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- [·] <u>RNA Forums</u>
- [•] Protein Forums
- Immunochemistry Forums
- <u>Tissue Culture</u>
 <u>Forums</u>

Product News

8/24/2007 New Lab Companion Water Baths Source: Jeio Tech, Inc.

8/24/2007 <u>iTC200 Isothermal</u> <u>Titration Calorimeter</u> **Source: MicroCal,** LLC

8/22/2007 <u>New</u> <u>Chemiluminescent</u> <u>Application Of</u> <u>G:BOX Image</u> <u>Analyzers Makes</u> <u>Accurate Imaging Of</u> <u>Microarrays</u> <u>Accessible To All</u> <u>Laboratories</u> **Source: Syngene**

8/22/2007 <u>1300 Series A2 Class</u> <u>II Biological Safety</u> <u>Cabinet</u> **Source: Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc.**

 More Product News first to look at molecular propeller pumping of liquids, notably water and oils.

"We want to see what happens when the propellers get to the scale where it's impossible to reduce the size of the blades any more," said Král.

Král's group found that at the molecular level -- unlike at the macro level -- the chemistry of the propeller's blades and their sensitivity to water play a big role in determining whether the propeller pumps efficiently or just spins with little effect. If the blades have a hydrophobic, or water-repelling nature, they pump a lot of water. But if they are hydrophilic -- water-attracting -- they become clogged with water molecules and pump poorly.

"Pumping rates and efficiencies in the hydrophilic and hydrophobic forms can differ by an order of magnitude, which was not expected," he said.

The UIC researchers found that propeller pumping efficiency in liquids is highly sensitive to the size, shape, chemical or biological composition of the blades.

"In principle, we could even attach some biological molecules to the blades and form a propeller that would work only if other molecules bio-compatible with the blades are in the pumped solution," he said.

The findings present new factors to consider in developing nanoscale liquid-pumping machines, but Král added that such technology probably won't become reality for several years, given the difficult nature of constructing such ultra-small devices.

Král's laboratory studies how biological systems, like tiny flagella that move bacteria, offer clues for building motors, motile systems and other nanoscale devices in a hybrid environment that combines biological and inorganic chemistry.

"The 21st century will be about hybrid biological and artificial nanoscale systems and their mutual co-evolution," Král predicts. "My group alone is working on about a half-dozen such projects. I'm optimistic about such nanoscale developments."

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