

## ELISA FORMAT - INSTRUCTIONS

### **Tables**

This format includes four tables, named *PlateInfo*, *OD*, *Layout*, *Dilution*. Except for *PlateInfo*, the tables are laid out as stacked 8×12 arrays of plate information, with one additional column. The data should be presented exactly as arrayed on the plate. In other words the rows are A-H and the columns are 1-12.

***PlateInfo*** – information about each individual plate.

***OD*** – the optical density readings of the plates.

***Layout*** – the contents of each well, usually the preparation identifier.

***Dilution*** – the dilution of the material in each well.

When creating when creating tables outside the template environment, always use column headers given in table descriptions.

### **Table: *PlateInfo***

Include the following columns.

***plateID*** – A plate identifier that is unique in this data set. (Example: 2010-09-23-a) Every plate must have a plate identifier.

***Date*** – The date of the test.

After *Date*, include as many additional columns as needed for additional plate level information, such as, technician, captureAb, antigen, etc.

### **Table: *OD***

Include the following columns.

***1-12*** – Twelve columns of OD values. Include all 8 rows of each plate, stacked with no space between plates. Present the data exactly as arrayed on the plate.

***plateID*** – The identifier of the plate from the *PlateInfo* table. Same identifier for each of the 8 rows of the plate.

### **Table: *Layout***

Include the following columns.

1-12 – Twelve columns of layout information identifying the contents of each well on each plate. Include all 8 rows of each plate, stacked with no space between plates. Present the data exactly as arrayed on the plate.

Include information on every well. If no material was added to the well, use NA. Note that the word “blank” should not be used for an empty well, since it usually refers to the preparation known as the reagent blank.

plateID – The identifier of the plate from the *PlateInfo* table. Same identifier for each of the 8 rows of the plate.

### **Table: Dilution**

Include the following columns.

1-12 – Twelve columns giving the dilution of the material in each well on each plate. Include all 8 rows of each plate, stacked with no space between plates.

- **Empty wells:** specify as NA
- **Undiluted wells:** specify as 1
- **Formatting:**
  - Use number (8, 0.125) not text (1:8, 1/8).
  - Do not use commas (1,024) that might cause a number to be interpreted as text.
  - Use raw dilutions only (8, 16, 32) not logarithms (3, 4, 5; i.e. the base 2 logs of 8, 16, 32).
  - Use either the dilution (0.125) or its inverse (8)
  - For ten-fold dilutions, scientific notation (1e9) may be used to avoid data entry errors of large dilutions (1000000000).

plateID – The identifier of the plate from the *PlateInfo* table. Same identifier for each of the 8 rows of the plate.