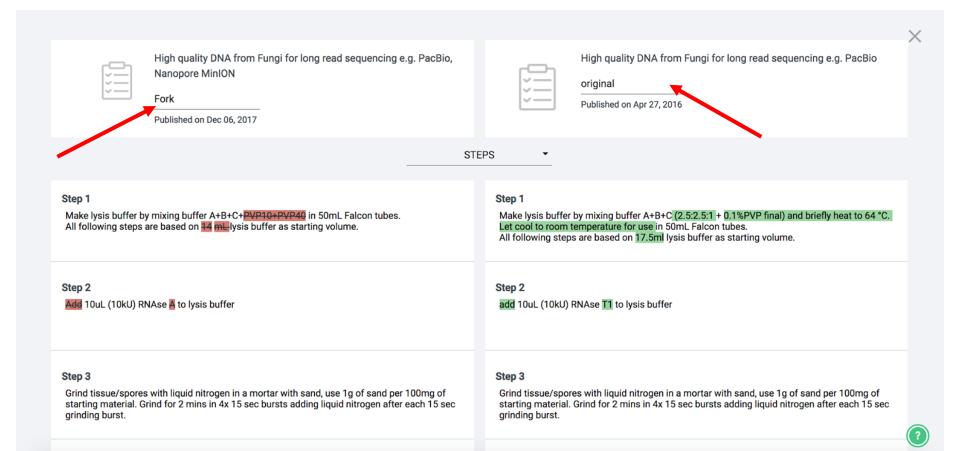
Working

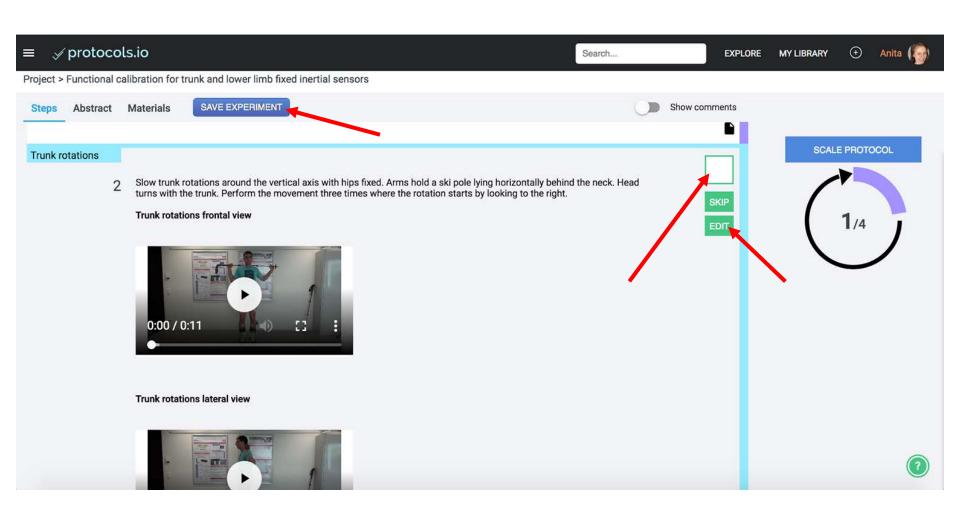
Prepare Lysis Buffer according to the number of plates to be filled.

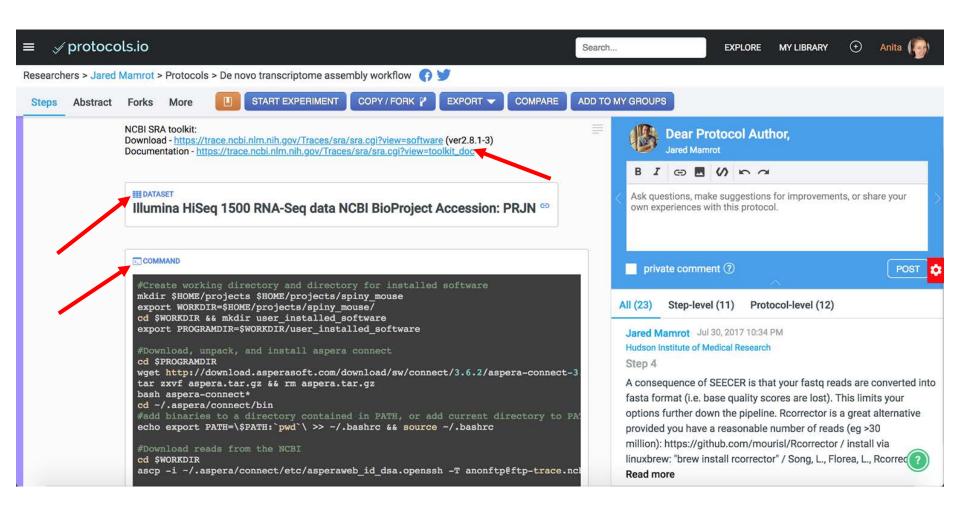
	A	В	C
1	Reagent	96-well plate	384-well plate
2	NEB HF Phusion buffer (5x)	1.1 µL	4.4 µL
3	Proteinase K (20 mg/mL)	27.5 uL	110 uL

