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¹ Arguments for a new way of looking at cancer. Article in the magazine WissenscheKtivenPlus No. 1/2016. The KnowledgePlus magazine is available in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de can be obtained under "WissenscheKtivenplus".

² Ursula Stoll. Teething problems. 127 pages, € 14.95. Available from our shop: www.wplus-verlag.de or phone +49 (0) 3327.570-8926 or fax +49 (0) 3327.570-8930

³ De variolis, & morbillis. Contribution by Daniel Sennert in Latin: De febribus libri quator. Editio novissima. Cui accessit fasciculus medicamentorum contra pestem. In the book: Libri IV. De peste, pestilentibusque ac malignis febribus, pages 177-186, edited by FranciscumBaba, Venetiis (Venice), 1641.

^{4th} Unravel viruses. The "measles virus" as an example. Article in the magazine SciencePlusNo. 6/2015. The KnowledgePlus magazine is available in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de can be obtained under "WissenscheKtivenplus" This article is also free on the Internet at www.wissenschaftphiaplus.de under "Important texts" or directly under this link <http://www.wissenschaftphiaplus.de/uploads/article/WissenscheKtivenplus>

To find viruses_entwirren.pdf.

⁵ Virus process won. It is not a virus when cells die! It is not cancer when cells grow! Contribution to the topic of viruses and cancer in the magazine WissenscheKtivenPlus No. 2/2016. The WissenschaKtPlus magazine is available in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de under "WissenscheKtivenplus".

^{6th} See 4

^{7th} The result of genetic tests: There are no "disease-causing viruses". And: Statement on the nucleic acid sequence of the "measles virus" (submitted in the measles virus trial on February 10, 2016). Articles in the magazine WissenschaKtPlus No. 2/2017. The magazine WissenscheKtivenPlus is in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de under "WissenscheKtivenplus"

Respectively.

^{8th} The Federal Supreme Court lets the belief in the viruses go down. Article in the magazine Wis-

senscheKtPlus No. 2/2017. The WissenschaKtPlus magazine is in our shop at www.wplus-verlag.de can be obtained under "WissenschaKtplus". This article can also be found free on the Internet at www.wissenschaftphiaplus.de under "Important texts" or directly under this link <http://www.wissenschaftphiaplus.de/uploads/article/goVIRUSgogogo.pdf>.

⁹ On the trail of Enders' experiments - cytopathic effect in monkey kidney cells is not measles virus specific. Summary of the official and state-scientific fibers virology

and control tests that have not been carried out to date in general virology. Article on the topic of viruses and cancer in the magazine WissenscheKtivenPlus No. 4/2017. The WissenschaKtPlus magazine is available in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de under "WissenscheKtivenplus".

¹⁰ See 8

¹¹ See 8

^{12th} See 8

^{13th} See 9

^{14th} See 8

^{15th} Development of Medicine and Humanity. What's next? Article in the magazine WissenschaKtPlus No. 6/2015. The WissenschaKtPlus magazine is available in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de under "WissenscheKtivenplus". This contribution is also free on the Internet at www.wissenschaftphiaplus.de under "Important texts" or directly under this link http://www.wissenschaftphiaplus.de/uploads/article/Scienceplus_Development_der_Medicine.pdf to find.

¹⁶ See three articles on myocardial infarction and the Hamer herds in the 2013 editions of WissenscheKtivenPlus magazine No. 1, 2 and 3. www.wplus-verlag.de can be obtained under "WissenscheKtivenplus".

^{17th} The language of the skin. Guest book by Ursula Stoll. 870 pages, € 49.90. The book can be obtained in our shop www.wplus-verlag.de.

THE EXPERIMENTS OF ENDERS ON THE TRACK -

cytopathic effect in monkey kidney cells is not specific for measles virus

Author: Head of an independent laboratory in Germany

Since 1954, "science" has not carried out any control tests documented below. That is why today there is a belief in disease-causing viruses and the cancer theory, because this was derived from the infection theory. In 1952, medical virology dissolved itself because it recognized through control tests that the proteins and enzymes, which it then misinterpreted as viruses, are normal components of life. In 1953, however, the gene dogma replaced the previous dogma and from then on "viruses were defined as egoistic, dangerous or mutated genes", which had to be discovered in the future.

