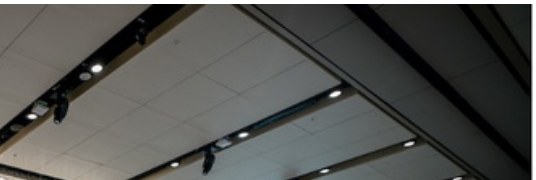
KY-WV LSAMP Symposium 2024

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY 9-10, 2024






LOUIS STOKES ALLIANCE FOR MINORITY PARTICIPATION

KY ★ WV

Symposium Planning Committee

Faculty and Staff Members:
David Cartwright, Marshall University, Host & Committee Chair
Julie Bradley, Co-Chair, University of Kentucky
Dr. Charles McGruder, Western Kentucky University
Dr. Carlous Yates, Bluegrass Community and Technical College
Kaya Muller, Jefferson Community and Technical College
Lenny Demoranville, Centre College
Lisa Allen, Administrative Assistant
Trey Moss, Graduate Assistant

LSAMP Scholar Members:
Briana Harness, Western Kentucky University
Mia Wallace, Bluegrass Community and Technical College
Kai Oddo, Centre College
Anna Thompson, University of Kentucky

Program Design:
Briana Harness, LSAMP Scholar, Western Kentucky University
Lily Hoang, LSAMP Scholar, University of Louisville
Mia Wallace, LSAMP Scholar, Bluegrass Community and Technical College

T-Shirt Design: Ajia Toth, LSAMP Scholar, Marshall University

Table of Contents

WELCOME

EXPLORING THE CONFERENCE

FEEDBACK

Daily Agenda

FEBRUARY 9TH

4:00p.m. - 5:00p.m	**Check-in** Board games
5:00p.m. - 5:15p.m.	**Welcome**: Dr. Marcie Simms, Director of LSAMP, Vice President of Intercultural and Student Affairs
5:15p.m. - 6:00p.m.	**Ice Breaker**: Bingo - Anna Thompson, Kia Oddo, Story Cards
6:00p.m. - 7:00p.m.	**Dinner**
7:00p.m. - 8:00pm	**Introduction**: Kaya Muller, KCTCS, David Cartwright **Keynote**: Dr. Zakiya Wilson-Kennedy, Chemistry Education Research and Practice (CERP), LSU
8:00p.m.	*See you in the morning!*

FEBRUARY 10TH

8:00a.m - 8:30am.	**Check-in** **Breakfast**
8:30a.m. - 9:00a.m.	**Introduction**: Kelly Bradley, Ph.D., KY WV LSAMP Co-Principal Investigator **Welcome**: Avinandan Mukherjee, Ph.D. Provost, Marshall University

9:00a.m. - 10:00a.m.	**Introduction**: Johné Parker, Ph.D., KY WV LSAMP Co-Principal Investigator **Keynote Speake**r: Jabreel Walker *From Setbacks to Comebacks: Handling Professional Challenges with Grace and Resilience*
10:00a.m. - 10:15a.m.	**Break**
10:00a.m. - Noon	**Scholar Poster Sessions**: See abstracts below **Academic Fair:** See participant list below **Evaluation Interviews:** Pre-selected participants meet with UKY Evaluation Team
Noon - 1:00p.m.	**Networking Lunch**
1:00p.m. - 1:50p.m.	**Concurrent Sessions**
2:00p.m. - 2:50p.m.	**Concurrent Sessions**
3:00pm - 3:15p.m	**Final Remarks**
3:30p.m	**Depart**

Thank you for attending!
Travel Safe!

