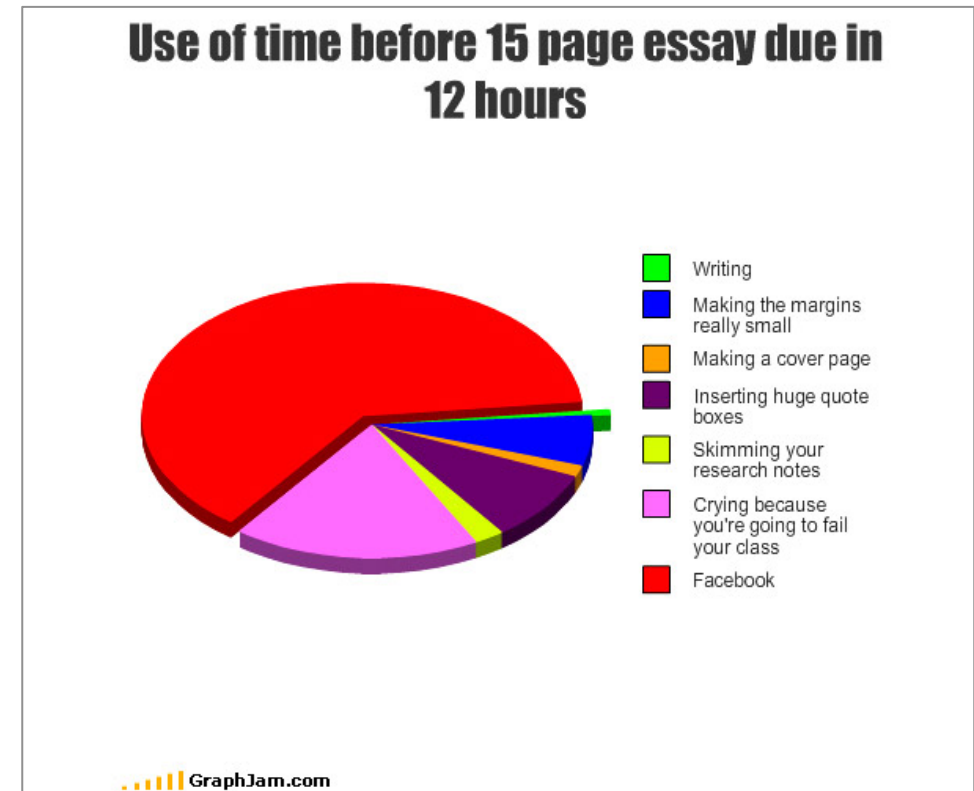


M1D5:

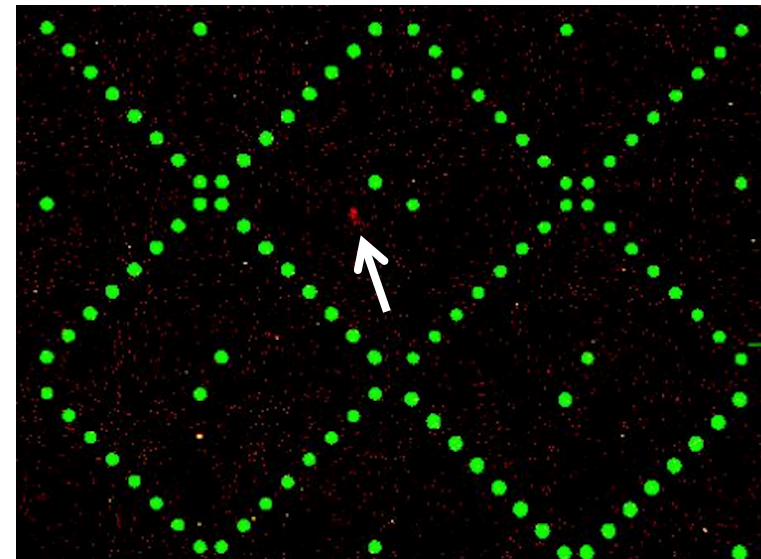
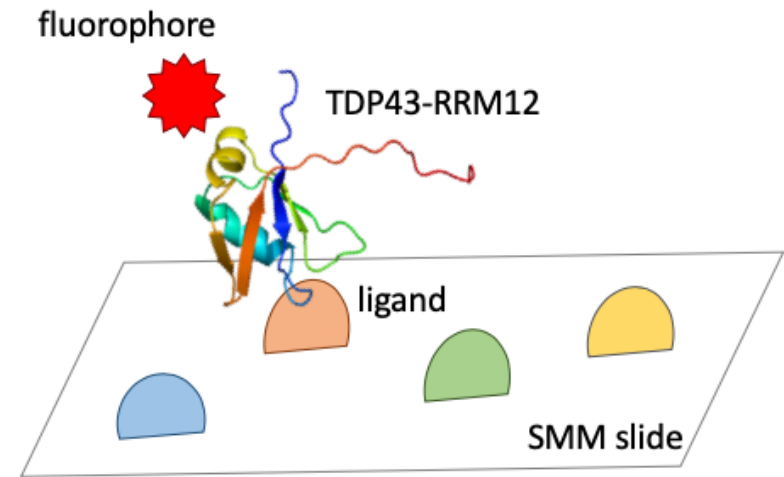
Scan SMM slides to identify binders of TDP43

