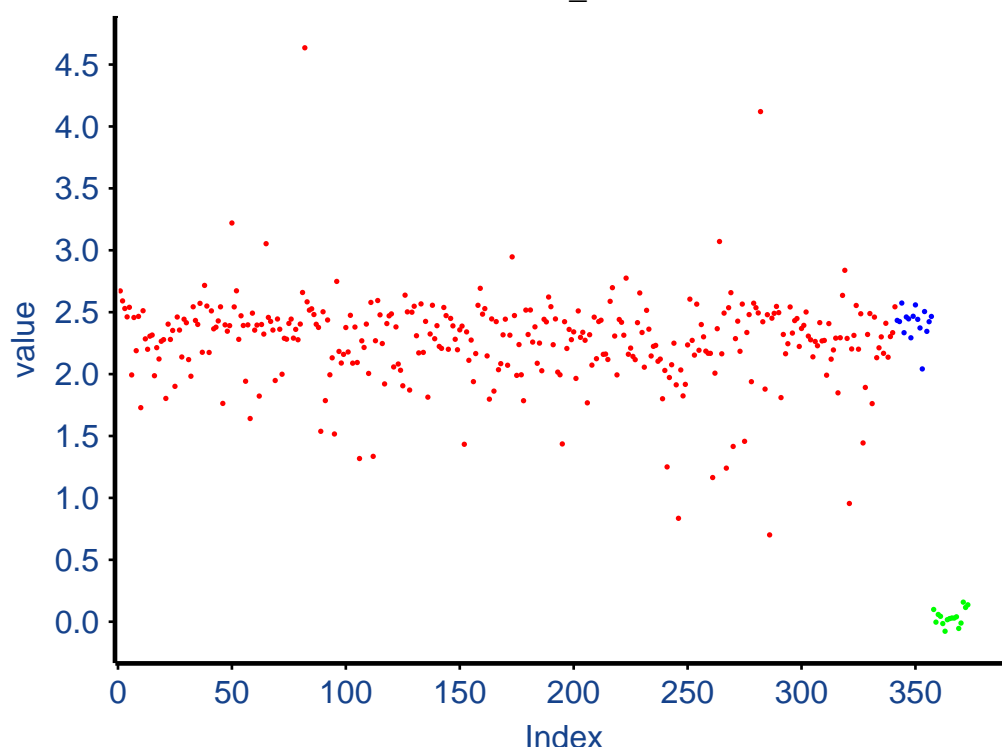


Plate Barcode: 111031A1P1001

A: value vs Well_Index

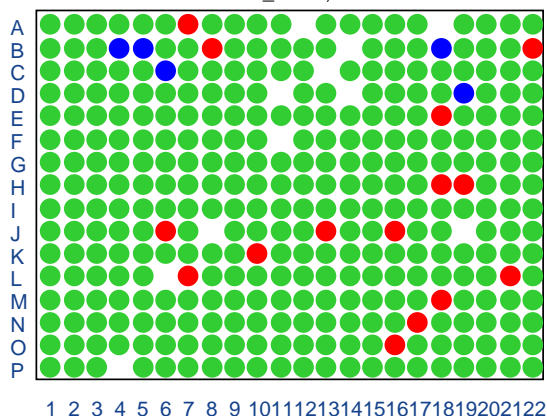
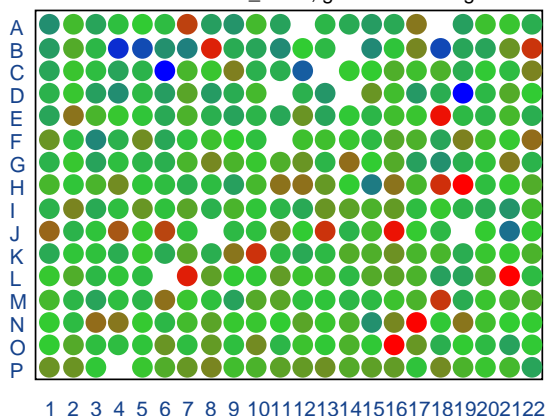


