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डिजाइन सं. / Design No.

17/01/2024

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(54) Title of the invention: A NOVEL METHOD FOR DEGRADATION OF ORGANOPHOSPHATES IN EDIBLE FISHES THROUGH ENZYMATIC ACTIVATION

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ABSTRACT A NOVEL METHOD FOR DEGRADATION OF ORGANOPHOSPHATES IN EDIBLE FISHES THROUGH ENZYMATIC ACTIVATION The present invention, describes a method of enhancing induction and activation of certain enzymes that metabolize and degrade organophosphates. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) derived from light charring of organic food material, is mixed with diluted Rifampin, and this mixture is added to the fish fodder. The proportion of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) derived from light charring of organic food material is maintained at proportion of 10PPM in the fish fodder, and the diluted Rifampin is maintained at proportion of 0.0001ppm in the fish fodder. Upon consumption by the fish, the composition of Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) derived from light charring of organic food material, and diluted Rifampin enhances the production and activation of Cytochrome P450 enzymes (CYP450 enzymes). Dated this 11th day of March, 2024 SIGNATURE PRIYANKA THOOL [PATENT AGENT-IN/PA-5039]

No. of Pages: 12 No. of Claims: 6



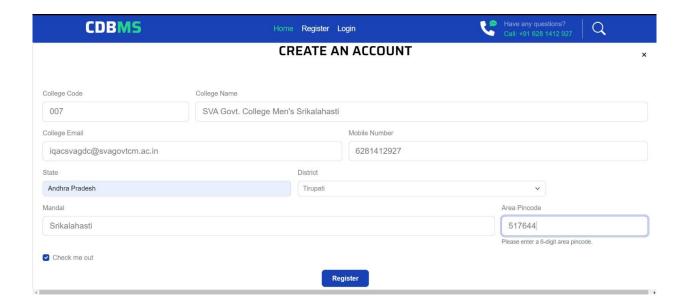


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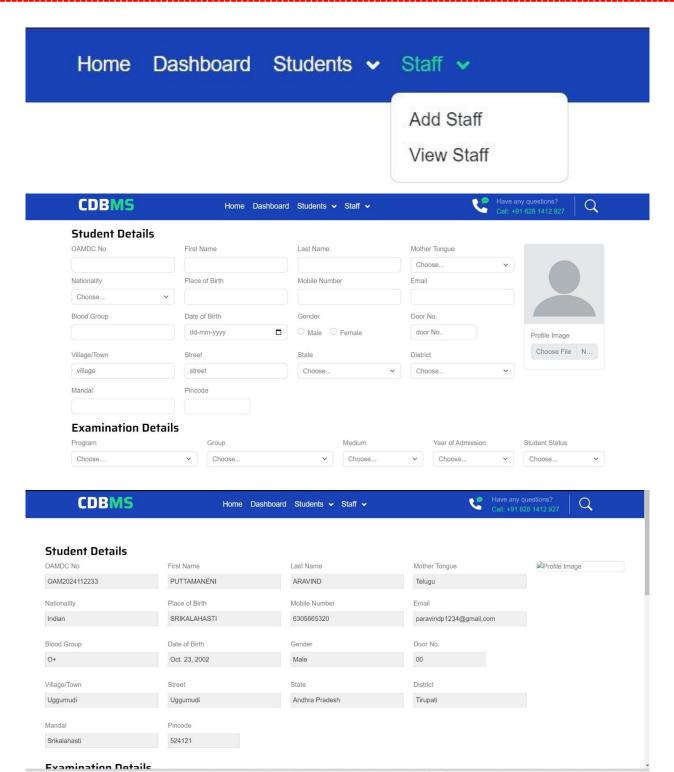
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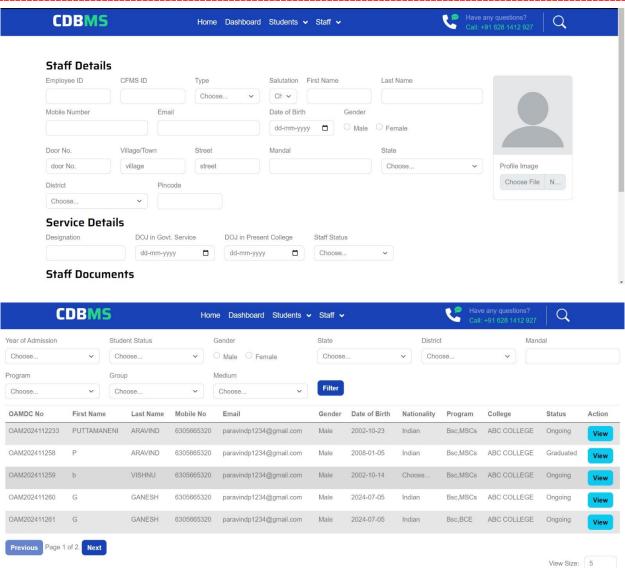










