Nearly everything about the Yachie lab

By Nozomu Yachie

Welcome to the Yachie lab at the University of British Columbia! Our lab's missions are developing significant technologies, pioneering new fields, discovering important knowledge in biology, and making your time together successful. Our lives are only once, so let's focus on things that matter for the development of the world and synergize our efforts as a team. Every member of the lab is supposed to play a professional role. There are diverse rights you have in the lab. But there are also many rules that you must follow. There are several expectations from me that you are encouraged to frame to synergize with your career. We are from different training backgrounds and cultures. This document explains the ideas I want to share with you and tries to bring everyone on the same page. Any instruction cannot be perfect and needs to be evolved. Please read this document and ask me or discuss it with people in the lab if you have any questions. I am not the rulebook. If you have a potential element worth adding to this document or any question or concern about the existing elements, please discuss it with me or bring it up to our lab meetings. Let's evolve the lab culture together.

Please read through this document even for the topics that are not directly relevant to you, understand the ideas behind the whole lab dynamics, sign on the signature form on the last page, and give it to me.

This is a version shared with the community and contents entirely internal for the Yachie lab has been omitted from this version.

Quick overview of the Yachie lab

We focus on technology development and scientific discovery and try to benefit our society. We are in the fields of synthetic biology and systems biology that require the integration of multidisciplinary knowledge and techniques. Most of the lab projects are new biotechnology development. However, we also focus on addressing important biological questions by devising new technologies. While our biological focus is wide, we try not to spread our technical focus. For example, many of our projects use genome editing and high-throughput sequencing analysis. We take advantage of the assets we have in the lab to best succeed.

I believe in people's potential. Every graduate student or postdoc in the lab is supposed to lead at least one project and develop skills that are unique to the lab. Everyone is encouraged to help support others' projects with their expertise (mini collaborations in the lab). They are supposed to lead their first-author paper projects and contribute to others, thereby also to publish many co-authored papers. The lab has developed an exceptional collaboration network across the world. We have a strong track record in acquiring competitive funds and publishing papers. Everyone in the lab can access various resources, tips, and advice to develop their career. I respect people's different career goals. At the same time, the lab has certain goals. Therefore, I always want to discuss how to align your goal with the lab's and aim for the best of our success. Last, everyone in our lab arrives here already with superior education, skills, knowledge, and other privileges. Science is fun and what can make you enthusiastic. You are here to enjoy this game. Please always consult with me about any concerns or questions.

If you are new to the lab

(Omitted)

Your rights, lab rules, general expectations, and advice

There are rights you have in the lab, rules you must follow, and expectations by the lab and me. They are mainly designed to achieve the high integrity of our science, protect our intellectual properties (IPs), support your daily life in the lab, and optimize our efforts and performance with the best practice.

Professionalism. You are treated as a professional scientist in the lab. This provides you with the best training opportunities, but probably also pressure. Nobody is perfect, so there is no need to feel pressure. But please try to develop your professionalism that involves being independent, reliable, setting your own high standards, and showing that you care about every aspect of your job. The instructions below in this document would help. Making mistakes is ok, but please learn from your own mistakes and try not to repeat the same mistakes. Please do not hesitate to ask your colleague for help, advice, and necessary training, but please take notes and try not to ask the same questions more than once. Please also treat any of our lab members as professional colleagues.

Access to diverse resources. You have access to our state-of-the-art laboratory instruments, high-performance computing infrastructures, and a range of UBC core facilities and services. You can usually pursue your daily research project with sufficient research budgets that I maintain. The Yachie lab has an exceptional collection of DNA resources and genetic circuits that allow you to quickly perform DNA engineering and cell and animal experiments (please check our plasmid inventory in the Google Drive folder). We also have software packages that accelerate our data analyses (https://github.com/yachielab).

Appropriate training and instructions. We have many instruments and materials you can use, but there are too many. It is impossible for us as a small group to set up a systematic training program for all the items in the lab. Therefore, we rely on the supervision networks in the lab. Please have a senior lab member as your supervisor until I tell you that you are good to go by yourself. Please have comprehensive training for all the items you access and understand appropriate manipulation protocols and what to do in case of mistakes and incidents. Please try to ask questions when you get training. You are also encouraged to ask questions to other people surrounding you. Please do not touch items that you do not know how to manipulate. If you are a senior member of the lab, please try to provide instructions to your juniors. Please contribute to the protection of the lab environment.

