Writing Assignment #2

 A primary article describes an event or topic from a first-hand perspective. Since they were created by people or things present at the time or event, they provide the most direct evidence of that time or event. There is no interpretation or reinterpretation in these sources, and they provide original insights or information. It does not matter what format the primary source is in, original materials are primary sources. These include letters, diaries, minutes, photographs, artifacts, interviews, and sound or video recordings.

 Review articles are surveys of previous research on a topic. The article should provide an overview of what is being said about the topic currently. There will be no experimental results presented in contrast to an original research article. In contrast to primary articles, review articles can make inferences based on the results of previous research but do not contain new results.

 New research must be reviewed by peers to ensure that it is original and based on valid science. From the life sciences to astrophysics and psychology to social sciences, it is widely used in scientific research. There are different types of reviews which include the first pass review in which A journal editors' submitted article gets reviewed to make sure the article follows that particular journal’s quality guidelines. An article is either rejected or forwarded to the next phase of the process based on the editor's findings. In a regular peer review experts on the article’s subject peer review the article.

 From the information given in the articles I believe that “Permanent inactivation of Huntington’s disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9” is an original article and Huntington’s Disease: Mechanisms of Pathogenesis and Therapeutic Strategies” is a review article. In the Permanent inactivation of Huntington’s disease mutation by personalized allele-specific CRISPR/Cas9 there are first person phrases used by the authors that gives clues to the reader such as “For a proof-of-principle experiment, we specifically examined the potential for discrimination of disease and normal chromosomes based on variants present in the most frequent diplotype in the European HD population, namely hap.01/hap.08, accounting for approximately 9% of HD individuals”. While in the other article it gives references from other sources such as “To study the pathophysiology of HD, several mouse models have been generated. For an exhaustive description of those models, see reviews by Menalled and Chesselet (2002) and Lee et al. (2013).”