

Improved development of somatic cell cloned bovine embryos by a mammary gland epithelia cells *in vitro* model

Xiao-ying He^{1,*}, Li-bing Ma¹, Xiao-ning He², Wan-tong Si¹, Yue-Mao Zheng^{3,4}

¹School of Life Science and Technology, Inner Mongolia University of Science & Technology, Baotou 014010, China

²Research and Development Center for Tissue Engineering, Xi'an 710048, China

³College of Veterinary Medicine, Northwest A&F University, Shenyang 712100, China

⁴Key Laboratory of Animal Reproductive Endocrinology & Embryo Engineering, Ministry of Agriculture, Shenyang 712100, China

Previous studies have established a bovine mammary gland epithelia cells *in vitro* model by the adenovirus-mediated telomerase (hTERT-bMGEs). The present study was conducted to confirm whether hTERT-bMGEs were effective target cells to improve the efficiency of transgenic expression and somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT). To accomplish this, a mammary-specific vector encoding human lysozyme and green fluorescent protein was used to verify the transgenic efficiency of hTERT-bMGEs, and untreated bovine mammary gland epithelial cells (bMGEs) were used as a control group. The results showed that the hTERT-bMGEs group had much higher transgenic efficiency and protein expression than the bMGEs group. Furthermore, the nontransgenic and transgenic hTERT-bMGEs were used as donor cells to evaluate the efficiency of SCNT. There were no significant differences in rates of cleavage or blastocysts or hatched blastocysts of cloned embryos from nontransgenic hTERT-bMGEs at passage 18 and 28 groups (82.8% vs. 81.9%, 28.6% vs. 24.8%, 58.6% vs. 55.3%, respectively) and the transgenic group (80.8%, 26.5% and 53.4%); however, they were significantly higher than the bMGEs group (71.2%, 12.8% and 14.8%), ($p < 0.05$). We confirmed that hTERT-bMGEs could serve as effective target cells for improving development of somatic cell cloned cattle embryos.

Keywords: bovine, human telomerase reverse transcriptase, mammary gland epithelial cells, somatic cell nuclear transfer

Introduction

The mammary gland cells of female animals are target cells for production of mammary gland bio-reactors and assessment of the function of mammary gland specific expression vectors. Unfortunately, mammary gland cells have a limited lifespan in culture of approximately 10 to 15 passages [9]. Moreover, as donor cells, extended culture for transfection and selection may induce replicative senescence and ultimately decrease somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) efficiency. Some researchers are trying to use immortalized mammary cells lines [16,21]; however, their effectiveness remains to be evaluated because the immortalized cells used as donor cells display developmental failure of cloned embryos [29]. In addition, most researchers have to utilize other cells in place of mammary cell lines for production of transgenic animals [1,4,33]. In fact, these cells are unsuitable for evaluating the function of recombinant protein because expression and secretion of recombinant protein

should occur in mammary cells for production of mammary gland bioreactor. Therefore, it is necessary to seek a more efficient strategy for mammary cells as nuclei donors to solve this problem. We previously reported an *in vitro* bovine mammary gland cells model (hTERT-bMGEs) in which an adenovirus vector carrying human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) was constructed and infected into bovine mammary gland epithelia cells (bMGEs) [10]. Our results confirmed that the adenovirus disappeared from the hTERT-bMGEs at passage 15 via successive detection of green fluorescent protein (GFP) and Western blot because of the characteristics of the unintegrated adenovirus. However, the lifespan of the hTERT-bMGEs was prolonged to more than passage 40 as a result of the initial effect of hTERT gene. The hTERT-bMGEs not only extended the cell lifespan, but also maintained the primary characteristics of the bMGEs [10]. Therefore, it provided a good cell model for subsequent research. The current study was conducted to determine

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*Corresponding author: Tel: +86-472-5954358; Fax: +86-472-5954358; E-mail: hxy1124@163.com

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whether telomerase-modified mammary epithelial cells used as nuclei donors could contribute to improvement of SCNT efficiency and enhancement of transgene expression. To accomplish this, a mammary gland specific expression vector encoding the *hLYZ* and GFP gene was constructed and transfected into hTERT-bMGEs to assess recombinant protein expression. Furthermore, non-transgenic and transgenic hTERT-bMGEs were used as donor cells to evaluate the efficiency of SCNT and embryonic development, respectively.