Mentorship. Science is fun, but success in science usually requires your all-around ability in leadership, followership, management, strategic planning, acquiring funding, establishing networks, and presenting and writing about your work. You may face struggles related to many of these aspects, but that is normal. Please consult with me and senior lab members. For example, the lab has many strong writing and presentation tips that greatly benefit you. Please see the following instructions on deadlines and get maximum opportunities for your fellowship application, conference presentation, and

manuscript preparation. I am also happy to chat and advise you on any aspect of academic life. The lab also has many great senior lab members, and SBME has many professors who are easy to talk to.

Deadlines. Any materials generated in a lab project must be reviewed by me to obtain a green light before going outside the lab (even for materials going to department events and committee meeting members). Conference abstracts, posters, presentation files, and any other documents shorter than three pages must be submitted to me two weeks ahead. Other materials, including a fellowship application package and research report for a committee meeting, require four weeks. This deadline system is set to protect us from intellectual property (IP) breaches and also to maximize your success with my support. Reference letter requests must be made four weeks ahead to provide the best one for you. Please accept any refusal by me caused by not following deadlines.

Work hours and vacations. If you are a student or postdoc, the lab does not set any core working hours. For example, computational projects can be done anywhere. However, we encourage people to come to the lab during the daytime to discuss and consult with other members. I simply want every trainee to manage their progress, life, and career development plans with their own responsibilities. Only the exceptions are the lab meetings described below that every trainee must attend. When you cannot attend any of these meetings, you must report it to me in advance. Please also report to me about your long-term vacation plan where you miss many meetings. If you are a staff member, please follow the contract and report your work schedule on Workday as soon as you plan them, in addition to reporting them to me.

Lab meetings. We have two weekly lab meetings: lab progress meetings and journal club meetings. These are mandatory for all students and postdocs. Every trainee should also join weekly project-basis meetings relevant to their projects once identified. Please do not be late for the meeting. We usually have important announcements and discussions on daily lab topics at the beginning of these meetings. Please let me know on Slack if you be late or absent from the meetings. If you miss any lab business topics we have discussed, please follow up on them by asking around.

IP, experimental data, and lab notes. Any data, materials, and documents generated (collectively, intellectual properties, IPs) as a part of the lab projects are all properties of the lab and the university. The IPs generated using lab resources and budget do not belong to the scientist individuals who generated them. You, however, of course, maintain the right to be properly credited for your achievements. Any IP generated by you should be accessible by the other lab members under my direction. At the same time, any unpublished data and ideas should not be shared outside of the university without permission or made public through Twitter, Facebook, etc. I am ok that you develop personal communications and discuss your own projects within the school or university, but please take responsibility that your idea is breached. Please consult with me when you need to discuss your unpublished IP with somebody outside of the university. IPs are not what always need to be contained in the lab but just what need to be properly managed. Your data and idea can be presented and discussed outside the laboratory when they can be managed to meet with our strategic merits. Please always discuss your specific case with me. Without my permission, you must not talk about somebody else's idea of the lab. This is a risky, irreversible act and could lead to huge trouble. If you are uncertain about your specific case, please always consult me. Based on the ideas of where our IPs belong and how they should be shared across the lab and the community, we ask you to abide by the following two ideas for data transparency and reproducibility. First, please deposit all the protocols, program

scripts, raw data, and analyzed data with annotations to your Dropbox folder. Daily program scripts can be organized in your own GitHub repository but make sure you deposit them all to the lab repository routinely (any scripts before publication must be maintained as repositories). Large raw datasets like deep sequencing reads can be stored in one of our high-performance computing servers. Second, please organize your lab notes daily so other lab members can reproduce your experiments later. Lab notes must be organized not only for yourself but also for others and you of the future. Experimental records must be linked to all the data you deposit to the lab Dropbox and the resources you produce in the lab. Please interpret molecular and cell biology experimental data on the day you acquire them with necessary annotations and properly leave your discussion on your lab note regardless of whether you obtain positive or negative results. Some bad habit examples are (1) accumulating raw data with no written interpretations by assuming you can remember your interpretations or by planning to record them someday, (2) avoiding recording results with mistakes (for example, taking gel electrophoresis image by using a wrong DNA ladder), and (3) organizing lab notes with no index that makes it even yourself hard to quickly access specific results you obtained. Recommended habit examples are (1') organizing acquired data of the day, making slides, and recording data interpretations and any thoughts in the lab note before you leave the lab every day, (2') recording all data and experimental faults with reflection thoughts, and (3') making index pages at the beginning of every lab note or providing systematic experiment codes (index numbers) and using them to organize raw data folders, data slides, and lab notes. (Internal content omitted) Please routinely have the mycoplasma contamination check of your cell samples and report in the project meetings. Some journals do not allow us to publish cell culture-based data with no mycoplasma certification. These are ideas to achieve the high integrity of your research. Please also read the Reproducibility and Integrity section below.

