Poster Presentations

-preparing and presenting at your best-

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Some slides from:
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Why Posters?

- Enables your individual input
- Network
- Feedback on your research
- Experience communicating in scientific world
- Award travel :)
A Successful Poster Presentation

- Relevant to Audience - Do You Know Your Audience?
- Organized, Visually and Logically
- Visually Appealing, But Not Too Busy
- Demonstrates Enthusiasm - The Presenter and the Poster By Itself -
- Well Rehearsed Presentation
Elements of a Good Poster
What Goes on a Poster

- Minimal Words-->visusals preferred
- Introduction
- Abstract
- Objective(s)
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
• What is the title of your talk? It should accurately reflect the “story” your poster is telling

• Who are the authors?
  - you (first)
  - your other collaborator(s) (middle)
  - your mentor (last)

• What is your institution?
  - your home department and institution
  - your mentor’s department and institution
INTRODUCTION

• What does your audience need to know to understand your presentation?
• Provide the key pieces of information
• Tailor the introduction to your audience
• Ask yourself “why” is this important to the audience?
• This is where you capture or loose your audience
• Diagrams are better than words; bullets are better than paragraphs
PURPOSE and HYPOTHESIS

• Why are you doing this work?
• How does your work fit into science as a whole?
• What is the “big” picture?

• What specific question(s) are you trying to address with your research?
• How did you arrive at your hypothesis?
MATERIALS and METHODS

• Briefly provide details as to how the assays or experiments were conducted

• This does not need to be as complete as is expected for manuscripts

• Just need the minimum information that provides your audience with the key elements of your experiments

• Schematics are helpful
RESULTS - DATA

- Use graphs, bar charts, diagrams, photos of gels, etc.
- Label each figure in the order in which you want your audience to view them
- Provide a title for each figure (typically highlighting the findings) and a figure legend
FIGURE 1. All tested naphthoquinone compounds inhibit T cell activation only as a function of killing the cells.

Primary murine T cells were stimulated with 5 µg/ml of Con A in the presence of decreasing concentrations of the indicated compounds, beginning at 250 µg/ml and decreasing in 2-fold dilutions over a total of 12 dilutions. Following a 48 h incubation, the cells were assessed for viability (MTT assay) (A, C, and D) and for proliferative capacity ([³H]-thymidine incorporation assay) (B, D, and F). The data is presented as the mean ± SEM of duplicate wells and is one of two representative experiments.
SUMMARY

• Highlight the key findings of your project

• Do not interpret your findings (you are just providing a “reminder” of your data to your audience)
CONCLUSION

• What do your results mean?
• Do they support or refute your hypothesis?
• What is the take home message (what should your audience remember about your work)
• Keep your conclusions interesting but simple
• Keep your conclusions relevant
FUTURE WORK / DISCUSSION

• To add this component is up to you and your mentor
• You can either have the work listed or discuss it as you present the poster
• This aspect shows your audience that the project hasn’t terminated – you provide them with what the next steps are in relation to the project
Acknowledgements

• Thank the people who helped or worked with you (especially if they are not authors on the poster)

• Mention the source of your support ($$)

• Mention anyone who may have provided you with reagents or supplies (other than you main lab)
Preparing YOUR Poster
Preparation

- Get Details From the Conference
- Use Oral Presentation Slides
- Design Your Layout
- Prioritize Information
- Get Details From the Conference
Keep it Interesting
Font and Poster Size

- Can you read it from 4 feet away?

Suggestions
- Basic font and symbols
- Titles: 90 pt
- Sub titles: 72 pt
- Other poster content: 18-24pt
- NEVER smaller than 14 point

- Ask conference people about size of boards

What size should my poster be?
Setting Up the Poster Slide

- **Create a New PPT File** - choose "blank presentation" upon opening program, or use "File" menu and choose "New..."
- **Page Setup** - choose "Page Setup..." in "File" menu
- **Page Setup Dialog Box** - set as below...

**Page Settings**

- "custom"
- 48" = 4 feet
- 42" just a suggestion

Don’t worry about...
Looking at Your Poster Slide

This one slide is 3' X 4'

Notice that you are only looking at a 11% zoom of your poster

You Now Have a Presentation with 1 Very Big Slide!!
Colors

- Remember that contrast is critical to being able to read a slide.
- Busy backgrounds make it hard to pick a color for fonts and figures that won’t get lost in some part of the slide.
- Color schemes must be worked out carefully.
- Simple always works best!
Fonts

The wilder your fonts, the worse things get. They may be annoying or even distracting. They can detract from your data. They may cause you to lose your audience.

• You want to make life easy for your audience! They want to enjoy the experience of learning about your work.
• May not be able to print them.
Distracters

- Keep the background simple
- A single color is usually best
- A light background is also usually best
- Avoid designs or pictures that fade in the background
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Let’s review by taking a look at several posters.

Highlight the strengths and weaknesses of each.
VCAM-1 induction in three different models of CNS inflammation

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Introduction
Mature solutions CNS is an autoimmune disease of the Central Nervous System that causes demyelination and inflammation. T cells recognize myelin proteases as foreign and release an inflammatory response by triggering across the blood-brain barrier towards the parenchyma. The immune cell adhesion molecule VCAM-1, associated with CD200, mediates these cells across the blood-brain barrier. This study examines VCAM-1 expression on microglia in three different acute induction models of disease.

Materials and Methods
Mice were intravenously injected with 30 ng of MOG, 200 ng of MBP, or Whole Myelin Protease emulsified, as previously described. After 1 and 3 days post-injection, 30 mg per mouse in 100 μl of saline was injected intraperitoneally.

Mice were monitored daily for clinical signs and graded on a scale of 0 to 4. Scoring is as follows: 0 = no signs of disease; 1 = foot drop; 2 = double hind limb paralysis; 3 = one hind limb paralysis; 4 = both hind limb paralysis. Mice were euthanized at peak disease scores. Mice were perfused using 30 ml of saline through the left ventricle. Brains and spinal cord were removed. Sections were placed in 10% and formalin.

CNS was cut in 10 micrometer sections and placed on slides. A Monoclonal and Eosin stain was done to track lymphocyte infiltration. The images were then dual with antibodies and immunostained for VCAM-1 and MOG using the Tyramide Signal Amplification kit. Control sections were stained with Igs. isoforms were observed following VCAM-1 and DAPI.

Results

Future Direction
More mice need to be done to look at VCAM-1 expression. However, VCAM-1 is induced by ischemic or astrocyte, one might look at astrocyte expression or possibly other regions of the brain.

Acknowledgments
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Plastic substrate Dr. John Russell, Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, Washington University School of Medicine, 844 S. Kingsway Ave., St. Louis, MO 63110. E-mail: johnrussell@wusm.wustl.edu.
Investigating the relationship between Hemoglobin S, malarial infection, and anemia among children in the village Sirakoroba of Kolokani, Mali

University of Bamako

ABSTRACT
Anemia is a common blood disorder due to a low presence of red blood cells in the body. A lack of sufficient iron intake can lead to anemia. The most common causes of anemia are lack of iron, vitamin deficiency, and blood loss. Anemia can cause various symptoms such as fatigue, weakness, and dizziness. Treatment can include dietary changes, iron supplementation, and blood transfusions. The prevalence of anemia among children is particularly high in regions with limited access to healthcare and resources. The objective of this study was to examine the rate of anemia in children of ages 1 to 15 years in the rural village of Sirakoroba. Of 134 children screened, 52% were anemic, with a prevalence rate of 53.3% in males and 55.5% in females. The results indicated that anemia is a significant public health issue in Sirakoroba.

RATIONALE
The high rate of anemia found in the study is consistent with previous studies. Anemia has been linked to various factors, including nutritional deficiencies, parasitic infections, and genetic disorders. The prevalence of anemia is particularly high in regions with limited access to healthcare and resources. The study aims to identify the factors contributing to the high rate of anemia in Sirakoroba and develop strategies to address this public health issue.

OBJECTIVE
To examine the rate of anemia in children aged 1 to 15 years in the rural village of Sirakoroba.

STUDY DESIGN
The study involved screening 134 children aged 1 to 15 years in the rural village of Sirakoroba. Blood samples were collected and analyzed for hemoglobin levels. The results were compared to the national average for anemia prevalence.

RESULTS
The results showed that 52% of the children were anemic, with a prevalence rate of 53.3% in males and 55.5% in females. The study also found a significant correlation between anemia and nutritional deficiencies.

CONCLUSION
The high rate of anemia found in the study highlights the need for targeted interventions to address this public health issue. The study recommends strategies to improve nutritional intake, access to healthcare, and education on the prevention and management of anemia.

REFERENCE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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Presenting Your Poster

• Prepare and Rehearse 5-10 Minute Talk: tour guide of your poster
• Don’t Ramble
• Avoid Reading
• Enhance What is Already Written
• Dress to Impress
• Bring Resume or Business Cards
Summer Poster Symposium

- Abstract Deadline: August 7th, 9AM
- Work with faculty on the abstract and poster ahead of time
- August 15th, 2014 11am-1pm
You will rock it!!!