В Α A priori model versus an hypothesis, 55-56 Bacon, Francis, 18, 31, 52 Bell-shaped distributions, 93-95 Accessing the inductive space, 3-4, 59-60, 260-263 Bias control Actual expected outcomes, 31 avoiding bias with the question/model-building Actual results, 31 framework, 53 Akt phosphorylation in the caffeine and blood pressure experiment, 32 assumption controls and the Ras pathway, 202 in the EcoRI experiment, 271-272 biochemistry controls for, 162-167 establishing an inappropriate data filtering system dose response determination, 120-122 with an hypothesis, 35-36 establishing the "unperturbed by X" negative factors encouraging a scientist to seek positive data, 36 control, 143-147 grammatical structure of the hypothesis and, 29-31 experimental replicates, 221 introduction of bias by using a binary positive/ positive control establishment in, 160-162 negative distinction, 33-34 representative data as a model, 236 positive/negative binary use in a pharmacological experiment, 34-35 technical replicates, 222 potential to discount evidence, 32-33 time course determination, 124-125, 224 Animal studies, ethics of, 193-194 problems due to using a positive data filter, 33, 34 Antibodies ways a scientist can avoid falsifying the hypothesis, 32 positive control applied in an experiment, 162-163, Biochemistry experiments applicability of the test subject to, 86-87 specificity of detection example, 98-101 positive control establishment in, 162-167 specificity of detection example, 98-101 Anti-obesity drug experiment, 183-185 Biological replicates, 219-221 Aristotle, 18 BLAST search, 64-65 Aspirin dosing experiment, 205-206 Blinded analysis, 152-153, 216 Assumption controls to avoid inappropriate deductions, 201-202 BRCA1 gene, 146-148, 167-169 Breast cancer study controlling for the meta assumption, 209-210 choice of a model organism and, 85 dangers of incorrect assumptions, 199 establishing the positive control in a genetic to determine if an experimental setting is experiment, 167-168 representative, 202-203 establishing the "unperturbed by X" negative to eliminate assumptions within the experimental control, 146-148 question, 199-200 finding a responsive subject, 186-187 illustration of the assumption dilemma, 205-206 Building a model. See Model building nonhuman animal models and, 206-207 reductionism controls as, 203-204 using with isolated cells to establish relevance for C the whole organism, 207-209 using with isolated molecules to establish relevance Caenorhabditis elegans (worm), 85

Caffeine and blood pressure

for the whole cell, 209

Caffeine and blood pressure (Continued) experimentalist control, 281 assumption controls for the experiment, 199-200 formatting an open-ended question, 255-258 bias for positive data example, 32 framing the experimental project, 254-255, 256 choosing the representative case, 184 incorporating prior knowledge into the design, 258, experiment framework, 133-134 260-263 introduction of bias, 33-34 interpreting the results using the experimental plan, 275-278 negative control and the unperturbed case, 137-139 positive controls in the study, 156–158 methodology setup, 264–265 study design to isolate the negative control, 139-143 observation that will be investigated, 253-254 permanence of the original framework question, Cell line transduction, 169–170 Centrifuges, 117 question/answer framework for the experiment, Controlled substances, 107 Critical rationalism 270 - 273bias due to grammatical structure of the hypothesis, rejection of formulating a hypothesis, 259 Efficacy measurement creation of a bias for positive data, 32, 34, 37 dose response determination, 119-123 Popper's philosophy and, 20-21 frequency of administration, 123-126 question/model-validation framework versus, physiologic versus nonphysiologic effects, 122 49-50, 61, 65, 70-71 sensitivity versus efficacy, 119 scientists' compulsion to use, 215, 260 Equipment stability, 117 Escherichia coli, 85 Ethics of animal studies, 193-194 D Ethylmethanesulfonate (EMS), 168 Experimentalist controls Danio rerio (zebrafish), 85 blinded analysis use, 216 Data filtration different evaluators use, 216-217 cherry-picking experiments or data sets, 241 in the EcoRI study, 281 outlier removal, 240-241 establishing objectivity, 212-213 postanalysis filtration, 240 establishing preset criteria for evaluation, preanalysis filtration, 239 215 - 216problems due to reliance on an hypothesis, 35-36 instrumentation as an objective evaluator, problems due to using a positive data filter, 33, 34 217 - 218query-based filtration, 241-242 intersubjectivity and the concept of objectivity, Data variability, 95–96 211 - 212Deductive reasoning, 17-18 open-ended question structure and, 213-215 Descartes, René, 6 outside repetition as the final arbiter, 218 Detection, sensitivity of. See Sensitivity of detection verifying theories that cannot be subjected to Detection, specificity of. See Specificity of detection experimentation, 214 Dose responses Experimental repeats, 222-223 determination of, 119-123 Experimental systems determining for Akt phosphorylation, 120-122 applied to a framework question, 80 purpose of determining, 224-225 components of, 79-80 Double-blind study, 188-189 creating the framework of an individual Drosophila melanogaster (fruit fly), 85 experiment, 131-136 designing an experiment example (see EcoRI E restriction site experiment) model organism or technique choice, 85-87 E3 ubiquitin ligases. See MuRF1 model roadmap for conducting an experiment, 247-249 EcoRI restriction site experiment summary, 227-228 assessing the inductive space, 260-263 system validation (see System validation) bias control, 271-272 building a model, 279-281

