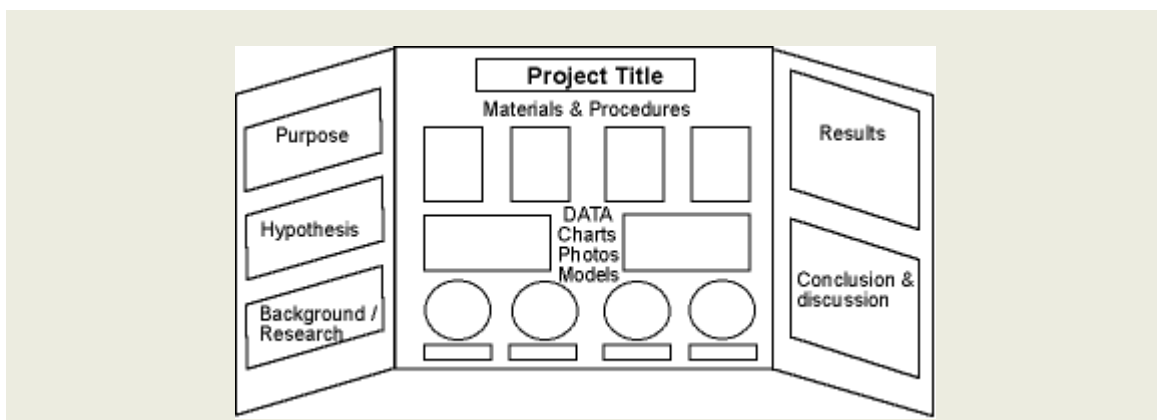


How to Set Up Your Science Board

- For almost every science fair project, you need to prepare a **display board** to communicate your work to others. In most cases you will use a standard, three-panel display board that unfolds to be 36" tall by 48" wide.

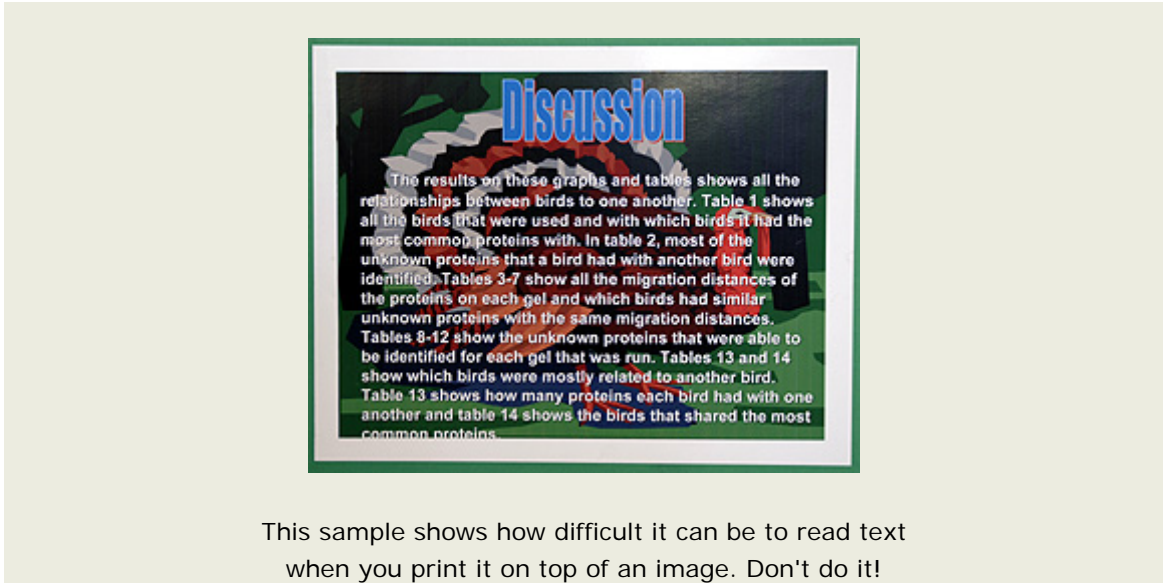


- Organize your information like a newspaper** so that your audience can quickly follow the thread of your experiment by reading from top to bottom, then left to right. Include each step of your science fair project: Abstract, question, hypothesis, variables, background research, and so on.



