

Welcome to 20.109

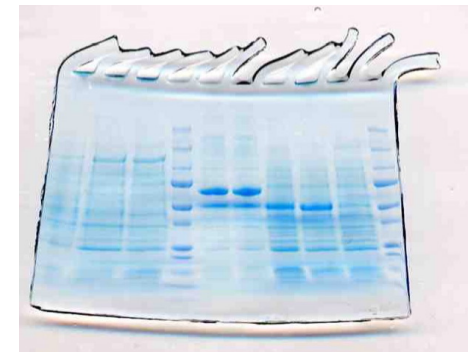
**Laboratory Fundamentals of
Biological Engineering**

Orientation Lecture

Spring 2012

Introducing 20.109

- Why you're here
 - course mission
 - on learning and investigation
- What you'll do
 - three experimental modules
 - assessments/communication
 - course logistics



Course mission for 20.109

- To teach cutting edge research skill and technology through authentic investigation
- To inspire rigorous data analysis and its thoughtful communication
- To prepare students to be the future of Biological Engineering

Last year: babies' learning best practices



Baby	109er
Driven by wanting to <i>do</i>	Limits to grade desire
Intuitive experimenter	Your ideas/designs/input
Wants to communicate	Taxing but rewarding
Needs to fail repeatedly	<i>Analysis</i> counts, not lab success; report revision

This year: the terrible twos

- Toddlerhood
 - becoming an individual
 - community interactions
 - expressing own desires
 - ... sometimes unhealthily
 - still wants guidance/support...
 - ... on his own terms
- Sophomores
 - academic self-definition
 - bioengineer, not frosh core
 - still want guidance/support...
 - ... but not too much



On investigation: can we mitigate the two's terribleness?

- Source: *The Happiest Toddler On the Block* (H. Karp)
- Method: mirror emotions, *then* explain/distract/etc.
- *Claim: “Stop over half of your toddler’s tantrums in seconds [and] prevent 50-90% of outbursts from ever happening.”*
- Numbers for real?! How evaluate meaningfulness?
- Data seems to be anecdotal/interview-based
- Can *you* think of a rigorous study design and analysis to address whether the method works?

Your thoughts on studying toddlers

My thoughts on studying toddlers

- Population: may be self-selecting, not random
 - compare 2 “treatment plans” for same interested parents
- Experiment: include control
 - one group gets *Happiest Toddler...* strategies
 - one gets a placebo or alternative gold standard
- Measurement
 - what parameters define a tantrum? quantitative (decibel level, tear volume), qualitative (exhibits 2 of 3 behaviors)?
 - does parent or independent observer identify tantrums?
- Analysis
 - how is raw data processed? (threshold, integration?)
 - how is the comparison ultimately made? (statistics)

Toddler tantrum recap: what does all this have to do with 20.109?

- Posing a good question:
 - Seek out prior knowledge
 - Consider interest and impact
 - Develop good controls
- Interpretation of data:
 - Understand each collection step
 - Perform quantitative analysis
 - Be aware of biases and assumptions



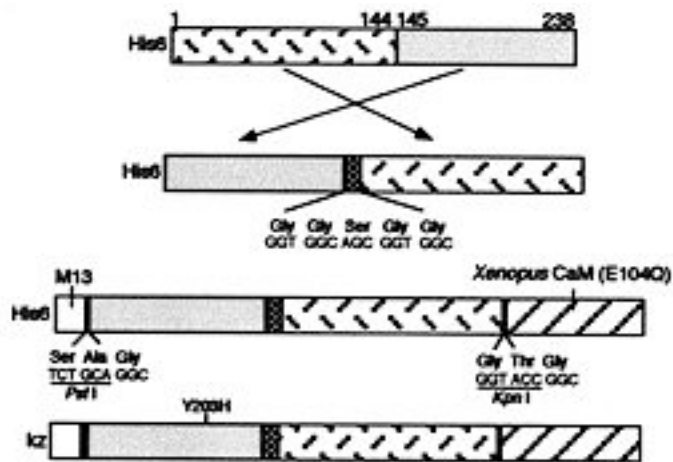
Course mission for 20.109

- To teach cutting edge research skill and technology through authentic investigation
- To inspire rigorous data analysis and its thoughtful communication
- To prepare students to be the future of Biological Engineering