Cell death caused solely by laboratory conditions and not by a virus has been misinterpreted since 1954 as evidence of the existence, presence, action and malignancy of suspected viruses. Dying cells are still used as a vaccine to this day. Components of dying cells are mentally put together to create a virus model that does not actually exist. With the results of the control experiments summarized below, all claims to the existence of disease-causing viruses have been refuted. The "virus effect", invented and made famous in 1954, the death of cells in the test tube, is a completely normal stress mechanism of cells in the laboratory.

In 1954, Enders & Peebles reported ¹ the successful isolation of a virus-like agent from the blood and throat lavage water of patients with the disease entity measles. The researchers believed that the suspected agent would multiply in kidney cell cultures of humans and simian monkeys because the cells underwent cytopathic changes in the experiment, that is, they fused together and therefore died. These cytopathically altered cells were able to fix complement in the presence of patient serum. It was concluded from this that the immune system had dealt with the suspected agent and that the suspected cause of the disease is "measles". Viggo Bech and Preben von Magnus repeated in 1959 ² these experiments with monkey kidney cells. They confirmed the repeatability of Enders & Peebles' results, but contradicted their conclusion that a

"Measles virus" would be detected and multiplied. The cells also died in the same way if nothing was done to them, i.e. no supposed infection was carried out.

Both publications clearly show that the syncytia formation (fusion of cells and subsequent death) is not specific for the clinical picture of "measles", which was later completely forgotten when Enders was awarded the Nobel Prize. If you read the publication by Enders & Peebles carefully, the authors point out the following:

1. Effects that were interpreted as the effect of an infectious agent could only be achieved in the test tube with samples from five out of seven patients with measles rash. For a hedge is the

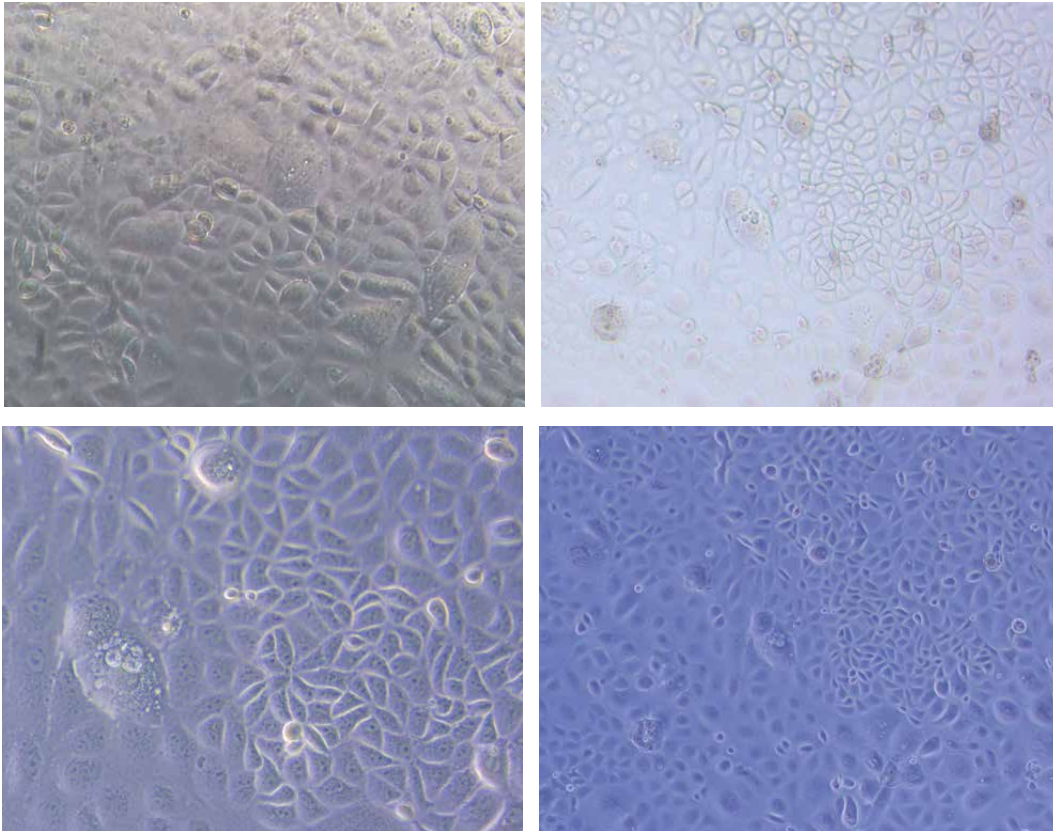


Figure 1: Representation of syncytia formation in Vero / hSLAM after 2 weeks without infection with the measles virus (each with different imaging techniques). The images show different stages of cell fusion and cell death within cells that are still intact. This cell death after cell fusion has been and is since 1954 (Enders & Peebles) called "isolation" of a virus.