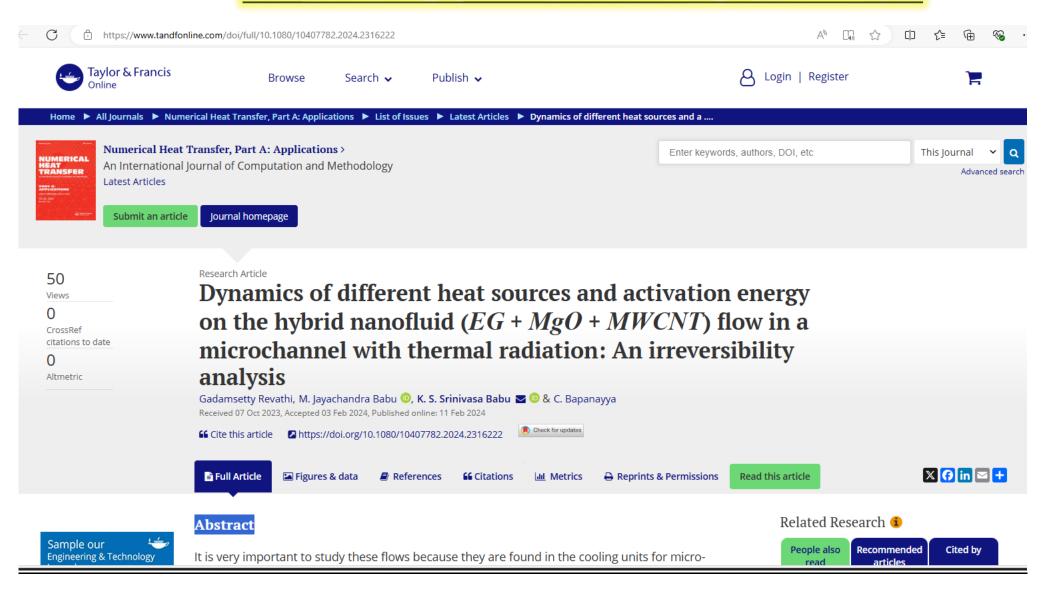






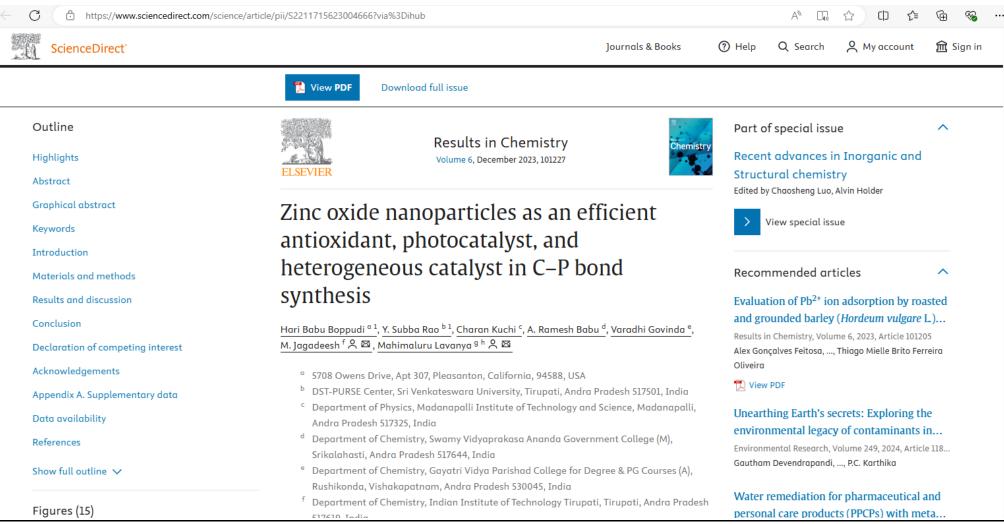
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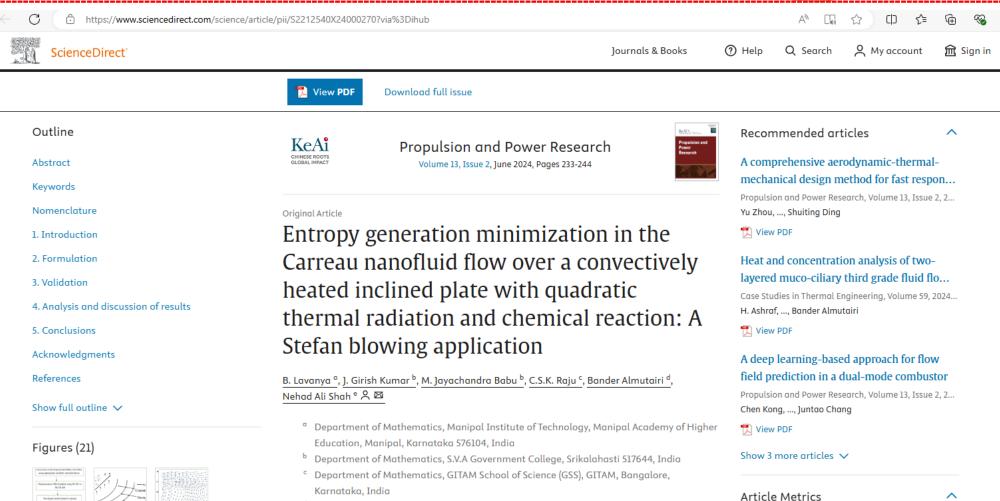




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Captures



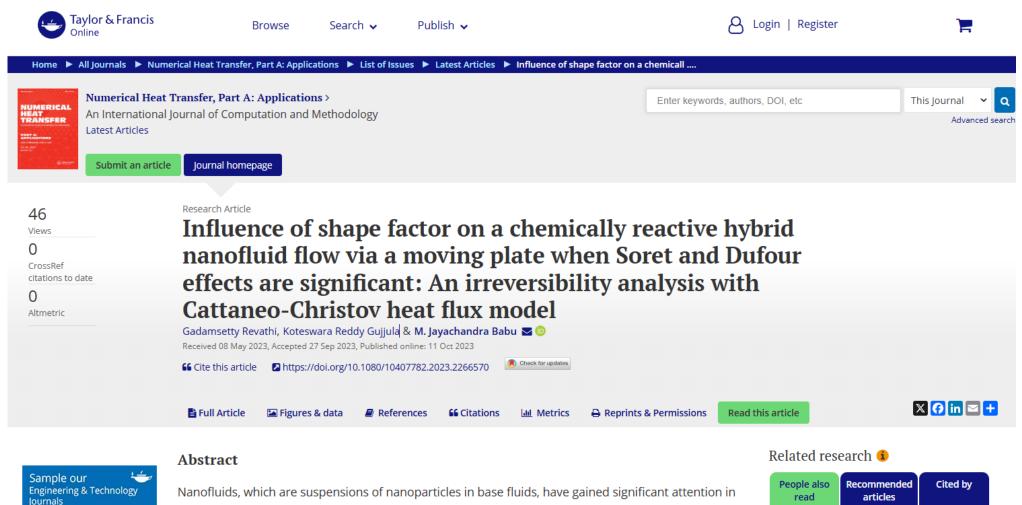
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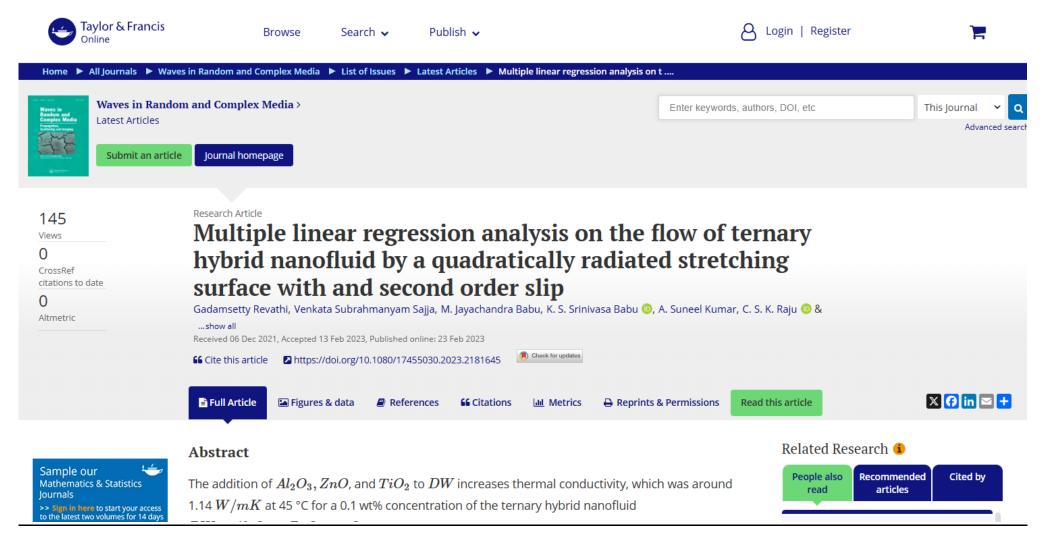




