

00:22 Life did not exist always on this planet, all right?
00:28 Earth is predicted to form around 4.8 billion years ago
00:36 and then approximately four billion years ago
00:39 is when the first sign of life appeared.
00:42 So that was almost 800 million years later, all right.
00:46 And all living things today on this planet
00:50 have descended from that first life form, all right,
00:54 that existed four billion years back.
00:57 And how do we know that?
00:59 Well, if we look at the characteristics
01:04 of all living organisms on this planet,
01:07 we find a lot of similarities, right?
01:11 So here are some of those, you know, common characteristics.
01:17 All organisms on this planet are made up of cells
01:22 and these cells are comprised of
01:26 very essential biomolecules.
01:28 Again, whether it's a bacteria, whether it's a worm
01:30 or whether it's us humans,
01:33 we are all made up of the same biomolecules.
01:35 We are made up of, you know, carbohydrates,
01:38 we are made up of proteins, you know,
01:40 fatty acids and nucleic acids.
01:42 And these cells can interact with its environment
01:48 and is capable of, you know, drawing energy
01:53 for its survival.
01:55 For example, you know, all organisms need to extract energy
01:59 either through food or oxygen or through some other method.
02:04 Now...
02:08 All organisms have genetic material in the form of DNA
02:16 that stores all the information in order to make proteins
02:20 that drives the function in all living organisms.
02:25 Now, for example, if I take the example
02:29 of all you folks listening to this lecture,
02:32 there are proteins that are working right now in you,
02:37 making it possible for you to listen to this lecture.
02:40 So there are proteins that are working in your ears,
02:43 helping you listen,
02:44 there are proteins that are working in your brain,
02:47 you know, helping you process the information
02:49 and there are proteins working in your eyes
02:51 that are helping you see.
02:53 So every single function is driven by a protein
02:57 and the information to make that protein
03:00 is stored in your DNA, all right.
03:03 All organisms also need to pass down that information
03:08 from one generation to another,
03:09 either through sexual means or through asexual reproduction.
03:14 So again, these are all common to all living organisms
03:19 on this planet, right?
03:21 And again, lastly, all organisms on this planet
03:25 can self-regulate themselves and if need be,
03:29 can mutate to the changing environment around them, right?
03:33 If an organism is not able to adapt, they will go extinct.

03:38 It's not the biggest or the fastest
03:41 or the strongest that survives.
03:43 The one that survives is the one that adapts, right?
03:47 So these are the characteristics
03:49 that is pretty much found in all living organisms.
03:54 Now...
03:58 Here is how a cell looks like, okay.
04:05 Now, they are mainly divided into two categories, the cells.
04:11 One are your simple cells, your unicellular cells,
04:17 they are single cells, and they're not as complex, right?
04:21 And they do not have any membrane enclosed organelles, okay.
04:27 Two major groups of this particular single-set organisms,
04:34 which are called prokaryotes are bacteria and archaea.
04:40 And then, you know, comes the eukaryotes,
04:44 which is the other kind of cell,
04:45 which are a lot more complex, right?
04:49 Now, they have membrane enclosed organelles,
04:53 which are dedicated in doing specialized functions,
04:56 making them much, much more complex, you know,
04:59 than the prokaryotes.
05:01 Now, eukaryotes can either be unicellular.
05:06 Example of a unicellular eukaryote would be yeast, right,
05:10 or they can be multicellular like, you know,
05:14 bigger organisms like animals, you know, mammals.
05:18 Those are all examples of multicellular eukaryotes.
05:22 If you look at our body, all the cells in our body
05:25 are multicellular in nature.
05:28 Now, the image that you're seeing here
05:33 is a picture of an immune cell, all right.
05:36 It's a neutrophil, it's one of those immune cells
05:38 that protects you against, you know, any kind of infections.
05:44 Now, these are all examples of eukaryotes.
05:50 Now, if I have to compare them side-by-side,
05:54 this is how a prokaryotic cell looks like,
05:58 simple, you know, not much complexity inside the cell,
06:06 you know, very simple looking, has just one membrane
06:10 that is protecting the cell from the outside
06:15 and the DNA that is present, you know, in prokaryotes,
06:20 they are not enclosed in a membrane, all right.
06:24 So they are just lying naked in the cytoplasm
06:27 without any protection.
06:28 Like I mentioned before,
06:29 prokaryotic cells are very primitive, they're very simple.
06:32 So they don't have any membranes inside the cell.
06:37 Okay, now if you look at the eukaryote cell,
06:42 that appears a lot more complex, all right.
06:45 You can see that even within the plasma membrane,
06:50 there are different cell organelles,
06:53 which are specifically bound by a membrane of its own
06:58 and it is there just because each of these organelles
07:01 can perform their own function, which is quite separate
07:04 from the rest of the cell, all right.
07:07 So there, you have a nucleus which just protects the DNA.
07:12 So the DNA is found inside the nucleus.

