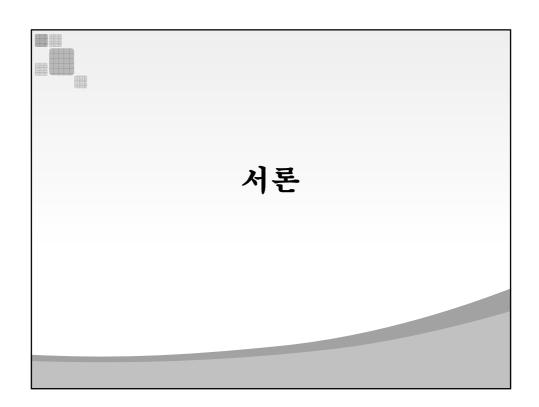
의편협 워크샵 2014.1.18 (토) 13:00-13:50 서론, 재료 및 방법, 고찰 연세의대 김명진



서론의 역할

- <u>독자</u>의 관심을 일깨운다.
- Why did you choose *that* subject?
- Why is it *important*?
- <u>독자</u>가 논문을 이해할 수 있게 정보를 제공.
 - To "<u>introduce</u>" the paper
 - Definition of the <u>problem</u>

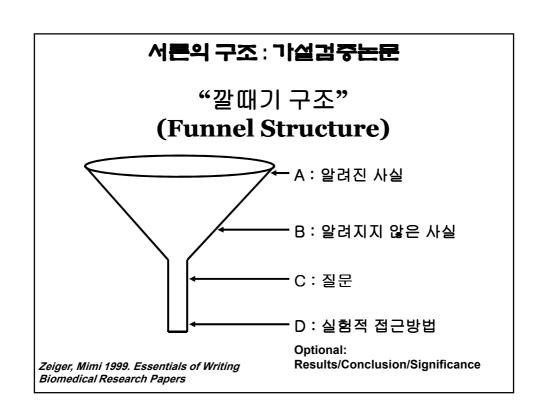
Reviewer들은 무엇을 보는가?



- Is the contribution <u>new</u>?
- Is the contribution **significant**?
- Is it **suitable** for publication in the journal?

서론에 들어가야 할 내용

Investigative paper	Descriptive paper
Background (Known)	Background (Known)
Unknown	(reason/problem)
Question/Purpose	Discovery statement
Experimental approach	(experimental approach)
(results/conclusion)	Description
(significance)	Implication



예문: 가설검증 논문

^A It is known that several general anesthetics, including <u>barbiturates</u>, <u>depress</u> the bronchomotor response to vagus nerve stimulation (1-3).

^B However, the site of this <u>depression</u> has not been <u>determined</u>. ^C To <u>determine</u> which site in the vagal motor pathway to the bronchioles is most sensitive to <u>depression</u> by <u>barbiturates</u>, ^D we did experiments in isolated rings of ferret trachea in which we stimulated this pathway at four different sites before and after exposure to barbiturates.

- A 알려진 사실 (일반적인 주제)
- B 알려지지 않은 사실 (구체적인 주제)
- C질문
- D 실험적 접근방법

예문: 기술 논문

A-Eknown (알려진 사실을 기술)

^AThree classes of G protein-coupled receptors in the nose have been reported. ^BOne large class, ... (1). ^CAnother class, ... (2). ^DRecently, a third class ... (3-5). ^EThese G protein-coupled receptors, ..., have large extracellular domains and resemble the metabotropic glutamate receptors and the Ca2+-sensing receptor.

^Gmessage (새로운 gene의 발견)

FIn the course of characterizing G protein-coupled receptors... we encountered members of a large family of receptors related to the Ca2+-sensing receptor, which closely ... ^GIn this paper, we report the characterization of the genes related to these Ca2+-sensing receptors and show that they are composed of six types, distinguished by sequence homology and gene structure. ^HThe genes occur in clusters and are expressed in the nose of the fish, making it likely that they are olfactory detectors.

방법 논문 서론 예문

• (필요한 것, chamber, 이유) Various types of physiological research require placing animals in a metabolic chamber for exposure to gases, collection of expired air, exposure to unusual atmospheric conditions such as hypoxia or hypobaric environments (6, 9), or measurement of oxygen consumption (1, 8). (상용 chamber의 문제점) Although equipment for such studies is commercially available, it is usually expensive, specialized for a single function, and applicable only for short-term studies with one animal. (실험실에서 제작한 chamber의 문제점) Improvising with available laboratory equipment meets with variable success and often requires constant attention and repair. (새로운 chamber의 장점) We now report a relatively inexpensive, reliable closed-circuit metabolic chamber that has proven useful for several research applications involving one or more animals housed for periods of hours or days.

연속성을 위한 기법

- 핵심용어를 반복 사용하라.
- 연결구를 이용하여 연결시켜라.
- 각 단계를 새로운 단락으로 시작하라.
- 앞 단계를 다음 단계 문장의 주어로 사용하라.

