C0r0n@ 2 Inspect

Review and analysis of scientific articles related to experimental techniques and methods used in vaccines against c0r0n@v|rus, evidence, damage, hypotheses, opinions and challenges.

Tuesday, October 12, 2021

Identification of patterns in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines: Mesoporous spheres

Continuing with the task of identifying patterns in the microscopy images of the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines, specifically those referred to by La Quinta Columna in its 147 program (Delgado, R .; Sevillano, JL 2021), it is the following image of figure 1. This object of spherical shape and alveolar cavities, which could resemble a Volvox Carteri(a kind of green algae colonies), has more to do with mesoporous spherical nanoparticles whose material has not yet been identified, as Raman spectrometry tests are required to confirm the material's profile. Despite this, different possibilities are considered, such as carbon, silica and silicon dioxide, as shown in Figure 2, or polydopamine. It seems that the most probable materials are carbon and polydopamine, due to the clear allusions in their conjugated use in biomedicine, according to the scientific literature. In this post, these findings will be reviewed in order to determine their most notable characteristics.

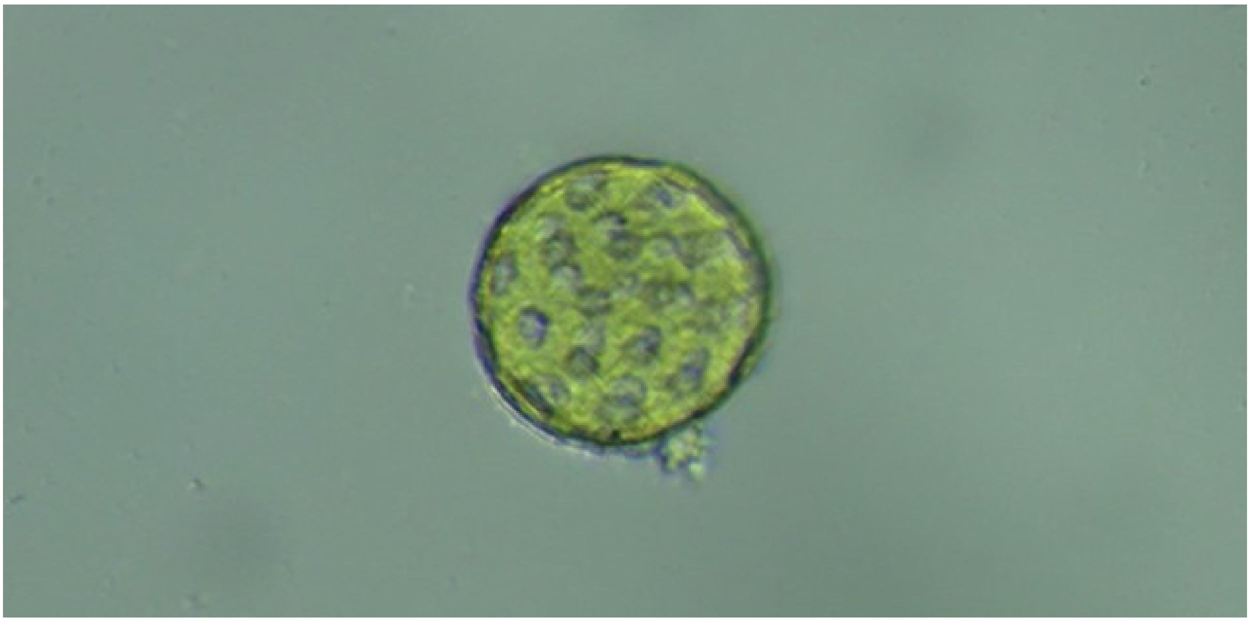

Fig. 1. Detailed image of the spherical mesoporous nanoparticle, with its characteristic alveolar cavities. The object was found in one of the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines tested. Image presented in the program 147 of La Quinta Columa, obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021)