Materials and Methods

Culture of hTERT-bMGEs *in vitro*

In this study, hTERT-bMGEs at passage 25 were randomly selected and cultured to detect the efficiency of gene transduction. The procedure used for culture of hTERT-bMGEs was previously described by Zheng *et al.* [35]. The growth medium contained 1 : 1 Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium/F12 (DMEM/F12; Invitrogen, USA), plus 10% fetal calf serum (FCS; Invitrogen), 100 U/mL penicillin, 100 µg/mL streptomycin, 2 mM L-glutamine (Sigma, USA), 10 ng/mL epidermal growth factor (Invitrogen), 10 µL/mL Insulin-Transferrin-Selenium-A Supplement (100X) (Invitrogen), and 5 µg/mL insulin (Invitrogen).

Preparation of recombinant vector pEBH

A mammary gland specific expression plasmid, pEBH, was constructed as described by Yang *et al.* [32], in which a human cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter drove GFP expression and a bovine β-lactoglobulin promoter drove *hLYZ* expression (the strategy of the vector construction was shown in Fig. 1). Additionally, the neomycin/kanamycin resistance gene was used to allow stably transfected eukaryotic cells.

The detection of *hLYZ* gene transfection efficiency for hTERT-bMGEs

The plasmid pEBH was purified using an Endo-free Plasmid Extraction Kit (Promega, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. The hTERT-bMGEs at passage 25 were seeded at

1×10^6 cells in 1 mL DMEM/F12 (Sigma, USA) medium supplemented with fetal bovine serum (Gibco, USA) on a 12-well tissue culture plate. The bMGEs were used as a control. Transfection was carried out by electroporation. Briefly, cells were transferred to a cold cuvette with a gap width of 0.4 cm (Bio-Rad Laboratories, USA) using two consecutive 230 V rectangular electric pulses of 20 µsec. After 72 h, the transfection efficiency of pEBH was detected using a fluorescence microscope (Eclipse TI-S; Nikon, Japan) and flow cytometry. Three independent experiments were performed.

Detection of positive cloning efficiency for hTERT-bMGEs

The plasmid pEBH was transfected into hTERT-bMGEs by electroporation. The electroporation parameters were as described above. After 24 h, the transfected cells were selected using G418 (Sigma) and the positive cloning efficiency was detected. bMGEs were used as a control.

Detection of mRNA expression of *hLYZ* for hTERT-bMGEs

The methods were described by Yang *et al.* [32]. Total RNA was extracted from *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs according to the instructions for Trizol Reagent (Invitrogen). A fragment of cDNA encoding *hLYZ* was amplified by RT-PCR using SuperScript Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen). The gene fragment was synthesized from the cDNA using the following primer pairs: 5'GCACTCTGACCTAGCAGTCAACATG3' and 5'GCAGGAGAATGGCGTGAACC3'. Platinum Taq DNA Polymerase (Invitrogen) was used at 0.5 µL. The purified PCR product was cloned into the vector pMD18-T and then sequenced. Non-transgenic hTERT-bMGEs were used as a control.

Detection of protein expression of *hLYZ* for hTERT-bMGEs

The positive-*hLYZ* hTERT-bMGEs were obtained under G418 selection, after which the total cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE in 12% polyacrylamide gel. Proteins were transferred onto PVDF membrane (Millipore, USA) and probed with anti-*hLYZ* (Sigma) and anti-β-actin (AC-15; Sigma) diluted 1 : 100 and 1 : 500, after which secondary antibody (Sigma) was performed at a 1 : 1,000 dilution [10]. Immunoreactive proteins were detected using an ECL detection system (Amersham, USA).