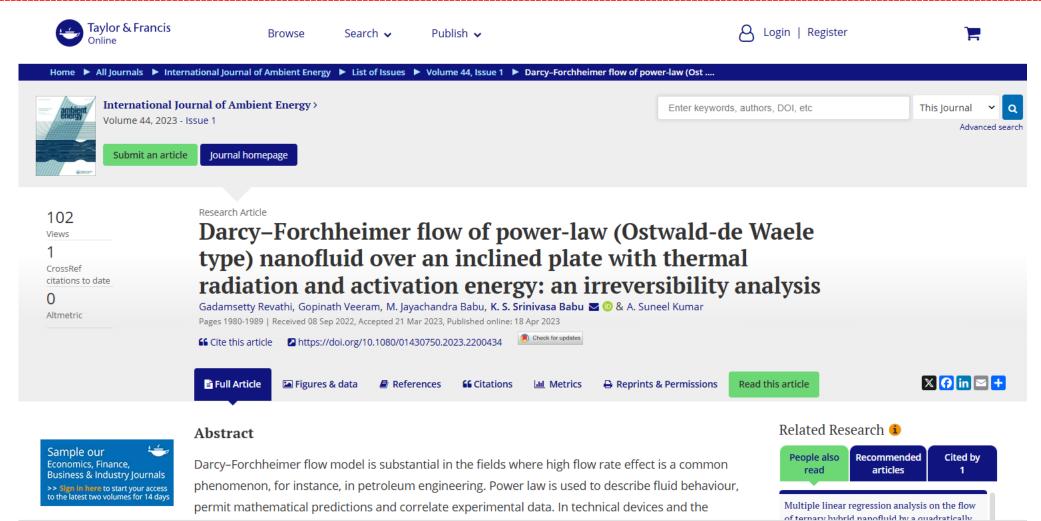
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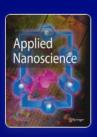
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Abstract

Compared to (pure) methanol, methanol-based nanofluids are more effective in several aspects like thermophysical properties. For example, specific heat and thermal

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The Journal of Computational Science and Engineering. ISSN: 2583-9055

Performance Analysis of Prophet Routing Protocol Of Delay Tolerant Networking under Random Mobility Model

B Satish Kumar¹, A Sumathi², Sailaja Vishnubhatla³, Rohith Kumar KR⁴

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Received on: 25-12-2023 Accepted on: 28-02-2024

Keyword:

Delay Tolerant Network, Probability routing, Network protocol, Wireless Sensor network.

ABSTRACT

Delay-tolerant networking (DTN) and disruptive-tolerant networking (DTN) are categories of networks that interact with the TCP/IP architecture. DTN can establish communication by enrolling both Stationary and mobile routers mutually. The Delay-Tolerant Network is a communication network that intermittently stores packets within intermediate nodes until a complete end-to-end route can be reconstructed or regenerated. The primary challenge in DTNs lies in assessing the appropriateness of a routing protocol across various situations and contexts. The central objective of this endeavour is to contrast the efficiency of two commonly employed routing protocols, specifically assessing standard prophet routing protocols across a range of placement scenarios. The experimental assessment employs the ONE simulator. Performance is gauged through quality-of-service metrics such as jitter, end-to-end delay, and overhead ratio. The outcomes of the simulation indicate that analyzing the performance of the prophet routing protocol in a random assessment mobility model is significantly influenced by parameters such as the





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Impact of Emblica officinalis Fruit Extract on ATPases System under AD-induced conditions in Albino Rat

Kuna Yellamma * and Mude Thulasi2

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(Received: 16 March 2023; Revised: 14 April 2023; Accepted: 29 April 2023; Published: 20 May 2023)
(Published by Research Trend)

ABSTRACT: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common neurodegenerative disease, characterized by memory loss, cognitive impairment and personality disorders. There is presently no treatment for this illness despite substantial investigation. However, recent studies have shown therapeutic qualities in Emblica officinalis, natural extract. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Emblica officinalis fruit methanolic extract on ATPase activity in the Cerebral Cortex and Hippocampus regions of AD-induced rat brain. Male albino rats which are, 3 months old disease free and experimental animals weighing between 150±25 grams were utilized in the study. They were divided into three groups as described in the materials and methods section. Rats from different groups were sacrificed by cervical dislocation. Cerebral Cortex and Hippocampus regions were isolated and used for estimation of 3 constituents of the ATPase system at selected time intervals. The results demonstrated that the ATPase levels in both brain regions of the AD-induced rats were inhibited while they were brought back to near control levels upon continuous oral administration of Emblica officinalis extract on 60th day of treatment thus demonstrating that EoFM extract had reversal effects on AD induced changes in ATPae system.

Keywords: Emblica officinalis, Male Albino rat, D-Galactose, ATPases, Cerebral Cortex and Hippocampus.

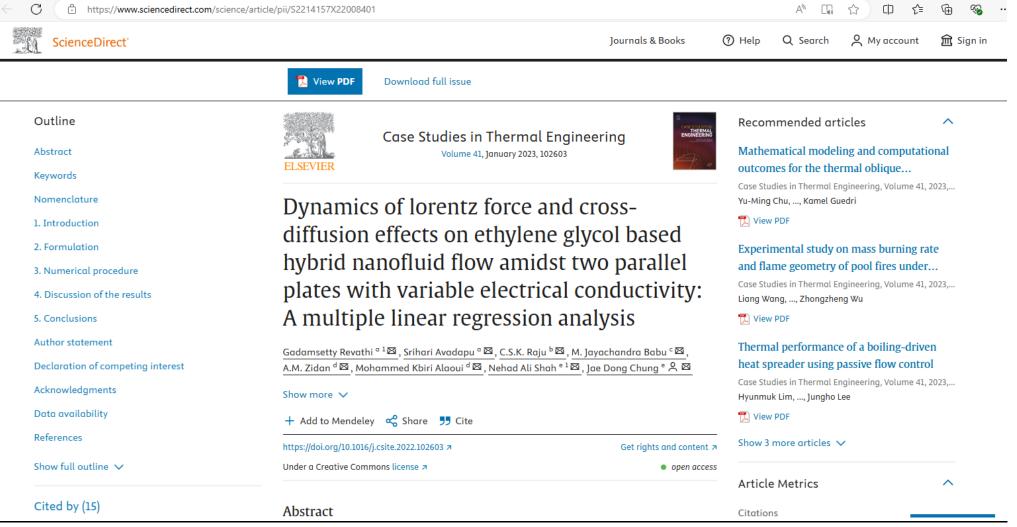
INTRODUCTION

Neurodegenerative Disorders (NDDs) result from the specific degeneration of brain neurons, impairing their structure and function, these are, progressive nerve cell degeneration renders NDDs incurable, posing a major global health concern for aging populations. Specific NDD traits, including Alzheimer's, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Huntington's, and Parkinson's, hinge

Mitochondrial dynamics are affected in a number of serious neurological disorders such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and Huntington's disease. ATPases play a major role in these Neurological diseases (Song et al., 2020). They use the energy released by the phosphate bond breakage to execute other biological activities. ATPases are enzymes that play critical roles in energy conservation, active transport and pH homeostasis in all known forms of life. Thus, ATPase is a charge-











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Advancements in Energy-Efficient Virtual Machine Placement Survey for Cloud Computing