07:14 Then you have a mitochondria, you have the ER,
07:18 a golgi apparatus, which are all dedicated
07:20 in doing a certain function inside the eukaryotic cell.
07:26 All right, now, again, there are,
07:31 we have, you know, a lot of,
07:35 so far, we have answered a lot of questions, but,
07:39 you know, in biology and there are still a lot of questions
07:42 that are unanswered and scientists are working every day
07:48 trying to get answers to those questions.
07:51 We biologists follow a very rigorous method
07:56 to, you know, finding answers.
07:58 Scientific investigations are based on observation,
08:02 they're based on data, you know, experimentation and logic
08:06 and, you know, with the advent of, you know, new technology,
08:10 our data collection and observation capabilities
08:14 keep improving, right.
08:16 Now, information or data at the end of the day,
08:19 we collect it, we collect all the evidence
08:22 and then it must be quantified
08:24 using, you know, mathematical and statistical methods
08:27 and this is exactly what happens in, you know,
08:30 in research labs.
08:32 Now, talking about, you know, research labs,
08:37 a lot of the life science and, you know, biotech work
08:44 that I am talking here in this presentation
08:47 happens right here in Boston.
08:49 You know, Boston is the mecca
08:53 for life science research and biotechnology.
08:57 Boston has been in the forefront in most, you know,
09:00 medical research.
09:01 Take for example the current pandemic,
09:06 you know, Moderna, Pfizer, AstraZeneca
09:10 and Johnson & Johnson are all located in Boston
09:13 and have actively participated in developing,
09:17 you know, vaccines towards COVID-19.
09:21 In fact, other industries have suffered due to the pandemic,
09:26 but the biotech industry is going strong financially.
09:30 And rest assured, you know, more money will flow
09:34 into the industry if we are able
09:35 to completely get rid of the pandemic.
09:41 Now, to give you an idea,
09:48 you know, modern biotechnology here in Boston,
09:51 it ranks among the most attractive of, you know,
09:57 the fast growing industries.
09:59 Estimated annual growth is close to 10%
10:03 and a lot of the progress that has been made
10:08 towards the pandemic, be it vaccine development, you know,
10:13 the science behind making the kits to test COVID-19,
10:18 you know, antibodies, a lot of these new drugs,
10:23 it has happened here in Boston.
10:25 Not completely, but partly.
10:27 And if we are able to get out of this,
10:31 investments will continue.
10:34 Two, again, Boston is popularly known as Genetown.

10:40 Kendall Square, which is like a station away
10:42 from where we are, you know, at Park Street,
10:46 Kendall has over 50 biotech companies per square mile.
10:50 The top grad schools are right here in Boston,
10:59 hospitals with state-of-the-art research facilities,
11:01 MGH, Harvard Medical, they're right here in Boston.
11:05 And just to give you an idea, you know,
11:11 these are some of the various sectors in biotechnology
11:14 that are trending
11:16 for their molecular biology research, right?
11:19 And I have listed some of them right here
11:21 in the next two slides.
11:25 Again, a lot of the vaccine development,
11:28 test kits and drugs for, you know, the current pandemic
11:31 or for other emerging infectious disease,
11:34 research is going right here.
11:37 CRISPR-based therapeutics,
11:39 CRISPR is the next big thing in biotechnology
11:43 for a lot of, you know, medical issues.
11:49 The research is happening right here in Boston.
11:51 A lot of the data, you know, DNA data storage
11:55 and using that data that we get from, you know,
12:00 sequencing various organisms
12:02 and storing all that information that is there in their DNA
12:05 and helping, using that data to produce
12:09 or to come up with, you know, therapies
12:11 for different diseases is happening right here in Boston.
12:16 Research based on microbiome.
12:18 Now, microbiome is the,
12:22 it's the sum total of all organisms that exist within us,
12:27 that's microbiome
12:28 and recently, the microbiome field is booming
12:31 in medical microbiology.
12:32 Why?
12:33 Because, you know, scientists have found that
12:36 microbiome has very strong links to many human conditions
12:40 like, you know, asthma, depression, anxiety, ALS, cancer.
12:44 So again, that research is happening right here in Boston.
12:48 Research and synthetic biology, biosecurity,
12:52 a lot of research in cancer therapeutics,
12:57 you know, wearable tech that can detect certain diseases,
13:02 all that research is happening here in Boston.
13:07 Right, with that,
13:09 thank you for giving me the opportunity to present here.
13:16 I will unshare my screen.
13:20 I think the question and answer session
13:22 is towards the end, right?
13:24 Yeah, so we'll get to, we'll have people start to,
13:27 I'm sure you have many questions,
13:29 as do I for a Professor Dey
13:32 about what is a really interesting topic, and it is.
13:36 It's the foundational course
13:38 for the Masters of Science in Law: Life Sciences program.
13:41 And so, this is just a tiny little sneak peek