Example: Long Introduction 단락 1

알려진 사실

(일반적인 주제) AHeart development in animals as different as (핵심용어 반복) insects and vertebrates involves related NK-2 family homeobox genes (1). BIn Drosophila, (a kind of insects), the tinman homeobox gene is expressed in cardiac precursors, and tinman mutants completely lack a heart (2-4). CLikewise in vertebrates, the nkx2.5 homeobox gene is expressed in myocardial precursors (5-9), and mouse Nkx2-5 mutants exhibit defects in cardiac morphogenesis and gene expression (10). (중요성) DThis remarkable molecular conservation suggests that a common mechanism controls heart development in a wide variety of species.

Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1998: 95: 5072

Example: Long Introduction 단락 2

또 다른 알려진 사실

연결구를 사용하여 insects 및 vertebrates와 nematoes의 차이를 부각) EUnlike <u>insects</u>

and <u>vertebrates</u>, <u>nematodes</u> have no heart or defined circulatory system. FHowever, evidence <u>suggests</u> that the <u>nematode pharynx</u>, a rhythmically contracting organ involved in feeding, <u>shares functional and molecular similarities</u> with the heart in other species. GAt the functional level, pharyngeal muscle contraction, like the contraction of vertebrate cardiac muscle, does not require nervous system input (11). HAt the molecular level, pharyngeal muscle development involves not the MyoD family of myogenic regulatory factors (12, 13) but the homeobox gene <u>ceh-22</u>, which is related to *tinman* and *nkx2.5*. Ceh-22 is expressed exclusively in pharyngeal muscle, where it binds the enhancer of the pharyngeal muscle-specific *myo-2* gene, and a <u>ceh-22</u> mutant displays defects in pharyngeal morphology and function (13, 14).

Example: Long Introduction 단락 3

알려지지 않은 사실, 중요성, 질문, 실험적 접근방법

J These functional and molecular similarities (→2번째 단계를 문장의 주어로 삼아 연속성 유지) suggest that these genes perform similar functions. (알려지지 않은 사실, 중요성) KThis suggestion in turn implies that the mechanism that controls heart development in <u>insects</u> and <u>vertebrates</u> may also control pharyngeal development in nematodes. (질문) LWe therefore hypothesized that the nematode gene *ceh-22* and the vertebrate gene *nkx2.5* perform similar functions. (실험적 접근 방법) MTo test this hypothesis, we examined the ability of the zebrafish *nkx2.5* gene (8, 9) to substitute for the nematode *ceh-22* gene in transgenic *Caenorhabditis elegans*.

Signals of Introduction

Background	Unknown	Question, Purpose, Discovery	Experimental Approach	Results	Implication
X is	is unknown	We hypothesized	To test this	We found	consistent
		that	hypothesis,		with
X affects	has not been	To determine	we	was found	indicating
	determined	To study,			that
X is component		To examine,	We	We	make it
of Y	The question	To assess,		determined	possible to
	remains whether	To analyze,	We analyzed		may be used
X is observed		In this study we	For this purpose,	Our findings	to
when Y		examined	we	were	is important
happens	is unclear	Here we describe			for
V to a constitue of	de constructor	Here we report	by/using	We observed	Our analysis
X is considered	does not exist	This report	Cantleia atualu	that	implies/sugges
to be	is not known	describes We examined	For this study	Based on our	S
X causes Y	IS HOLKHOWN	whether X is	we To answer this	observation	Our findings indicate that
A causes 1		We assessed if	question we	observation	iliulcale lilal
		We determined if	question we		
		We analyzed Y			

서론의 내용과 문제

- 해당 분야의 전문가가 아니더라도
- 다른 논문을 읽지 않아도
- 읽기 쉬운 문체로
- *언제 논문을 읽는가?

Background

- 너무 전문적이거나 제한적이지 않고
- 장황하지 않게.

Background 1

• FR2 is a member of the DExD/H-box family of proteins (1). DExD/H-box family proteins possess NTPase and often helicase activity (1). FR2 exhibits NTPase and helicase activity from its C-terminal helicase domain (FR2hel) (2,3). FR2 also binds to HCV NS4A to form the complex FR23-4A. FR2-4A exhibits serine protease activity from its N-terminal protease domain (4,5) and is localized to the surface of the endoplasmic reticulum via NS4A (6).

Background 2

• Hepatitis C, which is caused by the Hepatitis C virus (HCV), infects an estimated 170 million people worldwide and 4 million in the United States. An essential replicative component of HCV is FR2 (1,2). FR2 is a member of the DExD/H-box family of proteins (3). Like other members of this family, FR2 exhibits NTPase (3). In addition, FR2 also displays heticase activity from its C-terminal helicase domain (FR2hel) (4,5), an activity that is often seen in other DExD/H-box family members (3). Furthermore, FR2 binds to HCV NS4A to form the complex FR2-4A, which exhibits serine protease activity from its N-terminal protease domain (6,7) and which is localized to the surface of the endoplasmic reticulum via NS4A (8).

Describe Unknown/Problem: Don't Do & Do

Don't Do	Do
does not seem to understand	The results of study X have been questioned.
failed to	One study found A, another study found B.
made the mistake of	Findings on X are controversial.
used improper methods	Although A showed X, our results do not agree

연구목적

- 명확하게
- 가설논문을 기술논문으로 만들지 말자.
- 현재형
 - To determine which site in the vagal motor pathway to the bronchioles is most sensitive to depression by barbiturates,

...