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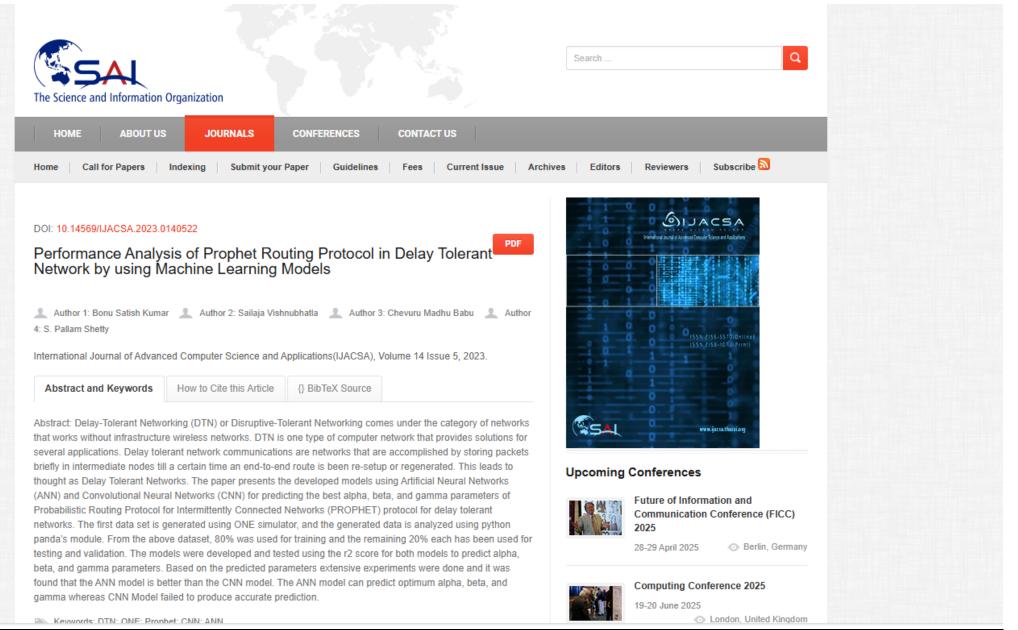
Cloud computing virtualization Load Balancing Datacenters

ABSTRACT (9 PT)

In recent years, cloud computing has undergone a profound transformation, reshaping the landscape of online service hosting and delivery. This transformation revolves around virtualization, which enables multiple operating systems and applications to coexist on a single physical server, driving the flexibility and scalability of cloud computing. However, the proliferation of high-performance servers and abundant storage options in cloud data centers has raised concerns about escalating energy consumption and environmental impacts. To address these challenges, this study introduces an integrated framework that combines an energy-conscious load balancer known as "Weighted First-cum-First-Served" with a dynamic virtual machine deployment strategy. These elements work in tandem to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of cloud computing environments, mitigating the environmental concerns associated with excessive energy consumption and the economic implications of operational costs. Through a systematic review of seven energy-efficient virtual machine placement algorithms in cloud computing, we shed light on various strategies and approaches to reduce energy usage, enhance resource utilization, and improve overall system efficiency. These algorithms encompass load balancing, genetic algorithms, queuing-based models, simulation-based approaches, static VM placement, hybrid approaches, and predictive control methods. Each algorithm offers unique benefits and contributes to the sustainability and efficiency of cloud computing infrastructure.











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(IJACSA) International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, Vol. 14, No. 5, 2023

Performance Analysis of Prophet Routing Protocol in Delay Tolerant Network by using Machine Learning Models

Bonu Satish Kumar¹, Sailaja Vishnubhatla², Chevuru Madhu Babu³, Prof. S. Pallam Shetty⁴
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Department of Computer Science, Government Degree College, Ravulapalem, India²
Department of Computer Science, SVSSC Government Degree College, Sullurupet, India³

Abstract-Delay-Tolerant Networking (DTN) or Disruptive-Tolerant Networking comes under the category of networks that works without infrastructure wireless networks. DTN is one type of computer network that provides solutions for several applications. Delay tolerant network communications are networks that are accomplished by storing packets briefly in intermediate nodes till a certain time an end-to-end route is been re-setup or regenerated. This leads to thought as Delay Tolerant Networks. The paper presents the developed models using Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for predicting the best alpha, beta, and gamma parameters of Probabilistic Routing Protocol for Intermittently Connected Networks (PROPHET) protocol for delay tolerant networks. The first data set is generated using ONE simulator, and the generated data is analyzed using python panda's module. From the above dataset, 80% was used for training and the remaining 20% each has been used for testing and validation. The models were developed and tested using the r2 score for both models to predict alpha, beta, and gamma parameters. Based on the predicted parameters extensive experiments were done and it was found that the ANN model is better than the CNN model. The ANN model can predict optimum alpha, beta, and gamma whereas CNN Model failed to produce accurate prediction.

Keywords-DTN; ONE; Prophet; CNN; ANN

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless Networks are dynamic. Nowadays Wireless Networks have become a part of life to communicate with others. Delay Tolerant Network (DTN) is a type of wireless throughput of the network [4]. As routing is a tedious task in communication hence DTN networks are chosen. Machine Learning (ML) belongs to a Sub-Category of Artificial Intelligence (AI) which doesn't need to program explicitly and it takes the input as the data samples and creates its insights from the data [5]. Here, the author created models of Deep Learning (DL) which take input as throughput and delay and output alpha, beta, and gama values without simulation. Deep Learning is a part of Machine Learning where Neural Networks (NN) are used to solve machine learning problems [6]. Neural Networks require high computational power to train the model.

Two neural network models Convolution Neural Networks (CNN) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) are defined for prediction. CNN is an architecture that is used for deep learning algorithms, specifically in the processing of pixel data in image processing concepts and pattern recognition in computer-related vision. The CNN also is the feed-forward network that is widely used for routing and multiple communication network tasks [7, 8]. An ANN is formed from a group of linked units or artificial neuron nodes, which are the simple model of the biological brain. ANN is the capability of paralleled processing, working with incomplete data, and memory distribution [9, 10].

In the present work, the author created machine learning models which can predict the required values just by inputting the data without simulation. The proposed paper is arranged as follows: The introduction part introduces the delay tolerant



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Application of Machine Learning to Enhance the Performance of the PROPHET Routing Protocol for Delay Tolerant Networks

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²Lecture in Government Degree College, Palasa, India

³Department of CSE, Avanthi's St Theressa Institute of Engineering and Technology, Chepurupally, India

Abstract: Delay Tolerant Network (DTN) is a vital feature required for different real-time applications. Many researchers have comprehensively worked on several parameters and simulations to obtain the capable operations. Present work presents on Probability Routing Protocol using History of Encounters and Transitivity (PROPHET) routing protocol's alpha (predictability initialization constant), beta (delivery predictability transitivity scaling constant) and gamma (predictability ageing constant) parameters to analyze the performance of this protocol behavior under different scenarios. In large communications like space communications, Delay Tolerant Networks (DTN) are designed to operate productively in said complex conditions and it is an important aspect required for several practical applications. Several researchers have extensively worked on various parameters and models to obtain efficient operations. DTNs are constrained devices with limited energy resources, finite bandwidth and less computational capabilities connected in a network. As per IETF draft the de-facto parameters of prophet routing protocol for Delay Tolerant Networks do not support in the real time communication as they are static values. This problem can be solved by using Machine Learning (ML) approach using XGboost model and Random Forest model. After obtaining the results, author concluded that these models are performing well on improving the quality of service values like throughput and delay. This simulation is done using 120 nodes.

