

Thanks for annotating subfigures and subcaptions!

The task is to draw bounding boxes for each subfigure in each of the figures and to identify the subcaptions corresponding to each of the subfigures. There are several different ways/edge cases for the sub-captions, so I give examples in the document along with my requested annotations for them so that we can try standardize our collective annotations. Please read these instructions in full. In general, use your best judgement, and feel free to ask me questions.

Getting started: a simple example

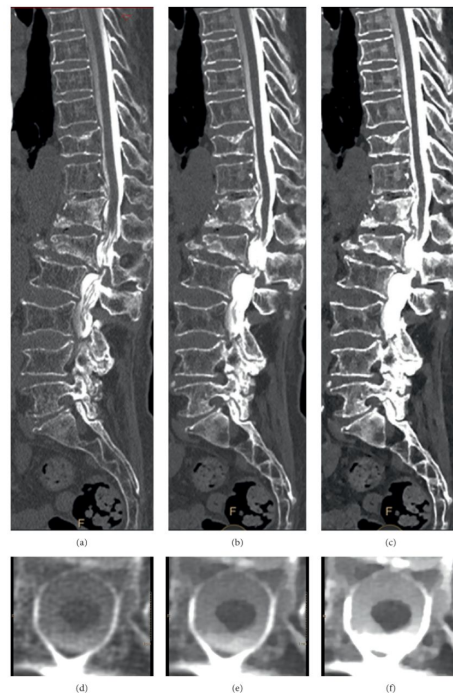


Figure 1: Computed tomography (CT) myelography images from a 73-year-old man (body weight 56 kg) with severe lumbar canal stenosis at the level of L1-L2 and multiple compression fractures (T10, T12, and L1). (a) Sagittal conventional CT myelography image. (b) Sagittal virtual monochromatic image (55 keV). (c) Sagittal virtual monochromatic image (40 keV). (d) Axial conventional CT myelography image at T6. (e) Axial virtual monochromatic image (55 keV). (f) Axial virtual monochromatic image (40 keV). e window setting was as follows: window width, 1250 Hounsfield units; window level, 250 Hounsfield units.

For each subfigure in this image, please select the corresponding letter from the letters at the top of the page before drawing the box. Once you draw the box successfully, you should see the letter in the top left corner of the box. After drawing all the boxes, please copy the sub-captions into the text box in order from (a) to (f) using “||” as a delimiter. The final entry in the text box should look like this:

(a) Sagittal conventional CT myelography image.||(b) Sagittal virtual monochromatic image (55 keV).||(c) Sagittal virtual monochromatic image (40 keV).||(d) Axial conventional CT myelography image at T6||(e) Axial virtual monochromatic image (55 keV).||(f) Axial virtual monochromatic image (40 keV).

IMPORTANT: Don't forget the delimiter! Also, the order of the letters labeling the boxes should match the order of the subcaptions in the text box. That is, the box(es) labeled with "A" should match the first subcaption in the text box, the box(es) labeled with "B" should match the second subcaption, etc. And finally, each subcaption should be a continuous span of text.

Overview of Buttons and Workflow

Once you are finished with this example, please click the green checkbox at the bottom of the page to proceed to the next example. Please use the red X box at the bottom of the page to complete an example when the figure contains no subfigures, and there's no need to do any other annotations for that example. The other two buttons at the bottom of the page are skip (the circle with a line through it) and undo (arrow pointing to the left). Undo will take you back to the previous example to allow you to revise your work. You should never need to use the "skip" button.

IMPORTANT: You will also notice a save icon (in the form of a floppy disk) in the top left corner of the screen. Please click this button periodically to save your work. Your work will not be saved and will not be usable if you don't click this button. Also, note that you will not be able to undo work after it has been saved.

