

Lisa McGee's (VaxxChoice) Report on Moderna's patent for their Covid 19 mCherry mRNA Spike Protein hydrogel/lipid nanoparticles (2015).

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, compliments of the WHO's exclusive 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 the messenger, trained to "deliver".

This report is a breakdown of Moderna's Covid 19 mRNA experimental gene therapy device. This has been invented, and crafted, with intent and by design to cause havoc, and destruction to the biological system. It is corrosive, and it is deadly.

Modified polynucleotides for the production of secreted proteins

Google patent: <https://patents.google.com/patent/US20130259923A1/en>

Patent US-10703789-B2 - Modified polynucleotides for the production of secreted proteins

Assignee MODERNATX INC (US)

Project Archimedes:

*Information taken from the PubChem Patent summary: (link provide below)

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/patent/US-10703789-B2>

Abstract

A pharmaceutical composition which has a plurality of **lipid nanoparticles** that has a mean particle size of between 80 nm and 160 nm and contains a modified mRNA encoding a polypeptide. **The lipid nanoparticles include a cationic lipid, a neutral lipid, a cholesterol, and a PEG lipid.** The mRNA contains a 5'-cap, 5'-UTR, N1-methyl-pseudouridine, a 3'-UTR, and a poly-A region with at least 100 nucleotides.

There are 1454 Linked Proteins (several are converted bacterium protein sequences platforms).

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/patent/US-10703789-B2#section=Linked-Proteins>

There are 154 Linked Pathogens/bacterium (causative agent) Taxonomy Ingredients

The below list are a few (the hyperlinks will take you directly to the patent page).

*These causative agents/pathogens/viruses are horrifically aggressive, destructive and toxic – They are mutated, and have been converted to represent as synthetic platforms. *Mutations in the coding sequence, specifically truncations or deletions, might be indicative of cancer or increased susceptibility to cancer.

9606 Homo sapiens (human) *Human beings are considered a pathogen/virus genus (family)

The bipedal primate mammal, Homo sapiens; belonging to man or mankind; pertaining to man or to the race of man; use of

man as experimental subject or unit of analysis in research.

1392 **Bacillus anthracis**

A species of bacteria that causes ANTHRAX in humans and animals. *B. anthracis* is found in most soil, causes Anthrax in humans and animals, has been utilized as a biological weapon and both a veterinary and human vaccine exists.

1773 **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**

A species of gram-positive, aerobic bacteria that produces Tuberculosis in humans, other primates, Cattle, dogs; and some other animals which have contact with humans

57667 **Simian-Human immunodeficiency virus**

Simian immunodeficiency viruses (SIV), in the family Reoviridae and genus lentivirus, are enveloped, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA viruses. *SIV* is known to infect various African species of nonhuman primates, in which the virus causes minimal clinical disease. However, infection of Asian species of macaques results in the induction of an immunodeficient state that frequently progresses to AIDS

138950 **Enterovirus C – Poliovirus**

A species of Enterovirus infecting humans and containing 11 serotypes, all coxsackieviruses. Polio: paralysis of the lower extremities develops quickly. It is usually asymmetrical and is associated with fever, stiff neck, myalgias, and headache. Patients have diminished deep tendon reflexes, but no loss of sensation. Early signs of bulbar palsies include "dysphagia, nasal regurgitation, and nasal voice." [Merck Manual, p. 1427] The three main varieties of disease are spinal paralytic poliomyelitis (0.1% of all polio infections), bulbar paralytic poliomyelitis (5% to 35% of paralytic cases), and polio encephalitis (uncommon). Severe myalgias and sometimes paresthesia and fasciculations herald the onset of the major illness. Guillain-Barre syndrome should be suspected if sensory loss (very rare in polio). [PPID, p. 2074-5] Because polio is an infection of the anterior horns of the spinal cord, sensation is normal.

727 **Haemophilus influenzae**

A species of HAEMOPHILUS found on the mucous membranes of humans and a variety of animals. The species is further divided into biotypes I through VIII. A species of facultatively anaerobic or aerobic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is nonmotile, catalase and oxidase positive, porphyrin negative, requires both X and V factors to grow in culture, and may be encapsulated or nonencapsulated. *H. influenzae* is an opportunistic pathogen causing a wide variety of infections including osteomyelitis, meningitis, conjunctivitis and pneumonia.

83558 **Chlamydia pneumoniae**

A species of Chlamydia that causes acute respiratory infection, especially atypical pneumonia, in humans, horses, and koalas. A species of chlamydiae bacteria that infects humans and is a major cause of pneumonia.