Detection of the rate of blastocyst development for hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells

Bovine oocyte collection and maturation *in vitro*: Ovaries, which were kept in compliance with the National Institutes of Health and Institutional Guidelines, were collected from a local slaughterhouse and transported to the laboratory at 35°C. The contents from follicles (2 to 8 mm in diameter) were recovered by aspirating with a 12-gauge needle. Only cumulus oocyte complexes (COCs) possessing a compact cumulus mass and

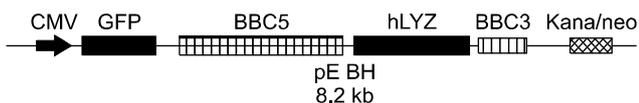


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of a plasmid pEBH. Diagrammatic representation of the co-expression construction of pEBH contained the 5' flanking fragment (BBC5) and 3' flanking fragment (BBC3) of bovine β-lactoglobulin, human lysozyme (*hLYZ*), the CMV promoter, green fluorescent protein (GFP), and the neomycin/kanamycin resistance gene (Neo).

evenly granulated ooplasm were pooled and washed three times with phosphate buffer saline (PBS), then washed two times with the maturation medium of COCs. COCs were cultured at 38.5°C in an atmosphere of 5% CO₂. The maturation medium comprised TCM-199 (sigma) + 10% FCS (Hyclone) + 10 µg/mL luteotropic hormone + 1 µg/mL 17 β-estradiol + 1 µg/mL follicle stimulating hormone + 1% (V : V) penicillin/streptomycin.

Donor cell preparation: The 18th and 28th passage of hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells were randomly selected to detect SCNT efficiency. The growth medium conditions were described above.

Nuclear transfer, electrofusion, activation and embryos culture: Nuclear transfer was performed according to the method reported by Ma *et al.* [20]. Briefly, *in vitro*-matured eggs with the first polar body were cultured in hepes-synthetic oviductal fluid (H-SOF) medium supplemented with 10% (v/v) FBS, 7.5 g/mL cytochalasin B (CB; Sigma) and 10 g/mL Hoechst 33342 (Sigma) at 38.5°C for 15 min. Protrusions were then removed by aspirating micropipette with a 15 to 18 µm inner diameter, 20 to 25 µm outer diameter. A single donor cell was inserted into the perivitelline space of each egg and electrically fused using two direct pulses of 28 V for 20 ms applied two times. Fused eggs were cultured for 1 h in medium

containing 0.4 mg/mL demecolcine before electroactivation, then cultured for 4 h in medium supplemented with 5 mg/mL CB. The reconstructed oocytes were activated by two direct pulses of 100 V/mm for 20 ms in 0.28 mol/L mannitol supplemented with 0.1 mM MgSO₄ and 0.05 mM CaCl₂. Activated eggs were cultured with 2 mmol/L 6-dimethylaminopurine (6-DMAP) in SOFaa (SOF + 2% basal medium eagle (BME) + 1% minimum essential medium (MEM) + 1 mM L-glutamine + 80 mg/mL bovine serum albumin (BSA) + 100 IU/mL penicillin + 100 µg/mL streptomycin; Sigma) medium for 4 h. The reconstructed embryos were cultured in 500 µL of SOFaa supplemented with 4 mg/mL BSA and 0.6 mM cysteine under paraffin oil on a plastic petri dish at 38.5°C. After 48 h, the egg cleavage ratio was detected. The ratio of blastocysts was then detected for 6 to 9 d.

