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Writing Assignment #1

What is a primary article? When researchers complete a study they will publish their findings in a peer reviewed journal. A primary article is pretty much the original findings from an experiment that was written by the researchers themselves. Primary articles usually contain sections such as: material and methods, results, and a discussion section. A key way to identify a primary article is to see whether the authors conducted the experiment themselves.

A review article is the opposite of a primary article, review articles do not discuss new findings. Instead they review a specific topic by summarizing and assessing scholarly articles pertaining to the topic. For review articles the authors do not design an experiment nor perform it in a lab. Review articles are essentially a combination of multiple primary articles that cover a particular topic. These articles are then analyzed and organized into a comprehensive article that provides an overall summary of a topic.

The peer review process for scientific articles is quite simple. The process begins when a group of scientists or researchers complete their research and write an article. Once the article has been made the article is sent to a journal to be published. The editor of the journal will send the article to several scientists who work in the same field at the research article to be reviewed. These reviewers give feedback on the article and tell the editor if the article is good enough to be published. If the article is of high quality then it will be published, if not then it will be sent back to the authors for them to be revised.

After reading both articles I have determined that the article "Permanent inactivation of Huntington's disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9" is the primary article and "Huntington's Disease: Mechanisms of Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Strategies" is the review article. I determined that the article "Permanent inactivation of Huntington's disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9" was the primary because the authors described what they did like in this sentence, "We first revealed individual DNA variations whose alleles generate or eliminate Protospacer Adjacent Motif (PAM) sequences on the eight most frequent HTT gene haplotypes.". The article, "Huntington's Disease: Mechanisms of Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Strategies" was determined to be the review article; this decision can be backed up by the following sentence which was used in the article's abstract. "Huntington's Disease: Mechanisms of Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Strategies"

Jimenez-Sanchez, M., Licitra, F., Underwood, B. R., & Rubinsztein, D. C. (n.d.). *Huntington's disease: Mechanisms of pathogenesis and therapeutic strategies*. Cold Spring Harbor perspectives in medicine. Retrieved September 9, 2022, from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27940602/>

Shin, J. W., Kim, K.-H., Chao, M. J., Atwal, R. S., Gillis, T., MacDonald, M. E., Gusella, J. F., & Lee, J.-M. (2016, October 15). *Permanent inactivation of Huntington's disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9*. Human molecular genetics. Retrieved September 9, 2022, from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6078600/>