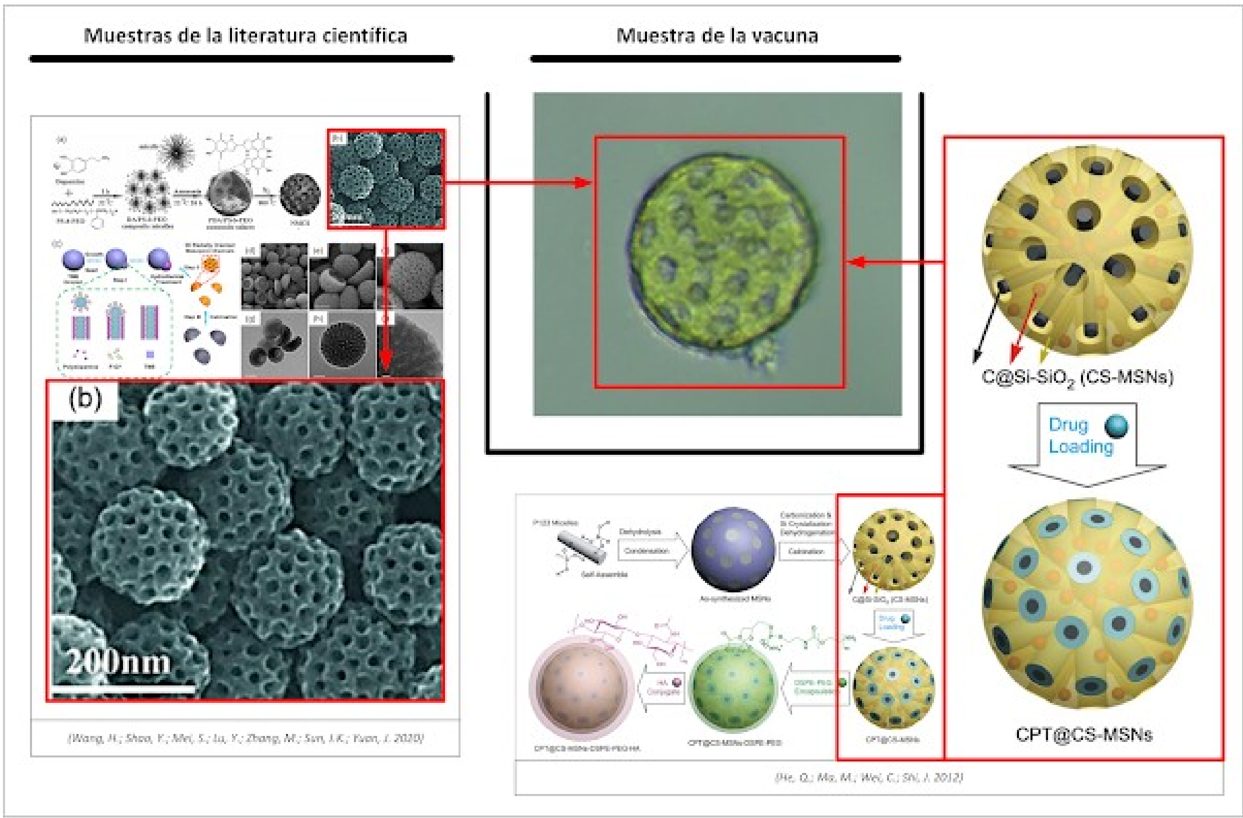

Fig. 2. Identification of the mesoporous carbon sphere of carbon (left squares) / silica-silicon dioxide (right squares). Raman spectrometry tests are required to confirm composition with any of these materials.

