Lisa McGee's (VaxxChoice) Report on Merck's ERVEBO® [Ebola Zaire Vaccine (rVSVΔG- ZEBOV-GP) live

Summary:
Vaccines represent as significant components in a complex system of operational responsibilities, each with a very distinct presence and purpose. None of them are to protect against a disease and/or "virus". Each one is a military grade, government-controlled product, strategically, and officially referred to as "causative agents". These "products" are all for sale; and ALL are sourced from a combined effort of biological and man-made "bacterium mutated strains". Many are sourced from aborted fetal cells from both human and non-human species. Examples of non-human being African green monkey kidneys, provided thru the WHO's VERO Cell line, ovaries of fall armyworm moth, to name a few. And almost ALL are soaked in extremely toxic formulas of bacterium yeast that are aggressive and hostile, They are laced with DNA contaminant, already established hostile and destructive diseases and disorders. And they are further mutated with chemical compounds that are heinously corrosive and destructive, and by design; toxic and deadly to ALL of humanity.

The ingredients are designed and crafted to detonate and cause destructive chaos to an already overly stressed biological environment. As mentioned above, the ingredients are the most harmful grade of mutated, hybrid strains of synthetic bacterium; sourced from both human and non-human sources, plants, molds, and fungus; samples of the bacterium that cause polio, encephalitis, smallpox, anthrax, plague, tuberculosis and many more. The bacterium are then infused with chemical compounds that are listed (globally) as environmental contaminants. These ingredients will be trafficked via the 'vaccine' as a gene, as a protein/enzyme, and in chemical compounds formats. There is nothing "biological" once it reaches the end of the assembly line, and into the biological system - this is the intentional design. The delivery system of these toxic 'causative agents' is a converted digitalized software system platform, and serve as devices. Ingredients have been assigned an IP address, in some cases, there can be several assigned to one ingredient. These are manned, and operated by command centers, and they are programmed for dual function, as a receiver of specific commands, and then as messenger, trained to 'deliver'.

Merck's ERVEBO® [Ebola Zaire Vaccine (rVSVΔG- ZEBOV-GP) live
FDA approved ERVEBO for the prevention of disease caused by Zaire ebolavirus in individuals 12 months of age and older. This ONLY protects against the Zaire strain. This is an extremely toxic and dangerous format (vaccine) that includes particles of glycoprotein from Lassa virus; a glycoprotein from Marburg virus; and a glycoprotein from Ebola virus. The use of Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) is significant here, as it is, intentionally easy to manipulate; and is implemented and endorsed by WHO. And has been a favorite of DOD/CDC/NIH, etc. as an experimental platform. The vaccine only provides "protection" against Zaire Ebolavirus. Unfortunately, it appears that NIH has removed the PubChem patent summary for ERVEBO, so I haven't been able to locate ingredients. We have noticed that they have done this with an HHS owned Ebola virus proteins patent. I am still digging, and have confidence I will find it. If/when I do, I will share the breakdown with all. I am more than happy to meet to go thru the report if any are interested.

ERVEBO – FDA Approval
https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/ervebo

Ebola Vaccine: Information about ERVEBO®
https://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/clinicians/vaccine/index.html

U.S. FDA Approves Merck's ERVEBO® (Ebola Zaire Vaccine, Live) for Use in Children 12 Months of Age and Older
https://www.merck.com/news/u-s-fda-approves-mercks-ervebo-ebola-zaire-vaccine-live-for-use-in-children-12-months-of-age-and-older/

Merck's ERVEBO® [Ebola Zaire Vaccine (rVSVΔG- ZEBOV-GP) live

This is Merck's patent for **ERVEBO®**

Patent: Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vaccines for Viral Hemorrhagic Fever.
Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF) viruses are prototypes of emerging/re-emerging pathogens. Infections are serious public health concerns not just in endemic, developing countries, but also in many non-endemic developed countries. Some of them represent a threat to the world's population and thus are listed on the category A list for bioterrorism agents. The high level of biological containment needed for their manipulation has impeded studies on viruses, such as Lassa virus, Marburg and Ebola viruses, in the past.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION
According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) particle comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a foreign glycoprotein inserted into the viral genome. According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of eliciting an immune response in an individual

*A vaccine comprising:
a live, replication-competent recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) particle comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding a viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) glycoprotein selected from the group consisting of a glycoprotein from Lassa virus; a glycoprotein from Marburg virus; and a glycoprotein from Ebola virus, inserted into the viral genome wherein the foreign glycoprotein has replaced the native VSV glycoprotein and only the VHF glycoprotein is expressed on the surface of the recombinant VSV particle, wherein said recombinant VSV particle is infectious.
https://patents.google.com/patent/US8012489B2/en

