# mRNA Vaccine Is Not mRNA But Gunk – A Forensic Analysis

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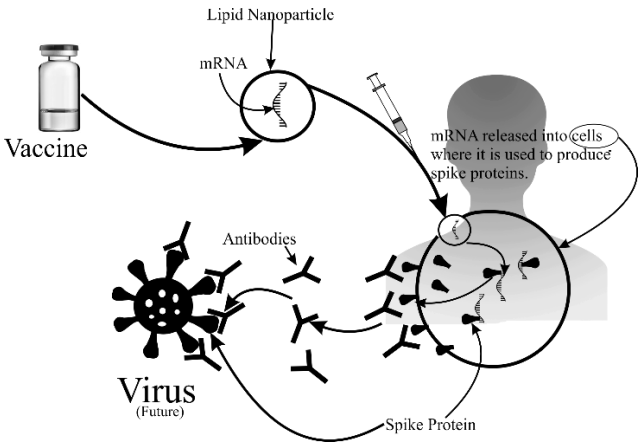
*It is claimed that a new treatment approach (called mRNA vaccine) has been developed to produce proteins (called spike-protein or s-protein) to mimic COVID-19 virus attacks or infections. With the spike protein, the body's chemistry would create antibodies to protect the body from future "actual" virus attacks or infections. However, a critical literature review indicates that no claimed mRNA exists, but isolate/culture-based gunk is being used as a vaccine, potentially causing tremendous adverse effects.*

It is claimed that a new technology has been invented to produce proteins (called spike-protein or s-protein) to mimic virus attacks or infections. The development of mRNA vaccine is to protect people from such attacks by injecting it into the body, which will produce the needed s-protein using the body's chemical synthesis route or mechanism at the cellular level. Once the spike protein is made, the body's reaction would create antibodies to protect the body from future "actual" virus attacks or infections.

The figure below shows a cartoon version of mRNA and its interaction pathways, the so-called mRNA technology (Source: John O'Sullivan, Saeed Qureshi, Judy Wilyman, and Robert Beatty. 2023. *Slaying the Virus and Vaccine Dragon*. Stairway Press. 2023, link).




Scientifically speaking, one should realize that there is not one but at least five steps associated with the vaccine's working or efficacy: (1) the vaccine vial has mRNA (wrapped in lipid- or nanoparticles); (2) transfer of these nanoparticles and release of the mRNA within the cells; (3) production of protein (s-protein) by the mRNA; (4) the generated s-proteins then trigger the body immune system to produce antibodies; (5) these antibodies must be able to recognize the virus to deactive or kill it. All these steps depend on mRNA's initial presence (1st step).

Generally, from a pharmaceutical perspective, one must obtain the active ingredient (synthesize in-house or purchase from some third-party supplier), in this case, mRNA (messenger Ribonucleic Acid, a supposedly long-chain chemical molecule).

From the perspective of generally accepted principles of biopharmaceutics, if one takes an Advil tablet a painkiller, the tablet is a product or formulation of the active ingredient (medicine) called ibuprofen. Ibuprofen may be obtained from a chemical supplier with a certificate establishing its nature and purity.

This pure and authentic chemical/medicine is mixed and processed with other mainly inactive ingredients to develop (formulated) products such as tablets and capsules.

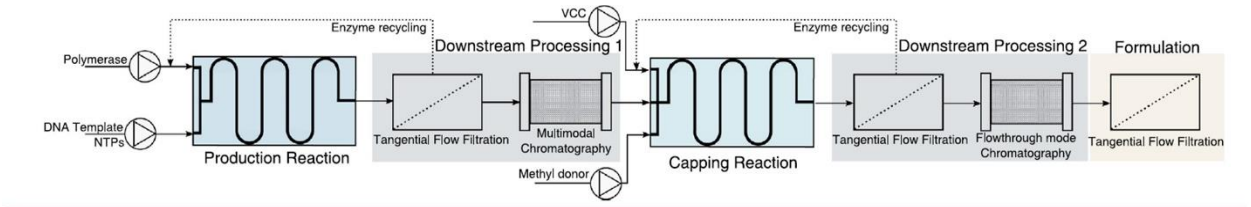
Furthermore, during product development, manufacturing, and administration, this active ingredient is monitored (tested) to see if it is in the body as expected and in expected amounts—the efficacy and toxicity relate to the drug (active ingredient) levels.

