How to write a good (math Biology) paper

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University of British Columbia

Guiding framework

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- Here, I'll assume you're writing for a broad (non-math, biological) audience.

Some shoulds and should nots

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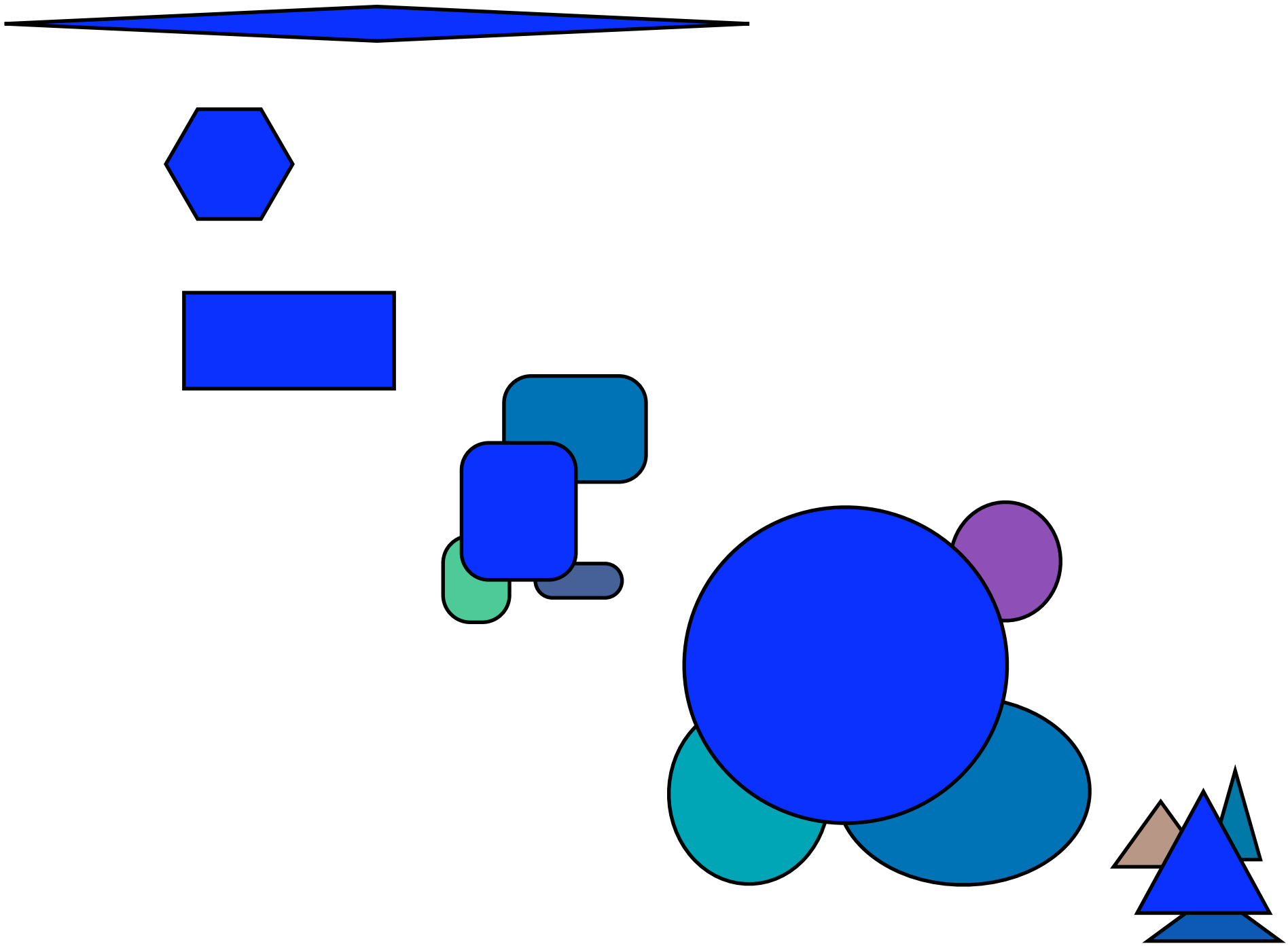
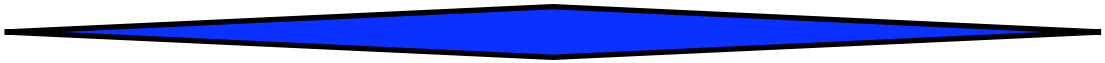
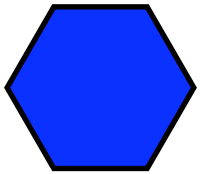
- tell the story the way you wish you had discovered it, not the way you actually did.

