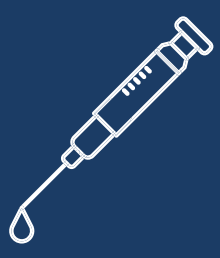
SAFETY OF ABORTED FETAL CELL LINES

used in vaccine production



FETAL DNA IN VACCINES

Independent Italian scientists at Corvelva Association tested the Priorix Tetra vaccine. The 2019 research found "large quantities" of fetal DNA from "an intact genome, belonging to a male human being" that matched DNA from MRC-5 fetal cell line. The DNA was "about 325 times higher than the maximum limit of 10 nanograms." It's safe to say any vaccine cultured on fetal cell lines will contain DNA contaminants.

MIXING DNA

DNA is unique to each person. Much like a fingerprint, no two people have the same DNA - not even twins! Our unique body recognizes our own DNA, and carries out the instructions our DNA encodes. When another human being's DNA is injected into our body, another set of instructions is introduced into our system.

HARM OF INJECTING FETAL DNA

"The potential consequences of injecting our children with human fetal DNA contaminants include two well-established pathologies: 1) insertional mutagenesis in which fetal DNA incorporates into the child's DNA causing mutations. 2) autoimmune disease triggered by the human fetal DNA vaccines leading a child's immune system to attack his or her own body."

Theresa Deisher, Ph.D. Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Stanford

AUTOIMMUNITY AND INSERTIONAL MUTAGENESIS

AUTOIMMUNITY is "friendly fire" that occurs when a person's immune system mistakes its own tissue for a foreign invader. The body begins to attack itself. Autoimmune diseases in today's children are rampant and include celiac disease, juvenile arthritis, and thyroiditis.

INSERTIONAL MUTAGENESIS happens when foreign genetic material (fetal DNA) intertwines with the normal genes of the person receiving a vaccine. This process causes mutations in previously normal genes. Original DNA-encoded instructions are re-written, or mutated. Mutated DNA is associated with multiple disease states like cancer.

FETAL DNA AND CANCER RISK

"The DNA snip [from vaccines] can be incorporated into the host's DNA, leading to chromosomal instability. The mutagenic affect can turn on oncogenes and turn off tumor suppressor genes, leading to cancer."

Sherri Tenpenny, DO, AOBNMM, ABIHM

www.myinformedchoice.wordpress.com