# <u>Take good notes.</u> If you didn't write it down, or I can't find it, *it didn't happen*. Good records are key to saving time and money, and they move to publication faster!

- Without a lab-dedicated iPad or desktop, you cannot ditch paper, but you can integrate with an *electronic lab notebook* (Benchling is a decent cloud option).
- Use a *bound*, paper notebook. Pencil is waterproof, but *pen* is the preference here.
- Because the lab notebook *belongs at your bench* (not your desk) and is handled with gloved hands, it is recommended to digitize (photo/pdf) relevant pages for easy reference.

# **Formatting**

- 1. **Table of contents**, requires a few blank pages at the beginning. Fill it in every few months with general or specific entries that highlight groups of related experiments and important results.
  - i. Specific entries: Lysis curve Mu gp22 K6R with gp25.....24

Lysis curve Mu gp22 K7R with gp25.....25

Lysis curve Mu gp22 K9R with gp25.....26

- ii. General entry: Lysis curves Mu gp22 mutants......24-35
- 2. Page numbers
- 3. Date every page: YYMMDD
- 4. **Index** includes recipes, reagent catalog/company lists, and references (ladder images or strain lists). You can refer to those pages while working and in shorthand elsewhere.

### **Contents**

### 1. Chronological or blocked entries

- 2. **Details** lots of them
  - a. Concentrations (volumes also need stock concentration and final volume)
  - b. Incubation times
  - c. Temperatures
  - d. Strain backgrounds (full lab strain numbers are acceptable alternative)
  - e. Printed images/graphs of raw data
  - f. people/sources of material
  - g. relevant literature citation for method/inspiration
- 3. Updated regularly, when the details are fresh in your mind

# 4. References

- a. other pages (continued *from* page, continued *on* page, protocol X, *etc.*)
- b. names/locations of associated digital data files with results

"They always say time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself." — Andy Warhol