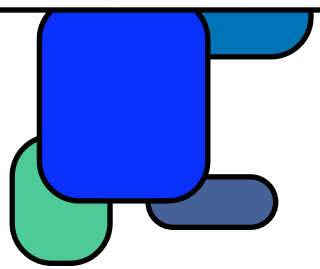
Building the paper

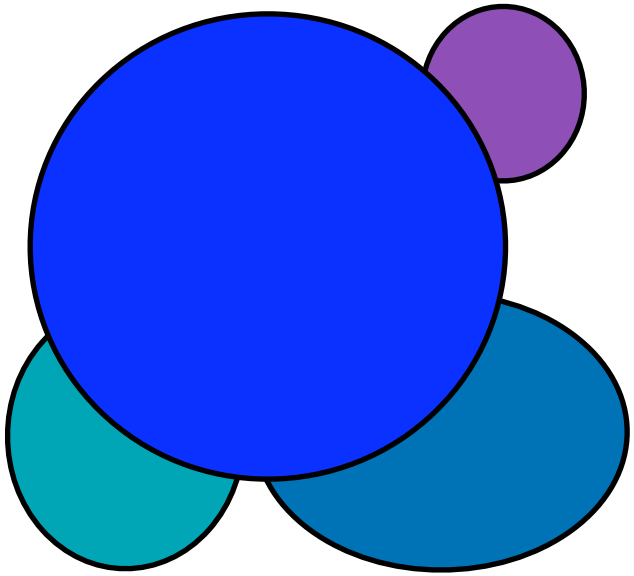


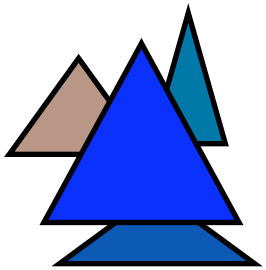


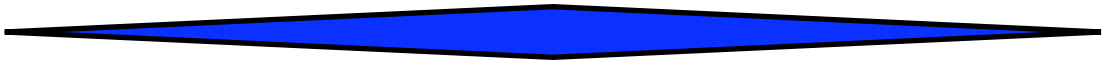


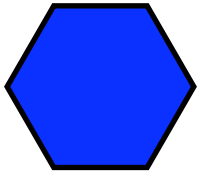
"Bottom line (single message) should be repeated (abstract, intro results, discussion). Everything else, say it once." -- A. Mogilner











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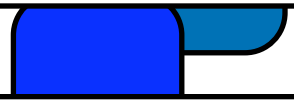
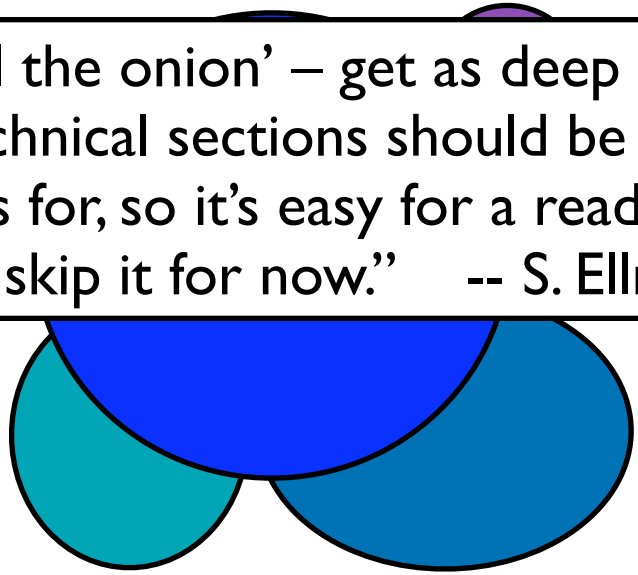
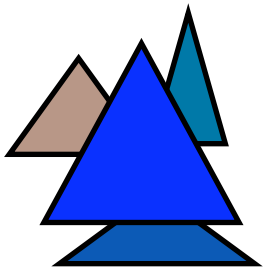
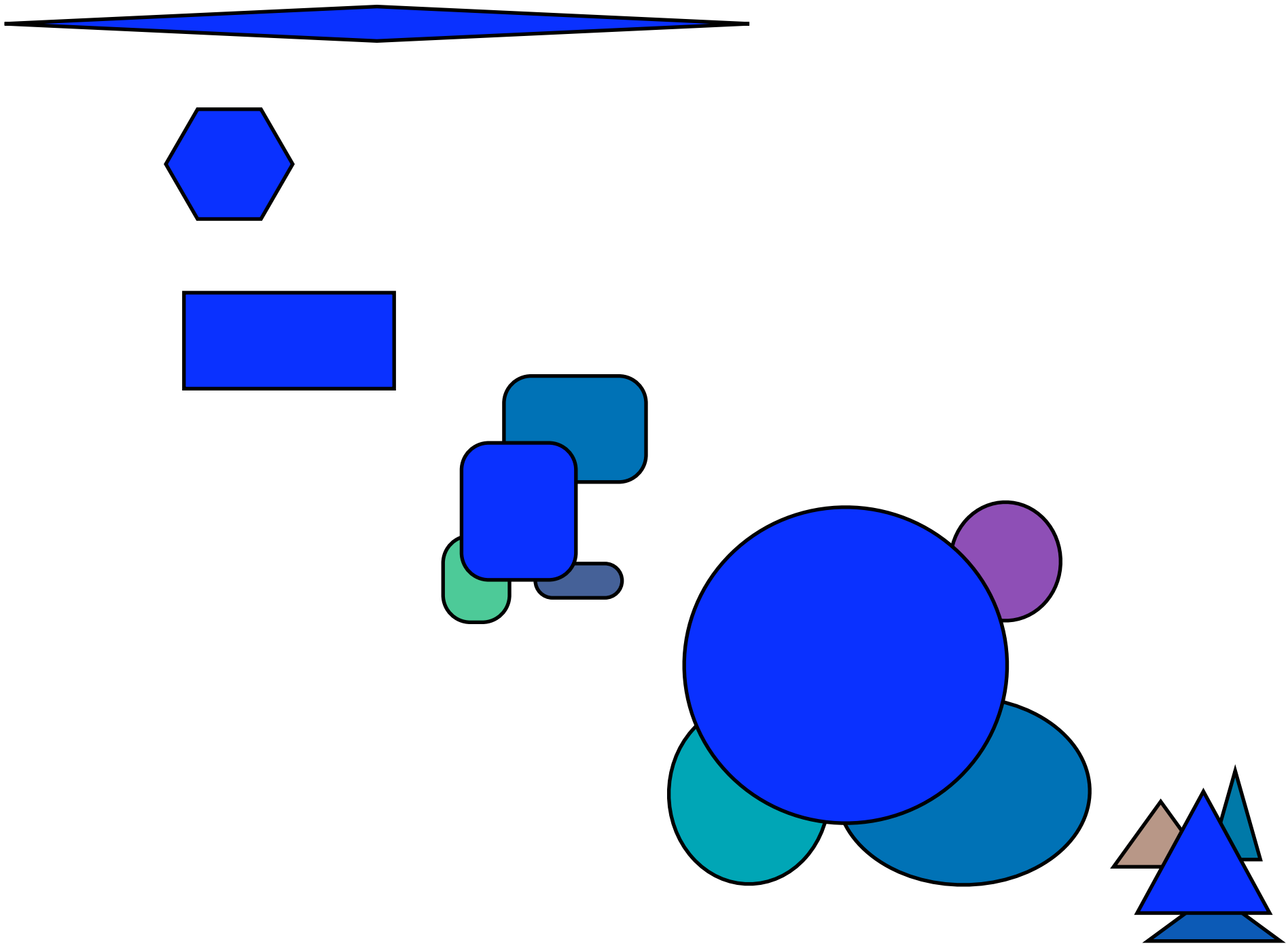
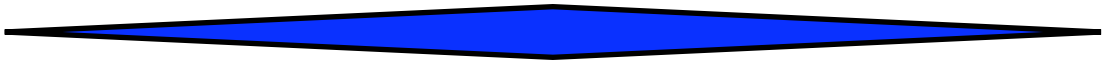


