

From: "V[Data expunged].com.au"
To: <Dr. Sztajnkrycyer[Data expunged]
Sent: [Data Expunged] 7:40 PM
Subject: [Data expunged]

Dr. Sztajnkrycyer,

A full report will follow within the half hour for your briefing with the President. I just figured you'd appreciate a heads up because what's coming your way is pretty out there and I'm still wrapping my head around it.

I wish we could tell you what we're dealing with. The protocadherin gene group alone has over 500 such genes, allowing for highly sophisticated neural activity compared to the 168 genes in octopi, which is double the number of any mammal. The 'why' remains a mystery, but the genetic structure of the pathogen is analogous to coral (calcareous hydrozoans). Like the genus Millepora of the calcareous hydrozoans, it can spread rapidly through fragmentation and seems to infect every cell of the body.

It's to metastasis what a nuclear bomb is to a bullet.

The CDC team is current embedded with the hospital, working with Dr. Mackintosh on diagnosing the pathogen (This thing is more parasite than virus, so I'll refer to it as parasite or pathogen in keeping with communiques. Don't let the DOD muddy the waters by calling it virus. I don't want to stroke their paranoia by calling it a terrorist attack until we know more.) Lab samples have been sent to the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center, NEIDI(?), USAMRIID and the CDC.

The Air Force is mobilising two Critical Care Air (transmission/transfer (?)) Teams. The CDC team in the field is working with new diagnostic CRISPRs meant for battlefield CBRN analysis and what they've been able to determine is the following:

"Genome sequencing is complete but currently inconclusive in terms of species or genus. The pathogen has 12000 genes, but made more complex by the lack of any apparent homogeneity. Functional protogenic analysis has identified multiple unique protein-encoding gene structures containing currently unidentified exotic amino acids, but we have yet to tap into all available databases; the function of these newly identified sequences remain unclear. Preliminary data suggest that the Cpf1 analog appears capable of inserting natively encoded genetic material at PAM sites using cmRNA including several previously unidentified genetic sequences of unknown function."

I'll leave you to interpret the data, but i really hope they're not saying what i think they're saying, that this thing is adding human DNA to its own? Either way, I'll keep you apprised of the situation as soon as i learn more.

[...]