83554 **Chlamydia psittaci**

A genus of Chlamydia infecting primarily birds. It contains eight known serovars, some of which infect more than one type of host, including humans. This species survives outside of its host as an elementary body. *C. psittaci* is pathogenic, being the causative agent of endemic avian chlamydiosis and epizootic infection in mammals.

10407 **Hepatitis B virus**

The type species of the genus causes human Hepatitis B and is also apparently a causal agent in human Hepatocellular Carcinoma.

10566 **Human papillomavirus**

A genus of DNA viruses They preferentially infect the anogenital and oral mucosa in humans and primates, causing both malignant and benign neoplasms. Cutaneous lesions are also seen. A strain of papillomavirus that can infect the skin and mucous membranes of humans.

11082 **West Nile virus**

A species of flavivirus, one of the Japanese encephalitis virus group. It can infect birds and mammals and is spread especially from birds to humans by mosquitoes. Human infection causes an illness marked by fever, headache, muscle ache, skin rash, and sometimes encephalitis or meningitis.

11089 **Yellow fever virus**

A positive sense single-stranded RNA virus of the flavivirus family that is the causative agent of yellow fever. Principal

vector transmission to humans is by Aedes spp. mosquitoes.

11234 **Measles morbillivirus**

The type species of Morbillivirus and the cause of the highly infectious human disease Measles which affects mostly children. A morbillivirus that causes the childhood disease measles and is responsible for subacute sclerosing panencephalitis.

139 **Borrelia burgdorferi (Lyme disease spirochete)**

A specific species of bacteria whose common name is Lyme disease spirochete. A species of bacteria within the phylum Spirochaetes that is the causative agent of Lyme disease.

160 **Treponema pallidum**

A species of anaerobic, Gram indeterminate, spiral shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Spirochaetes. This species is an obligate parasite. T. pallidum is the causative agent of syphilis and at least 3 other subspecies are also human pathogens.

10298 **Human alphaherpesvirus 1 (Herpes simplex virus type 1)**

The type species of Simplexvirus causing most forms of non-genital herpes simplex in humans. Primary infection occurs mainly in infants and young children and then the virus becomes latent in the dorsal root ganglion. It is periodically reactivated throughout life.

10310 **Human alphaherpesvirus 2**

A species in the Herpesviridae family and Simplexvirus genus. Human herpesvirus 2 is found in humans and causes genital herpes in the form of watery blisters. Human herpesvirus 2 is transmitted mainly via direct sexual contact. The genome is composed of monopartite, linear double-stranded DNA.

10335 **Human alphaherpesvirus 3 (Varicella-zoster virus)**

The type species of causes Chickenpox (varicella) and Herpes Zoster (shingles) in humans.

An enveloped virus containing a single molecule of linear double-stranded DNA of 125000 nucleotides that infects only humans. It is the causative agent of chickenpox and shingles.

10376 **Human gammaherpesvirus 4 (Epstein-Barr virus)**

The type species infects B-cells in humans. It is thought to be the causative agent of infectious mononucleosis (glandular fever), and is strongly associated with oral hairy leukoplakia and Burkitt lymphoma and other malignancies. Discovered in 1964, this virus has been associated with Burkitt's lymphoma in South African children and with nasopharyngeal carcinoma in Asian populations.

2560602 **Mumps orthorubulavirus**

The type species of Rubulavirus that causes an acute infectious disease in humans, affecting mainly children. Transmission occurs by droplet infection.

173 **Leptospira interrogans**

A genus of question mark-shaped bacteria spirochetes which is found in fresh water that is contaminated by animal urine. It causes Leptospirosis

197 **Campylobacter jejuni**

A phylum Proteobacteria whose organisms are known to cause abortion in sheep and fever and enteritis in man and may be associated with enteric diseases of calves, lambs, and other animals. C. jejuni is the most common pathogen in the United States causing bacterial diarrhea and gastroenteritis and is also linked to Guillain Barre syndrome.

210 **Helicobacter pylori**

Bacteria that cause stomach inflammation (gastritis) and ulcers in the stomach; and is also believed to be associated with stomach cancer and a rare type of lymph gland tumor called gastric MALT lymphoma. Infected persons usually carry the infection indefinitely, unless treated with medications to eradicate the bacteria.

235 **Brucella abortus**

A species of the genus Brucella whose natural hosts are cattle and other bovidae. Abortion and placentitis are frequently produced in the pregnant animal. Other mammals, including humans, may be infected. B abortus is found in cattle where

it causes abortions and causes brucellosis in humans.

