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, July 27, 2021

Graphene oxide in agriculture, the origin of the coronavirus?

Reference

Zhang, M .; Gao, B .; Chen, J .; Li, Y .; Creamer, AE; Chen, H. (2014). Slow-release fertilizer encapsulated by graphene oxide films. Chemical Engineering Journal, 255, pp. 107-113. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cej.2014.06.023

Facts

1. Research shows that potassium nitrate KNO3 encapsulated in GO graphene oxide films, allows a slow release, suitable for crop growth and production. KNO3 binds to GO graphene oxide sheets, forming fertilizer granules that dissolve in water after 8 hours.
2. According to the authors' reflections, they textually state " We believe that this new coating technology could hold great promise for the development of environmentally benign controlled release fertilizers for crop production ." This is completely false, taking into account that GO graphene oxide is responsible for causing very harmful, toxic, adverse effects on the human body , neurodegenerative diseases , cell destruction , thrombosis, cytokine storm , among other effects of c0r0n @ v | rus, already described in this blog.
3. The justification for their investigation is also very interesting since they argue that "*To maintain crop yields, fertilizers must be applied to soils to provide plants with essential nutrients. Conservative estimates show that 30 to 50% of crop yields are attributed to commercial natural or synthetic fertilizers. Since modern agriculture is increasingly dependent on non-renewable fertilizer resources, related minerals are likely in the future to produce inferior quality at higher prices. Part of the nutrients in these non-renewable fertilizers are not absorbed by plants and, therefore, leak into groundwater or surface water, causing eutrophication and posing a great risk to the ecosystem. To improve the quality of fertilizers and protect the environment and ecosystem, more and more research has been done to develop new technologies to supply nutrients to plants in a slow or controlled manner in water or soil* ".
4. On the other hand, the authors seem to agree strongly on the idea that graphene oxide does not pose a risk to humans, justified by the manufacturing method, as they refer in the following paragraph " *Although there are also concerns about the possible environmental impact of large-scale production of graphene or graphene oxide (GO) through traditional oxidation and reduction methods, recent advances in technologies allow to prepare them with environmentally friendly methods, which do not require toxic starting materials or oxidation / Reducing Agents For example, it has been shown that graphene oxides can be produced on a large scale by electrochemical exfoliation of pencil cores into aqueous electrolytes without the*

need for toxic chemicals. The article does not refer in any case to the harmful effects on people's health, which could involve the consumption of vegetables and vegetables with graphene oxide, or the absorption of graphene oxide in plants and with it the very serious implications it has for the consumer . This shows the scientific interest in improving the yields and benefits of agriculture to the detriment of public health and safety. Another example of this is found in the study of (Gao, M.; Xu, Y.; Chang, X.; Dong , Y.; Song, Z. 2020) on the beneficial effects of graphene oxide in the cultivation of lettuce, which prevents the absorption of cadmium. Although it cannot be denied that graphene oxide limits the absorption of certain heavy metals, supposes the substitution of a toxic material, for another, Therefore,it does not solve the object of the investigation, which would be to do it safely for human consumption. Related to the absorption of cadmium in wheat and rice, are the studies of (Gao, M.; Song, Z. 2019) and (He, Y.; Qian, L.; Zhou, K.; Hu, R.; Huang , M.; Wang, M.; Zhu, H. (2019) that show the interest in reducing the levels of this pollutant. However, the results were not as expected, since graphene oxide GO affected the growth of the roots of wheat seedlings , amplifying their phytotoxicity (damage that it produces in plants). In fact (Gao, M.; Song, Z. 2019) they indicate verbatim " *The roots are important absorption and metabolic organs in crop plants; their growth status and metabolic strength directly affect plant growth. Our results indicated that GO increased cadmium toxicity in wheat seedling roots and inhibited cell division, resulting in a decrease in total root length, total root surface area, average diameter of the root and the amount of root hairs. Furthermore, cadmium induced a significant decrease in the channel protein content and a marked increase in cytochrome in the roots in the presence of GO, compared to the control treatment, or the treatments with Cd or GO alone. root tissues and was subsequently transferred to the leaves*.". This statement is fundamental, since it clearly proves that graphene oxide in the soil of crops is transferred to the roots, leaves and therefore to the fruits and foodstuffs that are intended to be produced. This is the proof of that graphene oxide can contaminate the land, crops and food, which is more than enough reason to put a sudden stop to its adoption. On the other hand, the work of (He, Y.; Qian, L.; Zhou, K.; Hu, R. ; Huang, M.; Wang, M.; Zhu, H. 2019) recognizes the potential of graphene oxide for plant growth, but also the problem of enhancing toxicity in previously contaminated land with heavy metals, since GO graphene oxide is capable of adsorbing them as shown (Wang, X.; Pei, Y.; Lu, M.; Lu, X.; Du, X. (2015) and with it, the assimilation of the nutrients that plants absorb.