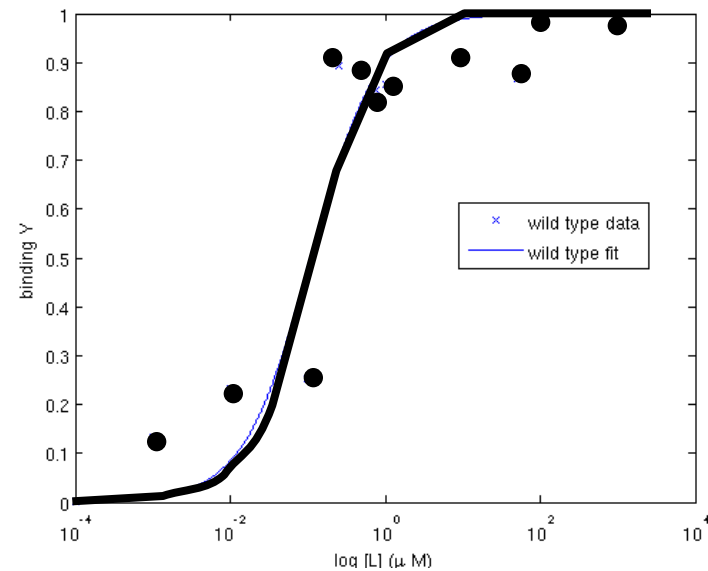
Engineering principles + modern biology

Manipulate and Make

Measure ↔ **Model**

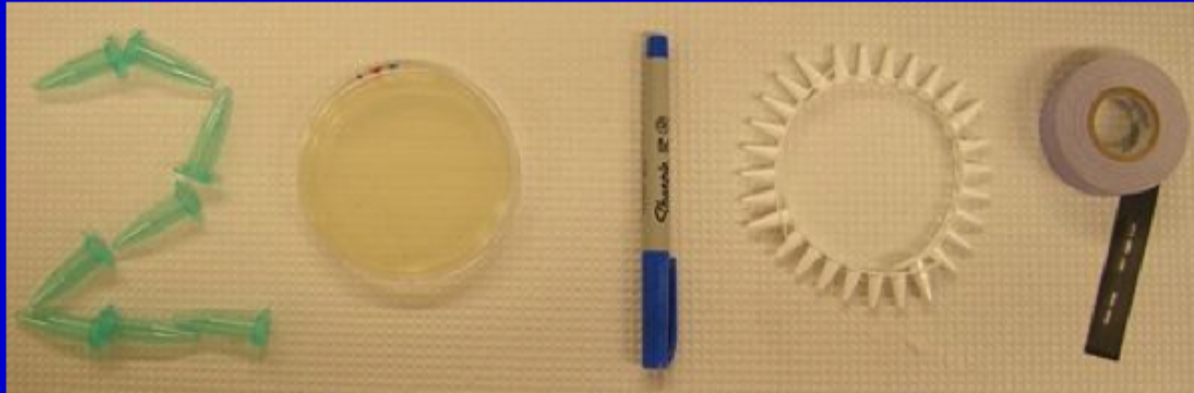


Nagai *et al.*



Myriad length scales, systems, and applications

20.109(S12): Laboratory Fundamentals of Biological Engineering

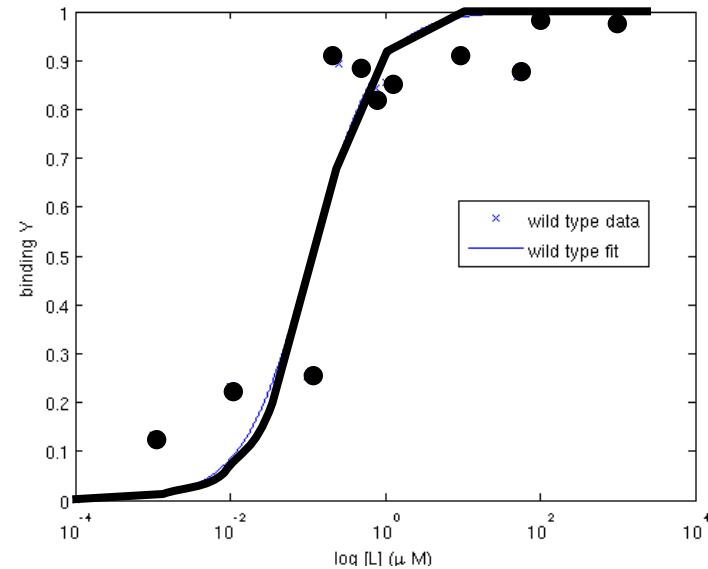
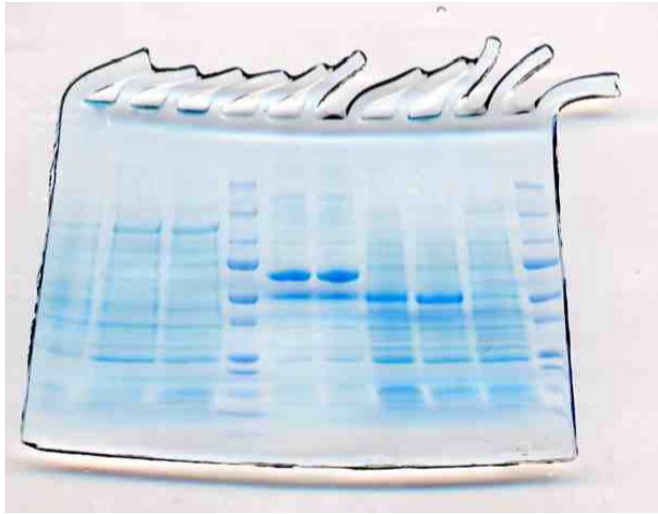


[Home](#) [Schedule Spring 2012](#) [Assignments](#)