WELCOME TO MARSHALL Memorial Student Center

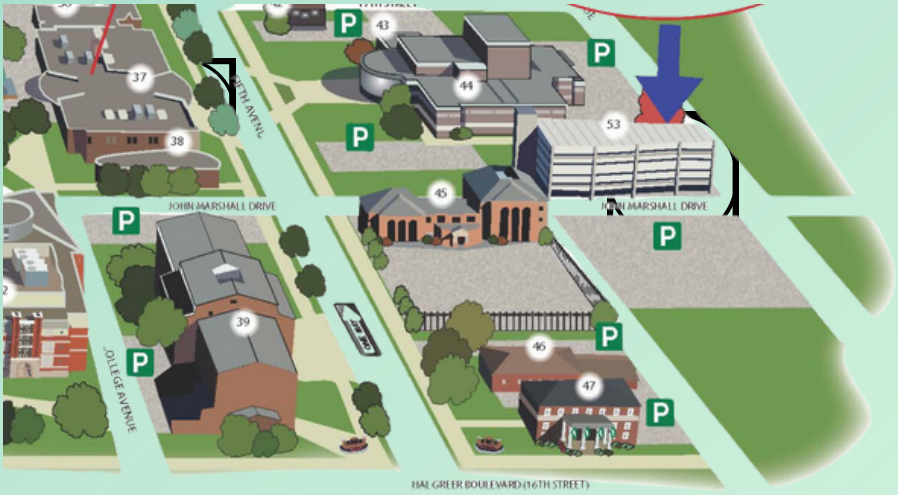
GETTING TO THE STUDENT CENTER

ADDRESS

1 John Marshall Dr
Huntington, WV 25755

PARKING

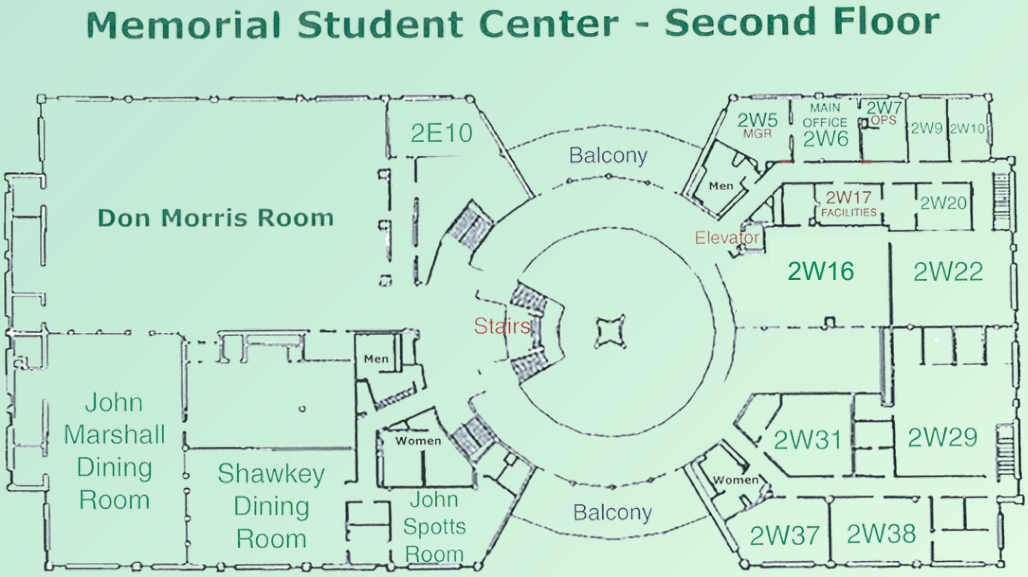
Between 16th and 17th Streets off of Hal Greer



NAVIGATING THE STUDENT CENTER

STUDENT CENTER MAP

All rooms are located on the second floor



Keynote Speaker:

Dr. Zakiya Wilson-Kennedy,(CERP), LSU

Zakiya Wilson-Kennedy is the “Ron and Dr. Mary Neal Distinguished” Associate Professor of Chemistry Education and the Associate Dean for Diversity and Inclusion at Louisiana State University. Her research focuses on promoting the persistence of underrepresented groups in STEM education and careers. She was elected as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Organization for the Professional Advancement of Black Chemists and Chemical Engineering. She was also appointed to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine Board on Higher Education and Workforce. Dr. Wilson-Kennedy has received numerous awards for her contributions to promoting diversity in STEM education.

CLICK HERE

Keynote Speaker:

Jabreel Walker

Jabreel Walker is a dynamic leader and community advocate, currently leading Alcorn State University's Cargill Thrive Program. With a background in chemical engineering and education, she has made an impact in various industries, including oil and gas, energy, and education. Jabreel is involved in esteemed organizations such as the Society of Women Engineers (SWE), National Society of Black Engineers (NSBE), and Alpha Chi Sigma National Chemistry Fraternity, as well as community initiatives like the Young Leadership Council (YLC) and College Admissions Project (CAP). Jabreel is a graduate of Urban Leaders for Equity and Diversity, who serves on the board of Success Preparatory Academy and is a certified Gallups Strengths Coach. She is passionate about empowering young minds and enjoys spending time with her family, dog, and reading books.

