

NRS Virus Synthesis Trial III Report (Confidential)

Nature of synthesis

Name:	Neurodegenerative Reanimation Syndrome (NRS) Virus Trial III				Date:	28-12-2044
Summary:						
The Neurodegenerative Reanimation Syndrome (NRS) Virus is a delicate virus that induces the subject into a “zombie” state of aggression, with the full pathogenesis being characterised by alteration of the behavioural patterns of the infected target.						
Manufacturing Process:						
The NRS Virus is a derivative of the fungus, <i>Ophiocordyceps unilateralis</i> , an insect-pathogenic fungus. The synthesis of the NRS begins through a controlled process of exposing the fungus to <b>Cytotoxic</b> waste, resulting in its mutation. The mutation is critical in its ability to target humans.						
Transmission:	Blood		Incubation Period		24-48 hours	
Evaluation:	Success				Test Subject:	Gallus gallus domesticus

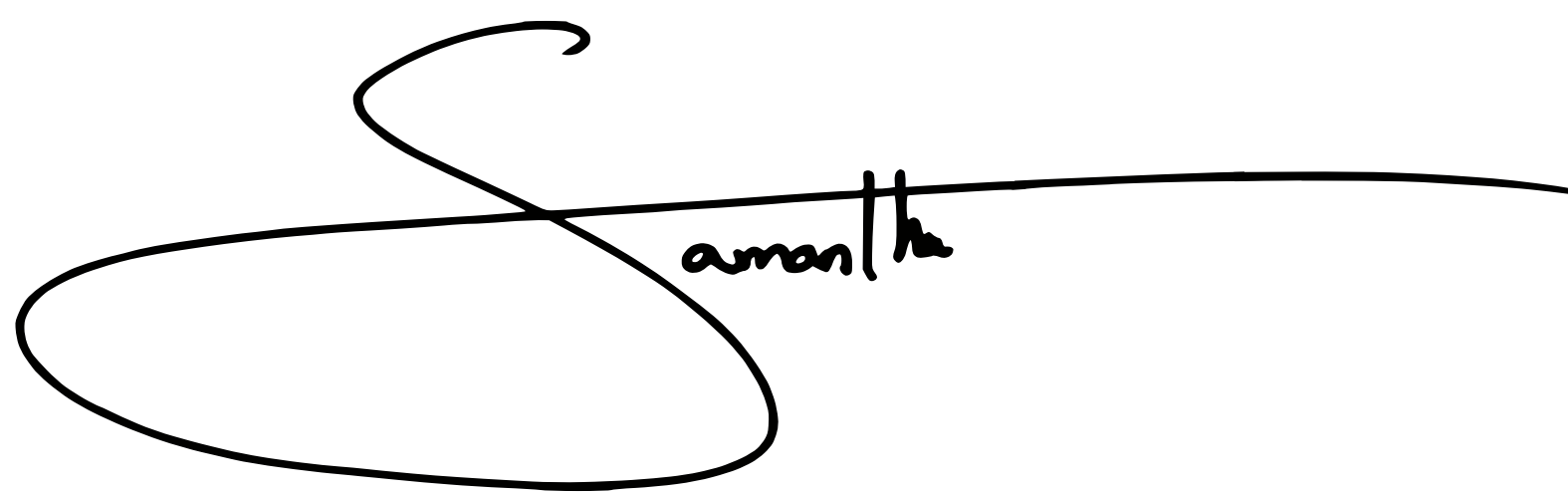
Organised genetic cure

Gene target:	"Interleukin-10 receptor subunit alpha" (IL10RA)				
Classification:	Very Rare		Allele Frequency:	0.0000000001%	
Summary:					
The IL10RA gene is an extremely rare gene target that when highly expressed has proven through protein simulations to inhibit completely the effects of the NRS.					
Identified Targets (1):		Victor He			
Risk Evaluation:	Very High - Target sample frequency is very low.				

Synthesis Logistics

Cytotoxic waste is a type of radioactive waste that can be obtained at the facility located at 321 Joo Chiat Pl, Singapore 427990





Head of Operations