

I vaccini COVID-19 a mRNA e la contaminazione da DNA plasmidico

Original article



A rapid detection method of replication-competent plasmid DNA from COVID-19 mRNA vaccines for quality control

Wang T.J¹, Kim A², Kim K³

Received: August 29, 2024, Revised: version 1, December 16, 2024, version 2, December 24, 2024

Accepted: December 28, 2024

Presentato da **Panagis Polykretis**, Ph.D. in Biologia Strutturale
e-mail: panagis.polykretis@gmail.com; Substack: @panagispolykretis

12 gennaio 2025

Dichiarazione di assenza di conflitto di interessi

Dichiaro che la presente relazione e le mie opinioni sono state formulate in modo imparziale, senza alcun conflitto di interesse, citando la letteratura scientifica esistente.

Affermazioni in assenza di prove

Covid-19

Cerca



[Torna alla lista >>](#)

Risultati per: Vaccini



Falso

I vaccini a mRNA modificano il nostro DNA



Vero

I vaccini anti COVID-19 non sono in grado di interagire o di modificare in alcun modo il DNA. I vaccini a mRNA, come le altre tipologie di vaccini disponibili, forniscono alle nostre cellule le istruzioni utili ad attivare una risposta immunitaria che sia in grado di proteggerci dall'infezione da SARS-CoV-2 e dalle sue conseguenze più gravi. L'mRNA non entra nel nucleo delle cellule e non può in alcun modo modificare il nostro DNA. Inoltre, l'mRNA viene degradato rapidamente all'interno delle cellule una volta svolta la sua funzione

Data ultima verifica: 25 luglio 2022



Lo studio del Dr. McKernan

Sequencing of bivalent Moderna and Pfizer mRNA vaccines reveals nanogram to microgram quantities of expression vector dsDNA per dose

Kevin McKernan, Yvonne Helbert, Liam T. Kane, Stephen McLaughlin
Medicinal Genomics, 100 Cummings Center, Suite 406-L, Beverly Mass, 01915

Several methods were deployed to assess the nucleic acid composition of four vials of the Moderna and Pfizer bivalent mRNA vaccines. Two vials from each vendor were evaluated with Illumina sequencing, qPCR, RT-qPCR, Qubit™ 3 fluorometry and Agilent Tape Station™ electrophoresis. **Multiple assays support DNA contamination that exceeds the European Medicines Agency (EMA) 330ng/mg requirement and the FDAs 10ng/dose requirements.** These data may impact the surveillance of vaccine mRNA in breast milk or plasma as RT-qPCR assays targeting the vaccine mRNA cannot discern DNA from RNA without RNase or DNase nuclease treatments. Likewise, studies evaluating the reverse transcriptase activity of LINE-1 and vaccine mRNA will need to account for the high levels of DNA contamination in the vaccines. The exact ratio of linear fragmented DNA versus intact circular plasmid DNA is still being investigated. Quantitative PCR assays used to track the DNA contamination are described.

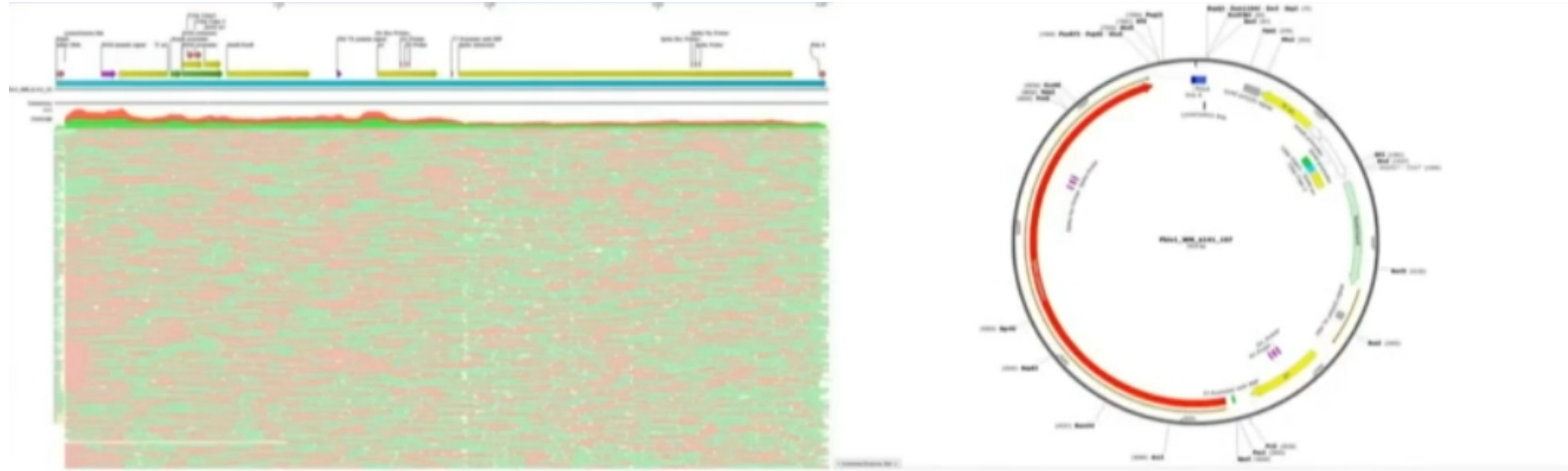
In tutti i campioni analizzati il contenuto della contaminazione era tra le 18 e le 70 volte superiore ai limiti legali.