***Additional Patent format -**
RECOMBINANT VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS VACCNES FOR VIRAL HEMORRHAGC FEVERS
https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/c0/23/aa/2df23f217fb5e6/US8012489.pdf

Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF) glycoprotein -
In some embodiments, the foreign glycoprotein is a VHF glycoprotein or an immunogenic fragment thereof. The VHF glycoprotein may be, for example, but by no means limited to, the glycoprotein from Lassa virus, Marburg virus, Ebola virus, Crimean-Congo HF virus, Dengue virus, Nipah virus, Hendra virus, Machupo virus, Junin virus, Guanarito virus and Sabia virus. As will be appreciated by one of skill in the art, any enveloped virus with trans-membrane glycoproteins, which are determinants of immunity, may be used in this system. In other embodiments, immunogenic fragments of these glycoproteins may be used, as may fusion proteins including immunogenic fragments or epitopes of the glycoprotein of interest. As will be appreciated by one of skill in the art, there are numerous algorithms and/or computer programs available for predicting potentially immunogenic fragments and epitopes.

This is a contract between Canadian Minister of Health and Bioprotection Systems Corporation.

Sole License Agreement for Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vaccines for Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers
BETWEEN: **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA,** as represented by the Minister of Health, acting through the Public Health Agency of Canada ("Canada") AND: **BIOPROTECTION SYSTEMS CORPORATION,** a company incorporated as a subchapter C corporation
under the laws of Delaware, having its registered office at Iowa State University Research Park, 2901 South Loop Drive, Suite 3360, Ames, Iowa, USA 50010
https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/infectious-diseases/viral-haemorrhagic-fevers/sole-license-agreement-recombinant-vesicular-stomatitis-virus-vaccines-viral-hemorrhagic-fevers.html

This is an article that provides some background on this Merck vaccine.

The Public Science Behind the 'Merck' Ebola Vaccine
https://www.statnews.com/2020/01/16/public-science-behind-merck-ebola-vaccine/

Merck's ERVEBO® [Ebola Zaire Vaccine (rVSVΔG- ZEBOV-GP) live] Granted Conditional Approval in the European Union - More About the Development of Investigational V920

V920 - was initially **engineered** by scientists from the Public Health Agency of Canada's National Microbiology Laboratory and the technology was subsequently obtained by a subsidiary of NewLink Genetics Corporation. In late 2014, when the Ebola outbreak in western Africa was at its peak, and with the goal of applying its capabilities in process research, clinical development, and manufacturing to an important global effort, Merck acquired the rights to develop V920 from NewLink Genetics. Since that time, the company has worked closely with a number of external collaborators to enable a broad clinical development program with partial funding from the U.S. government, including the Department of Health and Human Service's Biomedical Advanced Research Development Authority (BARDA) and the Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Program (DTRA) and Joint Vaccination Acquisition Program (JVAP), among others. Merck's V920 vaccine supply replenishment activities are supported by partial **Federal funding from BARDA under Contract No. HHSO100201700012C.** Merck has been responsible for the research, development, manufacturing and regulatory e3orts in support of V920. The company has committed to working closely with other stakeholders to accelerate the continued development, production and distribution of the vaccine.
https://s2.q4cdn.com/584635680/files/doc_news/Mercks-ERVEBO-Ebola-Zaire-Vaccine-rVSVG-ZEBOV-GP-live-Granted-Conditional-Approval-in-the-European-Union-2019.pdf

BARDA under Contract No. HHSO100201700012C
https://www.usaspending.gov/award/CONT_AWD_HHSO100201700012C_7505_-NONE-_-NONE-

ERVEBO® Ebola Zaire Vaccine (rVSVΔG-ZEBOV-GP, live) Solution for intramuscular injection
72 million plaque forming units (pfu) per 1 mL single-dose vial of rVSVΔG-ZEBOV-GP, live, Merck Canada Inc. Submission Control Number: 256568, Date of Initial Authorization: November 9, 2022. Active immunizing agent
https://pdf.hres.ca/dpd_pm/00068254.PDF

Merck Begins Rolling Submission of Licensure Application for V920 (rVSVΔG-ZEBOV-GP) to U.S. Food and Drug Administration
https://s2.q4cdn.com/584635680/files/doc_news/Merck-Begins-Rolling-Submission-of-Licensure-Application-for-V920-rVSVG-ZEBOV-GP-to-US-Food-and-Drug-Administration-2018.pdf

A Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Ebola Vaccine - for the rVSVΔG-ZEBOV-GP Study Group
https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1414216

Additional information on Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) -

Vesicular Stomatitis Virus: From Agricultural Pathogen to Vaccine Vector
Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), which belongs to the *Vesiculovirus* genus of the family *Rhabdoviridae*, is a well-studied livestock pathogen and prototypic non-segmented, negative-sense RNA virus. Although VSV is responsible for causing economically significant outbreaks of vesicular stomatitis in cattle, horses, and swine, the virus also represents a valuable research tool for molecular biologists and virologists. Indeed, the establishment of a reverse genetics system for the recovery of infectious VSV from cDNA transformed the utility of this virus and paved the way for its use as a vaccine vector. A highly effective VSV-based vaccine against Ebola virus recently received clinical approval, and many other VSV-based vaccines have been developed, particularly for high-consequence viruses.

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8470541/

A Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Ebola Vaccine
Abstract: The worst Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak in history has resulted in more than 28,000 cases and 11,000 deaths. We present the final results of two phase 1 trials of an attenuated, replication-competent, recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus (rVSV)-based vaccine candidate designed to prevent EVD.
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25830322/

Recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus vector vaccines for WHO blueprint priority pathogens
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31368826/

Two Point Mutations in Old World Hantavirus Glycoproteins Afford the Generation of Highly Infectious Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vectors
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30622188/

Evaluation of the Safety and Immunogenicity of Three Consistency Lots and a High-Dose Lot of rVSV-ZEBOV-GP (V920 Ebola Vaccine) in Healthy Adults (V920-012)
https://classic.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02503202

Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vector Vaccines for WHO Blueprint Priority Pathogens
ABSTRACT
The devastating Ebola virus (EBOV) outbreak in West Africa in 2013–2016 has flagged the need for the timely development of vaccines for high-threat pathogens. To be better prepared for new epidemics, the WHO has compiled a list of priority pathogens that are likely to cause future outbreaks and for which R&D efforts are, therefore, paramount (R&D Blueprint: https://www.who.int/blueprint/priority-diseases/en/). To this end, the detailed characterization of vaccine platforms is needed. The vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) has been established as a robust vaccine vector backbone for infectious diseases for well over a decade. The recent clinical trials testing the vaccine candidate VSV-EBOV against EBOV disease now have added a substantial amount of clinical data and suggest VSV to be an ideal vaccine vector candidate for outbreak pathogens. In this review, we discuss insights gained from the clinical VSV-EBOV vaccine trials as well as from animal studies investigating vaccine candidates for Blueprint pathogens.
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6816421/

Recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus vector vaccines for WHO blueprint priority pathogens
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31368826/

Two Point Mutations in Old World Hantavirus Glycoproteins Afford the Generation of Highly Infectious Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Vectors
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30622188/

A tool with many applications: vesicular stomatitis virus in research and medicine
https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14712598.2020.1787981

Additional information -
The inventor of the Merck patent: Steven Jones, Heinz Feldmann, Ute Stroeher are also three of the authors of the below research study:
Live Attenuated Recombinant Vaccine Protects Nonhuman Primates Against Ebola and Marburg viruses (Published: June 5, 2005) it is the same formula, and was facilitated funded by DOD.

Animal studies
We used 12 4–6 kg healthy adult cynomolgus macaques (Macaca fascicularis) for these studies. For the EBOV portion of this study, we intramuscularly immunized four animals with 107 p.f.u. of VSVΔG/ZEBOVGP (#105,

#332, #508, #725) and two animals with ~5 × 107 p.f.u. of VSVΔG/MARVGP (#462, #652; controls). We intramuscularly challenged these six cynomolgus macaques 28 d after the single-dose immunization with 1 × 103 p.f.u. of ZEBOV. For the MARV portion of this study, we intramuscularly immunized four animals with ~5 × 107 p.f.u. (#190, #338, #770, #831) and two animals with 107 p.f.u. of VSVΔG/ZEBOVGP (#480, #790; controls). We intramuscularly challenged these six cynomolgus macaques 28 d after the single-dose immunization with 1 × 103 p.f.u. of MARV (strain Musoke). The rechallenge of the VSVΔG/ZEBOVGP-immunized animals, which were protected against the challenge with ZEBOV (#105, #332, #508, #725), was performed intramuscularly 234 d after initial challenge with 1 × 103 p.f.u. of SEBOV. We performed the intramuscular rechallenge of the VSVΔG/MARVGP-immunized animals (#190, #338, #770, #831), which were protected against the challenge with MARV (strain Musoke) 113 d after initial challenge with 1 × 103 p.f.u. of MARV (strain Popp). Swab samples (oral, nasal, rectal, vaginal) and blood were taken as indicated (Fig. 1a). **Animal studies were performed in biosafety level 4 biocontainment at United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) and approved by the USAMRIID Laboratory Animal Care and Use Committee.** Animal research was conducted in compliance with the Animal Welfare Act and other federal statutes and regulations relating to animals and experiments involving animals and adheres to the principles stated in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals by the US National Research Council. The facility used is fully accredited by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International.

