

BMSC 8219

Review, resubmission & award

April 19, 2021

Qualifier	Submit aims Proposal & oral defense
Fellowship	PhD candidate Preliminary data Application strategies

Strategies for documents & submission

NIH review by review groups / study sections led by Center for Scientific Review (CSR)

The screenshot shows the NIH Study Sections website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the text "Find a Study Section" on the left, a search box containing "Enter Keyword or Title" with a magnifying glass icon, and a link "Use our Guided Study Section Selector" with a right-pointing arrow. Below the navigation bar are five content cards arranged in a 2x3 grid. The top row contains three cards: "Integrated Review Groups", "Chartered Study Sections", and "Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer Research Study Sections". The bottom row contains two cards: "Fellowship Study Sections" and "All Other CSR Study Sections (Special Emphasis Panel)". A large blue arrow points from the text "YOUR Fellowship" on the left towards the "Fellowship Study Sections" card. Another large blue arrow points from the text "YOUR PI's R01" on the right towards the "Chartered Study Sections" card.

Find a Study Section - or -

Integrated Review Groups
Review activities of the Center for Scientific Review (CSR) are organized into Integrated Review Groups (IRGs). Each IRG represents a cluster of study sections around a general scientific area. Applications generally are assigned first to an IRG, and then to a specific study section within that IRG for evaluation of scientific merit.

Chartered Study Sections
Reviews most investigator-initiated research applications (R01, R03, R21, R15, and Ks). Chartered study sections are those with both regular and temporary members.

Small Business Innovation Research and Technology Transfer Research Study Sections
Recurring special emphasis panels (SEPs) review Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Technology Transfer Research applications (STTR). They include only temporary members, recruited based on expertise needed for each meeting.

Fellowship Study Sections
Recurring special emphasis panels (SEPs) review individual fellowship grant applications - F30, F31, F32, F33. Temporary members are recruited based on expertise needed for each meeting.

All Other CSR Study Sections (Special Emphasis Panel)
Other one-time or recurring Special Emphasis Panels (SEPs) are held to review applications on special topics and members conflict applications. They include only temporary members, recruited based on expertise needed for each meeting.

YOUR Fellowship

YOUR PI's R01

<https://public.csr.nih.gov/StudySections>

NIH Fellowship Study Sections

Study Section ^	Study Section Description	Scientific Review Officer
F01A	Fellowships: Brain Disorders and Related Neurosciences	Dr. Vilen Movsesyan
F01B	Fellowships: Learning and Memory Neurosciences	Dr. Susan Gillmor
F02A	Fellowships: Vision	Dr. Mei Qin
F02B	Fellowships: Sensory Systems	Dr. Sharon Low
F03A	Fellowships: Neurodevelopment, Synaptic Plasticity and Neurodegeneration	Dr. Mary Schueler
F03B	Fellowships: Biophysical, Physiological, Pharmacological and Bioengineering Neuroscience	Dr. Sussan Paydar
F04A	Fellowships: Chemistry, Biochemistry and Biophysics A	Dr. David Jollie
F04B	Fellowships: Chemistry, Biochemistry and Biophysics B	Dr. Sudha Veeraraghavan
F05-D	Fellowships: Cell Biology, Developmental Biology, and Bioengineering	Dr. Alexander Gubin
F05-U	Fellowships: Cell Biology, Developmental Biology, and Bioengineering	Dr. Raj Krishnaraju
F06	Fellowships: Nutrition and Reproductive Sciences	Dr. Elaine Sierra-Rivera
F07	Fellowships: Immunology	Dr. Liying Guo
F08	Fellowships: Immunology	Dr. Lystranne Maynard Smith
F09A	Fellowships: Oncological Sciences	Dr. Reigh-Yi Lin
F09B	Fellowships: Oncological Sciences	Dr. Jian Cao
F09C	Fellowships: Oncological Sciences	Dr. Sarita Sastry
F10A	Fellowships: Physiology and Pathobiology of Cardiovascular and Respiratory Systems	Dr. Richard Schneiderman
F10B	Fellowships: Musculoskeletal and Oral Sciences, Imaging, Surgery, and Informatics	Dr. Anshumali Chaudhari
F10C	Fellowships: Physiology and Pathobiology of the Vascular and Hematological Systems	Dr. Katherine Malinda

SRO is not a program officer-
do not contact

See Roster -
do not contact
Review expertise



What happens at application review?

