



In the event it is necessary to make a

www.mechanicsmag.com | 113 | May 2012

Figure 1. A 1000 nm wide image showing the effect of the beam splitter on the interference pattern. The beam splitter is located at the top center of the image.

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000 100000

www.wiley.com/go/robinson/psychiatry

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the *lncRNA-AS1411*-*miR-141-3p*-*PTEN* regulatory axis. *lncRNA-AS1411* (red) is transcribed from the opposite strand of the *AS1411* gene. It contains a putative binding site for *miR-141-3p* (green). *miR-141-3p* (green) is transcribed from the *AS1411* gene. *miR-141-3p* targets the 3' UTR of *PTEN* (blue), leading to decreased *PTEN* expression.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the *luciferase reporter assay* system. The *luciferase reporter construct* contains the *SV40* promoter, the *SV40* polyA signal sequence, and the *luciferase* gene. The *luciferase* gene is under the control of the *SV40* promoter. The *luciferase reporter construct* is transfected into the cells. The *luciferase* gene is expressed and produces *luciferase* enzyme. The *luciferase* enzyme converts the substrate (*luciferin*) into light energy, which is measured by a luminometer.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the DNA double helix showing the locations of the four types of base-pair mutations. The mutations are: (a) a single nucleotide substitution; (b) a frameshift mutation; (c) a deletion mutation; and (d) an insertion mutation.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The light source (laser) emits light through a lens and beam splitter. The beam splitter splits the light into two paths: one path goes through a polarizer and a lens to a photomultiplier tube (PMT), and the other path goes through a lens and beam splitter to a second PMT. The second PMT is positioned at different angles relative to the first PMT.

www.nature.com/scientificreports/