13:44 and I think Professor Dey did sort of an amazing job
13:48 of connecting his course into what we're seeing
13:52 and reading in the news on a regular basis
13:55 about different areas of research
13:57 that's really impacting our lives.
14:00 And so, I'm sure his class, you know,
14:04 it's always getting rave reviews
14:05 from our current MSSL students.
14:08 So I'm sure you'll have lots of questions for him as well.
14:12 Let me just share my screen with you as well.
14:19 And for some of you that might not be as familiar
14:23 with Suffolk Law School,
14:25 I just wanted to provide you a little brief introduction
14:28 about Suffolk before we kind of get to the heart
14:31 of our program.
14:33 And Suffolk, we are founded in 1906,
14:36 so we've been around for over 116 years,
14:39 but really, the vision of our founder, I think,
14:42 from starting in the early 1900s
14:46 really remains true to today,
14:49 that we at Suffolk really focus on providing our students
14:54 experiential opportunities.
14:56 So in and outside of the classroom,
15:00 providing them with the skills necessary
15:03 to take the knowledge that they're learning
15:05 and being able to apply that in real practical ways.
15:09 This allows our students to be competitive
15:12 because they've taken that time to really,
15:15 to develop the skills in our classroom
15:17 and then lots of different opportunities
15:18 that we're providing them outside of our classroom as well.
15:23 The Master of Science in Law: Life Sciences program,
15:27 we are really excited about this program.
15:29 It is our first truly interdisciplinary program
15:33 that is offered at Suffolk University
15:37 because it combines faculty members such as Professor Dey
15:42 from our College of Arts and Sciences,
15:45 we have faculty members teaching in the program
15:47 from the Sawyer Business School,
15:49 as well as from the Law School,
15:51 Professor Landers teaches our Privacy Law course
15:55 within the MSSL degree.
15:57 And I think for many of us, we realize that
16:01 an interdisciplinary program really reflects
16:04 kind of our reality of how we work today
16:08 because, you know, gone are the times
16:11 when you just focused on one thing at work.
16:14 Many of us are wearing many, many different hats,
16:16 we're cross-trained and expected to know
16:19 and understand knowledge in a variety of different areas.
16:22 And so, offering an interdisciplinary program
16:27 will allow you to customize the program,
16:31 fill in the gaps and knowledge that you might be missing.
16:35 So whether or not you are an individual