- Reviewers read and submit initial scores
- NIH 1 (great) to 9 (not great); usu don't discuss higher than 5
- Present/ discuss your application in about 15 minutes
- Whole group scores
- Run by Scientific Review Officer (NIH staff)
- Often Program Officer attends

NIH Scoring Rubric

Impact	Score	Descriptor	Additional Guidance on Strengths/Weaknesses
High	1	Exceptional	Exceptionally strong with essentially no weaknesses
	2	Outstanding	Extremely strong with negligible weaknesses
	3	Excellent	Very strong with only some minor weaknesses
Medium	4	Very Good	Strong but with numerous minor weaknesses
	5	Good	Strong but with at least one moderate weakness
	6	Satisfactory	Some strengths but also some moderate weaknesses
Low	7	Fair	Some strengths but with at least one major weakness
	8	Marginal	A few strengths and a few major weaknesses
	9	Poor	Very few strengths and numerous major weaknesses

Application Review Process

Reviewers

- Use scoring rubric, bullet strengths and weaknesses
- provide initial overall impact score
- describe Strengths & Weaknesses at mtg
- provide final scores

Entire study section votes

avg x 10 = Impact Score

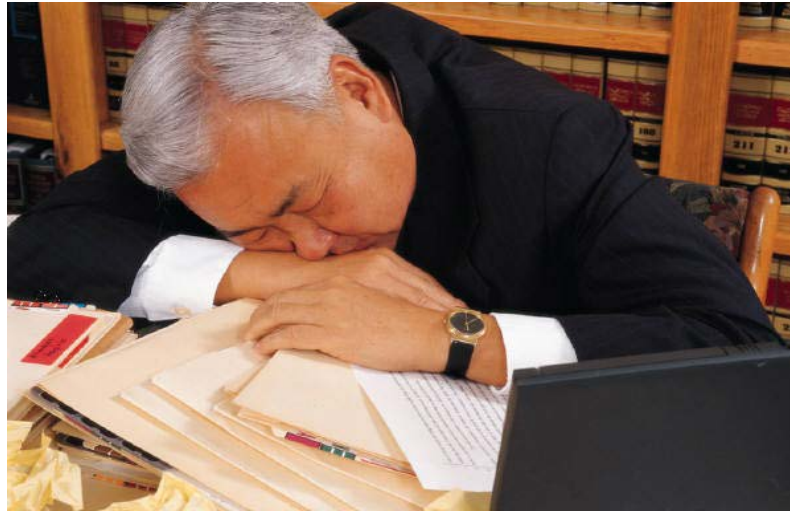
avg over study sections => Percentile

Summary statement compiled by SRO using reviewer critiques

Write Application for Reviewers

Reviewers are:

- Smart
- Accomplished
- Dedicated
- Fair



- Busy
- Overworked
- Skeptical
- May not know details

See [member rosters](#) of NIH Center for Scientific Review

Always use topic sentences to summarize main points

Write clearly, concisely, without errors

Address review criteria

Address Review Criteria in FOA

Your summary statement will contain criterion scores

Fellowship Applicant
Sponsors, collab's, consultants
Research training plan
Training potential
Institutional Envir and Commitment

Scored by each reviewer

Overall impact score is not the average!