Write papers and attend conferences. Publish or perish. Let's write and publish a paper. This is only the way you can contribute to science and be acknowledged. Projects with no publication are the same as if they had never happened. The process of writing a paper can greatly polish our idea and philosophy and truly elevate the value of what we have done. The lab has ideas on what scientific paper should be, nuts and bolts for writing high-quality papers, and a good track record in publishing papers. Publishing papers makes you acknowledged by the community and provides you a high chance of winning fellowships and awards and acquiring academic jobs and other opportunities. Please develop and keep envisioning your path to publish a paper with me. Let's also aim for high-quality works. Please also learn about predatory journals and their equivalents who take advantage of our wish to publish papers and require high publication fees. They often are observed to publish papers with flawed scientific procedures and meaningless peer-review processes. I advise you to spend your precious time on meaningful works and publishing them. The idea of what is meaningful science work would come across with the concept of hypothesis testing and HARKing, P-Hacking, and Cherry-Picking described below. I do not ask you to publish papers in high-profile journals but perform high-quality science. While publishing a paper is a long-living contribution to science, presenting at a conference is a short-living contribution. But it is worth doing. Discussing your data with experts outside the lab often gives new insights. Great talk as a trainee sometimes makes you famous in the community. You can find collaborators and friends. However, to prevent the IP breach and being scooped, we must plan the conference presentation strategies, such as patent submission beforehand. Please develop a conversation with me and solidify your understanding of your project.

Apply to fellowships. Preparing and applying for fellowships both benefits you and the lab. First, winning a fellowship is a great recognition and provides you with budgetary support. The lab adjusts your total stipend to be higher than that before having a fellowship. It also saves the lab's stipend cost. Second, the process of writing fellowship greatly polishes and improves our research vision and proposal. The lab also has many great tips for preparing competitive applications and a good track record of acquiring research funds. You will learn these through the process of preparing applications with me. The success rate of each fellowship opportunity is not high, so please be calm and have a default expectation of not getting it. Some people wait for sufficient data or publication before applying for a fellowship. Try not to have such a loser's mindset of feeling fear of denial or wasting your efforts. Keep trying and developing your skills in preparing a strong application package with a king's but humble mindset is the best way to win it.

Collaborations and sharing resources outside the lab. We always think big but often in a way we also synergize people's expertise within the lab and with collaborators. We establish many loyal relationships with other groups across the world. Please be generous to help others, especially by offering our techniques and equipment to our neighboring labs. We are often asked to provide our techniques and share resources (plasmids and cell lines) as a technology lab. However, before you offer any help to others, you must get my approval to see if I need to step in for any potential concerns around our IPs and strategic research plans.

Peer-review papers. Critically peer-reviewing papers written by others is one of the best ways to strengthen your academic writing skill and learn what to expect when you submit a paper. The lab is constantly requested to peer-review papers by many top-tier journals, including Nature, Science, Nature Biotechnology, Nature Communications, and many others. I often nominate two trainees from the lab to help review papers together upon the editor's approval. You can list your peer-review contributions in your CV, like "served as a peer-reviewer for Nature with Dr. Nozomu Yachie." Please let me know if you are interested.

Maintain your CV. We recommend you update your CV as you make any scientific contributions and other achievements.

Report. Human errors happen. You should not be blamed for making mistakes or breaking instruments. However, you must report any incidence, breakage, and equipment malfunction on our Slack channel #labalert_breakagereport for the lab to be aware of common mistakes, near-miss accidents, and any unavailable reagents and instruments for the planning of others' experiments. Let's also appreciate any reports by people. Being honest also develops your precaution skills.

