Wiki Editing Guide

Disclaimer

This document serves as a guide to making edits on our wiki. It reflects the current supported features. When more features are added, they will be explained here.

Guidelines

https://teams.igem.org/6160/deliverables/wiki/requirements

AI usage

Generative AI is part of how teams work in 2026, and we don't ask you to avoid it. We do ask that you use it responsibly and with critical thinking about everything you publish under your team's name. Used well, AI helps you communicate your science more clearly. Used carelessly, it produces wikis that look polished but are hollow, inaccurate, or not really yours.

The line we're drawing is about what AI is for (not exhaustive):

- **Acceptable uses**: polishing wording, fixing grammar and typos, translating between languages, suggesting structure or headings, drafting alt text, writing build and infrastructure code, generating decorative illustrations.
- **Not acceptable**: having a model author the substance of your wiki. The reasoning, the choices about what your project did and why it matters, the descriptions of your experiments and your human practices work: these should be in your team's voice and reflect your team's thinking, not a model's.
- **Never acceptable**: using AI to generate scientific claims, data figures, gel images, microscopy, plots, simulated experimental results, or citations. This is research misconduct, not a wiki violation, and it disqualifies your team.

A useful test: did your team write the substance and then ask AI to improve it, or did you ask AI to write the substance and then edit what it produced? The first is fine. The

second isn't the wiki the deliverable is asking for, even if every paragraph looks plausible.

Include a section covering:

- Which models you used: name and version where applicable (e.g., Claude Opus 4.7, GPT-4, Gemini 2.5 Pro, Stable Diffusion 3, Midjourney v7, your own fine-tuned model).
- What you used them for: language polish, translation, alt text, decorative imagery, build code, data analysis, and so on. Anything innovative or unusual? Describe it. That is exactly the kind of thing the next generation of teams will want to read.
- How you reviewed the output: who on the team verified factual claims, checked citations, validated code, and signed off. A one-line summary per use is fine; the point is that someone human-checked the output.

Judges value honest, well-reviewed AI use more than impressive-sounding claims of doing everything by hand, but they can tell the difference between a wiki polished by AI and a wiki written by AI.

Access

To access the Wiki, you need to have a GitHub account and be added to the iGEM Lund's GitHub organisation.

Go to www.github.com, create an account, and send your username to Marin Prusac. He will invite you to the organisation, after which you will receive the invitation in the email account you used to sign up for GitHub. Accept the invitation, and now you have the permissions necessary to edit the wiki.

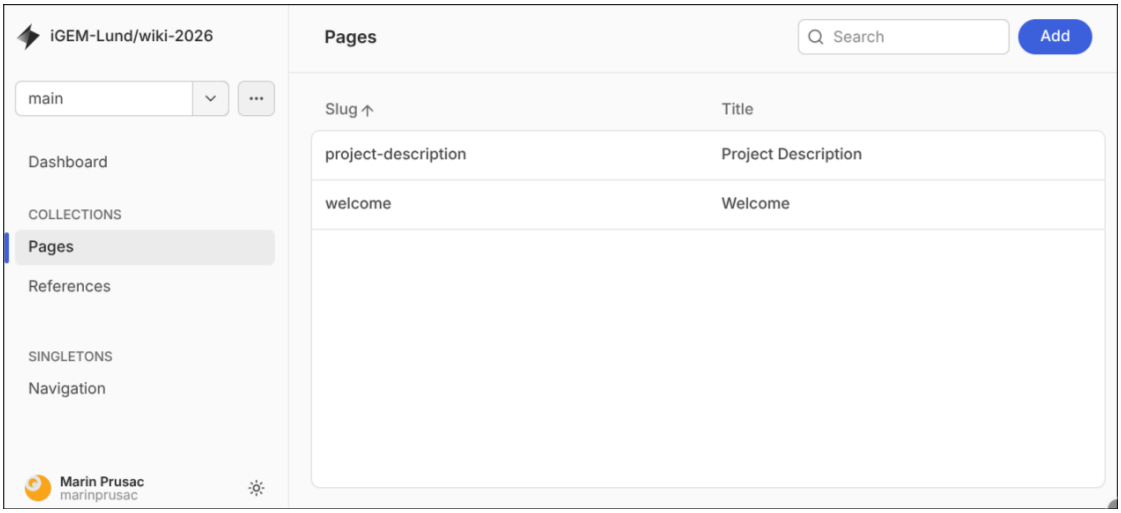
On wiki.igemlund.org, you can view our wiki. Go to wiki.igemlund.org/edit to edit it. Sign in with GitHub, and you will be presented with the editing user interface.

