

Improving FAIR Access to Open DNA Collections

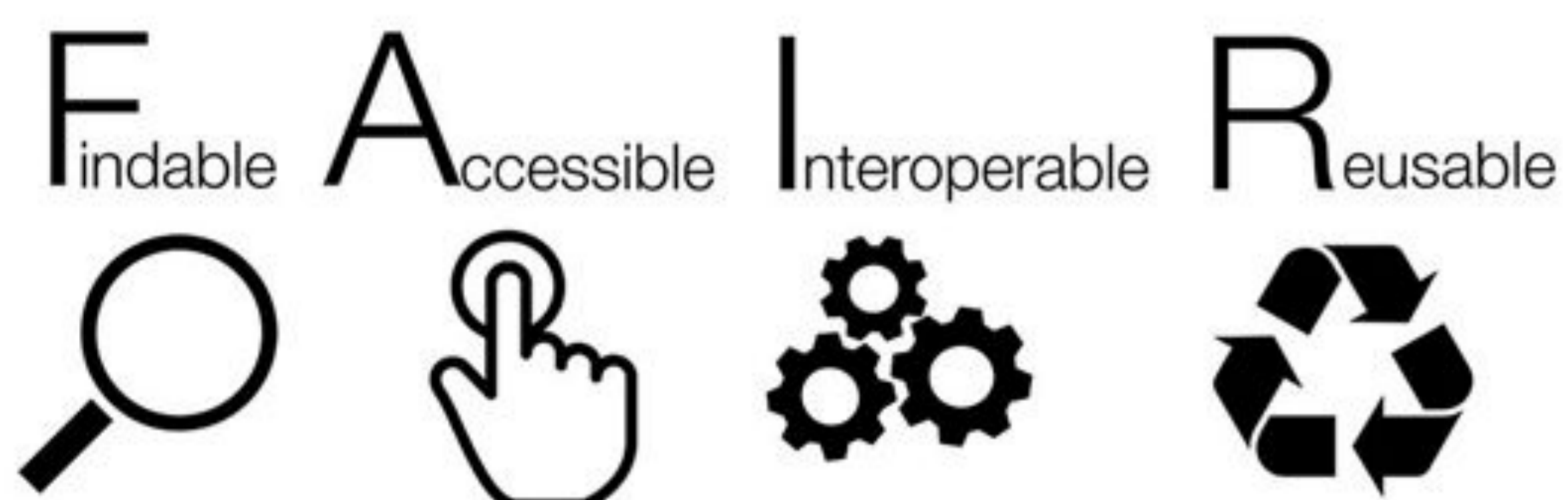
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Abstract

DNA constructs are used ubiquitously in synthetic biology to engineer a host of solutions for addressing global challenges, but the **current platforms to find and share DNA sequences vary both in quality and openness**. This makes it difficult to determine whether parts are reliable and fit-for-purpose. Building on the joint OpenPlant initiative¹, coupled with the Open DNA Collections created by the Open Bioeconomy Lab² and other efforts such as the FreeGenes Project³, as currently stewarded by Reclone.org⁴, **we are developing a platform to host DNA constructs that better adhere to FAIR principles** (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable)⁵.

To make our collections Findable and Interoperable with existing software, we are making a curated pilot collection using the suite of open SBOL⁶ tools developed by the community, such as SynBioHub⁷, PySBOL⁸, Excel2SBOL⁹, and SeqImprove¹⁰. To make our platform (Re)Usable and Accessible to researchers, we attach the high-quality data generated by this workflow to expertise in web design and user experience¹¹ to ensure that our collections are delivered in a user-friendly package, bespoke to the needs of synthetic biology users.