1. Prelab discussion
2. Scan slides (demo in Koehler Lab)
3. Review paper & Outline
Data summary figures



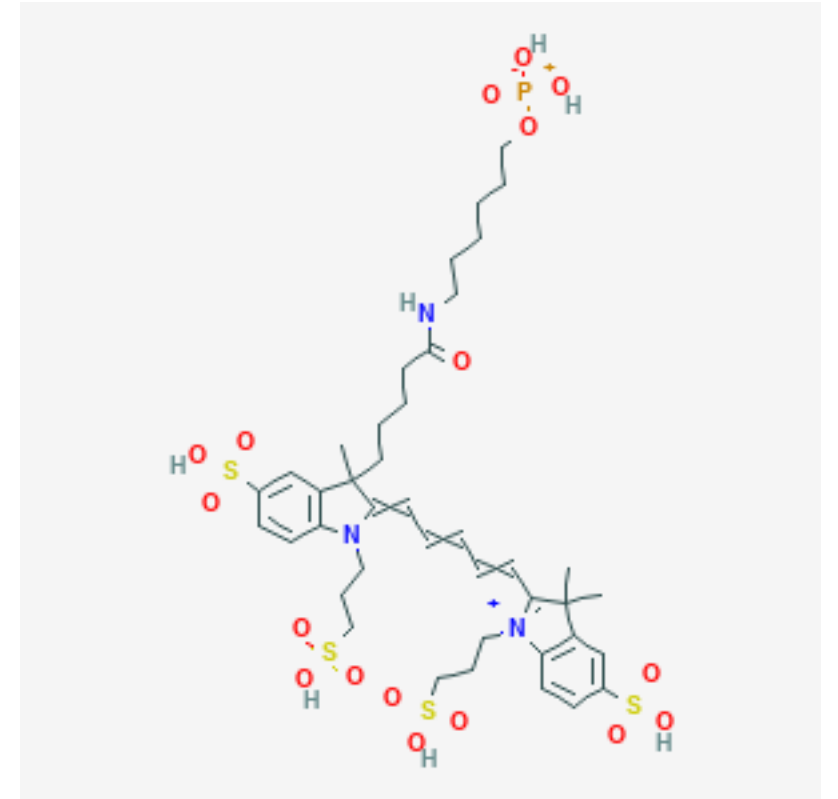
Identifying binders of TDP43-RRM12

- How were SMM slides prepared to promote ligand attachment?
- How does ligand attachment / orientation benefit protein binding?
- What are the controls?
- How are ligand binders identified?



