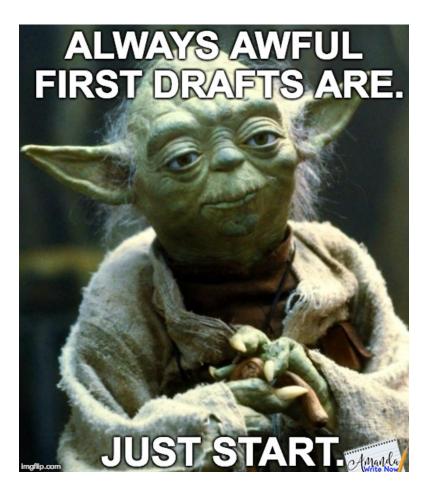
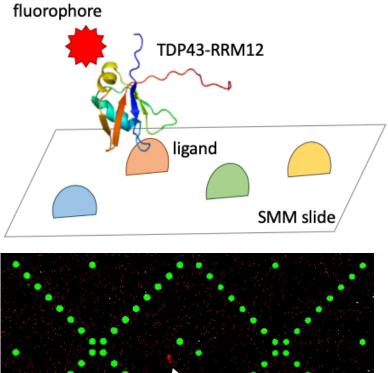
### M1D5: Scan SMM slides to identify binders of TDP43

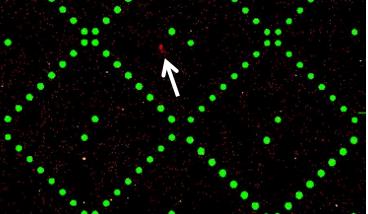
- 1. Prelab discussion
- 2. Scan slides (demo in Koehler Lab) Field Trip
- 3. Review paper & Outline Data summary figures



### Identifying binders of TDP43-RRM12

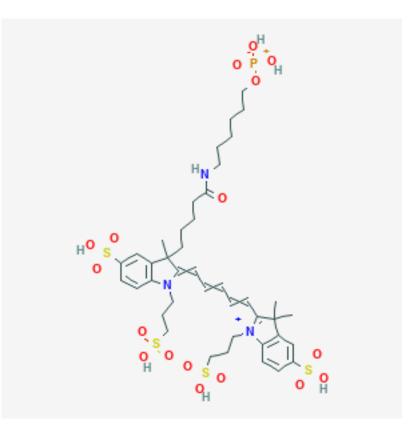
- How were SMM slides prepared to promote ligand attachment?
- How does ligand attachment / orientation benefit protein binding?
- What are the controls?
- How are ligand binders identified?





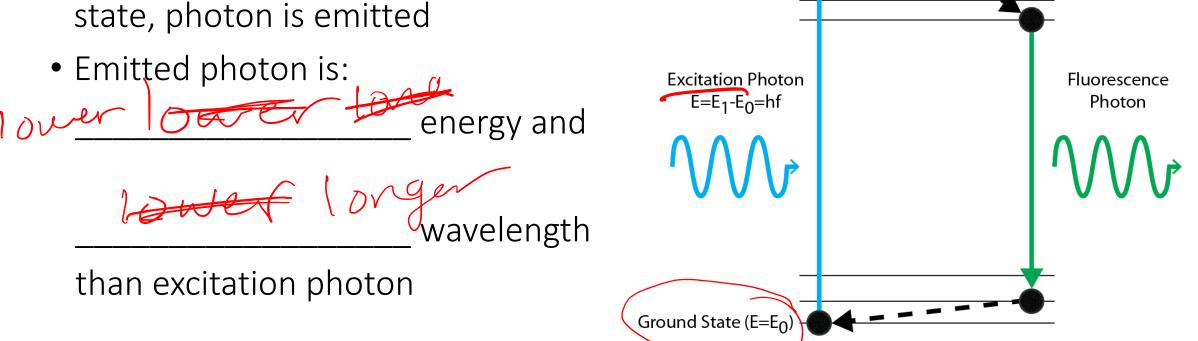
### Alexa fluor 647 used to visualize 'hits'