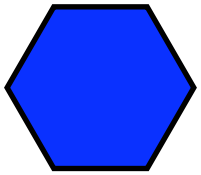
"Use signposting to help people 'peel the onion' – get as deep into the paper as they want, but no deeper. Technical sections should be prefaced by an explanation of what and who it's for, so it's easy for a reader to tell if they should read it, skim it, or skip it for now." -- S. Ellner

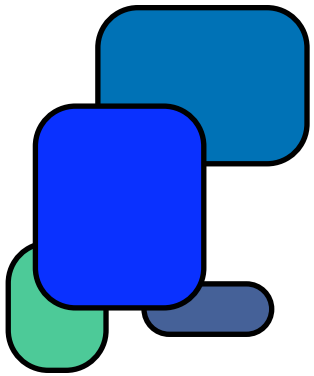












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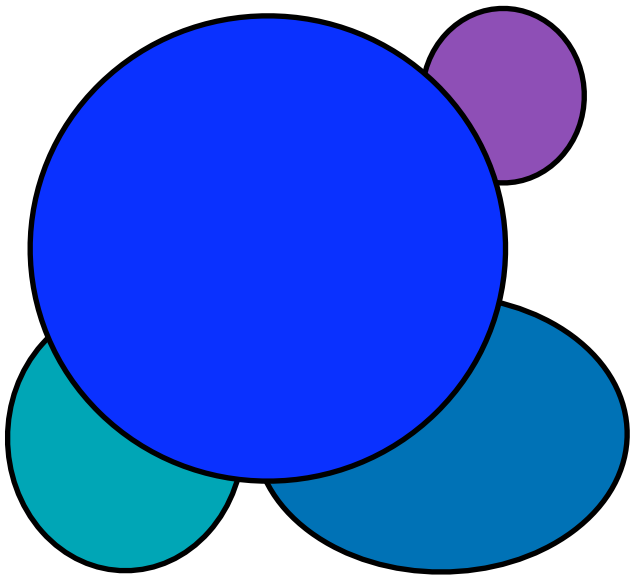
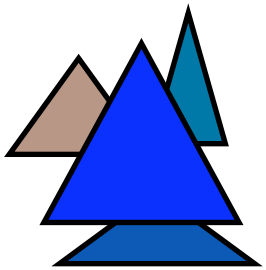
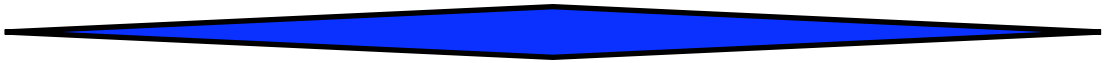
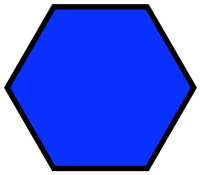
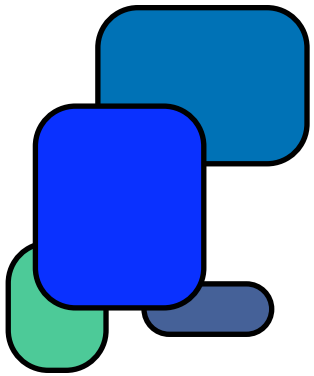








Model (2)



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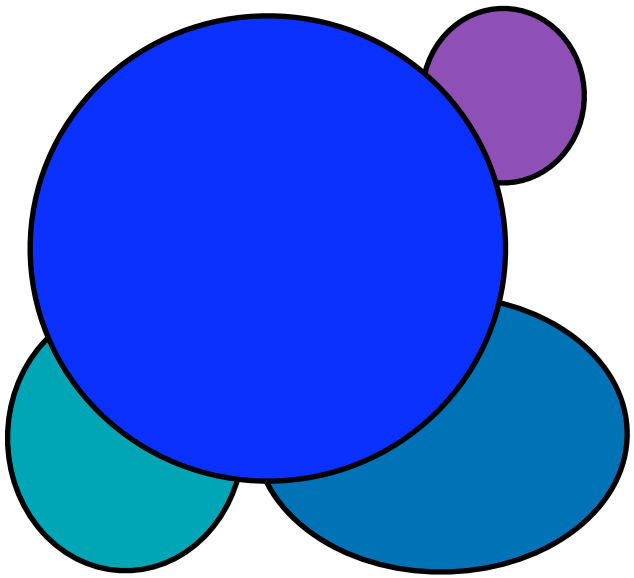

