

John's opening

Attention getter

Consists of a photograph depicting the syndrome

Implicit need

Namely, to identify the genetic cause of it

Task

What we did

Main message

What we achieved

Preview

Announces the structure and justifies the content

(Transition to body)

In 1966, two Belgian clinicians published a novel syndrome, which we call now hypotonia-cystinuria syndrome. It is characterized by severe neonatal hypotonia — you can see that on this picture, which was included in their case report — but on top of that all the patients developed kidney stones within the first decade of their life, mostly even multiple kidney stones, and they also displayed growth retardation.

Over the years, we have, in our hospital, collected a number of additional patients and, ...

... a few years ago, we have been able to identify the genetic cause of this syndrome.

What I will show you in the next 15 minutes is

- 1 how we came to identify the genetic cause of this disease and,
- 2 since one of the genes affected in this syndrome is a novel protein called PREPL (prolyl endopeptidase-like), I will also show you the preliminary data that we have gathered in the characterization of this protein.

But let me start by giving you a bit more information about the syndrome itself.

From a 15-minute conference presentation on PREPL, a putative oligopeptidase deleted in patients with hypotonia-cystinuria syndrome, by John Creemers (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

Marie's opening

Attention getter

Starts from something
the audience is familiar with

I'm sure in your own field of research you have already noticed that things seem to go *nano*. We've seen a lot about nanomaterials in the presentations this morning, but I'm sure you've also heard about nanomedicine, nanorobotics, nanomechanics... even Apple has an iPod called *nano*.

Need

Focuses progressively
on the exact problem

My field of research is photonics, and this is everything that has anything to do with light. And the *nano* in *nanophotonics* indicates that we are working with light on a very small scale: we make very, very small photonics chips. We can imagine the structures on this chip are still larger than nanometers in size. So why do we call it *nanophotonics*? Well, they have to be fabricated with nanometer precision. In my research group, we have an amazing fabrication tool: it has a very high resolution, but only over a very small area.

Task

Main message

What we decided to do was to make an alignment procedure that allows us to use this resolution over the entire photonic chip.

Preview

Shows the logic
of the structure

Before I can talk about this alignment procedure,

- 1 I'd like to introduce nanophotonics to you and
- 2 I'll talk about the focused ion beam, which is the amazing fabrication tool that I just mentioned.
- 3 And then, in the third part I will explain to you how we developed the alignment procedure.

Finally, I'll be able to show you in conclusion the waveguides that we made by focused ion beam stitching.

(Transition to body)

So first, let's talk about nanophotonics.

From a 10-minute PhD-day presentation on
**Automated alignment procedure
for stitching with a focused ion beam,**
by Marie Verbist (Universiteit Gent)

Jean-luc's opening

Attention getter Focuses on the audience	You are scientists. The most tangible output of your work is papers and presentations.
Need Is audience-oriented like the attention-getter	To produce these papers, to produce the slides you use in your presentations, you need an appropriate software tool. One such tool is T _E X. Surprisingly, few scientists have actually heard about T _E X or about the variation on it called L ^A T _E X. And even fewer of those are actually using it. Yet, if you call yourself a scientist, you need to know what T _E X is and what it can do for you.
Task Shifts the focus to the speaker	Myself, I have been using T _E X for over 20 years now: I discovered it as a PhD student at Stanford and I've been using it ever since. Let me tell you.
Main message	T _E X is powerful. T _E X is flexible. T _E X is reliable.
Preview Includes the audience with a collective <i>we</i>	To see that, <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 let's make sure that we first of all understand what T_EX is.2 That will help us understand the psychological barriers against using it.3 But if we can get past those barriers, then we can reap the many benefits of T_EX.
(Transition to body)	But first, what is T _E X?

From a six-minute presentation on
What you should know about T_EX
by Jean-luc Doumont (Principiae)