- 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



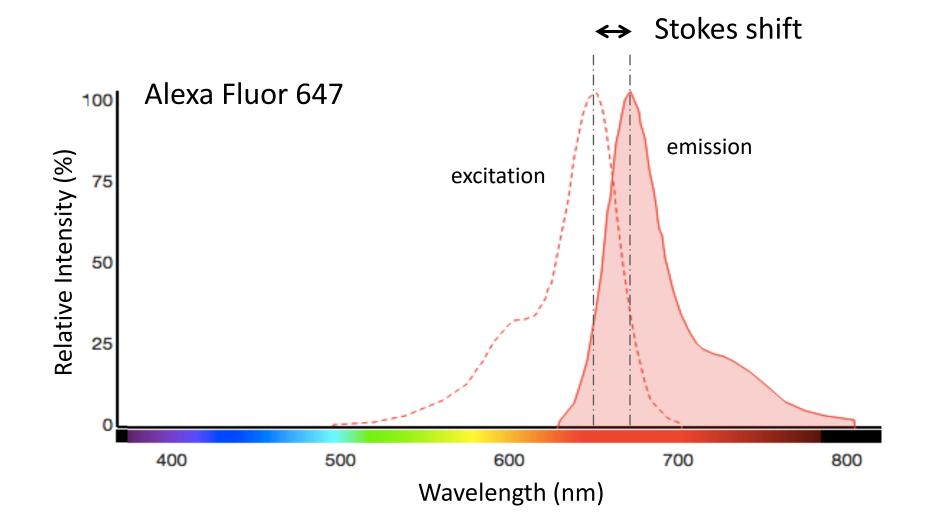
### How is fluorescent signal generated?

- Fluorescent molecules absorb light energy at a specific wavelength
- As molecule returns to ground state, photon is emitted

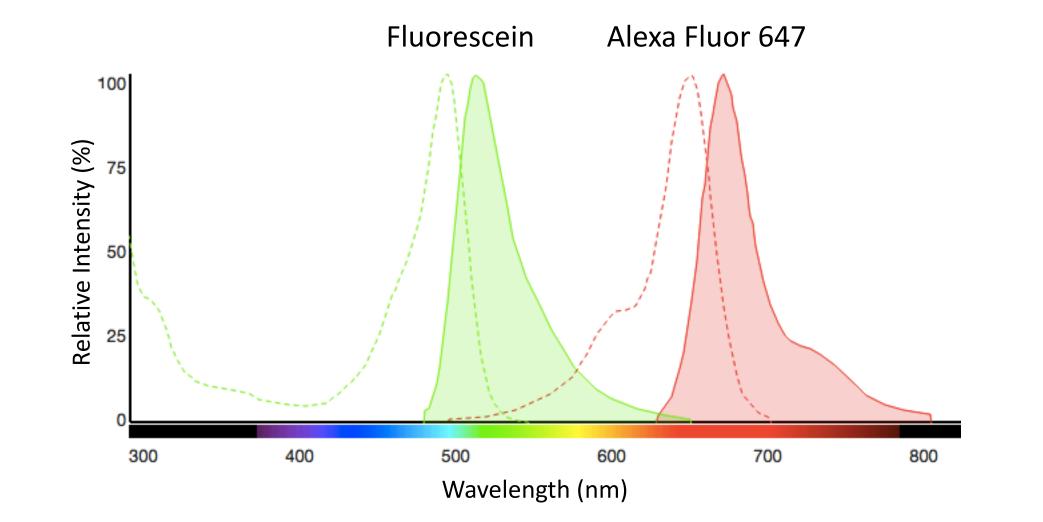


Excited State (E=E<sub>1</sub>)

Fluorescent molecules have unique emissions

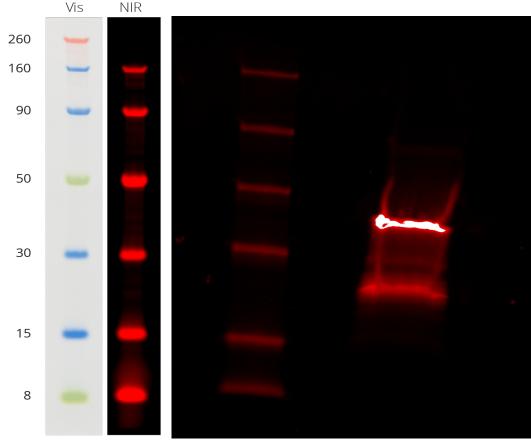


Why do we measure in two channels?



