

# Graphical Abstracts

Aurore Lebrun, PhD  
Cancer Biology Department  
Pamela Walter, MFA  
Office for Professional Writing, Publishing, and Communication



**Jefferson**

Philadelphia University +  
Thomas Jefferson University

HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE

# SCIENCE COMMUNICATION SERIES 2020-2021

This series of lectures and hands-on workshops are brought to you by: Jefferson's College of Life Sciences, the Department of Marketing and Communications, the Graduate Student Association, and the Office for Professional Writing, Publishing, and Communication.

December 8, 2020  
1:30-2:30 pm



LECTURE



WORKSHOP

**Graphical Abstract** – “A picture is worth a thousand words.” Learn how to create a concise visual summary of your article.

January 12, 2021  
2:00-3:00 pm



LECTURE



WORKSHOP

**Writing About Science for a General Audience** – Learn a multitude of article styles that editors look for.

February 18, 2021  
1:30-3:00 pm



LECTURE



WORKSHOP

**It's All About Posters!** – Learn how to nail the virtual poster presentation and how to create the new #betterposter layout.

March 11, 2021  
1:00-2:00 pm



LECTURE



WORKSHOP

**Science on Social Media** – Learn how to use various social media platforms (Twitter, Instagram) to boost your career and Sci-Comm skills.

April 8, 2021  
5:00-6:30 pm



LECTURE



WORKSHOP

**Animate Your Science** – Express your science in narrative form and create an animation depicting your favorite research.

TBD



LECTURE



WORKSHOP

**3-Minute Thesis Competition** – Train to tell your science story in 3 minutes. Present your talk or attend and cheer on competing PhD candidates.