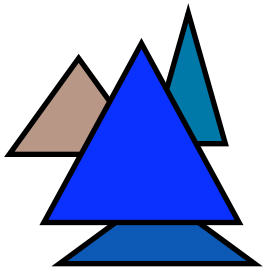

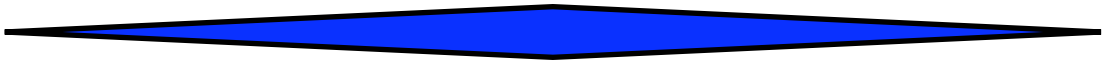

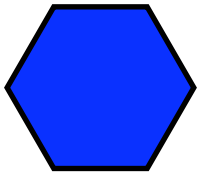

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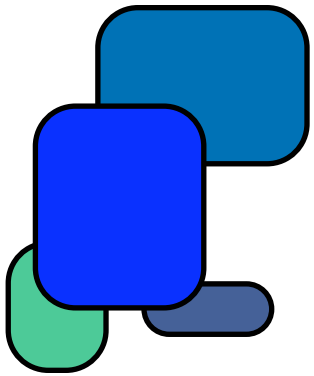

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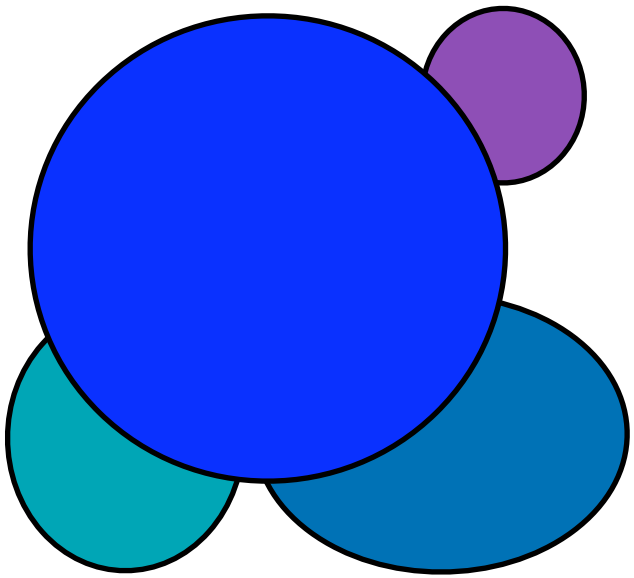
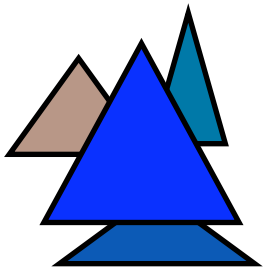
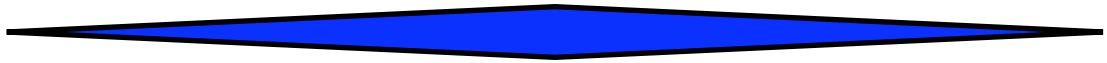
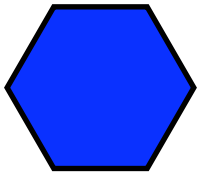




Discussion (3)





Intro (4)

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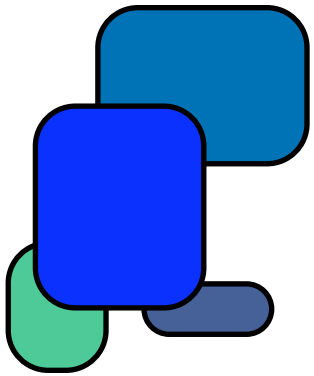

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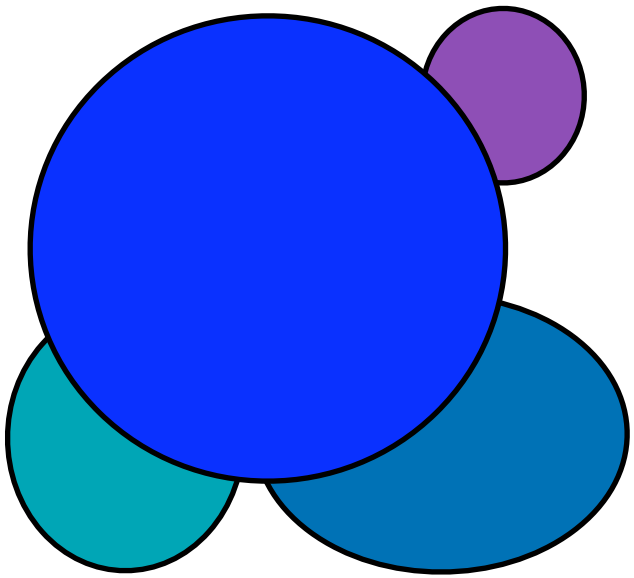

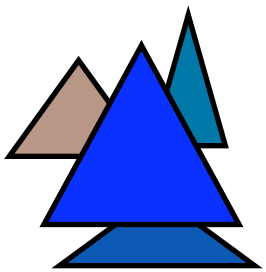

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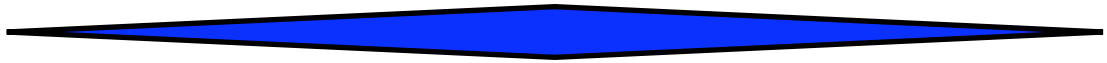