Mesoporous spheres of carbon or silicon

According to the properties cited by (Wang, H .; Shao, Y .; Mei, S .; Lu, Y .; Zhang, M .; Sun, JK; Yuan, J. 2020) in their review on porous carbon materials doped, to which this finding corresponds, is attributed the ability to carry drugs, given its adsorbent properties and the pores of different sizes and shapes with which it can be configured. Also " *carbons with pores of different sizes and shapes reduce their apparent density and expand their surface area to accelerate the transfer of interfacial energy and mass, a step that is crucial and decisive in many physical and chemical processes related to the surface* ", specifically to what refers to the combination or doping of these carbon spheres with other materials, as the researchers clarify "*Equally important is the effect of heteroatom doping of carbon materials with non-metals, for example, nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), boron (B), sulfur (S) and selenium (Se)* ", some of which (specifically nitrogen) was cited in the report by " *The Scientists Club* " in which Dr. Campra participated, under the title " NANOTECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON COVID-19 VACCINES: Detection of *toxic nanoparticles of graphene oxide and heavy metals* ". lets see one of the possible reasons why this material could have been chosen, over others, to make up the vaccine "*Considering the potential of heteroatom-doped porous carbon (HPCM) materials as metal-free catalysts that can replace expensive transition / noble metal-based catalysts, as has already been observed for several key applications, and which are stable even under harsh conditions, that is, at high temperatures, under sulfur species and carbon monoxide atmospheres, or in strong acid and alkaline solutions* ". To all this is added that "*The right choice of carbon precursors is of enormous importance, most notably polymers due to the availability of a myriad of macromolecular and self-assembled (nano) structures, tunable chemical compositions, and versatile processing techniques. HPCM (Hetero Atom Doped Porous Carbon Materials) have been produced in different forms, through the rational choice of polymers, including spheres, fibers, thin films / membranes, foams, monoliths, and their hollow equivalents. Polymers are* *chosen from biopolymers or synthetic polymers, ranging from traditional polyacrylonitrile (PAN) and conjugated polymers to newly emerging well carbonizable polymers, for example poly (ionic liquids) (PIL) or polydopamine*". This explanation clarifies the polyvalence and versatility of this type of compounds that accept from polymers, to polyliquids and even polydopamine. In figure 3, the image of mesoporous carbon spheres doped with nitrogen, with pores, is observed in greater detail. extra-large (16 nm), obtained by the researchers (Tang, J .; Liu, J .; Li, C .; Li, Y .; Tade, MO; Dai, S .; Yamauchi, Y. 2015). they reach a uniform particle size of approximately (200nm). " *Both large mesopores and doping with high levels of N (nitrogen) are very effective in accelerating ORR (oxygen reduction reaction). Our NMCS (highly nitrogen doped mesoporous carbon spheres) have high electrocatalytic activity and excellent long-term stability against ORR (oxygen reduction reaction) , even comparable to the Pt / C (platinum / carbon) catalyst*. " These results shed light on the synthesis of mesoporous carbon spheres for various applications such as supercapacitors, electrodes (which would be compatible with the properties of carbon nanotubes), catalyst support, electrochemical capacitor, adsorber receptacle and even anodes for nanobatteries, as indicated in the characterization work of (Chen, J .; Xia, N .; Zhou, T .; Tan, S .; Jiang, F .; Yuan, D. 2009) However, biomedical applications are also very notable, as explained below.