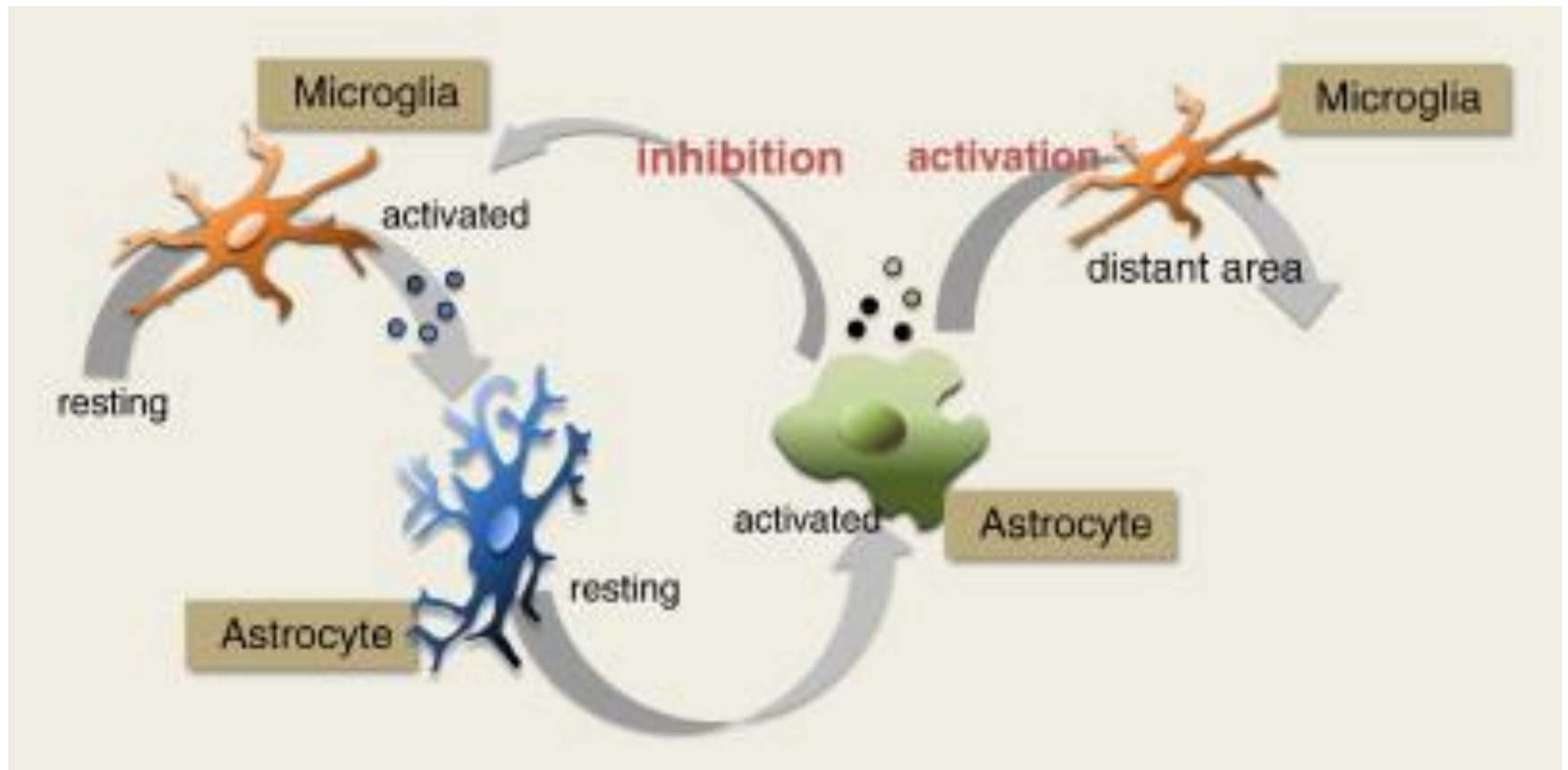
# Purpose of this hour

Learn ways to develop a pictorial or graphical expression of your research question and hypothesis.

Graphical abstract = a single and concise visual representation of your research.

# Example: Cross talk between activation of microglia and astrocytes in pathological conditions in the central nervous system

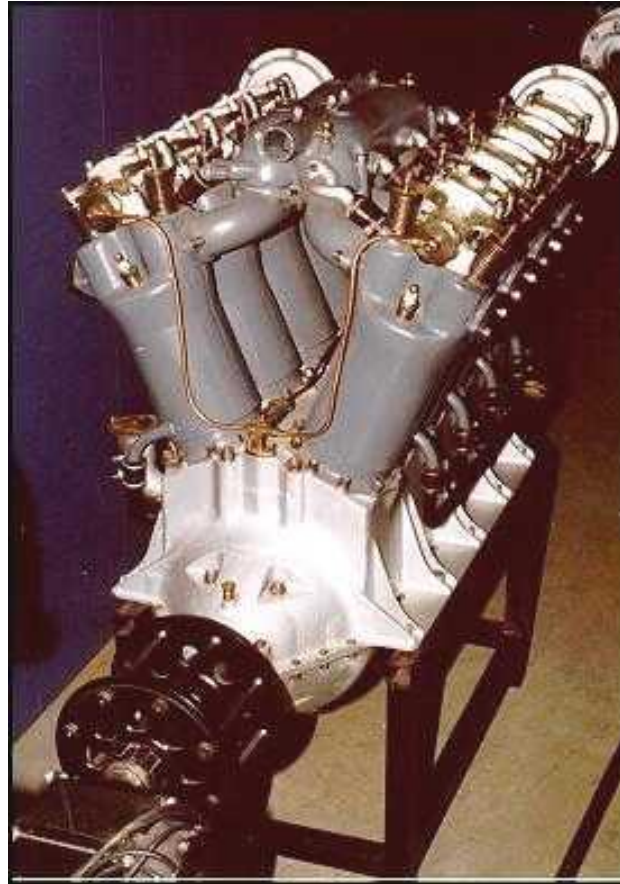
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lfs.2011.05.011>



# Our agenda

- Recognize the graphical abstract's purpose
- Analyze examples
- Describe elements you want in yours
- Use a tool to plan & sketch yours
- Review tools to build a graphical abstract

# The Walter Bedtime Story: The V8 engine



## According to Elsevier, graphical abstracts should:

- Capture the content at a single glance
- Allow readers to quickly get the take-home message
- Encourage browsing
- Promote interdisciplinary scholarship
- Help readers identify relevant research faster



# What to look for in a graphical abstract

- Is the story clear?
- Does it summarize the research?
- Is it simple and uncluttered?
- Is it enough?