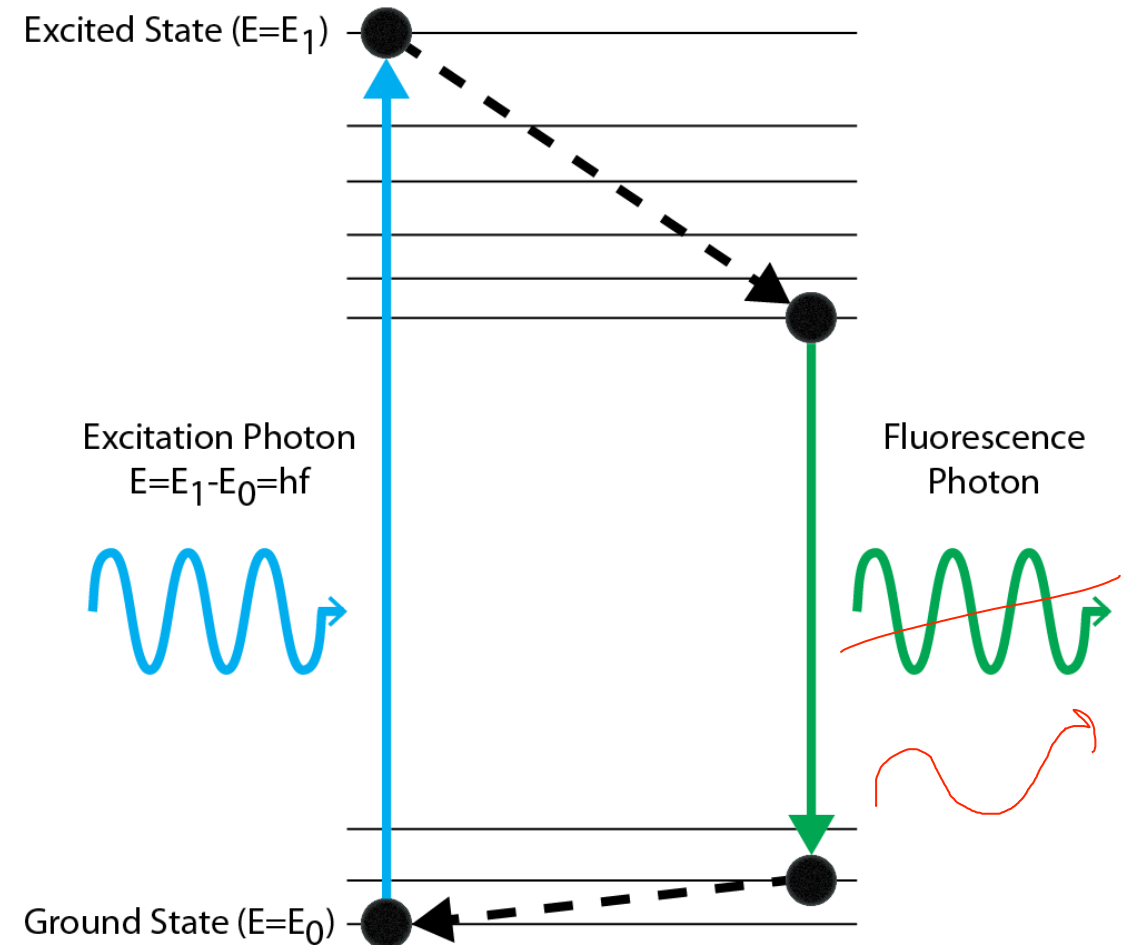
Alexa fluor 647 used to visualize 'hits'

- Associates at high molar ratios without self quenching
 - Enables high sensitivity
- pH-insensitive over a wide molar range
- Has high fluorescence quantum yield and high photostability
 - Allows detection of low-abundance targets
- Remains active after excitation

