

# 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.

**Friday, September 3, 2021**

**Exposure of blood to graphene oxide can cause anaphylactic death in non-human primates**

## **Reference**

Lin, Y .; Zhang, Y .; Li, J .; Kong, H .; Yan, Q .; Zhang, J .; Fan, C. (2020). Blood exposure to graphene oxide may cause anaphylactic death in non-human primates. *Nano Today*, 35, 100922. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nantod.2020.100922>

## **Facts**

1. The article analyzed in this entry is very relevant for confirming once again the toxicity of graphene oxide in the blood, recognizing that it can cause anaphylactic death in experiments carried out in-vivo with laboratory rats and primates. In their introduction, the authors acknowledge the wide range of possibilities that the use of graphene oxide GO opens up, "*however, these demonstrations generally remain in the fundamental research stage with limited clinical translation. A major obstacle is safety concerns. of the in-vivo use of GO. Therefore, there is an urgent call to evaluate the impact of GO on human health.*" This confirms that hardly any safety studies have been carried out in humans, as reflected in the following paragraph "*especially, the potential impacts of GO in humans remain unexplored. Studies with non-human primates can provide valuable information due to their close genetic and physiological relationship with humans. However, the toxicological profile of GO in non-human primates is not available .*" It is worth mentioning that the present study dates from December 2020, coinciding with the beginning of the vaccination processes, together with the presence of graphene oxide in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines, as shown in the doctor's preliminary report (Campra, P. 2021).

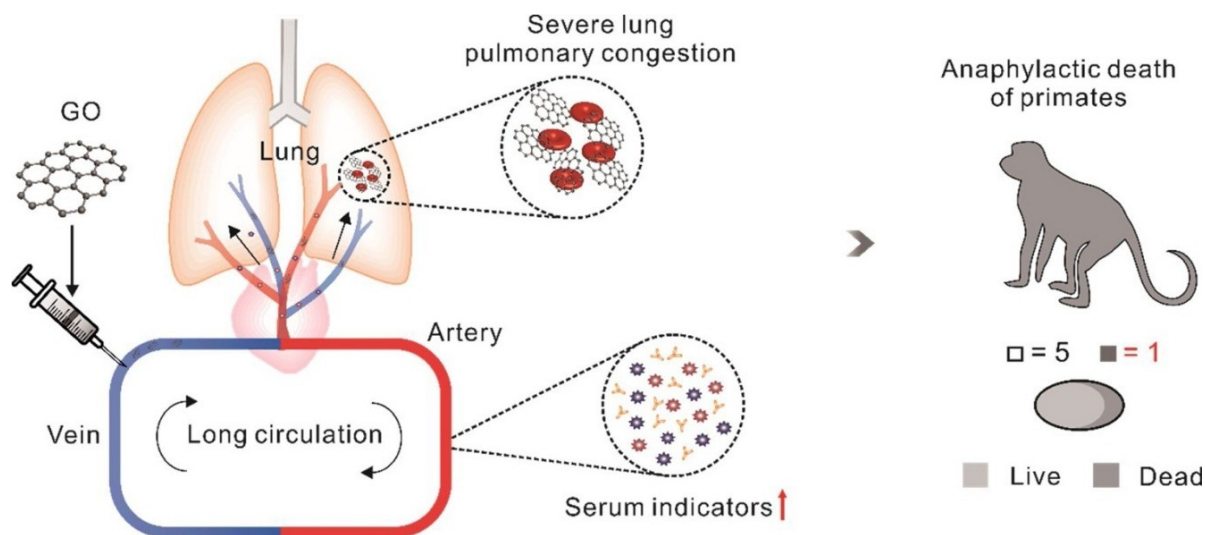


Fig. 1. Scheme of the experiment carried out in primates ended up with 20% of the population. (Lin, Y. ; Zhang, Y. ; Li, J. ; Kong, H. ; Yan, Q. ; Zhang, J. ; Fan, C. 2020)

