CGS-M Workshop

Graduate Science Education Scholarship Team

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Oct 14, 2022

Housekeeping

- There will be breaks throughout the workshop for questions.

- Slides will be posted on the GSE website.

Agenda

- Background, Eligibility and Timelines
- Adjudication Criteria
- Application parts
  - Application form
  - Common CV
  - Research Proposal
  - Letters of Reference
- General Tips
- Resources

Canada Graduate Scholarship-Masters (CGSM)

- Three agencies (Tri-council)
  - CIHR: Health Research
  - NSERC: Natural Sciences and Engineering
    - Does not fund human health research
  - SSHRC: Social Sciences and Humanities
- $17,500/year, 1 year, non-renewable

Canada Graduate Scholarship-Masters (CGSM)

- Uncertain about which agency to apply to? Ask here
  https://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/students-etudiants/pg-cs/cgsm-bescm_eng.asp

  - CIHR cgsma@cihr-irsc.gc.ca
  - NSERC schol@nserc-crsng.gc.ca
  - SSHRC fellowships@sshrc-crsh.gc.ca

- Can only apply to one agency at a time!

CGSM Eligibility

- Canadian or permanent resident
- First 12 months of program
- Can only apply to one agency
- Eligibility can be tricky
- Contact FGS Graduate Scholarship Officers with questions—they are the pros!

CGSM Harmonization

- All applicants go through online portal managed by NSERC
  - **https://portal-portail.nserc-crsng.gc.ca**
  - Common application for all 3 agencies
- Applications are adjudicated at FGS not nationally
- Universities have a quota of awards (2021-22)
  - CIHR: 40
  - NSERC: 33
  - SSHRC: 32

Timelines

CGS Masters Deadline:
December 1, 2022
5:59 PM MT/8:00 PM ET

Pay attention to countdown!

Contact REFEREES ASAP

When are results out?

- By April 1, 2023 on Research Portal
- Universities will send out results on same day via email
  - Successful, Unsuccessful, Waiting List
- Students can apply to up to 3 institutions, so there is a tumble down of offers if awards are declined

Questions???

How to apply?