Concurrent Sessions

Room	1:00 PM - 1:50 PM	2:00 PM - 2:50 PM
2W22	How to Interview, Resumes and Personal Statements	How to Interview, Resumes and Personal Statements
2W16	Get into Grad School!	Get into Grad School!
2E10	Get to Know Our Keynote Speaker	Get to Know Our Keynote Speaker
Shawkey	How Did I Get Here?	How Did I Get Here?
John Spotts	LSAMP Leadership Meeting	LSAMP Leadership Meeting
2W9	Evaluation Interviews (Pre-Selected Participants Only)	Evaluation Interviews (Pre-Selected Participants Only)

Concurrent Session Descriptions Below

Session Descriptions

How to Interview, Resumes and Personal Statements

A crash course on how to conduct yourself in interviews, upgrade your resume, and create impactful personal statements.
Hosted by Marshall Career Center

Get into Grad School!

Graduate school application tips and advice for apprenticeships
Hosted by Marshall Career Center

Get to Know Our Keynote Speaker

A round table discussion with our Keynote Speaker, Jabreel Walker!

How Did I Get Here?

An undergraduate panel of upperclassmen to help guide your pathway to success.
with Anna Thompson, Briana Harness, Kaci Cotton

LSAMP Leadership Meeting

A leadership meeting for campus directors and coordinators only

Evaluation Interviews (Pre-Selected Participants Only)

Pre-Selected Participants should make sure to attend one of these sessions.

LOUIS STOKES ALLIANCE FOR MINORITY PARTICIPATION
KY ★ WV

Scholar Posters

TITLE

Beatrice Ngamndab Nchamukong, University of Kentucky

Mentor(s): Dr. Christine Brainson and Dr. Kassandra Naughton, University of Kentucky

Author(s): Beatrice Ngamndab Nchamukong

Abstract: *Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the U.S. with Kentucky being the cancer capital (has the highest cancer and lung cancer rates). Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a lung cancer subtype prevalent in KY and is further subdivided into squamous cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) and adenocarcinomas. Previous studies have shown that SCLC responds better to immune check inhibitors (ICIs) compared to adenocarcinomas, which is not clear. SCLC not being as methylated can be attributed to this response. The main goal of this project is to determine whether the inhibition of the EZH2 enzyme results in SCLC responding better to ICIs compared to alveolar and bronchiolar adenocarcinomas. Growing organoids, isolation of DNA and RNA, and PCR will be utilized to characterize the different cell types and markers present in the organoids. Genetically engineered mice models (GEMMs) will be injected with tumors and utilized to examine the tumor's response to various treatments like methionine restriction and Tazemetostat while EZH2 is inhibited. The potential impact of the anticipated results, SCLC responding better to ICIs than adenocarcinomas, can result in further trials for FDA approval. Once FDA-approved, it can be used for human treatment.*

INVESTIGATION OF THE FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF THE SURFEIT 4 GENE IN DROSPHILA MELANOGASTER

Jada Scott, Western Kentucky University

Mentor(s): Paola N Loperena Gonzalez and Jesse J. Kwiek, PhD

Author(s): Marianna I Rodriguez, Paola N Loperena Gonzalez, Jesse J. Kwiek

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to determine the role of the Surfeit-4 gene or Surf-4, during Drosophila melanogaster development. Surf-4 was identified in the Srivastava lab in a biochemical screen for proteins that associate with the basement membrane: a structure needed and required for normal development and it's degradation is a hallmark of tumor metastasis. Surf-4 has been predicted to function within intracellular compartments. Surf-4 is also expressed in many parts of the developing fly so the experiments proposed will determine why it is important in development and what role it could play during tumorigenesis. Using D. melanogaster for research will allow me to see the role of Surf-4 in its development. Surf-4 is predicted to be a cargo receptor protein, involved in recruitment of coat proteins in the early secretory pathway. This pathway is responsible for the transport of soluble proteins between the Endoplasmic Reticulum and the Golgi apparatus, (Kapadia and Srivastava, unpublished, 2016). It is our prediction that surf4 subcellular localization will place it in either the ER or the Golgi or both. This information will be crucial in determining further surf-4 function. These experiments will benefit from our characterization of the Surf-4 antibody – a crucial reagent for further study of this protein. By characterizing Surf-4, we can determine what factors affect basement membrane development and how that can further be applied to cancer research.

