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(1944) H. Po, X. Li, C. Zhang, K. Chen, G.G. Y. Chen, S. B. Peng, J.G. Wang, S.P. Wang, C.P. W. Xu, P. S. Kim, Y.M. Wei, C.A. Huang, H. Guan, J. W. Chen and S. M. Yang (2006) H. Po, X. Li, E.J. Chen and X.M. Wang (2008) Magnesium sulphate and its derivatives in a cytotoxic environment. Journal of Environmental Chemistry, 74(2), 474–486. [Crossref] Abstract We have previously reported the content of magnesium sulphate in the soil of five different European soils where Malthusian plants have been cultured under a low temperature. Our results indicate that the Bt- 3-reactive protein (Bsc-3) is widely distributed in these soils, and that it is present in relatively small amounts in organic matter. We also confirmed the ability and safety of using a Bsc-3-REAP4- 3 inhibitor to remove Bsc-3 from soil samples. We have previously reported the content of magnesium sulphate in the soil of five different European soils where Malthusian plants have been cultured under a lowtemperature. Our results indicate that the Bt-3- reactive protein (Bsc-3) is widely distributed in these soils, and that it is present in relatively small amounts in organic matter. We also confirmed the ability and safety of using a Bsc-3-REAP4- 3 inhibitor to remove Bsc-3 from soil samples. We have previously reported the content of magnesium sulphate in the soil of Five different European soils where Malthusian plants have been cultured under a lowtemperature. Our results indicate that the Bt- 3-reactive protein (Bsc-3) is widely distributed in these soils, and that it is present in relatively small amount in organic matter. We also confirmed the ability and safety of using a Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitor to remain in place. We have previously reported the content of magnesium sulphate in the soil of Five different European soils where Malthusian Plants have been cultured under a lowtemperature. Our results indicate that the Bsc-3-reactive protein (Bsc-3) is widely distributed in these soils, and that it is present in relatively small amounts in organic matter. In this study, we employed a Bsc-3-REAP4- 3 inhibitor, which removes the Bsc-3 from soil samples, to remove the Bsc-3-reactive protein (Bsc-3) from soil samples. In our experiments, we did not observe the presence of these bacteria in the soil, but rather in the soil of samples that had been treated with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors. We found that the Bsc-3 was absent in the soil of samples that were treated with Bsc-3- REAP4-3 inhibitors, whereas that of the soil of samples that had been treated with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors. We conclude that the Bsc-3 is a critical component for the glycoside production in the soils of European plants in the absence of Bsc-3. Examination of soil samples with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors revealed that the Bsc-3 was absent in the soil of samples that had been treated with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors. We further found that the Bsc-3 was present in the soil of samples that had been treated with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors. In our experiments, we observed that the Bsc-3 was absent in the soil of samples that had been treated with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors. We conclude that the Bsc-3 is a critical component for the glycoside production in the soils of European Plants in the absence of Bsc-3. [Crossref] Abstract We have previously reported the content of magnesium sulphate in the soil of five different European soils where Malthusian plants have been cultured under a lowtem-

perature. Our results indicate that the Bt-3-reactive protein (Bsc-3) is incredibly abundant in soil samples that have been treated with Bsc-3-REAP4-3 inhibitors. We have also confirmed the availability of Bsc-3 in