BMSC 8219

Overview
The Qualifier and the NIH fellowship
Intro to Specific Aims

Jan 11, 2021
The GW IBS grant-style qualifier
• specific aims page to committee by June 1 (starts clock)
  • draft specific aims (1 p)
  • draft research strategy (6 p)
• expect to revise
• expect to discuss with mentor

Additional materials for fellowship submission
• Always revise aims
• Always update candidate, sponsor training plan
• other required sections

What does she know?
• experience & assistance
Design of the course

• Writing outside class
  use links and examples
  persuasive writing, active tone
  mimic good ideas, but don’t copy…

• Discussion/ editing in class
  rotate peer critiques
  offer ideas in track changes
  submit to Blackboard when due

• Think like a reviewer
  use review criteria/ rubrics/ helpful feedback

• Periodic check-in with mentors
• Expect multiple opinions
Students should be able to develop a novel line of research, propose a hypothesis, and develop a series of experiments to test that hypothesis...At the time of the oral defense, the student should also demonstrate knowledge of the larger field of the general area of the proposal and material covered in completed coursework...
The student will submit the proposal title and specific aims to the advisor and committee members according to the timeline.

The student’s research advisor is expected to approve the topic, specific aims, and the final written proposal, but the advisor will not serve as a voting member of the examining committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE/DEADLINE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January-February</td>
<td>Orientation of students to qualifier &amp; discussion of hypothesis and aims with advisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>March-April</td>
<td>Selection and Approval of Qualifying Committee members</td>
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<td>June 1</td>
<td>Specific aims submitted to Qualifying Committee for rapid feedback/revision</td>
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<td>June-July</td>
<td>Approved aims used to develop full proposal (5 week writing period)</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 20 (latest)</td>
<td>Student submits written proposal to Qualifying Committee</td>
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<td>August 5 (latest)</td>
<td>Qualifying Committee returns any comments to student</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 15* (latest)</td>
<td>Oral defense of proposal</td>
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The following are the criteria for evaluation and approval of the specific aims:

i) Is studying and writing about the topic of the proposal likely to be a sound educational experience for the student? The qualifying exam should enhance knowledge and understanding in fields related to the student's Ph.D. dissertation project.

ii) Do the aims address important questions in the field? In general, aims should be "hypothesis driven" rather than descriptive.

iii) Are the proposed methods reasonable and feasible using current technology? If not, has the student proposed new approaches that have a reasonable probability of succeeding?

iv) Can the proposed experiments be completed within the timeframe of a student's Ph.D. candidacy?

v) Is the style and level of detail of the specific aims appropriate for a doctoral fellowship application (e.g. NIH NRSA F31)?

What is the NIH NRSA F31?
NIH Fellowships and Career Stage

**Mentored**

- Institutional Training Grant (T34)
- Institutional Training Grant (T32)
- Individual NRSA Fellowship (F31, F30)
- Pathway to Independence Award (K99/R00)
- Mentored Research Scientist Development Award (K01)
- Mentored Clinical Scientist Development Award (K08)
- Mentored Patient-Oriented RCDA (K23)
- Mentored Quantitative RCDA (K25)

**Small Grant (R03)**

**Research Project Grant (R01)**

**Exploratory/Developmental Grant (R21)**

**Independent Scientist Award (K02)**

**Midcareer Investigator Award in Patient-Oriented Research (K24)**

**Senior Scientist Award (K05)**
An aside about the NIH...
Research of interest to NIH institutes
NIH institute extramural $ differs

From Hahn, UCSF 2018
NIH F31 Funding Announcement

Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA)
Parent Announcement (PA)
Request for Application (RFA)

Read and decode NIH funding announcement
Read IC-specific links
Read *instructions* (Fellowships Forms F [here](#), pp58)

NIH guidelines similar to foundation guidelines
(e.g. American Heart Association)
…see other opportunities at SMHS Research\Funding
The NIH invests in support for research training and education. These grants include all NRSAs (T32; F31, F32).

### Ruth L. Kirschstein National Research Service Award (NRSA)

**PA-20-251** -diversity

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)
National Cancer Institute (NCI)
National Eye Institute (NEI)
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)
National Institute on Aging (NIA)
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS)
National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS)
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)
National Library of Medicine (NLM)
National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)
Division of Program Coordination, Planning and Strategic Initiatives, Office of Research Infrastructure

**PA-21-051**

National Center for Complementary and Integrative Health (NCCIH)
National Cancer Institute (NCI)
National Eye Institute (NEI)
National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI)
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)
National Institute on Aging (NIA)
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB)
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR)
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National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD)
National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR)
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)
National Library of Medicine (NLM)
Office of Research Infrastructure Programs (ORIP)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)
Explore Additional Fellowships

SMHS Research

Federal and foundation
- Research mission
- Career level
- Citizenship
- Application deadlines

