



CCCRIS

ogether Everyone Achieves More

## Seeing the Big Picture!



It's an elephant



PI: Principal investigator (the chief scientist in a science lab)

## What is Science and What is Not Science

- The product of science (probable explanations for natural phenomena) are always based on observations carefully analyzed and tested.
- It's not a process in which the product (understanding) is based on faith or belief.
- In earlier eras, the human desire to explain natural phenomena linked what was observed with preconceived notions of the world taken from mythology, religion, and philosophy.
- Modern science developed as an alternative way to explain those phenomena, through systematically observing them, and testing ideas about them.

#### Non-Scientific Methods

 Non-scientific approaches such as philosophy, theology, and art have usefully guided visions of the 'why' of our existence, our interactions with one another, or defined morality/ethics.

#### Pseudo-Science

- Although it might seem scientific to a layman, it encompasses attempts that lack testability and the vigorous peer-review inherent in the scientific process.
  - Astrology, for example, has a set of rules and underlying concepts which cannot be tested. The vagueness of its predictions avoid falsification precisely because they are ambiguous.



Teaching and Practicing Science

University of Bologna (medieval ages)

Artist: Voltolina (ca. 1350s)

#### 4 Steps to Learn a Skill

You know how to do something and it is second nature; you rock at it.

Stage 4
Unconsciously I Do It
Competent

You know that you know how to do something and it takes effort.

Stage 3
Consciously
Competent

May I Try? Let Me Try!

You know that you don't know how to do something and it bothers you.

Stage 2
Consciously
Incompetent

Tell Me! Show Me!

You don't know that you don't know how to do something.

Stage 1
Unconsciously
Incompetent

You are unaware of it You don't ask help...

What Do We Do in the Lab?

Ask Questions



Do Background/Literature Research



Contruct a Hypothesis





Test with Experiments





Analyze Results



Make Clear Conclusion(s)





Hypothesis is True

Hypothesis is False or Partially True

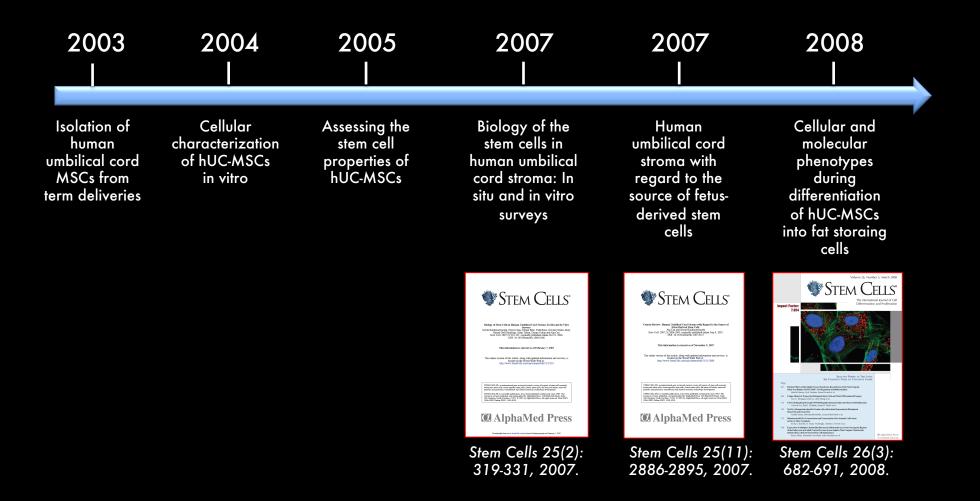


**Report Results** 

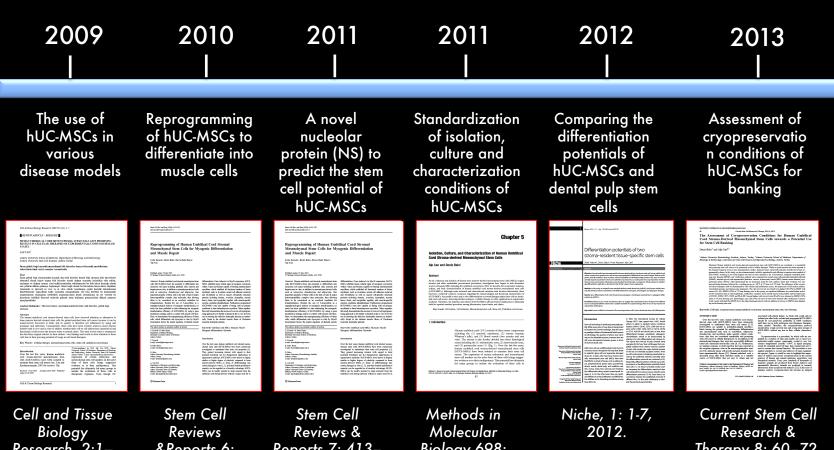
## Be committed to the process without being emotionally attached to the results.

Hal Elrod

### An example of a Team Work over 17 years (A total of 23 scientist worked during this period)



Timeline of studies by A. Can and coworkers in human umbilical cord-mesenchymal stem cells

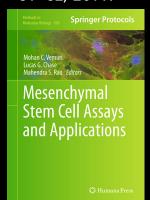


Research, 2:1-7, 2009.

&Reports 6: 512-522, 2010.

Reports 7: 413-424, 2011.