• (x) To report (describe) the vagal motor pathway to the bronchioles sensitive to depression by barbiturates ...

실험적 접근방법

- 실험적 접근방법을 질문 뒤에 기술.
 - "우리의 질문은 이렇다. 그리고 우리는 이 질문에 답하기 위해 이러한 방법을 사용할 것이다."

핵심단어와 실험적 접근 방법

Alt is known that several general anesthetics, including <u>barbiturates</u>, <u>depress</u> the bronchomotor response to vagus nerve stimulation (1-3). Because However, the <u>site of this depression</u> has not been <u>determined</u>. Centro <u>determine</u> which <u>site</u> in the vagal motor pathway to the bronchioles is most sensitive to <u>depression</u> by <u>barbiturates</u>, we did experiments in isolated rings of ferret trachea in which we stimulated this pathway at four different sites before and after exposure to barbiturates.

- A 알려진 사실 (일반적인 주제)
- B 알려지지 않은 사실 (구체적인 주제)
- C질문
- D 실험적 접근방법

서론 되돌아 보기

- 길이가 적당한가?
- < 2 double-spaced pages</p>
- 불필요한 문헌고찰?
- 적절한 참고문헌을 적절한 자리에 인용?

서른 작성 지침

- 1. 깔때기 구조를 사용한다.
- 리. 충분한 배경 설명을 하되 과도한 문헌 고찰을 하지 않는다.
- 크. 알려지지 않은 사실을 분명하게 적는다.
- 4. 연구 목적을 분명히 한다.
- 5. 실험적 접근 방법을 간략히 소개한다.
- 6. 문단의 일관성과 연속성에 유의한다.
- 그. 새롭고 중요한 점을 분명하게 하여 독자의 관심을 끈다.
- 8. 되도록 간략하게 쓴다.

재료 (대상) 및 방법

재료(대상) 및 방법

- 목적
- 결론에 이르기 위하여 실험을 어떻게 하였나.
- 독자가 연구의 타당성을 판단할 수 있게.
- 독자는 **안** 읽어도, reviewer는 세심하게 읽는다!
 - 실험이 잘못되었거나, 불충분하거나, 비전문적이라고 생각하면 reject 할 가능성介介

재료(대상) 및 방법 본질적으로 요리책과 다를 것이 없다!



• 다른 연구자가 이 연구를 평가하고 재현할 수 있도록 자세하게

대상 및 방법: 특징

- 연대기적 특성
- 긴 내용
- 하부구조
- 준비
- 연구디자인: 독립변수, 종속변수, 대조군
- 측정방법
- 자료분석

Materials

- 약품: 일반명, 생산자, 순도, 농도, 용매의 종류, pH, 온도, 주입된 총량, 주입 속도, 주입 기간
- 배양액과 완충액: 구성요소, 농도, 온도, 부피, pH
- 기체: 구성요소와 각각의 농도, 유속
- 실험 대상: 분자, 세포주, 조직
- 동물: 종, 체중, 변종, 성별, 나이, 진정과 마취, 소속 기관의 해당 위원회 승인
- **사람**: 나이, 성별, 인종, 키, 체중, 건강 또는 질병 상태, 구체적인 치료, 선정 기준, 배제 기준, <u>소속</u> 기관의 해당 위원회 승인

방법(Methods)

- 무엇을?
- 어떻게?
- 왜?

Methods: 무엇을 했는가?

- 연구디자인: 실험의 전체 조망 제시 (주제문)
- 질문, 개입 (독립변수), 측정값 (종속변수)
- 대조군(controls)
- 각 실험의 구성, 순서(개입, 측정, 실험), 기간, 샘플 규모

예문: 연구디자인 (1-1)

- A. 질문, n, 기다린 기간
- B. 기다리는 기간을 둔 이유
- C. 대조상태 (control)
- C, D. 독립변수

^ATo determine whether increases in fetal breathing movements cause sustained increases in pulmonary artery blood flow, we studies the <u>six fetal sheep</u> ≥ 6 <u>days</u> postoperatively (gestation age, 129-138 days). ^BThis waiting period allowed fetal breathing movements and pulmonary artery blood flow to return to normal after the stress of surgery. ^CImmediately after a control period of 60 min [109 \pm 36 (SD) min], we rapidly infused meclofenamate (19.1 mg) into a jugular vein over 10 min followed by a constant infusion of meclofenamate (1.15 mg/h) for 240 min to induce increases in fetal breathing movements. ^DIn all six fetal sheep, we started the meclofenamate infusion during high-voltage slow-wave electrocortical activity, when no fetal breathing movements were present.

예문: 연구디자인 (1-2)

E-H. 측정

E. 종속변수 (dependent variables)

F. 독립변수 (independent v.)

G. 대조변수 (control v.)

H. Postinfusion data가 없는 이유

EDuring both the control period and the meclofenamate infusion, we continuously recorded phasic and mean blood flows through the left pulmonary artery in the fetal sheep. FWe also continuously recorded tracheal pressure as an indicator of fetal breathing movements, amniotic pressure as a zero reference point, and electrocortical activity. GIn addition, to ensure that the fetus was in stable condition, we continuously recorded heart rate and systemic and pulmonary artery blood pressures, and we sampled arterial blood every 30 min for determination of pH and blood gas tensions. HThe effects of meclofenamate on the fetal sheep continued for several hours after discontinuation of the infusion, so we did not collect postinfusion data.