Testimonianza del Prof. Buckhaults

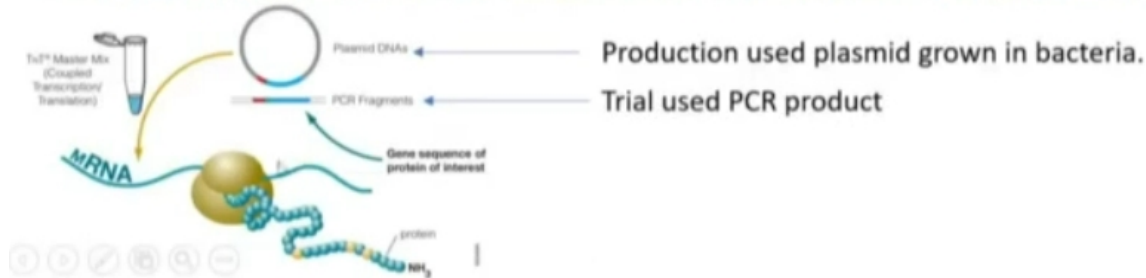


Udienza del Senato della Carolina del Sud, 15-09-2023

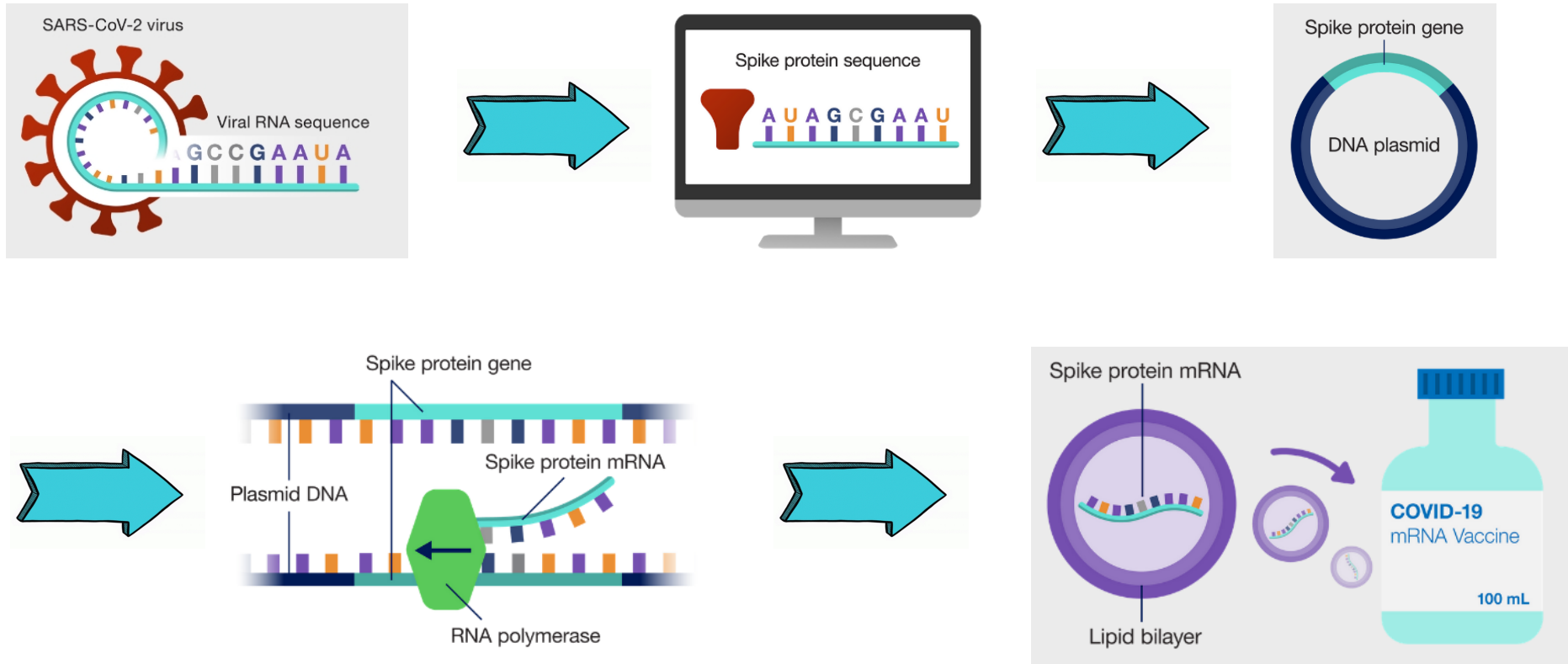
Da dove proverrebbe la contaminazione?