Number of cases too low. In addition, control experiments were carried out, which contradicts the manner in which cells die, which is why the observations are based on the assumption that the suspected transmission has no scientific significance. re agent is a virus.

2. The pathological changes in the morphology of the cells are unspecific.

3. Unknown factors could be responsible for the change in cell morphology, because the effect that was interpreted as an "infectious measles agent" could only be produced when these monkey cells were used.

5. In this publication, the authors demanded that infection experiments with the suspected "viral agent" be carried out on humans and animals in the future. This in order to corroborate the virus presumption that the suspected cause of the cell death is the suspected measles virus. Scientific experiments of this kind have not yet been carried out.

6. Ultimately, the authors themselves admit that their technical article is no proof of the measles virus and that it is possible that their experiments in the test tube have nothing in common with measles in humans.

Nowadays, indirect detection methods are used for laboratory diagnosis of measles virus infection is used, which is supposed to prove either an immunological reaction or a small component of the "measles virus." According to the explanations of the RKI, virus cultivation requires considerable effort and is only justified in exceptional cases and is not suitable for routine diagnostics ³.

the attempt

On behalf of Dr. Lanka checked whether agents other than the alleged measles virus can lead to cell fusion with resulting cell death (= syncytia formation) in cell cultures that look exactly like the one in the standardized protocol that, based on the publication by Enders & Peebles from 1954 for the Proof of the measles virus "has become globally binding. For this purpose, the protocol of the World Health Organization (WHO) for the detection of measles infection in cell cultures was strictly followed ^{4th} worked.

The cell lines Vero / CCL-81 and Vero / hSLAM were used. The Vero cells were isolated in March 1962 by Y. Kasumura and Y. Kawakita from the kidney tissue of African monkeys (*Cercopithecusaethiops*). They are among the most commonly used continuous mammalian cell lines in research. The Vero / hSLAM cells were transfected with the vector plasmid pCxN2 from Dr. Yusuke Yanagi developed. The vector plasmid pCxN2 has a neomycin resistance gene and an expression plasmid (pCAG-hSLAM), which the *human signaling lymphocytic activation molecule* (hSLAM). The Vero / hSLAM cell line is nowadays used for routine "isolati-

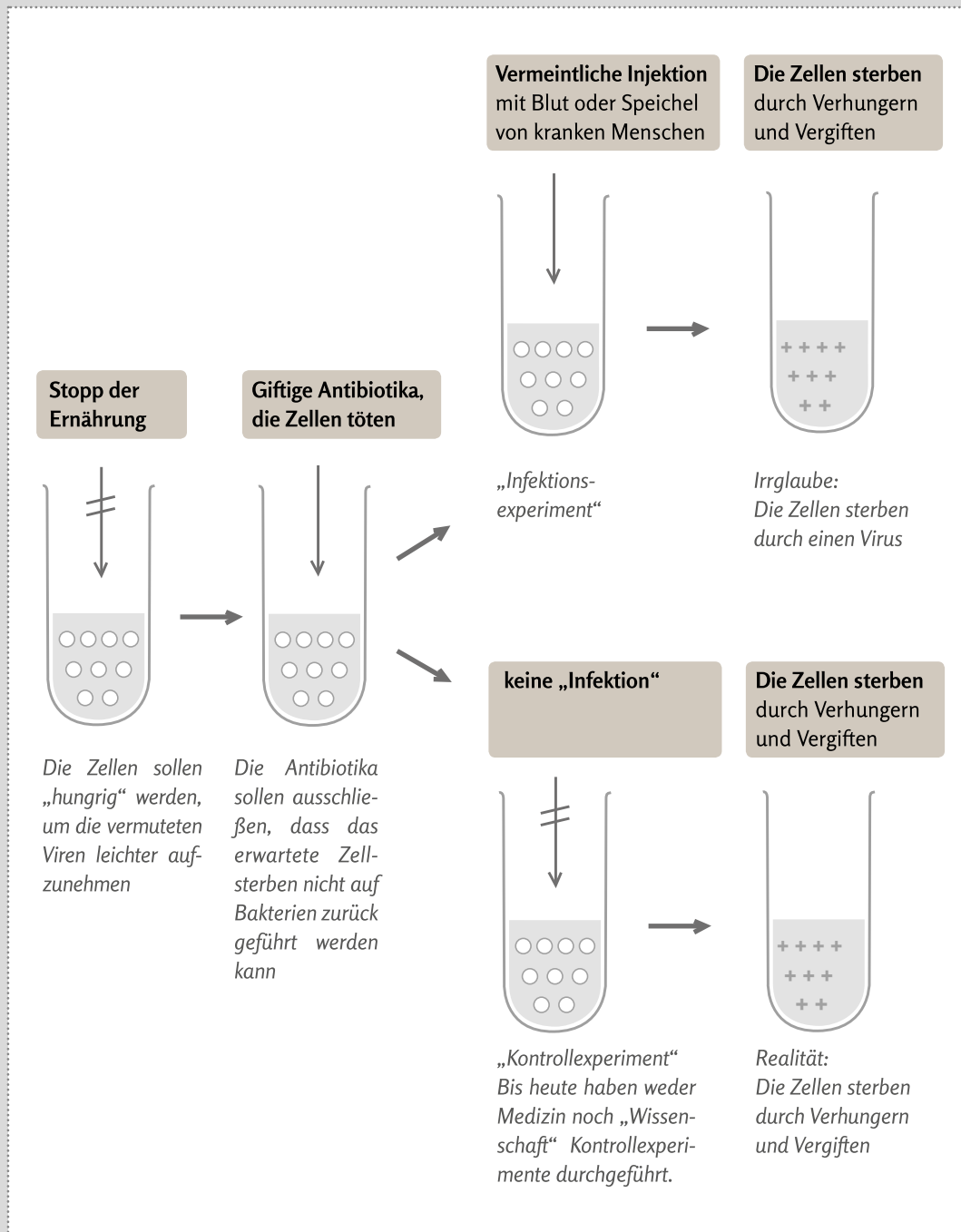
on "of the" measles virus "is recommended. By isolation, those involved understand the creation of the effect of syncytia formation in the test tube, which since 1954 has been equated ad hoc with the presence, multiplication and transmission of a "virus" from a person to the test tube, although isolation of a "measles virus" is in the Meaning of the word has not taken place until today.

