

are lymphocytes. Sorry, 60% are neutrophils or
granocytes as a whole. About 30% are lymphocytes.
Maybe 15, 20%. Amongst those you are H cells, NK cells
and CD4 cells. So it's a minor fraction of our -when
we take blood cells out of our population. Added to
that the person has .if the person has AIDS many of the
CD4 T cells are low already and that makes it still more
problematic. Added to that in any one moment in time
HIV is infecting only a fraction of those CD 4 T cells
because those cells are often destined to die
prematurely. Of course you are looking for a needle in
the haystack. Western blot was not adequately adequate.
Or you have leukemia where every cell in the tumour has
the viral sequences because the tumour is formed from a
clone of a single transformed cell, so all its progeny
contain the viral sequence. It's not HIV. It's not
directly causing any cancer.

Q. Do you agree that the nucleic acid tests, that is the
2CR tests, cannot be used to prove HIV infection.

A. I mean of course you can use it as a component of
evidence. You couldn't use it to prove necessarily a
virus. Let me point out to you that Baltimore at
Chiron, I think his first name is David but I'm not
sure, discovered HIV virus simply by doing subtractive
PCR hybridisation. He took a normal liver and a person
with hepatitis that didn't have hepatitis A or B and he
did a subtraction, that which hybridised the normal DNA
was thrown away. He found DNA extra in the hepatitis C
liver. What was extra was found to be the hepatitis C
virus. So 2CR can be used to greatly .he did that with
just DNA amplification. He found sequences in one that
he amplified and he found that there was something
beyond what is in normal human DNA liver. That extra
DNA hybridised to the liver of a patient who didn't have
hepatitis A or B. They purified that DNA. They get the
sequences of it. It led to the discovery of the
hepatitis C viruses. It depends what you mean. You
take these things with some simple-minded story that you

use FOR to discover a virus, yes. 1

Q. If anyone's HTV, DNA is that HIV specific. 2

A. Is what HIV specific? 3

Q. Your HIV DNA, is that HIV specific. 4

A. There is no DNA in HIV. But you can make a DNA through 5
reverse transcription. That's DONA which hybridised 6
back and, yes, it's specific. It doesn't go back unless 7
it's been contaminated by something. Then you can clone 8
it or again get rid of contaminants. You can clone it 9
from a person's DNA and show that there is no normal 10
sequences in human DNA. There are a series of a million 11
publications that your witnesses don't seem to know 12
anything about. 13

MR BORIOK: I better let my friend have some time for 14
cross-examination. 15

MS MCDONALD: I have no re-examination. 16

ADJOURNED 1.20 P.M. 17

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