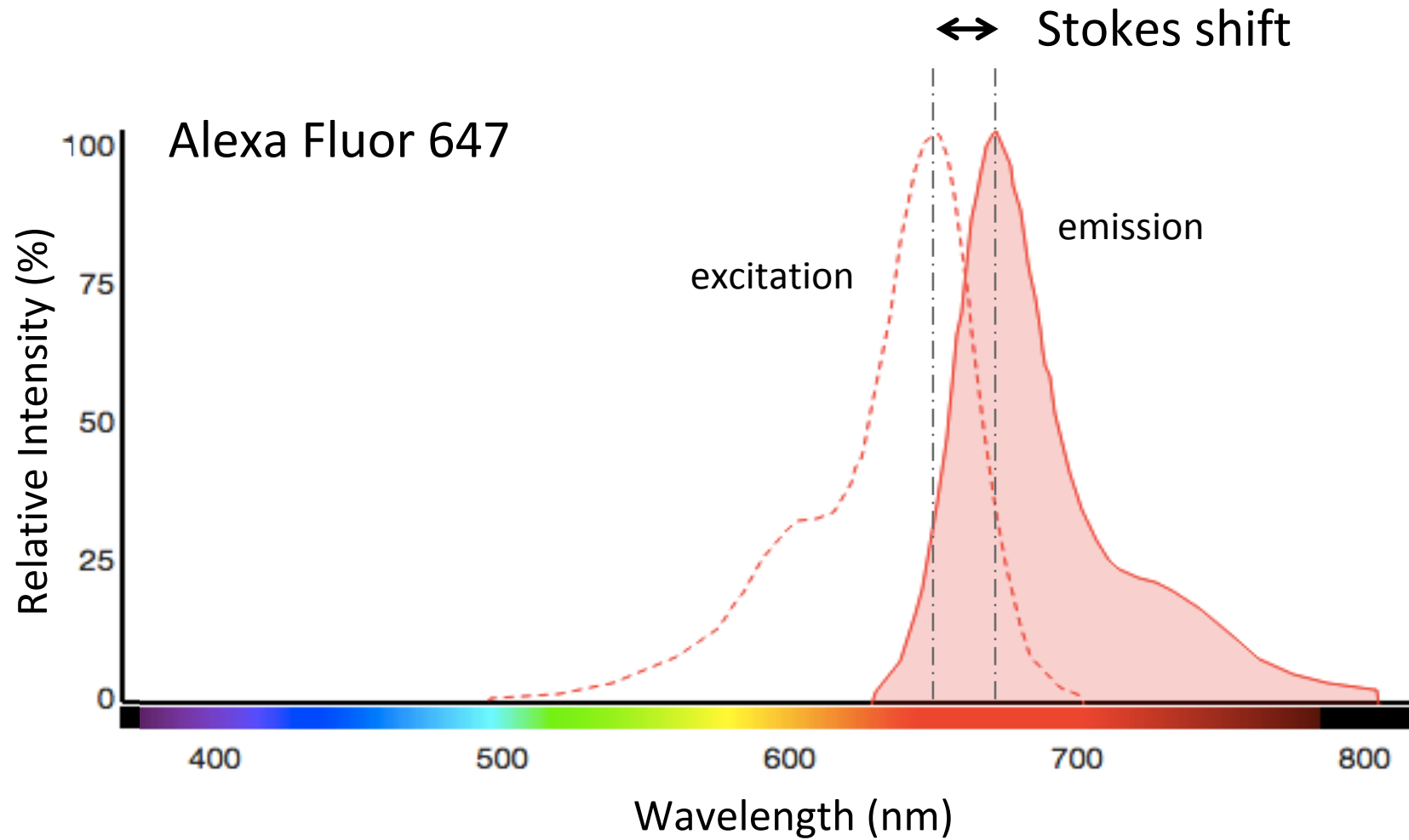


How is fluorescent signal generated?