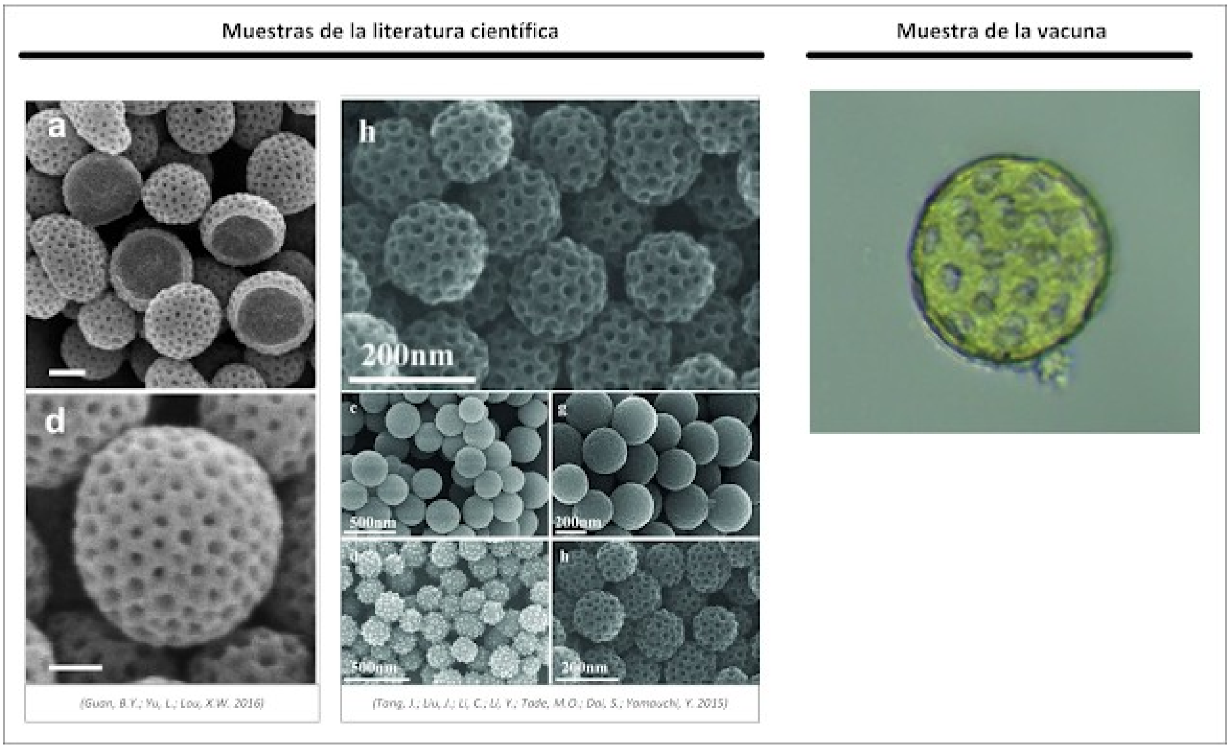

Fig. 3. Identification of mesoporous carbon spheres in other research works.

According to (Gui, X .; Chen, Y .; Zhang, Z .; Lei, L .; Zhu, F .; Yang, W .; Chu, M. 2020) mesoporous carbon spheres can be used for drug administration and treating tumors by " *microwave coirradiation* ". In fact it is stated that " *compared to typical carbon materials such as C60 fullerene , carbon nanotubes, reduced graphene oxide, and carbon nanhorns (shape similar to carbon nano-octopuses); HMCS (carbon spheres hollow mesoporous) showed less effects on cell cycle distribution and less toxicity to cells. Ten different drugs were incorporated into HMCSand the maximum load efficiency reached 42.79 ± 2.7%. Importantly, microwaves were found to enhance the photothermal effect generated by HMCS when combined with 980nm laser irradiation* . "In other words, the authors acknowledge the cellular toxicity problems of fullerenes, nanotubes, nanopulps, nanohorns. of carbon and by extension of graphene, in comparison with carbon spheres that present a lower toxicity, which supports the danger of the components identified in the vaccines of c0r0n @ v | rus. Another important detail is the introduction of the component "microwave "which interacts with laser irradiation (at 980 nm) to burn cancer cells, by means of carbon spheres. In fact, there are many scientific references (Lee, SY; Read.; Kim, E .; Lee, S .; Park, YI 2020) who share this vision in cancer cell treatment. However, the danger of this combination can occur even at lower wavelengths. Let us remember that natural light has a wavelength in the range of 400 - 700 nm and that carbon spheres begin to absorb visible light with a wavelength greater than 600 nm (Xu, T .; Ji, H. ; Gu, Y .; Tong, T .; Xia, Y .; Zhang, L .; Zhao, D. 2020). This means that mesoporous carbon spheres, even undoped with other materials, can absorb radiation from visible and UV light, which in combination with electromagnetic waves, can cause temperature rise and cause damage to body tissue in which apply. Extrapolated to the case of inoculation in the human body, this poses a potential health hazard,since light and emissions (EM) interact with the mesoporous carbon spheres, increasing the temperature of the surrounding tissue, which can cause cell death. Although the wavelength of the 980 nm laser is not comparable, with respect to visible light, damage can be caused by accumulation in exposures, since the emissions from the antennas are constant, as is the visible light or the natural ultraviolet radiation. Knowing this, it is paradoxical and surprising some publications in which the detection of SARS-CoV-2 is proposed with fluorescent mesoporous silica spheres, activated by a 980 nm laser LED diode and a 5G electromagnetic fluorescence sensor, which emits and receives the electromagnetic echo of these spheres (Guo, J .; Chen, S .; Tian, S .; Liu, K .; Ni, J .; Zhao, M .; Guo, J. 2021). In fact,continuing with the analysis of (Gui, X .; Chen, Y .; Zhang, Z .; Lei, L .; Zhu, F .; Yang, W .; Chu, M. 2020) the mesoporous carbon spheres under irradiation of microwave and with the photothermic effect, "*significantly inhibited tumors in mice, shrinking them to the point where they were no longer detected ... HMCS (Hollow Mesoporous Carbon Spheres) rapidly converted 980nm laser light into thermal energy, and the photothermal effect significantly damaged cancer cells* "The scheme of this experiment can be seen in Figure 4.