263 **Francisella tularensis**

The etiologic agent of Tularemia in man and other warm-blooded animals. *F. tularensis* is pathogenic, is a causative agent which is mainly contracted when handling infected rabbits. This bacterium has been classified as a Category A critical biological agent due to its ease of dissemination by aerosol, causing high mortality with the potential for a major public health impact.

446 **Legionella pneumophila**

A species of bacteria that is the causative agent of Legionnaires' Disease. It has been isolated from numerous environmental sites as well as from human lung tissue, respiratory secretions, and blood. *L. pneumophila* is pathogenic,

470 **Acinetobacter baumannii**

A species of gram-negative, aerobic bacteria, commonly found in the clinical laboratory, and frequently resistant to common antibiotics.

485 **Neisseria gonorrhoeae**

Causes Meningitis; Bacteremia; Empyema; Pericarditis; and Pneumonia. A species of Proteobacteria that causes upper respiratory tract infections, particularly in immunocompromised hosts.

520 **Bordetella pertussis**

A species Proteobacteria bacteria that is the causative agent of Whooping Cough. Its cells are minute coccobacilli that are surrounded by a slime sheath. Associated with coccobacillus that are the causative agent of pertussis.

573 **Klebsiella pneumoniae**

A Proteobacteria, gas-producing rods found widely in nature and associated with urinary and respiratory infections in humans. This species is nonmotile, oxidase negative, and produces acid from glucose, mannitol, rhamnose, arabinose and amygdalin. *K. ozaenae* is pathogenic and a causative agent of ozena/atrophic rhinitis.

623 **Shigella flexneri**

A bacterium which is one of the etiologic agents of bacillary dysentery and sometimes of infantile gastroenteritis. A species of facultatively anaerobic. *S. flexneri* is a pathogen that causes shigellosis in primates.

644 **Aeromonas hydrophila**

A species bacteria that may be pathogenic for frogs, fish, and mammals, including man. In humans, cellulitis and diarrhea can result from infection with this organism.

666 **Vibrio cholerae**

The etiologic agent of Cholera. This species is motile, oxidase and lipase positive, can use a wide variety of sugars as carbon sources, does not require salt for growth; is a causative agent and produces cholera toxin.

783 **Rickettsia rickettsii**

Rickettsia rickettsii is a pathogen (etiologic agent) that causes Rocky Mountain spotted fever. This species is transmitted to humans by tick hosts. *R. rickettsii* is a pathogen that causes Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

813 **Chlamydia trachomatis**

Chlamydia trachomatis is an obligate intracellular parasite that can be transmitted through sexual contact causing infections of the genital tract and rectum and infertility in women, as well as cause eye infections.

1282 **Staphylococcus epidermidis**

Staphylococcus epidermidis is a commensal human skin organism and can be a human pathogen causing sepsis or endocarditis in patients with implants or immunocompromised individuals. Mainly found on the skin and mucous membrane of warm-blooded animals, it can be primary pathogen or secondary invader.

1309 **Streptococcus mutans**

A polysaccharide-producing species of *Streptococcus* isolated from human dental plaque. *S. mutans* is commonly found in the human oral cavity, where is a primary causative agent of tooth decay.

1311 **Streptococcus agalactiae**

A bacterium which causes mastitis in cattle and occasionally in man. *S. agalactiae* is a commensal organism of the human gastrointestinal and female genital tracts and is a pathogen in humans causing opportunistic infections and neonatal sepsis.

1313 **Streptococcus pneumoniae**

A gram-positive organism found in the upper respiratory tract, inflammatory exudates, and various body fluids of normal and/or diseased humans and, rarely, domestic animals.

1491 **Clostridium botulinum**

A species of anaerobic, bacteria that produces proteins with characteristic neurotoxicity. It is the etiologic agent of Botulism in humans, wild fowl, horses, and cattle. Seven subtypes (sometimes called antigenic types, or strains) exist, each producing a different botulinum toxin. The organism and its spores are widely distributed in nature.

5811 **Toxoplasma gondii**

A genus of protozoa parasitic to birds and mammals. *T. gondii* is one of the most common infectious pathogenic animal parasites of man. A species of obligate intracellular, parasitic protozoa in the family Sarcocystidae. Birds and rodents act as intermediate hosts with wild and domestic cats acting as the definitive hosts. Animals bred for human consumption may also become infected with tissue cysts after ingestion of sporulated oocysts in the environment. Humans may become infected by ingestion of contaminated meat or water or through contact with feline feces. More rarely, infection may occur by congenital transmission or by receiving infected blood or organs.