16:38 that's already an attorney and you're looking to transition
16:42 into the life sciences industry
16:44 and General Counsel's Office or you're a research scientist,
16:47 maybe you're already working at one of the,
16:51 I learned new terminology in Genetown
16:53 in one of the many, many different biotech
16:56 and pharma companies and you're looking to transition
17:01 from the lab to a compliance or regulatory role.
17:06 So we think that our program will provide you
17:10 that additional knowledge to allow you to make the leap,
17:14 transition into a new role
17:17 and increase your career opportunities.
17:23 This is data taken from MassBioEd,
17:26 which is a nonprofit organization that releases yearly
17:31 a report about the life sciences industry
17:34 and workforce trends, and so, this data is taken from there.
17:41 They're projecting an additional 20,000 new biotech
17:45 pharma jobs just by 2024 alone.
17:49 Over the last decade, a 67% increase.
17:53 And the specialization of the life sciences industry,
17:58 and I think Professor Dey really was able to demonstrate
18:02 that quite readily from his last few slides
18:06 that he shared with you today,
18:08 but this is a great graphic as well
18:10 in which you are seeing from 2017 to 2019,
18:15 that Massachusetts life sciences industry grew by 17%,
18:19 almost double the rest of the life sciences industry
18:23 in the United States and by and far much larger growth rate
18:29 than the private sector, either in Massachusetts,
18:32 both in Massachusetts and in the rest of the United States.
18:35 And then even during COVID-19,
18:38 you are able to see that they had a very strong
18:41 and positive growth rate,
18:42 more than double the rest of the United States at 4%,
18:46 while the private sectors in Massachusetts,
18:50 as well as in the rest of the United States
18:52 did not perform quite as well.
18:56 So I think it really sort of demonstrates how solid
19:00 the life sciences industry is
19:02 and how much it is going to continue
19:04 to grow in Massachusetts, which I think anybody would say
19:09 is the life sciences hub in the world.
19:12 So we are, the law school itself being located
19:16 right in the heart of the city
19:18 and we couldn't hope to be better located than where we are.
19:24 This just shows over a five-year period from 2016 to 2020,
19:30 there's a 55% increase over that short time period.
19:35 Just drawing again to the strength and the continued demand.
19:41 This was not a degree that we created overnight.
19:44 This is a degree that was created because we saw that
19:48 there was a need from the life sciences industry.
19:52 They said, we went and talked to many different people,
19:55 we talked with research scientists,
19:57 we talked with the lawyers that were working

20:00 in the industry,
20:01 the people that were doing the business development
20:03 and securing venture capital of what, you know,
20:07 and they said we can't find people.
20:09 And so, we saw that there was a need that we could fill
20:13 by offering this really, truly unique degree.
20:17 And in fact, to our knowledge,
20:19 there isn't any other degree like it
20:22 because it really is a degree available to everyone.
20:26 As long as you have completed an undergraduate degree,
20:29 it doesn't matter what area it could be, you know,
20:33 you just need to have a genuine interest
20:36 in the life sciences industry.
20:39 So it is, you don't have to be a scientist,
20:41 you don't have to be a lawyer.
20:44 It is open to any major.
20:48 It is 30 credits in total
20:51 and that is comprised of having 10 courses
20:55 that are three credits each
20:58 and you can complete the degree
20:59 in as little as one academic year,
21:02 so that's in two semesters,
21:04 or you can be a part-time student
21:07 and you can complete the degree
21:09 as fast or as slowly as you want.
21:13 And so, a year and a half to over to two and a half years.
21:17 And what might that look like for somebody
21:20 that is thinking about a part-time program,
21:24 that could be as little as one day a week
21:27 because our courses are taught in a module.
21:31 So you would go from 4:30 until a little bit after seven
21:36 and then 7:15 till just about before 10:00 PM at night.
21:40 So you could be at Suffolk for as little as one night a week
21:46 and so I think for many of us, we go,
21:48 hmm, I think I could do and commit to that
21:52 as a full-time working professional,
21:54 to be able to come into beautiful Downtown Boston,
21:58 to our lovely building,
22:00 to learn about the life sciences industry.
22:04 For any international students
22:07 that are joining us this evening,
22:09 what's really special about this degree is that
22:12 it is STEM-approved.
22:14 And so that's science, technology, engineering and math,
22:18 and that means, so once you complete a degree
22:22 in the United States,
22:23 as an international student on an F1 student visa,
22:27 you are able to stay in the United States
22:29 up to 12 months after your degree completion.
22:32 During that time, you can work and be paid
22:35 and as long as it is a position related to your degree
22:40 that you just completed.
22:42 A STEM-approved degree allows you to remain
22:46 in the United States for those 12 months