2. In order to analyze the effects of exposure to graphene oxide GO in the blood, mice and monkeys were experimented with in-vivo, creating control groups and experimental groups to which an initial safety dose was administered. For comparison " we also studied the effects of two other CNMs (carbon nanomaterials) with different morphologies, including one-dimensional (1D) single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) and single-walled carbon nanotubes (ND) from dimension zero (0D) ". Furthermore, the authors emphasize that the graphene oxide GO used " was further modified with six-arm branched polyethylene glycol (PEG) to increase its dispersion in water and biocompatibility.", which resulted in a layer of thickness of 1.1nm and a potential Zeta, slightly negatively charged.
3. Among the results it was surprising for the researchers that " that 7 of the 121 treated mice died between 1 and 12 h after exposure to GO, which represents a mortality rate of 5.8% ... We observed that at least one mouse suffered hematemesis before death ". Although the data were not encouraging, the experiments with monkeys were worse, since "one of the 5 monkeys died approximately 1.5 h after exposure to GO, which represents a mortality rate of 20% ... before his death, this monkey crouched on the ground with a painful expression (apparently chest pain) and hematemesis. "

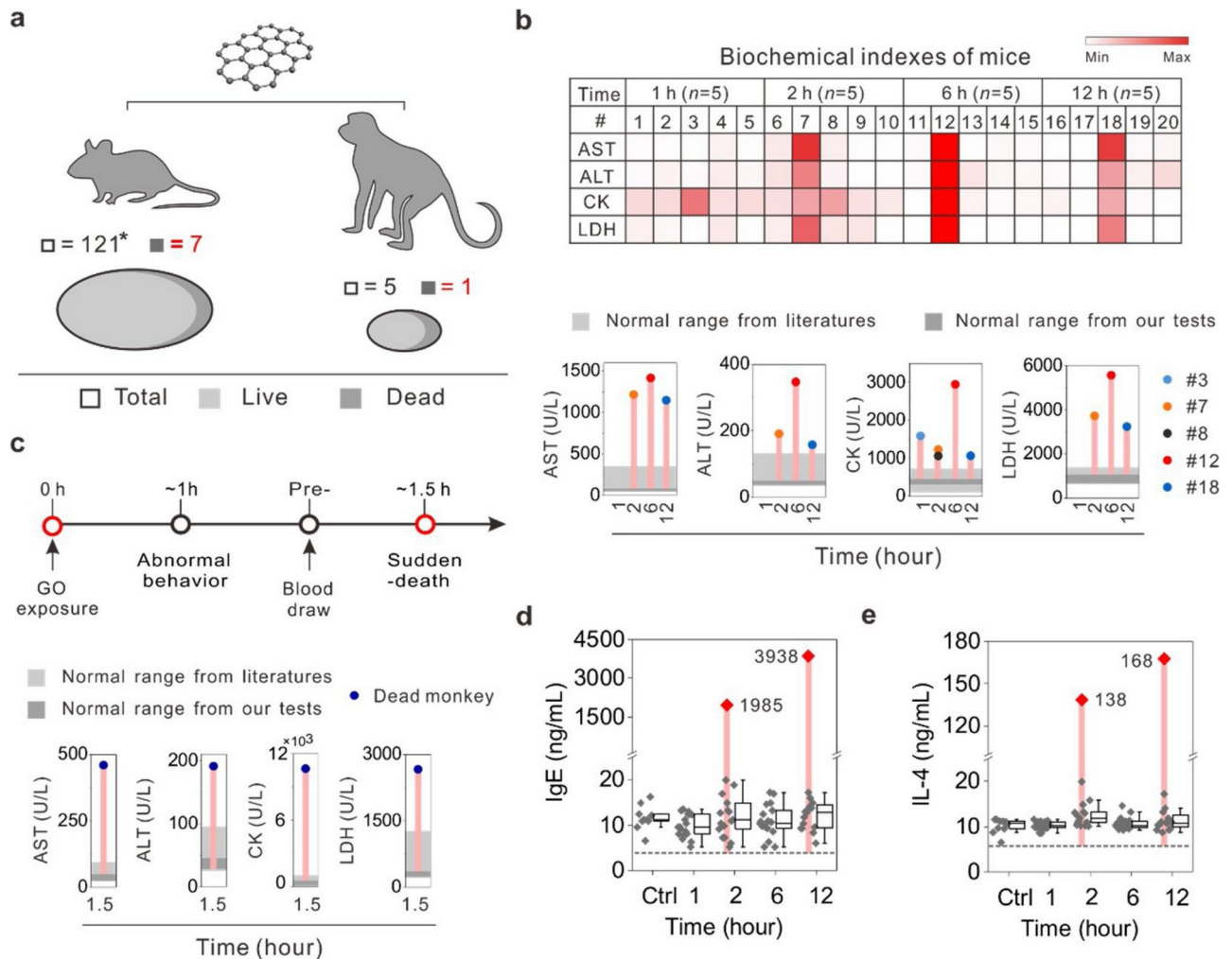


Fig. 2. Scheme of the results obtained in the experiment, where the liver and heart indicators of the animals were abnormally increased. (Lin, Y.; Zhang, Y.; Li, J.; Kong, H.; Yan, Q.; Zhang, J.; Fan, C. 2020)