Detection of cell apoptosis in blastocysts for hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells

The technique was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions (TUNEL Apoptosis Assay Kit; Roche, Switzerland). Briefly, blastocyst cells were fixed for 20 min in 4% paraformaldehyde, washed three times with PBS containing 0.1% polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), placed in 0.2% Triton X-100 for

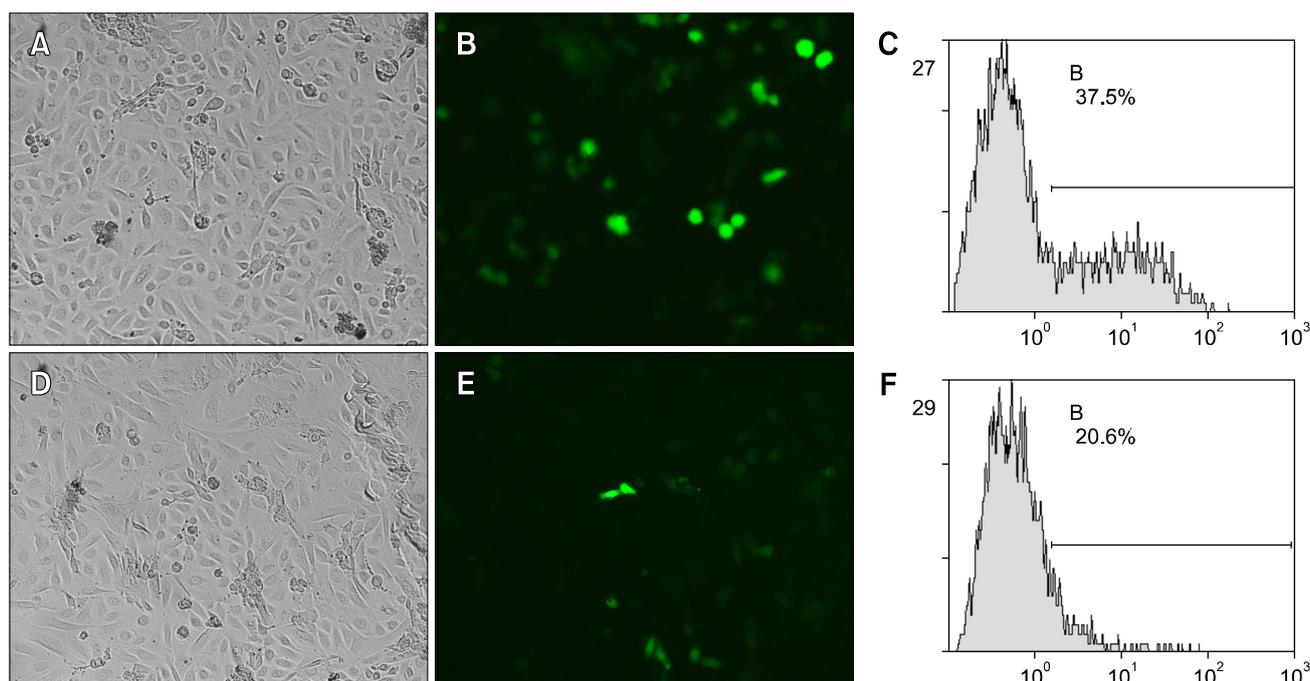


Fig. 2. Detection of transgenic efficiency of hTERT-bMGEs and bMGEs by fluorescence images and FACS analysis. hTERT-bMGEs group was a mammary gland specific expression vector (pEBH) encoding human lysozyme (*hLYZ*) and GFP transfer into hTERT-bMGEs, which was obtained by transfecting the adenovirus-mediated hTERT gene into bovine mammary gland epithelia cells (bMGEs), with the bMGEs used as a control. (A–C) Phase contrast, fluorescence images and FACS of bMGEs at 72 h post-transfection with plasmid pEBH. (D–F) The transfection efficiency of the hTERT-bMGEs group was much higher than that of the bMGEs group based on fluorescence detection. 100× (A, B, D and E).

Table 1. Comparison of feasibility for plasmid pEBM gene transfer into hTERT-bMGEs and bMGEs

Groups	Transfection cells (cell number $\times 10^6$ /time)	Transfection times	Total cells	Positive cloning after transfection under G418 selection
hTERT-bMGEs	1	3	3×10^6	78*
bMGEs	1	3	3×10^6	15

Asterisk (*) indicates significant difference. Data are the means of three independent experiments. bMGEs, bovine mammary gland epithelial cells.

