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# NIH Data Sharing and the Open Data Commons for TBI



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Center for Biological Systems, UCSD

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Professor, Department of Neurological Surgery  
Director of Data Science, Brain and Spinal Injury Center (BASIC)  
Weill Institute for Neurosciences, UCSF



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# Expanding Public Access to the Results of Federally Funded Research

FEBRUARY 22, 2013 AT 12:04 PM ET BY MICHAEL STEBBINS



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**Summary:** The Obama Administration is committed to the proposition that citizens deserve easy access to the results of research their tax dollars have paid for. That's why, in a policy memorandum released today, OSTP Director John Holdren has directed Federal agencies with more than \$100M in R&D expenditures to develop plans to make the results of federally funded research freely available to the public—generally within one year of publication.

# Final NIH Policy for Data Management and Sharing

**Notice Number:**

NOT-OD-21-013

## Key Dates

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**Release Date:**

October 29, 2020

**Effective Date:**

January 25, 2023

# FAIR Data Stewardship

- **Findable:** (meta)data is uniquely and persistently identifiable. Should have basic machine-readable descriptive metadata.
- **Accessible:** data is reachable and accessible by humans and machines using standard formats and protocols.
- **Interoperable:** (meta)data is machine readable and annotated with resolvable vocabularies/ontologies.
- **Reusable:** (meta)data is sufficiently well-described to allow (semi)automated integration with other compatible data sources.



Wilkinson et al, 'The FAIR Guiding Principles scientific data management and stewardship,' Nature Scientific Data, 2016



## Forecasting Costs for Preserving, Archiving, and Promoting Access to Biomedical Data

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2020

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Pro

## Neuroscience Data in the Cloud: A Workshop

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2020

For  
Pro

Neur

## Changing the Culture of Data Management and Sharing: A Workshop

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2021

Spinal Cord Injury Preclinical Data Workshop:

# Developing a FAIR Share Community

Sharing Data that is

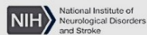
**Findable**

**Accessible**

**Interoperable**

**Reusable**

October 4-5, 2016  
6001 Executive Blvd.  
North Bethesda, MD





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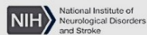
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SCI Preclinical Community  
Readiness and Next Steps

Washington DC,  
November 10, 2017

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National Institute of  
Neurological Disorders  
and Stroke