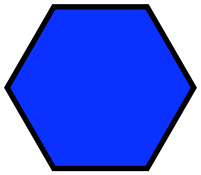

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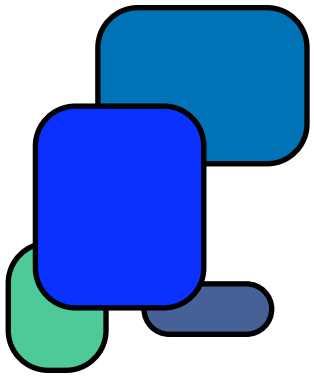

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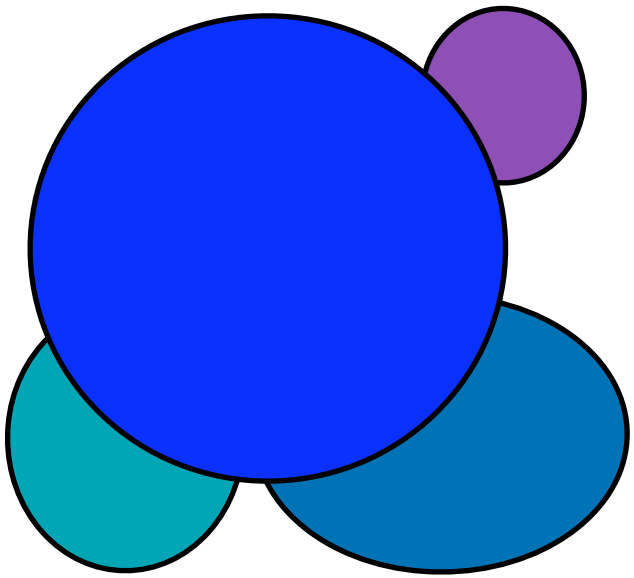

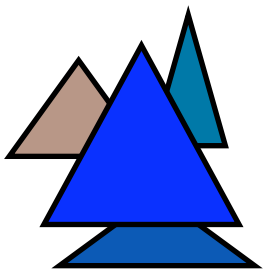

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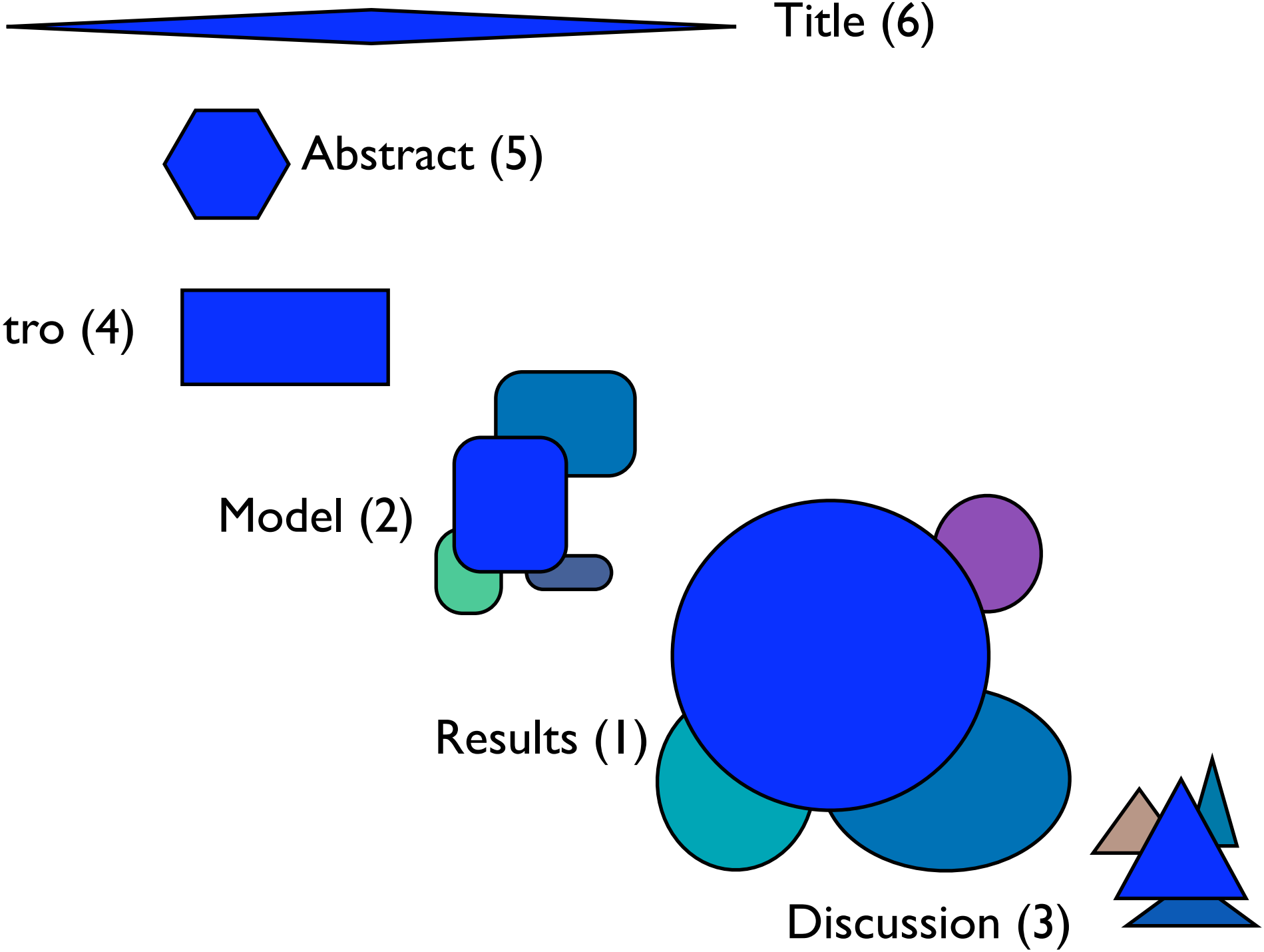
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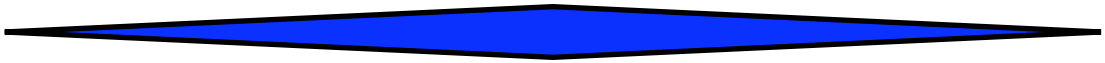