예문: 연구디자인 (1-3)

I-L. 측정의 정확성에 대한 확인

'After completion of the experiment, the ewe and fetus were killed with separate injections of barbiturate. 'At postmortem examination, each fetus was carefully weighed and examined for proper placement of the electromagnetic flow transducer and catheters and patency of the left pulmonary artery. Kln addition, the flow transducer and the tracheal and vascular catheters were confirmed to be in proper position in all fetuses. There was no fibrosis or constriction of the pulmonary artery present at the postmortem examination for any fetal sheep.

Question (sentence A) Independent variable (C, D, F) Dependent variables (E, H) Controls (C, E-G, J-L). One experiment = one fetal sheep 임을 분명히. 측정순서 (E-G). 개입과 측정시간 (C, E-G). 실험 기간 (C, E-H) 샘플 크기 (A, D).

실험 방법: 어떻게?

- 잘 알려진 방법
- 잘 알려지지 않은 방법
- 개량한 방법 또는 새로운 방법

실험 방법 설명: 잘 알려진 방법

- 설명 없이 참고 문헌 제시
 - In these samples, lipids were extracted (Bligh and Dyer, 1959) for phosphorus determination (Bartlett, 1959) and for thin-layer chromatography (Poorthuis et al., 1976).

실험 방법 설명: 잘 알려지지 않은 방법

- 핵심적인 특징 기술, 참고문헌 제시.
 - Lamellar bodies were isolated according to a previously reported procedure (Baritussio et al., 1981). This procedure separates lamellar bodies into two populations that have different densities: light lamellar bodies, which are collected between 0.33 and 0.45 M sucrose, and dense lamellar bodies, which are collected between 0.45 and 0.58 M sucrose.

실험 방법 설명: 개량한 방법 또는 새로운 방법

- 개량한 방법:
 - 개량한 것의 근본적인 특성과 목적 기술.
 - In lamellar bodies and other fractions obtained from the density gradient procedure, the amount of protein was determined (Lowry et al., 1951) using 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (Eastman Kodak, Rochester NY) to reduce interference by lipids (Lees and Paxman, 1972).
- 새로운 방법
- 완벽하게 설명 → 독자들이 평가하고 재현.

데이터 분석

- 어떻게 변수를 계산하였는지
- e.g. Pulmonary vascular resistance
- 데이터를 어떻게 요약하였는지
 - 정규분포: 평균값과 표준편차
 - ◆ *. 평균오차를 사용하지 말 것.
- 비정규분포: 중앙값(median)과사분위수범위(range between the 25th and the 75th percentiles)

통계학적 분석

- 잘 알려진 방법: 통계 방법만 기술.
- Student t-test, Chi-square, ANOVA, linear regression, correlation, Wilcoxon
- 잘 알려지지 않은 통계 방법:
- 논문이나 책을 참고문헌으로 제시.
- 사용한 프로그램 (version, release number 포함) 및 프로그램상의 non-default 값을 제시.
- 각 통계 방법마다 샘플 크기가 다른 경우, 분명하게.
- 유의한 p 값 또는 95% 신뢰구간

예문: 데이터 분석

Data are summarized as mean \pm SD.¹ To analyze the data statistically, we performed a one-way analysis of variance² for repeated measurements of the same variable.³ We then used Dunnett's multiple range t test (10)⁴ to determine which means were significantly different from the mean of the control periods.³ We considered differences significant at P < 0.05.⁵

- 1. How the data were summarized
- 2. Statistical test used (well known; no reference needed)
- 3. Measurements that were compared
- 4. Statistical test used (unfamiliar test; reference needed)
- 5. P value at which differences were considered statistically significant

왜 실험을 수행했는가

- 서론에서 제기한 질문과의 연관성이 분명하지 않은 경우
 - To + 동사, For ...
 - ◆ The material was eluted in ..., to separate collagenaseresistant fragments...
 - For primary culture, the cells were resuspended in ...
 - Because (생략 가능 → semicolon [;] 사용)
 - Bovine serum albumin was included in the binding medium because albumin reduced ...
 - Radiolabeled surfactant protein A was used ...; storage for longer periods of time reduced binding of protein to cells.

부가정보

- 준비 (Preparation)
- 실험 전 필요한 절차, e.g. 마취
- 가정 (Assumptions)
- 실험 디자인의 가정과 근거
- 고찰에 기술할 수도 있다
- 지표 (Indicators)
 - ◆ We infused blood into the superior and inferior venae cavae at about 25 mL/kg over 2 min until mean left arterial pressure, our indicator of preload, increased by about 100%.

재료및 방법의 구성 (Organization)

전반적 조직

• 주제별로 구분하고 소제목을 붙임.