# Without or With a graphical abstract

## Abstract

Dendrimers are unique biomaterials that are constructed by the stepwise addition of layers (generations) of polymer around a central core. They can be constructed with a range of molecular weights and have a polyfunctional surface that facilitates the attachment of drugs and pharmacokinetic modifiers such as PEG or targeting moieties. These properties have led to considerable interest in the development of dendrimers for a range of biomedical applications. After subcutaneous administration, larger dendrimers in particular ( $> 8$  nm), preferentially drain from the injection site into the peripheral lymphatic capillaries and therefore have potential as lymphatic imaging agents for magnetic resonance and optical fluorescence lymphangiography and as vectors for drug-targeting to lymphatic sites of disease progression. In general, lymphatic targeting of dendrimers is enhanced by increasing size although ultimately larger constructs may be incompletely absorbed from the injection site. Increasing hydrophilicity and reducing surface charge enhances drainage from subcutaneous injection sites, but the reverse is true of uptake into lymph nodes where charge and hydrophobicity promote retention. Larger hydrophilic dendrimers are also capable of extravasation from the systemic circulation, absorption into the lymphatic system and recirculation into the blood. Lymphatic recirculation may therefore be a characteristic of PEGylated dendrimers with long systemic circulation times.

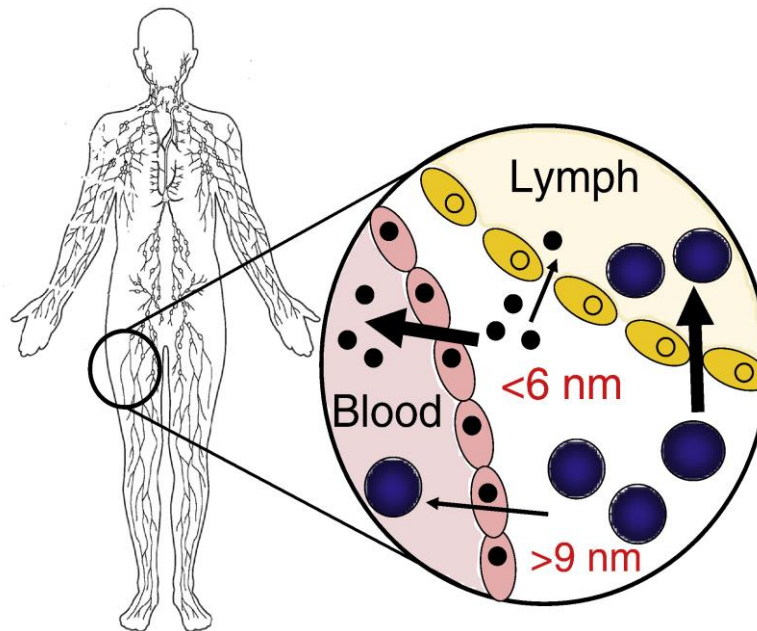
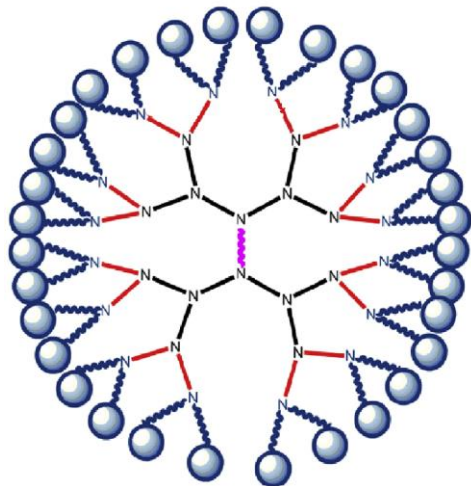
Lisa M. Kaminskas, Christopher J.H. Porter