3 More examples

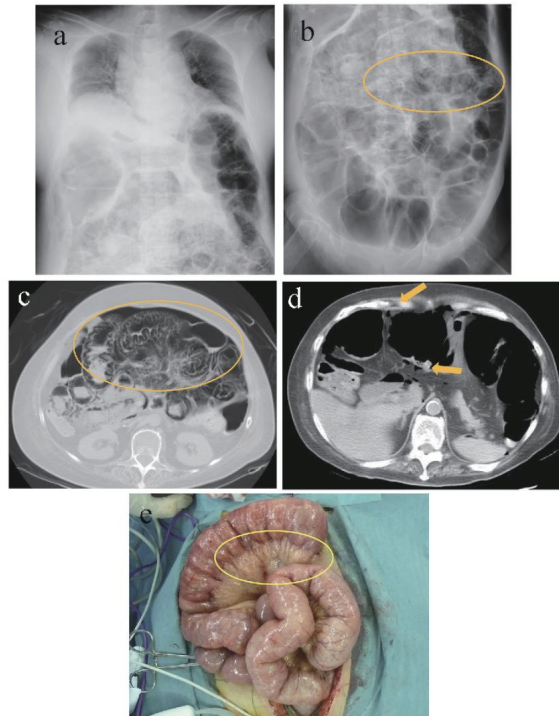


Figure 1. A chest radiography revealed elevation of the diaphragm due to dilated and gaseous intestines (a). A radiograph of the abdomen revealed diffusely dilated intestines and multiple, small radiolucent linear bubbles lining the intestines (circle) (b). Abdominal computed tomography revealed dilated and gaseous small intestines, retention of gas in the intestinal wall (circle) (c), and intraperitoneal free air (arrows) (d). Operative findings revealed small air bubbles in the intestinal wall and mesentery (e).

In the above example, each letter (a), (b), etc. comes at the end of the subcaption of interest. For instance, the sub-caption for Figure (a) should be “A chest radiography revealed elevation of the diaphragm due to dilated and gaseous intestines (a).”

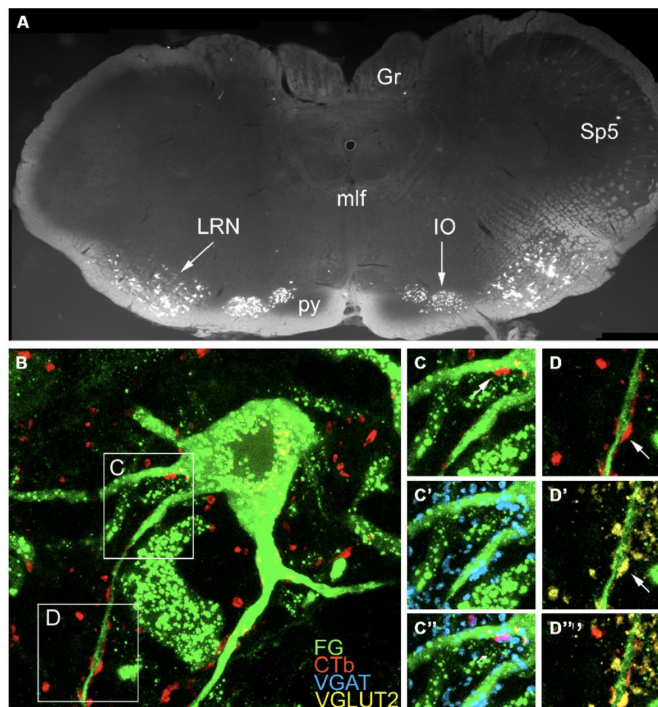


FIGURE 8 | Immunochemical properties of contacts on pre-cerebellar neurons in the LRt. (A) A fluorescent micrograph showing a coronal section through the medulla containing pre-cerebellar neurons labeled with FG from the anterior cerebellum. Note the cells within the LRt and the inferior olivary complex (IO). (Gr, Gracile nucleus; mlf, medial longitudinal fasciculus; py, pyramid; Sp5, spinal trigeminal nucleus). (B) A single optical section showing a precerebellar neuron (green) with several CTb (red) contacts on it. The contact shown in the box (C) is immunoreactive for VGAT (C-C'') and the contact shown in box (D) is immunoreactive for VGLUT2 (D-D''). CTb, b subunit of cholera toxin; FG, Fluorogold; VGLUT2, vesicular glutamate transporter 2; VGAT, vesicular GABA transporter. Scale Bars (B) = 10 μ m; (C,D) = 5 μ m.