Animal Studies	Clinical Studies
Materials	Study subjects
Animals	Inclusion criteria
Preparation	Exclusion criteria
Study design	Study design
Interventions	Interventions
Methods of measurement	Methods of measurement
Calculations	Calculations
Analysis of data	Analysis of data

서브섹션내의 구성

- 시간순 또는 중요도순
- 실험과정; 시간 순
- 변수: 독립변수 먼저 (시간 순), 종속변수 중에서는 목적에 답하는 변수 먼저 (중요도순)

각 부분간의 연결성을 유지할 **것**

- 실험절차가 연구목적과 연관되어 있음을 확인할 수 있도록 연구디자인을 설명하면서 질문을 반복.
 - ◆ (주제문사용) <u>The effect of high-frequency ventilation on the discharge of the three known types of pulmonary receptors was ascertained as follows.</u> After a single afferent nerve fiber from a slowly adapting pulmonary stretch receptor, ...
 - (연결절 사용) To determine the effect of beta-adrenergic agonists on clearance of liquid and protein from the lungs, we instilled ...
- 본래 질문과 동일한 핵심용어, 동사, 관점을 사용할 것.
- 방법을 결과와 연관시킬 것
- 결과 섹션의 각 결과에 해당하는 방법이 방법 섹션에 있어야 한다.

세부사항

- 동물: 단순히 'animal'이라고 쓰지 말고, 동물의 이름을 사용할 것 (개, 고양이 등)
- 동사의 시제: 일반적으로 과거
 - we measured, catheters were inserted
 - 제시된 데이터를 설명할 경우, 현재
 - Data are summarized as mean \pm SD
- Sample size의 합에 유의
 - 각 실험에 사용된 개체수를 분명하게 나타낼 것.
 - 04/; 4 out of 11 ...; In 30 of the 80 subjects, ...

괄호의 사용

- 문장의 흐름이 끊어지지 않도록 세부사항을 괄호 안에 넣을 수 있다.
- 실험군의 무게, 농도, 용량, 생산자, 모델번호
 - ◆ "Horse red blood cells (Colorado Serum Company, Boulder) were washed three times in 7 ml of 0.9% NaCl before use to remove preservatives."
- 세부 사항이 명사 앞에 놓일 경우 괄호를 사용하지 않음.
 - "10 mg nitroglycerin" vs "nitroglycerin (10 mg)"

정확한 어휘 선택

- 동물: 단순히 'animal'이라고 쓰지 말고, 동물의 이름을 사용할 것 (개, 고양이 등)
- Measure, calculate, estimate의 용어 구분
 - "We measured heart rate and ventricular pressure and calculated maximal positive dP/dt."
 - Determine; measurement and calculation
 - "We determined heart rate, ventricular pressure, and maximal positive dP/dt."
- Study, experiment, series, group의 용어 구분
 - Study: 현상이나 발달, 질문에 대한 지속적이고 체계적인 조
 - ◆ Experiment: 가설의 타당성을 조사하기 위한 시험 (대상이 인 간일 경우 study 라고 함)
 - ◆ Series: 서로 연관된 2개 이상의 실험
 - ◆ Group: 같은 특성을 갖는 실험동물 또는 인간

관점 (Point of view)

- 수동태가 많이 쓰임. 왜?
 - Materials & methods 강조.
 - 누가 했는지가 중요하지 않음.
 - The principal investigator collected the different fungal species from various tepuis in Venezuela. → Different fungal specifes were collected from various tepuis in Venezuela.
- 이유 없이 관점을 바꾸지 마라.
 - The assays <u>were performed for 10 min at room temperature. We</u> then <u>added</u> 10 ml of 95% ethanol. → The assays **were performed** for 10 min at room temperature. The 10 ml of 95% ethanol **were** added.

관점 (Point of view)

- We로 시작하는 문장이 너무 많아지지 않게
 - 하나의 실험의 단계를 한 문장에 넣음.
 - We <u>dehydrated</u> the pellets, <u>cleared</u> them with propylene oxide, and <u>embedded</u> small pieces of each pellet in blocks of Spurr's resin.
 - 앞 부분에 변화를 주는 방법.
 - After 30 s, we centrifuged the samples.
 - Then we centrifuged the suspension as before.
 - <u>To prepare isolated surface layers for electron microscopy</u>, we resuspended the 0.1-ml pellets of packed, ...

재료 및 방법에서 흔히 보이는 오류

- 필요한 내용이 빠짐.
- 특정 실험을 왜 했는지 알 수 없는 경우.
- 특별한 이유 없이 수동태에서 능동태로.
- 특별한 이유 없이 과거시제에서 현재시제로.

