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Hajra Choudhary Workshop Technology Pdf Free DownloadThe goals of this research are to develop, optimize, and commercialize a specific and sensitive electrochemical DNA assay, using a nanobeads-based hybridization capture technique to label, detect, and quantify the gene of interest, and to test its efficacy using commercial transgenic canola (Canola, Brassica napus). This assay takes advantage of the unique chemistry of nanobeads that couple biotinylated single stranded DNA (ssDNA) in a highly controlled one-step protocol. In this system, capture of biotinylated ssDNA on streptavidin coated magnetic nanobeads is achieved through biotin-streptavidin interactions, and the ssDNA on the biotinylated nanobeads is then complexed with complementary single stranded DNA (cDNA). Previous work has shown that the encapsulation of ssDNA on nanobeads greatly improves the efficiency of hybridization capture, compared to surface-based hybridization. The goal of this Phase I effort is to develop a highly sensitive and specific electrochemical DNA assay using an ssDNA-coated nanobeads hybridization capture technique. This is a high-value assay, as it allows for genetic analysis of the desired target DNA in a highly-efficient and rapid fashion. Moreover, the fact that this assay does not require sophisticated instrumentation for DNA hybridization could result in a low-cost and easy-to-use assay for both academic and industrial researchers. In this Phase I application, an innovative electrochemical detection method has been developed to meet the detection sensitivity requirements of the assay while allowing an ultralow detection limit. The novel electrochemical detection method used in the assay is based on the unique redox property of nanobeads, which transforms the nanobeads from an insulator (off state) to a conductor (on state) when hybridized to the complementary DNA. Hence, the on-to-off transition of nanobeads can be easily detected through the direct manipulation of the nanobead's redox properties, providing a sensitive and reliable method for the electrochemical detection of the genetic sequence.The action of the regulatory neurotransmitter serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) at the 5-HT(1A) receptor has been implicated in the pathogenesis of several serious brain disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, depression, and eating disorders, and it has been hypothesized that the 5-

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Hajra Choudhary Workshop Technology Vol 2 Pdf Free Download1. Field of the Invention The present invention relates to an apparatus for measuring, monitoring and controlling the pH value of aqueous liquids which comprise no ions of light metals such as Na and Mg, which are the most undesirable cations. 2. Description of the Prior Art Various types of apparatuses have been known for measuring, monitoring and controlling the pH value of an aqueous liquid. One of such conventional apparatuses has a sample container and an electrode rod immersed in the sample liquid held in the container. A constant voltage is applied across the electrode rod and the container. The potentiometric sensor of this apparatus measures the potential difference between the electrode rod and the container in response to the pH value of the liquid. This apparatus is effective for the purpose of measuring the pH value, but it is inadequate in that it has a weak measurement power because the potentiometric electrode has a low sensitivity. Because the liquid may sometimes contain salt or salt-like ions having a large ionic radius, the measurement values are often unstable. On the other hand, another conventional apparatuses employs a pH-sensitive electrode. The pH-sensitive electrode has a constant resistance value within a predetermined range of pH values, and it changes its resistance value in an abrupt manner in a certain range of pH values. Among various types of such a pH-sensitive electrode, the glass membrane electrode (GME) is most generally used. The glass membrane electrode has a substantially flat membrane consisting of a glass membrane of 10 to 50.mu.m in thickness. The glass membrane is impregnated with a pH-sensitive liquid or semisolid consisting of an ion exchanger. Ions of the ions exchanger are exchanged with ions in the aqueous liquid, so that the aqueous liquid comes to have an increased pH value. In the case where a glass membrane electrode is used, a so-called open type membrane electrode with electrodes held in contact with the both sides of the membrane is suitable. A so-called closed type membrane electrode with electrodes arranged at a fixed distance from the membrane is also known. In the membrane electrode of the latter type, the distance between the electrodes and the membrane varies with the concentration of the aqueous liquid, and a shortcoming results from this. In the conventional aqueous liquid pH-measuring apparatuses, a wide variety of water having various kinds of imp