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Genotype Atypical Transformation to Phenotype Transmembrane

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Abstract

Genotype vectors trasmodification had recently been known to be a typical. The host plant retains the traits of the source plant in the second hereditary level. This however did not retain the third, fourth etc. resultant phenotype sequence. The research method involved the ascertainment of the minimum gene sequence. For the transmodification of the base phenotype sequence. The results was an amalgamation of traits. The gene sequence appeared similar and contained useful features of the source plant. There was however new species traits of the atypical level. The effect was a resilient species to pathogen vectors and microbial effects in the environment. The minimum number of gene sequence was 205 to produce 33% change in the traits. Less than this 56 had only a 7% trait conversion and could not be used in treatment of species of pathogens effects.

Keywords: Genotype; Phenotype; Vectors; Atypical; Sequence; Traits; Species

Introduction

The transmodification was the degree of vector application of genetic matter of the meniscus. The effect was an invasion of the cellular membrane. The alteration of the permeability and protoplasma density and size. Research in the literature had documented several aspects of gentotype modification. But there lacks sufficient literature on phenotype traits. The differences between genotypical and phenotypical traits was the protoplasma. Most unicellular and multicellular organism contained genotypes. But the phenotype was only found in prokaryotes. These were essentially multicellular and not in eukaryotes known as unicellular. Most non-budded plants were known as unicellular. The proteome was the same and led to low growth diversity in (Figure 1). Prokaryotes had 22% additional proteome. This was found with the protoplasm. Under a microscope it appears shaded and different from the cell membrane of the species. Showed species of multicellular (Figure 2). Atypical transmodification led to two different applications absorption and adsorption of the genetic matter. Absorption was preferred as the genetic matter sequences was high. This was important in virology for the resistance to strains of pathogens. More resilient pathologies could be developed by the application of genetic matter from two different regions of prokaryotic species.

Materials and Methods

Four different species of eukaryotes and prokaryotes were obtained from Figure 1 and Figure 2..

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Figure 1: *Eukaryotes with absence of proteome for (a) Acorus (b) Aesculus (c) Triloba and (d) Athyrium.*

Figure 2: *Prokaryotes showed presence of proteome in cells for (a) Laxum (b) Pavia (c) Gerardii and (d) Rubrum*

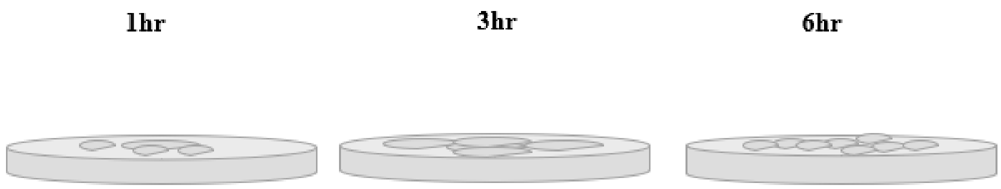

Figure 3: *Effect of the time on the transmodification of the membrane.*

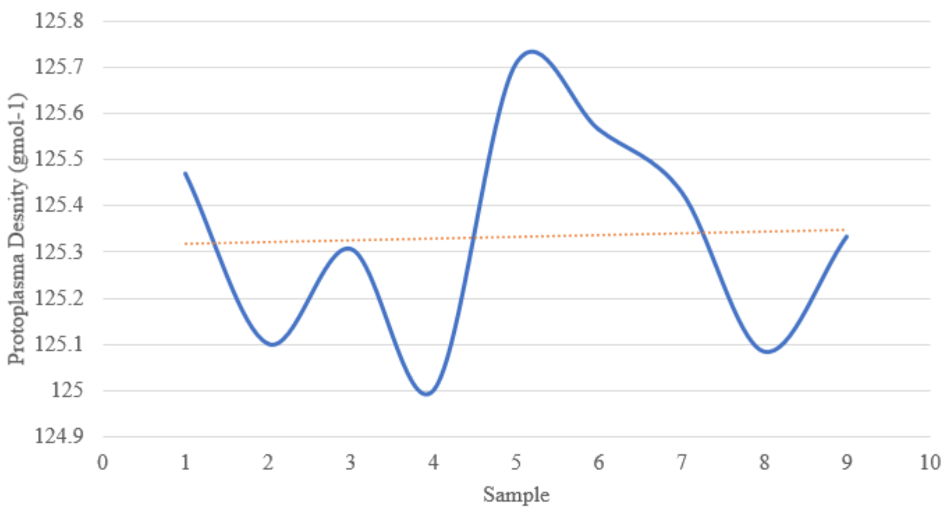

Figure 4: *Protoplasma density of the sequence of specimens and atypical samples.*

Table 1: *Transmodification percentage for each sequence of specimens and atypical samples.*

	A1	S1	S2	S3	A2	S4	S5	S6	Average
Meniscus	71.80%	70.30%	70.20%	71.70%	71.60%	71.40%	72.50%	71.20%	71.34%

Table 2: *Gene strands of genotype atypical specimen for transmodification.*

A:	348	0.90%	4.40%
C:	323	0.90%	4.10%
G:	310	0.80%	4.00%
T:	446	1.20%	5.70%

Table 3: *Gene strands of phenotype atypical specimen for transmodification*.

A:	265	0.70%	3.50%
C:	344	0.90%	4.50%
G:	385	1.10%	5.00%
T:	315	0.90%	4.10%

These plants were then condensed and converted to genetic matter. Then invasively added to each class of species. Figure 1 and figure 2 were used to apply to the eukaryotes and prokaryotes interchangeably. This was to determine the effect of cellularity on hereditary of eukaryotic and phenotypic conversion. The cultures were kept over time and changes were studied for each species. In each instance for 1 hour, 3 hours and 6 hours. This was to replicate the adsorption, transmodification and absorption of the genetically extracted matter (Figure 3). The effect was categorized into different hereditary levels. When the gene sequence was below 50% there no genotype changes at 50% hereditary change to two levels of species and above 50% phenotypic species of level 3 and level 4.

Results and Discussions

The minimum gene sequence of transmodification was set from the average of the specimens. This was because external factors of the environment could contribute to discrepancies in the hierarchy determination of phenotypic virology in (Table 1). Table 1 was obtained from gene sequence extraction from the protoplasm of each plants. The atypical specimens for transferred genetic matter were Acorus and Laxum. These had the base genotypes and phenotype sequences for each. The protoplasma density was derived from the gene sequence experiment for the sequence of specimens. To ascertain the time for each hierarchial transmodification. This was classified into three subcategories of 1hr, 3 hrs and 6hrs for the studies. Illustrated sample 1, 2, 3 were unaffected by the addition of the genetic matter A1. Whereas samples 4, 5 had third and second level hierarchal phenotypical change of the proteome (Figure 4). The study did not results in fourth sequence of traits of the genes.The gene sequences of the genotype and phenotype atypical specimens were used for discrepancies. This was to determine the strand contribution to the hierarchy of the genes. Showed T strand had the most contribution to the density of the protoplasma. Therefore was inhibitor of viral effects (Table 2). The G strand had the least effect on the species of the genotype. Showed the G strand produced inhibition and contributed the most to hierarchial level of the species of the gene specimen (Table 3) [1-5].

Conclusion

Gene sequence studies showed the transmodification had an effect on the traits. Each sample had its gene sequences. The atypical specimens with prokaryotic traits resulted in third and second level hierarchies in the proteomes of the plants. This could be used in development of pathologically resistant species of viral effects. The research improved the literature in the field of virology and pathologically development of strains of the plants.

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