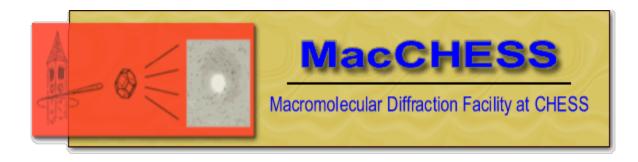
SRCCS MacCHESS Gabrielle Long

AS Biotechnology, TC3♪
BS Biological Sciences, CALS♪



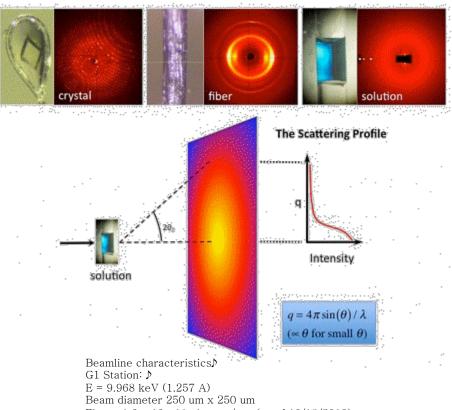
BioSAXS ♪

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• Microcrystallography can give detailed and accurate images of samples down to 3 Å

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- For biological samples that are difficult to crystallize, or where the goal is to analyze the interactions in solution, bioSAXS is ideal.
- BioSAXS is able to image larger structures.
- Some things to keep in mind are sample consumption, radiation damage, and aggregation of proteins.



G1 Station:)

E = 9.968 keV (1.257 A)

Beam diameter 250 um x 250 um

Flux = 1.6 x 10**11 photons/sec (as of 10/18/2013)

Minimum sample volumes:

using the robot 25 ul

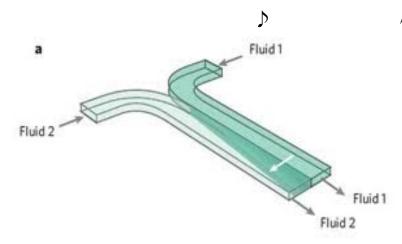
manual loading 20 ul

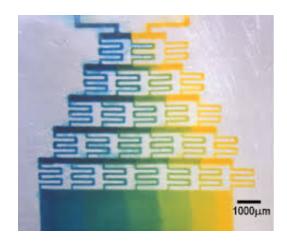
recommended working volume 30 ul

)

Current Project and Goal

- ☐ Image protein transformations in real time.▶
 - Design effective mixer flow cell
 - Establish dependable fabrication protocol
 - Ready for use by the end of the summer.





Shrinkv-Dink microfluidics: rapid generation of deep and rounded

Anthony Grimes, David N. Breslauer, Maureen Long, Jonathan Pegan, Luke P. Lee and Michelle Khine, *Lab Chip*, 2008, **8**, 170 **DOI:** 10.1039/b711622e

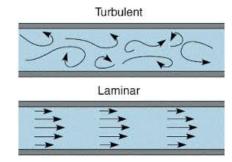
Microfluidics of flow cells

• On the micro and nano scale, fluid behaves much differently.

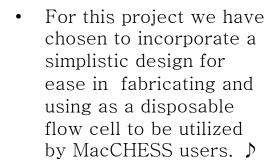
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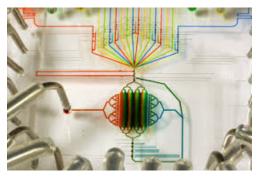
• Laminar flow, which occurs at low Re numbers, is when separate inputs become parallel currents that have only a small amount of mixing along the interface between them.



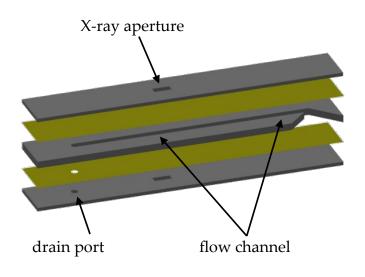


 There are several ways to increase the Re number so that turbulent flow is accomplished.

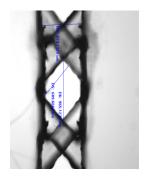


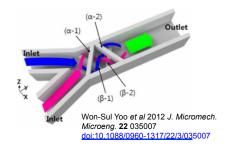


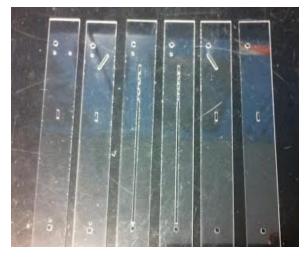
600 µm

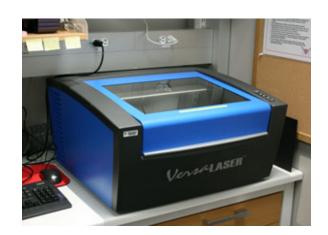


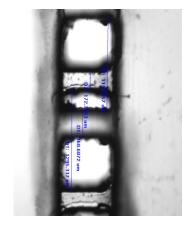
Designs & Methods of Fabrication

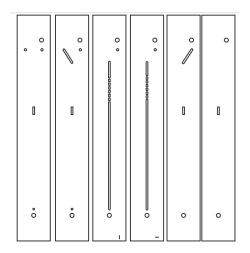






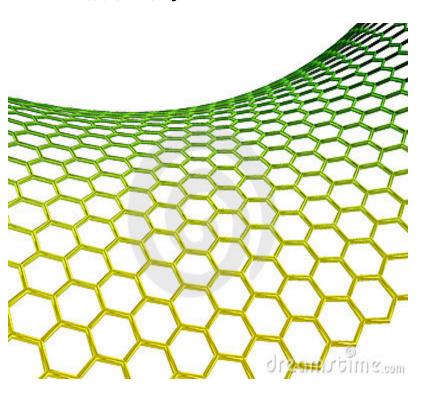






What's next?♪

Graphene as an X-ray window material



Summary and immediate plans.

- Assembly and testing of flow cells
- Helping to make graphene and testing strength under vacuum



Science and Technology Facility

Thank You.



THIS WORK WAS PERFORMED IN PART AT THE CORNELL NANOSCALE FACILITY, A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (GRANT ECCS-0335765). AS WELL AS RESEARCH CONDUCTED AT THE CORNELL HIGH ENERGY SYNCHROTRON SOURCE (CHESS), WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH/NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES UNDER NSF AWARD DMR-0936384, USING THE MACROMOLECULAR DIFFRACTION AT CHESS (MACCHESS) FACILITY, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY AWARD GM-103485 FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, THROUGH ITS NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES.