Guidelines

* Information should be typed in MS word or compatible word processing software
* You should submit an abstract from work done this summer
* 250 words maximum for each abstract including title, dept., and name information etc. It is okay if the abstract is less than 250 words.
* No graphics or schema (charts)
* Approval from your Principal Investigator (PI) before presenting your abstract

Abstract Content

* Title of project
	+ Bold the title
	+ Add a line space before the line that has the student’s name
* Scholar’s name
	+ PLEASE ADD A COMMA FOLLOWING THE SCHOLAR’S NAME
	+ First name, middle initial, and last name
	+ Bold the scholar’s name
		- Example: Peter L. Tovar,
		- NOTICE that the comma is included
* Mentor’s name
	+ First name, middle initial, and last name
	+ Two mentor limit per abstract (pick the mentor/s with whom you worked the most on this project)
	+ If mentor has Ph.D. or M.D., then make sure to put a comma after the name with the appropriate “PhD” or “MD” after their name (do not put periods in between the individual characters—this way we can save some space)
* The name of the school or department followed by a comma and then the campus name
	+ do not include the word “department” but you can include school such as “School of Engineering”
	+ If your mentor has two schools/departments then please use the following as an example:
		- Student name, mentor name 1, department name 1; department name 2
		- Note the use of the semi-colon
	+ If your student has two key mentors (remember two mentor limit per abstract) then please use the following as an example:
		- Student name, mentor name 1, department name 1; mentor name 2, department name 2
		- Note the use of the semi-colon
	+ Do not put a period after the scholar, mentor, and campus information

Helpful Links:

<https://vimeo.com/3968357>

ABSTRACT FORMAT

* Formatting and organization information
	+ Use upper and lower case for everything (title, name, abstract body, etc.)
	+ 12 pt font
	+ Single spaced
	+ Times New Roman font
	+ Spell checked
	+ No centering, everything left align
	+ Spacing
		- Add a line space between the abstract title and scholar name
		- Add a line space between the scholar name info (name, mentor, dept., and campus) and their abstract
	+ Special characters (commonly used for Chemistry and Math abstracts)
		- Special characters should be used from the symbol menu of times new roman
		- This gives you symbols and special characters that you can use.
* Body of the research abstract – active voice, third person
	+ Intro (Why component – significance, rational of study)
	+ Hypothesis or statement about the problem under investigation (What did YOU do as a student for this research project?)
	+ A statement or the experimental methods/material used (the HOW)
	+ Results provided in summary form (even if preliminary)
	+ Conclusion (Take home message)

ABSTRACT EXAMPLE

Word count = 178 (each submission can have up to 250 words total)

**PKCη Cleavage, Localization and its Role in Pro-B Cell Apoptosis**

**Peolia K. Fonsworth III**, Hans D. Brightbill, PhD, and Mark S. Schlissel, MD, PhD, Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley

Proper regulation of apoptosis is essential for lymphocyte development and failure to remove abnormal early progenitors can lead to cancer. Developing pro-B cells which assemble a functional Immunoglobulin heavy chain and pre-BCR survive and differentiate to the pre-B stage, while cells that do not are removed by apoptosis. PKCη is differentially expressed and cleaved in pro-B and pre-B cells and a truncated constitutively active PKCη (T-CF) induces apoptosis in pro-B cell lines, suggesting that PKCη may play an important role during the pro-B to pre-B transition. PKCη (80-kDa) is cleaved to a 50-kDa catalytic fragment in response to apoptosis and this cleavage is thought to be caspase-3 dependent. Mutation of the putative caspase-3 cleavage site (NKVD) results in a non-cleavable form of PKCη. PKCη is located in cytosolic and nuclear fractions; however, upon cleavage the 50-kDa catalytic fragment localizes almost exclusively to the insoluble nuclear fraction.