Consult. You also need to feel confident in your success with the lab, welcomed, trusted and provided sufficiently by the lab and team members, including me. Any system or intention preventing this must be removed from our environment. We continue to work hard to maximize our capability to support your career, but our resources are insufficient. If you have any little concerns about your development in the lab, please consult with me or any senior members. Science is fun and allows us to develop great achievements, and I want to support developing your confidence in your time spent with us. Please also support each other in general. UBC and SBME have many professors who are easy to talk to. UBC also has student health services and counseling services.

English only. English is chosen to be an official language internationally for science and academia. You must speak in English with people while you are in our building. We need to create an environment where people feel free to jump into any scientific discussions. I understand that we sometimes need home-feeling communications with the first language, but I ask you to please have it outside the building.

Clean after use and lab chores. We share lab benches and instruments, and you will routinely use these resources. Please keep them clean after use. We also rotate several lab chores and need to rely on that system as a small research group with a limited maintenance capacity. Your understanding and contribution to these aspects are greatly appreciated.

Stipend support and merit. (Omitted)

Nozomu's responsibility. I take full responsibility for supervising your development from all the above-mentioned aspects, managing the lab environment by maintaining sufficient research funds and high-quality personnel and leading world-leading research programs. I have been successful in playing my role as a scientist, conceptor and leader. However, I have a limited bandwidth as a single human. Please bring up anything when you feel you find a suggestion for the improvement of my management and leadership.

Expectations for each level of training

The previous section captures most of the common ideas I want you to know. The following provides more kneaded expectations based on these ideas for lab members in different career stages or with different roles.

Undergraduate students
You are at an entry-level of professional science. Let's have fun. Please try to learn many from us but prioritize acquiring solid basic techniques while being a part of our ambitious projects. Please find a senior lab member who agrees to supervise you. You should always be accompanied by them and should not work alone. Please learn their skills and cultivate their science together. Please also do not hesitate to get help from the other lab members. Please take notes when somebody spends time for you. Please try not only to be trained but also to help others.

Read papers. Start with papers published in top-tier journals. We are always on the shoulders of giants. Please find your heroes in science. Please follow their works. Try to steal how their writing and graphics skills in presenting their works. Try to feel people's scientific lives through papers. It is fun. Twitter is one of the good sources to find papers.

You can be more ambitious, have your own project and publish a paper. This option must not be very hard. Start consulting with senior lab members and bring a new project proposal to a project meeting. Please try to maximize your benefit by working in one of the areas in which the lab is investing. We are unlikely to approve a project isolated from existing lab projects.

Graduate students

You need to have your independent project. Please find good science mates in the lab and incubate ideas together. Please try not to work alone and please also try to involve people in your scientific excitements. Please share your skills with others and cultivate science together. Please develop your ideas on how to swim the daily school and lab life and advice your juniors. Please contribute to the development of lab science and science in general.

Let's publish papers. If you are a master's student, let's aim to publish at least a small one. If you want to pursue your academic career, let's aim to accomplish high-quality work. Please develop multiple aspects of track records to win a fellowship. Please run at your own pace but know that we sometimes need to push ourselves a bit for deadlines and other constraints. Any growth requires a load, and it is always good to be mentally prepared for urgent moments.

Read papers. Please find fields that align your focus and try to be the most expert person in the lab for the determined fields. Share papers through Slack channel #papers and enjoy discussing intellectual excitement with the other lab members. Develop skills to critically read papers and understand how good papers need to be structured. Please try not to cover the field widely and superficially or be a person who only talks about others' works. Read papers also to develop your ability to fully write a great paper. Learn how to critically analyze and interpret different types of data. Do not avoid reading sections in a paper you think you cannot fully understand. Please care about details and develop your knowledge, skills, and principles from papers. Please be an actor or a filmmaker but not a movie critic working for a cheap magazine. Actively survey topics related to your project and implement them into your project. Keep the focus on your project, and try not to be swamped by trying many exciting new ideas that dilute your focus and productivity.

Try to articulate what you want to be and consult with me, the lab, and your committee members. I can openly discuss your career aspiration and help build the best strategic research project, collaboration, and publication and presentation plans. Make the best use of the environment and people in the lab. Please maintain your CV kept updated. Please lead discussions at lab meetings and develop your leadership. Please help maintain the good environment of the lab and develop your management skills. Graduate school life can be stressful, but please enjoy developing your ability for all the above. You don't need to be capable of doing them from the beginning. I am always happy to have any type of conversation for your success.