Fellowship Applicant: 1
Sponsors, Collaborators, and Consultants: 1
Research Training Plan: 2
Training Potential: 2
Institutional Environment & Commitment to Training: 1

Fellowship Applicant: 2
Sponsors, Collaborators, and Consultants: 4
Research Training Plan: 4
Training Potential: 2
Institutional Environment & Commitment to Training: 1

Different reviewers
same fellowship



Common Errors

1. Little significance to work
2. Project is not innovative/ incremental advance
3. Grantsmanship: poorly written/legends missing, no citations
4. Methods not feasible
5. Faulty strategy: ambitious/ unfocused/ dependent aims
6. Does not test hypothesis
7. Modest training potential
8. Weak letters of recommendation, support
9. Modest sponsor experience, funding

Some are easy to address, others need complete re-design

PROGRAM CONTACT:
Michele McGuirl
240-276-5360
mcguirlma@mail.nih.gov

SUMMARY STATEMENT
(Privileged Communication)

Release Date: 12/03/2015

Application Number: 1 F31 CA206236-01

Fan, Jean
President and Fellows of Harvard College
260 Longwood Ave
TMEC 432
Boston, MA 02115-5701

Review Group: ZRG1 F09A-D (20)
Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel
Fellowships: Oncology

Meeting Date: 11/05/2015
Council: JAN 2016
Requested Start:

PCC: O6TR

Project Title: Computational Analysis of Subclonal Evolution in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia

Requested: 3 years

Sponsor: Kharchenko, Peter V
Department: Division of Medical Sciences
Organization: HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
City, State: BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

SRG Action: Impact Score: 26 Percentile: 19
Next Steps: Visit http://grants.nih.gov/grants/next_steps.htm
Human Subjects: 10-No human subjects involved
Animal Subjects: 10-No live vertebrate animals involved for competing appl.

[Jean Fan F31 CA released 11/2015](#)

<https://jef.works/assets/docs/f31/F31CA206236-01.PDF>

1F31CA206236-01 Fan, Jean

RESUME AND SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION: This F31 fellowship is awarded to a promising student Jean Fan, who proposes to develop statistical methods to analyze single cell RNA-seq data derived from CLL patient samples. The motivated applicant is recipient of many awards, has stellar academic and extracurricular records. The reference letters are extremely laudable, emphasizing high level of her creativity, research commitment and strong leadership drive. Strong computational training environment and resources at Harvard were the additional score-driving strengths. The sponsor is an expert in computational analysis of genomic and epigenetic data sets and has solid funding. Very limited sponsor's training record is mitigated by the addition of a highly accomplished co-sponsor on the mentoring team. The proposed research plan leverages sponsors' and collaborators' funded work and extends it to an important new area. One of the assigned reviewers raised concerns that the proposed aims are entirely phenomenological and do not put the specific hypothesis to any experimental validation test, and that there is only incremental benefit from training perspective for the applicant who already possesses very strong computational skills. During the thorough discussion the panel remained divided and enthusiasm for the proposal ranged from very good to exceptional. The committee voted and concluded that a fellowship award will likely have a high impact on the future scientific career of Ms. Fan as an independent investigator.

DESCRIPTION (provided by applicant): Intratumor genetic and transcriptional heterogeneity is a common feature across diverse cancer types, including CLL. CLL is a prototypic cancer with genetic and transcriptional heterogeneity along with a highly variable disease course.

Summary by
SRO from
discussion
IMPT!

Your Abstract,
verbatim

Another summary of discussion:

In this application, the fellowship candidate proposes to investigate antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) in HIV-infected patients to determine the extent of protection that ADCC provides. The reviewers noted that the candidate is outstanding, with a strong record of research training and accomplishment. The candidate appears to be highly motivated. Her sponsors, at both institutions, are well qualified to provide the necessary training and the letters of recommendation were uniformly laudatory. Minor weaknesses of the application included the ambitious research plan to be accomplished in two years, the risk of conducting the research at two sites, and the failure to address pitfalls and alternatives of the research project. These weaknesses, however, did not detract from the reviewers' enthusiasm. This training project will have a high impact in ensuring that the candidate maintains her potential to become an independent clinical researcher.