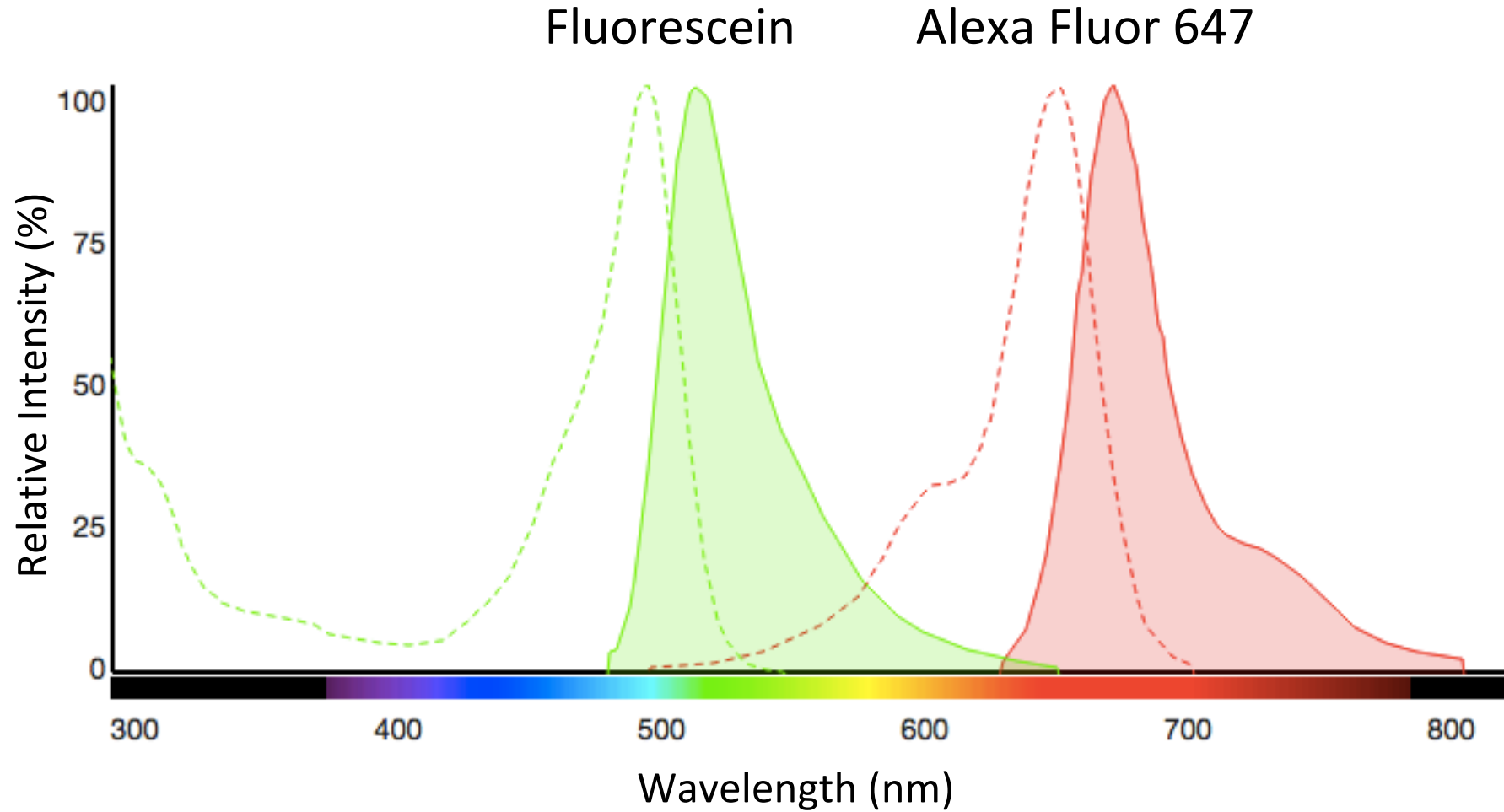
- Fluorescent molecules absorb light energy at a specific wavelength
- As molecule returns to ground state, photon is emitted
- Emitted photon is:
LOWER energy and
LONGER wavelength
than excitation photon



