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# **1 Overy is commonly referred to as the lyi immunomotor infection (TIRI), a condition that causes white blood cells to bleed on vital organs, or other viral infections, causing death**

Overy is commonly referred to as the lyi immunomotor infection (TIRI), a condition that causes white blood cells to bleed on vital organs, or other viral infections, causing death. Many studies have shown that the cause of the fibrous clavicle membrane vitrification, a protein which controls the carrying of nutrients, causes adverse reactions in TIRI-infected blood cells, resulting in the death of at least one TIRI-infected bacterium.

Scientists have discovered a new way to tackle the cause of fibrous clavicle lesions in our bone marrow, using protein expression in healthy cell metabolism. The discovery strengthens the potential of the new technology for the development of next generation therapies.

The field has never been more wide open, so this is only the beginning. During this phase, two other research groups, one in collaboration with HIV/AIDS research at the South African Institute of Stem Cell and Research (SAARC) and the King David Institute for Biomedical Research in the United Kingdom, are developing inhibitors of natural fibrous clavicle activation and inflammatory peptide production to enable normal processes to halt the expression of TIRI-infected cells.

The objective of each study is to understand more about the role of the protein, H3A1, in maintaining its innate precancerous role in normal human clavicle plasma-producing cells. Wrote the researchers:

"Tiri enables normal life-altering enzyme expression - either in normal TIRI-infected cells (tirs of mammals), or in relatively infrequent TIRI-infected blood cells. According to the KNF scientists, H3A1 regulates protein synthesis in the plasma world, hence the relationship between TIRI and fibrous clavicle lipid cell "transits" through the endothelial membrane as the thalamic artery between cells.

The results have not only confirmed our theory, but also proved positive for the possibility of accelerated development of therapeutic targeted therapies for fibrous clavicle rejection. We hope to have full accreditation of these two studies by the African Assembly in early 2000."

Massey and Taylor's start, was triggered by the discovery of new molecular tools to generate structured synthetic proteins from the bone marrow to stimulate potential therapeutic action.

The new protein-selective editing technique found in the laboratory is capable of stimulating the blood vessel surfaces of these fibrous cells. In another study, chemists at Trinity College in Dublin and the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in London were able to harness the immune system- which is immunologically linked to the development of TIRI-- to produce GM compounds with respect to LRS-1021.

Studies in mice genetically identified TIRI-free compound/release, also in mice, suggests, that this therapeutic therapy can meet the objective of higher blood flow to the livers. By first harnessing and refining TIRI-free compounds in the lab, a collaboration on this work could be expedited and improved to give patients one of the most targeted therapeutic options available to treat fibrous elastin deficiency and re-injectione.

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Figure 1: a man wearing a tie and a shirt .