재료 및 방법 지침

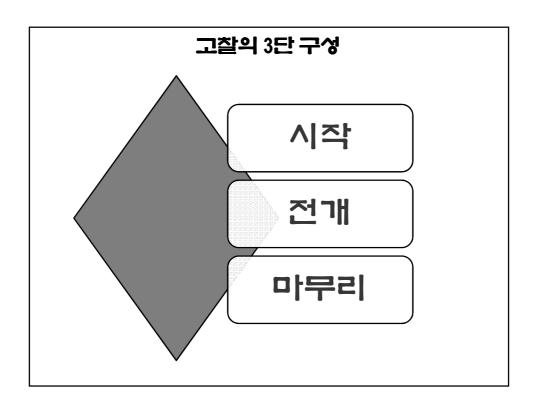
- 1. 훈련된 연구자라면 연구를 재현하기에 충분한 내용과 참고문헌을 기술하되, 불필요한 세부 사항을 포함하지 않는다.
- 2. 재료 및 방법 이외에 결과를 포함하지 않는다.
- 3. 긴 설명이 필요한 세부사항은 부록을 활용한다.
- 4. 적절한 주제 또는 소주제 별로 내용을 정렬한다.
- 5. 새로운 주제는 적절한 신호를 사용하여 연결한다.
- 6. 기능이 명확하지 않은 실험절차는 그 목적을 설명한다.
- 7. 수동태가 종종 바람직하다.
- 8. 뚜렷한 이유 없이 관점을 바꾸지 않는다.
- 9. 정확한 단어를 사용한다.
- 10. 윤리 지침을 따르고 기술한다.



Discussion is ...

- hardest to write
- a major cause of rejection
- may obscure valid and interesting data
- should be presented in good style clearly and logically





고찰의 3단 구성

시작

- 질문에 대답하라.
- 뒷받침하는 근거를 제시하라.

전개

- 기존연구와 비교하고 이번 연구의 참신성을 제시.
- 연구의 제한점을 기술.
- 예기치 않은 발견을 설명.
- 가설 또는 모델 제시.

- 요약하고 주장하라.
- 마무리 중요성 및 시사하는 바, 향후 방향은 무엇인가?

고찰의 시작: 질문에 답하라

- 질문에 대한 대답으로 이야기를 시작.
- 질문과 같은 형태로 기술.
- 대답을 결과로 뒷받침.

질문에 대한 대답

- 질문한 그대로 각 질문에 대답하라.
- 질문과 동일한 핵심용어, 동사, 관점, 방식으로 대답.
 - ◆ *질문*: "Dose sympathetic stimulation increase norepinephrine synthesis in an superior cervical ganglia in vivo?"
 - ◆ CH = : " This study shows that sympathetic stimulation increases(dose not increase) norepinephrine synthesis in an superior cervical ganglia in vivo"
- 현재시제를 사용.
 - 대답이 실험군이 포함된 전체 모집단에도 참이어야

대답과 관련된 신호

- 대답을 기술하기 전에 신호를 보내어 독자들에게 대답이 등장한다는 사실을 알림.
 - This study shows that ... (present)
 - This paper describes ... (present)
 - Our results indicate that ... (present)
 - In this study, we provide evidence that ... (present)
 - In this study, we have shown that (present perfect)
 - In this study, we have found that (present perfect)
 - In this study, we found that (past)

하지 말아야 할 것

- 제2의 서론으로 고찰을 시작하지 말라.
- 결과의 요약으로 시작하지 말라.
- 부가적인 정보로 시작하지 말라.

대답을 적절한 실험군이나 동물로 제한하라

- 대답은 해당되는 실험군으로 제한되어야 한다.
- 인간을 대상으로 한 연구
 - ◆ Respiratory distress syndrome 이 있는 미숙아
- 동물을 대상으로한 연구
 - ◆ 대답이 동물에만 국한된 것인지 사람의 일부 혹은 전체에 적용될 수 있는 것인지 명시해야

대탑에서 결과로의 이행

- "because" 또는 "연결구" 사용
- Because / ... can be attributed to ...
- In our experiment …
- The evidence is that.../ Evidence that ... is that ...
- We found that.../Our data shows that ...
- ... has been demonstrated by ...

고찰의 시작: 예문

- Question/Purpose:
- Our goal was to determine <u>what part of the bindin</u> <u>polypeptide is responsible for the species-specific egg</u> agglutination activities of the protein.
- (질문에 대한 대답) Our results suggest that the part of bindin responsible for species-specific egg agglutination lies in the region of residues 75-121. (뒷받침하는 근거) We showed that residues 18-74 and 122-236 can be deleted without loss of egg agglutination activity. All of the biologically active bindin deletion analogs were found to be species-specific by their ability to agglutinate exclusively S. purpuratus eggs. Deletion analogs that had any residues of region 75-121 deleted exhibited no significant activity above the bacterial control protein.

고찰의 3단 구성



- 질문에 대답하라.
- 뒷받침하는 근거를 제시하라.

전개

- 기존연구와 비교하고 이번 연구의 참신성을 제시.
- 연구의 제한점을 기술.
- 예기치 않은 발견을 설명.
- 가설 또는 모델 제시.



- 요약하고 주장하라.
- 중요성 및 시사하는 바, 향후 방향은 무엇인가?

대답을 뒷받침하기

- 대답을 뒷받침하는 자신의 결과 제시.
- 다른 사람의 연구결과와 어떻게 부합하는가?
- 다른 사람의 연구가 내 대답을 뒷받침하는가
- 내 연구가 과거의 상이한 결과를 모아주는가
- 그림과 표 인용
- 독자는 앞에 나온 결과나 그림, 표를 모두 잊었을 것이라고 생각하라.

주요 결과 (Key Findings)를 제시하는 신호

- In our experiments ...
- ... can be attributed to ...
- We determined X by ...
- We found that ...
- Our data shows that ...
- ... has been demonstrated by ...