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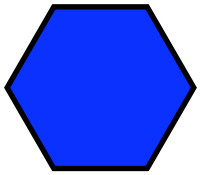

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"cut, cut, cut" -- A. Mogilner

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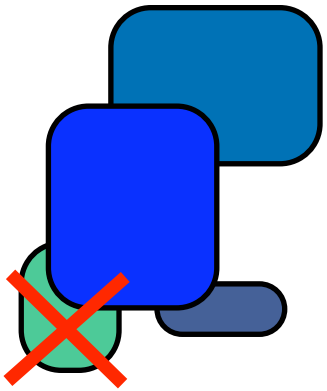

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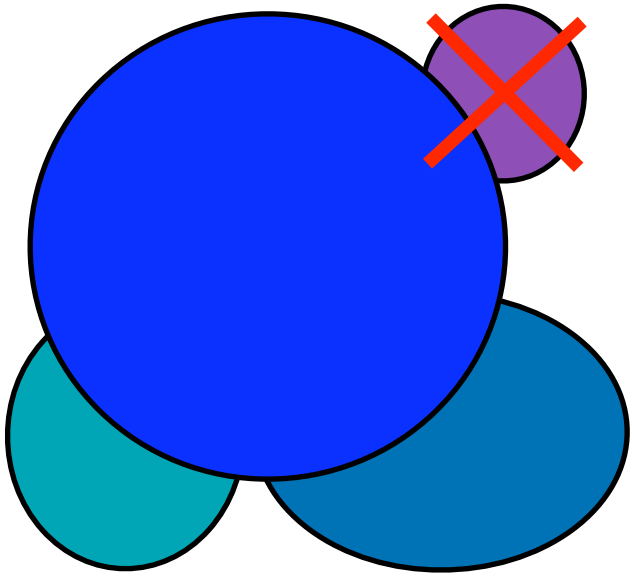

Discussion (3)

The content

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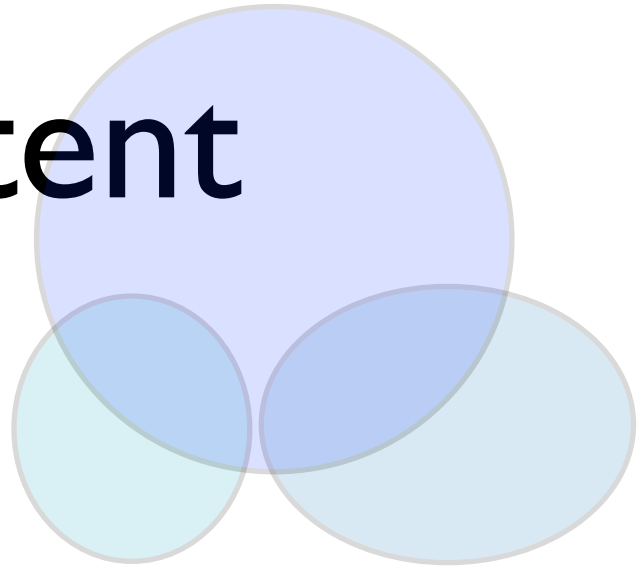

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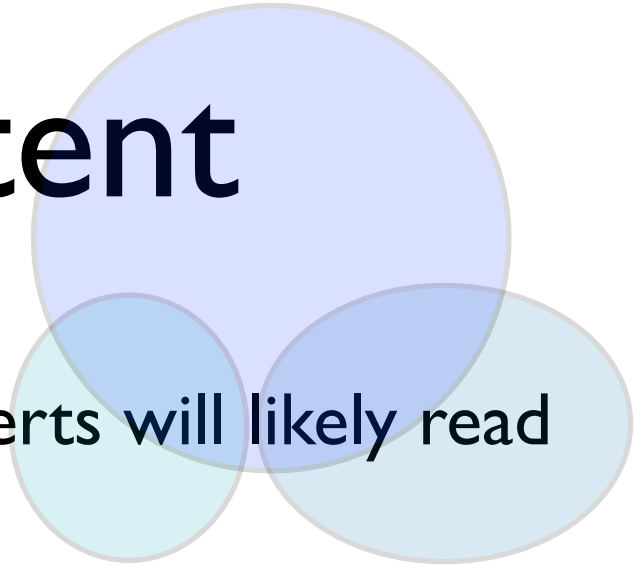

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  - "Results" are unambiguous; no interpretation here except for logical transitions between sections.

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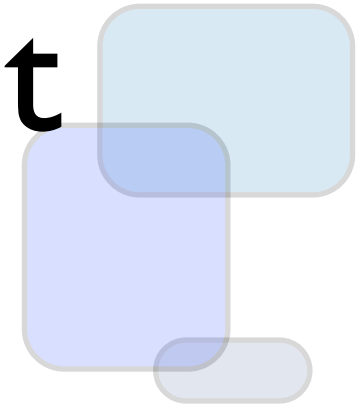

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  - Don't cloud the issue with variants irrelevant to Results. Asides interesting to you are distracting to the reader.