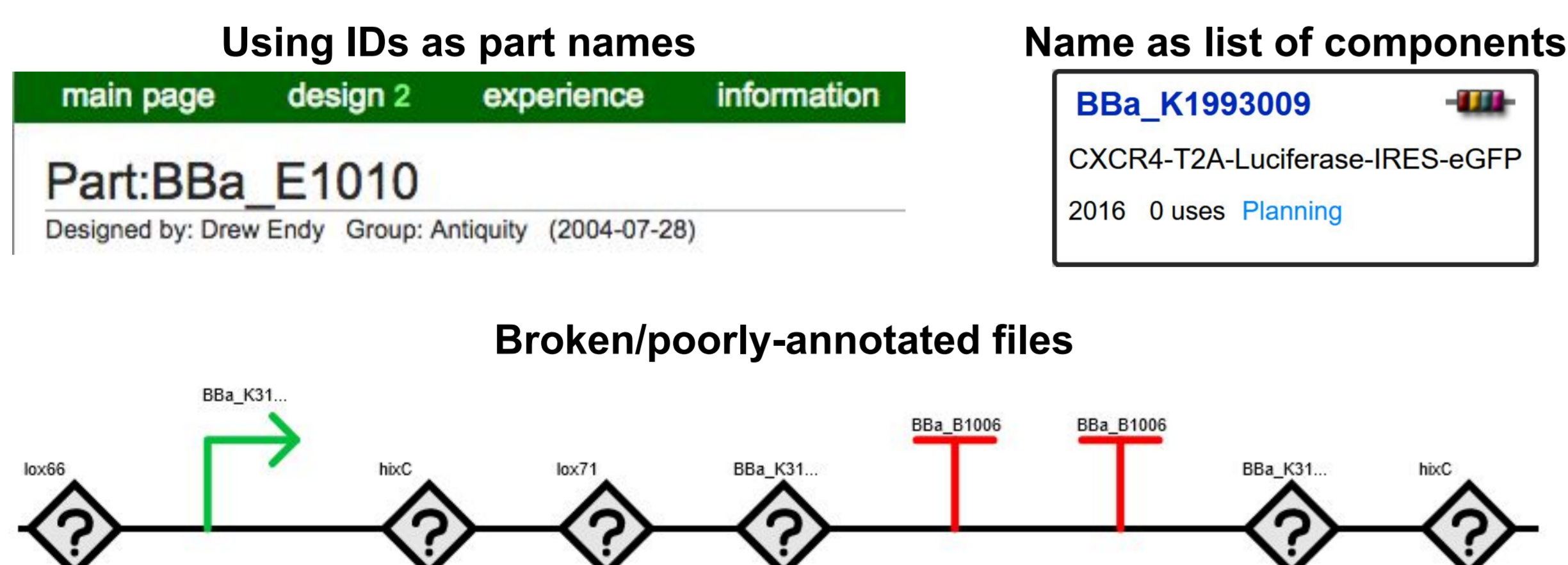
With our pilot collection of well-curated parts as a model, and a user-friendly, standardised workflow for researchers to use, improve, and add to the collections, we hope to welcome and encourage further adoption of this system to produce a better place for the free sharing and collaboration of this FAIR DNA Data Repository.



What's wrong?

Cataloguing of parts for synthetic biology has been carried out mostly through online databases and repositories such as the iGEM Registry of Standard Biological Parts¹², SynBioHub⁷, JBEI's Inventory of Composable Elements (ICE)¹³, and Addgene¹⁴. These have emerged from initiatives with different goals for searchability, quality standards, data types, and scope of parts.

The most relevant repositories exhibit limitations in searchability, due to an overwhelming number of components and **no adoption of standards for part metadata**. The truly useful information is diluted among the rest, and it takes more time and specific knowledge/experience to identify the best components. Variability on the quality of sequence data itself is a hurdle for using these repositories, since broken or poorly annotated files may lead to problems in their use in other software, and potential misinterpretation by users.