Z'- Factor: 0.84

SSMD: 27.2

B: z_score, gradient coloring

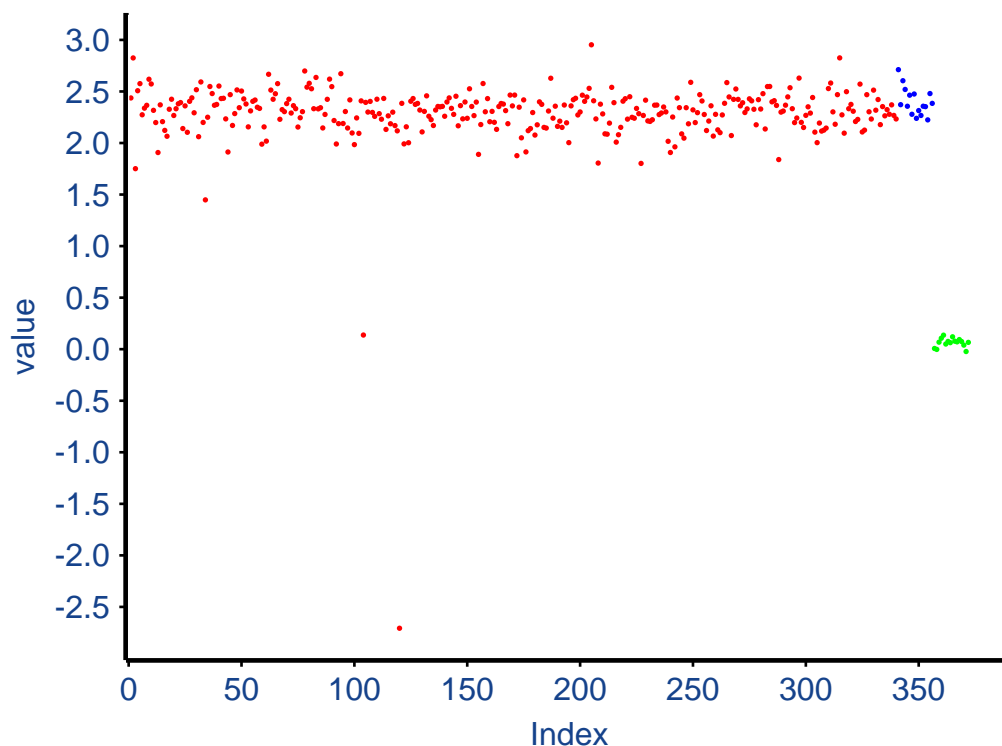
C: z_score, +- 3 SD cutoff



A: measured raw data value (y) against well_index (x). The well index increases along the rows A-P, then along the columns 1-24. Samples are colored in red, positive controls in blue, negative controls in green, custom controls have other colors. This plot is useful in determining the reason for low z' factors and to detect systematic deviations between controls and samples. B: z-score heatmap with gradient coloring. Neutral samples (z_score = 0) are colored in green, samples with statistically significant lower values are colored in red, samples with statistically significant higher values are colored in blue. This plot is useful to detect position artifacts like rim effects in cell-based screens or horizontal stripes caused by clogged dispenser channels in biochemical and cellular screens. White spots designate missing or invalid measurements C: z-score heatmap, colored using a cut-off of 3 standard deviations. This plot is useful to detect whether positional effects are strong enough to be reflected in hit selection.

Plate Barcode: 111031A1P6001

A: value vs Well_Index

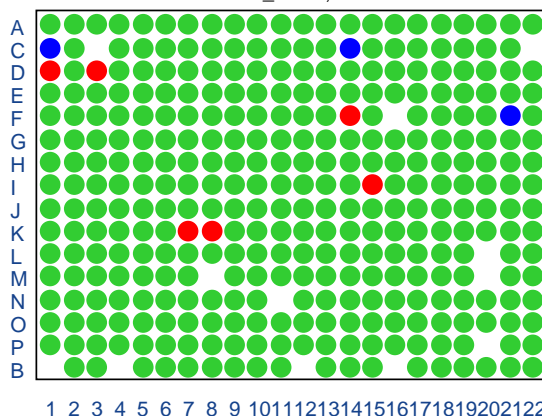
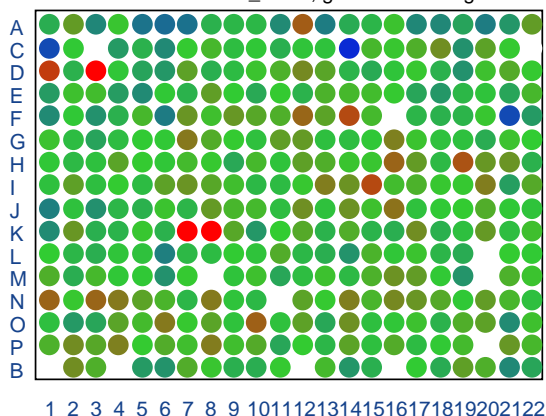