5833 **Plasmodium falciparum (malaria parasite P. falciparum)**

A species of protozoa that is the causal agent of falciparum malaria. It is most prevalent in the tropics and subtropics. A protozoan parasite in the family Plasmodiidae. *P. falciparum* is transmitted by the female *Anopheles* mosquito and is a causative agent of malaria in humans. The malaria caused by this species is the most dangerous form of malaria.

1769 **Mycobacterium leprae**

Mycobacterium leprae is pathogenic, being the causative agent of leprosy. A species of gram-positive, aerobic bacteria that causes Leprosy in man. Its organisms are generally arranged in clumps, rounded masses, or in groups of bacilli side by side.

12721 **Human immunodeficiency virus**

Human immunodeficiency virus. A non-taxonomic and historical term referring to any of two species, specifically HIV-1 and/or HIV-2. Prior to 1986, this was called human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus (HTLV-III/LAV). From 1986-1990, it was an official species called HIV. Since 1991, HIV was no longer considered an official species name; the two species were designated HIV-1 and HIV-2. The virus isolated and recognized as the etiologic agent of AIDS. HIV-1 is classified as a lentivirus, a subtype of retroviruses.

11292 **Lyssavirus rabies**

The type species of LYSSAVIRUS causing rabies in humans and other animals. Transmission is mostly by animal bites through saliva. The virus is neurotropic multiplying in neurons and myotubes of vertebrates. A species of enveloped, rod- or bullet-shaped viruses in the Rhabdoviridae family and Lyssavirus genus. The genome is composed of single-stranded, negative-sense RNA. Rabies viruses are neurotropic and zoonotic. They are found in mammals and humans and causes acute infection of the central nervous system, neural degeneration, and fatal encephalitis in humans. Rabies viruses are transmitted via direct contact with saliva from infected animal or human bites.

11786 **Murine leukemia virus**

Type C retroviruses that cause leukemia in mice. Includes the Abelson, AKR, Friend, Moloney, Gross, and other leukemia viruses. Species of GAMMARETROVIRUS, containing many well-defined strains, producing leukemia in mice. Disease is commonly induced by injecting filtrates of propagable tumors into newborn mice.

12637 **Dengue virus**

A species of the genus FLAVIVIRUS which causes an acute febrile and sometimes hemorrhagic disease in man. Dengue is mosquito-borne and four serotypes are known. A species of enveloped and spherical viruses with a capsid with T=3 icosahedral symmetry in the Flaviviridae family and Flavivirus genus. The genome is composed of non-segmented, single-stranded, positive-sense RNA. Dengue viruses are found in non-human primates and humans and cause dengue fever in humans. Dengue viruses are transmitted mainly via the bite of infected mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes*.

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/patent/US-10703789-B2#section=Linked-Taxonomies>

*Additional Information:

Pseudouridine - Ingredient in hydrogel mCherry mRNA present in both Pfizer and Moderna (and now in several other).

Pseudouridine is one major RNA modification, is catabolized into uracil and ribose-5'-phosphate by two sequential enzymatic reactions. In the first step, pseudouridine kinase (PUKI) phosphorylates pseudouridine to pseudouridine 5'-monophosphate.

[https://www.jbc.org/article/S0021-9258\(22\)00309-X/fulltext](https://www.jbc.org/article/S0021-9258(22)00309-X/fulltext)

Pseudouridine is a C-glycosyl pyrimidine that consists of [uracil](#) having a beta-D-ribofuranosyl residue attached at position 5. The C-glycosyl isomer of the nucleoside [uridine](#). It has a role as a fundamental metabolite.

Pseudouridine exerts a subtle but significant influence on the nearby sugar-phosphate backbone, and effects may underlie the biological role of most, but perhaps not all of the pseudouridine residues in RNA. Certain genetic mutants lacking specific pseudouridine residues in tRNA or rRNA exhibit difficulties in translation. Pseudouridine modifications are also implicated in human diseases such as mitochondrial myopathy and sideroblastic anemia (MLASA) and Dyskeratosis congenita. Dyskeratosis congenita and Hoyeraal-Hreidarsson syndrome are two rare inherited syndromes caused by mutations in **DKC1** (Dyskerin Pseudouridine Synthase 1), the gene encoding for the pseudouridine synthase dyskerin. Pseudouridines have been recognized as regulators of viral latency processes in human immunodeficiency virus, (HIV) infections. Pseudouridylation has also been associated with the pathogenesis of maternally inherited diabetes and deafness (MIDD). In particular, a point mutation in a mitochondrial tRNA seems to prevent the pseudouridylation of one nucleotide, causing deficiencies in mitochondrial translation and respiration.

