1. Record Nr. UNINA9910784999103321

Titolo	Magnetic cell separation [[electronic resource] /] / edited by M. Zborowski, J.J. Chalmers
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; London, : Elsevier, 2008
ISBN	1-281-05983-8 9786611059835 0-08-055350-8
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (473 p.)
Collana	Laboratory techniques in biochemistry and molecular biology ; ; v. 32
Classificazione	35.71
Altri autori (Persone)	ZborowskiM (Maciej) ChalmersJ. J (Jeffrey J.)
Disciplina	571.6
Soggetti	Cell separation Magnetic separation
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; Magnetic Cell Separation; Copyright Page; Contents; Preface; Chapter 1: Magnetic susceptibility; 1.1. Mass and volume magnetic susceptibilities; 1.2. Molar magnetic susceptibility; 1.3. Magnetic susceptibilities in CGS and SI systems of units; 1.4. Bulk magnetic susceptibility of a mixture; 1.5. Volume magnetic susceptibility and Bohr magneton; 1.6. Multiphase magnetic suspensions; 1.7. Magnetic phase separation; 1.7.1. Stationary fluid; 1.7.2. Laminar flow; References; Chapter 2: Magnetic formulary; 2.1. Langevin theory of paramagnetism 2.2. Paramagnetic substances: lanthanide solutions2.3. Paramagnetic substances: hemoglobin and its derivatives; 2.4. Superparamagnetic particles and ferrofluids; 2.5. Ferromagnetism and magnetic properties of iron; 2.6. Diamagnetism; 2.7. Magnetic field vectors; 2.8. Magnetic field magnitude; 2.9. Magnetic field sources; 2.10. Field gradients; 2.11. Magnetic field lines; 2.12. Magnetic field in matter; References; Chapter 3: Maxwell stress and magnetic force; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Magnetic force density and the body force 3.3. Magnetic force acting on a small, magnetically susceptible particle (diamagnetic and paramagnetic materials)3.4. Magnetic force on a

small particle acting as a permanent magnetic dipole (ferromagnetic materials); 3.5. Potential energy of an elementary magnetic dipole; 3.6. Magnetic field-induced particle motion; 3.7. Magnetic pathlines; 3.8. Cell deposition contour surfaces; References; Chapter 4: Basic magnetic field configurations; 4.1. Introduction; 4.2. Infinite cylinder; 4.3. Sphere and a stack of spheres; 4.4. Interpolar gap; 4.5. Isodynamic field; 4.6. Quadrupole field
4.7. Other magnet configurationsReferences; Chapter 5: Magnetophoresis; 5.1. Magnetophoretic mobility; 5.1.1. Cross-section for magnetic capture; References; Chapter 6: Synthesis and characterization of nano- and micron-sized iron oxide and iron particles for biomedic; 6.1. Introduction; 6.2. Maghemite nanoparticles of narrow size distribution; 6.2.1. Synthesis and characterization; 6.2.2. Surface modification; 6.2.3. Biomedical applications; 6.2.4. MRI contrast agents; 6.2.5. X-ray contrast agents; 6.3. Air-stable iron nanocrystalline particles; 6.3.1. Conclusions
6.4. Solid and hollow maghemite/polystyrene and silica/maghemite/polystyrene micron-sized composite particles of narro6.4.1. Synthesis and characterization of solid and hollow microspheres; 6.4.2. Synthesis of immunomagnetic microspheres for specific removal of ASA and sperm cells; 6.5. Magnetic/nonmagnetic polystyrene/poly(methyl methacrylate) hemispherical composite micron-sized particles; Summary; References; Chapter 7: The biocompatibility and toxicity of magnetic particles; 7.1. Introduction; 7.2. Definition of toxicity and biocompatibility; 7.2.1. Biomaterials classifications
7.3. Particle characteristics that influence toxicity

Sommario/riassunto

Cell separation is at the core of current methods in experimental biology and medicine. Its importance is illustrated by the large number of physical and biochemical principles that have been evaluated for application to cell separation. The development of cell separation methods is driven by the needs of biological and medical research, and the ever-increasing demands for sensitivity, selectivity, yield, timeliness and economy of the process. The interdisciplinary nature of research in this area and the volume of information available in research publications and conferences necessitates a ba