Facioscapulohumeral dystrophy (FSHD), 234 Falsification

F

constructing a falsifiable hypothesis, 270, 272-273

establishing necessity and sufficiency, 278-279

defining the terms, 263

establishing the system, 265-269

Hume's rejection of inductive reasoning and, 20 ways a scientist can avoid falsifying the hypothesis, 32 hypotheses and (see Hypothesis-falsification Hypothesis-generating projects, 43 framework) Poincaré's reasoning about, 21 I verification versus, 20, 21, 22 Fluorescently labeled antibodies, 107-108 Immortalized cell lines, 144 Framework of an individual experiment Immunohistochemistry experimental system design example, example of specificity of detection, 98-101 254-255, 256 qualitative experiments and, 90-91 project versus experiment frameworks examples, reagent control importance example, 177-179 132 - 135Inadvertent bias, 28 semantics of a project, 135 Inductive framework model statistical considerations, 135-136 accessing the inductive space and, 63-64 steps in creating, 131 applicability of a query-based approach to Frequency of administration experimental goals, 49 pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, 125 benefits of querying a large data set, 47-48 route or method of administration, 125-126 critical rationalism versus the question/modeltime course of study and, 123-125 validation, 49-50, 61 Fruit fly (Drosophila melanogaster), 85 establishment of the inductive space, 61-62 FSHD (Facioscapulohumeral dystrophy), 234 focusing on a particular inductive space, 68-69 hypothesis-based attempt to find an optimum route, 45-46 G incorporating prior knowledge into the design, 258, Galileo, 17-18 Genetic clones, 192-193 model building example (see MuRF1 model) Genetic complementation, 195 moving from a broad to a framework Genetic experiments, 167–169 question, 62 Genomic studies, 39-41, 194 opportunities and limits in smaller inductive G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), 106–107 spaces, 69-71 problem of the limitations of individual experience, Н relation of "accuracy" to predictive ability, 49 testing a model's accuracy, 48 Harvey, William, 6 Inductive inference, 11-12 Human Genome Project, 39-41 Inductive reasoning. See also Inductive framework Hume, David, 6, 20 model Hypothesis-falsification framework advantages of using for generalization, 237 bias due to the grammatical structure of the Bacon's advocacy of, 18 hypothesis, 29-31 defenses of, 21-22 creation of a bias for positive data, 31-36 Hume's rejection of, 20 EcoRI restriction site determination and, 270, Popper's view of, 20-21 272 - 273types of, 11-12 experimentalist controls and, 214 Inference, 233 experimental system to test "the sky is red" Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) hypothesis, 25-27 dose response determination, 120-122 hypothesis versus a question or a model, 15-16 time course of study determination, 124-125 inadvertent bias and, 28 Internal ribosomal entry site (IRES), 149 Newton's rejection of hypothesis, 19 Intersubjectivity and the concept of objectivity, 211-212 philosophical framing of, 21-22

