

Vaccines Containing Animal, Plant, Fungal Proteins Cause Autoimmune Diseases and Cancer

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Here is the conclusion of my recently published paper, *Analyzing 23000+ Epitopes Covering 82 Autoimmune Diseases in the Immune Epitope Database; There's an Unmistakable Signature of the Role of Vaccines in Their Etiologies*:

Vaccines containing animal, plant or fungal proteins are extremely dangerous and cause numerous autoimmune diseases and cancer. All non-target proteins in vaccines must be immediately removed using processes such as affinity chromatography.

Here is an explanation in layman's terms:

Proteins are a chain of amino acids. Proteins can have up to several hundred amino acids. Snippets of proteins (peptides), 7-15 amino acids in length are important in immunology. There are 20 types of amino acids. Each is assigned a letter (1 letter code).

Antibodies are proteins that can bind to peptides that have a specific amino acid sequence. Such a target peptide is known

as an epitope. When an antibody binds to a peptide (which is part of a protein, which in turn may be part of a cell surface), it can trigger an immune attack on the cell. If the cell were a bacterium, the bacterium would be killed.

Humans (like all organisms) are made of numerous proteins (self-proteins). So, we have self-proteins, self-peptides and self-epitopes. In a healthy person, the body will not make antibodies that bind strongly to self-peptides (self-tolerance).

DNA is a chain of base-pairs. The DNA base-pair sequence determines the amino acid sequence in the protein produced. If there is a mutation that alters a single base-pair, the resulting protein will have a single amino acid that is altered. To prevent cancer, the immune system is capable of making antibodies against such altered peptides. Such antibodies can also weakly bind (cross react) to the unaltered normal peptide thus resulting in destruction of some healthy cells.

Say a normal protein has the following peptide (10 amino acids, each represented by its 1 letter code):

ALSTLVV**N**KI

Say DNA in a cell mutates due to a carcinogen exposure and it alters the protein thus resulting in this peptide with a single amino acid change:

ALSTLVV**S**KI

When the immune system makes antibodies targeted at ALSTLVV**S**KI (to attack the cell with the DNA mutation), the same antibodies can weakly bind to the normal ALSTLVV**N**KI peptide.

ALSTLVV**N**KI is an epitope associated with rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

So, as a result of the immune system defending against cancer,

the person can develop RA.

Now consider vaccines containing animal proteins. Animal proteins are very similar to human proteins, containing only occasional amino acid differences. An animal peptide could therefore have the ALSTLVVSKI sequence. Such a vaccine would fool the immune system into creating an anti-cancer immune response, creating antibodies targeted at ALSTLVVSKI. The result is vaccine induced RA.

Therefore, one can predict that analyzing epitopes associated with autoimmune diseases, such single amino acid difference compared to animal peptides present in vaccines, would occur more frequently than can be expected merely by chance. The analysis confirms that this prediction is valid.

Abstract

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) sponsors the Immune Epitope Data Base (IEDB). IEDB contains epitopes identified from the medical literature and organized by diseases and categories of diseases. All epitopes (23000+) associated with 82 autoimmune diseases in humans were analyzed.

The role of animal, plant, fungal proteins contained in vaccines in the etiology of autoimmune diseases have been described in humans and animals. BLASTP (programs that search protein databases using a protein query) was used to analyze IEDB derived epitopes for sequence alignment to animal, plant, fungal (APF) proteins present in vaccines and biologics. Specifically, the search was performed against bovine, chicken, porcine, guinea pig, African green monkey, Chinese hamster, murine, peanut, soy, wheat, corn, sesame and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (commonly known as baker's yeast) proteomes.

The results show that 57% of epitopes differed by exactly one amino acid residue from an APF peptide. 78% of the epitopes

differed by up to two amino acid residues from an APF peptide. The rest of the epitopes were either identical or differed by more than two amino acid residues.

A majority of IEDB epitopes analyzed were 9-mer peptides. Comparing randomly selected 9-mer human peptides with APF proteomes, the probability of single amino acid residue difference (SAARD) outcomes was derived. This was used to estimate the probability that actual IEDB SAARD alignments to APF peptides were merely a chance outcome. The estimates show that the probability that the observed IEDB alignments to APF being merely a chance outcome are vanishingly small.

So the results make it absolutely clear that APF proteins in vaccines cause all these autoimmune diseases.

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