

Jon Rappoport Explains the Dangers of Experimental DNA and RNA Vaccines for the Coronavirus

March 3, 2020 | Jon Rappoport

In the rush to develop a coronavirus vaccine, researchers have proposed two experimental technologies: RNA vaccines that carry the potential to trigger autoimmune reactions and make the body attack parts of itself, and DNA vaccines that inject synthesized genes into the body and permanently alter its genetic makeup. Another element of the DNA vaccine may include 'electroporation' that uses a pulse of electricity to briefly open the pores in the cell membranes to deliver DNA or other substances into cells.



This article is based on the research of Annie Logical. Her far-reaching, many-branched piece, [*“Corona Virus Fakery And The Link To 5G Testing,”*](https://vigiliae.org) can be found at vigiliae.org.

In prior pieces, I documented two of the experimental technologies that may be unleashed on the public, in the rush to develop a coronavirus vaccine.

DNA vaccines inject synthesized genes. The recipient's genetic makeup is altered PERMANENTLY in unknown ways. RNA vaccines carry the potential to trigger autoimmune reactions: the body attacks aspects of itself.

As if that weren't enough, there is another element deployed in DNA vaccines. It's called **electroporation**.

An online dictionary provides a definition: "the action or process of introducing DNA or chromosomes into bacteria or other cells [including human cells] using a pulse of electricity to briefly open the pores in the cell membranes."

A pioneer in this field is Dr. David Weiner. He is the co-founder of a San Diego company, Inovio Pharmaceuticals.

NBC San Diego, January 25, 2020: "A San Diego biotech company just received a \$9 million grant to develop a vaccine for the coronavirus. Inovio Pharmaceuticals received a grant from the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)."

If Inovio wins a license to sell their version of a DNA coronavirus vaccine, electroporation will undoubtedly be brought along as part of the technology.

Here is an excerpt from an article, "*What you always needed to know about electroporation DNA vaccines*," published in the journal, *Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics*, November 1, 2012: "...the cell membrane also needs to be in a permeabilized ["opened"] state in order to allow passage of the DNA molecule...[Electric] Pulses may be optimized to achieve either a greater degree of permeability of the cell membrane (for passive diffusion of drugs), or a greater degree of electrophoretic effect. As mentioned below, there are various ways to go about this, but generally a series of short high voltage pulses (e.g., 8 pulses of 0.1 ms at 1,000 V/cm voltage to electrode distance) is used for drug delivery, and a combination involving long low voltage pulses is used for DNA transfer [into human cells] (e.g., 1 pulse of 0.1 ms, 800 V/cm and 1 long pulse of 400 ms 80 V/cm)."

In a nutshell, this means that human cells, whose membranes are "too tight" to allow DNA to be injected into them, will be "opened up" by electric pulses, in order to deliver the new type of vaccine.

Apparently, it doesn't occur to the researchers that human cells may be as "tight" as they are for a reason; and forcing them open with electric pulses, in order to inject DNA, could have unforeseen effects.

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