Guidelines for creation of the Reagent Table

Some of the constraints below are imposed to allow automated parsing of the table.

Columns (general):

(1) **Column order and headings** must be preserved
(2) Columns A-I should not be removed, even if not used
(3) Columns can be appended (J, K, etc.) for internal use

Rows (general):

(1) **Row titles** must be preserved
(2) Row one (column headings) should not be removed; row 2 (headings with instructions) may be removed.
(3) Order of the rows can be changed
(4) Clustering of multiple reagents of one type recommended, but is not mandatory
(5) Colors are entirely optional: can be removed or changed
(6) Data types indicated on template that are not used can be removed.
(7) Data types not represented in the template: use "other"

Column A: Data type (mandatory)

(1) Row titles cannot be changed
(2) See additional information in the section "Rows (general)" above.

Column B: Experimental species (mandatory)

(1) Use genus initial with full species OR full genus and full species
(2) Use "NA" rather than leaving blank

Column C: Symbol/name used in publication (mandatory)

(1) This is a free-text field (no formatting constraints, except for separation of multiple entries by semi-colon, space).
(2) Should indicate exactly how the reagent is referred to in the publication. If several designations are used for one reagent, can include more than one entry, separated by semi-colon, space. If one designation has been used to refer to several different reagents, list each reagent separately and include a unique identifier of some sort.

Columns D-F: Source (one of D-F mandatory)

(1) Use of multiple columns allows sorting of source information into public repositories, publications, and laboratories.
(2) In order of preference: use column D, if possible.
(3) Columns D and F are free-text fields.
(4) Column E should be in the form of a PubMed ID or the text "this paper".

Column G: Identifiers (not mandatory; use if possible)

(1) Use the format "ID_source:identifier" with a colon and no spaces. Separate multiple entries with a semi-colon, space.
(2) If possible, use the recommended abbreviation for the ID_source (see below)
(3) Multiple identifiers, even if redundant, are useful for validation. In some case a more general identifier (for a stock, for instance) can be combined with a more precise identifier (for the allele of interest in that stock).

(4) Inclusion of database identifiers is strongly encouraged to facilitate accurate incorporation of published data into appropriate biological databases.

Column H: New Reagent (mandatory for newly described reagent)

(1) Use if “this paper” entered in Column E
(2) Free-text field (no constraints on format).

Column I: Comments (optional)

(1) Free-text field
(2) For public consumption

Additional columns can be added for internal purposes (and removed prior to submission for publication): tracking acquisition by the lab, lab-specific stock numbers, storage location in the lab, comments about problems or QC, etc.

LIST of ID_source abbreviations:

RRID
DSHB
ATCC
Mouse-specific (strains and clones): **MGC, JAX, NIG**, many others (see http://www.findmice.org/)
Zebrafish-specific (strains and clones): **ZGC, ZIRC, EZRC**, others?
Fly-specific (stocks, clones, cell lines): **DGRC, BDSC, VDRC, FlyORF, TRIP, HMS, Kyoto_DGGR, NIG, THFC**
Worm-specific (strains): **CGC**
Yeast-specific (strains and plasmids): **Euroscarf, YRC**

Companies:

Databases:
NCBI (Entrez gene)
HGNC
MGI
RGD
WB (2-letter sufficient?)
FB (2-letter sufficient?)
ZFIN
SGD
PomBase (abbreviation?)
Xenbase (abbreviation?)
TAIR
IRD
<other organism-specific databases>
GenBank, ENA, DDBJ
GEO, Array_Express

GWAS/SNPs (list under genetic reagent or create a new datatype?)
dbSNP