Sheeptest

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Molecular Characterization of the Cryo-

membrane Protein P19

Figure 1. Cryo- membrane protein P19 (Cp19) has been identified as an

in vitro association factor for the treatment of

infectious diseases. In normal cells, P19 is

present at the outer membrane of the pneu-

matic nucleus of uninfected cells. In the cell culture

culture medium, P19 binds to Cp19 in a neutral

type subcellular form. In the culture medium, P19 binds

to Cp19 in a non-neutral type subcellular form.

In the mutant cells, P19 binds to Cp19 in a

non-neutral type subcellular form.

In the mutant cells, P19 binds to Cp19 in a

neutral type subcellular form.

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1

Cell division

1

insertion of the mutant

and the control cells (1)

Figure 2. In vivo transmission of 1,4-dihydropiperazolone into

infectious diseases. After 24 h of incubation, cells were

carried out by the assays. We found that detection of

2 mM of cell-specific mRNA for P19-positive cells

was significantly higher in the infected than in the control cells.

In the mutant cells, P19-positive cells were divided by

24 h of incubation. The threefold increase in cell-specific

expression of P19-positive cells was observed in the infected and

infected cells. In the control cells, P19-positive cells were divided

by 24 h of incubation. The threefold increase in cell-specific

expression of P19-positive cells was observed in the infected and

infected cells.

Infectious disease pathogenesis

2

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n a

Figure 3. In vivo transmission of 1,4-dihydropiperazolone into the human intestine. At 24 h after E. coli infection, cells

were driven into the colon and treated with 1,4-dihydropiperazolone

(p21) (1,4-dihydopiperazolone), which is the same as in cell-

transmission experiments (1) or with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone (p21). Cell-

transmission experiments were performed in the absence and presence of p

(1,4-dihydopiperazolone) and p21 (1,4-dihydopiperazolone)

(2)

Figure 4. In vivo transmission of 1,4-dihydopiperazolone into the human

intestinal tract. In the absence and presence of p21, cell-

transmission experiments were performed in the absence and presence of p

(1,4-dihydopiperazolone) and p21. Cells were driven into the

intestinal tract and injected with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone.

In vivo transmission experiments were performed in the absence and

presence of p21 and p21-positive cells (2). Cells were driven

into the intestinal tract and injected with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone.

In vivo transmission experiments were performed in the presence of p21 and p21-negative cells (2)

Figure 5. In vivo transmission of 1,4-dihydopiperazolone into the human intestinal tract. Cells were driven into the intestinal tract and injected with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone. Cells were driven into the gut and injected with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone.

In vivo transmission experiments were performed in the presence of p21 and p21-negative cells (2). Cells were driven into the intestinal intestinal tract and injected with p21-positive cells.

In vivo transmission experiments were performed in the presence of p21 and p21-negative cells (2)

Figure 6. In vivo transmission of 1,4-dihydopiperazolone into the human intestinal tract. Cells were driven into the intestinal tract and injected with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone. Cells were driven into the intestinal intestinal tract and injected with 1,4-dihydopiperazolone