7.13 Experimental Microbial Genetics Fall 2008

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# **Results & Discussion**





# Illustrations and Abstract

### In this order:

1. Results

2. Illustrations

3. Discussion

4. Abstract

### Results

# Think of the Results as... the news story

## And the Discussion as

### The commentary or editorial

### Results

### In the context of this class, what constitutes a result?

### How should I order my results?

• The order should be **logical** rather than chronological.

- In other words...
  - The order in which you present your results may *differ* from the order in which you did your experiments.

# How should I proceed in writing the Results?

- Begin by making figures.
- Lay out your figures in the best (most logical) order.
- For each figure, write a paragraph: describe what you see and draw your reader's attention to what you think is important.

### Remember...

All data that you refer to in the text must either be shown (in an illustration) or referred to as "data not shown".

### Results: The Road Trip...

Now imagine that you are taking a trip and that your figures are pictures of the main attractions.



# The Road Trip...

- If this were Paris, you might have: the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triumphe, Sacre Coeur, and Les Invalides.
- The descriptions of the figures would correspond to what you might write on the postcards showing the sites.



Photo courtesy of Eustaquio Santimano on <u>Flickr</u>.



Photo courtesy of Ricardo Martins on Flickr.



Photo courtesy of Ricardo Martins on <u>Flickr</u>.

# Mapping the journey

- Now use your writing to create the path you took from one site to another.
- The path is your experimental strategy



## How do I create that "path"?

- Write transitions from one paragraph to the next such that your research seems to have proceeded in a logical manner.
- One experiment (or procedure) should seem to have led to another; there should be a reason for everything you did.
- Use such phrases as:
- Given that...
- > Once it had been determined that...
- After verifying that the fragment we had cloned was... we next ...

### Experimental research is messy...

# There are detours and dead ends





Photo courtesy of Chris Lugosz on Flickr.

# Your Results section doesn't need to reflect this!

Your Results section should essentially be a "sanitized" version of your experimental work



#### Some important details

- Every illustration (table and figures) must be referenced, at least once in the text.
- Use past tense to report your results (as if you have done the experiment once).
- Describe results obtained with controls.
- Use third person. Passive voice is acceptable, but use sparingly.
- Be selective in writing about your data, but do not ignore "sticky," inconvenient, or anomalous data.

### Illustrations



# Tables

- Numbered I, II, III...
- Title, but no legend
- Number and title go on top
- Can include footnotes at bottom

### Figures

- Numbered 1, 2, 3...
- Title often includes reference to the method used
- Include a legend: A brief explanation of how the data were obtained and what the symbols and abbreviations refer to. Should not be redundant with main text

### Figures... continued

- Number, title, and legend go below
- In graphs, be sure to label axes
- Identify units

# Sample figure: what's wrong?



Plasmid size 6725

Courtesy of P. Lessard

# Sample figure: what else is wrong?



Plasmid name: pJP10 Plasmid size 6725

Courtesy of P. Lessard

### **Revised Version**



**Figure 2.** pJP10 carries the *trc* promoter (P*trc*), genes encoding the *lac*I<sup>Q</sup> repressor, kanamycin resistance (KanR) and spectinomycin resistance (SpecR). RP4 mob permits conjugal transfer of the plasmid from *E. coli* S17-1, while the NG2 ori permits replication in both *E. coli* and *Rhodococcus*. Gene products were ligated into the *Eco*RI and *Pst*I sites. [Courtesy of P. Lessard]

Discussion: Content What do I need to cover?

• The Discussion should consist of a summary and analysis of the Results

 The more literature you can bring into the Discussion -- and the more connections you can draw to the literature -- the richer it will be

# **Discussion: Style**

The modus operandi is—argumentation

(Remember the newspaper analogy?)

Imagine a graphic representation of the paper as an hourglass

The Discussion section resembles the Introduction in its scope: here, you reconnect to the published literature



### To develop your Discussion...

- Pay special attention to unexpected results
- Show the relevance of your work to previous published research: discuss related themes and observations of others
- Discuss any discrepancies with previous findings
- Point out how your results contribute to the next step in a larger project
- Create a cohesive story

# Remember those detours and dead ends?

- Meaningfully reflect on the project. From the problems you encountered, select those that are worthy of discussion.
- Consider whether other methods might have been used.

### Discussion: How do I proceed?

- Begin by briefly restating the aims of your study
- Consider organizing the Discussion so it shadows the Results
- Tie the results together, through analysis and interpretation

# **Common Problems!**

- Focusing too narrowly on the data ("rehashing" details from the Results)
- Ignoring relationships to the literature
- Ideas brought up but not fully explained or explored

# Abstract

- A first (often the only) impression
- Therefore, it's a stand-alone section
- Most frequently read
- 250 words or less
- Single spaced
- Should emphasize the original contribution the paper makes

# Proportions of the Abstract

Introduction	1-2 sentences
M & M	1 sentence ?
Results	3-4 sentences
Discussion	1 sentence

## Assignment

First draft of Results, Discussion, & Abstract (including illustrations); include title and reference section

due Wed., 11/26

### Questions???