대답에 대한 방어

- 내 대답이 더 만족스러운 이유
- 다른 가능성에 대한 반박
- 모순되는 결과에 대한 설명

비교(comparison) 의 신호

- ... consistent with ... (ref)
- Similar to ... (ref)
- ... has also been observed by ... (ref)
- X has been demonstrated ... (ref)

다른 연구와의 비교 및 대조 예문 (1)

• (연구의 결과) The frequency of targeted events among integrative transformants was about 30% for transformation with a vector that shares 1 kb of sequence homology with the genome. (다른 연구와의 비교) This targeting efficiency *is comparable to* that reported for insertion vectors sharing more than 2kb of sequence homology with the moss genome (16). (차이점) However, a targeting efficiency of 30% using 1 kb of genomic sequence is considerably higher than that previously observed in higher plants (0.1 3%) (18). (다른 연구와의 비교) The requirement for sequence homology for homologous recombination appears therefore to be stringent and comparable to that reported for mouse embryonic stem cells (37).

괴리의 설명

- 저자의 대답과 상반되는 괴리에 대해 설명.
 - <u>Apparent discrepancies</u> between our human growth hormone values and those of earlier studies <u>may be due to</u> differences in study design. In our study, ... Earlier studies

Conflicting results의 신호

- However, other studies found that ... (ref)
- ... is controversial ... (ref)
- ... does not agree with ... (ref)
- ... has also been reported ... (ref)

다른 연구와의 비교 및 대조 예문 (2)

• (연구의 결과) We observed virtually no size classes of mtDNA molecules. Since the undegraded circular mtDNA molecules were entirely of heterogeneous size, this observed size heterogeneity probably reflects the real situation within plant mitochondria.... (대조되는 결과의 등장 신호) In contrast to our observations, size classes of linear or circular molecules and species specific differences have been previously reported (24, 25). (차이점에 대한 설명) However, these studies were performed only with a fraction of supercoiled DNA (26), which most likely does not represent the complete set of molecules existing in organello. Supercoiled DNA isolated from a C album suspension culture, for example, consisted exclusively of small circular plasmid mp1 DNA. Its oligomers were found in the open circular form, thus appearing indeed as a few size classes.

잠신성의 강조

- 참신성은 서론에서 알려지지 않은 사실을 기술할 때 제시됨.
- 고찰에서 연구의 참신성을 상기시키려면 자신의 논점을 이미 알려진 사실과 대조.
 - <u>Partial cDNA</u> clones have been reported for mouse(38-41), rat(41,42), and human(24) β-glucuronidase. In this study, we report the <u>complete sequence</u> of the full-length cDNA for human βglucuronidase.

연구의 한계

- 방법상의 한계
- 연구 디자인의 결함
- 연구의 근거가 된 가정의 한계와 결함
- 설명이 간결하면(한두 문장) 방법에서 기술
- 설명이 길거나(한두 단락), 연구 결과에심각한 영향을 미칠 수 있다면 고찰에서 기술.

제한점의 신호

- ... was not possible ...
- ... could not be measured ...
- ... was limited by ...
- Further observations are needed to ...

제한점 설명 예문

 Our data show that Ap assemblies did not colocalize in drusen. It is important to note, however, that the epitope for Ap may have been masked within the oligomeric structure, as is the case when Ap monomers are transformed into amyloid fibrils (40). Therefore, we cannot preclude the possibility that the oligomeric cores in drusen are made up of Ap. Our study had limitations. First, this was a retrospective study with the use of a single index lesion. Second, the selection of the volumetric functional MR imaging cutoffs (a 25% increase in ADC and a 65% decrease in PVP enhancement) was based on our study population and not on prior data. As such, the cutoff values to designate "response" using volumetric, functional MR imaging will require validation and optimization in future studies. Another limitation involved our use of only the index lesion to classify the response, even though some patients had a large disease burden that may have required response assessment of the entire intrahepatic tumor volume. ...

예기치 못한 발견의 설명

- 사소한 것에서 매우 흥미로운 것까지 다양.
- 너무나 흥미로와 처음 제기된 질문을 뛰어 넘어 논문의 주인이 되기도.
- 예기치 못한 발견을 기술할 때에는 단락의 도입부에 그 발견이 예기치 않았던, 또는 놀라운 것이라는 점을 기술하고 나서 그 발견을 최대한 설명해야 한다.
 - A surprising finding was that ...

Unexpected findings의 신호

- Surprisingly ...
- To our surprise ...
- A surprising finding was that ...
- ... was not expected.

• (예기치 않은 결과) <u>To our surprise</u> we discovered that the bindin fusion protein was being cleaved during isolation and purification. (예기치 않은 결과에 대한 설명) The proteolysis is remarkable efficient since only small amounts of the unprocessed form remain (Fig. 2, lane 3). We purified the cleaved bindin product to homogeneity by reverse phase HPLC and sequenced it to determine the site of cleavage. The predominant product is the mature bindin polypeptide containing an additional 4 amino acids of probindin and a minor product that corresponds to bindin containing a single additional amino acid. Both products contain arginine as the N-terminal amino acid. These results suggest that the fusion protein is cleaved at two sites: the Arg-Arg junction between the factor Xa linker and the probindin coding sequence and within the probindin segment at the Lys-Arg junction.