Plan to apply to several…
Major sections of the Application

- Project Summary/Abstract: 30 lines of text
- Project Narrative: 3 sentences
- Applicant’s Background and Goals: 6 pages
- Fellowship Biosketch: 4 pages
- Specific Aims: 1 page
- Research Strategy: 6 pages
- Respective Contribution: 1 page
- Selection of Sponsor and Institution: 1 page
- Responsible Conduct of Research: 1 page
- Sponsor/ Co-Sponsor Statements: 6 page
- Letters of support from collaborators: 6 page
- Inst Environment; Comm. to Training: 2 page
- Letters of recommendation
What is the goal of your project?
What is the specific gap in knowledge you will address?
Why is it important to address this?
Hypothesis to be tested?
Major scientific approaches/methods you plan to use?
Particular strengths to address this question now?
Aim #1
Aim #2
If you fully succeeded, what would the new info lead to?

*Due next class meeting*
### Table 25.1 Verbs for Use in Writing Learning Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Comprehension</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
<th>Synthesis</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
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A strong research idea should pass the “so what” test. 
What is the benefit of answering your question? 
What is the purpose of your research? 
Why you chose the approach? 
Anticipated results, alternative approaches 
How will the proposed studies move the field forward?
Specific Aims-Main components

Overall problem (eg disease, # people, costly etc)
Specific problem that needs solution (eg poor diagnostics)
What is known about how to solve the problem
What is knowledge gap?
How YOU propose to take steps to solve the problem

Aims-main things you will accomplish
knowledge to be gained
hypothesis and rationale
research design

Final paragraph
innovation, expected impact
what new research this will lead to
How will you test your hypothesis?
   What is experimental approach?
   Is it feasible in the lab or collaborator?

Are there preliminary data (eg feasible?)
What is premise of the study (strong findings in field)?

Always include
• Sample size, blinding, statistics, controls, replication
• Cite papers, but do not expect reviewer to read
• Anticipated outcome and alternative approaches
Tips for Specific Aims Page

- Provide 2 or at most 3 aims
- Define the question you will answer
- Address a hypothesis that is logical, testable, focused, informative, simple

Sample structure:
- First sentence: *hook to capture attention*
- 1\textsuperscript{st} paragraph: what’s known, the gap you will address
- 2\textsuperscript{nd} Paragraph: *your solution* to fill the gap
- 3\textsuperscript{rd} paragraph: why your idea, your place, your lab
- Each Aim: A short paragraph to each aim: what/how
- Summary Paragraph: What new things we will know, why the application should be supported
- Consider: *Models/Charts/Diagrams*
Example to show how aims addressed? Introduce terms
The best aims are designed not to “prove” a point, or ask “does A cause B.” Best aims where different outcomes are of interest.

- Define the role of X in Y mediated perturbation of function
- Elucidate the role of X signaling on function in disorder
- Evaluate tissue as reservoir for virus
- Determine response of cells during infection
- Define RNA features that lead to process
- Determine mechanism by which X and Y differ in effects on activity
NIH Study Section (of faculty reviewers)

- Read grants in advance, submit initial scores before meeting
- Score 1 (great) to 9 (not great); don’t discuss higher than 5
- Primary, secondary, third reviewers
- Your application gets about 15 minutes discussion
- Whole group then scores in whole numbers
- Get summary and strengths/weaknesses
Schwartz F31 Summary Statement

RESUME AND SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION: An excellent predoctoral applicant, in this application, seeks training in virus – host interactions with a project that focuses on studying the regulation of the 2'-5'–oligoadenylate synthetase (OAS) by cytosolic double-stranded RNA (dsRNA). The applicant is a first-generation college student who achieved a very good undergraduate academic record and gained undergraduate research experience that resulted in one first-author and several co-author publications. She is now a graduate student in the Biochemistry, Cell & Developmental Biology (BCDB) program at Emory. She is viewed as very strong. The sponsor and co-sponsor are reviewed as very strong with complementary research expertise and experience in mentoring graduate students. The research training plan is well articulated, although some review it as somewhat risky (high risk, high reward). The applicant will need to learn new techniques such as x-ray crystallography and mass spectrometry. Some reviewers view this as a potential weakness, whereas others view it as a strength of an overall excellent training plan. The institutional environment is excellent. Overall, there is high enthusiasm for the applicant, outstanding sponsors, excellent institutional environment, and important potential impact on advancing our understanding of host-pathogen interactions.

DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): The innate immune system is a broad set of critical intracellular and extracellular processes that limit viral infectivity. In order to provide its essential first

NIAID has many samples From successful applicants That serve as very useful guides here
Examples - Look at aims

Aim 1: Define the role of TLRs and IL-1R in *S. aureus*-mediated perturbation of osteoclastogenesis.