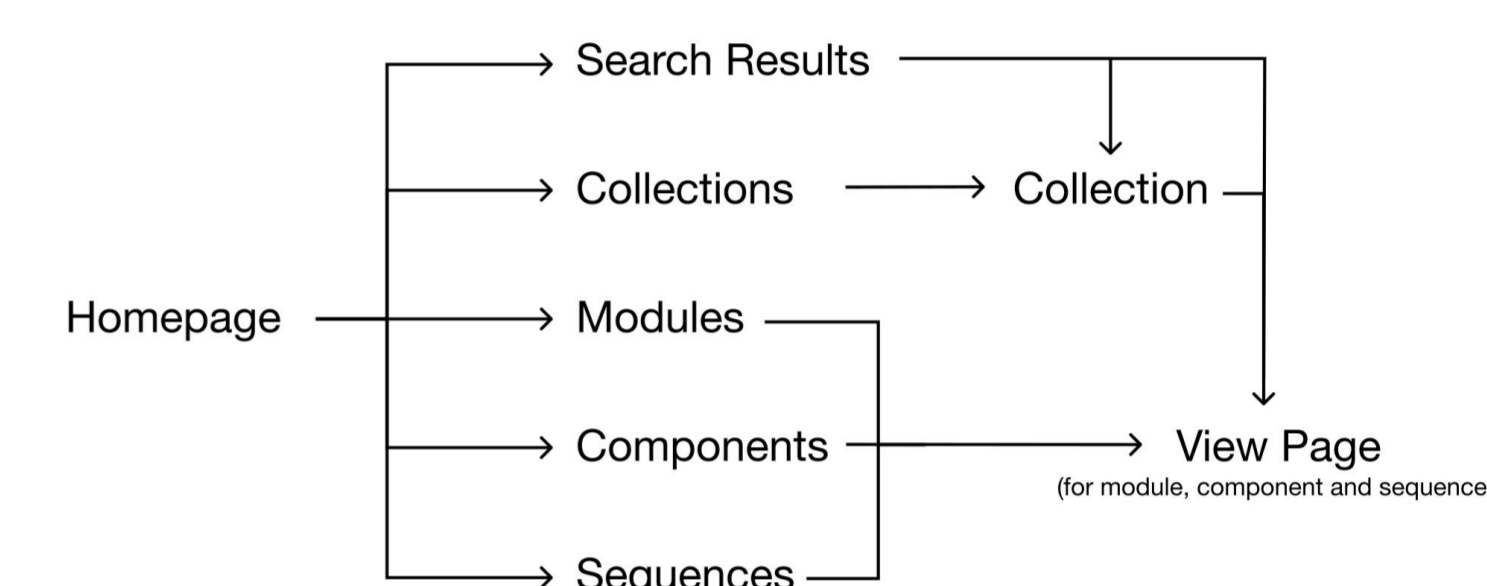


Additionally, the platforms don't necessarily **prioritize user experience** for browsing through their components. Important information about parts is often omitted or poorly displayed, and it's hard to filter out relevant parts. In some cases, the repository's data structure is presented instead of a human-friendly approach, making it so only experienced users are able to navigate through the entries efficiently.