Postdocs

If you are here as a postdoc, you are probably considering developing your career towards a professorship or industrial leadership. My expectations and advice are almost the same as those for graduate students above, but as you have at least one successful experience in running a scientific project, please explore a different field from your previous ones and widen your view and core competency.

Other advice might be to focus on your all-around ability, management skills, and productivity. Science today is getting more exciting, but it also requires productivity in many ways in return for enjoying it. You might want to face this fact. This, of course, does not mean you need to merely work hard. Some people work hard, and some people work smartly. I would recommend developing the latter first with a little spice of knowing the importance of the former and establishing your career-long, sustainable

workstyle with the confidence that you are moving in the right direction. You might think some PIs of productive labs are daily working too hard. I cannot lie, and this is true, especially when they are in their early careers, but also, you can take it easy. We can work hard, likely because we have developed our all-around ability and management skills to succeed with a fear-less mentality, health, and the support of our colleagues. Nobody can work like them from the beginning, but knowing the importance of it and spending time with this idea are important. I am always happy to develop any type of conversation for your success.

Staff members
We always appreciate our staff members' support, which is the foundation of our creative and exciting science and success. I do not have any major items to add to the job description we agreed on upon your arrival, but please read and understand my advice and expectations for trainees in the lab. It would be wonderful if you could feel that you are involved in our success and that you are appreciated by the team. Please also keep in touch with me and consult with me on anything.

Publication and Authorship

Most of your major credits and recognition for doing research in the lab will be translated into your peer-reviewed publications. We must consider the questions of authorship on manuscripts seriously. It is never too early to ask questions about authorship when you embark and help on a project.

In general, we follow the principles outlined by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) (http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html#two), which is also followed by many journals. The rules of authorship also apply to presentations at conferences.

All issues related to authorship will be discussed openly, and you should feel free to bring them up if you are unsure of your authorship status at any time during the process. However, I will make the final decision in case of unresolvable conflict.

First authorship. If a student or postdoc takes on a project but subsequently hands it off to another student or postdoc, they will most likely lose the first authorship unless co-first authorship is appropriate. This also applies if someone leaves the laboratory without finishing a project or cannot finish it in a reasonable amount of time.

Co-authorship. Students and postdocs who help over the course of the project may be added to the author list depending on their contribution, and their position in the author list will be discussed with all parties involved in the paper. Contributing important analyses or experiments that finally do not get involved in the paper does not mean a person will be removed from authorship. Results not included could still play an important role in how the work was finally done or presented.

Co-first authorship. When two people contribute equally to work, they will be listed as co-first authors in the paper. The order in which we list the names will be decided through discussion. Very often, two

people have equivalent contributions, but one of them assumes or is assigned leadership on the project. This person will be listed first.

Reproducibility and Integrity

The Yachie lab is committed to ensuring high research integrity. We will not tolerate intentional fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism. Read UBC's policies on academic integrity and actions against academic misconduct (https://academicintegrity.ubc.ca/). The following conditions must be satisfied for every experiment of your project. My ideas on "IP, experimental data, and lab notes" in the previous section would greatly help to achieve them.

Data reproducibility. Your raw data should be reproducible by somebody else. This is critical because if a third person cannot reproduce your results, it suggests that one (or both) of you has made errors in the analysis, and the results cannot be trusted. Reproducibility is an essential part of science and an expectation for all projects in the lab.

Complete documentation. Experimental protocols and analysis pipelines must be organized and well documented so a third person can reproduce your data. All the necessary information required to ensure the reproducibility of your experiments must be documented in your lab notes. You should take extensive notes on each step of your experimental and analysis pipeline. Write down how you performed every step of experiments in chronological order, from any pre-processing steps of initial materials to data analyses and statistical tests.

Replicability. Reproducibility is related to replicability, which refers to whether your results can be obtained again with a different dataset from a replicate experiment performed at a different time. For an experiment to be convincing to your supervisor/supervisory committee and to be eligible for publication, the results and conclusions generated from an experiment must be replicated.

Green lights. Initial submissions of manuscript and master's and PhD theses will be allowed only after I confirm that all the related files are stored and organized properly for data reproducibility.

Devils in science… Be careful!