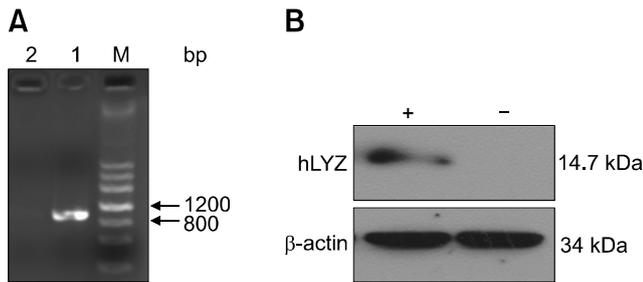


Fig. 3. (A) RT-PCR for the detection of *hLYZ* mRNA in *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs. Lane M, 200 bp Ladder; Lane 1, the positive in hTERT-bMGEs (850 bp); Lane 2, the negative in non-transgenic hTERT-bMECs. (B) Western blot analysis of antibody specificity in *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs. Expression of *hLYZ* in positive hTERT-bMGEs was shown by Western blot (+), but no expression of non-transgenic hTERT-bMECs was observed (-). Expression of β -actin in *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs and non-transgenic hTERT-bMECs was shown by Western blot analysis.

5 min, then washed three times with PBS containing 0.1% PVA. Next, 50 μ L rdTd buffer (equilibration buffer 45 μ L, nucleotide mix 5 μ L, rdTd enzyme 1 μ L) was added and samples were held in the dark for 60 min at 37°C, followed by 2 \times saline sodium citrate for 15 min at room temperature. The samples were subsequently incubated in 25 μ g/mL RNase A for 30 min in the dark, after which PI was added for 30 min. Finally, the samples were covered with cover glasses and analyzed by fluorescence microscopy (Eclipse TI-S; Nikon).

Detection of the rate of embryo development for *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells

To further confirm whether hTERT-bMGE could improve the efficiency for producing a mammary gland bioreactor, *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs were used as donor cells for SCNT as described above. The rate of cleavage, blastocysts and hatched blastocysts were used for statistical analysis. The non-transfected hTERT-bMGEs were used as a control.

Statistical analysis

In this study, the ratio of egg cleavage, blastocyst formation and cell apoptosis was evaluated using the SPSS software (ver.

17.0; SPSS, USA), X² inspections and analysis of variance (ANOVA). A *p* value < 0.05 was considered to indicate significance.

Results

High transfection efficiency of hTERT-bMGEs group

Based on the expression of GFP from pEBH, we assessed transfection efficiency by flow cytometry and fluorescence microscopy. Three independent experiments were performed (Fig. 2. shows one set of data). The transfection efficiency of the hTERT-bMGEs group was up to $36.4 \pm 1\%$ (panels A–C in Fig. 2). In contrast, the transfection efficiency of the bMGEs group was $18.6 \pm 1\%$ (panels D–F in Fig. 2). The results showed that the hTERT-bMGEs group had much higher transfection efficiency than the bMGEs groups.

High cloning efficiency of hTERT-bMGEs group

Under the selection of G418, the hTERT-bMGEs group could form 78 colonies per 3×10^6 cells, while bMGEs groups could only form 15 colonies per 3×10^6 cells. The results showed that the hTERT-bMGEs group had higher colony forming efficiency than bMGEs (Table 1).

The *hLYZ* expressed in hTERT-bMGEs

To further confirm recombinant protein expression in hTERT-bMGE, the *hLYZ* expression of *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs was identified by RT-PCR and western blot analysis. The results showed that the *hLYZ* gene (850 bp) and the *hLYZ* protein (14.7 kDa) were both expressed in the *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs, but were undetectable in non-transgenic hTERT-bMGEs (panels A and B in Fig. 3).