The application

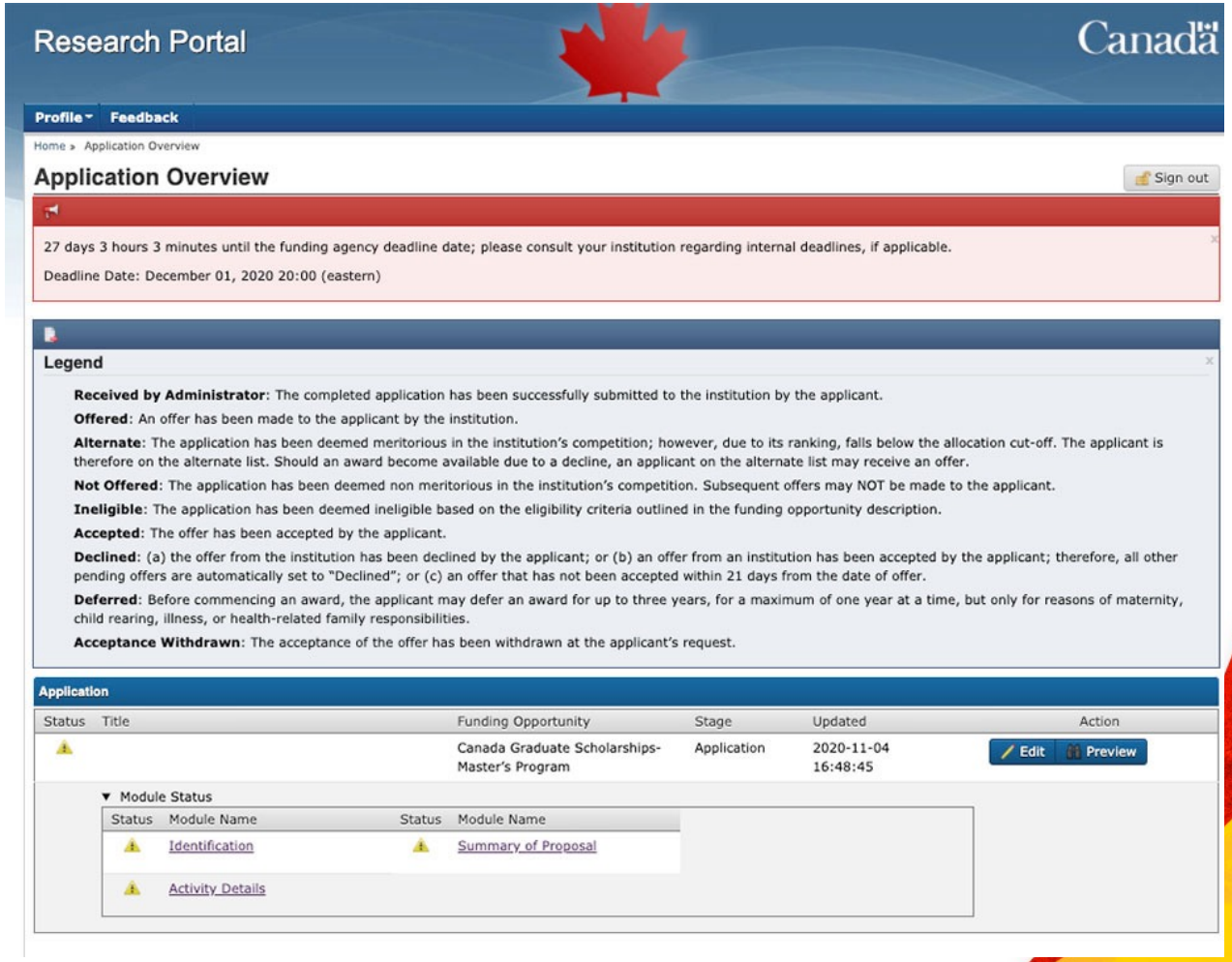
- Application in Research Portal
- Summary of the proposal (Lay Abstract)
- Research proposal (1 page)
  - Bibliography/Citations (+1 page)
- CGSM Canadian Common CV
  - Completed on CCV site, and attached to application in Research Portal
- Two referee assessments
- Transcripts
  - Uploaded to Research Portal

Adjudication Criteria

- 50% Academic Excellence
  - Transcripts
  - Awards
  - Reference assessments (x2)
- 30% Research Potential
  - Research proposal
  - Common CV
  - Reference assessments (x2)
- 20% Personal Characteristics and Interpersonal Skills
  - Common CV
  - Reference assessments (x2)