- Use a font size of at least 16 points** for the text on your display board, so that it is easy to read from a few feet away. It's OK to use slightly smaller fonts for captions on picture and tables.

- **The title should be big and easily read from across the room.** Choose one that accurately describes your work, but also grabs peoples' attention.
- **A picture speaks a thousand words!** Use photos or draw diagrams to present non-numerical data, to propose models that explain your results, or just to show your experimental setup. But, don't put text on top of photographs or images. It can be very difficult to read.



- **Check the rules for your science fair.** Here is a list of items that some science fairs allow (or even require) and some science fairs don't require (or even prohibit):
 - Your name on the display board
 - Pictures of yourself
 - Captions that include the source for every picture or image
 - Acknowledgements of people who helped you
 - Your laboratory notebook (some science fairs want you to have it only during judging)
 - Equipment such as your laboratory apparatus or your invention

Materials and Construction Techniques

- The standard presentation boards are self-standing and work quite well. Display boards in black or white-colored "foam core" (a sandwich made up of two pieces of cardboard with plastic foam in the middle) or corrugated cardboard are readily available at most office supply stores (Staples, Office Depot, Office Max) for \$6 to \$12. Of course, you can also make your own for free from a large cardboard box.
- Print out or write your information on white paper that you will attach to your display board. Be sure to proofread each sheet before you attach it.

- Glue sticks (use plenty) work well for attaching sheets of paper to your display board. Use double-sided tape for items like photographs that may not stick to glue.



Use glue sticks for attaching paper to your board. Adhesive squares are good for attaching photographs.

- Tip: Instead of regular paper, use cover stock (67#) or card stock (110#). These heavier papers will wrinkle less when you attach it to your display board, especially if you use a glue stick. Matte paper is preferable to glossy because it won't show as much glare— glare makes your display board difficult to read.
- Use color construction paper to add accents to your display board. A common technique is to put sheets of construction paper behind the white paper containing your text.

Studying The Nucleosome Assembly Protein: *Is the C-domain responsible for histone interaction?*

Exposition

The aim of this project is to study the role of the C-domain of the nucleosome assembly protein (NAP) in histone interaction. This is done by using a series of experiments to determine the effect of the C-domain on the assembly of nucleosomes.

Introduction

The nucleosome is the basic unit of chromatin, consisting of DNA wrapped around a core of histone proteins. The nucleosome assembly protein (NAP) is a key component of the nucleosome assembly machinery, and its C-domain is thought to be responsible for histone interaction.

Background Research

Background research was conducted to understand the structure and function of the nucleosome assembly protein (NAP) and its C-domain. This research included a review of the literature on the structure and function of NAP, and the role of the C-domain in histone interaction.

Methods of Experiment

The methods used in this experiment were designed to determine the effect of the C-domain of NAP on the assembly of nucleosomes. This was done by using a series of experiments to determine the effect of the C-domain on the assembly of nucleosomes.

Purpose

The purpose of this experiment is to determine the effect of the C-domain of NAP on the assembly of nucleosomes. This is done by using a series of experiments to determine the effect of the C-domain on the assembly of nucleosomes.

Results

The results of this experiment show that the C-domain of NAP is responsible for histone interaction. This is demonstrated by the fact that the C-domain is able to bind to histone proteins, and that the C-domain is essential for the assembly of nucleosomes.

Conclusion

The conclusion of this experiment is that the C-domain of NAP is responsible for histone interaction. This is demonstrated by the fact that the C-domain is able to bind to histone proteins, and that the C-domain is essential for the assembly of nucleosomes.

References

References are listed at the end of the report, including the following:

- 1. [Author], [Year], [Title], [Journal], [Volume], [Page].
- 2. [Author], [Year], [Title], [Journal], [Volume], [Page].
- 3. [Author], [Year], [Title], [Journal], [Volume], [Page].