Casey Willis

Genetics Writing Assignment #2

A primary article is an article that is written in firsthand formats. It is a firsthand account; this means that the person/people writing the article has direct connect with what they are writing about. The usual sections found in an article are direct results, a literature review, population, or sample. Some things that also could be present are measurements, findings, and possible directions for future research.

 A review article is an article that is written to help the audience understand a certain topic. It is used to clarify or define something specific based on previously published studies or data. These articles are not reporting new facts or data.

 The scientific peer review process is a process for which a group of scientists do a study or experiment, then take their findings and put it in article format. Once done, they then submit it to a journal for publication, it is then that the journal sends that article out to other scientists for further review of that data. Once reviewed by a second set of scientists, the article is sent back to the journal with guidance on whether they think the data quality is up to par should be published or not. The journal’s own reviewers/editors send the article back to the authors for them to revise and resubmit for reconsideration. If the article meets the scientific standards that being logical and well supported with evidence, then the journal with then publish the article.

 From the articles given, the primary article is “Permanent inactivation of Huntington’s disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9”. This is supported by the firsthand measurements and findings reported in that article. This article has direct contact with the evidence and is a primary article. The article that is a review article is “Huntington’s Disease: Mechanisms of Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Strategies”. This article does not have firsthand facts and is defining, describing, and clarifying a specific by using other articles as its source.