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To find something on the wiki, press Ctrl+K (or Cmd+K on a Mac), or click the search button in the top bar, and type what you are looking for.

Editor overview

Here you can see the main editor page.



In the bottom-left corner, you can see your name and username you used to sign up with GitHub. There is also a button to switch between light and dark mode.

The top-left corner shows you the GitHub repository that you are accessing, which is our wiki, year 2026. Below that is a branch switcher. You don't need to touch it; all your edits go to the main version of the wiki. The one exception is when the editor asks you to create a branch; see Branches below.

In the dashboard panel, you can choose different collections and singletons to edit. They are also explained in more detail below.

Finally, in the main section of the screen, you can view your selected collection/singleton and edit it by adding more items to that collection or similar. The add button is used to add such items (pages in this case).

Whenever you make a change, don't forget to click the "Save" button. All edits take a few minutes to show on the wiki, so be patient!

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Branches

Most of the time you never need to think about branches. When you click “Save”, your edits go straight to the main version of the wiki. This section explains the one situation where the editor asks you to use a branch, and what to do.

What is a branch?

A branch is a separate copy of the wiki where you can save changes without touching the main version. It works like saving a document under a new name, so that nobody’s work gets overwritten. The live wiki only changes when a branch is combined with the main version, which is called merging.

When you will be asked to create one

Two people can have the same page open at once. If someone else saves that page after you opened it, and you then click “Save”, the editor can’t tell whose version is newer. Instead of overwriting their work, it shows a message like “This entry has been updated since it was opened. Create a new branch to save changes.” with a “Branch name” field and a “Create branch and save” button. Your changes are not lost; they are still on your screen.

What to do

1. Don’t close the tab or reload the page. Your changes are still there.
2. Type a short name in “Branch name”, for example, your first name and the page, like giulia-education. Use lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens, with no spaces.
3. Click “Create branch and save”. Your changes are saved to the new branch, and the editor switches to it. You can see the current branch in the branch switcher in the top-left corner.
4. Click “Create pull request”. A pull request is a request to add the changes from your branch to the main version, so someone can check them and combine them.

5. Tell the infra committee that your pull request is ready. They will combine your version with the current main version. Until then, your changes are not on the live wiki.

While you are on a branch

Everything you save goes to the branch, not to the main wiki. Ask for the merge soon, because the main version keeps changing and an old branch gets harder to combine. If a collection looks empty or broken while you are on a branch, switch back to the default branch (see below) and tell the infra committee. Don't create other branches unless asked to, and don't delete branches; the infra committee does that after merging.

Going back to the main version

Open the branch switcher in the top-left corner and choose the default branch (main). Your branch stays as it was, and you can come back to it from the same menu. Anything you save while on the default branch goes to the live wiki as usual.