Keywords: Alpha DTN, Beta DTN, Gamma DTN, ONE Simulator, PROPHET

1. Introduction

Delay-Tolerant Networking (DTN) or Disruptive -Tolerant Networking comes under the category of networks that works without infrastructure wireless networks. DTN is one type of Computer Networks which provides solutions for several applications.





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Red Grape Seed Extract (RGSE) declines Neuronal and Oxidative Damage in the Brain Regions of Alzheimer's Induced Wistar Rats.

Asian Journal of Biological and Life Sciences, 2023, 12, 3, 551-557.

DOI: 10.5530/ajbls.2023.12.72 Published: February 2024 Type: Research Article

Authors: M.Thulasi, K. Janardhana, C. Aruna, M. Muniya Naik, A. Govardhan Naik, and V. Uday

Kiran

Author(s) affiliations:

M.Thulasi¹, K. Janardhana², C. Aruna³, M. Muniya Naik⁴, A. Govardhan Naik⁵, V. Uday Kiran

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Impact of Emblica officinalis Fruit Extract on ATPases System under AD-induced conditions in Albino Rat

Kuna Yellamma¹* and Mude Thulasi²

¹Department of Zoology, SVU Colleges of Sciences, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), India. ²Department of Zoology, SVA Government College (M), Srikalahasti (Andhra Pradesh), India.

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Role on Experimental and ethical issues with using animal models in Pathological and Medicinal plant research-A Review

V.Uday Kiran, M.Thulasi, M. Sreekanth Reddy, Dr.H.Ramasubba Reddy, Dr.C.Aruna, P. Ramesh Kumar, R.Reddemma, Dr.D.Veera Nagendra Kumar, Dr.M.Muniya Naik, K.Janardhana DOI: 10.48047/NQ.2022.20.1.NQ22400

Abstract

Animals have been utilised in human studies for millennia, including by Aristotle in ancient Greece. Animal models expanded over the 18th and 19th centuries, with scientists such as Van Helmont, Redi, Needham, Spallanzani, Lavoisier, and Pasteur performing research to investigate life beginnings, anatomy, physiology, disease and pharmacology. This paper examines the use of animal models in pathological and medicinal plant health research, focusing on the ethical concerns associated with their use and the role of the National Council for the Control of Animal Experimentation (NCCAE) in promoting ethical considerations in research and teaching. Researchers and scientists that prioritise integrity- and ethics-based research practices when employing animals, as well as the creation of regulatory frameworks that facilitate quicker learning and expedite the use of animals in experiments. This paper outlines animal-based health research as well as the existing framework for regulating laboratory animal science, with the goal of



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Nonlinear Convective Flow of Maxwell Fluid over a Slendering Stretching Sheet with Heat Source/Sink

Document Type: Research Paper

Authors

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Abstract

In this study, the features of Maxwell fluid flow through a stretching sheet (variable thickness) with heat source/sink and melting heat transfer are analyzed. Leading equations of the course are transmuted with suitable similarity transmutations and resolved the subsequent equations mathematically with shooting technique. The effects of the valid parameters on the regular profiles (velocity, concentration, temperature) are elucidated through graphs in two cases (presence and absence of melting). And also, friction factor, transfer rates (mass, heat) are examined with the same parameters and the outcomes are presented in tabular form. A few of the findings are (a) the elastic parameter upsurges the velocity (b) heat source parameter raises the temperature (c)

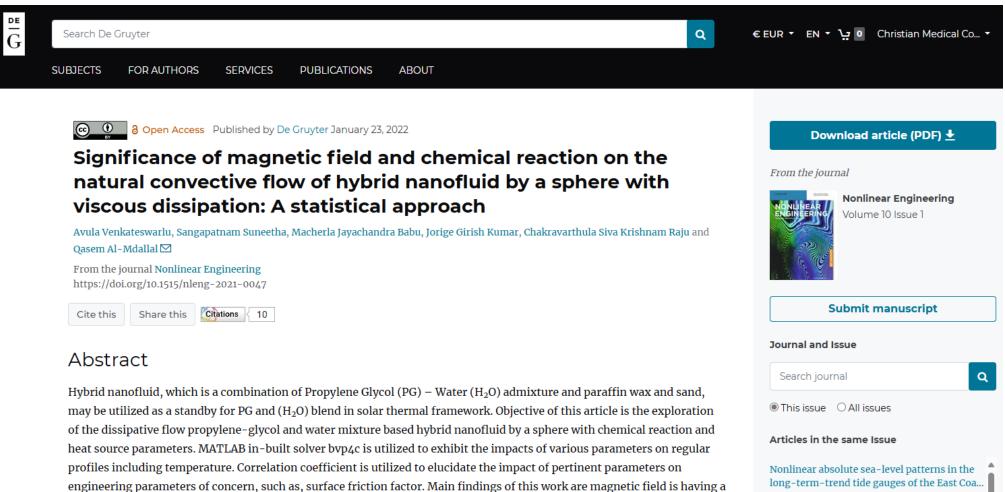


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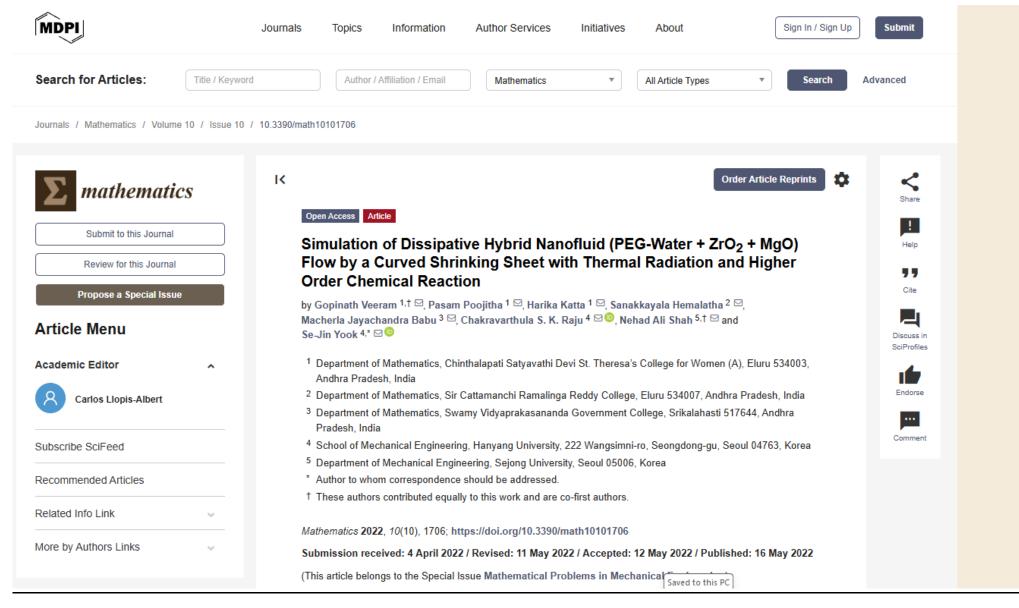