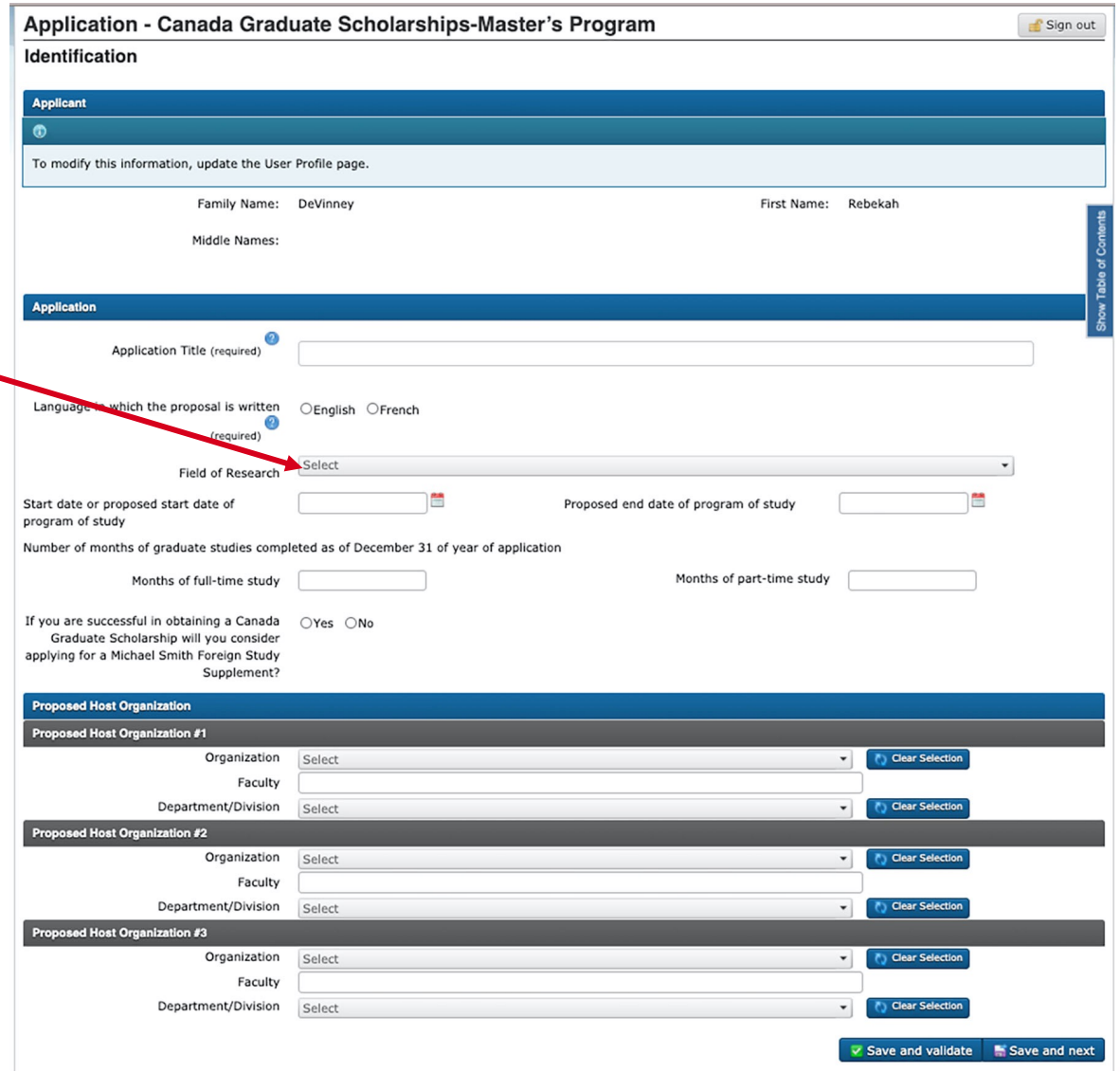
Application portal

- What you will see when you log in
- Timer
- Application info
  - Identification
  - Activity Details
  - Proposal summary



