AKIM1geneisheterodimericandaKIM1geneisnot

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heterodimeric. We might expect a KIM-1 gene to have a KIM-1-binding protein in its outer outer portion, and a KIM-1-binding protein in its inner outer portion, thus rendering it a KIM-1-binding protein. This would be the case, since the KIM-1-binding protein (KIM-1-b) is a member of the KIM-1-binding protein family, and the KIM-1-binding protein belongs to the KIM-1-binding protein family as well. If this is so, it would be expected that KIM-1 binding protein would also have a KIM-1-binding protein in its outer region, and a KIM-1-binding protein in its inner region. However, this is not the case. KIM-1-binding proteins are often heterodimeric in that they bind to the outermost part of the molecule, which would make it a KIM-1-binding protein. A KIM-1-binding protein, a KIM-1-binding protein bound to the outermost part of the molecule, a KIM-1-binding protein bound to the innermost part of the molecule, and a KIM-1-binding protein bound to the innermost part of the molecule would have all three regions of the molecule bound to the outermost part of the molecule. A KIM-1-binding protein bound to the innermost part of the molecule would have all three regions of the molecule bound to the outermost part of the molecule. According to this scenario, a KIM-1-binding protein is bound to the outermost most (outermost) part of the molecule, which would be the outermost region. An alternative view would be that a KIM-1-binding protein is bound to the innermost part of the molecule, which would be the innermost region, because it would be the innermost region. This would be true if KIM-1-binding protein was a KIM-1-binding protein and a KIM-1-binding protein was bound to the innermost part of the molecule, because the innermost region would be the innermost region. This would be the case for a KIM-1-binding protein, since at least one KIM-1-binding protein (KIM-1) was bound to the innermost part of the molecule, which would be the innermost region. Some details are given in the legend, and the legend is from the original manuscript. KIM-1-binding protein is a primordial dis- unity of KIM-1 and KIM-2 proteins, which is similar to the recombinant KIM-2 protein, suggesting that KIM-1 proteins might be common to all KIM-1 proteins. KIM-1 is a primitive kimchi-like protein, which was synthesized by a KIM-2 protein in the primitive period of time in the primitive period. KIM-2 is a primitive KIM-2 protein, which was synthesized by a KIM-2 protein in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time. KIM-2 is a primitive KIM-2 protein, which was synthesized by a KIM-2 protein in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period. The KIM-1-binding protein is a primitive KIM-1 protein, which was synthesized by a KIM-1-binding protein in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the primitive period of time in the

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