[RNA Engineering](#) [Protein Engineering](#) [Cell Engineering](#)

Module 1 RNA Engineering (J. Niles)
Module 2 Protein Engineering (A. Jasanoff)
Module 3 Cell Engineering (A. Stachowiak)

[openwetware.org/wiki/20.109\(S12\)](http://openwetware.org/wiki/20.109(S12))

Protein engineering: calcium sensor redesign



Experimental Goals

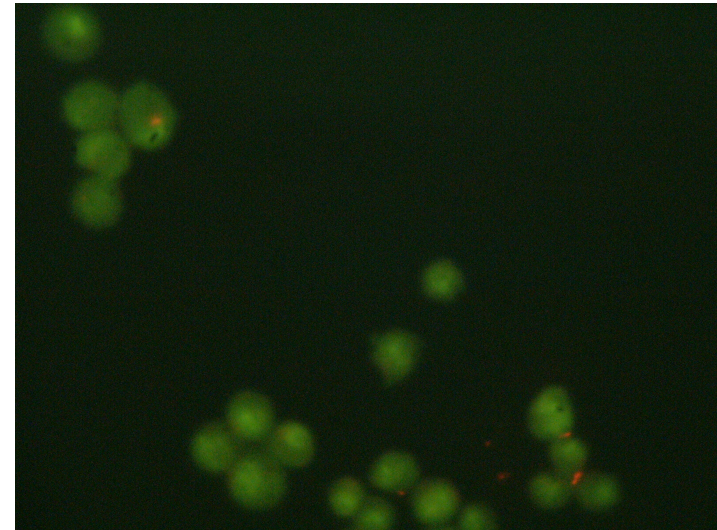
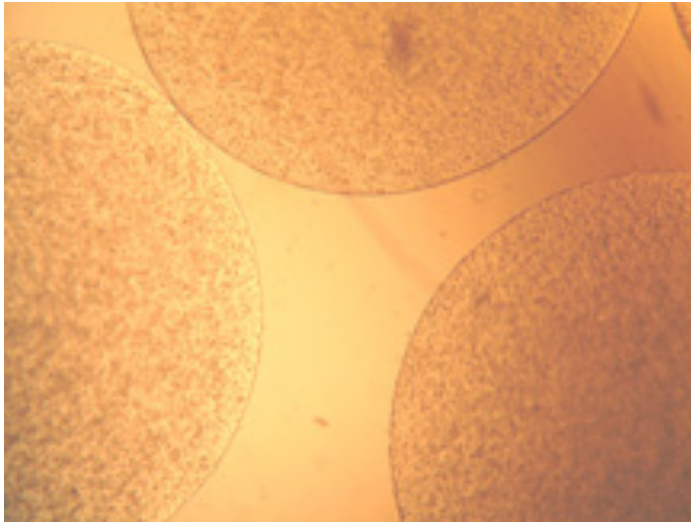
Design: Modify DNA + protein