Unsaved changes and drafts

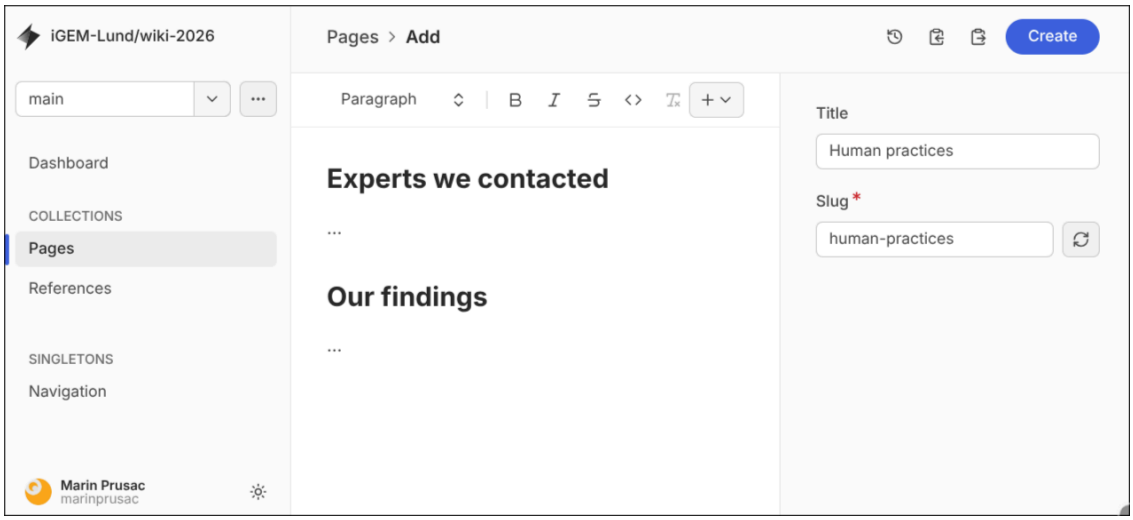
The editor remembers unsaved changes in your browser, so a closed tab doesn't lose your work. These drafts only exist in that browser on that computer. If you see "Restored draft from" when opening a page and it adds "Other changes have been made to this entry since the draft", stop and ask the infra committee before saving, because saving would replace the other person's changes. To avoid this, save often and reload a page before starting a long editing session on it.

Pages

The pages collection lists all our current pages, which the judges will be able to see in the end.

You can create a new page by clicking the Add button. If you do, the following menu shows up:

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In the main section, you can write the contents of that page. This includes basic text and formatting, but you can also add some cool parts, like figures, references, links, and more. This is explained in more detail below.

Headings come in three levels: Heading 2 for main sections, Heading 3 and Heading 4 for subsections below those. The page title is already shown at the top of the page, so you don't need a Heading 1. Every Heading 2 and 3 is picked up automatically and listed in the page outline, so readers can jump straight to a section.

Don't forget to add a title to your new page. The "Slug" (the ID of that page) is automatically generated. It is used to uniquely identify that page, which is important for the internal mechanism of the wiki, used to reference that page in the Navigation bar, and it will be used to generate **a link to that page, which the judges will sometimes use**. If you are creating a page that has to have a specific link leading to it, then assign the slug yourself to match the iGEM's requirements; otherwise, you can leave it as is. Renaming a page later does not change its slug: click Regenerate next to the Slug if you want the link to match the new title. A new slug is a new link, so afterwards pick the page again in the Navigation singleton and fix any links to it on other pages. Never change the slugs of the pages iGEM requires at a fixed link (see Guidelines above), such as contribution, engineering and human-practices.

When you're happy with the page, click "Create". You can edit or delete this page at any time.

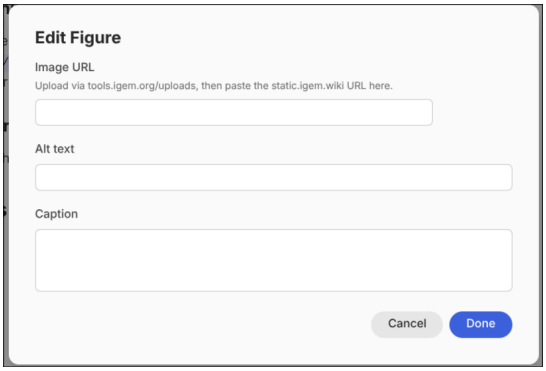
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Figures

To add a figure, click on the “+” button in the page editor and select Figure. This will create a Figure block:



Click "Edit" to fill in the necessary information: the link to the image, a caption, and the alt text. On the wiki, readers can hover over a figure to zoom in and click it to open it enlarged. If you want to place a figure next to text or another figure, put it inside a Layout column (see Layout below).



Always fill in the alt text unless the figure is decorative (see Decorative below): one or two plain sentences on what the image shows, for readers who can’t see it (screen readers read it aloud). Don’t just repeat the caption. In a caption, here and in every other caption field on the wiki, you can put asterisks (*) around a word to set it in italics, e.g. *E. coli*.

