Pinctada maxima
maxima は特定のフィールドを持つデータセットを分析するために使用される手法です。この手法は、データの中心値を求めるのではなく、データ全体の形状を考慮して中心値を決定するという特性があります。特に、データの分布が正規分布から大きく逸脱している場合に有用です。この手法は、データの散らばりを考慮して中心値を決定するため、データの分布が正規分布から大きく逸脱している場合に有用です。

Hyriopsis schlegeli は、その特徴は細長い体形と鋭いひげを持つことが知られています。この種の特徴は、水生植物の根をくわえるようにして食事を探す習性をもつことが挙げられます。特に、水中の植物を食する習性は、他の種と比べて特徴的です。また、この種の特徴は、水中における移動速度が速く、他の種に比べて高い捕食能力を持つことが挙げられます。
Pinctada maxima in vivo or in vitro
**Haliotis rufescens**

**Haliotis laevigata**

**Pinna nobilis**

1)  The study of the species Haliotis rufescens and Haliotis laevigata was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where a significant number of these species were observed. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species are well adapted to their environment and have a high biodiversity.

2)  The study of Pinna nobilis was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where the species was observed to be abundant. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species is well adapted to its environment and has a high biodiversity.

3)  The study of the species Haliotis rufescens and Haliotis laevigata was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where a significant number of these species were observed. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species are well adapted to their environment and have a high biodiversity.

4)  The study of Pinna nobilis was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where the species was observed to be abundant. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species is well adapted to its environment and has a high biodiversity.

5)  The study of the species Haliotis rufescens and Haliotis laevigata was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where a significant number of these species were observed. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species are well adapted to their environment and have a high biodiversity.

6)  The study of Pinna nobilis was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where the species was observed to be abundant. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species is well adapted to its environment and has a high biodiversity.

7)  The study of the species Haliotis rufescens and Haliotis laevigata was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where a significant number of these species were observed. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species are well adapted to their environment and have a high biodiversity.

8)  The study of Pinna nobilis was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where the species was observed to be abundant. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species is well adapted to its environment and has a high biodiversity.

9)  The study of the species Haliotis rufescens and Haliotis laevigata was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where a significant number of these species were observed. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species are well adapted to their environment and have a high biodiversity.

10) The study of Pinna nobilis was conducted in the Bopiliao area, where the species was observed to be abundant. The study was carried out in collaboration with local authorities and marine conservation organizations. The results show that the species is well adapted to its environment and has a high biodiversity.
脱灰真珠層は新生骨を誘導できるか

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無脱灰の真珠層は新生骨の形成を活性する能力を持っていることが証明されている。しかし、脱灰した真珠層についてはまだ検討がなされていない。脱灰した真珠層は骨誘導能を有するか、われわれはこの点を検討するための実験を行った。

本実験において、第1グループでは無脱灰・脱灰変法培養液に浸した、Haliotis rufescensの真珠層を0.2および0.4(10^5)個の骨芽細胞の中に入れ、各々培養した。第2グループにおいてはリン酸緩衝溶液（ディオンおよびディオンを含まない）に浸した、Haliotis laevigataの真珠層を0.3, 0.6, 0.9, 2.0(10^3)個の骨芽細胞の中に入れ、各々培養した。その結果、第1グループにおいては0.4(10^5)個の骨芽細胞を含む培地において、第2グループにおいては0.9(10^3)個および2.0(10^3)個の骨芽細胞を含む培地において72時間以内に真珠層と骨芽細胞の接触面に新生物質の形成が認められた。脱灰真珠層は骨誘導能を持っておりまた、ディオン変法溶液は骨形成を促進することが示唆された。