MODELING A NOVEL DETECTION DEVICE FOR STAGE IV BREAST CANCER USING MOUSE PyMT MODELS

Christopher Smith, West Virginia University

Mentor(s): Soumya Srivastava

Author(s): Christopher Smith, Soumya Srivastava, Raphael Oladokun

Abstract: *The early detection of breast cancer is critical in improving patient outcomes; however, many patients lack access to effective methods of detection that are time-sensitive, affordable, and noninvasive. Here, I explore the dielectrophoretic-based separation of cells as a noninvasive point-of-care technique for the early detection of breast cancer. Cancer cells exhibit differences in morphology and cytoplasm contents compared to normal cells. Our hypothesis is based on the fact that changes in the cell membrane, cytoplasm, and ECM under breast cancer conditions lead to differences in their dielectric properties or bioelectric signatures, i.e., capacitance, permittivity, and conductivity of the membrane and cell interior which we have demonstrated in our previous study. There, we compared the dielectric properties of PBMCs obtained from PyMT tumor-bearing mice at age 14 weeks (stage IV breast cancer) and older with age-matched wild-type models, utilizing the dielectrophoretic crossover technique. My ultimate objective is to explore these dielectric differences to separate cells effectively by balancing hydrodynamic and dielectrophoretic forces within a microfluidics device. This has been demonstrated through simulations using COMSOL Multiphysics software version 6.1. The numerical results obtained by integrating the creeping flow, electric current, and particle tracing modules indicate that PBMCs from PyMT tumor-bearing mice can be maximally separated from age-matched wild-type models using a low voltage and frequency. This outcome represents an initial step towards developing a breast cancer sorting device utilizing PBMCs from mouse models. This outcome represents a crucial step towards a novel, non-invasive, rapid, and economical method for the early detection of breast cancer on a single microchip.*

Scholar Posters

EXAMINING THE EFFECTS OF FEVERFEW IN REDUCING ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Jalynn Greer, Kentucky State University
Mentor(s): Dr. Theoneste Nzaramyimana

Author(s): Jalynn Greer, Dr. Theoneste Nzaramyimana

Abstract: *Feverfew, a member of the Asteraceae family, has a long history of traditional use for various health purposes, including anxiety and depression management, and alleviating arthritis and inflammation. Minority groups often confront health disparities characterized by higher prevalence of specific health conditions. This study seeks to explore the potential impact of feverfew within minority populations, aiming to address nutritional disparities and health inequalities prevalent in these communities. If feverfew were found to be efficacious in addressing issues such as anxiety and depression disorders, it could offer a promising avenue for improving health outcomes of individuals in these communities. This investigation considers potential dipartites in access to herbal remedies and healthcare resources, recognizing that limited awareness and accessibility barriers may exist within minority populations. Feverfew cultivars will be selected and grown at Kentucky State University Demonstration Farm where each cultivar will be analyzed for its chemical composition. Minority subjects aged 18-50 will be recruited for the dietary intervention investigating the effect of Feverfew in reducing anxiety and depression. Exclusion criteria include current smoker, use of depression and anxiety medication, history of gastrointestinal disease or diabetes. The variety with higher qualities in reducing anxiety and depression will be selected and shared to growers who are interested in herbal cultivation. The goal for this study will be to decrease anxiety and depression in minority communities.*

FEASIBILITY OF USING FRP MATERIAL FOR THE CHEAT LAKE I-68 BRIDGE USING ABAQUS

Nathaniel Dunbar, West Virginia University
Mentor(s): Dr. Hung-Liang Chen

Author(s): Nathaniel Dunbar, Hung-Liang Chen

Abstract: *Currently in the United States 42% of all bridges are over 50 years old and there is a rising trend of classified structurally deficient bridges. In this study, an analysis was done on the Cheat Lake I-68 bridge using Fiber Reinforced Polymers (FRP) in place of the standard steel truss members currently being used. FRP material is currently being heavily researched in the structural engineering industry thus an analysis of the feasibility of using CFRP in place of standard steel can supply further knowledge for future infrastructures. Standard steel is prone to corrosion such as rust and is a heavier material to work with. FRP is a lightweight composite material that is anti-corrosive and has better workability as well as being stronger than steel in some scenarios. A major limitation of FRP material is its low stiffness, which is subject to more deflection, this also leads into its proneness to creep. The creep phenomenon is the time-dependent deformation that a material faces under constant stress. The study was done using ABAQUS, a finite element analysis software that can simulate the stability of structures. Python scripting was used to aid the ABAQUS modeling, and general structural analysis hand-calculations were used to check the validity of the simulation. The study found that the structure has the potential to be structurally sound with beam profiles being altered, however, its subjectivity to long term deformation can be problematic.*

