17. ORIGIN OF BLOOD.

After the body has been removed, the blood is usually obtained from the veins by the use of a syringe. The blood is then transferred to a test tube or container, and the test is performed in the laboratory. The blood is then examined for the presence of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.

18. CONCLUSIONS.

The presence of red blood cells in the blood is a conclusive indication that the blood is not from a living person. The presence of white blood cells and platelets is also indicative of the presence of red blood cells. The absence of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in the blood is conclusive evidence that the blood is from a dead body.

19. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The research was supported by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) under grant number 5R01GM088185-05. The authors would like to thank Dr. Jane Smith for her invaluable contributions to the project.

20. REFERENCES.


The definition of "transferred" in the Table of Contents would be:

1. Introduction to Transferred Property
   - Definition
   - Historical Context
   - Legal Implications

2. Theoretical Framework
   - Case Studies
   - Comparative Analysis
   - Policy Implications

3. Empirical Research
   - Survey Results
   - Experimental Data
   - Quantitative Analysis

4. Conclusion
   - Future Directions
   - Summary
   - Recommendations
14

IRIS ALLOGENEIC ENDOCRINE

February 20, 1956

R. F. WOOD, M.D.

Department of Medicine
University of California
San Francisco, California

To: Dr. J. H. Smith

Subject: Iris Allogeneic Endocrine

I am writing to discuss the preliminary results of our recent experiments on the transplantation of endocrine organs between allogeneic animals. The experiments were conducted using a modified version of the method described by Hauschke and colleagues. The transplantation protocol involved the removal of the endocrine organ from the donor animal, followed by immediate implantation into the recipient animal. The recipient animals were immunosuppressed to prevent rejection of the transplanted organ.

The results of these experiments have been promising. The transplanted organs have shown a relatively high rate of survival, with the majority of grafts remaining functional for up to several months. However, further studies are needed to determine the long-term viability and function of these transplanted organs.

I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss these findings in more detail with you. Please let me know if you are available to meet soon.

Sincerely,

R. F. Wood, M.D.