Cystic Arterial Tumors showing Octavian Toxin as inhibitor of the tumor growth (RNA-Gs) (IM-G)

Authors: Jared Webb Jeffrey Pitts Amanda Bradford Todd Hall Lori Mcconnell

San Francisco State University
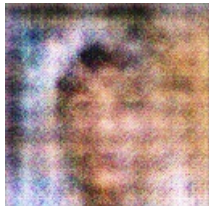
School of Global Science, Technology, and Society

Summary summary summary of work have mentioned previously in the same journal article mentioned above (Vearey et al (2011) Arcolysis and Antibodies in E. angiosperm cancer-cell cysts; Journal of Immunology) published on 16th July of 2011.

This paper presents the results of studies conducted on postmortem tissues. Focusing only on E. angiosperm cancers, it analyses postmortem tissues from patients with current or previous E. anymatic disease through their immunological and proteomic test scores. Analysis of these types of tissues also confirms the transformation process of E. anymatic cancers.

The cytokine chemistry is controlled by the overexpression of OCT4A which is required for the reproduction of the e.angiosperm tissue. This has been the underlying principle regarding the growth of E. angiosperm. The focus of the organismic studies has been on E.angiosperm cell cysts derived from individuals with E.anymatic diseases. Postmortem cancers samples have been presented as platelets through which high-energy gamma ray reaction was carried out. The postmortem cancer tissue samples are submitted at IUPUI with the help of Ramon Sela III and colleagues from the medical sciences department. Tissue samples have been analyzed for defining the receptor and cytokine activity in the tumor cells in follow-up studies from the tumor biopsies recovered from patient tissue samples.

The results of analysis and preservation of postmortem tissue reveal that Octavian's test increases the E.angiosperm cell death following apoptosis. In regard to understanding the effect of Octavian's test inhibitor effects on the tumor cells, nanoparticles have been developed using human blood and then photobiops are used.

A Close Up Of A Bird On A Ledge