A few optional settings change how a figure looks and behaves:

- **Decorative:** tick this only for images that add nothing a reader would miss, like ornaments, background textures, or placeholder icons (the generic silhouettes on the Team page are a good example). It removes the alt text requirement: the Alt text field is switched off, and the image gets no description, so screen readers skip it. Anything you already typed in Alt text is kept but not used.

Photos of events, people, results, and diagrams are never decorative, so describe them instead.

- **Link:** makes the whole figure a link that opens in a new tab, hinted by a small icon in its corner. A linked figure doesn't enlarge on click.
- **Size (%):** how much of the page width the figure may take up, from 10 to 100.
- **Plain (no frame):** figures normally look like polaroids taped to the page. Tick this to show the image as it is, with no frame, tape, tilt, or shadow. Good for diagrams, logos, or images with their own background.
- **No enlarge on click:** turns off the hover zoom and the enlarged view, so the image just sits on the page.
- **Numbered (Figure N):** gives the figure a number, so it can be mentioned in the text with a Reference. See Figure, table, and model numbers below.

Figure Carousel

A Figure Carousel shows several photos hanging on a string that slowly moves across the page. It is good for event photos or a set of lab pictures that don't each need their own caption. Click the "+" button in the page editor and select Figure Carousel.

Click "Edit" and add a figure for each photo, with its image link and alt text (or Decorative ticked, as for figures). Each photo keeps its own shape, so portrait and landscape pictures are not cropped. The "Seconds to cross the string" field controls the speed: it is how long one photo takes to travel from one end to the other, so a lower number is faster. The carousel pauses when a reader hovers over it, and clicking a photo opens it enlarged.

Tick "Keep still" to show every photo at once, hanging still on the string, instead of moving. Photos that don't fit on one string continue on a second one below, and the speed is then ignored.

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Logo Strip

A Logo Strip shows a row of small square logos, like the sponsors in the footer. It is good for the SDGs our project addresses or the organisations we worked with. Click the “+” button in the page editor and select Logo Strip, then add each logo.

Each logo has an image link, a Name, and an optional link. The Name is read aloud by screen readers and shown when a reader hovers over the logo, e.g., “SDG 3: Good health and well-being”. Up to 5 logos sit still in a row; with more, they scroll past endlessly and pause when hovered.

Cards and Expandables

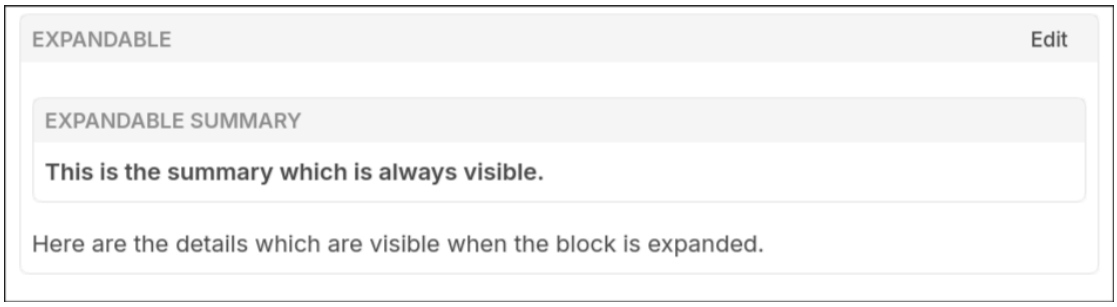
A Card is a box that groups a piece of content, for example, one interview or one event. Click the "+" button in the page editor and select Card, then write inside it. Everything inside a Card is always visible.

To give a Card a header, click the "+" button inside it and select Card Title, and make it the first item in the Card. A Card Title can also hold a small round portrait (image link and alt text) and a subtitle, such as someone’s role and affiliation, which is handy for interviewees.

To hide part of a Card until the reader asks for it, add an Expandable inside the Card, usually as its last item, and put the longer text in it. Readers see a "Read more" button, and the text opens when they click it. If you tick "Expanded by default", it starts open instead.