In short, for developing a product/formulation, the active ingredient must be available in the purest form, and a test must be available to detect and or monitor the active ingredient.

Therefore, a vaccine developer would first need an appropriate mRNA or its source to purchase. Such an active ingredient should commonly be available from an independent third-party supplier, with appropriate certification for identification and purity. However, the COVID-19 mRNA is proprietary; no information about its nature and purity is available in the public domain.

Therefore, one must rely on general information regarding what is present in the vaccine vials and how they may have been synthesized/manufactured and purified.

In this regard, a fermentation process using culturing microbes such as bacteria is claimed to produce mRNA, which is then extracted/isolated. From the manufacturing perspective, the following diagram shows the steps for mRNA production (source, Rosa, Sara Sousa, Duarte M.F. Prazeres, Ana M. Azevedo, and Marco P.C. Marques. 2021. "mRNA Vaccines Manufacturing: Challenges and Bottlenecks." Vaccine 39 (16): 2190–2200. link.)




In the production or culturing tank, one mixes the microbe (primarily bacteria) with a DNA template to produce the desired mRNA. Once the culture is developed, some chemical reactions are performed to stop the culturing/fermentation, followed by

purification steps. The last step is marked as formulation.

The production process of mRNA is simple yet very confusing, which may be why people do not correctly understand the manufacturing of the vaccine and its adverse effects.

As explained above, the active ingredient is mRNA, but no step describes mRNA production. The last step in the diagram is formulation or vaccine. Therefore, this is a vaccine production, not mRNA per se.

The main issue here is that medical and pharmaceutical literature interchangeably use the words mRNA and its vaccine, which is incorrect. These two items are very different.

In the Advil analogy described above, mRNA is the active ingredient (like ibuprofen), while a vaccine is a formulated product (like tablets and capsules) with numerous ingredients.

Calling the end step as formulation indicates that mRNA has never been produced but is assumed to be there. The last step in the manufacturing should be a pure and isolated mRNA compound. However, it is an "isolate," culture or gunk, possibly selectively concentrated compared to the one in the production chamber.

Medical and pharmaceutical experts do not appreciate the difference between culture/isolate (gunk) and the pure isolated component, which is a critical misunderstanding of the relevant science.

It is the same issue as with the virus, where it has never been isolated, but selectively concentrated cultures/isolate is considered and sold as the virus (link). The reality is that the virus has never existed (link) or isolated. Similarly, mRNA has not been produced and manufactured, but a culture/isolate (gunk) is considered and sold as "mRNA" or vaccine.

It may be argued that the manufacturing processes or steps shown in the figure above have multiple filtration, separation, or isolation steps (like gradient ultracentrifugation for virus isolation, link), ensuring the production of "pure" mRNA. However, considering my extensive expertise and experience (40+ years) in separation science, including exhaustive training and experience in chromatography, I can confidently say that the steps described here would not be able to produce the claimed pure and isolated mRNA until shown otherwise.

Another critical point is that it is impossible to monitor mRNA production because no test may be developed without the availability of the pure and isolated reference (mRNA) standard. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that mRNA production is based on assumption, not scientific or valid testing (link).

Recently (September 14, 2023), Dr. Phillip Buckhaults, before the South Carolina Senate Medical Affairs Ad-Hoc Committee, showed the presence of DNA Contaminants in the vaccines, which should not be there. Dr. Buckhaults highlighted the urgent need for thorough investigations (link).

This is direct evidence of the lack of purification of the mRNA. I further suspect that this presence of DNA contamination is because of the whole and chipped particles of bacteria used for producing the so-called mRNA. The bacterial contamination of vaccines needs to be investigated.

If this view of the presence of bacterial particles is correct – a highly likely scenario. In that case, one can confidently assume that people may have been randomly injected with bacteria and different amounts of contaminant from the vaccine vials.

This contamination would explain the widespread adverse effects after vaccination, particularly related to the infections. Therefore, the vaccination should be stopped immediately, and people may be suggested appropriate antibiotics as antidotes for bacterial and other associated infections.

Further information on the topic may be found here: Helpful Notes, the Book, and Blog by the author (Dr. Qureshi), who worked at Health Canada as a Research Scientist and had 35+ years of bench science experience in substance isolation, characterization, and analytical testing among other specialties.