

Lyotropic Chromonic Liquid Crystals for Biological Sensing Applications

S. V. Shiyano ^{kii}

O. D. La ren o ^{ich}

C... I... C...
I... , ... , ...

T. Schneider

T. I hikawa

C... I... , ... , ...
... - |

Keywords: *...*



[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a large block of text, possibly a list of references or a detailed abstract, but the content cannot be discerned.]



FIGURE 1 The scheme of the lyotropic chromonic liquid crystal biosensor for the detection and amplification of immune complexes.

Второй шаг — это определение **н** — количество элементов в множестве. В нашем случае $n = 10$. Тогда формула принимает вид:

$$C(10, 2) = \frac{10!}{2!(10-2)!} = \frac{10!}{2!8!} = \frac{10 \cdot 9}{2 \cdot 1} = 45$$

Итак, существует 45 различных пар элементов в множестве из 10 элементов.



FIGURE 2

Let β be the scalar such that $\nabla \beta = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \beta$, where $c = \|\mathbf{v}\|$ and $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{y})$.

$$\nabla \beta - \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \beta = \mathbf{0} \quad (1)$$

Let $\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \mathbf{e}_i$, where \mathbf{e}_i are the standard basis vectors. Then $\beta < 0$ and $\beta > 0$ are the two cases.

$$\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{c_i} \mathbf{e}_i \quad (2)$$

Let $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$, then $\nabla \beta = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \beta$ and $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$. Let $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$, then $\nabla \beta = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \beta$ and $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$.

$$\beta = \beta \left(\frac{-}{c} \right) \mathbf{v}, \quad \beta = \frac{\beta}{(+-)} \quad (3)$$

Let $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$, then $\nabla \beta = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \beta$ and $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$. Let $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$, then $\nabla \beta = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c} \beta$ and $\beta = \beta(\mathbf{y})$.

1. $\beta > 0$ and $\beta < 1$ are the same as $\beta > 0$ and $\beta < 1$.

2.

3. $\beta > 0$ and $\beta < 1$ are the same as $\beta > 0$ and $\beta < 1$.

$\Phi(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\mu y}}{\sqrt{y}} \Psi(y) dy$

$$|| = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\mu y}}{\sqrt{y}} \Delta \Psi(z) dz, \quad (1)$$

$\Delta \Psi(z) = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{y} \Phi(y) dy$

$$= \beta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Phi(y) dy \quad || = \nu /$$

μ

y

$\approx \mu$

μ



1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* are the primary photosynthetic pigments in green plants.