To mention a Card from the text, on this page or on any other page, open the Card and click “Copy” under its Reference code. Then, where you want the mention, click the “+” button, select Reference, and paste the code into it. On the wiki, the mention shows the Card Title, as a link. Only Cards with a Card Title can be mentioned. To show other words instead of the title, e.g., “our interview with Dr. Benrick”, fill in the optional “Link text” field of the Reference. Hovering over the mention shows a preview of the Card, with a button to go to it. If the Card is on another page, the button takes

readers to that page. If you copy and paste a Card, open the copy and click “New code” so the two don’t share one code.



Quotes

A Quote block shows a highlighted quote. Click the "+" button in the page editor and select Quote, then click "Edit". Fill in the quote and, optionally, who said it. You can also add an image link (and its alt text), such as a portrait of the person, which is shown to the left of the quote and can be clicked to enlarge.

Layout

By default, everything on a page goes in one column. A Layout puts content side by side. Click the "+" button in the page editor and choose one of three options:

- Layout (2 columns): two columns of the same width. Add exactly two Column blocks inside it.
- Layout (3 columns): three columns of the same width. Add exactly three Column blocks inside it.
- Layout (sidebar + main): two columns, where the first one is narrow and the second one wide. To flip which side is narrow, swap the order of the two columns.

Each column is a Column block inside the Layout. Put whatever you like in them: text, figures, formulas, and so on. Need four items side by side? Use two 2-column Layouts one below the other. On phones,s the columns are stacked on top of each other automatically, so you don’t need to do anything for that.

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Tables

Tables are made with the editor's own table tools. If you want a caption, click the "+" button and select Table with caption first, then insert the table inside it. The caption is shown above the table. Tables with more than 12 rows are shown collapsed to their first 8 rows, with a button for readers to show the rest.

Figure, table and model numbers

Tables with captions and 3D Molecule Viewers are numbered automatically, and so are figures with "Numbered (Figure N)" ticked. The wiki puts "Table 1.", "Figure 2." or "Model 3." in front of the caption, counting each kind separately from the top of the page. Don't type these numbers into captions yourself: when you add, move, or remove one, all the numbers update by themselves.

To mention one in your text, open the figure, table, or 3D model with "Edit" and click "Copy" under its Reference code. Then, where you want the mention, click the "+" button, select Reference, and paste the code into it. On the wiki, it shows as, e.g,. "Table 3", always with the current number. Readers can hover over it to see the caption, or, if the table is already on the screen, a dashed arrow pointing to it. Clicking it jumps there.

The same works for Cards, which can be mentioned from any page: see Cards and Expandables above.

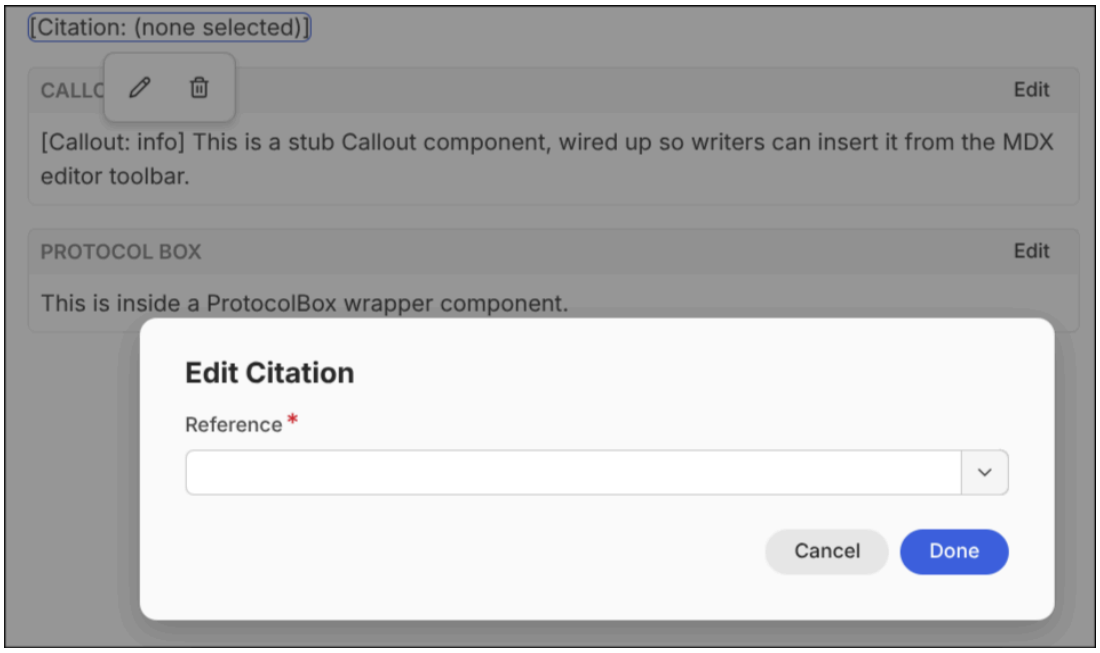
Each code belongs to one object. If you copy and paste a figure, table, or model, open the copy and click "New code" so the two don't share one. A Reference whose code doesn't match anything on its page shows as [missing reference].