UNIVERSITY OF  
ALBERTA



Rick Hansen Institute  
Institut Rick Hansen



# FAIR-SCI Ahead

SCI Preclinical Community  
Readiness and Next Steps

Washington DC,  
November 10, 2017

# STREET-FAIR

SCI Team Research, Enabling Expansion  
and Translation of FAIR data sharing

November 4, 2018  
San Diego, CA



UCSF Weill Institute for  
Neurosciences  
Brain and Spinal  
Injury Center



Neuroscience Information Framework



Craig H. Neilsen Foundation



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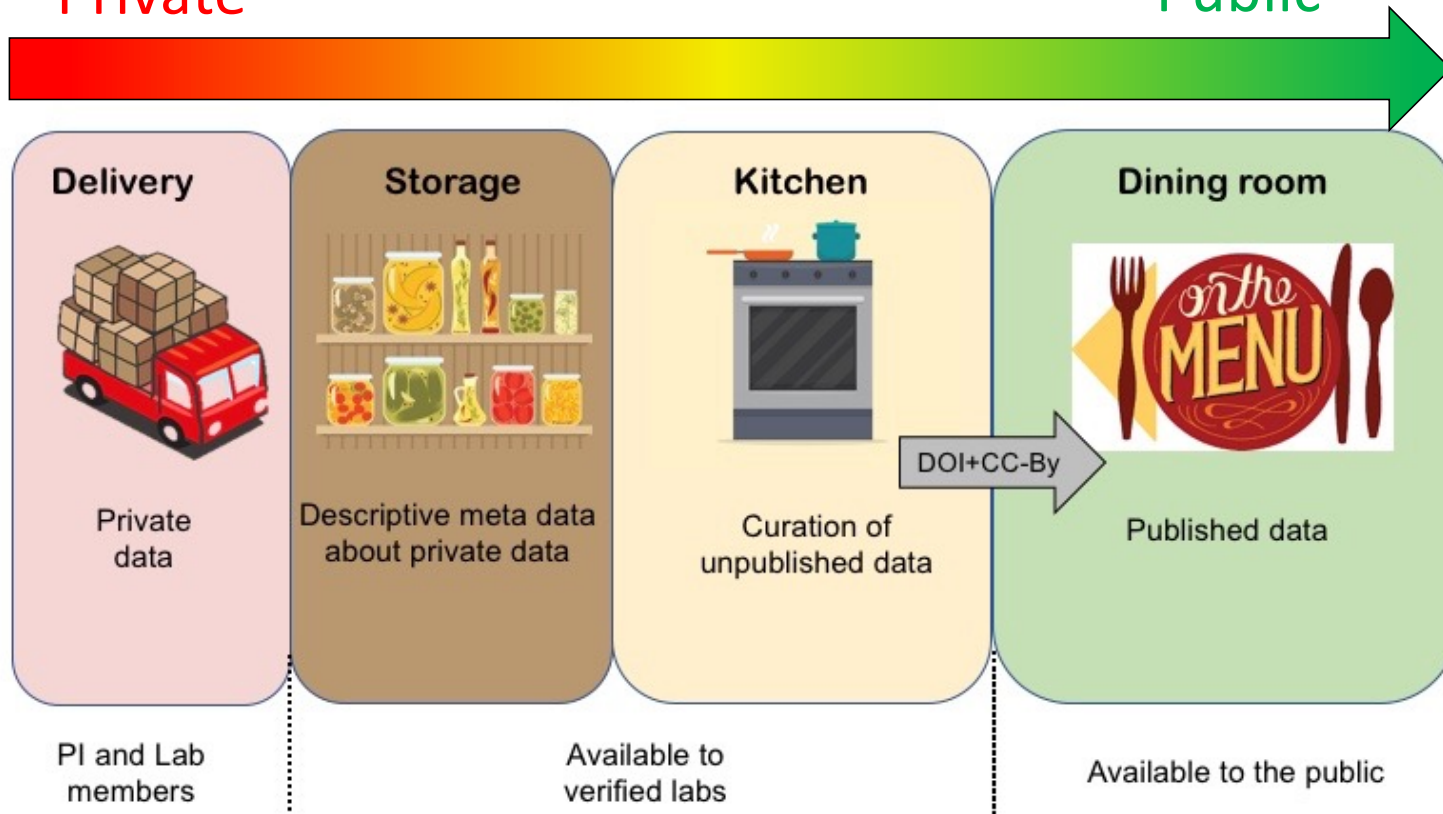


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Fouad et al., 2021 *Journal of Neurotrauma*; Chou et al., 2022 *Neurotrauma Reports*

Private

Public



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### Tutorials

Learn how to use ODC with our tutorials and guides



### Tools and Sandbox

Play with the ODC and use our helping tools



### Sample DMS Plan

Sample data management and sharing plan for NIH mandates



### By the numbers

A summary interactive dashboard of ODC content and use

NIH-Approved Data Management and Sharing Plan (DMSP)  
Topic of "Train the Trainer" Session Tomorrow!!

🔍 Contact help desk



## Sample language to include in your data management and sharing plan (DMS):

NIH has provided a [sample template](#) that can be used for developing a DMSP. Below we provide some [helpful hints](#) and [sample language](#) that can be included under relevant sections highlighting how ODC-TBI helps you meet DMS requirements

**Please note that we provide language only for those elements related to ODC-TBI. Additional information may be required. Please consult with [guidance materials prepared by the NIH](#) when preparing your DMS.**

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### Element 1: Data Type

#### a) 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.*

**Helpful hint:** *List all types of data you plan to generate.* Beyond a consideration of the types of data you will be generating and the absolute size, think about the form of the data. Will you be acquiring small numbers of large files or large numbers of small files? How complex is the experimental design? Will the data be correlated, that is, will you be collecting multiple types of data on the same subject, e.g., imaging, genomics, behavioral? Are the sizes of the data likely to change over the course of the project? Are the data collected in specific file formats and according to a specified structure? These factors will affect the strategy and infrastructure you select for data management and sharing and the costs you will need to allocate for managing and preparing the data.