22:48 and be eligible for an additional 24 months on top of that.
22:53 So 36 months, three years in total.
22:56 You would complete the degree in one academic year,
23:00 and then you would be able to stay,
23:03 work in the life sciences industry
23:06 and the global hub of that industry of that sector
23:10 in Massachusetts for up to three years.
23:14 So that's a really very special aspect
23:17 about our program for international students.
23:20 You can start, full-time students,
23:21 you can start in the fall semester
23:24 and we do have full-time students
23:26 only starting in the fall semester.
23:28 Part-time students, we're looking out for you
23:31 in that you have some additional flexibility
23:33 that you can start in the fall
23:35 or you can start in January as well.
23:38 So there are two start dates for our part-time students.
23:43 There is still plenty of time left for you
23:46 to submit your application for fall of 2022.
23:50 That priority application deadline date is May 15th.
23:55 So you do still have plenty of time to be able to do that
23:59 and put together your application materials.
24:02 If that's still a little too soon for you
24:04 for part-time students, the second application deadline
24:07 is in the middle of October for the January start date.
24:12 Every single application will be automatically reviewed
24:17 for merit-based scholarship potential.
24:20 So, you do not need to submit any special forms
24:23 or special statements.
24:25 Every single application will be automatically considered
24:29 for scholarshiping.
24:31 Scholarships range up to about a third
24:34 of the total degree costs.
24:39 And then let's get, well, you've seen
24:42 our Introduction to Molecular Bio course,
24:44 so that is one of the 10 required courses.
24:49 As you see listed here,
24:50 there's about half the degree program
24:52 is focused more on science
24:54 and then the other half on law
24:57 and business types of courses.
25:01 So you see, it's kind of the Intro to Molecular Biology
25:04 is the foundational course,
25:06 and it will unlock additional and more sophisticated
25:10 science-based courses,
25:12 such as Therapies and Applied Genetics.
25:16 You will see, for those of you that may have been
25:20 liberal arts majors and may have not had a time
25:24 or opportunity to take statistics, you might be
25:26 and say, hmm, I don't know about
25:28 Biostatistics for Clinical Trials.
25:32 All of these courses are aimed at anybody,
25:35 no matter their background.

25:37 So we are not going to be making you into a statistician,
25:40 do not worry about that, unless you are one already.
25:46 But what we do need for you to understand
25:50 is the language that a clinical researcher speaks.
25:55 So you have to be able to understand the data
25:57 and that is important for somebody that is working
26:01 and is a lawyer and working in the legal area
26:04 of the biotech or med device company
26:08 and it's also important for somebody
26:10 who is doing business development,
26:12 so they can speak intelligently about the science
26:16 and what is happening and what people are working on
26:18 in order to have additional funding,
26:21 receive additional funding.
26:24 So any of these courses,
26:26 we are preparing you all along the way.
26:31 And as I said, it's really customizable.
26:33 If you were coming into this degree,
26:35 so if you were, you know, for example, as Professor Dey,
26:38 if he said, I'm gonna apply to this degree,
26:40 he wouldn't be taking
26:41 the Introduction to Molecular Biology course,
26:44 nor would he be taking some of these other science courses
26:47 with his background,
26:48 and that would be the same for any other.
26:51 If you majored in molecular biology,
26:54 we want to make sure that each course
26:57 you're going to be taking within the program
26:58 is going to add value to your degree.
27:03 So I work very closely with a team of individuals,
27:07 in particular with Professor Renee Landers,
27:09 as the Faculty Director
27:11 and we would ask for a syllabus,
27:16 or if you're thinking about multiple courses,
27:20 we would make sure to submit syllabi
27:23 and we would interact with our faculty members
27:26 in the science department, if there were a science course,
27:28 so going to Professor Dey and say, can you review this?
27:31 And students are able to waive up to nine credits,
27:35 and then we would make sure we're finding
27:37 an appropriate course to fit your particular interests.
27:42 So maybe it's a FDA and drug law course,
27:47 maybe it's a biomedical and public policy course,
27:50 maybe it's a forensics course
27:52 and so, really we would look at the wide array of courses
27:55 that we offer at the law school
27:57 and if you're already an attorney
27:59 and you're looking to transition
28:01 into the life sciences industry
28:03 and you took the basic IP survey course,
28:04 you're not taking that again.
28:06 We would either round it out with another science course
28:09 or with a course from the Sawyer Business School as well,
28:13 whatever it is that is of most interest to you.