Citations

To cite a reference, you need to have the reference added to the Bibliography collection, explained below.

Click on the "+" button in the page editor and select Citation. A Citation block should appear in the text. Click on it and click on the pencil (edit) icon. This should appear:

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You can search for your reference via its Slug, or click the dropdown icon to list all available references. Select the one you want to cite, and it will be filled in. The reference's short form will be inserted into the text, and its long form is listed in the references section at the end of that page.

Tooltips

A Tooltip adds a short explanation to a word or a term, which readers see when they hover over it, tap it, or reach it with the keyboard. Select the text in the page editor, open the component menu in the toolbar, and choose Tooltip, then type the explanation. Keep it to a sentence or two of plain text. On the wiki, the text is shown with a dotted underline so readers know it can be hovered.

Icons

An Icon is a small icon placed within text, optionally as a link, for example, social media links on a team member's Card. Click the "+" button in the page editor and select Icon. Pick either a library icon or paste the link to a custom icon uploaded to iGEM servers. Give it a Label, such as "LinkedIn": screen readers read it aloud,d and

readers see it when they hover over the icon. Add a link if the icon should lead somewhere.

Links

To add a link, select the text and click the link button in the toolbar. When linking to another page of our wiki, write only a slash and that page's slug, e.g.,/human-practices, not the full wiki.igemlund.org address. That way the link keeps working on the final iGEM site. Links to other websites use their full address, starting with https.

Math Formulas

To add a mathematical formula, click the "+" button in the page editor. Two options are available:

- Formula (inline): for math that sits within a sentence, like a variable or a short expression (e.g., writing $E = mc^2$ in the middle of a paragraph).
- Formula (block): for a formula on its own centered line, such as a derivation step or a standalone equation.

After inserting one, click on it and then the pencil (edit) icon to open the LaTeX field. Type your formula using standard LaTeX math syntax (e.g. x^2 + y^2 = z^2, or \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2}\,dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}), no $ signs needed, just the LaTeX itself. The editor preview shows the rendered formula immediately, the same way it will appear on the published page.

If your LaTeX has a syntax error, it will show up in red instead of breaking the page, so you can spot and fix mistakes right away.

Chemical Structures

To add a chemical structure, click the "+" button in the page editor. Two options are available:

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- Chemical Structure: a single molecule's 2D structure, like a skeletal formula (e.g., testosterone).

- Chemical Reaction: a full reaction scheme showing reactant structures, a "+" between them, an arrow, and product structures (e.g., ethanol + acetic acid → ethyl acetate + water).

Both are written using SMILES, a standard text notation for describing molecules, the same format used across chemistry databases (like PubChem) and one that AI models can generate reliably if you ask for a molecule by name. For a single structure, paste a plain SMILES string, e.g., testosterone is C[C@]12CC[C@H]3[C@H]([C@@H]1CC[C@@H]2O)CCC4=CC(=O)CC[C@]34C. For a reaction, write reactants and products separated by >>, with multiple molecules on the same side separated by. For example, CCO.CC(=O)O>>CCOC(=O)C.O for ethanol + acetic acid → ethyl acetate + water.

