Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano Molecules for Cancer Treatment and Cellular Therapeutics

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Received date: August 28, 2018; Accepted date: September 05, 2018; Published date: September 07, 2018.

Citation for this Article: Alireza Heidari. Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano Molecules for Cancer Treatment and Cellular Therapeutics. J. Cancer research and therapeutic Interventions. Doi: 10.31579/2640-1053/005

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Abstract
In the current study, we study Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules incorporation into the Nano Polymeric Matrix (NPM) by immersion of the Nano Polymeric Modified Electrode (NPME) as molecular enzymes and drug targets for human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations.

Keywords
Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$); Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$); Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI); Nano Molecules

Introduction
In the current study, we study Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules incorporation into the Nano Polymeric Matrix (NPM) by immersion of the Nano Polymeric Modified Electrode (NPME) as molecular enzymes and drug targets for human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations. The trivial name for some curium compounds can be either curous or ‘curious’, so curium trichloride becomes curious chloride. However the only curious property it has is that it's sufficiently radioactive that a solution, if concentrated enough, will boil spontaneously after a while. In a similar way, titanium compounds can be ‘titanic’, so we get the wonderfully named titan chloride, TiCl$_4$. It’s also interesting to know that in the titanium industry, TiCl$_4$ is known as ‘tickle’. Furthermore, curium oxides are called ‘curates’, so the titanium compound would be Titan Curate, and since curium can have more than one valency we could end up with Curious Curates. In this regard, the development of Chemical Modified Electrodes (CEMs) is at present an area of great interest. CEMs can be divided broadly into two main categories; namely, surface modified and bulk modified electrodes. Methods of surface modification include adsorption, covalent bonding, attachment of polymer Nano films, etc. Polymer Nano film coated electrodes can be differentiated from other modification methods such as adsorption and covalent bonding in that they usually involve multilayer as opposed to monolayer frequently encountered for the latter methods. The thicker Nano films imply more active sites which lead to larger analytical signals. This advantage coupled with other, their versatility and wide applicability, makes polymer Nano film modified electrodes particularly suitable for analytical applications [1–27].

Martials, Research Methods and Experimental Techniques
Electrochemical polymerization offers the advantage of reproducible deposition in terms of Nano film thickness and loading, making the immobilization procedure of a metal–based electrocatalyst very simple and reliable for Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes incorporation into the Nano Polymeric Matrix (NPM) by immersion of the Nano Polymeric Modified Electrode (NPME) as molecular enzymes and drug targets for human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations. Also, it must be noticed that the nature of working electrode substrate in electropreparation of polymeric Nano film is very important, because properties of polymeric Nano films depend on the working electrode anti–cancer Nano materials. The ease and fast preparation and obtaining a new reproducible surface, the low residual current, porous surface and low cost of Multi–Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs) paste are some advantages of Carbon Paste Electrode (CPE) over all other solid electrodes [28–92].

Results and Discussion
On the other hand, it has been shown that, macrocyclic complexes of Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes are interested as modifying agents because in basic media Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_4$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes redox centers show high catalytic activity towards the oxidation of small organic anti–cancer Nano compounds.
The high-valence species of Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_3$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes seem to act as strong oxidizing agents for low–electroactivity organic substrates. 1,2–Dioxetane (1,2–Dioxacyclobutane), 1,3–Dioxetane (1,3–Dioxyacyclobutane), DDMDD Hydantoin and Sulphide as the anti–cancer organic intermediate products of methanol oxidation as well as formic acid, is important to investigate its electrochemical oxidation behavior in Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_3$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes incorporation into the Nano Polymeric Matrix (NPM) by immersion of the Nano Polymeric Modified Electrode (NPME) as molecular enzymes and drug targets for human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations [93–196].

**Conclusions, Perspectives, Useful Suggestions and Future Studies**

In this work, we decided to combine the above mentioned advantageous features for the aim of Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_3$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes incorporation into the Nano Polymeric Matrix (NPM) by immersion of the Nano Polymeric Modified Electrode (NPME) as molecular enzymes and drug targets for human cancer cells, tissues and tumors treatment under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations. Furthermore, in this research, we prepared poly Nano films by electropolymerization at the surface of Multi–Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs) paste electrode. Then, Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_3$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes were incorporated into the Nano Polymeric Matrix (NPM) by immersion of the Nano Polymeric Modified Electrode (NPME) in a solution. The modifier layer of Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_3$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes at the electrode surface acts as a Nano catalyst for the treatment of human cancer cells, tissues and tumors under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations. Suitability of this Curious Chloride (CmCl$_3$) and Titanic Chloride (TiCl$_3$)–Enhanced Precatalyst Preparation Stabilization and Initiation (EPPSI) Nano molecules–encapsulating Carbon nanotubes–modified polymeric Multi–Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs) paste electrode toward the electrocatalytic treatment of human cancer cells, tissues and tumors under synchrotron and synchrocyclotron radiations in alkaline medium at ambient temperature was studied and investigated.

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