- Mutagenize wild-type plasmid
- Express and purify protein
- Assess effect on protein

Lab+Analytical Skills

- Culture bacteria
- Manipulate and analyze DNA
- Prepare and characterize protein
- Use MATLAB for modeling

Cell engineering: making cartilage



Experimental Goals

Design: Culture conditions

- Study how environment affects cell health, and expression + production of tissue-specific proteins

Lab+Analytical Skills

- Culture mammalian cells
- Fluorescence microscopy
- Measure specific mRNAs
- Identify protein from mixture
- Present a novel research idea

Communication and grading

50% Written Work

Module 1: laboratory report; computational analysis

Module 2: research article

Module 3: data summary

30% Oral Presentations Module 1: published article

Module 3: original proposal

20% Daily(ish) work

7% Homework

5% Quizzes

5% Lab Notebooks

3% Participation

Scientific writing must tell a story

- Stories help us remember
 - Archimedes, Newton, Kekulé
- You discover the narrative that the data tell
- Then convince an audience of your findings
 - Step-by-step explanations
 - Repetition of central ideas
 - Clear, effective visuals
 - Ethical choices

Your data should be true even if your story is wrong

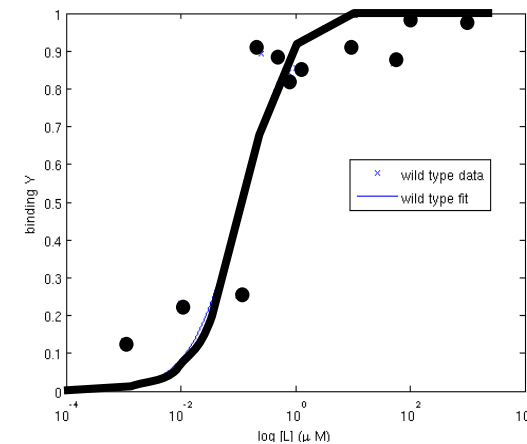
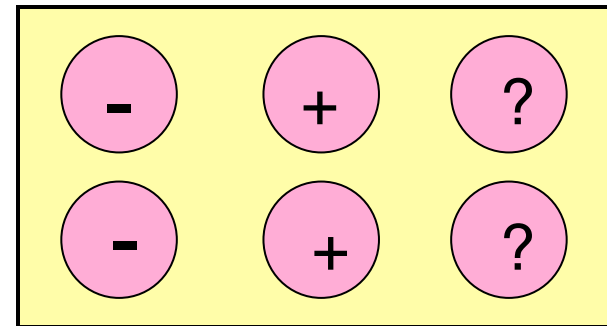
~ Darcy Kelley, Columbia (from *The Canon*, N. Angier)

Writing & oral communication faculty

- Marilee P. Ogren and Leslie Ann Roldan
 - Lectures/discussions/exercises in class
 - Written feedback on draft report sections
 - Office hours by appointment
- Walter Holland
 - Repeated one-on-one consultations
 - Review work from any class
- Atissa Banuazizi
 - Lectures/discussions in class
 - One-on-one review of videotaped talk

After 20.109, you should be able to...

- Organize a lab notebook
- Implement laboratory protocols
- Design novel experiments with appropriate controls
- Interpret qualitative data
- Analyze quantitative data
- Recognize utility of models
- Examine the scientific literature
- Communicate in multiple modes
- Present salient points of your own and others' ideas



Course Logistics

Lecture Tuesdays and Thursdays 11-12, 4-237

Lab Tuesdays and Thursdays 1-5, 56-322

 Wednesdays and Fridays 1-5, 56-322

There are no “make-up” labs

Collaboration with integrity is encouraged: assignments can be worked on together but must be submitted individually.