

B-LCL-CDG3 和 EBV 病毒基因组中 PMM2-CDG 基因座位于 EBV 病毒基因组中 PMM2-CDG 基因座下游约 10 kb 处。EBV 病毒基因组中 PMM2-CDG 基因座位于 EBV 病毒基因组中 PMM2-CDG 基因座下游约 10 kb 处。EBV 病毒基因组中 PMM2-CDG 基因座位于 EBV 病毒基因组中 PMM2-CDG 基因座下游约 10 kb 处。

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■ B-LCL (B-LCL) (B-LCL) (B-LCL) EBV; (B-LCL)

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B-LCL-CDG3 (XXXX XXXXXX Cytion 302014)

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GMO-S2: B-LCL cell line derived from a patient with EBV infection, expressing EBNA-1

Viruses EBV

Culture Medium	
RPMI 1640, w: 2.0 mM	XXXXXX XXXX, w: 2.0 g/L NaHCO3 (XXXX XXXXX XX Cytion 820700a)

Post-Thaw Recovery

Thawing and Culturing Cells

- Incubation Atmosphere** 37°C, 5% CO₂, 

XIX B-LCL-CDG3 | 302014

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-78°C

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Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 6-week training program on the physical fitness and health-related quality of life (HRQL) of elderly people. A total of 70 elderly people were randomly divided into two groups: a control group (CG) and an exercise group (EG). The EG performed a 6-week training program consisting of aerobic, strength, and flexibility exercises. The CG did not perform any exercise. Physical fitness was measured by heart rate, blood pressure, and body mass index (BMI). HRQL was measured by the EuroQOL-5D questionnaire. The results showed that the EG had significantly lower heart rate, blood pressure, and BMI than the CG after 6 weeks of training. Additionally, the EG had significantly higher scores on the EuroQOL-5D questionnaire than the CG. These findings suggest that a 6-week training program can improve physical fitness and HRQL in elderly people.