가설 제시의 신호

- Our results lead to the conclusion that ...
- From these data we hypothesize that ...
- We propose the following new principle ...

가설 제시 예문

We found that the substrate 3H-[9R]iP moves into the cells where it does not accumulate to concentrations higher than in the medium. However, the mechanism of 3H-[9R] iP uptake is unclear. Because no extracellular activities for the deribolisation of 3H-[9R]iP could be detected, we hypothesize that it is metabolized intracellularly to 3H-iP and that the bidirectional transport of IP is based on passive diffusion.

고찰의 3단 구성



- 질문에 대답하라.
- 뒷받침하는 근거를 제시하라.



- 기존연구와 비교하고 이번 연구의 참신성을 제시.
- 연구의 제한점을 기술.
- 예기치 않은 발견을 설명.
- 가설 또는 모델 제시.



- 요약하고 주장하라.
- 중요성 및 시사하는 바, 향후 방향은 무엇인가?



고찰의 마무리

- 요약하라.
- 강쪼하라. (중요성)
- 꾸깡이라.

요약의 신호

- In summary ...
- In conclusion, ...
- Finally, ...
- Taken together ...
- To summarize our results, ...
- We conclude that ...
- Overall, ...

결론에 추측과 앞으로 연구 방향을 기술

• (질문에 대한 답) In summary, we found no statistically significant associations between increased homocysteine (HCY) and age-related macular degeneration (AMD) after analyzing a large and well-characterized population of patients with and without maculopathy from two geographic areas in the United States. (주요 결과와 결론) An analysis of smoking and HCY tertile subgroups did not show any association between smoking, increased HCY, and increased risk of intermediate or advanced AMD. (추측과 앞으로의 연구 방향) An association between homocysteine levels and an increased risk of intermediate or advanced AMD may exist for patients for whom HCY is above the 90th percentile of HCY, as these patients were more likely to have intermediate or advanced AMD. When subjected to statistical analysis, this observation was found to be not significant however, and only a larger study cohort could determine whether there is any true association.

Significance의 신호

Our findings can/will serve to can be used

We recommend that X is ...
Y should be used for ...
... is probably ...
Y indicates that X might ...
These findings imply that X may ...

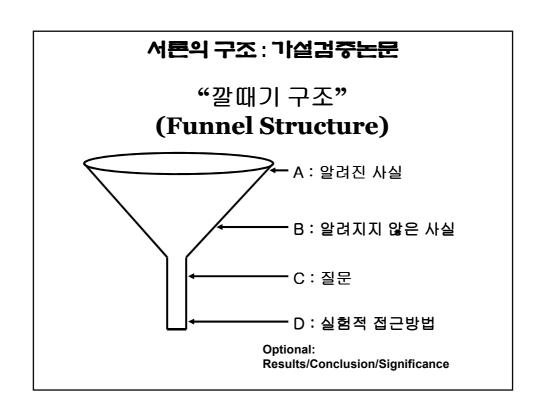
Here we propose that we hypothesize that ...

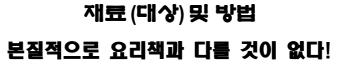
• (질문에 대한 답) *In summary*, our work reveals the functional interactions involved in the binding of antibiotics to the peptidyl transferase cavity of the bacterial ribosome. (주요 결과) None of the antibiotics examined show any direct interaction with ribosomal proteins. Chloramphenicol targets mainly the A site, where it interferes directly with substrate binding. Clindamycin interferes with the A site and P site substrate binding and physically hinders the path of the growing peptide chain. Macrolides bind at the entrance to the tunnel where they sterically block the progression of the nascent chain. (응용 가능성 제시를 통한 중요성 기술) The structural model of the peptidyl transferase center in complex with the examined antibiotics can *not only enable* a rational approach for <u>antibiotic development</u> and therapy strategies but *can also be used to* identify new target sites on the eubacterial ribosome.

고찰 작성 지침

- 주요연구결과를 기술하고 해석하여, 연구 질문에 답한다.
- 피라미드 구조를 따라 구성한다.
- 처음: 주요 결과에 의거하여 연구 질문에 답하고, 뒷받침하는 증거제시
- 중간: 다른 연구들과 비교하고 대조, 차이점 설명.연구의 제한점, 예기치 않은 결과, 가설이나 모델.
- 마무리: 요약, 일반화, 중요성, 시사점
- 중간 부분은 논리적 단계나 중요도 순으로 구성.
- 각 단계별 전환의 신호를 사용.
- 독자층을 염두에 두어야 한다.

Summary







• 다른 연구자가 이 연구를 평가하고 재현할 수 있도록 자세하게

고찰의 3단 구성



- 질문에 대답하라.
- 뒷받침하는 근거를 제시하라.



- 기존연구와 비교하고 이번 연구의 참신성을 제시.
- 연구의 제한점을 기술.
- 예기치 않은 발견을 설명.
- 가설 또는 모델 제시.



- 요약하고 주장하라.
- 중요성 및 시사하는 바, 향후 방향은 무엇인가?

Thank you for your attention!