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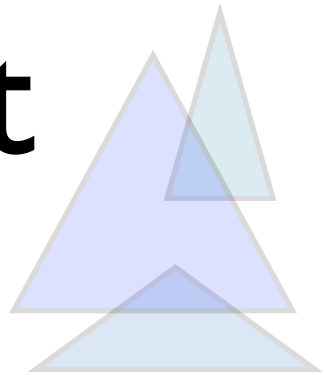
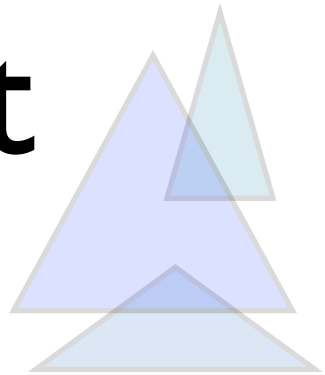


- Discussion

The content



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  - Interpretation goes here - tell them what you think the results mean.
  - Discuss impact of results (don't repeat results), point out remaining mysteries, highlight non-trivial predictions and broad impact.

The content

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- Introduction

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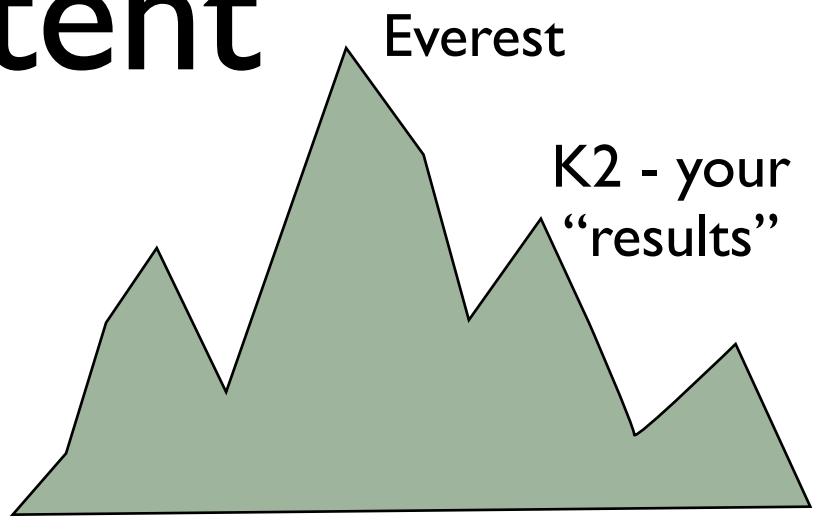

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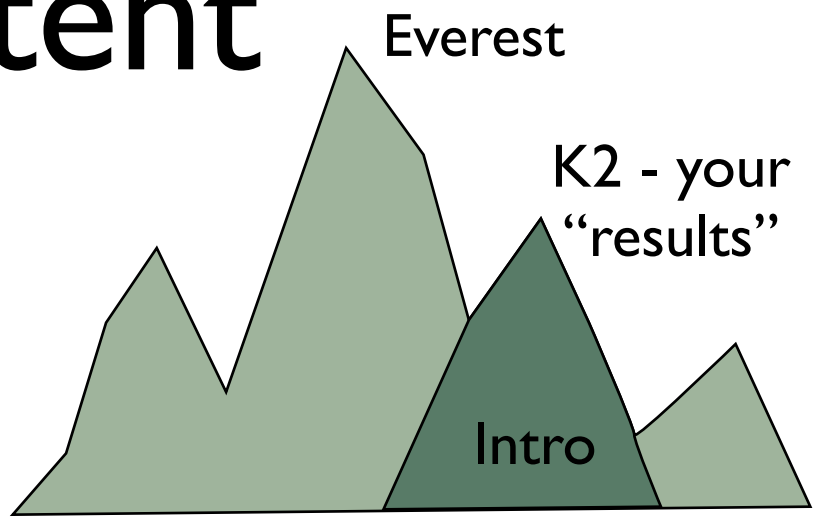

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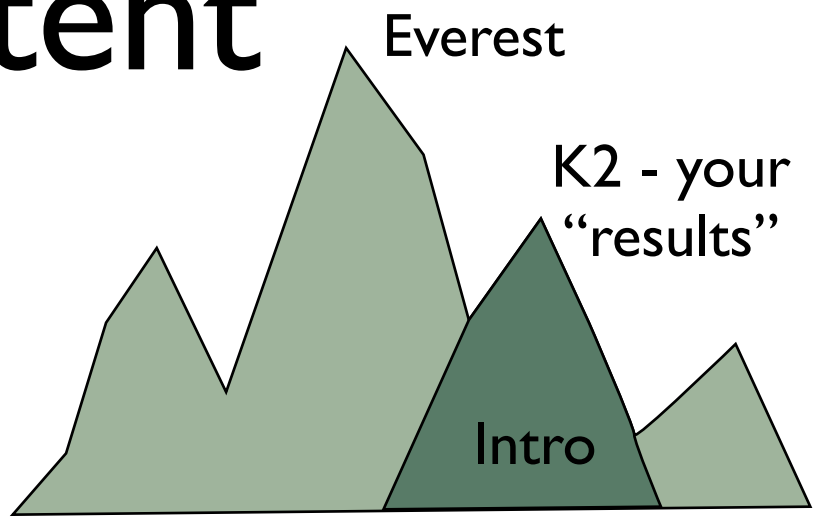