Κ

Intersystem negative control, 152

Intrasystem negative control, 151

Knockouts, 190 Kuhn, Thomas, 22

a priori model versus an hypothesis, 55-56

scientific settings in which it is not feasible (see

Scientific settings without an hypothesis) setting the criteria for a positive readout and,

psychological component to hypothesis

making, 52

27 - 28

IVI	focusing on a particular inductive space, 68–69
Mendel, Gregor, 190	framing a question about function, 65–66
Messenger RNA (mRNA), 43, 102, 106, 116–117, 119,	moving from a broad to a framework question, 62
123–124, 175, 181–182	open-ended versus close-ended questions, 58
Method and reagent controls	opportunities and limits in smaller inductive
methodology control defined, 174	spaces, 69–71
methodology controls in a microarray experiment,	performing a functional experiment, 66–67
181–182	using past findings to generate questions, 60–61
need for methodology controls, 174–176, 179–181	Mus musculus (mouse), 85
need for reagent controls, 176–179	Mycoplasma contamination, 114
reagent defined, 173	
tendency of scientist to study what they feel they	N
know, 173	TV
Micropipettes, 117	National Institutes of Health, 73-74
Microscopes, 117	Negative controls
Model building	blinded analysis, 152-153
from a clinical study, 234–236	caffeine study isolation of the negative control,
controlling variables using model systems,	139–143
190–191	intersystem, 152
data report form of a model, 232–233	intrasystem, 151
definition of a model, 15–16, 18, 231	isolating the perturbation, 137–139
for the EcoRI experiment, 279–281	"is Y X" question, 151–152
factors affecting a model's strength, 231–232	"not-X" case in an antibody experiment, 150-151
generalization of data, 236–237	range of features to consider in a study design,
inductive framework model example (see MuRF1	142–143
model)	system validation and, 144-145
inductive reasoning used for generalization, 237	"unperturbed by X," in a genetic experiment,
inference and, 233	146–148
modeling a set of data, 233-234	"unperturbed by X," in a tissue-culture experimen
models' use to create an inductive space,	143–146
243–244	"unperturbed by X," when transducing a cell line
Newton's rejection of the hypothesis, 19	148–150
showing representative data as a model for an entire	Nerve growth factor (NGF)
data set, 236	assumption controls and the Ras pathway, 202
writing the scientific manuscript and, 244-245	biochemistry controls for, 162–167
Model organism for an experiment	dose response determination for Akt
common laboratory organisms used, 85	phosphorylation, 120–122
criteria for choosing the type of validation	establishing the "unperturbed by X" negative
experiment, 87	control, 143–146
importance of validation of a technique, 87	experimental replicates, 221
when satisfying a need for cross-species validation,	positive control establishment in, 160–162
86	representative data as a model, 236
when satisfying a need for intraspecies validation,	technical replicates, 222
85–86	time course determination, 124–125, 224
Motte, Andrew, 19	Newton, Isaac, 19
Mouse (Mus musculus), 85	NF-κB hypothesis, 27–28
mTOR, 122–124	NIH 3T3 cells, 35–36, 148–150
MuRF1 model	Novum Organum (Bacon), 18
accessing the inductive space and, 59-60	Nozick, Robert, 22, 60, 211
asking the framework question, 57-59	
basis for formulating the first experimental	0
question, 59–60	•
building the model, 67–68, 70–71	Opticks (Newton), 19
categorizing the unknown, 64–65	Organon (Aristotle), 18
establishment of the inductive space, 61-62	Outlier removal, 240–241