Virus detection -
RNA was isolated from blood and swabs using appropriate RNA isolation kits (QIAGEN). For the detection of VSV we used a RT-PCR assay targeting the matrix gene (nucleotides 2,355–2,661). ZEBOV and MARV RNA were detected using primer pairs targeting the L genes (ZEBOV: RT-PCR, nucleotides13,344–13,622; nested PCR, nucleotides 13,397–13,590; MARV: RT-PCR, nucleotides 1,966–2,243; nested PCR, nucleotides 2,017–2,213). We performed virus titration by plaque assay on **Vero E6 cells** from all blood and selected organ (adrenal, ovary, lymph nodes, liver, spleen, pancreas, lung, heart, brain) and swab samples24. Briefly, 10g10 dilutions of the serum were adsorbed to Vero E6 monolayers in duplicate wells (0.2 ml per well); thus, the limit for detection was 25 p.f.u./ml.
https://www.nature.com/articles/nm1258

Laboratory of Virology - (Feldmann, is one of the inventors of Merck's Ebola patent)
Heinz Feldmann, M.D., Ph.D., Chief
The Laboratory of Virology (LV) conducts innovative scientific research on viral agents requiring high or maximum containment (biosafety level-2 to biosafety level-4). These agents include filoviruses, bunyaviruses, arenaviruses, and flaviviruses. Research studies focus on vector/reservoir transmission, viral ecology, pathogenesis, pathophysiology, and host immune response of these viral pathogens. A significant goal is to develop diagnostics, vaccines, and therapeutics against these agents.
https://www.niaid.nih.gov/research/lab-virology

Effective Chemical Inactivation of Ebola Virus
Elaine Haddock, Friederike Feldmann, and ***Heinz Feldmann (inventor)**

Author affiliations: National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, MT, USA
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/article/22/7/16-0233_article

Rocky Mountain Laboratories (RML)
https://www.niaid.nih.gov/about/rocky-mountain-laboratories

Feldmann is involved with this as well:
Quadrivalent VesiculoVax vaccine protects nonhuman primates from viral-induced hemorrhagic fever and death - Heinz Feldmann (inventor of the ERVEBO)

https://researchexperts.utmb.edu/en/publications/quadrivalent-vesiculovax-vaccine-protects-nonhuman-primates-from-

***Additional finds that are very concerning -**
Study to Evaluate the Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (rVSV)-Marburg Virus Vaccine Candidate (PHV01) in Healthy Adult Subjects (PHV01) Recruitment Status : Recruiting, First Posted : February 20, 2024, Last Update Posted: February 22, 2024
https://classic.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT06265012

Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers
https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2024/infections-diseases/viral-hemorrhagic-fevers

To emphasis again: Vesicular Stomatitis Virus is a key here – it is being implemented as the primary format for these latest roll out infectious agents -which developing "vaccines" are in the process of development.

Infectious Agent
Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) diseases are caused by 3 families (*Arenaviridae*, *Filoviridae*, *Flaviviridae*) and 1 order (*Bunyavirales*) of enveloped RNA viruses. *Arenaviridae* (arenaviruses) include Chapare, Guanarito, Junin, Lassa, and Lujo viruses; lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV); and Machupo and Sabia viruses. Viruses in the order *Bunyavirales* include the *Arenaviridae* family viruses, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) virus (family *Nairoviridae*), hantaviruses (family *Hantaviridae*), and Rift Valley fever (RVF) virus (family *Phenuiviridae*). *Filoviridae* (filoviruses) include Ebola, Marburg, and Reston viruses. *Flaviviridae* (flaviviruses) include Alkhurma, Kyasanur Forest disease, Omsk hemorrhagic fever, dengue, and yellow fever viruses. For details on dengue and yellow fever, see the respective chapters in this section. https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2024/infections-diseases/viral-hemorrhagic-fevers