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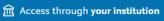
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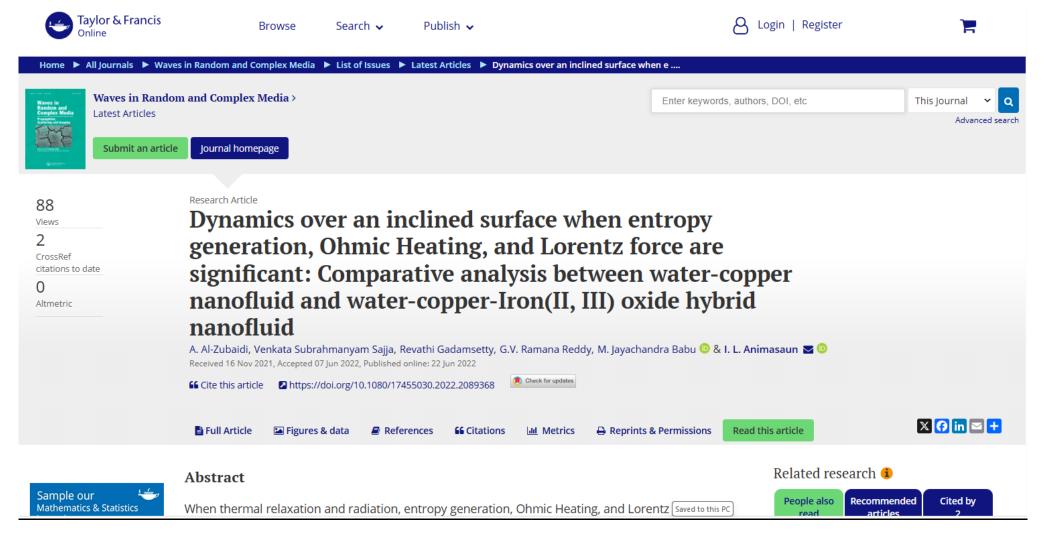
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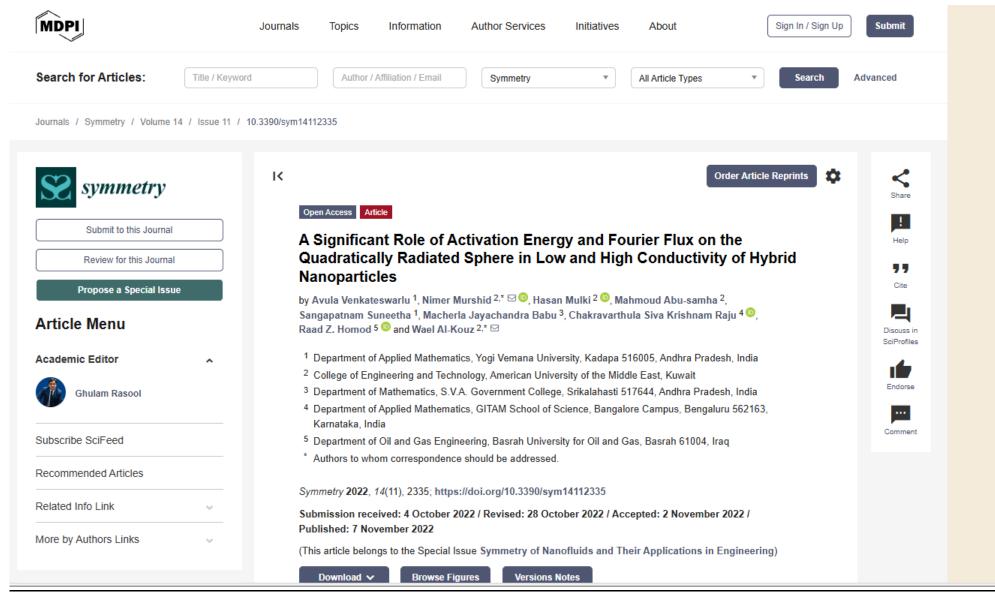
















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Abstract

This study compares the dynamics of dissipative water-alumina-zinc oxide-iron (II, III) oxide ternary hybrid nanofluid (THNF) and water-alumina-zinc oxide binary hybrid nanofluid flows across an inclined surface when quadratic thermal radiation and chemical reaction are important. This report presents the governing equations for the transportation of both dynamics using the thermo-physical properties of water (base fluid), alumina nanoparticles, zinc oxide nanoparticles and iron (II, III) oxide nanoparticles. To analyse heat transmission phenomena, the Cattaneo-Christov heat flux model was added into the energy equation. With proper similarity transformations, flow-driven

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Application of Arima Models in Millet Production in Andhra Pradesh

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*Corresponding author

Keywords

Millet production, ARIMA, Theils U statistic

Article Info

Accepted: 20 June 2021 Available Online: 10 July 2021

ABSTRACT

The study was intended to check and identify the best prediction model of Millet production in Andhra Pradesh through Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA). Time series data on production of Millet for a period of 56 years (1963-2019) was used. The ARIMA (1 1 1) model was identified as the appropriate procedure for the Millet production up to 2024. It was observed that there was a growing production.

Introduction

crop, and most important millet (constitutes more than 55% of global millet production) and is grown in over 40 countries

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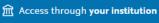
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A. Mahesh °, S.V.K. Varma °, C.S.K. Raju ♭, M.J. Babu °, K. Vajravelu d ☒, Wael Al-Kouz e 🦰