28:17 It's important to note these are waivers,
28:20 it is not advanced standing.
28:21 So you are, the degree total itself
28:24 still remains at 30 credits.
28:27 We are just making sure the courses that you're taking
28:30 are going to be the most beneficial for you,
28:33 given your particular expertise
28:36 and prior educational experience.
28:41 And then, here are some upcoming MSSL events
28:44 that we will be hosting.
28:46 So I will be having a couple of meet and greets
28:50 in April and May, and I have one in June as well.
28:55 And then, we have a really exciting in-person event.
28:58 So I think it's really our first in-person event
29:01 since we stopped hosting in-person events
29:04 for the MSSL program, and that will be on April 20th.
29:09 So that will be a life sciences networking event.
29:13 All are welcome to come and attend
29:16 and that is from five to 6:00 PM in that gorgeous
29:19 Sergeant Hall Building that we have,
29:21 and you can register using that Bitly link there,
29:25 /MSSLnetworking.
29:28 So I hope that many of you will be able to join us for that.
29:31 And then here is my contact information.
29:35 Please feel free to email me directly
29:39 if you have additional questions after the webinar tonight,
29:45 or any of the rest of the MSSL team members
29:49 that are both here with us tonight.
29:52 They would also be happy to receive your email as well.
29:57 And that concludes my portion
30:00 of the PowerPoint presentation.
30:03 I do want make sure that we get to any questions
30:08 that you might have about the program,
30:11 about the program structure
30:13 or any questions that you might have
30:15 for Professor Dey as well.
30:19 So if you haven't had a chance to yet,
30:24 please make sure to drop your question
30:28 into either the Q&A box or into the chat box.
30:33 We are monitoring those.
30:37 I do see one question about cost,
30:43 of how much does the program cost.
30:47 The program is structured, you pay by the credit
30:52 for the number of credits that you register
30:54 in each semester
30:56 and the current per credit rate is just under \$1,800.
31:03 So you're looking at just under \$54,000
31:07 if you were taking all of those courses
31:11 over that one academic year,
31:13 that is for this coming fall in spring of 2023.
31:19 Obviously as a part-time student,
31:21 you have that flexibility to continue
31:25 to take courses over a number of semesters.
31:34 There might be questions also about externship

31:37 or internship opportunities during the program
31:40 and we definitely, as Dean Sandusky explained,
31:46 if students are able to waive out of courses,
31:48 it's possible to make arrangements for an internship,
31:53 a supervised internship that can count for credit.
31:56 And also, we have a, Suffolk University Law School
32:01 has a terrific career services
32:03 and professional development office
32:05 where we have lots of listings for opportunities
32:09 in the life sciences area.
32:12 And we would, you know, help students sort of sift through
32:16 those opportunities and determine something
32:17 that's useful and appropriate for them.
32:21 And then finally, the Massachusetts Life Sciences Center
32:27 has an internship platform where their members can actually,
32:35 you know, sort of look through resumes
32:37 that are posted on that site
32:39 when they're looking for interns.
32:41 So there are ways to get experience
32:44 while you're still doing the program.
32:51 Okay, and here a question,
32:55 I think it's probably geared toward Professor Dey,
32:58 of individuals that may have not taken a science course
33:03 in a long time, maybe they're an individual like myself
33:06 and I was an undergrad liberal arts major,
33:09 and I took, fulfilled my science requirements.
33:13 Is there any reading or other work that you could recommend,
33:18 Professor Dey, for them to take either during your class
33:22 or before your class to feel maybe a little bit better
33:25 and more prepared?
33:27 So usually the Introduction to Molecular Biology,
33:30 the first science course that students take
33:34 when they enter the program,
33:35 it covers the foundational concepts of biology, all right.
33:39 And while I'm teaching that class,
33:44 if there is additional resources that you need access to,
33:47 at that point, I do recommend, you know,
33:51 books that are very useful
33:55 and sort of gives you a very good idea of, you know,
33:59 the topics that we are discussing in class.
34:01 And I've had students who did not have any background
34:06 in science and they informed me that
34:09 they found the reading really, really helpful.
34:13 Thank you.
34:16 A question about sort of, what is the application process?
34:21 The application process, it's fairly straightforward.
34:24 It's pretty generic to most applications.
34:29 There's an online application that you would complete
34:32 and an application fee, a personal statement,
34:35 which would be your opportunity to tell
34:38 the admissions committee more about yourself
34:42 and why do you wanna pursue the MSL degree?
34:46 Where do you see this degree fitting in
34:48 with your career path?