**Note;** the ODC-TBI can support multiple data types, either through direct deposit to ODC-TBI or creating links to specialist repositories that can host individual data types. (see Element 4a)

#### b) 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.*

**Sample language for sharing data through ODC-TBI:** In accordance with the best practices and standards established by the PRECISE consortium for sharing of pre-clinical TBI data, we will share individual subject outcomes and metadata organized according to community-approved common data elements in CSV format. Primary data types in the form of omics, images, videos, physiological traces, etc., will be stored on



-DMS plans are required for all new NIH grants

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-Our templates have been pre-reviewed by program staff and comply with policy

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## Home-cage monitoring general behavior of C57BL/6J male mice during the CognitionWall test 3 months after open-field LIB exposure

DOI:10.34945/F59W23

### DATASET CITATION:

Zuckerman A., Siedhoff H. R., Balderrama A., Cui J., Gu Z. (2023) Home-cage monitoring general behavior of C57BL/6J male mice during the CognitionWall test 3 months after open-field LIB exposure. Open Data Commons for Traumatic Brain Injury. ODC-TBI:872  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.34945/F59W23>

### ABSTRACT:

**STUDY PURPOSE:** Evaluate the chronic-phase behavioral alterations 3 months after exposure to low-intensity blast in a home-cage-like environment during the CognitionWall test.

**DATA COLLECTED:** A total of 52 male C57Bl/6J mice, 8 weeks old, were used. The mice were randomly allocated into one of two groups: Blast (n=29) or Sham (n=23). Mice in the Blast group were exposed to open-field low-pressure blast wave (46.6 kPa, maximum impulse of 60.0 kPa\*ms), under anesthesia. Mice from the Sham group were anesthetized but were not exposed to the blast wave. 3 months post-exposure, general behavior on the locomotor activity of the mice was measured using the PhenoTyper® home-cages (Model 3000, Noldus Information Technology, The Netherlands) and CognitionWall™ system (Noldus Information Technology, The Netherlands). All mice were familiar with the home-cage environment by being placed in the PhenoTypers for three days before conducting the CognitionWall assessments. Each mouse was housed individually, and its activity was continuously measured for 96 hours at a sample rate of 15 fps. Program-acquired data were uploaded to the web-based AHCODA-DB (Sylics, Bilthoven, The Netherlands) for meta-analysis. Eighteen behavioral parameters were analyzed and included in this dataset. See protocols and other related data in the relevant links section below.

**CONCLUSIONS:** No significant differences were found between the Blast and Sham mice in different parameters of general behavior on the locomotor activity. These data provided the essential baseline of both LIB-exposed mice and Sham controls in order to exclude the possibility that different performances in the CognitionWall tasks were caused by differences in overall locomotor activity.

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## ODC-TBI Public Dataset

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DOI:10.34945/F59W23

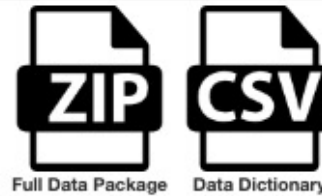
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### DATASET INFO

Contact: Gu Zezong ([guze@health.missouri.edu](mailto:guze@health.missouri.edu))

Lab: PRECISE-TBI Lab: Truman Memorial VA  
ODC-TBI Accession:872

Records in Dataset: 5510  
Fields per Record: 24

Last updated: 2023-06-09  
Date published: 2023-06-09  
Downloads: 4

Files: 2

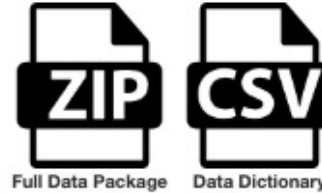
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### FUNDING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Department of Veterans Affairs Offices of Research & Development (VA ORD) LAMB/ShEEP programs, BLR&D Director Service program UFR-002-18F, Open-Field Blast

## ODC-TBI Public Dataset



Home-cage monitoring general behavior of C57BL/6J male mice during the CognitionWall test 3 months after open-field LIB exposure

DOI:10.34945/F59W23

### DATASET CITATION

Zuckerman A., Siedhoff H. R., Balderrama A., Cui J., Gu Z. (2023) Home-cage monitoring general behavior of C57BL/6J male mice during the CognitionWall test 3 months after open-field LIB exposure. Open Data Commons for Traumatic Brain Injury. ODC-TBI:872 <http://doi.org/10.34945/F59W23>

### ABSTRACT

**STUDY PURPOSE:** Evaluate the short-term behavioral alterations 3 months after exposure to low-intensity blast in a home-cage-like environment during the CognitionWall test.

