

A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the slide, transitioning from dark blue at the top to purple at the bottom.

Tips for Making Effective Presentations

Big Data Summer Immersion at Yale

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These slides summarize good presentation guidelines and tips that I have learned in my professional career and found helpful from select resources.

The leadership team at my previous company, an offshoot of Pfizer, took great care in training their employees to become better scientific communicators. In this slide deck, I am going to share with you some of what they taught us.

References

1. C. Anderson, "How to Give a Killer Presentation," Harvard Business Review, Jun. 2023, Accessed: Jun. 26, 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://hbr.org/2013/06/how-to-give-a-killer-presentation>
2. K. M. Naegle, "Ten simple rules for effective presentation slides," PLoS Computational Biology, vol. 17, no. 12, p. e1009554, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.1371/JOURNAL.PCBI.1009554.

Pointers

- Tell a story that frames the “why you did”, “what you did”, and “what is next” questions. Do not make the presentation a series of disjointed points.
- Tailor your message to your audience. Avoid jargon that overcomplicates the point.
- Keep your message on task, relevant, and succinct.
- Use color, animations, and other visuals when they’re necessary or convey something that supports your story and message. Don’t overuse them.
- Keep styling of figures and graphics consistent throughout the deck. If you color-code variables in plots, keep the color-coding scheme the same throughout.
- Your audience should be able to quickly understand your slide. Use colors with high contrast, high quality images, and large text in readable font styles.
- Be careful about images that don’t scale (vector graphics). Text in them might not scale in a full-screen presentation. Overwrite image text in PowerPoint to avoid this.

Pointers

- If you use videos, make sure it works (sound if you need sound, etc.). Keep the video short, no more than 1 minute.
- Use one slide to convey one meaning/takeaway. Spend about 1 minute talking about each slide.
- The slide header should be a one-sentence takeaway, and not something general.
- Slides are not your talking notes. Do not read off the slides.
- Practice with an audience. Listen to and consider well meaning advice but decide for yourself what makes sense to implement.
- It's OK to get nervous, the audience expects this to happen. Breathe and keep going.
- Try to make eye contact with people in your audience while you present but avoid staring at one person the whole time. Doing this improves audience engagement.
- **Effective presenting comes with a lot of practice.**

BACKGROUND

- SH2 domains are central to cell signaling networks that use tyrosine phosphorylation (pTyr)
- PTB domains also bind pTyr ligands
- They bind ligands only when phosphorylation has occurred
- This is regulated by the electrostatic interactions of an arginine in the SH2 domain binding pocket with the negatively charged phosphates on the tyrosine
- They discriminate between different ligand sequences via the remaining sequence around the pTyr, mostly on the C-terminal side of the pTyr
- There are 46,000 pTyr sites in the human proteome and 120 SH2 domains, meaning there are $\sim 5.5 \times 10^6$ possible interactions in human cells

BACKGROUND

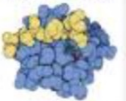
RULE 3,7,8

RULE 1

New Slide 1

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- ~~PTB domains also bind pTyr ligands~~ RULE 4
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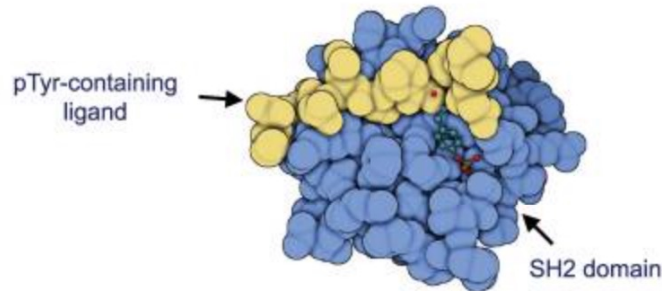
RULE 6. 7



RULE 5

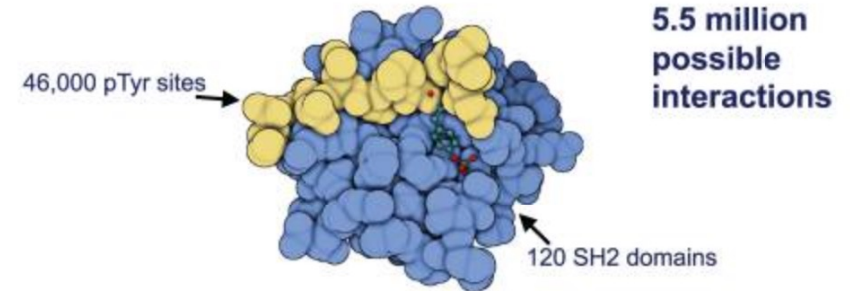
Structure: PDB 2IUI (Nolte et al., Nat Struct Biol, 1996)

SH2 domains reversibly interact with phosphotyrosine (pTyr) ligands



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The background of the slide is a deep blue image of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and some cloud patterns. Overlaid on this is a network of glowing blue lines and dots, resembling a global communication or data network. The dots are positioned at various points across the globe, and the lines connect them, creating a web-like structure. The overall color scheme is dominated by shades of blue, with the white text providing a high-contrast foreground.

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