Fluorescent molecules have unique emissions

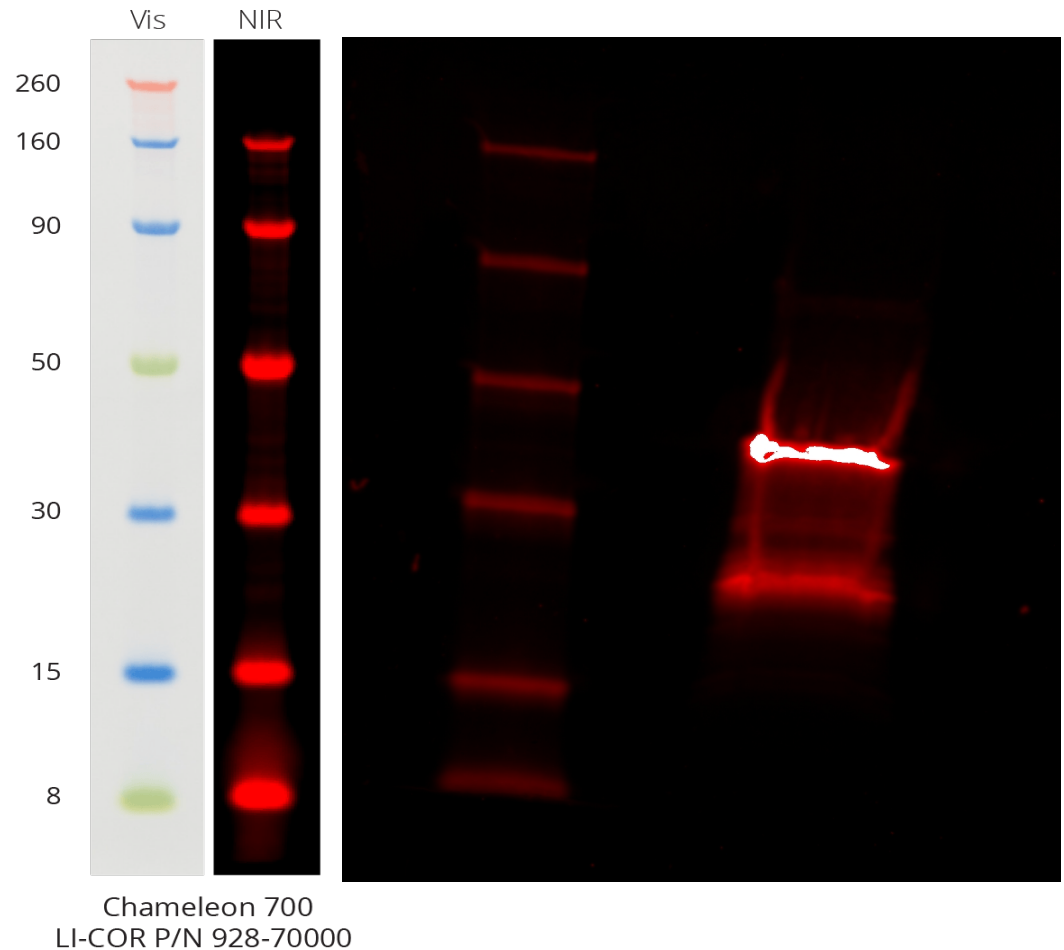


Why do we measure in two channels?



Why else is Alexa Fluor 647 label useful?

- Fluorescent signal not specific to SMM screen, can be used to visualize labeled protein with various imaging tools
- Are you confident you have the correct protein from the SDS-PAGE experiment?



For today...

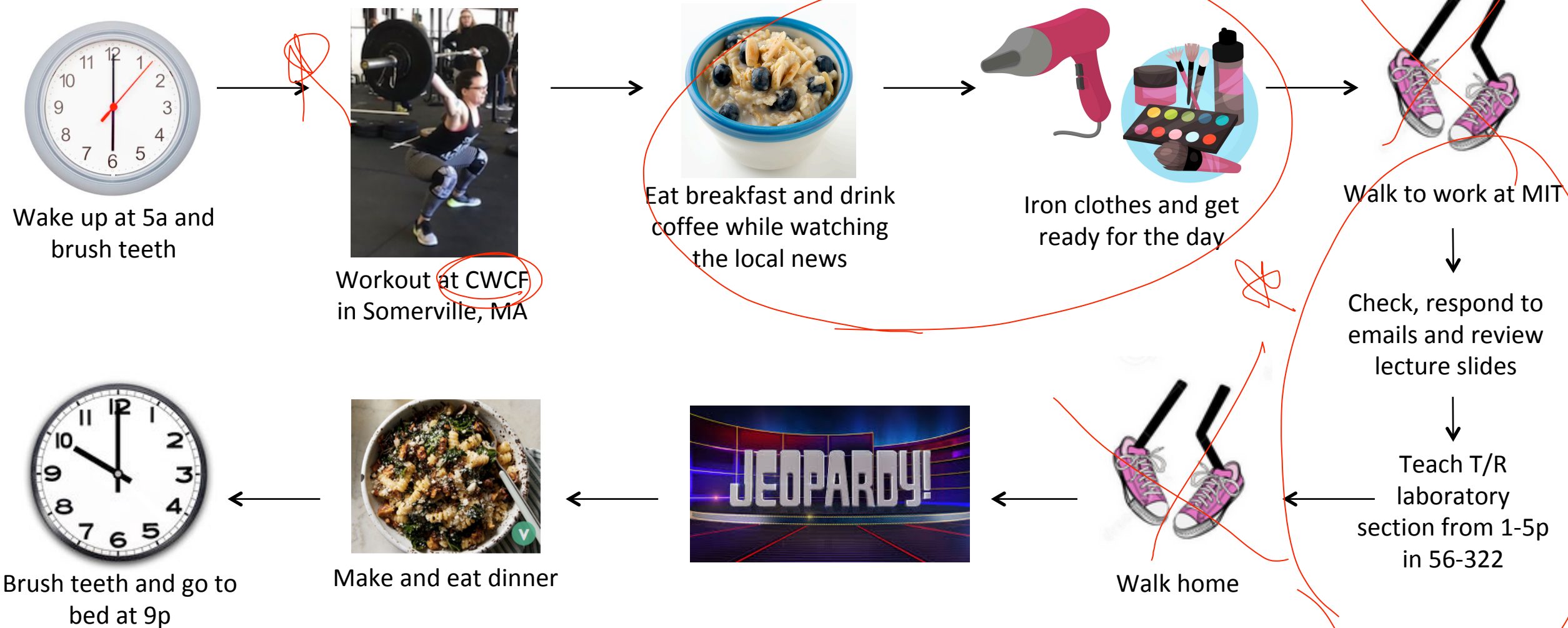
- Will go in groups to Koehler Laboratory for demonstration
- Work with your partner to outline Data summary figures and future works experiments
- Get a start on the homework due M1D6!