we used the sequences of all the little pieces of DNA in the vaccine to reconstruct the actual sequence of where it came from. It is the plasmid used in production of the mRNA (pBK-CMV modified to contain SPIKE gene). The DNA in the vaccine is a contaminate leftover from the process used in large scale production. This DNA was not present in the material used in the trials because the process of making the stuff was different (it did not use this plasmid DNA).



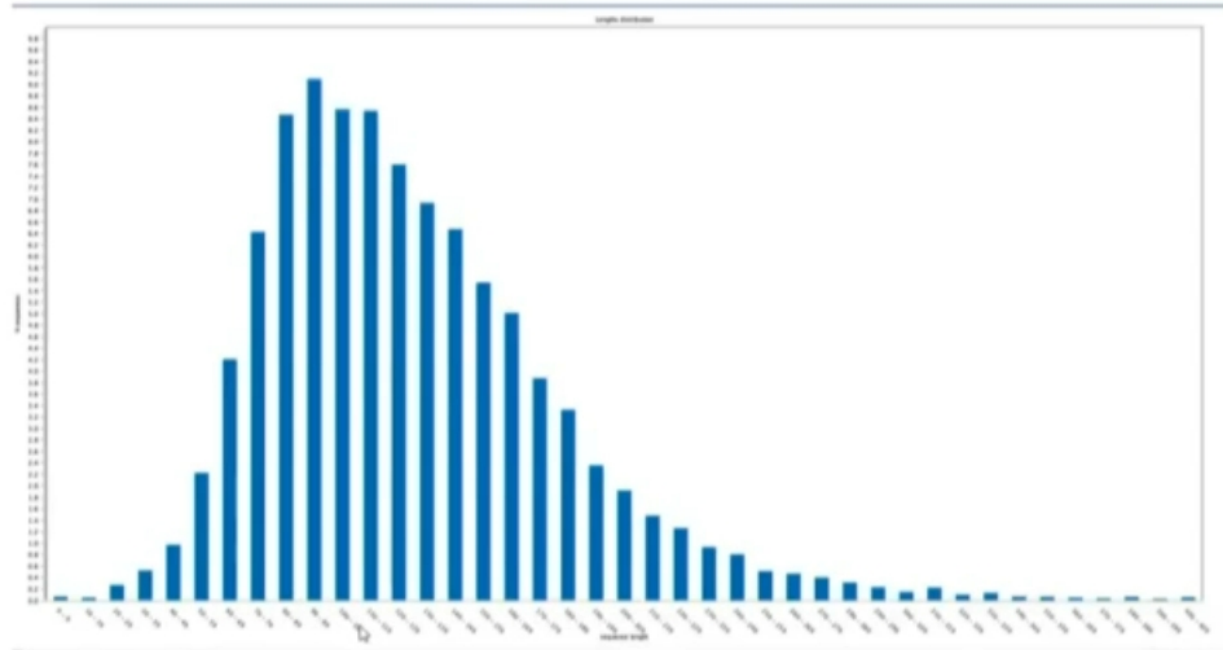
Da dove proverrebbe la contaminazione?



Da dove proverrebbe la contaminazione?