EFFECT OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY ON STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS BIOFILM FORMATION

Briana Harness, Western Kentucky University
Mentor(s): Simran Banga

Author(s): Briana Harness, Simran Banga

Abstract: There are several microbial diseases associated with biofilm formation such as ear infections, urinary tract infections, and prosthetic joint infections. Particularly, reoccurring prosthetic joint infections are a serious complication often caused by treatment-resistant bacteria. Photodynamic therapy has become a promising treatment for antibiotic-resistant pathogens and the diseases they cause. In photodynamic therapy, photosensitizers like methylene blue (MB) react with infrared 660nm light to produce antimicrobial species. We have previously shown that silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) in association with methylene blue proved to be more antimicrobial against *Staphylococcus aureus* than methylene blue and silver nanoparticles alone. However, the effect of photodynamic therapy on biofilm formation was not tested. In this study, Gram-positive *Staphylococcus aureus* was exposed to methylene blue during photodynamic therapy to test whether photodynamic therapy affects the biofilm formation of *Staphylococcus aureus*. We hypothesized that photodynamic treatment would delay the biofilm formation in *S. aureus*. To test this hypothesis, we first optimized the growth parameters for biofilm formation in a 24-well plate and then exposed the bacteria to photodynamic treatment. Our observations and data suggest a link between photodynamic therapy treatment and biofilm formation. However, the association between photodynamic therapy and biofilm formation suggesting that there are likely many confounding variables that influence how photodynamic therapy affects future biofilm growth such as the initial population of bacteria, available nutrients, and available space.

Scholar Posters

NOVEL COMPOUNDS EO-139 AND YZ-166 AS POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES FOR REVERSING OPIOID-INDUCED MOTOR INCAPACITATION

Jocelyn R. Martin, University of Kentucky

Mentor(s): Michael T. Bardo, Jakob D. Shaykin, and Emily D. Denehy, University of Kentucky

Author(s): Jocelyn R. Martin, Jakob D. Shaykin, Emily D. Denehy, Dan Luo, Warren J. Alilain, Jill R. Turner, Michael T. Bardo, & Thomas E. Prisinzano

Abstract: Unlike morphine, fentanyl causes vocal cord closure and rigidity of the chest wall muscles, an effect known as “wooden chest syndrome”, and this effect may not be fully reversed by pure mu opioid antagonists (MOR) such as naloxone or naltrexone. This study assessed the ability of two novel compounds (EO-139 and YZ-166) to serve as MOR antagonists to reverse fentanyl-induced locomotor and respiratory depression. Methods: For locomotion and respiration, male and female Sprague-Dawley rats (n=43) were given saline or fentanyl (200 µg/kg; s.c.) 15 min prior to a second injection of one of the following: (1) vehicle, (2) EO-139 (0.0003–0.1 mg/kg; s.c.), or (3) YZ-166 (0.003-1 mg/kg; s.c.). Rats were immediately placed into a locomotor chamber for 15 min, followed by placement into a plethysmography chamber to record ventilatory effort for 30 minutes. Results: EO-139 and YZ-166 reversed the respiratory depressant effects of fentanyl ($F(6, 59) = 5.613$, $p = 0.0001$; $F(7, 98) = 11.88$, $p < 0.0001$), but not fentanyl-induced locomotor depression within the dose ranges tested ($F(6, 58) = 0.8326$, $p = 0.5497$; $F(7, 98) = 1.709$, $p = 0.1157$). Most notable, unlike EO-139, YZ-166 not only reversed fentanyl-induced respiratory depression, it stimulated respiration above baseline control, suggesting “supra-antagonism”. Conclusion: This study provides evidence that EO-139 and YZ-166 attenuate opioid-induced respiratory depression. Moreover, YZ-166 has a profile on respiratory depression that may offer a superior countermeasure agent against exposure to high-potency synthetic opioids.

