

Endodontic Bioinformatics: A Dissertation Guidance Perspective

Bibhuti Prasad Barik*

PG Department of Zoology, Khallikote Unitary University, Brahmapur-760001, India *Corresponding Author: Bibhuti Prasad Barik, PG Department of Zoology, Khallikote Unitary University, Brahmapur-760001, India. Received: November 29, 2023; Published: December 07, 2023

Abstract

Starting a dissertation is an important step in the academic path because it signifies the completion of years of education and the beginning of autonomous scholarly inquiry. Dissertation assistance is essential to the formation of this academic endeavor because it provides students with the guidance and support they need to successfully negotiate the complex terrain of research and inquiry. The objective of this review is to examine the various facets of dissertation guidance, emphasizing its significance and offering valuable perspectives on efficient mentoring approaches with special reference to endodontic science scholars.

Keywords: Endodontics; data; bioinformatics; scholar; dissertation

Introduction

Dissertation advising is a dynamic process that combines mentorship, collaboration, and the development of critical thinking abilities. It goes beyond the simple supervision of research projects. Mentors' advice acts as a compass, guiding students through the challenges of conducting research, reviewing literature, analyzing data, and synthesizing findings. In a symbiotic relationship, the mentor helps the student to become an independent researcher while also sharing information and experience. Supervising undergraduates & post graduates in their dissertation work according to the course curriculum poses significant challenges. Students are earnestly applying their individual perspectives. The objective of the dissertations and project work is to cultivate awareness among scholars regarding the process of literature survey and enhance their writing proficiency.

Components of dissertation guidelines

Unambiguous communication: It is essential that the mentor and the learner communicate openly with one another. A supportive atmosphere that fosters fruitful research is created by defining goals, keeping lines of communication open, and setting clear expectations.

Design & methodology of the research: One of the most important parts of dissertation advisory work is helping students develop a strong research plan and methodology. This entails mentoring them in the formulation of suitable research questions, the design of data gathering techniques, and comprehension of the ethical implications of their study.

Literature survey: Mentoring should include instruction on how to perform an exhaustive literature review. This entails assisting students in locating pertinent sources, assessing prior material critically, and compiling data to determine the background and importance of their study.

Data analysis & interpretation: Help is essential when it comes to these tasks. Mentors must to assist students in selecting suitable analytical techniques, analyzing data, and deriving significance from their discoveries.

Time management: Teaching efficient time management techniques is an aspect of dissertation guidance. A successful mentorship program must prioritize work, set realistic deadlines, and effectively manage the research process.

Professional development: Dissertation guidance ought to prioritize promoting professional development in addition to the technical parts of research. This entails improving presenting abilities, promoting attendance at scholarly gatherings, and assisting in the dissemination of research results.

The protocol is aimed to acquaint undergraduate scholars with generation, organization, storage, retrieval analysis of biological data and scientific writing practices, ensuring their mastery of essential skills. A comprehensive strategy is necessary when navigating the field of endodontic bioinformatics from the perspective of dissertation coaching. This means exploring the complex nexus between bioinformatics and endodontics and providing students with a path map to investigate the convergence of these domains. The dissertation assistance should enable students to use bioinformatic techniques for endodontic research in addition to fostering a greater comprehension of the topic area. From this vantage point, the goal is to promote a smooth transition between state-of-the-art bioinformatics and endodontic concepts, giving students the tools they need to make significant contributions to the rapidly changing field of dental research. Endodontic microbial pathogenic & human defensive proteins with potential virulence & immune-propensity detected in tissue samples can be reviewed from literature with endodontic infections. The protein sequences may be retrieved from Uniprot database. Homologous proteins can be selected using BLAST algorithm (Boratyn et al., 2012). The physicochemical characterization of the selected proteins may be carried out using Protparam (Gasteiger et al. 2003). The sequences shall be aligned using clustalw (Thompson et al., 1994). The aligned sequences then may be subjected to phylogenetic analysis using MEGA11 (Tamura et al., 2021). The protein sequences are further subjected to disorder prediction (Dunker et al., 2002). The metabolic pathway study can be conducted using pathway commons web server (Rodchenkov et al., 2020).

Conclusion

Dissertation guidance is an exciting experience that influences a student's intellectual and professional development in addition to the research's conclusion. More than just giving answers, good mentoring fosters a culture of inquiry, builds students' self-esteem, and gives them the tools they need to make significant contributions to their academic fields. Investing in strong dissertation assistance is an investment in the future of academia, producing researchers with the abilities and expertise to make major contributions to their areas, as long as universities and academic organizations continue to encourage research excellence.

References

- 1. The UniProt Consortium. "UniProt: the Universal Protein Knowledgebase in 2023" Nucleic Acids Research 51.1 (2023): 523-531.
- 2. Boratyn GM., et al. "BLAST: a more efficient report with usability improvements". Nucleic Acids Res 41 (2013): 29-33.
- Gasteiger E., et al. "ExPASy: The proteomics server for in-depth protein knowledge and analysis". Nucleic Acids Res 31 (2003): 3784-3788.
- Thompson JD, Higgins DG and Gibson TJ. "CLUSTAL W: improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment through sequence weighting, position-specific gap penalties and weight matrix choice". Nucleic Acids Res 22.22 (1994): 4673-4680.
- 5. Tamura K, Stecher G and Kumar S. "MEGA 11: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Version 11". Molecular Biology and Evolution (2021).
- 6. Dunker AK., et al. "Intrinsic disorder and protein function". Biochemistry 41 (2002): 6573-6582.
- 7. Rodchenkov I., et al. "Pathway Commons 2019 Update: integration, analysis and exploration of pathway data". Nucleic Acids Research 48.1 (2020): 489-497.

Volume 3 Issue 3 December 2023 © All rights are reserved by Bibhuti Prasad Barik.