- In relation to the analysis of the blood of the surviving mice, carried out at different time points " 1, 2, 6 and 12 h ", it was observed that 20% of the mice presented abnormal levels of liver function indicators (aspartate transaminase and alanine transaminase) and cardiac indicators (creatin kinase and lactate dehydrogenase), " *These indicators increased approximately 3 to 20 times in these mice compared to the average levels of the control group.* " Regarding the blood test of the dead monkey, before its death, these levels increased between 8 and 21 times compared to the control group, " *suggesting that there could be anaphylactic reactions (or hypersensitivity reactions) in these GO-treated animals ... Anaphylaxis is a severe and life-threatening hypersensitivity reaction (HSR) initiated by exposure to a specific antigen in a sensitized organism. It usually occurs within minutes to hours after exposure and is generally associated with a sudden increase in certain liver / cardiac indicators .* "The researchers concluded that mice could suffer or tolerate the anaphylactic reaction better than mice. primates with a dose of GO equivalent to their weight and body mass.
- Observed the anaphylactic effect, the researchers measured the level of IgE (immunoglobulin E antibodies) in serum and interleukin 4 (IL-4) and " *We observed that in 71 mice that survived exposure to GO until blood was drawn, two of they (ie 2.8%) exhibited abnormally high IgE / IL-4 levels compared to the control group ...* "with ranges between 180/13 and 340/16 times higher, after 12 hours of exposure to GO. These data

confirmed the hypothesis that GO graphene oxide induces anaphylactic reactions in mammals.

- Regarding the results of the blood circulation of graphene oxide GO in animals, it was found that the plasma half-life in mice was 5 hours, much lower compared to monkeys with 40 hours. These data " suggest that GO-triggered anaphylactic reactions could arise from GO's long blood circulation time ."

