

## **“MITIGATING THE JAB”**

### **UN-VACCINATION... A VIABLE COUNTERMEASURE TO THE COVID-19 GENE-ALTERING VACCINES USING HYBRIDIZED LIGANDS WITH DUPLEXED APTAMERS**

**By:**

**Dr. Joseph A. Resnick, Ph.D.**

#### **BACKGROUND**

In February 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that a global pandemic was extant, and that widespread infection by the COVID-19 Virus was imminent in all regions of the civilized world. In the interim nations, worldwide, have commenced with initiating mass vaccination drives affording ‘experimental vaccines’, three of which are genetic ACE’s that manipulate mRNA to influence cellular spike proteins, to a global population. These ‘genetic modulators’ have not been studied nor certified as ‘safe’ by neither the US FDA nor the WHO.

Despite these facts persons are being encouraged by persons in the government and in the media to ‘take the shot’ (politicians say, “It’s the Patriotic thing to do...”), by famous celebrities (“Wear your mask, stay home, but take the shot”). And some states in the USA are offering Million-Dollar incentives, e.g., Lottery Prize Money, new cars, vacations and ‘cold cash’ to people willing to receive the injected chemical ‘soup’, which begets two questions. Number one: Who is paying-for all of those incentives? Number two: What can I do if it is discovered that the vaccine that I took is really bad for me and my health? The question then becomes: “Can I un-take the vaccine if I decide I don’t want the ‘soup’ in my body”? Well, that is quite a tall order. But the answer is, “Yes....and No”.

Experimental ligand binding that exploits duplexed aptamers may provide a realistic pathway to countermeasure the effects of at least three of the presently-fielded COVID-19 vaccines in which modification of cellular organelles result in creation of new viral species possessing new gain-of-function capabilities. Of the four (4) vaccines being developed and given to the public worldwide, only one true formulation meets the medical definition enabling

ascription and classification with the term, ‘vaccine’. The remaining three are ‘gene therapy adjuvants’, not vaccines.

In answer to the questions above, to affect a change at the cellular level nucleic acid aptamers, like single stranded DNA, RNA or mRNA sequences that bind a ligand with high affinity and specificity, can be deployed for undertaking a ‘specific mission’, nullifying the vaccine’s ability to cause creation of new spike growth/action in vaccine receptors, isozymes, ribosomes, etc. The aptamer (also referred to as a structure-switching aptamer) is one of the most common aptamer bio formats. A duplexed aptamer is engineered by hybridizing an aptamer sequence with an aptamer-complementary element (ACE, such as a short DNA oligonucleotide) to form a synthetic ligand-responsive switch making it possible to call-up or to cause cessation of any cellular function on demand. We are leveraging our expertise in microencapsulation technology and assay development to study the functional basis of duplexed aptamer-ligand interactions in hopes of new ways to countermeasure ‘vaccines’. We recently found that encapsulated ligands (ACE’s) can regulate ligand binding in ATP-specific duplexed aptamers in a non-obvious manner, a finding that applies to other DNA and RNA aptamers, as well as <sup>1</sup>riboswitches found in nature. Microencapsulation of ligand-responsive nucleic acids, in addition to opening an entirely new body of research, could also offer a viable solution when considering mitigation of negative side effects reported in patients whom have taken the various vaccine/gene therapies.

Dr. Joseph A. Resnick

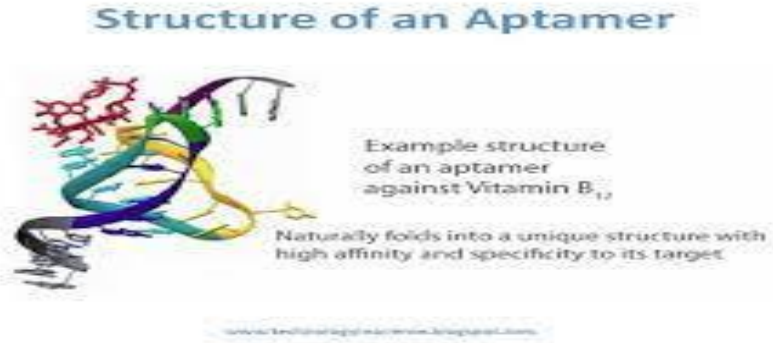
June 7, 2021

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<sup>1</sup> **Riboswitches are found** in bacteria, plants, and certain types of fungi. The various mechanisms by which **riboswitches** function can be divided into two major parts including an aptamer and an expression platform. The aptamer is characterized by the ability of the **riboswitch** to directly bind to its target molecule. Jan 3, 2021

## REFERENCES

1. <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/acsnm.0c02465>
- 2.



- 3.

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**From:** (b) (6)  
**Sent:** Wed, 11 Mar 2020 06:19:13 -0400  
**To:** NIAID Public Inquiries  
**Subject:** Fwd: Coronavirus **bioweapon** production method

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Adam Gaertner (b) (6)  
**Date:** March 11, 2020 at 6:16:40 AM EDT  
**To:** "Fauci, Anthony (NIH/NIAID) [E]" (b) (6) >  
**Subject:** Coronavirus **bioweapon** production method

Hello Anthony,

This is how the virus was created.

Intervirion Fusion. HIV-luc(ACE2) (500 ng of p24) was mixed with 1,000 ng of p24 of HIV-gfp particles incorporating ASLV-A envelope, SARS-CoV S protein, or both envelopes in PBS at 4°C for 30 min to allow binding. Samples were raised to 37°C for 15 min to allow for conformational rearrangements. Virions were adjusted to the desired pH with 0.1 M citric acid. PBS, TPCK-trypsin (final concentration 10 µg/ml), CTSL, cathepsin B (CTSB) (final concentrations 2 µg/ml) or CTSL buffer alone was then added. Recombinant CTSL (R & D Systems) was preactivated by incubation for 15 min at 10 µg/ml in 50 mM Mes, pH 6.0, on ice. Recombinant CTSB (R & D Systems) was preactivated in 25 mM Mes, 5 mM DTT, pH 5.0, for 30 min at 25°C. After a 10-min incubation at 25°C, proteolysis was halted by the addition of 300 µl of DMEM10 containing leupeptin (25 µg/ml) and STI (75 µg/ml). Virions were then incubated at 37°C for 30 min to allow membrane fusion. 100 µl of the virion mixture was added in quadruplicate to HeLa-Tva cells pretreated for 1 h with leupeptin (20 µg/ml). The cells were spin-infected and incubated at 37°C for 5 h

2286 / 3234