

To: (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @rivm.nl; (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @rivm.nl; (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @rivm.nl
Cc: (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @sanquin.nl; (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @rivm.nl; (10)(2e) (10)(2e) (10)(2e) @rivm.nl
From: (10)(2e) (10)(2e)
Sent: Thur 5/28/2020 6:24:41 PM
Subject: Re: Antw: COVID-19: IgG glycosylering past in de patroon - followup in kinderen via Target to B / Corona-Pienterstudie
Received: Thur 5/28/2020 6:24:42 PM

Dank! Komt al aardig in de buurt van de 20 waar $(10)/(2e)$ op hoopte, wellicht dat er in ronde twee nog een aantal bij komen.

Gr, (10)(2e)

From: (10)(2e) (10)(2e)

Sent: Thursday, 28 May 2020 17:12:41

To: (10)(2e); (10)(2e); (10)(2e); (10)(2e); (10)(2e); (10)(2e); (10)(2e); (10)(2e)

Cc: (10)(2e) ; (10)(2e) ; (10)(2e) (10)(2e) ; (10)(2e) ; (10)(2e) ; (10)(2e)

Subject: RE: Antw: COVID-19: IgG glycosylering past in de patroon - followup in kinderen via Target to B / Corona-Pieterstudie

16 seropositieve kinderen <16 jaar.

The diagram illustrates the interaction of atomic orbitals from two fragments to form molecular orbitals in a dimer. The vertical axis represents energy, with a central horizontal line indicating the zero level.

- Fragment Orbitals (Left):** Labeled $(10)(2e)$, $(10)(2e)$, $(10)(2e)$, and $(10)(2e)$. They are arranged vertically at different energy levels.
- Dimer Orbitals (Right):** Labeled $(10)(2e)$, $(10)(2e)$, $(10)(2e)$, and $(10)(2e)$. These represent the resulting molecular orbitals of the pair.
- Electron Filling:** Indicated by black dots representing electrons. Each orbital contains two electrons (one dot above and one below the line).
- Energy Levels:** The fragment orbitals have various energies relative to the zero line. Upon dimerization, new energy levels emerge, some lower (bonding) and some higher (antibonding) than the original fragment orbitals.
- Labels:**
 - $(10)(2e)$: Label used for both fragment and dimer orbitals.
 - Dubbel**: A label placed between the fragment and dimer columns.