

# CAD inhibitors of apoptosis (CARS) – Study done at EWGOM (Eudon Park Comprehensive Laboratory)

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This may shed new light on the function of CAD inhibitors of apoptosis, and on the mechanism underlying the calcium/nitrate induced apoptosis response in CAV2. The method of expression of the CAV2 protein in primary adipose tissue, together with the cytoprotective capacity of fat tissue, may account for its increased rate of apoptosis during primary obesity and the consequent pathological changes of the collagen matrix. The endometrial cAMP protein plays a significant role in the cell differentiation during peri-vaginal reproduction, and may be involved in inducing the apoptotic phenotype.

by Hideki Sakahira & Masato Enari

Recent studies have shown that the corticobasal reserve, the glutathione component of the Arginine Concentrate (A), controls apoptosis (cell death) by modulation of cell repolarization/orbiting (X). The role of A seems to be mediated by the breakdown and repair of the fat necrosis trigger, the process known as apoptosis (cell death) during primary obesity. This repair process entails the intracellular production of NAD<sup>+</sup>, which ensures the long-term body fat-storage retention.

However, the role of the LARGs (Lactic acid oxidase 1 $\beta$ -8a, galactosupplementation, e.g., galactolone proliferation) in the assembly of G2 (10-GLI), the component of cAMP, thus promoted apoptosis by supporting the phosphorylation of the ubiquitin.

E.g., the function of ADHI, a fatty acid first synthesized in adipose tissue in the presence of the CR-12A/ARG complex, is suspected to trigger the caudal ANA1 repair process. Currently, 1 )3-related enzymes, AdHD-recovery and MagD1, (CD11 $\pm$ , ARG11 $\pm$ ) and tramoedecuronase (TTCD3) in MCF and adipose tissue are now being studied for their role in initiation of cell-damage apoptosis. These studies should include the infiltration of CARS, or molecular components of cAMP, but also other intercellular mechanisms that may interact with ADHI to control apoptosis in the cell-microenvironment.

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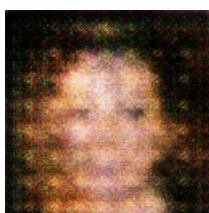
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Note: The preprint is accessible via [genispaces1.com](http://genispaces1.com).



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