Click on the block, then the pencil (edit) icon, to enter the SMILES and an optional caption. The editor preview shows the rendered structure immediately, the same way it will appear on the published page. If the SMILES is invalid, it will show up as red error text instead of breaking the page, so you can spot and fix mistakes right away.

If you don't have a SMILES string on hand, you can usually get one by looking up the compound on PubChem or asking an AI model for it by name, but double-check the rendered structure looks right before publishing.

3D Molecules

To add a viewable, zoomable, and rotatable 3D molecule (like a protein), click the "+" button in the page editor and select 3D Molecule, Viewer. The model file has to be uploaded to iGEM servers first, and you then paste its link into the "Model file URL" field.

iGEM doesn’t accept plain-text files like .pdb, so the easiest route is to export your structure from ChimeraX as a GLB file (File > Save, format glTF .glb) and upload that. Pick the matching "File format" in the editor. The "Rendering style" (cartoon, stick,

sphere, or line) applies to the other formats; GLB files keep the look they were exported with.

For GLB files, you can also fill in "Highlight tooltip". It is shown when a reader hovers over a region that is coloured differently from the rest of the model, such as a mutated residue. When you set it, the text labels baked into the GLB are hidden. Readers can rotate the model by dragging it, and zooming in opens it in a larger pop-out view.

PDF Documents

To show a PDF on a page, click the "+" button and select PDF Document. Upload the PDF to iGEM servers, paste its link, and give it a title (this is required; it is also the label used by screen readers). A caption is optional. The PDF is displayed on the page, with an "open in new tab" link in case a reader's browser doesn't show it.

Short Video Feed

A Short Video Feed shows vertical videos one at a time, which readers scroll through like Reels. Click the "+" button and select Short Video Feed, then add each video.

Upload the videos to the iGEM Video Universe (video.igem.org) and paste the link of each one, for example, https://video.igem.org/w/abc123. Portrait (9:16) videos fit best. Title and caption are optional.

World Map

A World Map shows pins that open a popup when a reader clicks them, for example, for collaborators or stakeholders around the world. Click the "+" button and select World Map, then add a pin for each place.

Each pin has a title, a latitude and a longitude, and a popup body. Write the coordinates as plain decimal numbers, e.g., 55.7047 and 13.191 for Lund. Use a minus sign for south and west, e.g., -33.9249 for Cape Town. The popup body is a plain text box without the usual toolbar, but normal Markdown formatting works in it (like

bold), and you can add a citation by typing <Citation reference="slug" />, where slug is the reference's slug from the Bibliography.

Slice Wheel

A Slice Wheel is a circle divided into slices, each with a title. Clicking a slice opens a popup with its text. Click the "+" button and select Slice Wheel, then add a slice for each topic. Keep the titles to a few words, since they are written on the slices. The popup body works the same way as the one in the World Map above.

Pillars

Pillars show a row of columns, one for each of the main themes of a page. Click the "+" button and select Pillars, then add a pillar for each theme and give it a title.

Each pillar links to a Heading 2 further down the page with the same text. When a reader scrolls to that section, the heading is replaced by the row of pillars with the matching pillar enlarged. If a heading is worded differently from the pillar's title, type the heading's text exactly as it appears in "Heading to link to".

Flipcard

A Flipcard is a card with one text on each side. Readers click it to flip it over and see the other side, so it works well for a question and its answer, or a term and its explanation. Click the "+" button in the page editor and select Flipcard, then click "Edit" and fill in the Front and the Back. Both are required and are plain text. Keep each to a sentence or two: the card is as tall as the longer of the two texts.

Bibliography

The Bibliography collection is used to store all references we have used. Newly added references will NOT be automatically displayed at the end of our pages. They are only listed on the pages which explicitly cite them.