High embryo development efficiency of hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells

The indicators of a well-developed embryo are substantially synchronous cell division from the 2-, 4-, 8-, 16-cell stage, morula to blastocyst, and well-developed embryos can develop into hatched blastocysts (panels A–G in Fig. 4). Based on this, we estimated the efficiency of SCNT using the rate of cleavage, the blastocyst and hatched blastocysts. The results showed that both of the hTERT-bMGEs at passage 18 and 28 used as donor

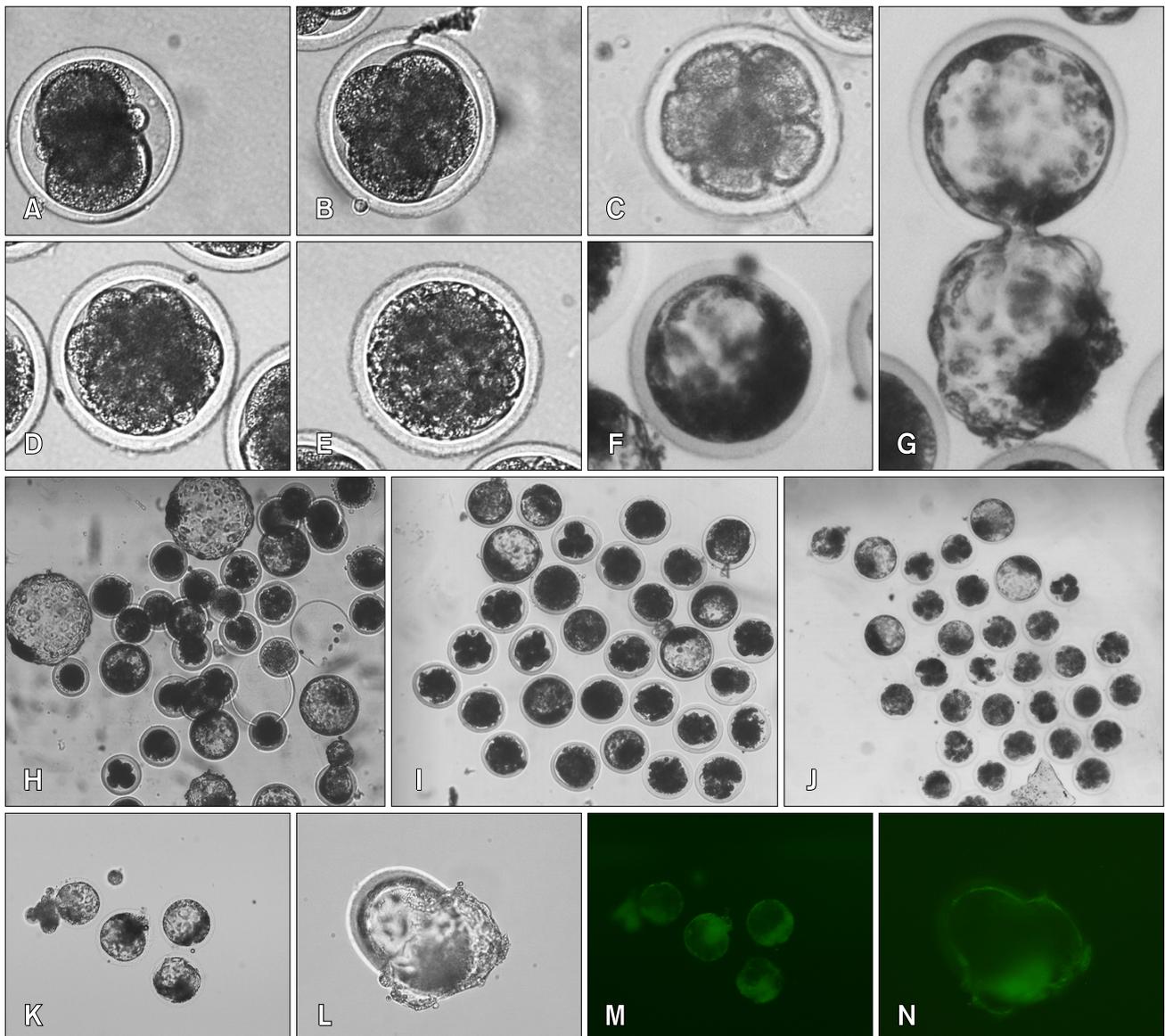


Fig. 4. The development of NT-Embryoes from hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells. (A-G) Substantially synchronous cell divisions were shown from the 2-, 4-, 8-, 16-cell stage, stagmorula and blastocyst to the hatched blastocysts stage. (H-J) Phase contrast of blastocysts derived from hTERT-bMGEs-18, hTERT-bMGEs-28 and bMGEs-10 used as donor cells. (K and M) Phase contrast and fluorescence images of blastocyst derived from *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells. (L and N) Phase contrast and fluorescence images of hatched blastocysts derived from *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells. (A-N) 100 \times .

cells could develop into blastulas (panels H and I in Fig. 4), while most bMGEs at passage 10 could not (panel J in Fig. 4). In contrast, the cleavage rates of hTERT-bMGEs at passage 18 (82.8%) and 28 (81.9%) used as donor cells groups were significantly higher than those in the bMGEs group (71.2%; $p < 0.05$), and the blastocyst rates of the two groups (28.6% and 24.8%) were significantly higher than those of the bMGEs group (12.8%; $p < 0.05$; Table 2). Therefore, the results showed that the efficiency of SCNT from the hTERT-bMGEs group was much higher than that of the bMGEs group.

High embryo development efficiency of *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells

In general, the genetic background of the donor cells might affect the efficiency of SCNT, when foreign genes were introduced into the donor cells. Therefore, we further analyzed the development of cloned embryos from *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells. The results indicated that *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs used as donor cells could develop into a blastula (panels K and M in Fig. 4), and that most of the well-developed embryos could hatch out (panels L and N