-

## Abstract

Dendrimers are unique biomaterials that are constructed by the stepwise addition of layers (generations) of polymer around a central core. They can be constructed with a range of molecular weights and have a polyfunctional surface that facilitates the attachment of drugs and pharmacokinetic modifiers such as PEG or targeting moieties. These properties have led to considerable interest in the development of dendrimers for a range of biomedical applications. After subcutaneous administration, larger dendrimers in particular ( $> 8$  nm), preferentially drain from the injection site into the peripheral lymphatic capillaries and therefore have potential as lymphatic imaging agents for magnetic resonance and optical fluorescence lymphangiography and as vectors for drug-targeting to lymphatic sites of disease progression. In general, lymphatic targeting of dendrimers is enhanced by increasing size although ultimately larger constructs may be incompletely absorbed from the injection site. Increasing hydrophilicity and reducing surface charge enhances drainage from subcutaneous injection sites, but the reverse is true of uptake into lymph nodes where charge and hydrophobicity promote retention. Larger hydrophilic dendrimers are also capable of extravasation from the systemic circulation, absorption into the lymphatic system and recirculation into the blood. Lymphatic recirculation may therefore be a characteristic of PEGylated dendrimers with long systemic circulation times.

Targeting the lymphatics using dendritic polymers (dendrimers)



# Infographic style example

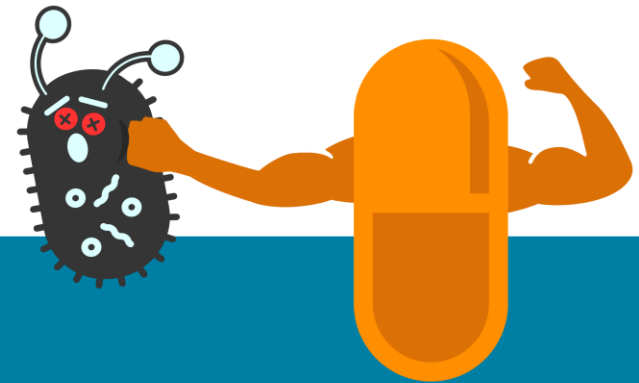
Illness-causing bacteria can live inside human cells, protected from antibiotics and the immune system



They can become resistant to our antibiotics, with no effective treatments to kill them



We developed a new treatment that boosts the strength of antibiotics and destroys resistant bacteria inside cells



This could be a new weapon against superbugs, making treatments of chronic infections more effective



Deferiprone and Gallium-Protoporphyrin Potentiate the Activity of Antibiotics in Staphylococcus aureus Small Colony Variants  
Katharina Richter, Nicky Thomas, Guirmin Zhang, Clive A. Prestidge, Tom Coenye, Peter-John Wormald & Sarah Vreugde  
Frontiers - 2017 - DOI: 10.3389/fcimb.2017.00280



By Blatuidi - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=76181921>

# Plan and sketch a **draft** of a graphical abstract

<b>Who is my audience?</b>	
Research question: Hypothesis:	
What's unknown/the gap you're trying to fill with your work?	
How can I summarize my research graphically? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Photograph</li><li>• Flowchart</li><li>• Diagram</li><li>• Image</li><li>• Clip Art</li></ul> <b>Sketch it on paper first.</b>	

# What to look for in a graphical abstract

- Is the story clear?
- Does it summarize the research?
- Is it simple and uncluttered?
- Is it enough?

# Tools for Building Graphical Abstracts

- Power point - simple graphics
- Biorender - sign up for free to build your own graphical abstract: <https://biorender.com/>
- Adobe tools are free for Jeffersonians: <https://www.jefferson.edu/adobe.html>

# What's next: Your assignment

- Create your own graphical abstract
  - Illustrating your own science
  - Illustrating an assigned abstract (in the chat)
- Submit it by December 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Receive feedback from seasoned reviewers in early January



[Aurore.Lebrun@Jefferson.edu](mailto:Aurore.Lebrun@Jefferson.edu)  
[Pamela.Walter@Jefferson.edu](mailto:Pamela.Walter@Jefferson.edu)

[SciCommSeries@Jefferson.edu](mailto:SciCommSeries@Jefferson.edu)



**Jefferson**

Philadelphia University +  
Thomas Jefferson University

---

HOME OF SIDNEY KIMMEL MEDICAL COLLEGE