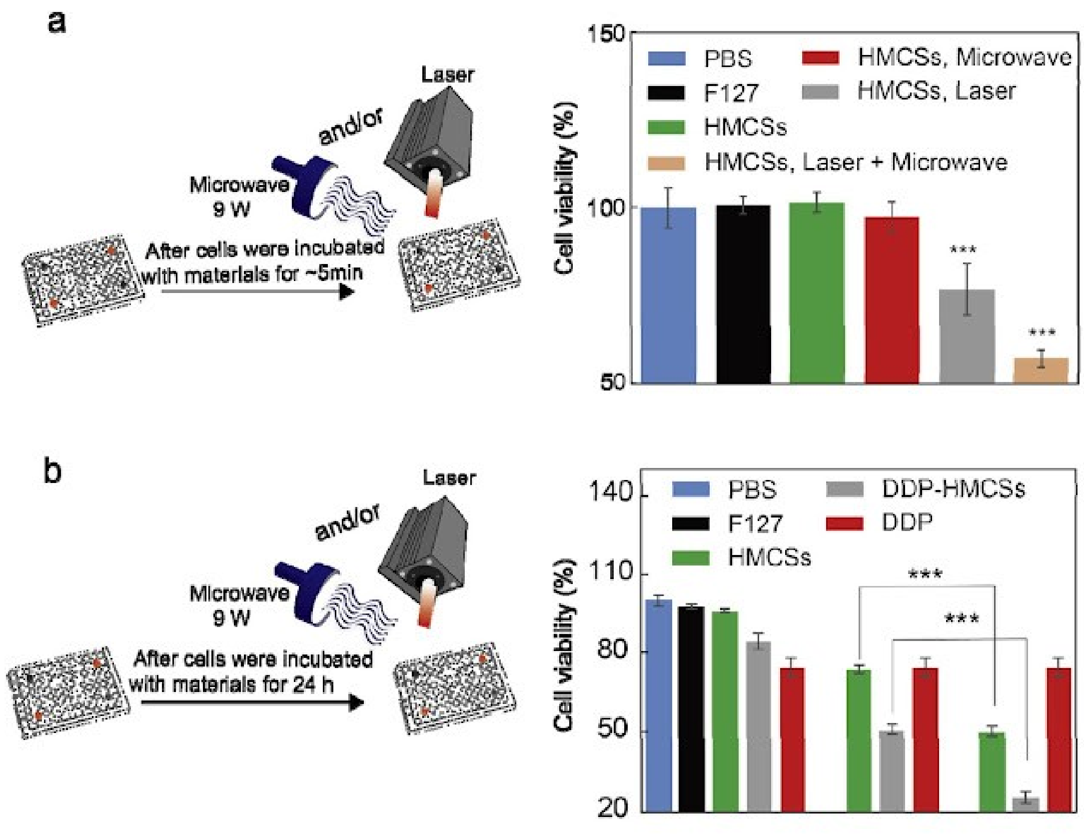

Fig. 4. Application of lasers and microwaves in treatments to eliminate cancer. Application scheme and cell viability statistics (Gui, X .; Chen, Y .; Zhang, Z .; Lei, L .; Zhu, F .; Yang, W .; Chu, M. 2020)