Ρ

Р	postanalysis data filtration, 240
T0\$6 100 100	preanalysis data filtration, 239
p70 ^{S6} , 122–123	Principal investigator, 217
PCR (polymerase chain reaction), 108	Principia, The (Newton), 19
Perturbation, specificity of, 98–101	Prior knowledge. See also Inductive framework model
Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, 125	establishing the broader inductive context from,
Philosophical Explanations (Nozick), 60	60-61, 62, 63, 247
Philosophy of science	grammatical structure of the hypothesis and, 52
Bacon's development of a scientific method, 18	importance in the experimental design, 27
cautions about the choice of framework, 73	incorporating into an experimental system design
consideration of the goal of experimental projects, 75	example, 253, 258, 260-263
criticisms of a reliance on hypothesis-falsification	preanalysis filtration and, 239
framework, 74–75	relationship to an hypothesis, 41-42
criticisms of government funding choices, 73–74	Probabilities and inductive reasoning, 21-22
defenses of induction, 21–22	Protein lysate, 175
falsification versus verification, 22	
frameworks used in experimentation, 22	Q
Galileo's use of deductive reasoning, 17–18	
goal of scientists, 21–22	Qualitative data
Hume's rejection of inductive reasoning, 20	defined, 89
Newton's rejection of the hypothesis, 19	examples of, 89–91
Popper's critical rationalism, 20–21	making qualitative measurements
value in the question/model-building framework,	quantitative, 91–93
75	performing statistical analysis on, 91
pH meters	system validation role, 90–91
negative controls and, 151-152	Quantitative data
stability maintenance, 117	data variability, 95–96
Phosphorylation of Akt	defined, 93
assumption controls and the Ras pathway, 202	shape of data distribution, 93-95
biochemistry controls for, 162–167	Query-based data filtration, 241-242
dose response determination, 120–122	Question/model-building framework
establishing the "unperturbed by X" negative	a priori model versus an hypothesis, 55-56
control, 143–147	ability to avoid bias when using, 53
experimental replicates, 221	advantages to using for a scientific project, 51–52
positive control establishment in, 160–162	benefit of using broad open-ended questions,
representative data as a model, 236	53–55
technical replicates, 222	biological example (see MuRF1 model)
time course determination, 124-125, 224	building a model, 67-68, 70-71
Poincaré, Henri, 21	categorizing the unknown, 64-65
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 108	critical rationalism framework versus, 49-50, 61
Popper, Karl, 20–21, 22, 30	EcoRI restriction site experiment and, 270-273
Positive controls	establishment of the inductive space, 61-62
ability to test multiple aspects of a system, 159–160	focusing on a particular inductive space, 68-69
applied to using an antibody to identify a protein,	framing a question about function, 65-66
170–172	illustration of the usefulness of accessing the
in a biochemistry experiment, 162–167	inductive space, 63-64
in the caffeine study, 156–158	moving from a broad to a framework question, 62
in a genetic experiment, 167–169	opportunities and limits in smaller inductive
purpose of, 155	spaces, 69-71
requirement for the choice of a perturbation, 158-	performing a functional experiment, 66-67
159	project versus experiment frameworks examples,
system validation, 83	132–135
in a tissue-culture experiment, 160-162	psychological component to hypothesis
when transducing a cell line, 169-170	making, 52
Positive/negative binary in a pharmacological	types of questions asked in research, 5-6
experiment, 34–35	using past findings to generate questions, 60-61

