

Lyotropic Chromonic Liquid Crystals for Biological Sensing Applications

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

Второй шаг — это определение того, как именно мы будем использовать эти данные. Например, мы можем использовать их для того, чтобы определить, какие продукты наиболее популярны, или для того, чтобы определить, какие продукты наиболее прибыльны. Мы также можем использовать их для того, чтобы определить, какие продукты наиболее интересны для наших клиентов.



FIGURE 2

Let us assume that the function $f(x, y)$ is continuous and differentiable in the domain D of the variables x and y , and that the function $f(x, y)$ is bounded in the domain D .

$$\nabla f(x, y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \quad (1)$$

Let us assume that the function $f(x, y)$ is continuous and differentiable in the domain D of the variables x and y , and that the function $f(x, y)$ is bounded in the domain D .

$$\beta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \quad (2)$$

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$$\beta = \beta \left(\frac{-}{+} \right), \quad \beta = \frac{1}{(+)} \quad (3)$$

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11. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \beta$ $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \beta$

12.

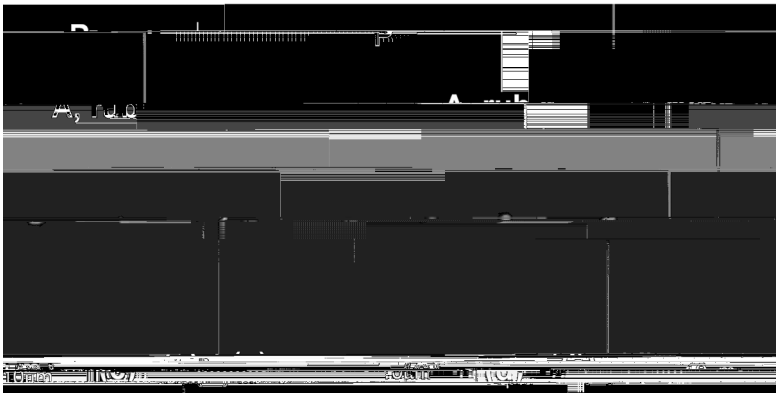
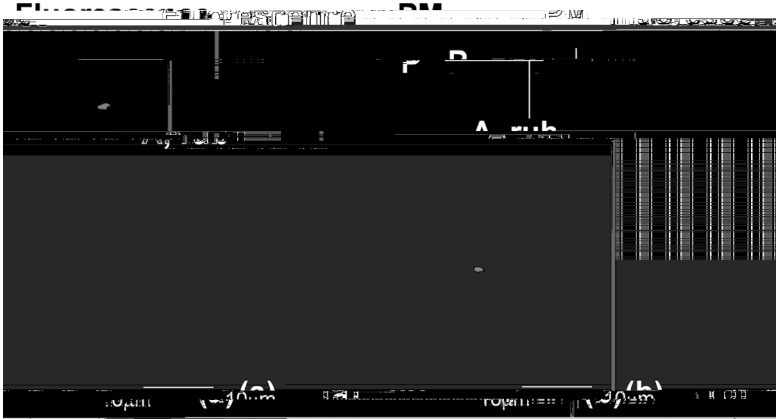
13. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \beta$ $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \beta$

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

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

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

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



Corollary 1. Let \mathcal{Y} be a directed graph and Θ, \neq

its endomorphisms. Then (\mathcal{Y}, Θ) is a directed graph.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{Y} = (V, E)$ and $\Theta = (\theta, \neq)$. Then

$\theta: V \rightarrow V$ and $\neq: E \rightarrow E$ are mappings. Let

$\mathcal{Y}' = (V', E')$ be the directed graph with $V' = V$ and

$E' = \{(v, \theta(v)) \mid v \in V\}$. Then $\mathcal{Y}' \cong \mathcal{Y}$ and

$\mu: \mathcal{Y}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ is an isomorphism. Let $\mu(v) = v$ for all

$v \in V$. Then μ is an isomorphism. Let $\mu(v, \theta(v)) = (v, \theta(v))$ for all

$(v, \theta(v)) \in E'$. Then μ is an isomorphism. Let $\mu(v, \theta(v)) \approx \mu(v, \theta(v))$ for all

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