5. Returning to the review of the article by (Zhang, M.; Gao, B.; Chen, J.; Li, Y.; Creamer, AE; Chen, H. 2014), it is worth highlighting the following quote "*they developed a simple, effective method and scalable to chemically deposit Fe3O4 nanoparticles in GO. This hybrid can be loaded with the anti-cancer drug DXR with a high loading capacity”*. This quote is of paramount importance for several reasons. First, because it shows that the researchers inspired their research in techniques that make use of Fe3O4 nanoparticles (Magnetite) and graphene oxide to control the supply of drugs and biocides of (Yang, X.; Zhang, X.; Ma, Y .; Huang, Y.; Wang, Y.; Chen, Y. 2009) On the other hand, because they took as a reference the study of (Zu, SZ; Han, BH 2009) for the formation of supermolecular hydrogel graphene nanosheets and copolymers, also based on the work of (Yang, X.; Wang, Y.; Huang, X.; Ma, Y.; Huang, Y.; Yang, R.; Chen, Y. 2011 | Liu, Z.; Robinson, JT; Sun, X.; Dai, H. 2008) that directly links the use of graphene oxide in aqueous solution for the treatment of cancer. it is not all,since Fe3O4 (Magnetite) nanoparticles with GO graphene oxide have microwave electromagnetic properties that operate at frequencies compatible with 5G, see (Ma, E.; Li, J.; Zhao, N.; Liu,

E.; He, C.; Shi , C. 2013), also cited in the entry "*Graphene oxide also absorbs 2G, 3G, 4G and 5G*" In addition, Fe3O4 / GO nanoparticles are used in the administration of DNA vaccines for experimental cancer treatments (Shah, MAA; He, N.; Li, Z.; Ali, Z.; Zhang, L. 2014), due to its nanometric scale and the ability to carry antigens and genetic reformulations using CRISPR techniques, as demonstrated (Abbott, TR; Dhamdhere, G.; Liu, Y.; Lin, X.; Goudy, L.; Zeng, L.; Qi, LS 2020 | Ding, R.; Long, J.; Yuan, M.; Jin, Y.; Yang, H.; Chen, M.; Duan, G. 2021 | Teng, M.; Yao, Y.; Nair, V.; Luo, J. 2021), which will be reported in future posts. This allows us to clearly infer that GO graphene oxide combined with Fe3O4 has been tested for a long time in the agricultural sector and in cancer vaccines through genetic modification of DNA, being well known for its electromagnetic properties.

6. Graphene oxide coated fertilizer granules (KNO3 / GO) have a particular manufacturing process. First, a concentration of graphene oxide nanofilms is taken (figure 1a-upper-left) which, previously dried, is combined with KNO3 granules in an oven at 90ºC for 6 hours. This makes the graphene oxide GO nanofilms cover the granule forming pellets (figure 1a-upper-right). It is worth mentioning the great similarity of the images to microscopy obtained in the work of (Campra, P. 2021), see Detection of graphene oxide in aqueous suspension (Comirnaty ™ RD1 = Pfizer Vaccine) .