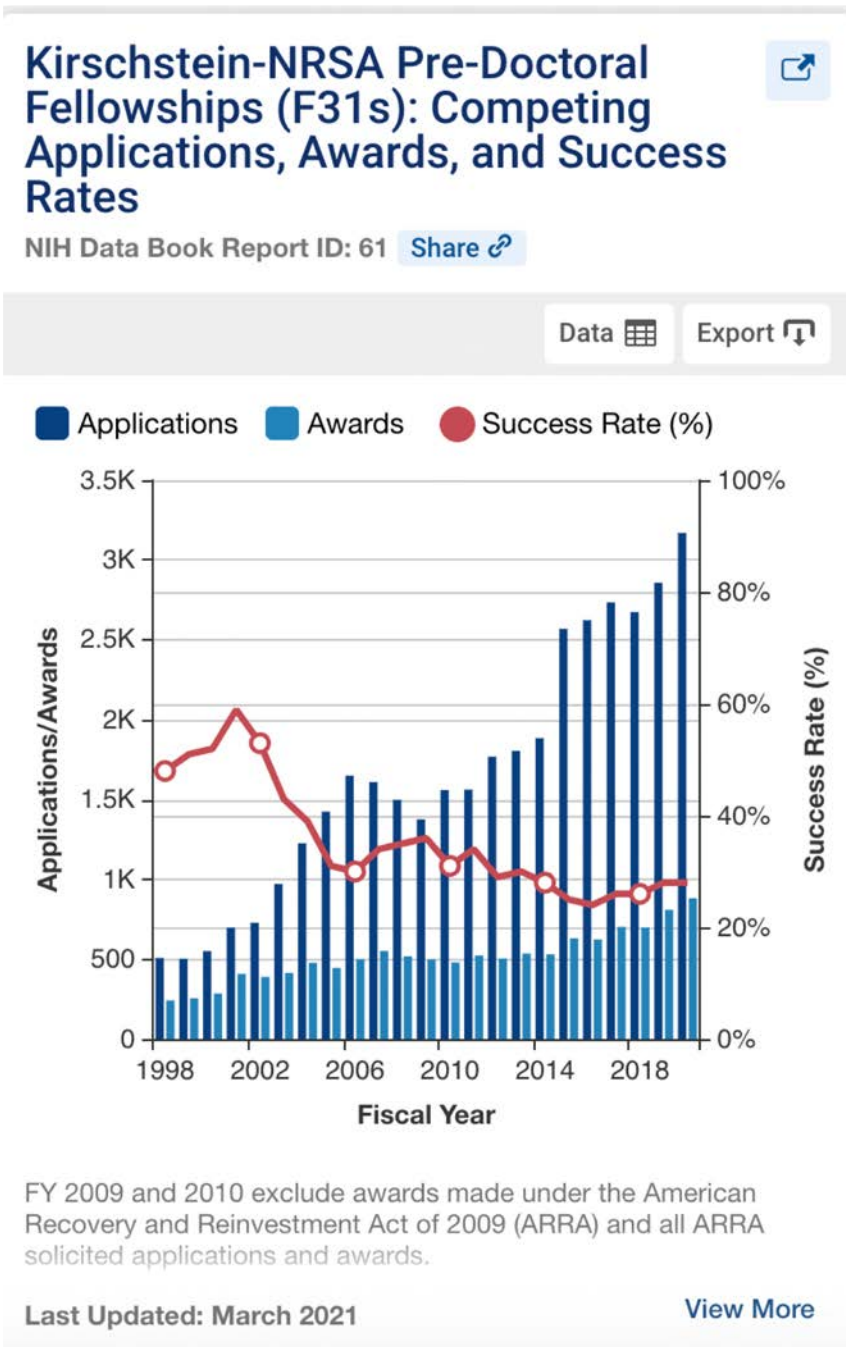
UAb Grants Library-

examples of F,

summary statements

Introductions for revised applications

Many applications get funded on the A1 revision



NIH Data Book
Research
Workforce

applications
resubmitted
count as one

Different Institutes support fellowships

Scored & unscored

Resubmit, count as 1

Fiscal Year	Activity Code	NIH Institute/Center	Number of Applications Reviewed	Number of Applications Award	Success Rate ¹	Total Funding ²
2018	F30	Activity Total	576	244	42.4%	\$9,957,294
2018	F31	NCCIH****	14	6	42.9%	\$214,547
2018	F31	NCI	367	104	28.3%	\$4,083,988
2018	F31	NEI	56	17	30.4%	\$714,724
2018	F31	NHGRI	8	1	12.5%	\$38,767
2018	F31	NHLBI	214	89	41.6%	\$3,495,967
2018	F31	NIA	106	28	26.4%	\$1,088,187
2018	F31	NIAAA	71	30	42.3%	\$1,186,524
2018	F31	NIAID	325	38	11.7%	\$1,470,618
2018	F31	NIAMS	59	15	25.4%	\$600,490
2018	F31	NIBIB	15	5	33.3%	\$192,770
2018	F31	NICHD	128	39	30.5%	\$1,521,735
2018	F31	NIDA	95	28	29.5%	\$1,080,314
2018	F31	NIDCD	72	22	30.6%	\$829,291
2018	F31	NIDCR	28	18	64.3%	\$630,826
2018	F31	NIDDK	172	53	30.8%	\$1,993,026
2018	F31	NIHHS	56	13	23.2%	\$471,710
2018	F31	NIGMS	282	34	12.1%	\$1,253,228
2018	F31	NIMH	219	53	24.2%	\$2,136,692
2018	F31	NIMHD***	20	5	25.0%	\$210,722
2018	F31	NINDS	324	85	26.2%	\$3,302,734

NIH Success Rates

https://report.nih.gov/success_rates/

If it's awarded

NIH contacts Sponsored Projects

Just in time

Start-date? Sign activation notice

Notice of Award to Institution

GW creates spending account number

You write progress report for each year of award

What if it is not paid?

See score eRA Commons, usually within a week
Do not contact your Program Officer--yet
Summary statement posted 2-4 weeks
Read fast, then share and reflect
Then contact program officer
Resubmit revised application
One page Introduction is KEY



Think about the resubmission

Introduction 1 page

Respond to summary statement-big picture

Mark portions of all documents that you changed
(eg left bar in margin)

Reviewers get your previous summary statement,
but not your previous application

Often one reviewer in common on both first and
second submission

Same submission dates for re-submission

1 page Introduction--KEY

Respect the reviewers and thank them for their input to strengthen your proposal. Repeat any laudatory remarks, acknowledge criticisms and provide overall responses (new data, clarify support, describe updated aim, etc).

Make it clear what changes you have made, and make it easy to locate them in the text. Do not re-litigate. Reviewers will read your responses and check for your revisions.