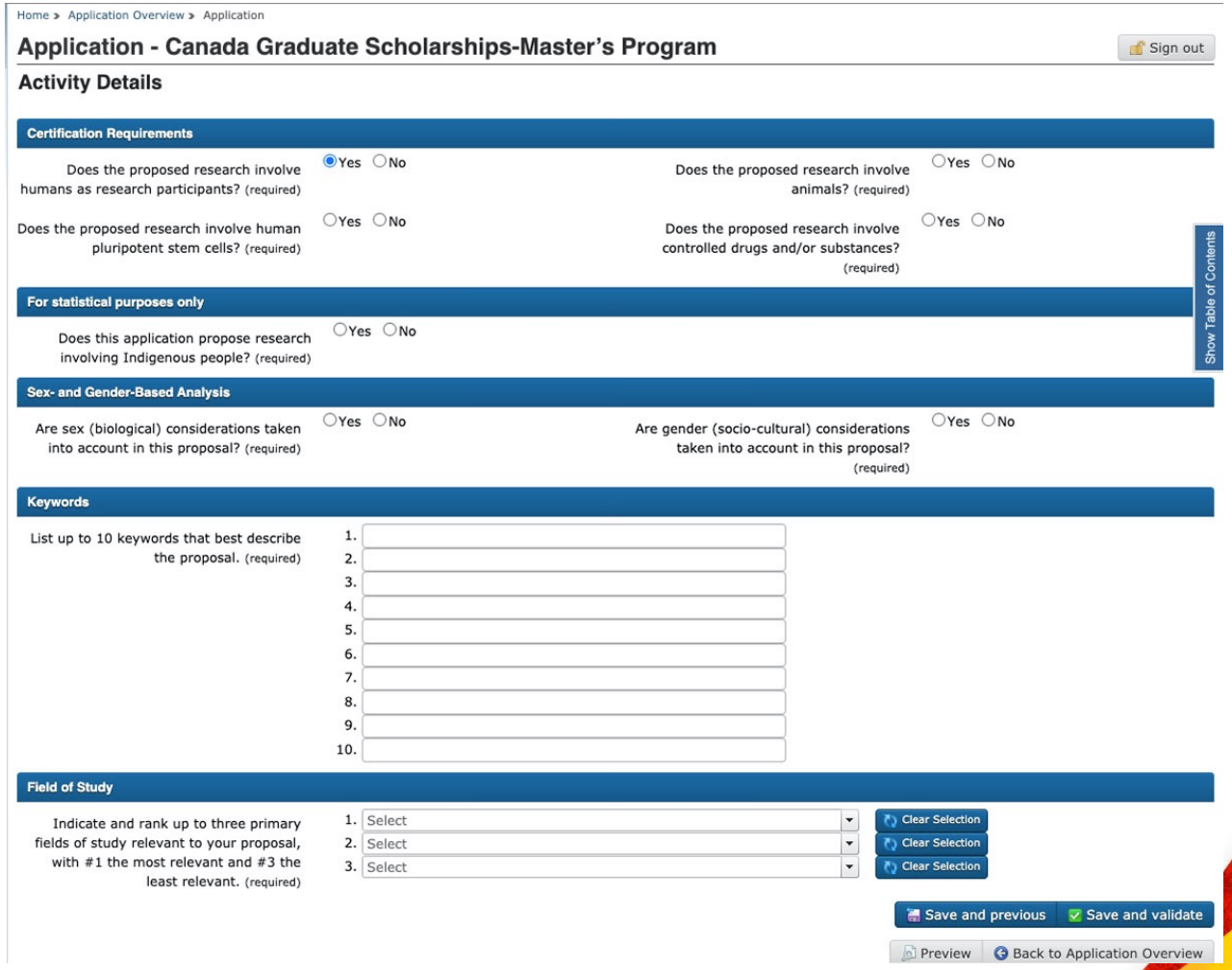
Identification

- If field of research is “Health” you will need a CIHR PIN
  - Natural Sciences
  - Social Sciences other options
- Register with CIHR here: http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/38201.html
- Start early, it can take 1 full working day to get CIHR PIN



Activity Details

- Sex and Gender portion important
- If yes, it will open window for explanation
  - Basic science: Sex of animals, cell lines.
  - Patient oriented: sex and gender considerations
- CIHR Sex and Gender Modules
- Talk to your supervisor!!