Pieces of DNA in two batches of Pfizer vaccine.
These are the batches that were given out here in Columbia.



the pieces of DNA are small and are likely to damage the human genome by integrating and becoming permanent mutations (like shotgun pellets hitting a washboard). its important to look at DNA taken from different body tissues of vaccinated people to see if this is happening and if it can be causing any adverse events now or if there is a future cancer risk down the road. **we should sequence a few hundred people and find out if this DNA ever got into the human genome.**

Testimonianza della Dr. Lindsay



Udienza del Senato della Carolina del Sud, 15-09-2023

Sequenze geniche dell'oncovirus SV40

Case Report

A Case Report of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL)/Lymphoblastic Lymphoma (LBL) Following the Second Dose of Comirnaty®: An Analysis of the Potential Pathogenic Mechanism Based on of the Existing Literature

Patrizia Gentilini ^{1,2}, Janci C. Lindsay ³, Nafuko Konishi ⁴, Masanori Fukushima ⁵ and Panagis Polykretis ^{1,2,*}

¹ "Allineare Sanità e Salute" Foundation, 20122 Milano, Italy.

² Independent Medical Scientific Commission (CMSi), 20131 Milano, Italy.

³ Toxicology & Molecular Biology, Toxicology Support Services, LLC., Sealy, 77474 Texas, USA.

⁴ Osaka Metropolitan University School of Medicine, Osaka 545-0051, Japan.

⁵ Foundation of Learning Health Society Institute, 450-0003 Nagoya, Japan.

* Correspondence: panagis.polykretis@gmail.com

open reading frames (ORFs), origins of replication and nuclear targeting sequences [59]. In the case of the Pfizer/BioNTech genetic vaccine, such plasmids have been engineered with a mammalian SV40 promoter-enhancer-ori from the oncogenic virus Simian Virus 40 (SV40) along with a nuclear targeting sequence (NTS) [58,59]. This human compatible promoter is not required for the expression of these plasmids in the *E. coli* bacterial expression system and its presence is highly unusual as it poses a significant oncogenic risk that is not needed for the plasmid's stated purpose. The FDA has guidance for plasmid DNA-based genetic vaccines and

What is the purpose for the addition of a mammalian promoter and nuclear targeting sequence from the SV40 oncovirus in the plasmid used in the manufacturing process of the Pfizer/BioNTech genetic vaccine, supposedly meant to only be used to grow copies in bacteria, where a mammalian promoter and obviously a nuclear targeting sequence, is not needed? Such very concerning issues must be

Sequenze geniche dell'oncovirus SV40

Case Report

A Case Report of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)/Lymphoblastic Lymphoma (LBL) Following the Second Dose of Comirnaty®: An Analysis of the Potential Pathogenic Mechanism in the Existing Literature

Patrizia Gentilini ^{1,2}, Janci C. Lindsay ³, Nafuko Konis ⁴, Tetsuaki Mori ⁵ and Panagis Polykretis ^{1,2,*}

¹ "Allineare Sanità e Salute" Foundation, 20122 Milano, Italy

² Independent Medical Scientific Commission (CMSi), 20122 Milano, Italy

³ Toxicology & Molecular Biology, Toxicology Support Services, Sealy, 77401, USA

⁴ Osaka Metropolitan University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan

⁵ Foundation of Learning Health Society Institute, 450-0003, Japan

* Correspondence: panagis.polykretis@gmail.com

open reading frames (ORFs), replication and nuclear targeting sequences [59]. In the case of the SV40 oncovirus, such plasmids have been engineered with a mammalian promoter from the oncogenic virus Simian Virus 40 (SV40) along with a nuclear targeting sequence [58,59]. This human compatible promoter is not present in the SV40 oncovirus genome. In the *E. coli* bacterial expression system and its derivatives, the use of a highly unusual promoter is highly unusual and presents a significant oncogenic risk that is not needed for the stated purpose. The presence of the SV40 oncovirus genome in the plasmid DNA-based genetic vaccines and

What is the purpose for the addition of a mammalian promoter and a nuclear targeting sequence from the SV40 oncovirus in the plasmid DNA-based genetic vaccines of the Pfizer/BioNTech genetic vaccine, supposedly meant to only be used in bacteria, where a mammalian promoter and obviously a nuclear targeting sequence are not needed? Such very concerning issues must be

Sequenze geniche dell'oncovirus SV40

Case Report

A Case Report of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL)/Lymphoblastic Lymphoma (LBL) Following the Second Dose of Comirnaty®: An Analysis of the Potential Pathogenic Mechanism Based on of the Existing Literature

Patrizia Gentilini ^{1,2}, Janci C. Lindsay ³, Nafuko Konishi ⁴, Masanori Fukushima ⁵
and Panagis Polykretis ^{1,2,*}

¹ "Allineare Sanità e Salute" Foundation, 20122 Milano, Italy.