Add in new information. It's ok to make changes outside of what the reviewers suggested. If it doesn't address a specific concern, though, don't count on it to make up for other critiques.

INTRODUCTION TO REVISED APPLICATION

We appreciate the reviewers' comments concerning the original application. Since that submission, I have made substantial progress in my training program and in my research project. In particular, I have passed my qualifying examination, been admitted to candidacy, and completed experiments critical to the underlying hypothesis of my proposal. This progress has allowed me to better focus my proposal and to address many of the critiques from the original review. In the sections below, I address major comments from the reviewers. Following that, my mentor addresses sponsor-related issues.

A particular issue I would like to address involves my grades, as more than one reviewer commented on this aspect of my record. It was correctly noted that I received one A, one C (Virology), and the remainder Bs in my first year graduate courses. One course (Microbial Pathogenesis) was also listed as incomplete. During spring 2011, I had to take a leave of absence due to the death of my mother. This leave occurred at the end of the Virology course and during Microbial Pathogenesis, resulting in the C and Incomplete grades. In my second year, I completed both courses, receiving an "A" in each (denoted in my biosketch with astericks).

A major criticism of the proposal was the development and organization of the specific aims and the lack of depth. In the last year, I have used the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* D39 strain to: demonstrate that *spxB* deletion and H₂O₂ affect capsule production; gain evidence that control is posttranslational; and show a role for SpxB in nasopharyngeal colonization of mice. I have also shown H₂O₂ alters capsule production in a second *S. pneumoniae* strain. These results have provided support for my hypothesis and allowed me to significantly reorganize the aims and propose additional studies to address the mechanism(s) of control. I have also provided further consideration of alternative strategies and potential problems.

The revision has been extensively reorganized and rewritten. Only changes representing new information, new data, or specific responses to critiques are indicated (by a line in the margin).

Critique 1 - Alternative model, role of SpxB-Pta-AckA pathway in expression of TCS regulons – alterations in