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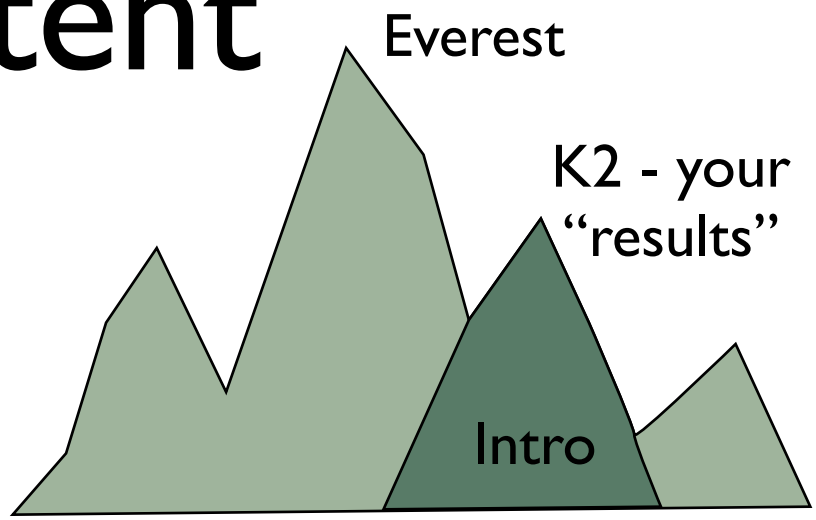
  - State what you've done - leave no mysteries. This section should make the structure of the paper transparent but not explicit (In section 2...).

The content



- Introduction
  - Review the relevant history (cite!!) building up to the big remaining unknowns (the topic of your work).
  - State what you've done - leave no mysteries. This section should make the structure of the paper transparent but not explicit (~~In section 2...~~).

But what about the cool math?

- To a biology audience, the guts of the analysis are for the reviewers.
- Equations necessary for the flow of ideas can be included.
- All else should be appendisized (if necessary to support Results), supplementalized (if helpful in understanding Results) or published elsewhere.

The marketing

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- Title

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  - be specific,

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  - be specific,
  - use easily parsed keywords,

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On the Origin of Species

The marketing

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~~*On the Origin of Species*~~

Selective survival of fitter genetic variants leads to gradual changes in populations

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- Abstract

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  - what’s known already (1-2),
  - what did you find (2-4) - single message only!!
  - what’s the broad impact (1)?

1: Nature. 2000 Jan 20;403(6767):335-8.

A synthetic oscillatory network of transcriptional regulators.

Elowitz MB, **Leibler S**.

Department of Molecular Biology and Physics, Princeton University, New Jersey 08544, USA.
melowitz@princeton.edu

Networks of interacting biomolecules carry out many essential functions in living cells, but the 'design principles' underlying the functioning of such intracellular networks remain poorly understood, despite intensive efforts including quantitative analysis of relatively simple systems. Here we present a complementary approach to this problem: the design and construction of a synthetic network to implement a particular function. We used three transcriptional repressor systems that are not part of any natural biological clock to build an oscillating network, termed the repressilator, in Escherichia coli. The network periodically induces the synthesis of green fluorescent protein as a readout of its state in individual cells. The resulting oscillations, with typical periods of hours, are slower than the cell-division cycle, so the state of the oscillator has to be transmitted from generation to generation. This artificial clock displays noisy behaviour, possibly because of stochastic fluctuations of its components. Such 'rational network design may lead both to the engineering of new cellular behaviours and to an improved understanding of naturally occurring networks.

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Comment in:
Science. 2008 May 9;320(5877):755-6.

Reconstitution of contractile FtsZ rings in liposomes.

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FtsZ is a tubulin homolog and the major cytoskeletal protein in bacterial cell division. It assembles into the Z ring, which contains FtsZ and a dozen other division proteins, and constricts to divide the cell. We have constructed a membrane-targeted FtsZ (FtsZ-mts) by splicing an amphipathic helix to its C terminus. When mixed with lipid vesicles, FtsZ-mts was incorporated into the interior of some tubular vesicles. There it formed multiple Z rings that could move laterally in both directions along the length of the liposome and coalesce into brighter Z rings. Brighter Z rings produced visible constrictions in the liposome, suggesting that FtsZ itself can assemble the Z ring and generate a force. No other proteins were needed for assembly and force generation.

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Try it yourself

Try it yourself

- Pick a well-known idea and pretend you're writing the paper in which it first appeared.

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- Pick a well-known idea and pretend you're writing the paper in which it first appeared.
- Choose a title and write an abstract (<250 words).

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- Pick a well-known idea and pretend you're writing the paper in which it first appeared.
- Choose a title and write an abstract (<250 words).
- e.g. Safe and efficient flow of traffic through the use of red, yellow and green lights.

The point of this exercise - to write well you have to think about who and how your work will be read, not just what you want to say. Read papers to learn about form, not just about the science.

Points raised in discussion (BIRS IGTC summit, Sept 20, 2008)

- Avoiding "I" - too much "I" sounds like a personal diary but using passive voice to avoid "I" is stilted and should be avoided.
- Explicit signposting - some like them, others not. They should not replace careful thinking about presentation.
- Referencing and acknowledgments - ideas are not a zero-sum game. Omitting these can be a serious issue.
- Use simple language.
- Authorship: (1) alphabetical - egalitarian but low information content, typical in pure math, (2) descending order of contribution, typical in applied math, (3) descending order of contribution from top, ascending PI contribution from the bottom up, typical in life science.

References and Acknowledgments

- Alex Mogilner (personal exchanges)
- Simon Peyton Jones (web resource)
- Steve Ellner (web posting)
- Sand-Jensen, K. (2007). *How to write consistently boring scientific literature*. Oikos 116:723-727.

Summary

Title: Hey, you, you're interested in reading this!

Abstract: This is why you really don't want to miss reading this. We found out really cool stuff.

Intro: If (and only if) you say it later, give background and set it up here.

Model: Ideas over equations. Those that don't like reading math should still be able to decipher your assumptions.

Results: Organize "chronologically" or most-to-least-important. No fluff. Just the data.

Discussion: This is what we did. This is how it fits in with everything else. This is what it all means. Fluff acceptable here.

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I'm done.