It should be noted among the results reported by (Gui, X .; Chen, Y .; Zhang, Z .; Lei, L .; Zhu, F .; Yang, W .; Chu, M. 2020) that " *no tumors were detected after only 3 days of irradiation. Furthermore, none of the tumors in these two groups recovered when the laser and microwave irradiation was stopped*."This means that as soon as the electromagnetic emission is omitted, the risk of damage to an inoculated person should decrease considerably. The blood test carried out on the control mice and those subjected to the test is also very interesting. experiment, where important differences were detected in the indicators of albumin, globulin, alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, urea and creatine. These values should be especially monitored in the blood tests of inoculated people, in order to verify if there are differences with the healthy blood of unvaccinated people Finally, it is worth highlighting another important result, which has to do with the dissemination of carbon spheres in the body of mice.It was concluded that even after 30 days after the injection (intratumoral) of mesoporous carbon spheres, they remained confined in the tissue of the inoculation zone, in the form of a black sediment. This allowed the researchers to section the area in order to clean it, using the standard surgical procedure, this is reflected in the following way "*HMCS persisted at the injection site long-term (30 days) after local injection and could be easily and completely removed from the tissue by a surgical procedure* . "

Another work related to mesoporous carbon spheres is that of (Wei, B .; Zhou, C .; Yao, Z .; Chen, P .; Wang, M .; Li, Z .; Li, W. 2021) whose object of study focuses on the absorption of electromagnetic waves (EM), in order to mitigate the impact they have on human health, as reflected in its introduction: " *unfortunately, electromagnetic radiation and interference generated by various equipment Electronic and electrical during operation will lead to the gradual deterioration of the electromagnetic environment of human living space, so that electromagnetic pollution has become a major new social problem, widely concerned by society and science* . " In this case, the authors design mesoporous carbon spheres in the shape of a "*red blood cell* ", capable of" *transforming the energy of the electromagnetic wave into thermal energy, through resonance, conduction and polarization, providing efficient electromagnetic protection* . "The material obtained is surprising, due to the great similarity it reaches with respect to the erythrocytes, especially under the SEM microscope, as shown in figure 6.