Common CV

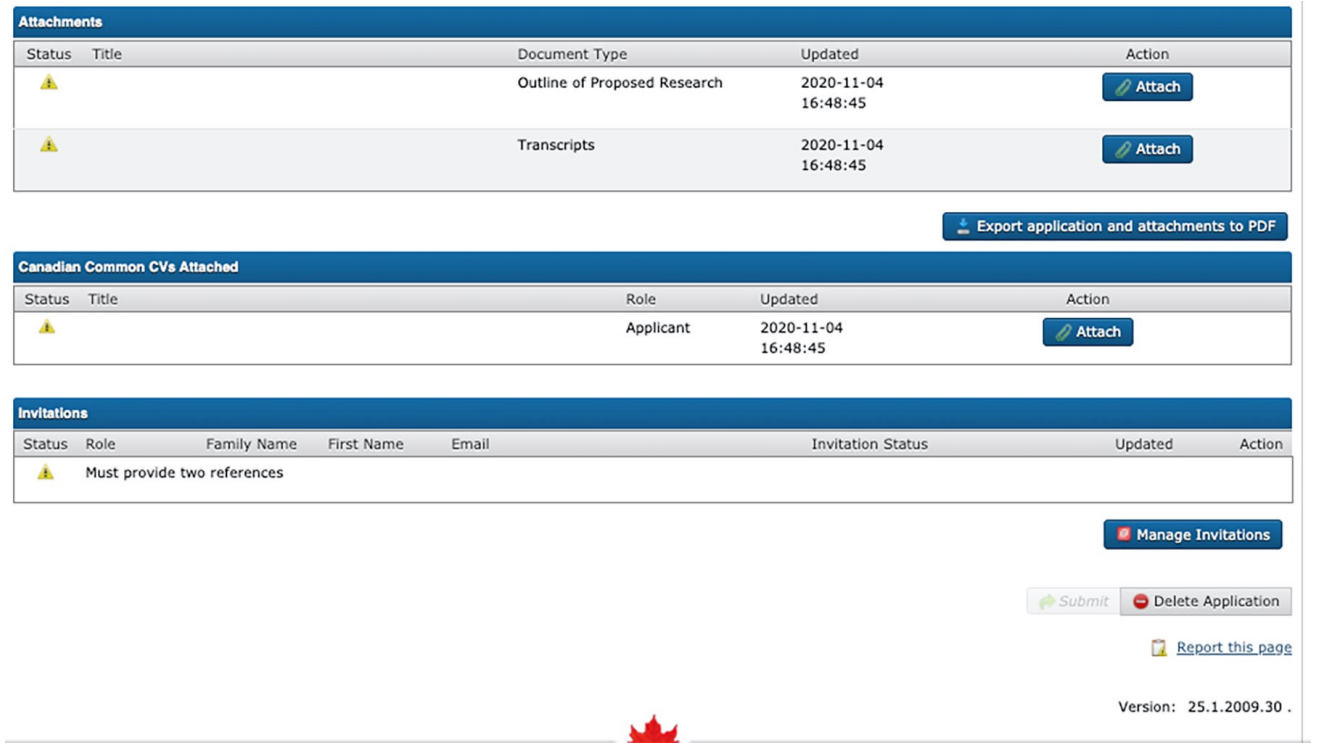
- Register for Common CV (CCV) on site
  - Do this ASAP if you haven't done so already
- Select the CGSM CCV from Funding dropdown menu
- Enter information about
  - Publications and Presentations
  - Awards
  - Extracurriculars/leadership activities
  - Leaves of absence and impact on research
- Keep criteria from each section in mind (Academics, Research Potential, Personal Characteristics).
- Demonstrate that you are well-rounded.
- https://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Students-Etudiants/CCV_CGSM-CVC_BESCM_eng.asp

CCV-student perspective

- Start early
  - Not the most user-friendly site
- Have an updated CV to help you fill out the CCV
  - Copy and paste will make this task a lot easier
- Make sure to really highlight important experience both inside and outside academia:
  - Collaborations
  - Teaching, mentoring, supervising and/or coaching
  - Project management, organizing conferences
  - Outreach to community, science/research promotion
  - Charing committees

Proposal and Attachments

- Research proposal and citations
- Transcripts
  - Request from FGS by Nov 5, 2022
  - Trannscript request form FGS.pdf
- CCV
- Letters of reference
  - Fill in names and contact info and the system does the rest



Leaves of Absence and Impact on Research (CCV)

- When appropriate, outline extraordinary circumstances that may have delayed or interrupted:
  - 1) your completion of degree(s),
  - 2) record or research achievement, or
  - 3) your research career.
- Extraordinary circumstances include care of **family members, illness, disability or other exceptional factor**.
- Many agencies are allowing students to explain how COVID-related shutdowns affected research or course of study.

Questions???

How to Create a Strong Application

How to Create a Strong Scholarship Application

- **Start early:**
  - Writing a good application takes time and planning. Also, multiple review rounds.
  - Good idea to discuss timeline with supervisor.
- **Know what you are applying for:**
  - Read the terms of reference to confirm you meet the eligibility criteria and understand what is required to complete the application.
- **Follow the rules:**
  - Reviewers check this (they really do!).
- **Write to a broader audience:**
  - Reviewers are diverse and will likely not be experts in your field.
- **Know how are you being evaluated ?**
  - What are the selection criteria and how are they weighted.