**DATA COLLECTED:** A total of 52 male C57BL/6J mice, 8 weeks old, were used. The mice were randomly allocated into one of two groups: Blast (n=29) or Sham (n=23). Mice in the Blast group were exposed to open-field low-pressure blast wave (46.6 kPa, maximum impulse of 60.0 kPa\*ms), under anesthesia. Mice

### DATASET INFO

Contact: Gu Zelong ([guze@health.missouri.edu](mailto:guze@health.missouri.edu))

Lab: PRECISE-TBI Lab: Truman Memorial VA  
ODC-TBI Accession:872

Records in Dataset: 5510  
Fields per Record: 24

Last updated: 2023-06-09  
Date published: 2023-06-09  
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*Makes data citable*

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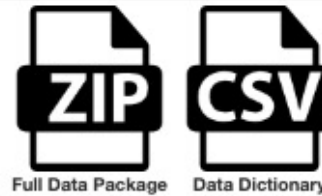
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CognitionWall tasks were caused by differences in overall locomotor activity.

## KEYWORDS

primary open-field blast; home-cage monitoring; Phenotype; CognitionWall test; locomotor activity

Cross-linked to papers

## PROVENANCE / ORIGINATING PUBLICATIONS

- Chen S, Siedhoff HR, Zhang H, Liu P, Balderrama A, Li R, Johnson C, Greenlief CM, Koopmans B, Hoffman T, DePalma RG, Li DP, Cui J, Gu Z. Low-intensity blast induces acute glutamatergic hyperexcitability in mouse hippocampus leading to long-term learning deficits and altered expression of proteins involved in synaptic plasticity and serine protease inhibitors. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2022 Apr;165:105634. DOI: 10.1016/j.nbd.2022.105634. PMID: 35077822.. doi:10.1016/j.nbd.2022.105634.

## RELEVANT LINKS

Home-cage monitoring spontaneous activity of C57BL/6J male mice 3 months after open-field low-intensity blast exposure

<https://dx.doi.org/10.34945/F5FK5C>  
Related dataset in ODC-TBI

Open-field blast (OFB) model in mice protocol

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.yxmvm2kwog3p/v1>  
Protocol for the Open-field blast (OFB) model in mice in protocols.io

Open-field Blast parameters dataset

<https://dx.doi.org/10.34945/F5630G>  
Datasets with the blast parameters for the relevant subjects

## NOTES

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## KEYWORDS

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Can linkout to other resources and data (dbGAP, GEO, Imaging or Code repositories, Protocols, etc.)