R	possible rationale for the genome project, 40–41
Randomization, 188–189	requirement of prior knowledge when formulating
Rapamycin, 122–123	an hypothesis, 41–42
Ras pathway, 134–135	Sensitivity of detection
Reagent controls, 173, 176–179	defined, 105
Reasoning by analogy, 11–12	detecting a condition, 108–109
Reductionism and scientific research, 11	detecting controlled substances, 107
Reductionism controls	determining the physical relationship between
as assumption controls, 203–204	substances or structures, 108
need for, 196–198	discovery of a tumor or virus and, 107–108
Relevant variables, 138	efficacy versus, 119
Repetitive testing	example of the need for enhanced sensitivity, 106-
biological replicates, 219–221	107
dose responses, 224–225	requirement for an appropriate sensitivity, 105–106
experimental repeats, 222–223	Signaling pathways and assumption controls, 201–202
technical replicates, 221–222	Signal to noise minimization, 110–111
	siRNA (short interfering RNA)
time course of study, 223–224	dose response determination, 123, 124f
Representative case	methodology controls and, 181
assumption controls and, 202–203	as a negative control, 151, 180
choosing, 184–185	reagent control and, 175-176
importance of, 183	specificity of perturbation and, 102
representative data as a model, 236	"Sky is red" hypothesis
Route or method of administration, 125–126 Russell, Bertrand, 22	applying the question/model-building framework to, 52–53
	choosing the representative case, 184
S	experimental system to test the hypothesis, 25–27
	framework of an individual experiment, 132-133
Saccharomyces cerevisiae (yeast), 85	introducing a bias for positive data, 33
Safety and system validation	prior knowledge requirement, 42
of the investigator, 127	repetitive testing and, 219
of the subject, 128	specificity of detection need, 98
of the wider community, 128	testing the hypothesis-falsification framework
Scientific research	using, 29-30, 33
Bacon's development of a methodology, 18	Specificity of detection
definition of, 6	about, 97–98
establishing a framework, 15–16	biochemistry example of, 98-101
examples of purely descriptive work, 6-7	Specificity of perturbation, 98-101
lack of formal education about the process of	Statistics and scientific epistemology, 4, 26, 36, 80, 91
experimentation, 3–4	94, 157, 233
predicting experimental outcomes and, 10	Strains, 190
purpose of, 5, 6	Strain-specific responses, 192–193
reductionism and, 11	Subject controls
requirement for predictability and reproducibility, 9–10	choosing the representative case, 184–185 controlling away a subject effect, 195–196
requirement to generate a probability of an	controlling for a particular subject type, 187
outcome, 10–11	finding a responsive subject, 185-187
statistics and, 4	finding genetically relevant variables, 195
types of inductive reasoning, 11–12	generalizing findings made using genetic clones,
types of questions asked in research, 5-6	192–193
Scientific settings without an hypothesis	humans as models for the human, 193-194
absence of an hypothesis for sequencing the	in vitro systems, 197–198
genome, 39-40	matching study subjects, 189-190
framework for obtaining the genome, 41	nonhuman animals as models for the human, 193
lack of a requirement for an hypothesis in a	performing genetic screens on human populations
scientific project, 42–43	194

randomizing study subjects, 188-189 reductionism controls, 196-197 representative case use, 183 variables and, 190-191 System sensitivity minimizing signal to noise, 110-111 sensitivity of detection, 105-109 sensitivity of measuring a change, 109-110 System specificity biochemistry example of specificity of detection, specificity of detection, 97-98 specificity of perturbation, 101-103 System stability chemical stability, 116 equipment stability, 117 establishing for animal or human subjects, 114-118 establishing for three tissue-culture examples, 113-114 mouse colonies, 114-115 RNA stability, 116-117 stability of assessments, 117-118 storage of protein growth factors, 115-116 yeast and bacterial strains, 115 System validation choice of a model organism, 85-87 cross-species validation and, 86 importance of validation of a technique, 87 intraspecies validation and, 85-86 negative control and, 144-145 positive control introduction, 83 qualitative data use, 89-93 quantitative data use, 93-96 safety and, 127-128 tales of poor results due to failure to validate aspects of the system, 81-82

Т

Technical replicates, 221–222
Technique choice for an experiment
common laboratory organisms used, 85
criteria for choosing the type of validation
experiment, 87
importance of validation of a technique, 87

when satisfying a need for cross-species validation, 86 when satisfying a need for intraspecies validation, 85-86 Time course of study, 123-125, 223-224 Tissue-culture experiments assumption controls requirement and, 208 biological replicates and, 220-221 establishing subject stability and, 113-114 establishing the "unperturbed by X" negative control, 143-146, 152 inductive reasoning and, 12 positive control establishment in, 160-162, 169 preanalysis filtration and, 239 subject control and, 196 system validation and, 136

U

Ultracentrifuges, 117 Unproven premises, 31

٧

v-abl and NIH 3T3 cells, 148–150, 169–170
Validation. See System validation
Venn diagrams
for EcoRI restriction site question, 255–256, 260
in the question/model-building framework, 58, 60,
134
Venter, J. Craig, 40

W

Worm (Caenorhabditis elegans), 85

Υ

Yeast (Saccharomyces cerevisiae), 85

Ζ

Zebrafish (Danio rerio), 85