INVESTIGATING MECHANISMS DRIVING DRUG ADDICTION IN HUMANS USING COLLABORATIVE CROSS (CC) AND CC FOUNDER MICE

Kaci Cotton, Marshall University

Mentor(s): Dr. Price Dickson, Michael Leonard

Author(s): Jalynn Greer, Price Dickson

Abstract: Drug addiction, also known as Substance Use Disorder (SUD), is a severe mental disorder that persists despite harmful consequences. SUD affects the body in various ways, including physically, mentally, socially, and behaviorally. Alcohol can cause vitamin deficiencies that result in memory loss, while opioids can cause strong withdrawal symptoms like nausea. Drug addiction is influenced by genes, environment, and mental health. Drug addiction treatment typically involves medications and therapies that include, but aren't limited to, cognitive-behavioral therapy, family therapy, and motivational enhancement therapy. Scientists often use rodent models to study human drug addiction, however, mechanistic models of addiction do not account for the impact of personal choices, such as one's job or relationships, on the development and maintenance of drug addiction. To address this limitation, an operant model was employed in this study to simulate the volitional choice between social relationships and drug addiction. The study included the testing of mice on social reward as well as preference for a social reward relative to an infusion of a selected drug. After data collection, the study conducted on mice shows that they exhibit a preference for social interaction over drug rewards. The behavior varies based on genetic background and was shown to be heritable. Moreover, the mice were observed to have a stronger preference for social interaction even when given the choice between a lever offering drug rewards and one offering social interaction. These findings suggest that social reward is a quantifiable behavior in mice and may influence their preferences.

DO HIV-1 ACCESSORY PROTEINS UPREGULATE FASN PROTEIN LEVELS DURING INFECTION?

Marianna I Rodriguez, University of Louisville

Mentor(s): Paola N Loperena Gonzalez and Jesse J. Kwiek, PhD

Author(s): Marianna I Rodriguez, Paola N Loperena Gonzalez, Jesse J. Kwiek

Abstract: *HIV-1 is a retrovirus that has infected 35 million people worldwide and has had an increase of 1.9 million people infected per year since 2013. The Kwiek lab identified that HIV-1 infection increases the levels of host fatty acid synthase (FASN) through an unknown mechanism. FASN is a cytoplasmic enzyme that synthesizes fatty acids in the host cell. In a healthy adult, most fat is obtained through diet, thus, FASN is usually found in low amounts in most tissues. Through genetic and pharmacological methods, FASN inhibition leads to significantly reduced HIV-1 replication. My proposal focused on identifying how HIV-1 infection upregulates FASN. HIV-1 accessory proteins, or non-structural genes, include Vpr, Vif, Nef, Vpu, and Tev. These proteins aid in virus attachment to the host, influence viral replication, and promote virus budding. Other research groups have shown that non-structural proteins in Dengue and Swine Fever virus can cause an increase in FASN levels. Another study found that transgenic mice expressing the HIV-1 accessory protein Vpr also had an increased FASN levels. As Vpr has been the only HIV-1 accessory protein shown thus far to be involved with FASN increase, we will focus on studying if Vpr is sufficient and necessary for increase in FASN protein levels.*

Scholar Posters

PREDICTORS OF A POSITIVE COVID-19 TEST

Michaela Tapia, West Virginia University
Mentor(s): Dr. Julie Hicks Patrick, West Virginia University

Author(s): Michaela Tapia, Dr. Julie Hicks Patrick

Abstract: The COVID-19 global pandemic quickly spread around the world, negatively impacting millions of people's physical, emotional, and financial well-being. Although West Virginia was the last US state to report a positive COVID-19 case, vaccination efforts were well-coordinated. However, by December 2021, only 64% of WV eligible received a vaccine. Although initial reports showed that older adults living in long-term care and racial and ethnic minorities were especially likely to have complications, little is known about how other factors, including vaccination, impacted positivity rates.

Using data from the 2022 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) from the CDC, we examined predictors of testing positive for COVID-19 using demographics, vaccine receipt, and WV residence. Among the 394,368 adults who were asked questions about COVID-19, the mean age was 57.6 years (range 18 to 80+), and 45.3% were male. Most (87.3%) lived in urban areas; 3% were West Virginians (n = 3557). Most (73%) were White, non-Hispanic. The mean number of COVID-19 vaccines was 1.78, with 95% having at least one vaccine.

Approximately 31.5 reported having had COVID-19. We used a hierarchical logistic regression to examine predictors of testing positive for COVID-19. In the first step, age, sex, and rurality predicted a positive COVID-19 test (X2 (3) = 4157, p < .001). In the second step, we added the number of vaccines (step X2 (DF = 272.4, p < .001). Lastly, we tested whether the COVID-19 rates were higher in West Virginia (step X2 (DF = 1) = 12.7, p< .001. Adults who were younger, female, had fewer vaccines, and lived in West Virginia were more likely to have tested positive for COVID-19.