² Independent Medical Scientific Commission (CMSi), 20131 Milano, Italy.

³ Toxicology & Molecular Biology, Toxicology Support Services, LLC., Sealy, 77474 Texas, USA.

⁴ Osaka Metropolitan University School of Medicine, Osaka 545-0051, Japan.

⁵ Foundation of Learning Health Society Institute, 450-0003 Nagoya, Japan.

* Correspondence: panagis.polykretis@gmail.com

- *Archives of endocrinology and metabolism*
- *Biochemia medica*
- *Case reports in oncological medicine*
- *Archives of Iranian medicine*
- *Pathology - research and practice*
- *Annals of diagnostic pathology*
- *Medicina (MDPI)*
- *Leukemia and lymphoma*
- *Oncology reports*
- *Critical reviews in oncology and hematology*
- *European journal of cancer*
- *International journal of oncology*
- *Radiotherapy and Oncology*
- *Advances in Hematology (?)*

La censura della scienza nell'era della COVID-19



Dr. Panagis Polykretis Substack

The censorship of science during the
"COVID-19 era"

AUTOIMMUNITY
2023, VOL. 56, NO. 1, 2259123
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08916934.2023.2259123>



REVIEW ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

Autoimmune inflammatory reactions triggered by the COVID-19 genetic vaccines in terminally differentiated tissues

Panagis Polykretis^{a,b}, Alberto Donzelli^{a,b}, Janci C. Lindsay^c, David Wiseman^d , Anthony M. Kyriakopoulos^e, Michael Mörz^f, Paolo Bellavite^g, Masanori Fukushima^h, Stephanie Seneffⁱ and Peter A. McCullough^j

^a"Allineare Sanità e Salute" Foundation, Milano, Italy; ^bIndependent Medical Scientific Commission (CMSi), Milano, Italy; ^cToxicology & Molecular Biology, Toxicology Support Services, LLC, Sealy, TX, USA; ^dSynechion, Inc, Dallas, TX, USA; ^eInfectious Disease, Nasco AD Biotechnology Laboratory, Piraeus, Greece; ^fIndependent researcher, Dresden, Germany; ^gIndependent medical researcher, Verona, Italy; ^hFoundation of Learning Health Society Institute, Nagoya, Japan; ⁱComputer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA; ^jCardiology, Truth for Health Foundation, Tucson, AZ, USA

Lo studio condotto nei laboratori della FDA

Original article



A rapid detection method of replication-competent plasmid DNA from COVID-19 mRNA vaccines for quality control

Wang T.J¹, Kim A², Kim K³

Received: August 29, 2024, Revised: version 1, December 16, 2024, version 2, December 24, 2024

Accepted: December 28, 2024

Methods

This work was conducted in the BSL-1 research facility at the FDA white oak campus.

I test condotti presso il White Oak Campus della **FDA** hanno rivelato che **i livelli di DNA residuo superavano i limiti di sicurezza regolatori da 6 a 470 volte!** Lo studio è stato realizzato da studenti sotto la supervisione di scienziati della FDA.

In this study, residual DNA was detected from six vials of two different lots of Pfizer COVID-19 mRNA vaccines. The estimated amount of residual DNA in one human dose appears to be 6 to 470 times 10 ng. This amount is slightly