34:51 How do you hope to leverage this degree in the future?
34:56 And then obviously a resume, curriculum vitae,
35:00 two letters of recommendation, so it's really up to you.
35:06 They might be professional letters of recommendation
35:09 if you've been in the workforce for some time,
35:13 or if you are more a recent graduate,
35:17 you can also, maybe you would have a close relationship
35:21 from a faculty member that you would like to submit.
35:25 There is no requirement for work experience
35:32 for you to be applying to the MSLL program.
35:36 We have had individuals that have been recent graduates
35:39 and we've had individuals that have had a number of years
35:42 of professional work experience
35:45 before deciding to come and pursue this degree.
35:50 And then lastly, transcripts, of course,
35:52 and that would round out your application file.
35:59 I think this question is directed to me, I guess.
36:05 So I can obviously talk about
36:08 Introduction to Molecular Biology.
36:10 Usually there's different ways to assess
36:14 how somebody's doing in the class.
36:17 We have multiple exams, you know,
36:20 we have four exams and then one final
36:23 and then apart from that,
36:26 the book that is recommended for this course,
36:30 for Intro to Molecular Biology,
36:32 that book comes with an online resource called Achieve
36:35 and I personally love Achieve.
36:38 Why? Because...
36:39 And it's really good for students
36:41 who don't have a very strong background in science.
36:44 Why?
36:45 Because Achieve not only comes with a quiz section,
36:49 it also comes with something called Learning Curve
36:52 where you are not graded based on what you know, all right.
36:57 If you get questions wrong in Learning Curve,
37:00 it just takes you back to the section of the book
37:03 where that concept has been discussed
37:05 and it just tells you to read that again
37:07 and come back to the question and answer that question.
37:09 All right, so it doesn't take any points
37:13 for getting answers wrong.
37:14 It just ensures that you have understood
37:17 the concept really well
37:19 and you know how to apply them to those questions.
37:22 So, you know, these are some of the ways in which,
37:25 you know, we assess.
37:27 In some of the other courses, for example,
37:30 the Business of Life Sciences course,
37:35 the professor assigns group projects for students to work on
37:40 and complete throughout the semester.
37:43 In my course on Privacy Law,
37:46 we, you know, do a lot of readings
37:49 on various privacy regulations in the United States,

37:54 and also focusing on Europe now
37:56 with the General Data Protection Regulation.
37:59 And we take a look at things like evaluating
38:06 particular organizational needs for privacy policies,
38:10 evaluating the privacy policies
38:12 they've posted on their own webpages.
38:15 So real assignments, you know,
38:17 trying to get you to think about what it's like
38:20 to work in an organization and understand
38:22 what kinds of information the organization produces
38:26 and what kinds of regulations might apply
38:28 to how the organization uses that information.
38:33 And so, there's a tremendous variety of the ways
38:36 in which the courses are evaluated
38:38 depending on where they sit in the curriculum.
38:42 There was also a question from Simone Blowers
38:45 about what kind of majors are offered in the program
38:48 and this is a graduate program,
38:50 which is really fairly targeted,
38:53 narrowly targeted on training people
38:56 in the various disciplines that relate to,
39:00 you know, working in the life sciences industry.
39:02 So it doesn't really,
39:04 it's not really amenable to any kind of majors.
39:07 However to the...
39:09 So if a person comes and is not able to waive
39:12 out of any of the courses,
39:15 then the entire curriculum is filled
39:17 by the required courses for the program.
39:20 If a person, for example,
39:21 is able to waive out of a science course,
39:23 or if they're a lawyer, one of the law courses,
39:26 then the possibility exists for that person
39:30 to kind of drill down in the law school curriculum
39:34 or the business school curriculum
39:36 on some particular area of focus.
39:38 So there really isn't the opportunity for a major
39:41 and, you know, a full-time student would complete
39:45 the program in a year,
39:46 a part-time student, you know,
39:48 over two or two and a half years.
39:49 So, really isn't time either to, you know,
39:53 kind of have that kind of concept operating in the program.
39:56 Any other questions?
39:59 You can also just place 'em in the chat or in the Q&A box.
40:04 And you, as I indicated earlier,
40:07 please feel free to outreach to any of us here this evening
40:13 with other additional questions or concerns
40:15 that you might have.
40:18 And I hope that many of you will decide
40:21 to come to one or many of our upcoming MSLL events
40:26 to learn more about the program,
40:29 to come to the in-person networking event that is happening
40:34 next month that we are really excited about.

