Plan Overview

A Data Management Plan created using DMPTool

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Title: Genomics and Molecular Biology Shared Resource

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Data Manager: Fred Kolling, PhD, Christian Lytle

Project Administrator: Christian Lytle

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Template: NIH-Default DMSP

Project abstract:

The Genomics and Molecular Biology Shared Resource (GMBSR) provides services for the isolation and analysis of DNA and RNA from bulk tissues and in single cells using microarray, Nanostring and next generation sequencing technologies. While the PI funding the project is ultimately responsible for data storage and distribution, the GMBSR provides support for the activities as outlined in this document.

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Genomics and Molecular Biology Shared Resource

Data Type

Types and amount of scientific data expected to be generated in the project: Summarize the types and estimated amount of scientific data expected to be generated in the project.

Describe data in general terms that address the type and amount/size of scientific data expected to be collected and used in the project (e.g., 256-channel EEG data and fMRI images from ~50 research participants). Descriptions may indicate the data modality (e.g., imaging, genomic, mobile, survey), level of aggregation (e.g., individual, aggregated, summarized), and/or the degree of data processing that has occurred (i.e., how raw or processed the data will be).

The GMBSR performs a number of genomics assays including bulk RNA-seq, DNA-seq and SNP genotyping as well as single cell RNA and ATAC-seq and spatial transcriptomics. The GMBSR maintains 50Tb of data stored on Dartmouth's DartFS secure, redundant and networked storage system. Data types include Illumina BCL and FASTQ files, Oxford Nanopore FASTQ, FAST5 and POD5 files, Illumina iScan IDAT files, and TIFF image files produced by several imaging platforms for spatial transcriptomics applications.

Scientific data that will be preserved and shared, and the rationale for doing so: Describe which scientific data from the project will be preserved and shared and provide the rationale for this decision.

All raw data generated in the GMBSR is preserved and shared with the sponsoring PI and their designated affiliates for a period of 5 years. Data types include FASTQ, FAST5, POD5, IDAT and TIFF files.

Metadata, other relevant data, and associated documentation: Briefly list the metadata, other relevant data, and any associated documentation (e.g., study protocols and data collection instruments) that will be made accessible to facilitate interpretation of the scientific data.

Metadata for all projects is maintained in the GMBSR's Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), hosted on a Virtual Machine (VM) managed by Dartmouth's Research Computing group. While these data are not freely accessible to users, they are available upon request.

Related Tools, Software and/or Code

State whether specialized tools, software, and/or code are needed to access or manipulate shared scientific data, and if so, provide the name(s) of the needed tool(s) and software and

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specify how they can be accessed.

The DartFS file system can be directly mounted onto PC, Mac or Linux machines, and is also accessible via the command line and Dartmouth's Andes, Polaris and Discovery High Performance Computing (HPC) clusters. Instructions for accessing DartFS by these means are available here: https://rc.dartmouth.edu/index.php/dartfs-access-guide/

Standards

State what common data standards will be applied to the scientific data and associated metadata to enable interoperability of datasets and resources, and provide the name(s) of the data standards that will be applied and describe how these data standards will be applied to the scientific data generated by the research proposed in this project. If applicable, indicate that no consensus standards exist.

All data generated in the GMBSR uses file formats established by the instrument vendor and/or are considered standards in the field. Examples include FASTQ, FAST5, POD5, TIFF and IDAT file formats.

Data Preservation, Access, and Associated Timelines

Repository where scientific data and metadata will be archived: Provide the name of the repository(ies) where scientific data and metadata arising from the project will be archived; see Selecting a Data Repository.

Raw FASTQ, FAST5, IDAT and TIFF are retained in a read-only format for 5 years from the date of acquisition. Data are placed in PI-specific directories, protected and credentialed using Dartmouth-assigned NetIDs with access determined by the PI sponsoring the project. After 4 years and 11 months, an email alert is sent to the sponsoring PI indicating the data will be removed in 1 month after which time they will be responsible for the maintenance of the data. The GMBSR expects that 5 years will be sufficient time for the PI to publish the data should they choose to do so, and will submit the data to the appropriate public repository in accordance with the requirements of the funding source supporting the project.

How scientific data will be findable and identifiable: Describe how the scientific data will be findable and identifiable, i.e., via a persistent unique identifier or other standard indexing tools.
Data is stored in a directory with the naming convention "[PI-Last-Name]". In the case that two PIs have the same last name, the naming convention "[PI Last Name][PI First Initial]" is used. Within this directory, each project is named as [Assay Type]_[Date]. The raw data files within the project directory are named using the order number associated with the project, assigned by Dartmouth's RaDar ordering system. A metadata file is provided to map RaDar order numbers to the sample names provided by the user when submitting the project.

When and how long the scientific data will be made available: Describe when the scientific data will be made available to other users (i.e., no later than time of an associated publication or end of the performance period, whichever comes first) and for how long data will be available.

Data are shared with the sponsoring PI within 1 week of generation and are available in a read-only format for 5 years.

Access, Distribution, or Reuse Considerations

Factors affecting subsequent access, distribution, or reuse of scientific data NIH expects that in drafting Plans, researchers maximize the appropriate sharing of scientific data. Describe and justify any applicable factors or data use limitations affecting subsequent access, distribution, or reuse of scientific data related to informed consent, privacy and confidentiality protections, and any other considerations that may limit the extent of data sharing. See Frequently Asked Questions for examples of justifiable reasons for limiting sharing of data.

Question not answered.

Whether access to scientific data will be controlled: State whether access to the scientific data will be controlled (i.e., made available by a data repository only after approval).

Question not answered.

Protections for privacy, rights, and confidentiality of human research participants:
If generating scientific data derived from humans, describe how the privacy, rights, and confidentiality of human research participants will be protected (e.g., through de-identification, Certificates of Confidentiality, and other protective measures).

All human subjects material provided to the GMBSR is de-identified and is untraceable by GMBSR personnel to the person of origin. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring PI to ensure proper de-identification of human subjects material and the GMBSR refuses to accept submissions that do not meet this criteria.
Oversight of Data Management and Sharing

Describe how compliance with this Plan will be monitored and managed, frequency of oversight, and by whom at your institution (e.g., titles, roles).

Fred Kolling, PhD serves as director of the GMBSR and is ultimately responsible for the management and sharing of data generated within the facility. Dr. Kolling is listed as the owner of the storage partition on DartFS and manages the user groups and associated permissions controlling access to data. GMBSR staff perform day-to-day data management tasks including data generation and migration of data to appropriate locations within DartFS.
Planned Research Outputs

Dataset - "FASTQ Files"

Sequencing data generated from Illumina and Oxford Nanopore platforms. Contains basecalled sequences, quality data and instrument and run metadata associated with the sample.

Image - "TIFF Files"

Raw image file format generated for spatial transcriptomics applications. In the GMBSR, these images contain immunofluorescence or hematoxylin and eosin-stained tissues.

Dataset - "FAST5 Files"

Data format established for raw Oxford Nanopore sequencing data.

Dataset - "POD5 Files"

Raw format for Oxford Nanopore sequencing data.

Dataset - "IDAT Files"

File format generated by Illumina iScan instruments containing position and intensity information for Illumina beadchip arrays.

Planned research output details
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