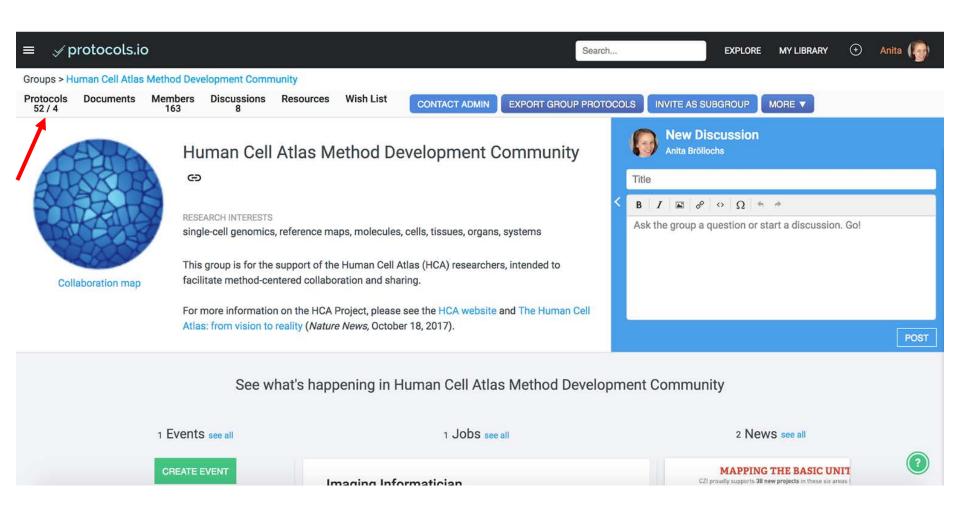


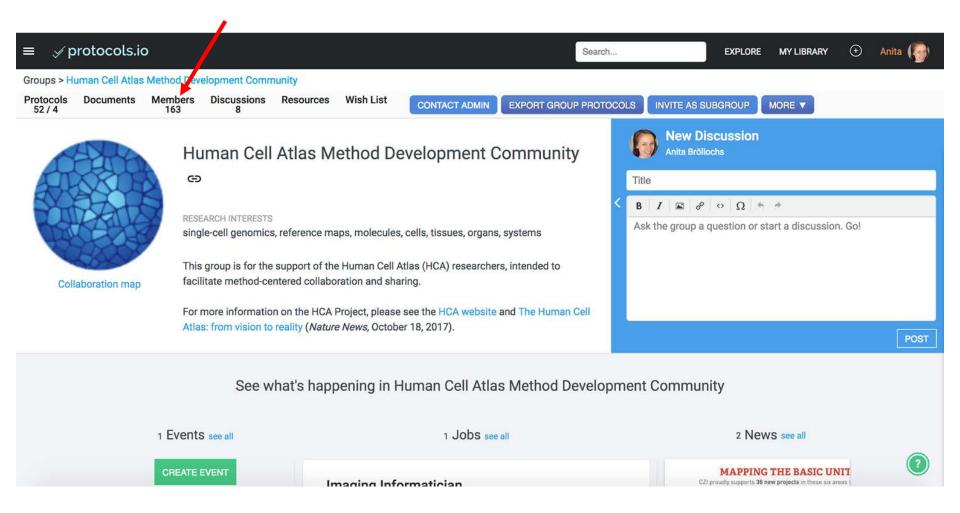
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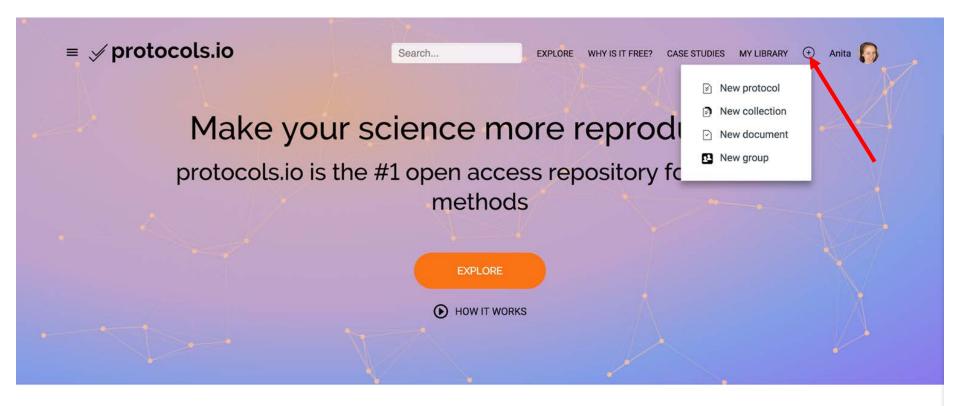




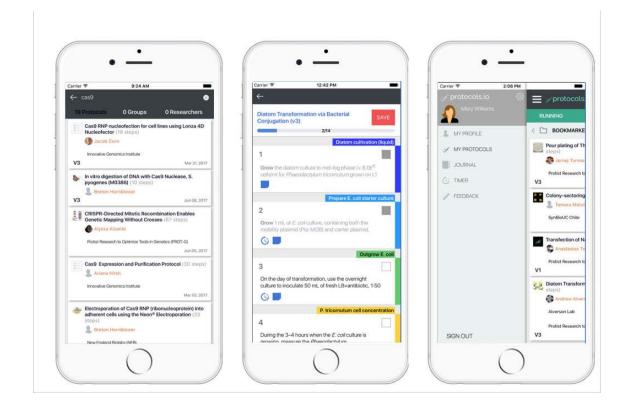












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