#### 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?



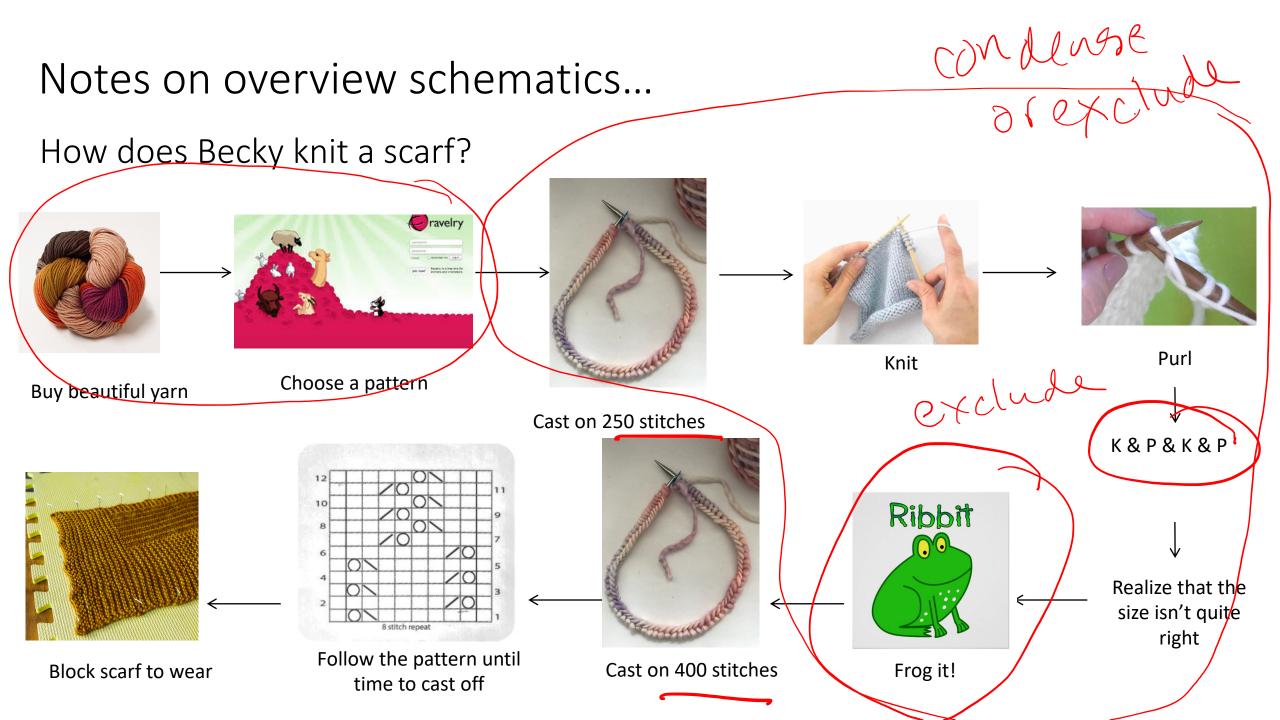
Chameleon 700 LI-COR P/N 928-70000

# 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



### What should be in the Title and Caption?

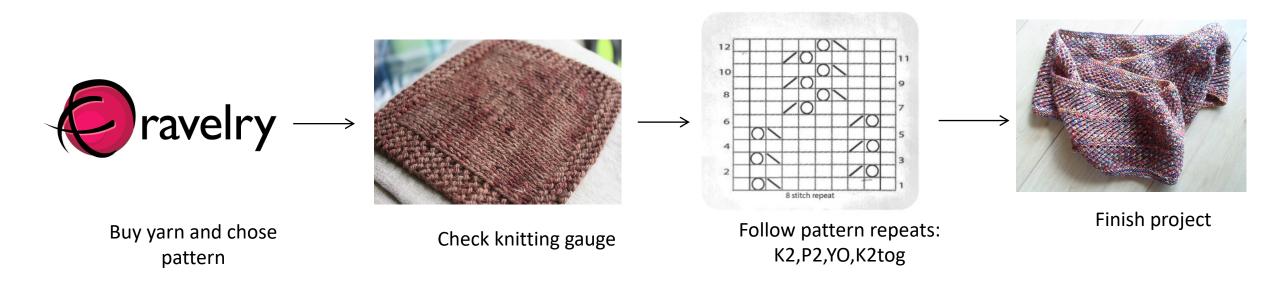
Title: State what is shown / represented in the schematic

#### 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: Becky's knitting process.** Becky follows a specific protocol to knit a scarf. She choses her yarn and checks the pattern before following the written pattern to complete the project. K2= knit two, P2= purl 2, YO= yarn over, K2tog= knit two together

## 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

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Category	Elements of a strong presentation	Weight
Introduction	<ul> <li>Introduce yourself and the research</li> <li>Summarize the background information necessary to understand the research</li> <li>Provide a clear and concise description of the central question / hypothesis</li> </ul>	25%
Methods & Data	<ul> <li>Provide ONLY the method information necessary to understand the results</li> <li>Give complete and concise explanations of the results</li> <li>Relate the results to the central question</li> </ul>	25%
Summary & Conclusions	<ul> <li>Highlight the key finding(s) relevant to the central question / hypothesis</li> </ul>	25%
Organization	<ul><li>Give a logical, easy-to-follow narrative</li><li>Include transition statements</li></ul>	15%
Delivery	<ul> <li>Show confidence / enthusiasm and speak clearly</li> <li>Use appropriate language (technical or informal, as appropriate)</li> <li>Be mindful of the time limit (3 minutes +/- 15 seconds!)</li> </ul>	10%

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