Incomplete logics. The most common devils in science whisper to you to accomplish something fast. Do not listen to these temptations. Rather please enjoy your step-by-step progress and accumulation of solid data with integral research designs. This is the fastest way to succeed in your project. Please try to observe your experiment objectively and keep asking if your experiment has a single hypothesis and is designed to logically derive a clear knowledge of each of the hypotheses. I often observe many experiments executed with vague, subjective expectations (and optimistic hopes that are somewhat solidified in your brain) end up with obtaining no solidified knowledge or discussion. Please design an experiment by clarifying what the tests are. Each test should ask for one hypothesis, so it produces

one of the following knowledge types: it supports, denies, or shows its inability to answer the hypothesis. Incomplete experiments are often designed and performed only by expecting positive results without sufficient controls. The results from these experiments often cannot fall into any of the above three knowledge types. Testing two hypotheses in one experiment does not usually work as it is very hard to set control experiments that perfectly navigate you to a combination of two from the three knowledge types. Keep in mind that any experiment will not give you an absolute truth. Science is the pursuit of Truth that you will never reach. We only accumulate supportive evidence for hypotheses that are combined and built logically to reach closer and closer to Truth. Nobody can always be perfect in all these aspects. I often design imperfect experiments. But it is important to ensure that you know these principles.

HARKing, P-Hacking, and Cherry-Picking. We are in the era of big data, where multiple hypotheses can be tested using a single dataset. The following ideas might be hard to understand for some of you who are new to ideas of the philosophy of science but please at least know that these concepts exist and try to convince you why they exist through your academic research. The most basic form of science is hypothesis testing. Regardless of if your overarching research style is so-called hypothesis-driven or data-driven, every element of a research project should test a hypothesis. You cannot select a hypothesis after you analyze your data for another hypothesis and pretend it to be set from the beginning. This is a questionable research practice (QRP) called HARKing (hypothesizing after the results are known). This may be captured easily by the idea of multiple hypothesis testing. You can test many hypotheses but cannot select ones showing significant P-values from individual tests and claim these hypotheses are supported (or their null hypotheses are rejected). This is simply because objects following the null distributions sometimes appear to be outliers by random chance. In other words, if you have one million hypotheses, even when all of their null hypotheses are true, you will get 50 thousand test results (5%) to be positioned in the 5% tail range from the corresponding null distributions (P-value<0.05, one-sided test). Therefore, selecting hypotheses after testing many hypotheses and claiming their significance by pretending them to be only the tested hypotheses is misconduct. In multiple hypothesis testing in data science, hypotheses and statistically significant results can be screened by testing if these statistical significances from single hypothesis tests are beyond the expectation that all the null hypotheses are true. Please learn about Bonferroni's P-value adjustment, false discovery rate (FDR), and other methods for this concept. Providing another example, but if you performed one thousand behavioral tests for two genotype groups of mice and claimed statistical significance of selected tests by not mentioning the other tests, that is misconduct. If you had only one test but inverted the hypothesis after seeing the result, that's a QRP called HARKing, which I would rather define as misconduct. (You can, of course, use your unexpected result against the first hypothesis to generate the next hypothesis.) Some people repeat replicate experiments until they get a significant P-value after performing an initial test with a defined number of replicates. This is also a QPR/misconduct called P-Hacking, where dices are kept rolled until an outlier result appears. The last QPR/misconduct example that I would list here is Cherry-Picking. Some people take many micrographs for a test and intentionally present only so-called champion images or expected positive images to manipulate others' impressions of the test result. As you may see, they are all similar, and there are more variant forms of QPRs. Please consult with me if you are uncertain about your experimental design or data handling process after understanding the existence of these concepts.

Acknowledgment

I thank Christian Landry of Laval University, who shared with me the idea of clarifying lab management policies and shared their guideline “Landry lab guideline for new members.” Publication and Authorship and Reproducibility and Integrity sections were largely borrowed from their guideline.

Signature Form

I confirm that I have read through the document “Nearly everything of the Yachie lab” above. I abide by all the rules defined in this document. I discussed with Nozomu Yachie if some elements were unclear to me. I will follow any appendices to this document if any. I will also provide my thoughts and comments on this document to Nozomu, if any.

Print name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

School of Biomedical Engineering, The University of British Columbia
2222 Health Sciences Mall, Vancouver, BC Canada V6T 1Z3
T. 604-822-9512 | **E-mail.** nozomu.yachie@ubc.ca | **Web.** https://yachie-lab.org