Enforcing data quality

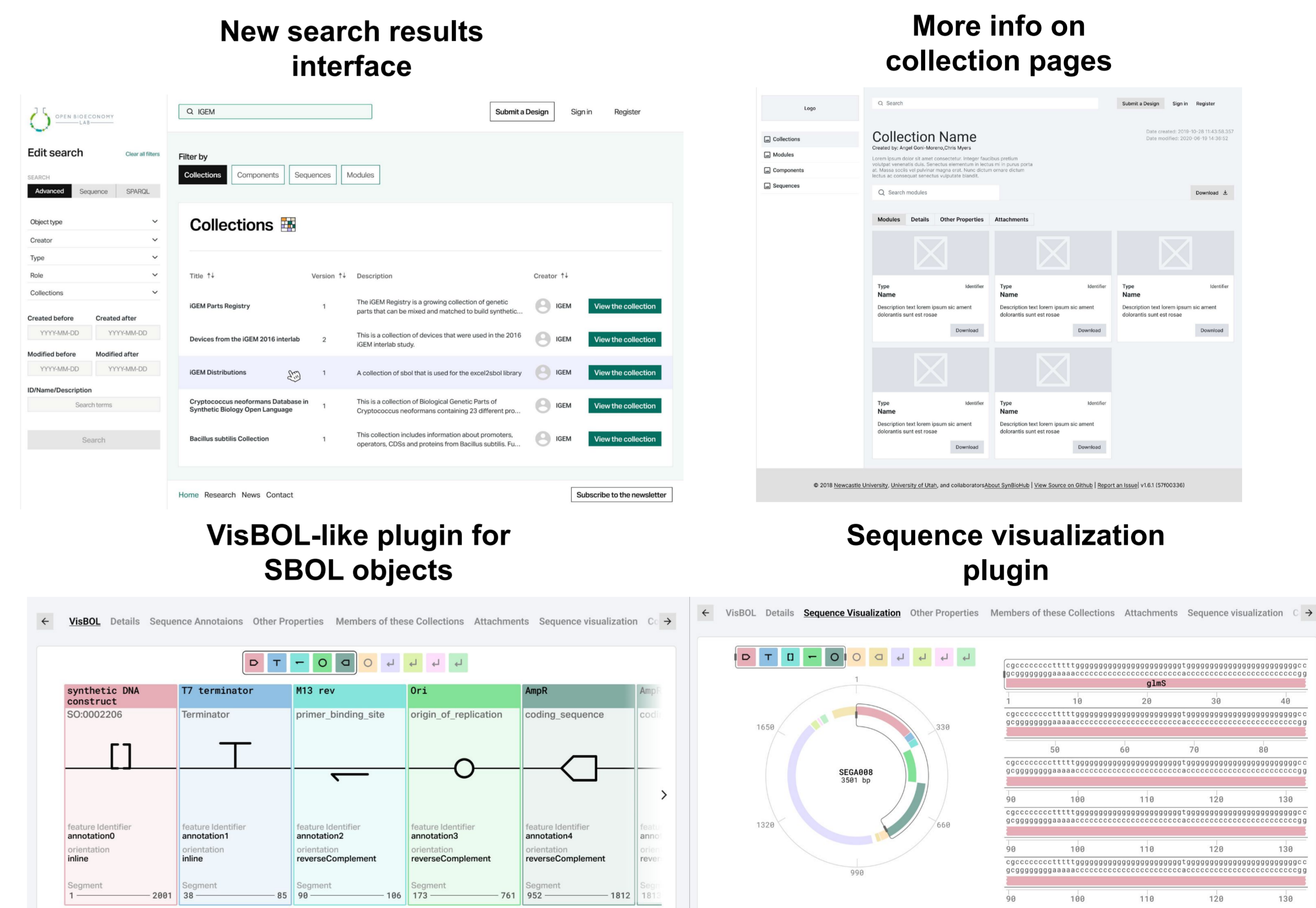
Our efforts to improve searchability and interoperability in DNA part repositories start from **using the SBOL⁶ standard and adopting a semi-automated workflow** to generate the repository objects. Simply transferring our sequences from working Genbank files to SBOL and hosting them on SynBioHub⁷ is already an improvement, but human intervention is necessary to ensure the correct data structure and annotation. We are currently using Excel2SBOL⁹ and custom Jupyter Notebooks to facilitate this transition by identifying common annotations in a collection, and prompting users to pick which annotations should be translated to the final SBOL objects.

Another key change is searching and browsing for parts with a **collection-first approach**. Collections are useful packages for parts where users can better identify their purpose and how well the whole collection is characterized.



Enhancing visualization / UX

To improve the user experience, we're collaborating with the data visualization experts at **Accurat.it**



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Give us your feedback!

We're continually developing this project, but would love to hear from you about whether this is FAIR and fit-for-purpose. Would you use it?

Give us your feedback by emailing Jenny (jcm80@cam.ac.uk), Felipe (fxb23@cam.ac.uk), and Reclone Team (coordination@reclone.org).

In collaboration with

Funded by