Based on preliminary studies that suggest a MyD88-mediated mechanism of OC perturbation by bacterial components *in vitro*, I hypothesize that *S. aureus* modulates pre-OC cell biology through TLR recognition or IL-1R signaling upstream of MyD88. To test this hypothesis, we will perform osteoclastogenesis assays on bone marrow (BM) cultures from wild-type and immune-deficient mouse strains, including TLR2, TLR9, and IL-1R-deficient mice, with and without RANKL stimulation, components of *S. aureus*, TLR agonists, or recombinant IL-1 to (i) identify changes in expression of TLRs and factors known to modulate osteoclastogenesis, (ii) define the activation status of intracellular signaling cascades and transcription factors, and (iii) investigate the functionality of OCs induced by bacterial components with bone resorption assays. Taken together, these data will detail how bacterial stimulation modulates OC differentiation and function through TLR and IL-1 signaling.

Aim 2: Elucidate the role of skeletal cell-specific MyD88 signaling on pathogen clearance and bone remodeling during *S. aureus* osteomyelitis.

Aim 1 will identify *in vitro* changes caused by *S. aureus* during osteoclast differentiation, including alterations in OC signaling and function. Our *in vitro* assays demonstrate that MyD88 in skeletal cell precursors could be responsible for downstream changes following *S. aureus* stimulation. Interestingly, preliminary data obtained in our *S. aureus* osteomyelitis model shows that MyD88 is also necessary to limit bacterial replication and dissemination to other organs. Based on these data, I hypothesize that innate sensing of *S. aureus* by skeletal cells *in vivo* impacts hypothesis we will induce ost...
Specific Aims

The goal of this study is to identify the roles SpxB and H$_2$O$_2$ play in the aeration-dependent reduction of capsule production in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The specific aims are to:

1. **Determine effects of H$_2$O$_2$ and spxB mutations on capsule production.** My data demonstrate that aeration-dependent reduction of capsule in *S. pneumoniae* serotype 2 is due in part to H$_2$O$_2$ produced as a byproduct of the SpxB-mediated conversion of pyruvate to acetyl-phosphate. In this aim, I will determine whether capsule production in other serotypes is similarly affected by exogenous H$_2$O$_2$. For serotypes that respond to H$_2$O$_2$, spxB mutations will be generated to investigate the dependence on the pyruvate oxidase. For those serotypes that do not respond to H$_2$O$_2$, I will use capsule switching experiments to determine whether the failure to respond is due to capsule-specific enzymes or elements outside the capsule genetic locus. Lastly, I will construct strains in which H$_2$O$_2$ levels are altered as a result of specific point mutations in spxB.

2. **Determine effects of spxB mutations and H$_2$O$_2$ on enzyme activities and oxidation states.** Specific enzymes involved in serotype 2 capsule biosynthesis, such as the initial glycosyltransferase Cps2E, have been shown to respond to aerated/oxidized and non-aerated/reduced environments. In this aim, I will determine the effects of mutations in spxB on the enzymatic activities of proteins involved in capsule production, and will determine *in vivo* oxidation states using thiol-trapping methods. I will also initiate studies to examine the global effects of H$_2$O$_2$ on cellular proteins by identifying redox-sensitive proteins using thiol-trapping and Isotope Coded Affinity Tag technology coupled with mass spectrometry.

3. **Determine effects of the spxB mutations on virulence in vivo.** In this Aim, I will use mutants constructed in Aim 1 to examine the effects of alterations in SpxB and H$_2$O$_2$ on colonization and pneumonia in mice. Two parent strains, their spxB deletion derivatives, and derivatives containing spxB point mutations that alter the levels of H$_2$O$_2$ will be examined. For mutants that retain the ability to colonize or cause pneumonia, I will examine capsule production and gene expression using recovered bacteria.
All assignments (and NIH) require:

- Arial 11 font, single spaced throughout
- 0.5 margins (“narrow”)
- Prefer left margin justified

- A direct tone and active verbs
- Limited use of "I" or “we”
- Declarative topic sentences to express the main idea

Check yourself:
- Reduce commas and parentheses
- Watch for –ing
- Experiment ”does itself”
Use “insert text box” and put figures and legends in same box so they edit together. Arrange/ wrap tight so text fills in around it.

Love Biorender!

Watch font size in figure legends—both the text (Fig. 7 description might be Arial 9 or 10)

Watch font in figures—when reduced, they may be too small to read—this is a common reviewer complaint!!
Examine other applications

NIAID examples
https://www.niaid.nih.gov/grants-contracts/sample-applications

University of Alabama Grants Library
https://www.uab.edu/ccts/research-commons/grant-help/proposal-development/grant-library

Learn how to use NIH Reporter to find out who else has this kind of grant (can only see abstract of funded awards)

Refer to Hollenbach AD (2014) A practical guide...NRSA Grant (available online at Science Direct)
For Next class (2 weeks)

- Look up & review successful examples
- Read the reviewer criteria in IBS qualifier and your funding announcement
- Look up resource materials
- Complete proposal worksheet
- Draft 2 experimental aim statements
- Think about your working model…