Biology 698: 51-62, 2011.



Therapy 8: 60-72, 2013.



Timeline of Studies by A. Can et al in human UC-MSCs

The assessment of the in vivo to in vitro cellular transition of human umbilical cord multipotent stromal cells



Placenta 36: 232-239, 2015.



Approval of HUC-HEART Project



Study design of HUC-HEART Trial Published



Stem Cell Reviews &Reports 11: 752-560, 2015. Mesenchymal Stromal Cells as Tumor Stromal Modulators Chapter 3: 65-102, 2017.



Mesenchymal Stromal Cells as Tumor Stromal Modulators Chapter 3: 65-102, 2017. Human umbilical cord mesenchymal stem cell applications contributing to the progression of ischemic cardiomyopathy in animal models



Turkish Journal of Biochemistry 41: 31-35, 2016



**Umbilical** Cord

2017





Preliminary Results of HUC-HEART Trial

2017





Umbilical Cord Mesenchymal Stromal Cell Transplantations: A Systemic Analysis of Clinical Trials

2017



Optimizing the Transport and Storage Conditions of cGMP grade HUC-MSCs for Transplantation (HUC-HEART Trial)

2019



Intramyocardial
Transplantation of
Umbilical Cord
Mesenchymal Stromal
Cells in Chronic
Ischemic
Cardiomyopathy. A
Randomized,
Controlled Clinical
Trial (HUC-HEART
Trial)

2020

in press American Heart Journal The Rationale of
Using Mesenchymal
Stem Cells in Patients
with COVID-19related Acute
Respiratory Distress
Syndrome: What to
Expect

2020

in press Stem Cells and Translational Medicine

Timeline of studies by A. Can and coworkers in human umbilical cord-mesenchymal stem cells

## Science Laboratory Team

- Principal Investigator(s) (PI)
- Research Associates
  - Post-Docs (Post-Doctoral Fellows)
  - Research Assistants
- Graduate Students
  - Doctoral (PhD) students
    - Medical School
    - Biology/Biotechnology
  - Master (MS) students
- Undergraduate Students
- Supporting Staff
  - Technicians
  - Secretary
  - Lac safety expert
  - Animal care expert
  - Supplier expert



# Some Basic Rules In a Science Lab (for students)

- Be Clean and Tidy
- Learn Chemicals, Consumables and Devices
- Follow Your Scientific Hypothesis, Do Not Deviate
- Learn How to Manage Your Time
- Chat with Other Staff About Their Projects
- Write What You Did, Do What You Write
- Keep Your Phone Away from the Bench
- Check Your Mails, Text Messages Only A Couple Times a Day

# Some Basic Rules In a Science Lab (for Principal Investigators)

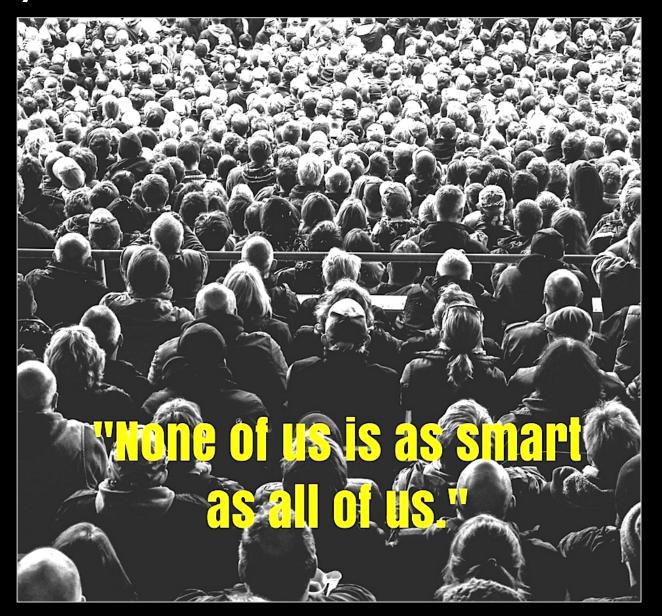
- Don't Forget These;
  - Leadership is an action, not a position!
  - The key to successful leadership is influence, not authority!
  - The greatest leader is not necessarily the one who does the greatest things. He is the one that gets the people to do the greatest things!
  - A successful person finds the right place for himself. But a successful leader finds the right place for others.
  - If your actions create a legacy that inspires others to dream more, learn more, do more and become more, then, you are an excellent leader.
  - Leaders are made, they are not born. They are made by hard effort, which is the price which all of us must pay to achieve any goal that is worthwhile.
- Keep Your Phone Away from the Bench!
- Check Your Mails, Text Messages Only A Couple Times a Day!

MSPIRE PEOPLE LEAD VISION

## Some Basic Facts About Lab Management

- The bigger your group is, the less face-to-face time you're going to have.
- Laboratory size affects not only the principal investigator (PI), but also the other members of a research group. Postdocs and graduate students should think about the scope and scale of a lab when choosing a place to work.
- Adding a funded postdoc to the average lab boosts output by about 29% of a published paper every year.
- The size and structure of a lab can be hugely important, but in the end, the quality of any workplace comes down to the quality of the people.

### It is Always Good to Be a Member of a Scientific Team



#### Last Message

Stay with science...
Stay with art...

Stay at home on those COVID-19 days !...