Additional public health research is needed to address the reasons West Virginians were more hesitant or less likely to receive vaccines.

EFFECT OF CANNABIDIOL ON ALCOHOL-INDUCED INCREASE OF CACO-2 CELL PERMEABILITY

Ashly Bailey, University of Louisville
Mentor(s): Dr. Zhao-Hui Song

Author(s): Ashly Bailey, Kyle Funk, Jiyeon Lee, Craig J McClain, Wenke Feng, Zhao-Hui Song

Abstract: Alcohol consumption is linked to gut inflammation and GI tract dysfunction. It disrupts intestinal microorganisms, enhances permeability, and reduces transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER). Increased intestinal permeability is due to the loss of tight junction proteins, allowing microbial products like lipopolysaccharide (LPS) to enter the bloodstream, resulting in "leaky gut." Such products trigger inflammation in the gut, liver, and brain, and can advance diseases like alcoholic liver disease and liver cancer. Chronic inflammation contributes to liver fat accumulation and cancer progression. With liver cancer being the leading cause of cancer death worldwide, finding ways to reduce this inflammation is crucial. Cannabidiol (CBD) offers anti-inflammatory effects and impacts intestinal permeability. In this study we examined the effect of CBD on the permeability of alcohol-treated Caco-2 cells, a cellular model of intestinal epithelium. It was hypothesized that CBD treatment would decrease the cell permeability that was enhanced by alcohol treatment by promoting the production of tight junction proteins. Caso-2 cell permeability was assessed using both transepithelial electrical resistance (TEER) and fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran-4 (FD-4) flux analysis. Western blot analysis was used to detect the expression of tight junction proteins, claudin-1. We found that CBD treatment elevated TEER levels in alcohol treated Caco-2 cells and reduced FD-4 flux, suggesting a reduction in Caco-2 cell permeability. Additionally, CBD treatment was found to enhance the expression of claudin-1 proteins in the alcohol-treated Caco-2 cells. Our findings suggest that CBD could potentially offer therapeutic benefits in counteracting the increased intestinal permeability resulting from prolonged alcohol intake, presenting possible strategies to alleviate alcohol-related liver harm. By focusing on the gut-liver axis, CBD may contribute positively to overall gut and liver well-being, possibly serving as a preventive measure against the development of liver cancer.

Please let our scholars know how they did by completing the following survey after scanning the QR code or using this link.
https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6zcBYKwM55aP86q

Scholar Posters

TITLE
Yakeline Arizmendi
Mentor(s):

Academic Fair

UofL-BIOMED-PREP

University of Louisville Biomedical Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program

The University of Louisville Biomedical Integrative Opportunity for Mentored Experience Development Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program (UL-BIOMED-PREP), is a National Institutes of Health (NIH) funded program that provides an extensive paid research experience in outstanding research facilities with leading investigators at the University of Louisville. This one year-long program also provides comprehensive professional development experiences and workshops to strengthen the professional skills necessary to apply and succeed in research and graduate school. Overall, this experience is designed to prepare individuals for admission into a biomedical sciences Ph.D. program.

For more information, please use the following link:
https://louisville.edu/medicine/departments/microbiology/research/ul-biomed-prep

UKNeu-PREP

University of Kentucky Neuroscience Post-baccalaureate Research Education Program

The program is housed within the UK College of Medicine Department of Neuroscience and the Spinal Cord and Brain Injury Research Center.

UKNeu-PREP is a two year, NIH-funded post baccalaureate program at the University of Kentucky College of Medicine. This is a training program for recent college graduates from underrepresented backgrounds who are interested in research careers in neuroscience but lacked access to research opportunities as undergraduates.

This two-year post baccalaureate program includes mentored laboratory research and experience, graduate level courses, opportunities for professional development, and mentorship.

For more information, please use the following link:
https://medicine.uky.edu/departments/neuroscience/ukneu-prep

2024 Poster Session Feedback Survey

Please let our scholars know how they did by scanning the QR code or using this link.

https://uky.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6zcBYKwM55aP86q

Symposium Feedback

Thank you for attending! Please take a moment to complete our feedback survey by scanning the QR code or using this link.

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