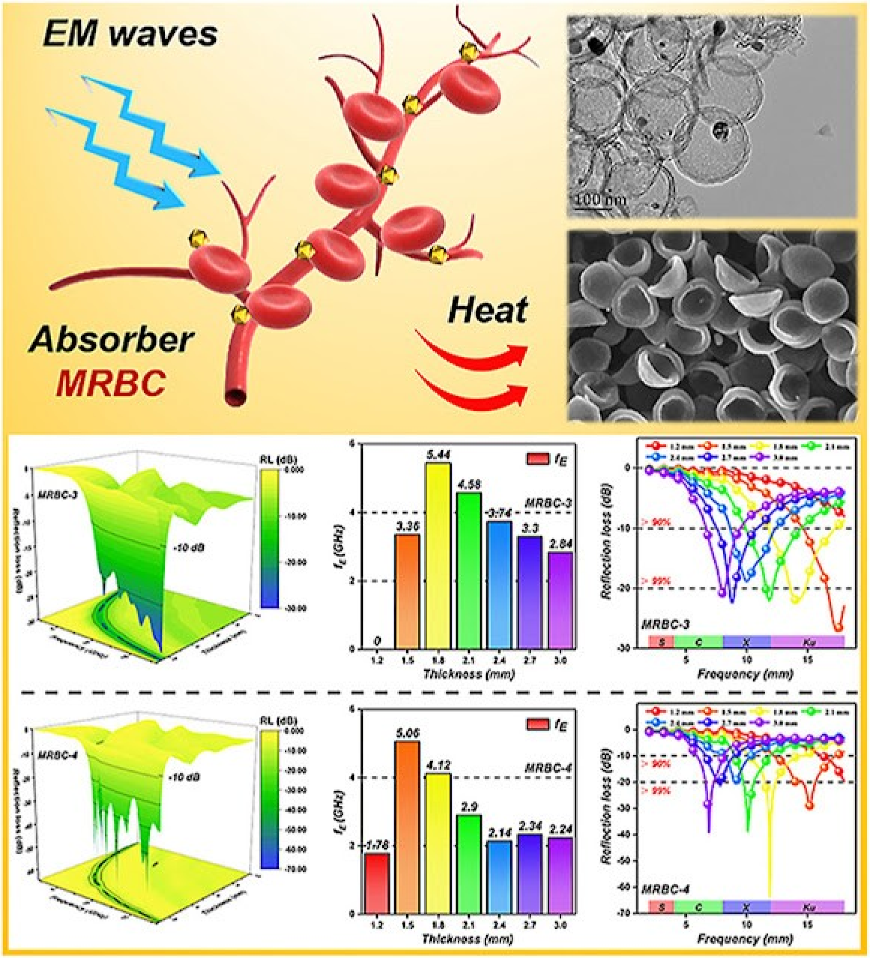

Fig. 5. Schematic of the electromagnetic absorption model with red blood cell / erythrocyte-shaped mesoporous carbon spheres, represented in conjunction with carbon nanotubes and magnetic nanoparticles. (Wei, B .; Zhou, C .; Yao, Z .; Chen, P .; Wang, M .; Li, Z .; Li, W. 2021)

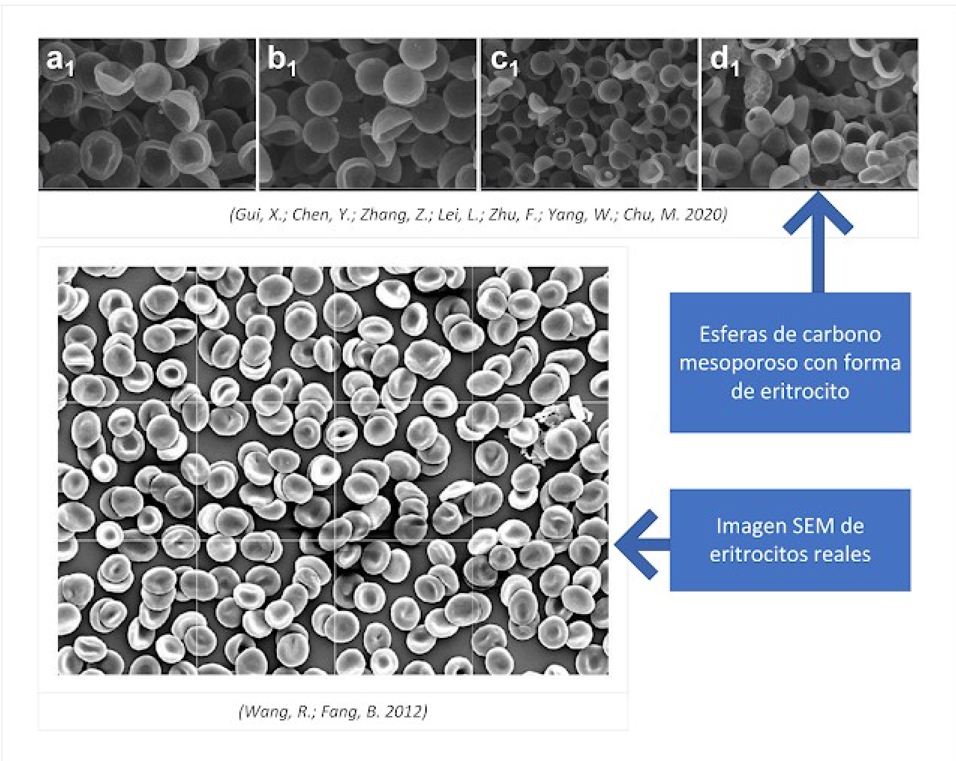

Fig. 6. Note the close resemblance between real erythrocytes and those made from mesoporous carbon spheres. It is possible that some erythrocytes seen in the images of blood samples from vaccinated people are actually erythrocyte-shaped mesoporous carbon spheres. This could also explain the Rouleaux effect, as it could contribute to its formation.