This is a tricky example because Subfigures C-C'' share a sub-caption, and Subfigures D-D'' share a subcaption. For this case, please draw a box labeled "A" for Subfigure A; draw a box labeled "B" for subfigure B; draw boxes labeled "C" for Subfigures C, C', and C''; and draw boxes labeled "D" for Subfigures D, D', D''. The input to the text box should be:

(A) A fluorescent micrograph showing a coronal section through the medulla containing pre-cerebellar neurons labeled with FG from the anterior cerebellum. Note the cells within the LRt and the inferior olivary complex (IO). (Gr, Gracile nucleus; mlf, medial longitudinal fasciculus; py, pyramid; Sp5, spinal trigeminal nucleus). (B) A single optimal section showing a precerebellar neuron (green) with several CTb (red) contacts on it. The contact shown in the box (C) immunoreactive for VGAT (C-C'') and the contact shown in box (D) is immunoreactive for VGLUT2(D-D'').

Here is a similar example, where each sub-caption describes a pair of images. For this example, I drew a box for A and a box for B that are both labeled with “A” and copied their shared sub-caption as the first sub-caption. Then I drew a box for C and a box for D that are both labeled with “B” and copied their shared sub-caption as the second sub-caption, etc.

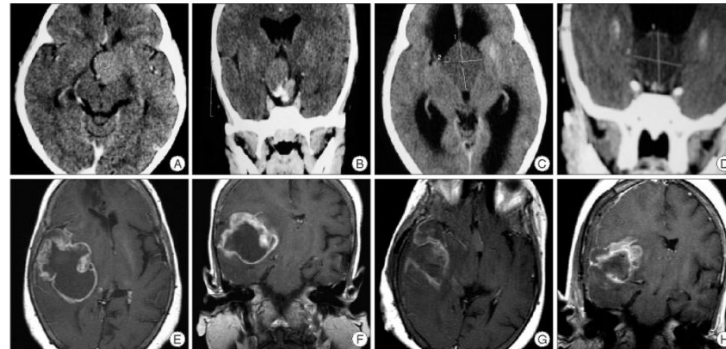


Fig. 1. A and B : Images demonstrating the craniopharyngioma at recurrence. These were the earliest CT images available. C and D : Images demon-

Fig. 1. A and B : Images demonstrating the craniopharyngioma at recurrence. These were the earliest CT images available. C and D : Images demonstrate the lesion with hydrocephalus when the patient had presented to our institute for the first time. E and F : Images are T1 weighted MRI images demonstrating the right temporal GBM. There is peripheral contrast enhancement with central necrosis. Mass effect and midline shift is demonstrated. G and H : Images are post operative MRI images delineating the tumor cavity with near complete excision.

Finally, here is an example of a case where subfigures are referenced several times each, and it's too hard to choose a single subcaption for each sub-figure. In such a case, please still annotate the sub-figures as usual, but do not paste anything into the text box. I have shown just the caption here. Also, in such cases, please click the “Click this if...” button at the bottom.

FIGURE 1. Distribution of FITC-I (B) and FITC-D20 at 2 minutes (E) and FITC-D2000 at 10 (G) and 60 (H, I) minutes after intravenous injection. Endothelial cells were detected by CD31 (red; A, D, G-I) and the ECM patterns by laminin (blue; C, F, G-I) immunofluorescence. Distribution of FITC-D2000, CD31, and laminin have been digitally superimposed. FITC-I and FITC-D20 rapidly distributed in and outside the vasculature along the ECM patterns. The fuzzy fluorescence pattern seen with FITC-I or FITC-D20 may indicate leakage between tumor cells outside the ECM patterns (B, E; arrowheads). (E) Tumor cell nuclei are visible (arrowhead). To show FITC-D2000 in more detail, tracer distribution in the boxed area (H) containing a large vessel is depicted in the boxed area in (I). FITC-D2000 leaked into the perivascular space, probably to the level of the pericytes (I, arrowhead). (J) Tracer distribution data in the time course after intravenous injection are summarized. Dashed cells: intra- or directly perivascular presence of tracer (as shown in E); gray-to-black-filled cells: amounts of tracer present in the ECM patterns (as shown in D, E, G-I). Unfilled cells: absence of tracer. NT, not tested. Magnification: (A-H) $\times 400$; (I) $\times 200$.