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SCIENTIFIC DATA

HELPING YOU PUBLISH, DISCOVER AND REUSE RESEARCH DATA

Calling for submissions in Fall 2013, launching in Spring 2014 nature.com/scientificdata

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WHY SCIENTIFIC DATA?

Researchers, funders, community standards initiatives and learned societies alike are calling for new ways to make scientific data more available and reusable.

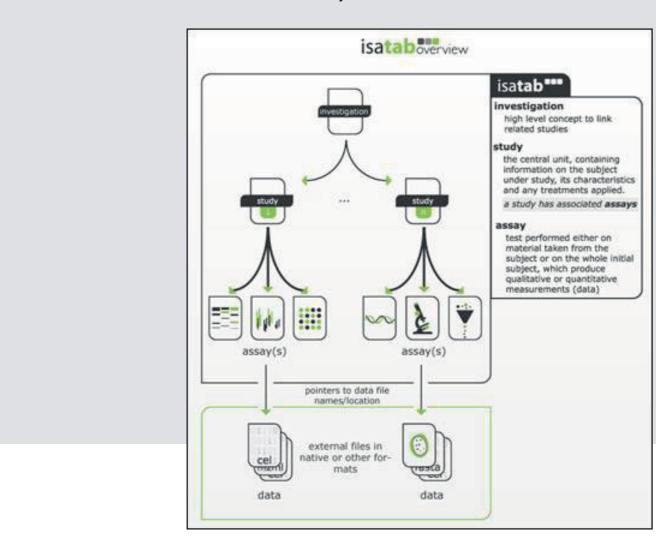
Scientific Data aims to meet these needs through the publication of Data Descriptors. These describe scientifically valuable datasets and provide credit to authors who share their data and add meaningful information around that data to ensure it is interpretable and reusable.

WHAT IS SCIENTIFIC DATA?

- Scientific Data is a peer reviewed Open Access, online-only publication containing Data Descriptors that describe and explain datasets, supported by an APC model.
- Focus is on data interpretability and reuse and not analysis and hypothesis.
- Peer review is optimised to evaluate data quality and reuse.
- Research data files will be stored in one or more public, community-recognized repositories.

STRUCTURED CONTENT

- Data Descriptors are complemented by machine readable structured information to further promote reuse which will be released as CCO.
- Curated and standardised by in-house curator.



DATA DESCRIPTORS complements both journal articles and repository records Proteomic profiles of human **SUBJECT CATEGORIES** embryonic stem cells, induced-» Induced pluripotent pluripotent stem cells and » Proteomic analysis » Microarray analysis precursor fibroblasts STRUCTURED SUMMARY Javier Munoz¹ and Albert J.R. Heck^{2,3} Assessing relevant molecular differences between human-induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) and human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) is important, given that such differences may impact their potential therapeutic use... Design Type(s) cell type comparison design • growth condition intervention design Measurement Type(s) protein expression profiling • transcription profiling assay Technology Type(s) mass spectrometry assay • DNA microarray Factor Type(s) cell line • growth condition Homo sapiens • embryonic stem cell line • embryonic fibroblast cell line Sample Characteristic(s) foreskin fibroblast cell line **Background & Summary** Human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) are capable of self-renewal and multi-lineage differentiation (that is, pluripotency)1 .. Methods Human induced pluripotent stem cell lines IMR90_iPS and 4Skin_iPS were obtained from James A. Thomson **METHODS** (Wisconsin National Primate Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison) who ... **Data Records DATA RECORDS** All the samples used in this study are summarized in Table 1. Consistent identifiers are used in Tables 2 and 3 to allow mapping between the proteomic and transcriptomic data outputs. The raw data, peaklists (.mgf), ProteomeDiscoverer result files (.msf) and ProteomeDiscoverer workflow files (.xml) have been uploaded to ProteomeXchange (http://www.proteomexchange.org/) with the following accession number PXD000134 (ref. 67; Table 2). **TECHNICAL** Technical Validation Confirmation of pluripotency and experimental design **VALIDATION** Two experiments using MSbased proteomic experiments using two different hiPS cell lines were conducted (Fig. 1). In Experiment 1, IMR90_iPS were compared to hESCs (HES3) and to the parental cell line, IMR90_ Fibro. In Experiment 2 ... **Usage Notes** The data is publicly available in different formats including Thermo LTQ Orbitrap (e.g..raw) files and Mascot Generic Format (e.g..mgf) peaklists. Originally⁴⁰, the data was... SCIENTIFIC DATA | 1: 1 | DOI: 10.1038/xxxx **USAGE NOTES TABLES** other researchers reuse the dataset. Detailed information accounting for the data-generating assays applied to each sample – plus the resulting data outputs. **DATA CITATIONS** DOES NOT INCLUDE • In depth analysis or tests of hypotheses New scientific conclusions Exploratory analysis (e.g. clustering)

Supported by:







Mol. Syst. Biol. 7, 550 (2011)

This is a sample Data Descriptor derived from:

The quantitative proteomes of human-induced pluripotent stem cells and embryonic Munoz, J, Low T. Y., Kok, Y.J., Chin, A., Frese, C. K., Ding, V., Choo, A. & Heck A.J.



