

SESSION 1) EXPERIMENTAL/DATA TECHNOLOGY

Summary by Fumiaki Katagiri

Marc Vidal stressed the importance of a right experimental setup for a large-scale analysis: in his case, it was ORFs cloned in a Gateway vector, which have versatilities in downstream experimentation. He also pointed out that data from a large-scale analysis need to be continuously revised and that the funding mechanism needs to be structured for such continuous revisions. Repeated analysis may also reduce the level of false negatives. Although low false positive rates are often emphasized in large-scale analyses, low false negative rates are also important for the purpose of modeling studies, in which a large amount of information is required. **Fabio Piano** demonstrated how complex data, such as time-series microscopic images, can be translated into data that are searchable and easy to combine with other types of data. In his phenomics analysis, he emphasized importance of recording phenotype in multiple aspects, such as recording at multiple time points, to reveal multiple roles of particular genes. It is crucial to gain better spatiotemporal information in data from large scale analyses. Some of such data only represent the situation that could happen, which could be different from the actual situation under certain conditions. Condition-specific information is essential when the data are to be used in modeling studies.