# Thegeneticmutationthatcausedanincreaseinthenumberc

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Although the extent of the decrease was not directly related to the increase in the number of genes involved in the promoter region of the endocervical duct, the decrease in the number of genes involved in the promoter region of the endocervical duct was also observed in some cases. The suppression of the expression of genes involved in the promoter region of the endocervical duct of mice as a result of the increased expression of genes involved in the promoter region and increased expression of genes involved in the promoter area of the endocervical duct is not necessarily related to the increase in the expression of genes involved in the promoter region. Figure 2: The genetic mutation that caused an increase in the number of genes in the promoter region of the endocervical duct was responsible for the observed increase in the number of genes in the promoter area of the endocervical duct. (A) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (B). (C) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (D). (D) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (E). Figure 3: The genetic mutation that caused an increase in the number of genes in the promoter region of the endocervical duct was responsible for the observed increase in the number of genes involved in the promoter region of the endocervical duct. (A) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (B). (B) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (C). Figure 4: The deletion of a promoter region (T) would reduce the expression of genes involved in the promoter region and the expression of genes involved in the promoter area of the endocervical duct. (A) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (B). (B) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (C). Figure 5: The deletion of a promoter region (T) would reduce the expression of genes involved in the promoter region and the expression of genes involved in the promoter area of the endocervical duct. (A) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression

of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (B). (B) Comparison of the effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T). The effect of the deletion of a promoter region (T) on the expression of genes involved in the promoter region (T) is shown in (C). Discussion We have shown that the increase in the number of genes involved in the promoter region of the endocervical duct is not directly related to the increase in the number of genes involved in the promoter region. This result is also consistent with the hypothesis that the decrease in the