Materiale genetico vaccinale nei tumori

SV40 origin of replication in mammalian cells in absence of SV40 Large T-Antigen

Positive tumor biopsy qPCR one year after vaccination



ANANDAMIDE

OCT 14, 2024



309

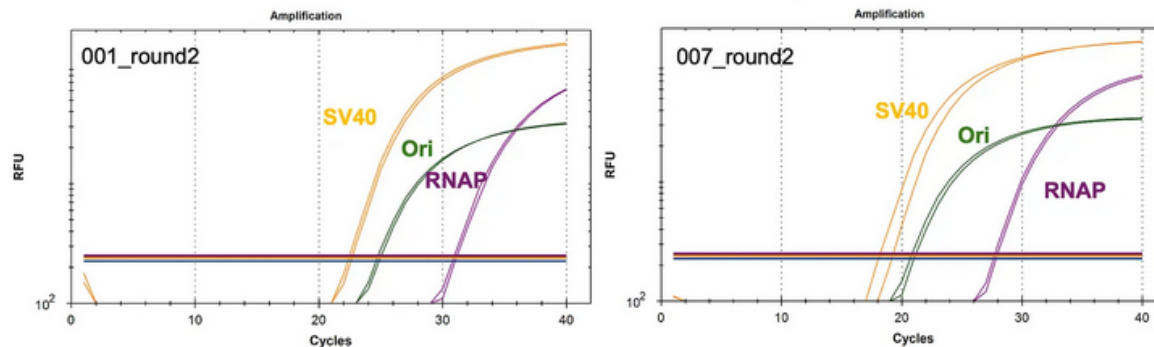


141



59

1:10 dilution FFPE colon tumor biopsy sample into qPCR



2ul of 1:10 diluted DNA into 18ul qPCR reaction shows genomic DNA marker RNAP at CT 26-30. Sample 007 has CT18-20 for SV40 and Ori assays. This patient had their 4th and final BNT162b2 vaccine 1 year prior to biopsy and quickly succumbed within 30 days of the initial biopsy.

Yet we are finding tissues that have similar CTs to the naked vaccine a year later. That can only happen if the vaccine DNA is integrating and amplifying or if the DNA is being replicated by these origins of replication as episomal plasmids.

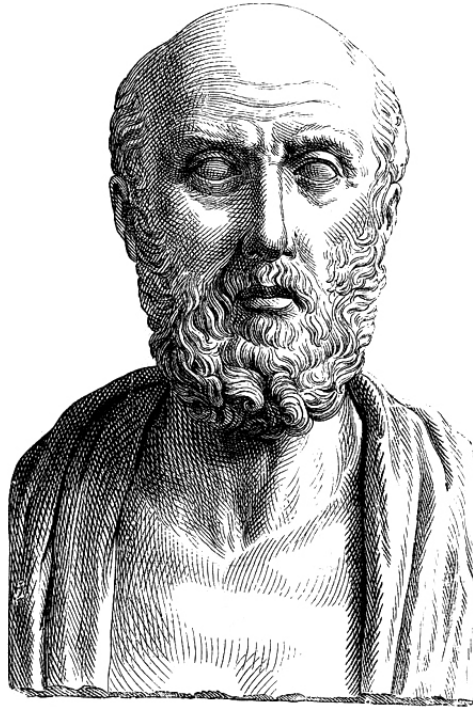
Elenco citazioni

- P. Gentilini, J.C. Lindsay, N. Konishi, M. Fukushima, P. Polykretis, A Case Report of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia (ALL)/Lymphoblastic Lymphoma (LBL) Following the Second Dose of Comirnaty®: An Analysis of the Potential Pathogenic Mechanism Based on of the Existing Literature, (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202403.1661.v2>.
- K. McKernan, Y. Helbert, L.T. Kane, S. McLaughlin, Sequencing of bivalent Moderna and Pfizer mRNA vaccines reveals nanogram to microgram quantities of expression vector dsDNA per dose, (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/b9t7m>.
- SC Senate Hearing - USC Professor Dr. Phillip Buckhaults, 2023. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEWHhrHiiTY>.
- SC Senate Hearing - Dr. Janci Lindsay, 2023. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mjQQ7kkj3Bs>.
- T.J. Wang, A. Kim, K. Kim, A rapid detection method of replication-competent plasmid DNA from COVID-19 mRNA vaccines for quality control, Journal of High School Science 8 (2024) 427–439.
<https://anandamide.substack.com/p/sv40-origin-of-replication-in-mammalian>.
- <https://www.genome.gov/about-genomics/fact-sheets/COVID-19-mRNA-Vaccine-Production>.
- www.salute.gov.it/portale/nuovocoronavirus/archivioFakeNewsNuovoCoronavirus.jsp?lingua=italiano&tagId=881.
- <https://panagispolykretis.substack.com/p/the-censorship-of-science-during>.

Grazie per l'attenzione

“ἐπὶ δηλήσει δὲ καὶ ἀδικίῃ εἴρξειν”

(non farò loro alcun male né ingiustizia)



Ippocrate (460 - 377 AC)

“ὠφελεῖν, ἢ μὴ βλάπτειν”

(beneficiare, o non nuocere)