The article explains relevant issues for understanding the nature of these materials in relation to their ability to mitigate electromagnetic waves and their electrical properties " *the excellent properties of lightweight, low-cost and readily available raw materials and resistance chemical corrosion make carbon materials potential candidates for microwave absorbers with excellent all-round performance .However, the unique dielectric property often leads to impedance matching imbalance, increased surface reflectivity, and failed entry of electromagnetic waves into the absorber; The unique dielectric loss mechanism is also difficult to meet the efficient attenuation of electromagnetic wave energy, resulting in a narrow absorption band. Faced with this problem, the available solution is to combine carbon materials with a magnetic loss mechanism, such as graphene, carbon fiber, carbon nanotubes, carbon airgel, nano carbon spheres*." In other words, the opposition to electrical conduction (that is, impedance) is difficult to achieve in carbon and graphene materials and due to their superconducting properties, which forces us to look for different morphologies in these materials (nanotubes, nanooctopuses, spheres, airgel, fullerenes, etc.) and their combination. This property is relevant in order to adjust the microwave bandwidth to be suitable for the propagation of signals in wireless nanocommunication networks for nanotechnology in the human body, especially in the communication or link with the nanorouters and gateway interfaces. Among the absorbent materials, the authors highlight the experiences of (Zhang, X .; Dong, Y .; Pan, F .; Xiang, Z .; Zhu, X .; Lu, W. 2021) with self-assembled carbon nanospheres and nanotubes by teslaphoresis (teslaphoresis), as reflected in the following paragraph " *nanospheres of 0D Fe_3O_4 and MoS_2 in hollow carbon nanotubes were joined by electrostatic self-assembly technology, obtaining a minimum reflection loss and an effective bandwidth that can reach - 62 dB and 6.8 GHz respectively* ", which shows the electromagnetic absorption capacity of these spherical shapes, as reflected in other research (Tao, J .; Zhou, J .; Yao, Z .; Jiao, Z .; Wei, B .; Tan, R .; Li, Z. 2021 | Qin, Y .; Wang, M .; Gao, W .; Liang, S. 2021).

Bibliography

1. Chen, J .; Xia, N .; Zhou, T .; Tan, S .; Jiang, F .; Yuan, D. (2009). Mesoporous carbon spheres: Synthesis, characterization and supercapacitance. Int. J. Electrochem. Sci, 4 (8), pp. 1063-1073. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.512.5327&rep=rep1&type=pdf
2. Delgado, R .; Sevillano, JL (2021). Program 147: Contents of another of the vials under the microscope. Fifth column. [published in 2021/10/02] https://odysee.com/@laquintacolumna:8/DIRECTONOCTURNODELAQUINTACOLUMNA-PROGRAMA147-:6
3. Guan, BY; Yu, L .; Lou, XW (2016). Formation of asymmetric bowl-like mesoporous particles via emulsion-induced interface anisotropic assembly. Journal of the American Chemical Society, 138 (35), pp. 11306-11311. https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.6b06558
4. Gui, X .; Chen, Y .; Zhang, Z .; Lei, L .; Zhu, F .; Yang, W .; Chu, M. (2020). Fluorescent hollow mesoporous carbon spheres for drug loading and tumor treatment through 980-nm laser and microwave co-irradiation. Biomaterials, 248, 120009. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biomaterials.2020.120009
5. Guo, J .; Chen, S .; Tian, S .; Liu, K .; Ni, J .; Zhao, M .; Guo, J. (2021). 5G-enabled ultra-sensitive fluorescence sensor for proactive prognosis of COVID-19. Biosensors and Bioelectronics, 181, 113160. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bios.2021.113160