40:39 And you would be able to, Professor Renee Landers,
40:41 she did a mini-class like this for her privacy class
40:46 this past fall and you can go to our website
40:50 and see some of the other mini-classes that we have offered
40:54 over the last couple of years.
40:57 Well, we certainly have full-time faculty
41:00 like Professor Landers and Professor Dey
41:01 that are teaching in the program.
41:03 We also have a really rich and deep individuals
41:08 that have been working in the field
41:10 that are teaching some of our other courses.
41:13 So you would see a mini-class from attorney Bruce Leicher,
41:18 who teaches our Biotechnology Business and the Law course
41:23 and we have other individuals that are working, you know,
41:27 full-time, doing compliance work,
41:30 teaching our compliance and the life sciences program
41:33 or compliance in the life sciences course.
41:36 So I think that adds an additional richness to our program.
41:42 And in fact, I had a recent student who told me
41:45 she was able to secure an internship
41:47 through the very kind introduction
41:50 of one of these faculty members
41:53 for this coming summer at Dana-Farber.
41:55 So really exciting and they're wonderful,
41:59 all of our faculty members in really giving of their time
42:02 and mentoring our students.
42:05 We have a question, what kind of placement assistance
42:09 is offered after the program?
42:13 And I'd actually like to kinda, you know,
42:15 move that question back of, you know, during the program.
42:18 So unless you are a part-time student
42:21 that has a full-time job during the day,
42:24 I do think it's probably to your benefit
42:27 to be able to have some sort of internship experience
42:32 during the MSSL program.
42:36 We work together, so director Jennifer Karnakis,
42:40 who is here with us today
42:41 and she's the Director of Intellectual Property Programs
42:44 at the Law School, and then Professor Landers,
42:47 both of them have very deep networks
42:51 in the Boston legal community,
42:56 health community, life sciences industry.
42:59 In addition, because this is an interdisciplinary degree,
43:04 you get the benefit of access to both
43:08 of the Career Services Office.
43:09 So at the law school,
43:11 we have our own professional career development office,
43:14 just for students who are enrolled at the law school
43:16 and you will be a law school student
43:19 because it is a law school degree,
43:21 but you also have the benefit for accessing
43:26 the Career Services Office at the university
43:28 in different events.
43:29 So for example, this week,

43:31 they're having a virtual STEM career fair
43:36 through the university, at Suffolk University.
43:39 So MSLI students have been invited to participate in that,
43:43 and that, you know, I took a look at the employers
43:46 who are participating
43:48 and it reads as the who's who in biotech, you know.
43:53 So it gives you an opportunity to interact.
43:56 It's a really nice platform that they use
43:58 when I took a peek at that earlier this week.
44:01 And, you know, so both Career Services Offices
44:04 can really sort of review resume and cover letters,
44:08 talk with you about job search strategies
44:11 and all of us, as part of the MSLI team,
44:13 are there to mentor you as well,
44:17 to think about, you know, what career options are out there
44:21 for you, provide additional networking events
44:25 on site and online for our students to be interacting.
44:30 So I think exactly like what Director Karnakis
44:33 is offering next month,
44:35 we have a number of law school faculty
44:37 and university, or law school,
44:39 law school graduates and university graduates
44:42 who are working in the life sciences industry.
44:45 So we have been happily reconnecting with those graduates
44:51 when we started this degree
44:53 and so that community is deepening day by day
44:58 for our soon to be graduates
45:00 that are entering into the program as well.
45:01 So I think we have a lot to offer
45:04 by way of help and assistance for individuals
45:07 in regards to career and job placement.
45:12 Well, I think you have hit upon
45:16 usually what would be the most pertinent questions
45:20 when I have and host my meet and greets with our students.
45:24 And so I will certainly,
45:26 I will thank you for your time and your attention
45:31 and attending this evening's mini-class.
45:34 I thank Professor Arup Dey for his really engaging talk
45:40 and I hope that many of you will continue the conversation
45:44 with us and think about applying to the MSLI program
45:48 in the future.
45:50 So I thank you and I wish all of you
45:54 a very pleasant evening.