Top Reasons Good Students Don’t Get Funded

- Not applying!
- Not following instructions – i.e. addressing criteria/stretching rules.
- Frustrating evaluators by making material hard to find.
- Content, context and/or impact of research not clearly stated.
- Proposal lacks hypothesis/research objective, and has insufficient detail in the methods.
- Not addressing possible weaknesses in the application.
- A generic letter of reference. The letter is positive but gives no specifics and does not address criteria.

Adjudication Criteria

- 50% Academic Excellence
  - Transcripts
  - Awards
  - Reference assessments (x2)
- 30% Research Potential
  - Research proposal
  - Common CV
  - Reference assessments (x2)
- 20% Personal Characteristics and Interpersonal Skills
  - Common CV
  - Reference assessments (x2)

Academic Excellence – 50%

- As demonstrated by past academic results, transcripts, awards and distinctions:
  - Academic record (first class average)
    - Transcripts
  - Scholarships and awards held
    - Application form, CCV (Awards), reference assessments
  - Type of program and courses pursued
  - Course load
  - Relative standing (if available)

- **Since this is worth 50%, do everything you can to make sure you address all of the selection criteria:**
  - **Reference assessments**
  - **Address potential weaknesses head-on**

Research Potential- 30%

- Refereed Contributions:
  - Peer-Reviewed Publications
  - Conference Presentations
  - Invited Talks.
    - Include local talks too (i.e LiM symposium) as well as international ones.
    - State your role in each.
      - Ex. Conducted in vitro experiments for X publication.
- Scholarly Achievements:
  - Teaching, Mentorship, Academic Conference participation, Organizational Leadership and Participation, Review Leadership and Participation, Community Involvement.

Research Proposal

- Quality of your proposal
  - Specific, focused, feasible and clearly stated research questions/objectives/hypothesis
  - Methodology explained clearly
  - Significance and expected contributions to research

- Think about
  - What is new and important about your work?
  - What is the key question and how will you address it?
  - How does your work fit into the bigger picture?
  - What does success look like for your project?
  - Who and how will your research findings provide benefit?
    - Ex. Society? Research community? Should be beneficial whether you prove or disprove your hypothesis

The Proposal

- **Develop sub-sections accordingly.**
- Project ideas should be concise and easily understood.
  - Rationale
  - Aims to address questions (include methods)
- Spacing = visually appealing
- Avoid complicated or field specific jargon
  - Better to use simple phrasing
  - Reviewers might not be in specific area of research
- Scan test:
  - Ask people outside your lab to review your proposal for clarity, brevity, and comprehension - overall, the more eyes, the better.

Putting It All Together, Tips for Scientific Writing

- Hook your reader early
  - Introduction at ”newspaper” level—more general
  - State importance of work quickly

- Spoken language and common sense are generally better guides than a rule book.
  - Sometimes it is more important to be understood than it is to form a grammatically perfect sentence.

- Commas denote a pause in speaking.
  - Speak the sentence aloud to find pauses. Make it natural.

- Choose concrete language and examples.

- Don’t slow the reviewer down.
  - Avoid jargon, buzzwords, or overly technical language. Avoid use acronyms.

Putting It All Together, Tips for Scientific Writing

- Use minimalism to achieve clarity
  - Keep sentences short and precise = Remove filler words
- Have a consistent theme and overall message
  - Ex. Refer to impact in intro then use it in the conclusion
- Limit each paragraph of proposal to a single message
  - Question → Aim → What/how/why → Conclude
  - Makes it clear and easy to follow
- Have multiple audiences review your proposal
  - Eg. colleagues, friends, partners

Formatting: Aesthetics

- Don’t cram as much text as possible into the document
- Consider using some of the following:
  - Space between paragraphs
  - Indentation
  - Headings
  - Bullets
  - **Bold** or <u>underlined</u> text