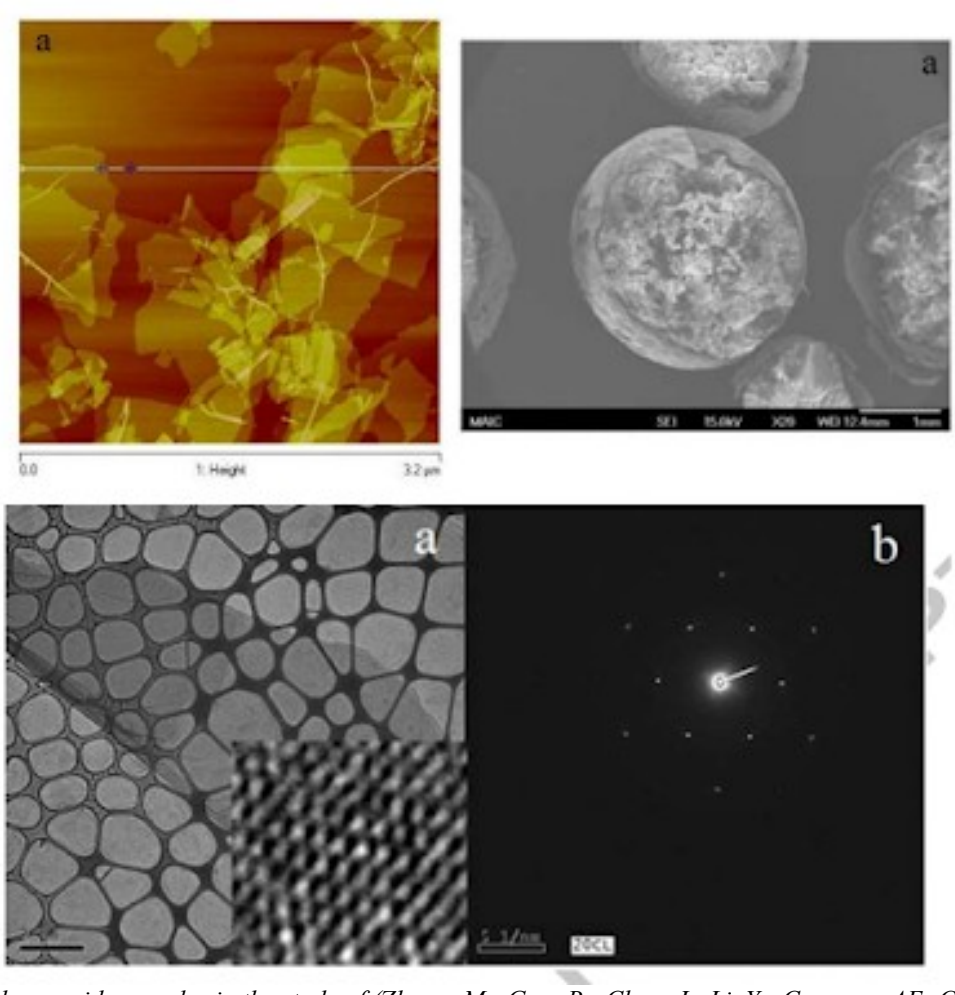

Fig. 1. Graphene oxide samples in the study of (Zhang, M.; Gao, B.; Chen, J.; Li, Y.; Creamer, AE; Chen, H. 2014)

Feedback

1. Graphene oxide could be being used in agricultural fertilizers, given its slow-release capabilities of fertilizer compounds. If true, this would mean the contamination of the land and probably the crops and the entire food chain.
2. It seems advisable that all fertilizers used in agriculture be analyzed in order to detect graphene oxide and prohibit the use of such products as they could contaminate crops.
3. If the fields are confirmed to be contaminated with graphene oxide fertilizers and pesticides, this would mean that a significant part of the land could not be used for some time (not yet determined, unknown), until the contamination is mitigated. But it would also mean that graphene oxide would also be found in the groundwater tables, so water wells used for irrigation and consumption could also be affected. It would be good to analyze all the water sources, and the necessary surveys to ensure that the fields, springs and groundwater do not present contamination by graphene oxide and are safe. In this section, it is also worth reflecting that the loss of arable land, as well as water reserves, It can lead to the necessary increase in the prices of food and essential and basic goods, such as water.
4. It is shown that graphene oxide has been used extensively in research, in all possible applications and uses (agriculture, medicine, electronics, engineering, ...), focusing the focus and effort on obtaining benefits and better benefits, without addressing to biosafety and potential toxicity that had already been warned for many years in the scientific literature.
5. The article provides very important clues that relate graphene oxide with DNA vaccines against cancer and Fe3O4 magnetite that fits with the magnetic pictures of those affected by c0r0n @ v | rus and 5G electromagnetic radiation, as well as the relationship with hydrogels and graphene oxide in aqueous solutions. In fact, it is highly probable that the graphene oxide content detected in the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines by (Campra, P. 2021) may contain magnetite Fe3O4.

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