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To create a reference, go to the Bibliography collection. Click “Add”, fill in the Short form APA 7 style (eg. Baker et al. (2022)) and Long form (eg. Barker, M., Chue Hong, N.P., Katz, D.S., Lamprecht, A.-L., Martinez-Ortiz, C., Psomopoulos, F., Harrow, J., Castro, L.J., Gruenpeter, M., Martinez, P.A., others, 2022. Introducing the FAIR Principles for research software. Scientific Data 9, 622. The Slug is automatically generated; no need to change that. When you have filled in all the information, click “Create”.

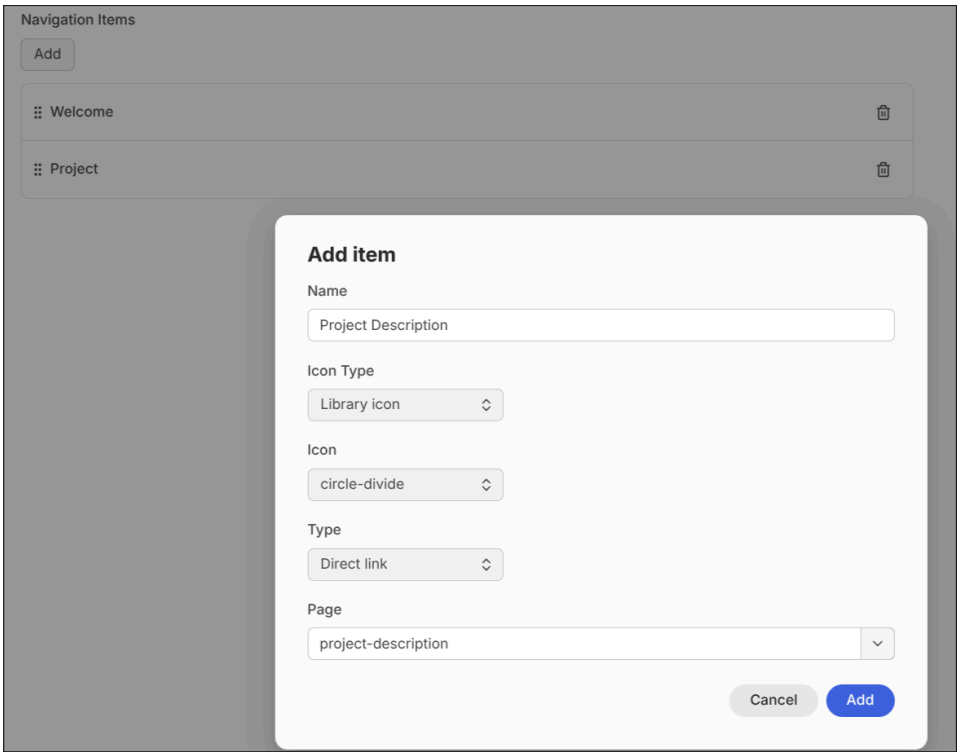
You can now cite that reference by going to a page editor and adding a Citation, as explained above.

Navigation

The Navigation singleton determines which pages, and in what order, are displayed in the navigation bar at the top of our wiki. Without it, the visitors of our wiki would need to guess links to our pages, so it is very important.

Click on the “Add” button to add a link in the navigation bar to a page of your choice. Give it a name: for a direct link, this is the text shown in the navigation bar; for a dropdown, it is the heading the pages are listed under. Choose an icon for that link (either a library icon or an icon that we uploaded to iGEM servers). If you want that link to be a dropdown instead, then change the type to a Dropdown, which will allow you to add pages under it. Pages in a dropdown are shown by their own titles, so to rename one in the navigation bar, rename the page itself. Otherwise, just find the page in the Page dropdown menu:

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You can change the ordering of the navigation links, edit them, or delete them at any time.

Footer

The Footer singleton holds what is shown at the bottom of every page:

- **Sponsors:** a name, logo link, and website for each sponsor. The logos rotate in the order listed, and each one links to the sponsor's website.
- **Social Links:** a label (e.g. "Instagram") and a link for each.
- **Contact:** our email, address, and an optional extra note, e.g., who to contact for what.
- **Copyright and License Notice:** shown by default. The year and links rarely need changing.