Table 2. Comparison of *in vitro* development of cloned embryos from different donor cells

Donor cell type	Number of couples	Number of cleaved cells (%)	Number of blastocysts (%)	Number of hatched embryos (%)
hTERT-bMGEs-18	202	167 (82.8) ^a	58 (28.6) ^a	34 (58.6) ^a
hTERT-bMGEs-28	188	154 (81.9) ^a	47 (24.8) ^a	26 (55.3) ^a
bMGEs-10	212	151 (71.2) ^b	27 (12.8) ^b	4 (14.8) ^b
hLYZ-positive hTERT-bMGEs	220	178 (80.8) ^a	58 (26.5) ^a	31 (53.4) ^a

Values with different superscripts letters (a, b) in the same column differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

Table 3. Effects of culture medium on apoptosis in bovine somatic cloned embryos

Groups	Number of blastocyst	Number of total cells in blastocyst (mean \pm SEM)		Index of apoptosis (%)
		Number of total cells	Number of apoptotic cells	
hTERT-bMGEs-28	20	95.6 \pm 6.7	5.2 \pm 1.3 ^a	5.4 \pm 1.5 ^a
bMGEs-10	20	89.3 \pm 5.8	13.5 \pm 2.4 ^b	15.1 \pm 1.2 ^b

Values with different superscripts letters (a, b) in the same column differ significantly ($p < 0.05$).

in Fig. 4). In contrast, the rates of cleavage, blastocyst development and hatched blastocysts between *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs groups and non-transfected hTERT-bMGEs groups were not distinct, while those of *hLYZ*-positive hTERT-bMGEs groups were much higher than that of the bMGEs group (Table 2).

High embryo quality of hTERT-bMGEs used as a donor cell

A high-quality embryo has the ability to successfully act as an animal mammary gland reactor. It is well known that the lower the apoptotic rate of a cloned embryo is, the better the quality becomes. Therefore, to further investigate whether the quality of hTERT-bMGEs-derived cloned embryos was high, the apoptotic rates of hTERT-bMGEs-derived cloned embryos were detected. The result showed that the apoptotic rate of the hTERT-bMGEs group (5.4 \pm 1.5%) was much lower than that of the bMGEs group (15.1 \pm 1.2%, $p < 0.01$). Thus, the lower apoptotic rate of the hTERT-bMGEs group demonstrated much higher embryo quality than that of the bMGEs group (Table 3).