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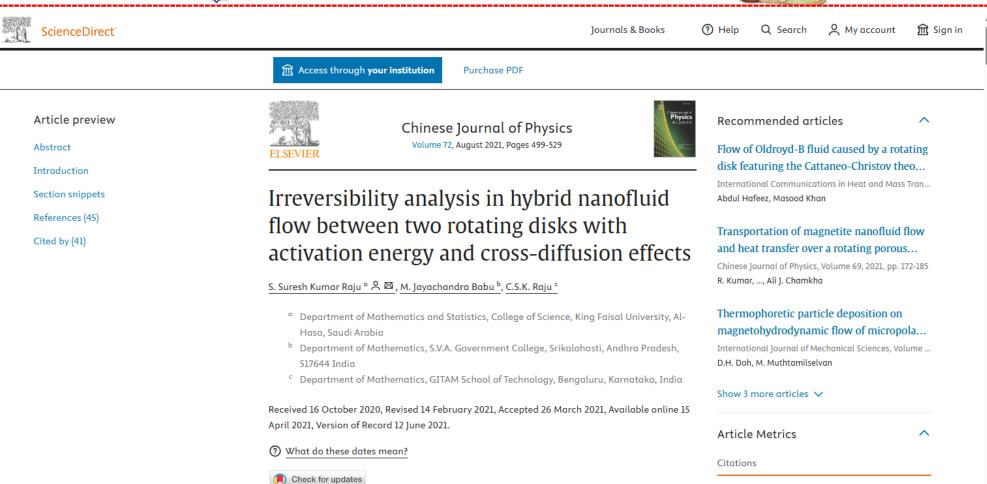
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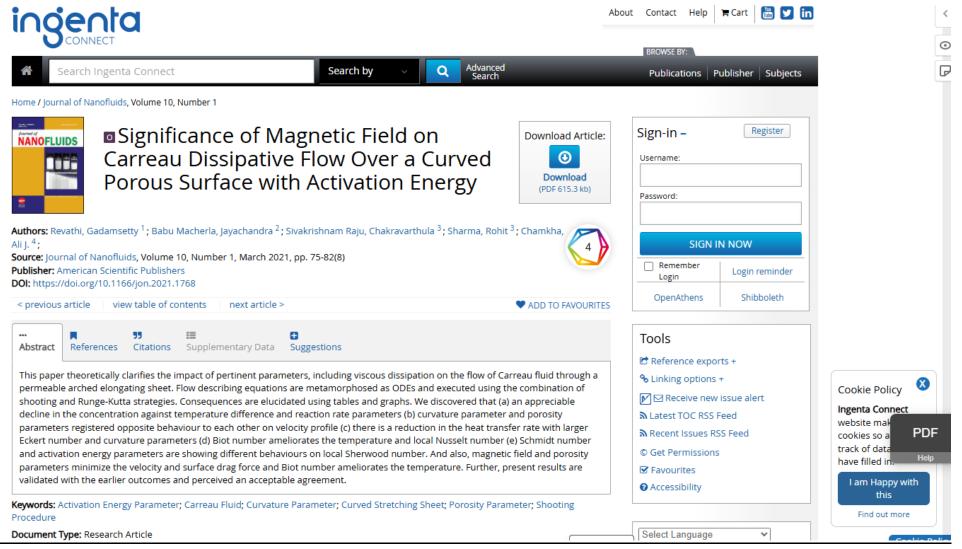
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PAPER

Significance of Reynolds number, lower and upper rotating disks on the dynamics of water conveying graphene and silver nanoparticles between rotating disks

A Mahesh¹, S V K Varma¹, C S K Raju², M Jayachandra Babu³, I L Animasaun⁴ and Nehad Ali Shah^{6,5}

Published 18 February 2021 • © 2021 IOP Publishing Ltd

Physica Scripta, Volume 96, Number 4

Citation A Mahesh et al 2021 Phys. Scr. 96 045218

DOI 10.1088/1402-4896/abe2d3

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Abstract

Despite numerous reports on the newly discovered hybrid nanofluid, little is known on the influence of

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Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education

Vol. 12 No. 6 (2021), 4489-4498

Research Article

Multiple Slips and Chemical Reaction Effects on unsteady MHD Heat and Mass Transfer Flow over a Permeable Stretching Sheet with Radiation

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Abstract: This paper presents the results of several slips and chemical reactions on MHD unstable heat and mass transmission flow over permeable stretching layer that moves with non-uniform velocity, suction/injection, Soret effect, thermal radiation, taking into account the time-dependent magnetic field applied. The controlling partial differential equations are translated into a system of coupled nonlinear differential equations with the assistance of appropriate transformations of similarity. With the help of byp4c with the shooting process, the corresponding equations are numerically solved. Different parameter effects on velocity, temperature, and concentration profiles are addressed with the help of graphs. The rates of skin coefficient of friction, heat and mass transfer are often concerned with the aid of tables. The study already conducted is contrasted and considered to be in substantial alignment with this analysis.

Keywords: Magneto hydrodynamics, Thermal Radiation, Soret number, Chemical reaction, Multiple slips, Stretching sheet

1. Introduction

On a no-slip state, the core principle of the theory of Navier-Stokes is established. Numerically and analytically, numerous authors have obtained solutions by taking no-slip boundary conditions to analyze the profile of velocity, temperature, and concentration outline. The flow of the boundary layer corresponding to the stretching surface was analyzed by Ali et al. (1994). In porous media, the impact of chemical reaction on free convective heat and mass transfer flow along the stretching surface was studied by Chakma et al.(2010). SwathyMukhopadhyay(2012) examined the variant of heat transmission on the boundary layer flow over a porous exponential stretching sheet by considering the existence of magnetic field velocity slip and thermal slip. The thermal radiation heat transfer and slip effects on unstable MHD flow over the stretching surface were studied by Anjali Devi et al.(2014) The partial slip and heat generation/absorption effects on hydrodynamic boundary layer flow in a porous medium over stretching surface were investigated by Abdul Hakeem et al.(2014) considering thermal radiation and wall mass





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Vol.12 No.2 (2021), 3060 - 3068

Research Article

Soft Computing approach to enhance the Performance of AODV (Ad-hoc On-Demand Distance Vector) Routing Protocol using Active Route TimeOut (ART) Parameter in MANETs

Bonu Satish Kumar ¹, Saritha Bisai ², Palo Sangeetha ³,Sagiraju SrinadhRaju ⁴, Bosubabu Sambana ⁵, TataRao Vana ⁶,Krishnardula Pavankumar ⁷

Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Accepted: 27 February 2021; Published online: 5 April 2021

Abstract: While its advancement inside MANETs, the AODV routing protocol convention has been and stays a powerful and gainful examination protocol, with association with its course Active Route Timeout (ART), AODV utilizes a predictable worth that demonstrates the time and the course which may stay dynamic in the directing table. A long period of the course might be chosen powerfully, dependably through the estimation, as opposed to reliable worth. For this reason, a Fuzzy rationale framework is utilized to procure the versatile qualities for ART dependent on the transmitter conditions and interceding hubs. As indicated by the pre-essentials of the International Engineering Task Force (IETF), we shouldn't be taking stil qualities in the powerful atmosphere. Subsequently, ART's tweaking of turncoat esteems is accomplished by applies fluffy principles on the info factors hop-count, Sent Control Packet, and Nodes Number. AODV convention yield is assessed after the utilization of Fuzzy based methodology. The proficiency of AODV and FBARTAODV Routing Protocols for Mobile Ad Hoc Networks will be examined with results. In this paper we give outcome show so as to the FBARTAODV perform enhanced compared to the in progress AODV.

Keywords: AODV ART FRARTAODV Routing protocols

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EMHD flow of Carreau fluid over a stretching sheet in the presence of thermal radiation 😾

Mocherla Gayatri ≥, Konda Jayarami Reddy, Macherla Jayachandra Babu

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Present article is devoted to the work on two-dimensional EMHD flow of Carreau fluid across a stretching sheet within the sight of thermal radiation, electric field parameter. We assumed convective boundary condition for this problem. Leading equations (partial differential equations) of this problem have been transmuted as ordinary differential equations (nonlinear) by using similarity transmutations and then solved mathematically by expending shooting technique. Plots are used to View Metrics

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RESEARCH ARTICLE | JULY 28 2020

Nonlinear radiation and chemical reaction effects on MHD nanofluid flow past a stretching sheet in the presence of heat generation/absorption ≒

T. Sujatha : K. Jayarami Reddy; J. Girish Kumar

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AIP Conf. Proc. 2246, 020092 (2020)

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This article reveals the influences of different kinds of chemical reactions such as homogeneousheterogeneous with heat generation/absorption including non-linear radiation on a two-dimensional steady Newtonian laws obeyed hydromagnetic nanofluid flow through a stretching sheet. In this investigation we consider the magnetic field in the normal direction to the flow. The base fluids are water (H_2O) and ethylene glycol ($C_2H_8O_2$) which are contains the nanoparticles of silver (Ag). The View Metrics

