

anti-state • anti-war • pro-market

COVID-19 'Vaccines' Are Gene Therapy

By Joseph Mercola Mercola.com March 17, 2021

> As calls for mandatory COVID-19 vaccination grow around the world, it's becoming ever more crucial to understand what these injections actually are. The mRNA "vaccines" created by Moderna and Pfizer are in fact gene therapies.

As I'll explain below, there's simply no way around this, and drug manufacturers and public health officials must be made to admit this fact. Why? Because it makes all the difference in the world. You cannot mandate a gene therapy against COVID-19 any more

than you can force entire populations to undergo gene therapy for a cancer they do not have and may never be at risk for.

Interestingly enough, mainstream media, fact checkers and various industry front groups insist the gene therapy claim is bogus, even though every single detail about the vaccines shouts otherwise. Why are they spreading this disinformation? Why do they not want you to know what these injections actually are?

In short, they know labeling them as "gene therapies" would be like slapping a skull and crossbones label on them. Most people have enough common sense to realize that gene therapy is a different ballgame from a regular vaccination, and might be a bad idea, especially for children and younger individuals.

mRNA 'Vaccines' Fulfill None of the Criteria for a Vaccine

To start, let's take a look at some basic definitions of words. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a vaccine is:¹

• "A product that stimulates a person's immune system to produce immunity to a specific disease, protecting the person from that disease."

Immunity, in turn, is defined as:

• "Protection from an infectious disease," meaning that "If you are immune to a disease, you can be exposed to it without becoming infected."

That's the medical definition. The legal definition, in the few cases where it has been detailed, is equally unequivocal:

vaccine upon immunization stimulates immunity that protects us against disease ..."

These definitions, both medical and legal, present problems for mRNA "vaccines," since:

- mRNA injections do not impart immunity. Moderna and Pfizer both admit that their clinical trials aren't even looking at immunity. As such they do not fulfill the medical and/or legal definition of a vaccine.
- They do not inhibit transmissibility of SARS-CoV-2 infection. As such they do not fulfill the medical and/or legal definition of a vaccine.

Dictionaries Attempt to Rewrite Medical Terms

We should not be fooled by attempts to condition the public to accept redefined terms. As of February 2019, Merriam-Webster defined⁵ "vaccine" as "a preparation of killed microorganisms, living attenuated organisms, or living fully virulent organisms that is administered to produce or artificially increase immunity to a particular disease." By February 26, 2021, they had updated the definition of "vaccine" to:⁶

"A preparation that is administered (as by injection) to stimulate the body's immune response against a specific infectious disease:

a:an antigenic preparation of a typically inactivated or attenuated ... pathogenic agent (such as a bacterium or virus) or one of its components or products (such as a protein or toxin)

b:a preparation of genetic material (such as a strand of synthesized messenger RNA) that is used by the cells of the body to produce an antigenic substance (such as a fragment of virus spike protein)"

Let's be clear. Merriam-Webster does not dictate medical terminology. It can be used, however, to confuse people. For now, all medical dictionaries still show the traditional definition of vaccine,⁷ as Merriam-Webster did up until this year. That said, I would not be surprised if changes are made there as well, eventually, if the misrepresentation of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines is allowed to stand.

mRNA Therapy Doesn't Satisfy Public Health Measure Directive

rut another way, the runny argues (autough legal experts diverge on some of the liner details of its interpretation) that it's acceptable for some individuals to be harmed by a public health directive as long as it benefits the collective. However, if vaccination is a public health measure meant to protect and benefit the collective, then it would need to accomplish two things:

- 1. Ensure that the vaccinated person is rendered immune from the disease.
- 2. Inhibit transmission of the disease from the vaccinated person to other individuals.

We're now back to the original problem that mRNA therapies for COVID-19 do not accomplish either of these things. Since these gene therapies do not render the person immune, and do not inhibit transmission of the virus, they cannot qualify as a public health measure capable of providing collective benefit that supersedes individual risk.

On the contrary, the only one benefiting from an mRNA "vaccine" is the individual receiving the gene therapy, since all they are designed to do is lessen clinical symptoms associated with the S-1 spike protein.