Both cell lines were cultured either without additives or with various additives. Various agents were added, including increased concentrations of the antibiotic combination penicillin / streptomycin, lipopolysaccharide (part of bacteria), material from a throat swab (hangover), throat rinse water from a person with a measles infection. In addition, both cell lines were cultured with medium which contained only 1% fetal calf serum. This caused the cells to experience a deficiency due to a lack of growth factors.

the results

Depending on the non-viral and non-infectious substances added, changes in the cell morphology could be observed at different times, which since 1954 has been equated with the "isolation" of the "measles virus". Especially after the addition of high concentrations of penicillin / streptomycin (20%) or cultivation under deficient conditions (1% FCS), changes in the cell morphology were found that were microscopically identical to the syncytia formation described by the measles virus (Figure 1).

The studies have clearly shown that syncytia formation is not specific for measles infection. Thus, the forgotten observations by both Enders & Peebles and Bech & von Magnus were confirmed and the assumption that Enders & Peebles and successors had proven the existence of a virus with this technique was refuted.



Garfik 1: Graphic representation of the control tests (left and bottom right) and the misinterpretation (left and top right) because no control tests were carried out.

Chemicals	Manufacturer	Ref.
Dimethyl sulfoxide	Carl Roth GmbH + Co.KG	4720.4
Geneticin® 50 mg / ml (G418)	gibco®	10131-035
Pen Strep	gibco®	15140-122
<i>solutions</i>		
Cellometer AOPI Staining Solution in PBS	Nexcelom Bioscience / peqlab Biotechnology GmbH	CS201065ML
Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS)	gibco®	10082-147
Heat Inactivated FBS	gibco®	10500-064
Trypsin EDTA	gibco®	25200-072
<i>Cell culture media</i>		
DMEM (1X)	gibco®	41966-029
DMEM (1X) + GlutaMAX™ -I, sodium pyruvate	gibco®	31966-021

Table 1: Chemicals, solutions and cell culture media used

Swell:

¹ Enders, JF & Peebles, TC (1954) Propagation in tissue cultures of cytopathogenic agents from patients with measles. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Medicine and Biology, 47: 149-152. https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/merkblaetter/Ratgeber_Maser.html

² Bech, V. & von Magnus, P. (1958) Studies on measles virus in monkey kidney tissue cultures. Acta Pathologica Microbiologica Scandinavica 42 (1): 75-85. Biology and Medicine, 86 (2): 277-286