Z' Factor: 0.77

SSMD: 15.4

B: z_score, gradient coloring

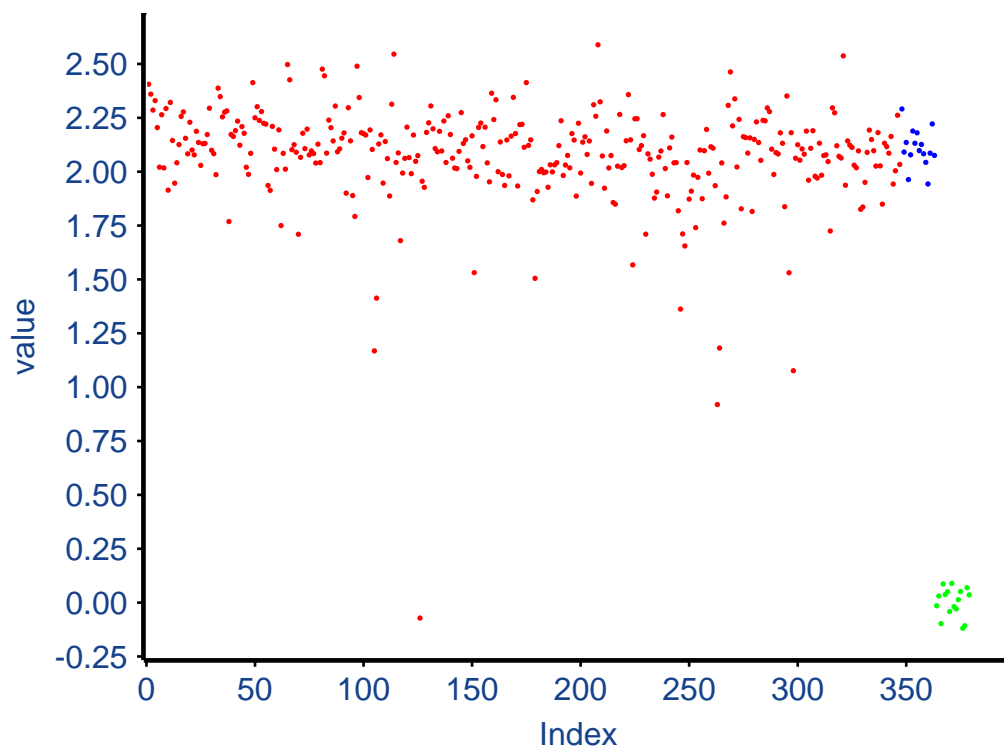
C: z_score, +- 3 SD cutoff



A: measured raw data value (y) against well_index (x). The well index increases along the rows A-P, then along the columns 1-24. Samples are colored in red, positive controls in blue, negative controls in green, custom controls have other colors. This plot is useful in determining the reason for low z' factors and to detect systematic deviations between controls and samples. B: z-score heatmap with gradient coloring. Neutral samples (z_score = 0) are colored in green, samples with statistically significant lower values are colored in red, samples with statistically significant higher values are colored in blue. This plot is useful to detect position artifacts like rim effects in cell-based screens or horizontal stripes caused by clogged dispenser channels in biochemical and cellular screens. White spots designate missing or invalid measurements C: z-score heatmap, colored using a cut-off of 3 standard deviations. This plot is useful to detect whether positional effects are strong enough to be reflected in hit selection.

Plate Barcode: 111031A1P6002

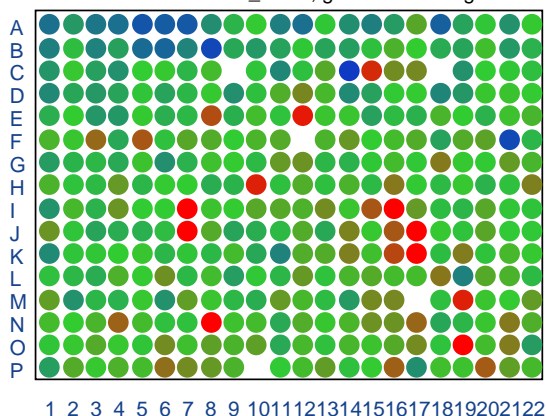
A: value vs Well_Index



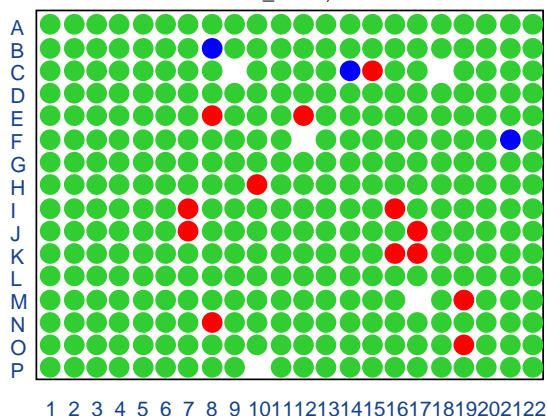
Z'-Factor: 0.82

SSMD: 23.7

B: z_score, gradient coloring



C: z_score, +- 3 SD cutoff



A: measured raw data value (y) against well_index (x). The well index increases along the rows A-P, then along the columns 1-24. Samples are colored in red, positive controls in blue, negative controls in green, custom controls have other colors. This plot is useful in determining the reason for low z' factors and to detect systematic deviations between controls and samples. B: z-score heatmap with gradient coloring. Neutral samples (z_score = 0) are colored in green, samples with statistically significant lower values are colored in red, samples with statistically significant higher values are colored in blue. This plot is useful to detect position artifacts like rim effects in cell-based screens or horizontal stripes caused by clogged dispenser channels in biochemical and cellular screens. White spots designate missing or invalid measurements C: z-score heatmap, colored using a cut-off of 3 standard deviations. This plot is useful to detect whether positional effects are strong enough to be reflected in hit selection.