Associated Disorders Diseases -

Colorectal cancer

Uremia – leads to kidney failure

Canavan disease

Pseudouridine

There are 484 associated pathogens/bacterium (causative agents) associated.

*To note: All of which have several aliases, each representing with their own 'bacterium (pathogen) ingredients.

Here are a few:

[Saccharomyces cerevisiae \(brewer's yeast\)](#) –

this alone has 317 stains of the yeast, most are patented, mutated and synthetic. A species of the genus SACCHAROMYCES, family Saccharomycetaceae, order Saccharomycetales, known as "baker's" or "brewer's" yeast. A species of unicellular fungus used as a research subject and in baking and beer brewing.

[Escherichia coli str. K-12 substr. MG1655](#)

Bacteria; Pseudomonadota; Gammaproteobacteria; Enterobacterales; Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia; Escherichia coli

[Trypanosoma brucei](#)

A hemoflagellate subspecies of parasitic protozoa that causes nagana in domestic and game animals in Africa. It apparently does not infect humans. It is transmitted by bites of tsetse flies (Glossina).

[Mycoplasma gallisepticum](#)

A species of gram-negative bacteria causing chronic respiratory disease in POULTRY.

[Caenorhabditis elegans](#)

C. elegans, including the description of a novel intracellular microsporidian parasite as well as new Nodaviruses, the first identification of viral infections of this nematode.

[Oryctolagus \(Old World rabbits\)](#)

diseases myxomatosis and rabbit calicivirus

****There are 17,193 patents (several are mRNA) associated with Pseudouridine**

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/pseudouridine>

Uracil

Associated Disorders and Diseases

[Hemorrhage](#)
[Kidney Neoplasms](#)
[Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
[Ornithine Carbamoyl transferase Deficiency Disease](#)
[Papilloma](#)
[Precancerous Conditions](#)
[Urinary Bladder Diseases](#)
[Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)

H315 (66.67%): Causes skin irritation [Warning Skin corrosion/irritation]

H319 (66.67%): Causes serious eye irritation [Warning Serious eye damage/eye irritation]

H335 (100%): May cause respiratory irritation [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]

H361 (33.33%): Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child [Warning Reproductive toxicity]

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/uracil>

Uridine

RG2417 is a proprietary formulation of uridine, a biological compound essential for the synthesis of DNA and RNA, the basic hereditary material found in all cells, and numerous other factors essential for cell metabolism. Uridine is synthesized by the mitochondria, the power plant of the human cell responsible for energy metabolism. The rationale for uridine therapy in neuropsychiatric disorders is supported by preclinical and clinical research. Recent reports indicate that certain genes that encode for mitochondrial proteins are significantly down regulated in the brains of bipolar patients. This new insight suggests that the symptoms of bipolar disorder may be linked to dysregulation of energy metabolism of the brain.

Associated pathogens/bacterium (causative agents)

[Aspergillus microcysticus](#)

Infections due to *Aspergillus* species are an acute threat to human health

A species of aerobic, Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria assigned to the phylum Proteobacteria. This species is oxidase and urease negative, catalase positive, reduces nitrate to nitrite, ferments glucose, and grows well on media containing peptone or meat extract. *S. enterica* is a causative agent of salmonellosis. The main syndromes include allergic bronchial pulmonary aspergillosis, chronic necrotizing *Aspergillus* pneumonia, aspergilloma, and invasive diseases. The illness resulting from an infection usually affects the respiratory system, with various degrees of severity. Invasive aspergillosis is the most severe form.

[Synechocystis](#)

A form-genus of unicellular Cyanobacteria which produce a range of toxins known as [cyanotoxins](#) that can cause harmful health effects in humans and animals.

[Phomopsis](#)

A genus of fungi in the family Phomopsis fungi are ascomycetes found in the soil and plants and are causative agents for plant fungal diseases such as leaf blight and fruit rots.

Associated Disorders and Diseases

[Mitochondrial Diseases](#)

[Mitochondrial encephalopathy](#)

[Mitochondrial Myopathies](#)

[Peripheral Nervous System Diseases](#)

[Abnormalities, Multiple](#)

[Anemia, Megaloblastic](#)

[Bradycardia](#)

[Chemical and Drug Induced Liver Injury](#)

[Hypotension](#)

GHS Hazard Statements

May cause respiratory irritation [**Warning Specific target organ toxicity**, single exposure; Respiratory tract irritation]

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/uridine>