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Article

Design, Synthesis, and Biological Evaluation of Benzothiazole Chalcone Conjugates as Antitumor Agents

Bobburi Nagaseshadri^{1,2}*, Avuguddi Ramesh Babu³, Pathiyada Naveen^{1,2}

¹Department of Chemistry, S. V. C. R. Government Degree College, Palamaner, Andhra Pradesh, India, ²Department of Chemistry, S. V. A. Government College, Srikalahasti, Andhra Pradesh, India, ³Department of Chemistry, Government Degree College, Puttur, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

A series of novel benzothiazole chalcone conjugates (12a-j) have been designed and synthesized by a simple, six-step synthetic procedure. Benzothiazole chalcone conjugates were synthesized by the Claisen-Schmidt condensation of various substituted acetophenones with substituted benzothiazole aldehydes. The structures of final compounds were characterized by infrared, nuclear magnetic resonance, and electrospray ionization mass spectrums. Furthermore, all the benzothiazole chalcone conjugates have been evaluated at the National Cancer Institute USA for their antitumor activity at a single dose (1×10^{-5} M), on a panel of 60 human tumor cell lines. From the screening result, it has been observed that compound 12e exhibited promising antitumor activity.

Key words: Benzothiazole, Chalcone, Antitumor activity, Anticancer activity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer, the uncontrolled growth of cells, has become one of the major causes of death throughout the world. Every year more than 20% of the population is affected by cancer, and the mortality rate is increasing annually, making it a major area of focus for researchers [1,2]. Benzothiazole, a privileged bicyclic ring system, demonstrated broad spectrum of interesting biological activities such as anti-allergic [3], anti-inflammatory [3,4], and antitumor [5-8] activity. Over the past two decades, various substituted benzothiazole molecules have been extensively studied for their anticancer activity. Among them, compound 1 2-(4-aminophenyl)-benzothiazole (CJM 126) (Figure 1) has been shown remarkable antitumor activity in *in vitro* assays against MCF-7 and MDA-MB-468 cell lines of breast cancer [9].

Compound 2 2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-5-fluorobenzothiazole

polymerization [22]. Recently, potential hybrid conjugates have been synthesized as novel anticancer agents by the combination of different pharmacophores [23,24]. The remarkable anticancer activity exhibited by these conjugates encouraged us to explore some newer conjugates by linking two pharmacophores such as benzothiazole and chalcone scaffolds to enhance the anticancer activity. In this context, we have designed and synthesized benzothiazole chalcone conjugates (12a-j), and these conjugates were evaluated for their anticancer potential by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) USA at a single dose (1×10⁻⁵ M), on a panel of 60 human tumor cell line. Some of the conjugates such as compounds 12b, 12d, 12e, and 12f, showed considerable GI₅₀ percentage against different human cancer cell lines (Table 1).

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1. Chemistry



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Nonlinear Convective Flow of Maxwell Fluid over a Slendering Stretching Sheet with Heat Source/Sink

Document Type: Research Paper

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Abstract

In this study, the features of Maxwell fluid flow through a stretching sheet (variable thickness) with heat source/sink and melting heat transfer are analyzed. Leading equations of the course are transmuted with suitable similarity transmutations and resolved the subsequent equations mathematically with shooting technique. The effects of the valid parameters on the regular profiles (velocity, concentration, temperature) are elucidated through graphs in two cases (presence and absence of melting). And also, friction factor, transfer rates (mass, heat) are examined with the same parameters and the outcomes are presented in tabular form. A few of the findings are (a) the elastic parameter upsurges the velocity (b) heat source parameter raises the temperature (c)



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Chemical Reaction Effect on Nonlinear Radiative MHD Nanofluid Flow over Cone and Wedge

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Abstract. The awareness of heat and mass transfer in nanofluid flows with magnetohydrodynamic conditions over cone and wedge is very significant for design of heat exchangers, transpiration, fiber coating, etc. With this initiation, we construct a mathematical model to investigate the chemical reaction effects on electrically conducting magnetohydrodynamic nanofluid flow over a cone and a wedge. For this purpose, we also consider a nonlinear thermal radiation, viscous dissipation, Joule heating with non-uniform heat source/sink. The transformed equations are solved by using shooting technique based on RK fourth order method. Effects of pertinent parameters of concern on the common profiles are conversed (in two cases). It is perceived that the momentum, temperature and concentration boundary layers are non-uniform for the flow over a wedge and a cone

Introduction

Nanotechnology is considered by many to be one of the significant forces that drive the next major industrial revaluation of this century. It represents the most relevant technological cutting edge currently being explored. Nano fluid heat transfer is an innovative technology which can be used to enhance heat transfer. So from the past few years the researchers of fluid dynamics are showing a keen interest in the study of nano fluids due to their applications in different fields like solar energy, nuclear reactors, polymer processing, furnace design, furnace design, gas cooled, glass production, and space technology etc. It imposed the requirement to mix both the fluid and nano sized metals for increasing the heat transfer capacity of the fluids. The nano fluid concept was first introduced by Choi (1) while an examination of cooling technologies in Argome National lab. Later Choi et al. (2) found that the thermal conductivity will be increased if some amount of nano particles is mixed to the base fluid. Many of the researchers were interested to investigate these influences (3-12)

Magnetic nanofluid is a magnetic colloidal suspen- sion of carrier liquid and magnetic nanoparticles. The assistance of magnetic nanofluid is that fluid flow and heat transfer can be managed with the aid of external source, which makes it pertinent to several areas like aerospace, electronic packing and thermal engineering. In other words, flow behavior is heavily affected by the intensity and orientation of the applied magnetic field. Srinivasacharya et al. (13) have analyzed the magnetohydrodynamic boundary layer flow of a nano fluid past a wedge. Alok Kumar Pandey and Manoj Kumar (14) have investigated the effects of viscous dissipation and suction/injection on MHD nanofluid flow over a wedge with porous medium and slip. Raju et al. (15) have examined



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Multiple Slips and Chemical Reaction Effects on unsteady MHD Heat and Mass Transfer Flow over a Permeable Stretching Sheet with Radiation

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Keywords:

Magneto hydrodynamics, Thermal Radiation, Soret number, Chemical reaction, Multiple slips, Stretching sheet R.MohanaRamana, K.VenkateswaraRaju, J.GirishKumar

Abstract

This paper presents the results of several slips and chemical reactions on MHD unstable heat and mass transmission flow over permeable stretching layer that moves with non-uniform velocity, suction/injection, Soret effect, thermal radiation, taking into account the time-dependent magnetic field applied. The controlling partial differential equations are translated into a system of coupled nonlinear differential equations with the assistance of appropriate transformations of similarity. With the help of bvp4c with the shooting process, the corresponding equations are numerically solved. Different parameter effects on velocity, temperature, and concentration profiles are addressed with the help of graphs. The rates of skin coefficient of friction, heat and mass transfer are often concerned with the aid of tables. The study already conducted is contrasted and considered to be in

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