Image copyright Ally Brosh
http://hyperboleandahalf.blogspot.ca/

Aplastic Anemia (AA) is a bone marrow failure disease where in approximately 20% of patients, the AA evolves into a myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) or acute myeloid leukemia (AML), clonal disorders of hematopoietic cells. Studies have shown there is an association between shortened telomeres, advanced AA and increased risk of progression to MDS and AML. However, the mechanism on how shortened telomeres impact disease progression and response to treatment is not well understood. Progressive telomere shortening triggers cellular senescence but in a small proportion of cells, this is bypassed by activating the enzyme telomerase. Preservation of telomere length requires the activation of the telomerase complex, consisting of telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) and an intrinsic RNA template (hTR). In the case of AA, telomerase activation and shortened telomeres may lead to an accumulation of chromosomal aberrations, evading senescence and apoptosis, providing a proliferative advantage of leukemic clones. Heterozygous mutations in the gene encoding the telomerase protein component hTERT are seen in approximately 10-15% of AA patients and result in short telomeres. We will investigate how mutations lead to telomere shortening and telomere dysfunction in cells in order to improve our understanding of the role telomerase plays in the pathogenesis of these disorders. Hypothesis: Aberrant telomerase activity from naturally occurring hTERT mutations in AA and AML, results in telomere shortening and genomic instability, contributing to bone marrow failure and disease progression. We will test this under the following aims: Aim 1. Biochemical characterization of hTERT mutants associated with AA and AML. Telomerase regulates telomere length at several levels. First, hTERT and hTR are transcribed, processed, and in the case of hTERT, translated. Second, telomerase localizes in the nucleus and assembles into an active complex. Third, the enzyme recognizes and is recruited to the telomere. Telomerase then catalyzes de novo addition of the telomeric sequence. Since each of these steps is indispensable, disruption of any one would decrease the efficiency of telomerase function. To understand the biochemical properties of these naturally occurring mutants, we have generated expression constructs bearing hTERT mutations found in patients with AA and AML and will test each biochemical activity in vitro. Catalytic activity will be measured using the telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP), processivity measured using the conventional telomerase assay and the ability to interact with telomeric DNA measured with a primer binding assay**.** Aim 2. Generation of cell lines as surrogate models of human disease state. To better understand the effect of hTERT mutations in a cell culture model, we will utilize various cell models to create human cell lines that over-express the naturally occurring hTERT proteins. 2a. Hematological Cell Line: For initial characterization, we will stably express our mutants in a leukemic cell line, THP-1. 2b. Senescent Cell Line: We will also examine the effects of expressing our mutant hTERT proteins in BJ fibroblast cell, a telomerase negative cell line. These cells do not express telomerase and telomeres shorten with each division. This allows us to address whether expression of hTERT mutants are able to elongate telomeres and bypass senescence. 2c. Hematological Stem Cells: To address the function of mutant telomerase in hematopoiesis we will utilize a long term culture method using CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells. CD34+ cells will be collected from apheresis bone marrow transplant products and transfected with either a control vector or specific hTERT variants. In all 3 models, we will examine the effects of mutant hTERT on telomerase activity (TRAP assay), telomere length (Terminal Restriction fragment analysis), senescence (growth curves and B-galactosidase activity), chromosomal instability (cytogenetics and telomere induced foci assays), apoptosis (Annexin V staining) and the DNA damage response (DDR, clonogenic survival assays, and activation of the DDR via phosphorylation of ATM, Chk2, and p53)Aim 3. Affect of therapeutics on mutant telomerase. In addition to examining the contribution of hTERT mutations on disease progression, our cell model systems can be used to assess therapeutic responses. Each of our stable cell lines expressing either wt or mutant hTERT proteins will be treated with a selective chemotherapeutic panel from MDS and AML treatment protocols to determine how expression of mutant telomerase and difference in telomere lengths affects the viability of the cells via alamar blue viability assay. Outcomes such as cellular differentiation, telomerase activity and apoptosis will also be measured. By considering the role telomeres, telomerase and genomic stability play in the hematopoietic system, we can determine the replicative capacity of hematopoietic stem cells during tumour progression. This will provide insight in predicting response to therapeutics, determining most suitable treatment plan and a mechanism to monitor disease progression. Our studies will advance our understanding of bone marrow failure and AML disease progression in patients with hTERT mutations as well as lead to novel therapeutics for bone marrow failure syndromes.