Discussion

The mammary gland as a bio-reactor has great commercial value. This is because the production of human recombinant protein-containing milk in transgenic farm animals offers a safe, cost-effective source [7]. However, the production of transgenic mammary gland bioreactors is compromised by the low efficiency of SCNT and inefficient expression of exogenous genes. It is likely that mammary epithelial cells used as target cells have lifespans and proliferation rates *in vitro* that

are too low to achieve the development of transgenic cloned embryos [31]. Therefore, the present study was conducted to evaluate whether telomerase could contribute to enhancement of transgene expression. The results showed that the hTERT-bMGEs group had much higher transgenic efficiency and colony efficiency than the bMGEs groups. In addition, the rate of geneticin-resistant colony formation from the hTERT-bMGEs group was higher than that in the literature [18], which might have been due to the strong proliferation ability of hTERT-bMGEs. Furthermore, the exogenous protein *hLYZ* maintained stable expression in positive hTERT-bMGEs by RT-PCR and western blot analysis. Therefore, positive-*hLYZ* hTERT-bMGEs as nuclei donors can be used to produce the transgenic cloned embryo.

We next focused on whether telomerase-modified mammary cells used as nuclei donors could contribute to the improvement of SCNT, which is a powerful tool to explore the mechanisms of reprogramming processes and biomedicine [17]. Bovine SCNT has been investigated for the production of recombinant proteins and to determine their usefulness in human disease research [19,22,30]. Although several SCNT-derived cows have been obtained during the past few years [2,12,25,27], the overall cloning efficiency remains low, approximately 1% or less in terms of survival rate per transfer [3]. One of the reasons for this low efficiency may be insufficient epigenetic reprogramming from donor nuclei cells [23,24]. Previous studies have demonstrated that incomplete reprogramming of transferred donor nuclei after SCNT caused epigenetic errors, and eventually resulted in the developmental failure of cloned embryos [13,14,28]. Hence, it is crucial to screen and optimize

suitable donor cells to improve the efficiency of SCNT [8]. Many studies have attempted to increase NT efficiency, but the results have shown small differences due to many distinct factors such as genotype [11], type of donor cell [6,15] and stage of donor cell [26]. The present study was designed to evaluate whether hTERT-bMGEs were effective target cells to improve the efficiency of SCNT. The results revealed better embryo quality and higher SCNT efficiency in the hTERT-bMGEs group than the control group.

Our research also investigated whether the introduction of foreign genes into the donor cell would affect the efficiency of SCNT. This is because some studies have shown a significant decline in blastocyst development rate when using transgenic cells compared to non-transgenic cells for SCNT [1,34]. Liu *et al.* [18] reported that there was no significant difference in the fusion rate and cleavage rate of cloned embryos between transgenic and non-transgenic cells, while the blastocyst formation rate of cloned embryos from a transgenic cell line was lower than those of other groups. However, our results showed that there was no difference in blastocyst formation rate, regardless of whether transgenic or non-transgenic cells were used for SCNT. These findings are consistent with those reported by Brophy [5], implying that the high proliferative activity of hTERT-bMGEs may play a role in maintaining embryo development. Moreover, generation of high-quality embryos from hTERT-bMGEs groups could be explained by extended telomere length and strong prolonged survival in hTERT-bMGEs (data not shown). This is because longer telomeres are crucial for the maintenance of genome stability, which might contribute to the improved efficiency of SCNT. Future studies should be conducted to determine the potential mechanism by which telomerase-mediated donor cells will facilitate nuclear reprogramming in hTERT-bMGEs-derived cloned embryos.

In summary, this study has provided valuable evidence showing that hTERT-bMGEs could be used in studies assessing the function of mammary gland specific expression vector and to improve the efficiency of SCNT. Moreover, the results presented herein provide additional insight into the role of telomerase activity in nuclear reprogramming of cloned embryos.

Acknowledgments

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Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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