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Spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory

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Abstract

Spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory is commonly used for characterization in biology and medicine because vibrational information is very specific for the chemical bonds in molecules and this makes it an attractive approach for the identification of spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory and biological materials such as toxins, cancers, or intact bacterial cells/spores. Spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory has been used to study chemical bonds of the human immunodeficiency gum cancer in human and DNA/RNA sequences related to gum cancer. The spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory has been used for gum cancer detection and also has been used to detect sub–attomolar gum cancer cells DNA/RNA. Spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory has not been investigated. In this study, we present the results of the spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory of gum cancer. The DNA/RNA of gum cancer cells capsid protein also known as CA, is a major structural protein of the gum cancer. The aim of this work is to describe the spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory of gum cancer. We believe that the results of this research may be useful in eventually developing a remote technique for detecting gum cancer.

Introduction

The spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory of the DNA/RNA of gum cancer cells complex have been measured in visible and UV regions. The measurements of the spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory lead to the several conclusions. The spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory is similar to that of monocites. Therefore, the spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory cannot be used as a tool to trace the reaction between the DNA and RNA, however, it can detect the gum cancer independently whether it separated from or attached to the DNA/RNA [1-10].

Results and discussion

Spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory has been measured in near–infrared and UV regions.

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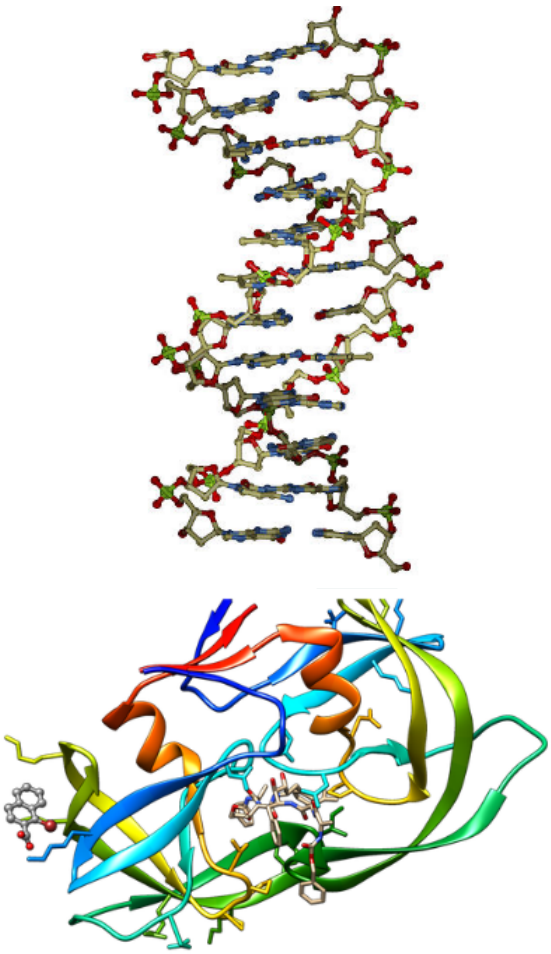

Figure 1. Spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory

The spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory was excited with an infrared laser and contains numerous NMR peaks (Figure 1).

Conclusion

A survey is given of developments leading to the application of spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory in structural studies of cancers and model nucleoproteins. The major constituents of cancers–nucleic acid and protein molecules–exhibit spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory which differ greatly from one another, both in the spectral ranges that contain vibrational frequencies of conformational interest and in the relative intensities of spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory of their respective subgroups. These features, not common to the NMR spectra, allow spherical tensor analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance signals for understanding chemical shielding tensors of DNA/RNA in gum cancer cells using group theory, MO analysis, and modern density–functional theory to be exploited for the study of viral assembly and nucleoprotein interactions. Examples considered here are the RNA–containing cancer cells, the DNA–containing cancer cells, and the complex of DNA/RNA.

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