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## NOTES



 **odc-tbi.org** is the NIH-Supported  
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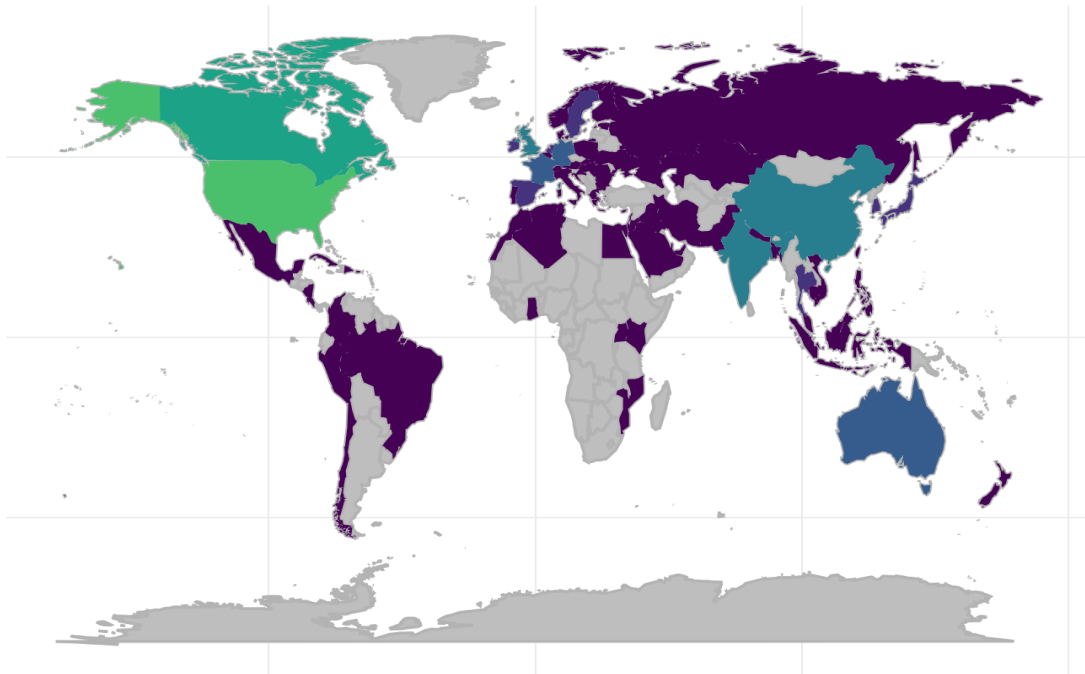
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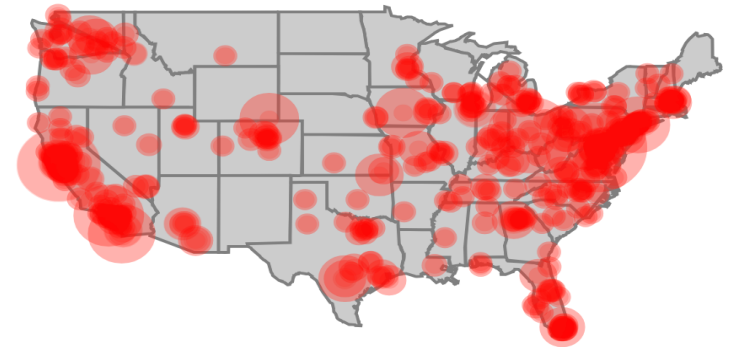
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Weill Neurohub



The UCSF Weill Neurosciences Building. Photo by Tim Grimm

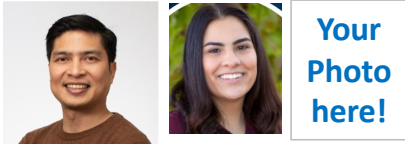
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**US Veterans Affairs:** 1I01RX002245, I01RX002787, I01BX005871, I50BX005878

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









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



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









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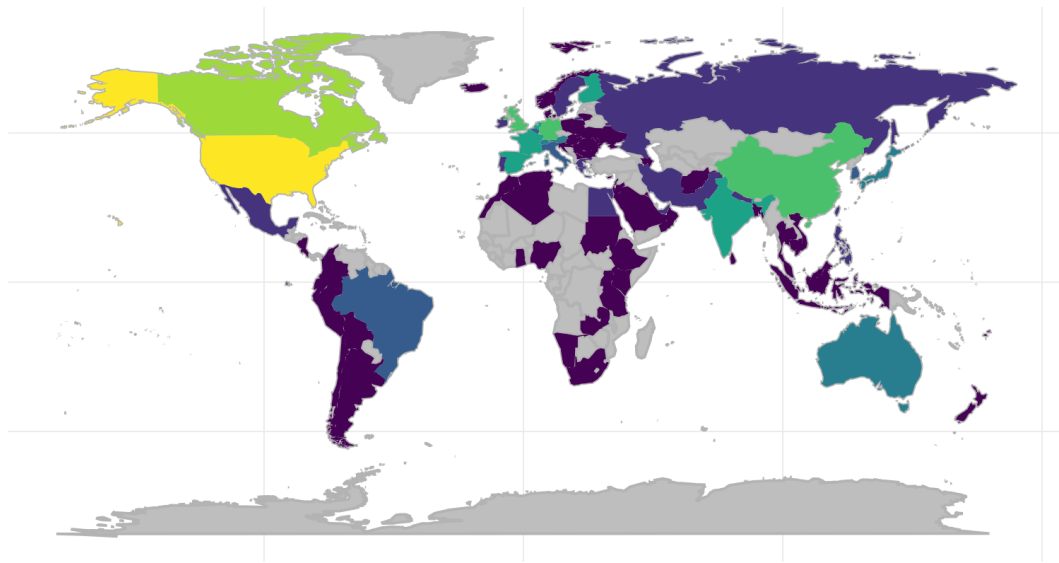


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