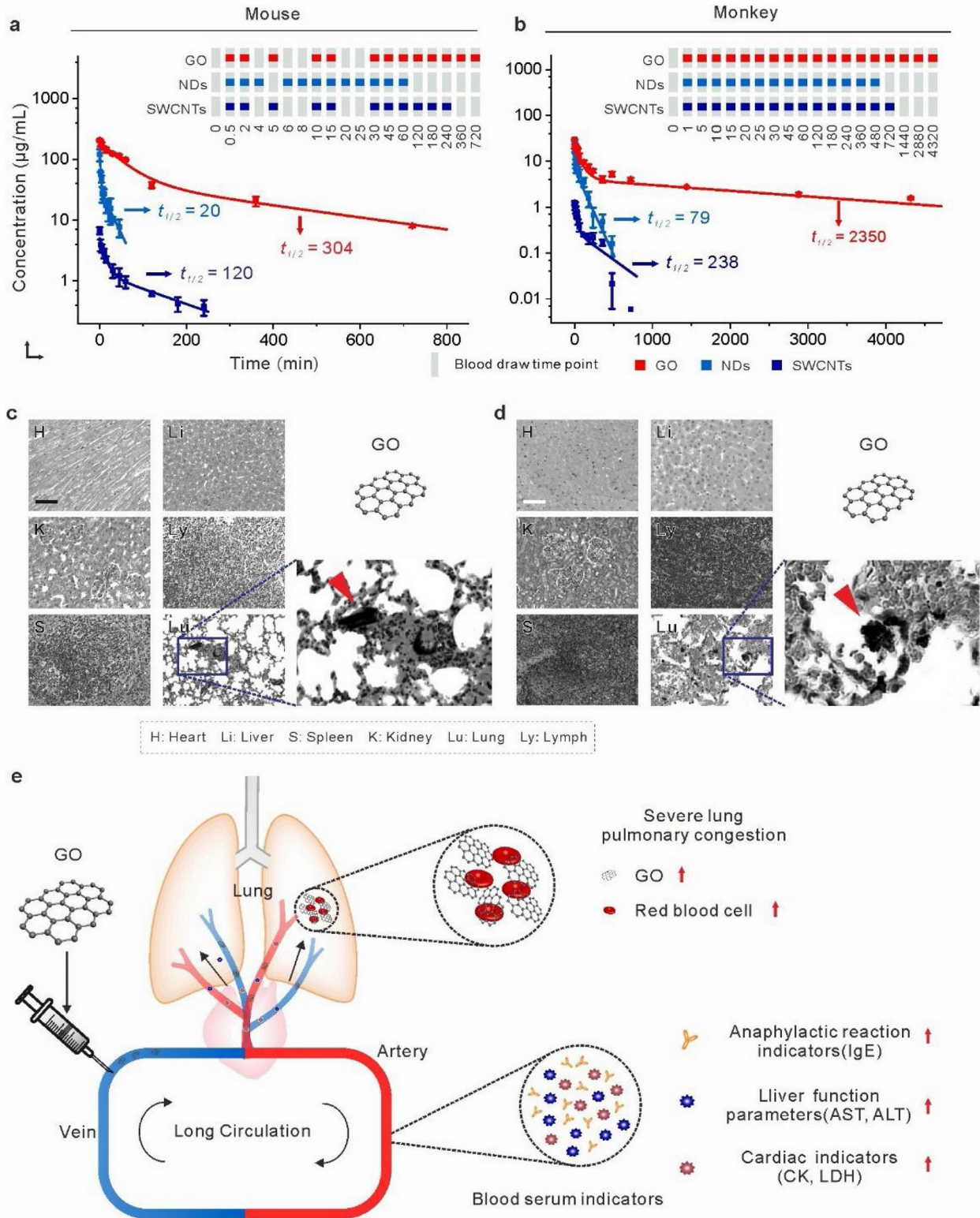


Fig. 3. The graphene oxide GO, caused severe pulmonary congestion, causing the infiltration of red blood cells in the alveolar structures. (Lin, Y.; Zhang, Y.; Li, J.; Kong, H.; Yan, Q.; Zhang, J.; Fan, C. 2020)

7. In the examination of a dead mouse and monkey, the pulmonary parenchyma (set formed by the alveoli, sacs and alveolar ducts) was analyzed, where severe damage was found, a large amount of leaked red blood cells in the cavities, indicating hemorrhage diffuse alveolar. Additionally, " *we observed apparently GO granular black pigment in the lung parenchyma " which, unlike " heart, liver, spleen, kidney and lymph samples from dead animals did not show obvious changes "*. This leads the researchers to state that " *the prolonged circulation of GO in the blood leads to its retention and distal deposition in the lung tissue, which can induce anaphylactic reactions there, resulting in fatal lung congestion . "*
8. The results obtained with a longer period of time are also very interesting. As reported, after 28 days for mice and 90 days for monkeys, after exposure to GO, it was found that " *except for those with anaphylactic reactions, all animals showed small pathological changes in their major organs , including the heart, liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs and lymph "which means that in the long term they could develop more serious diseases. The study also showed that the animals developed granular black pigments, in their lungs or spleen, which means that the nanomaterials were retained in the tissues for days or weeks.*

## Feedback

1. The article shows that no GO safety investigations have been carried out in primates, at least until December 2020, the date from which this article dates. Research on the health consequences of graphene oxide are known, although not sufficient. All this means that the introduction of GO graphene oxide in the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines was made knowing the [obvious problems and damage it caused to people's health](#) . (C0r0n @ 2Inspect found no previous studies of GO graphene oxide in primate blood)
2. The article confirms the toxicity expectations already warned in previous studies (Palmieri, V .; Perini, G .; De Spirito, M .; Papi, M. 2019) in which graphene oxide could produce hemolysis of red blood cells , the occlusion of the pulmonary vessels and their coagulation, as well as the response of the immune system, producing the well-known cytokine storm (Hu, B .; Huang, S .; Yin, L. 2021 | Sinha, P .; Matthay, MA ; Calfee, CS 2020 | Sun, X .; Wang, T .; Cai, D .; Hu, Z .; Liao, H .; Zhi, L .; Wang, A. 2020). It is also confirmed that 48 hours after the injection of graphene oxide, a part is deposited in the lungs, liver and spleen. This can cause pathological effects, infiltration of inflammatory cells, lung injury, fibrosis in the lungs, signs of toxicity in the liver and kidneys (Ema, M .; Gamo, M .; Honda, K. 2017).

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