For M1D6...

- Draft overview schematic for Mod1 Data summary
 - Don't forget the TITLE and CAPTION
- Outline of the script for your Mini-presentation

Notes on overview schematics...

What does Noreen do all day?



What should be in the Title and Caption?

Title: State what is shown / represented in the schematic

Caption:

- Explain the flow of information using concise / clear language
- Expand on text shown in figure labels to eliminate excess wordiness / clutter from the figure
- Define all abbreviations / jargon / labels / symbols

Revised example:

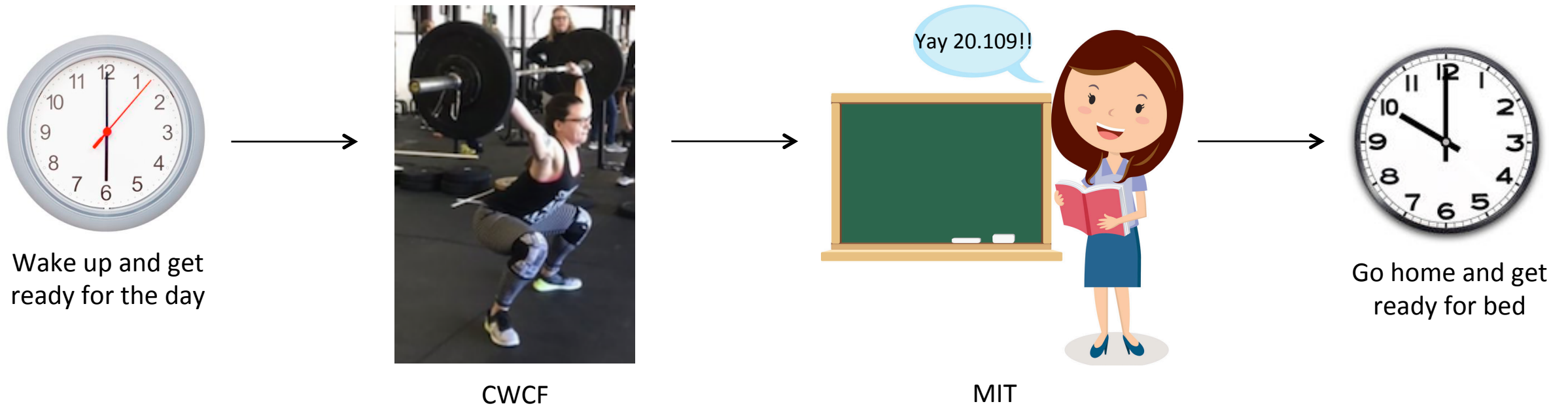


Figure 1: Average week day for Noreen. Over the course of a normal day Noreen is active from 5a until 9p. In the morning, she exercises at CWCF. After her workout she teaches 20.109 at MIT. CWCF = Commonwealth CrossFit, MIT = ...

Notes on Mini-presentation homework...

- Bullet / outline format
- Follow time and content guidelines:
 - Introduce yourself and your research project
 - Clearly state hypothesis to identify main question
 - Be quantitative when stating results (NOT “this was more/less than...”)
 - For now, use placeholder statements for key findings

Rubric for Mini-presentation

Category	Elements of a strong presentation	Weight
Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce yourself and the research• Summarize the background information necessary to understand the research• Provide a clear and concise description of the central question / hypothesis	25%
Methods & Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide ONLY the method information necessary to understand the results• Give complete and concise explanations of the results• Relate the results to the central question	25%
Summary & Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highlight the key finding(s) relevant to the central question / hypothesis	25%
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give a logical, easy-to-follow narrative• Include transition statements	15%
Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Show confidence / enthusiasm and speak clearly• Use appropriate language (technical or informal, as appropriate)• Be mindful of the time limit (3 minutes +/- 15 seconds!)	10%

EMAIL TO 20109 GMAIL