In other words, they won't keep you from getting sick with SARS-CoV-2; they are only supposed to lessen your infection symptoms if or when you do get infected. So, getting vaccinated protects no one but yourself. Since you're the only one who will reap a benefit (less severe COVID-19 symptoms upon infection), the justification to accept the risks of the therapy "for the greater good" of your community is blatantly irrational.

Marketing mRNA Therapy as Vaccine Violates Federal Law

Since mRNA "vaccines" do not meet the medical and/or legal definition of a vaccine, referring to them as vaccines, and marketing them as such, is a deceptive practice that violates⁹ 15 U.S. Code Section 41 of the Federal Trade Commission Act,¹⁰ the law that governs advertising of medical practices.

The lack of completed human trials also puts these mRNA products at odds with 15 U.S. Code Section 41. Per this law,^{11,12} it is unlawful to advertise "that a product or service can prevent, treat, or cure human disease unless you possess competent and reliable

by offering the real vaccine to any and all placebo recipients who want it.¹⁵ The studies are supposed to go on for a full two years, but by eliminating the control group, determining effectiveness and risks is going to be near impossible.

What Makes COVID Vaccines Gene Therapy?

Alright. Let's move on to the definition of "gene therapy." As detailed on MedlinePlus.gov's "What Is Gene Therapy" page:¹⁶

"Gene therapy is an experimental technique that uses genes to treat or prevent disease ... Researchers are testing several approaches to gene therapy, including: ... Introducing a new gene into the body to help fight a disease ...

Although gene therapy is a promising treatment option for a number of diseases (including inherited disorders, some types of cancer, and certain viral infections), the technique remains risky and is still under study to make sure that it will be safe and effective. Gene therapy is currently being tested only for diseases that have no other cures."

Here, it's worth noting that there are many different <u>treatments that have been shown to</u> <u>be very effective against COVID-19</u>, so it certainly does not qualify as a disease that has no cure. It makes sense that gene therapy should be restricted to incurable diseases, as this is the only time that taking drastic risks might be warranted. That said, here's how the U.S. Food and Drug Administration defines gene therapy:¹⁷

"Two COVID-19 vaccine trials, both of which use messenger RNA (or mRNA) technology to teach the body to fight the virus, have reported efficacy over 90 percent.

These findings, announced by Moderna on Nov. 16 and by Pfizer and its partner BioNTech on Nov. 9 ... demonstrate that gene therapy is a viable strategy for developing vaccines to combat COVID-19.

Both vaccine candidates use mRNA to program a person's cells to produce many copies of a fragment of the virus. The fragment then stimulates the immune system to attack if the real virus tries to invade the body."

mRNA Deliver New Genetic Instructions

mRNA Vaccines for COVID-19

"genetic vaccines," noting:²⁰

"The active ingredient inside their shot is mRNA — mobile strings of genetic code that contain the blueprints for proteins. Cells use mRNA to get those specs out of hard DNA storage and into their protein-making factories. The mRNA inside Pfizer and BioNTech's vaccine directs any cells it reaches to run a coronavirus spikebuilding program."

Importantly, as reported by David Martin, Ph.D.,^{21,22} "Moderna ... describes its product not as a vaccine, but as 'gene therapy technology' in SEC filings. This is because neither Moderna nor Pfizer ... make any claims about their products creating immunity or preventing transmission." Additionally, Moderna's SEC filings specifically state that "Currently, mRNA is considered a gene therapy product by the FDA," as well.²³ So, to summarize: The definition of "genetic" is something relating to genes, and the definition of "therapy" is the medical treatment of a disease. The definition of "gene therapy" is the process of modifying or manipulating the expression of a gene, or altering the biological properties of living cells.

mRNA are snippets of genetic code that instructs cells to produce proteins. mRNA COVID-19 therapies "deliver genetic instructions into your cells," thereby triggering your body to produce a fragment of the virus (the spike protein). So, mRNA vaccines ARE gene therapy. There's simply no way around this. They fulfill all the definitions of gene therapy and none of the definitions for a vaccine.

Defining 'COVID-19'

close to established.

We have a situation where the illusion of the problem is that people say, 'I don't want to get COVID-19.' What they mean is they don't want to get infected with a virus. The problem is those two things are not related to each other. A viral infection



Privacy Policy