

## Finding Data in Figures, Tables, and Graphs

Can you think of a time you were digging through articles, scouring the “Results” sections for a piece of information? Maybe you wanted to see how other people had measured and reported a particular type of data, or maybe you wanted to know the range of values that have been reported for a type of experiment.

If this is your goal, you’re probably only interested in an article **IF** it’s using a particular method or reporting results from experiments similar to yours. Maybe you can even picture the type of figure or table where this information would appear.

Enter [PubMed Central](#). PubMed Central is a full-text database of NIH-funded research articles and open access journal articles. You may have contributed several articles yourself! Now is your chance to reap the benefits of this full-text database!

### Search Example

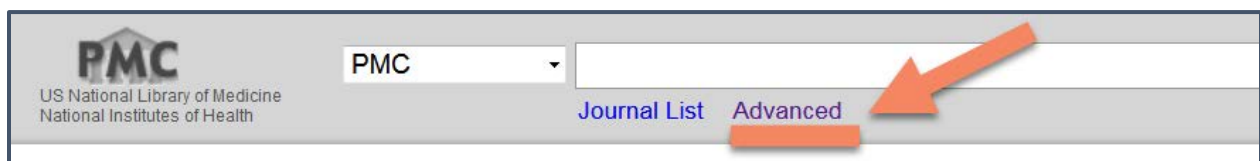
**Let’s say you want to find RT-PCR data from studies of hyperoxia in mice.**

1. Go to PubMed Central and click on Advanced.
2. Change the label “All Fields” to “Figure/Table Caption”.
3. In the search box, type words you’d expect to find in the text accompanying a figure: ***hyperoxia AND RT-PCR AND mice***
4. As you type, PubMed Central will automatically format your search so that it’s restricted to the Figure/Table caption.

Articles in your search results will contain all three of your terms in the text accompanying its figures or tables – although not necessarily all in the same figure.

If you’re only interested in quantitative RT-PCR, you can search for that exact phrase in the Figure/Table caption field by using quotation marks: ***“quantitative RT-PCR”***.

Screen shots below illustrate these steps.



## PMC Advanced Search Builder

(hyperoxia[Figure/Table Caption] AND rt-pcr[Figure/Table Caption] AND mice[Figure/Table Caption])

[Edit](#)

Builder

Figure/Table Caption

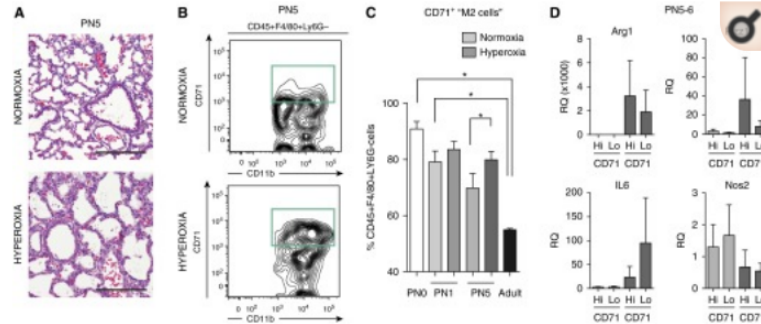
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**Figure 3.**



Hyperoxia-induced lung injury promotes M2 mononuclear cell polarization. (A) PN0 mice were placed in a chamber containing 95% FIO<sub>2</sub> within 12 hours of birth. Representative hematoxylin and eosin (H&E)-stained sections of lungs of normoxia control and hyperoxia-treated mice at PN5. (B) Representative flow cytometry plots from whole lungs of normoxic and hyperoxia-treated mice at PN5. “M2-like cells” (green boxes) are identified as CD45<sup>+</sup> F4/80<sup>+</sup> CD11b<sup>int-hi</sup> LY6G<sup>lo-int</sup> CD71<sup>+</sup>. (C) CD71<sup>+</sup> M2-like populations in normoxia and hyperoxia-treated mice at PN1 and PN5 (top panel). Normoxia controls at PN0 and adult time points are also included. (D) CD71<sup>hi</sup> and CD71<sup>lo</sup> cells were identified as described previously here and sorted from whole lungs of normoxia and hyperoxia-treated mice. Quantitative RT-PCR for arginase 1 (*Arg1*), found in inflammatory zone 1 (*Fizz-1*), *IL-6*, and nitric oxide synthase 2 (*Nos2*) was performed for all four conditions. Representative flow plots are pictured. Flow cytometry quantification was performed with five to six PN0 mice per time point per condition; quantitative real-time RT-PCR data analysis was performed with three to five mice per time point per condition. Results are representative of at least three independent experiments. \**P* < 0.01, Student’s unpaired *t* test. Data are represented as mean ± SD. Scale bar = 100 μm. RQ, relative quantity.

Eldredge LC, Treuting PM, Manicone AM, Ziegler SF, Parks WC, McGuire JK. CD11b<sup>+</sup> Mononuclear Cells Mitigate Hyperoxia-Induced Lung Injury in Neonatal Mice. *American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology*. 2016;54(2):273-283.