



The Five Major Risks of mRNA Vaccines That Were Known Long Before the Covid Vaccines Were Rolled Out Included Blood Clots

Description



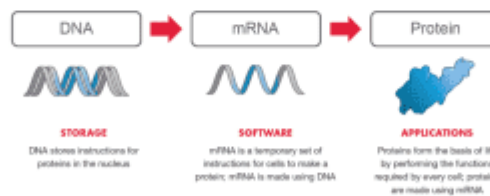
Enabling Drug Discovery & Development

We built Moderna on the guiding premise that if using mRNA as a medicine works for one disease, it should work for many diseases. And, if this is possible – given the right approach and infrastructure – it could meaningfully improve how medicines are discovered, developed and manufactured.

Our Operating System

Recognizing the broad potential of mRNA science, we set out to create an mRNA technology platform that functions very much like an operating system on a computer. It is designed so that it can plug and play interchangeably with different programs. In our case, the “program” or “app” is our mRNA drug – the unique mRNA sequence that codes for a protein.

We have a dedicated team of several hundred scientists and engineers solely focused on advancing Moderna’s platform technology. They are organized around key disciplines and work in an integrated fashion to advance knowledge surrounding mRNA science and solve for challenges that are unique to mRNA drug development. Some of these disciplines include mRNA biology, chemistry, formulation & delivery, bioinformatics and protein engineering.

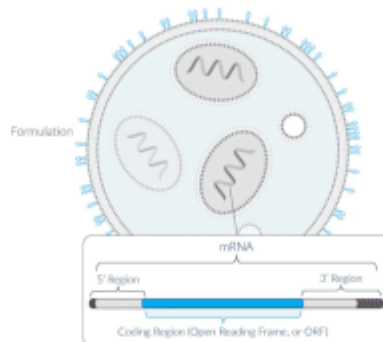


Our mRNA Medicines – The ‘Software of Life’

When we have a concept for a new mRNA medicine and begin research, fundamental components are already in place.

Generally, the only thing that changes from one potential mRNA medicine to another is the coding region – the actual genetic code that instructs ribosomes to make proteins. Utilizing these instruction sets gives our investigational mRNA medicines a software-like quality. We also have the ability to combine different mRNA sequences encoding for different proteins in a single mRNA investigational medicine.

We are leveraging the flexibility afforded by our platform and the fundamental role mRNA plays in protein synthesis to pursue mRNA medicines for a broad spectrum of diseases.



Within a given modality, the base components are generally identical across development candidates – formulation, 5’ region and 3’ region. Only the coding region varies based on the protein’s the potential medicine is directing cells to produce.

Learn how our [Research Engine](#) and [Early Development Engine](#) are enabling us to fully maximize the promise of mRNA to meaningfully improve how medicines are discovered, developed and manufactured.

Overcoming Key Challenges

Using mRNA to create medicines is a complex undertaking and requires overcoming novel scientific and technical challenges. We need to get the mRNA into the targeted tissue and cells while evading the immune system. If the immune system is triggered, the resultant response may limit protein production and, thus, limit the therapeutic benefit of mRNA medicines. We also need ribosomes to think the mRNA was produced naturally, so they can accurately read the instructions to produce the right protein. And we need to ensure the cells express enough of the protein to have the desired therapeutic effect.

Our multidisciplinary platform teams work together closely to address these scientific and technical challenges. This intensive cross-functional collaboration has enabled us to advance key aspects of our platform and make significant strides to deliver mRNA medicines for patients.

mRNA Platform_ Drug Discovery & Development – Moderna – www.modernatx.com

This article published in May 2020 lists the five main risks associated with mRNA vaccines as

- 1 Sudden onset of autoimmune disorders
- 2 Heightened inflammation in the body
- 3 A heightened risk of blood clotting
- 4 Immune response interference
- 5 Inability to stop runaway out of control self replication

These risks in addition to many other unknowns are discussed in the article.

Advantages of mRNA vaccines

The main advantage or difference really is that mRNA “drugs” are a synthetic genetic gene therapy and not a vaccine!

- They don’t need to be grown in animal organs or chicken eggs, eliminating the risk of cross-species contamination of the vaccine.
- mRNA vaccine makers currently claim that their vaccines don’t require the use of inflammation-inducing adjuvants, which are widely known to be responsible for many of the toxic effects of present-day vaccines.
- Because the vaccine doesn’t consist of pathogens, there is zero risk of “live” pathogens accidentally being injected into the patient, contributing to further spread of infectious disease. This has occurred numerous times with classic vaccines.
- mRNA vaccines are much easier and faster to produce than traditional vaccines. Their manufacture is also easily standardized, with far greater purity and quality control potential than with vaccines which are made from animal tissue.
- The injection doses can be orders of magnitude smaller than for traditional vaccines.
- When mRNA vaccines are specifically programmed to target a patient’s pathogenic cancer tissue, the customized mRNA “vaccine” can be incredibly effective at teaching the body to destroy cancer cells. This is sometimes referred to as a “cancer vaccine,” although the label is misleading. It’s actually a form of *personalized medicine* where the body is aided in the selective destruction of the very specific cancer cells which are replicating in that patient’s body.

Category

1. Main

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