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Aim 2. Generation of cell lines as surrogate models of human disease state.
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Personal Characteristics and Interpersonal Skills - 20%

- Work experience
  - CCV
- Leadership experience
  - CCV, reference assessments
- Project management including organizing conferences and meetings
  - CCV, reference assessments
- The ability or potential to communicate theoretical, technical, and/or scientific concepts clearly in written and oral formats
  - Research proposal, references, awards, CCV
- Involvement in academic life
  - references, CCV
- Volunteerism/community outreach
  - references, CCV

Questions??

References

- **Ask early:** Give your referees time to write a good assessment.

- **Choose wisely:** ask your potential referees if they can provide you with a positive, strong reference; one of them should be your current supervisor or someone who is familiar with your academic work.

NOTE: Tri-councils are research awards, so it is best to have researchers write your assessments.

- **Follow up - Don’t be shy!** Remind your referees of the deadline a week or more before the reference is due.

Reference Assessment

Do not just ask someone for a reference. Be proactive and make it easy for your referee to write a good assessment:

- Provide the review criteria.
- Ask them to address the criteria (provide examples).
- Provide transcripts and a CV: highlight accomplishments or areas you wish to have covered in the assessment.
- Meet to discuss.
- Inform them of the deadline & REMIND them.

Letters of Reference: The Student Perspective

- Carefully choose/suggest terminology
  - Do your research on a ‘successful applicant’.
- **How are these letters scored?**
- Total points for each section should correlate approximately with number of examples your referees provide.
  - Introduction – few sentences; describe your relationship capacity and context
  - Research Ability – Critical Thinking, Independence, Organizational Skills, Originality, Perseverance, Interest in Discovery
  - Leadership Ability – single paragraph
- Give your referee some guidance.
  - List attributes, key words, examples etc.
  - Length and depth in each section.

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Questions??

Application support

Getting support for writing your application

- Plan your **support network**: your supervisor, your program (is there a department workshop?)
- Consult current scholarship holders in your program

Support through the GSE Scholarship Team

- Students writing Tri-council masters scholarships matched with postdoc reviewers
- CGSM Application Support to access form for both postdoc review and Drop in Sessions

- Peer mentoring Drop in sessions
  - Mondays – 1-3pm
  - Wednesdays – 10am-12pm
  - Location: TBA

Scholarship and Stipend Officer

- Cameron Vanderwey
  - Email(s): awardsgse@ucalgary.ca; gseproj@ucalgary.ca
- Scholarship Support
  - Advertise major scholarship and award programs to CSM graduate students and supervisors
  - Administer a subset of GSE scholarship programs
  - Assist CSM graduate students locate and apply for international, national, provincial, regional, and institutional scholarships and awards (e.g., interpret and navigate application guidelines and processes)
- Stipend Support
  - Set up, revise, terminate all CSM graduate student stipend payments

FGS resources

- All require registration to attend
  - https://grad.ucalgary.ca/awards/award-opportunities/canada-graduate-scholarships
- CGSM Workshop: Friday Oct 21, 10 am-noon

Scholarship Café #1	Thurs Nov 3, 2022	1-3 pm
Scholarship Café #2	Wed Nov 16, 2022	10:00am - noon
Drop-in #1	Mon, Nov 21, 2022	10:00am - 11:30am
Drop-in #2	Fri, Nov 25, 2022	10:00am - 11:30am
Drop-in #3	Mon, Nov 29, 2022	1:00 pm-2:30 pm

Good luck on your application!!!

Links

- Agency website.
  - https://www.nserc-crsng.gc.ca/Students-Etudiants/PG-CS/CGSM-BESCM_eng.asp
- Transcripts: Due end of day Nov 5
  - https://grad.ucalgary.ca/sites/default/files/teams/5/2022%20CGSM%20Transcript%20request.pdf
- FGS link
  - https://grad.ucalgary.ca/awards/award-opportunities/canada-graduate-scholarships
- Common CV
  - https://ccv-cvc.ca/