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C0r0n @ 2 Inspect

Review and analysis of scientific articles related to the experimental techniques and methods used in vaccines against c0r0n @ v | rus, evidence, damage, hypotheses, opinions and challenges.

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Wednesday, October 27, 2021

Identification of patterns in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines: self-propelled colloidal nano-worms and their relationship with PVA bubbles

A new pattern has recently been identified, observed in samples of the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines, specifically the one referred to in figure 1, an image obtained by the doctor (Campra, P. 2021) that was presented in the program 149 of the Fifth Column (Delgado, R .; Sevillano, JL 2021). Analyzing the image, a flagellar body made up of beads is observed, small spheres of a similar size, headed by a larger sphere. The shape is reminiscent of a " Streptococcus " type bacterium , however, after comparing all species of the genus, a conclusive coincidence was not found.

Fig. 1. Worm-like pattern, with its own movement, observed in the vaccine. Image obtained by Dr. Campra.

Author

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- Graphene oxide, magnetism and 5G electromagnetic waves
- Wireless nanocommunication nanogrids
- Damage and toxicity of carbon-graphene nanotubes
- Removal of graphene oxide and carbon derivatives

Important documents

Campra, P. (2021). Detection of graphene oxide in aqueous suspension COMIRNATY ™ (RD1): Observational study in light and electron microscopy - Interim report (1)

Campra, P. (2021). Nanotechnological investigations o COVID-19 vaccines: Detection of toxic nanoparticles o

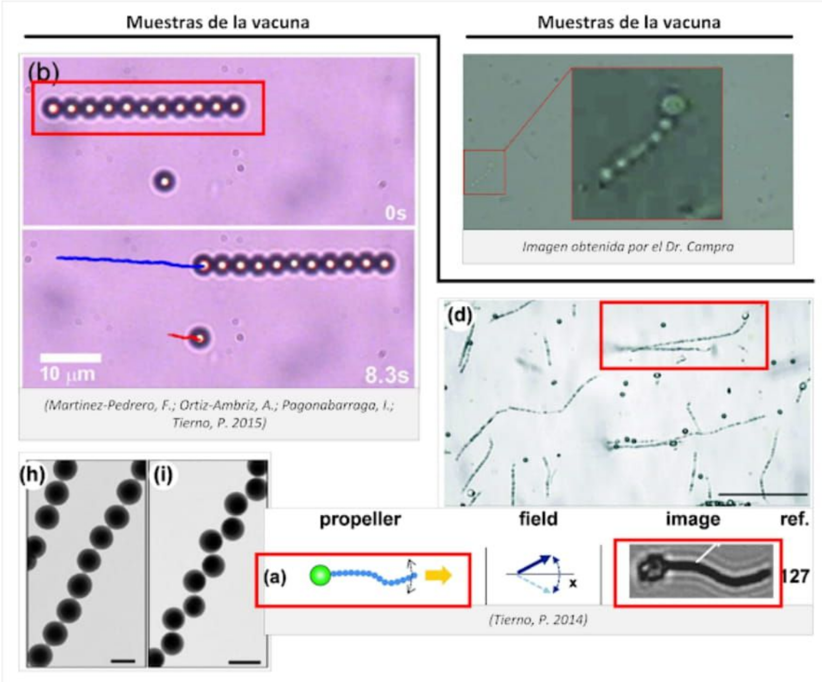
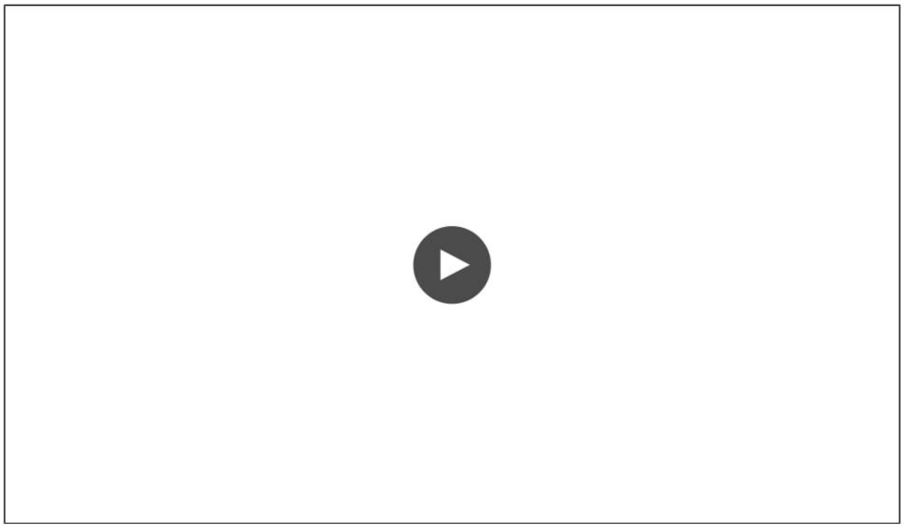


Fig. 2. The nano-worm is a swimmer-type nano-robot formed by homogeneous spheroids or colloids or with a larger spheroid head, as observed in the vaccine sample. Colloids are bead-linked by proteins and DNA, although this is also possible through the paramagnetic properties of the material used.

Video 1. Movement of the nano-worm observed in the vaccine (Campra, P. 2021)

The object observed in figure 1 is actually a self-propelled autonomous nano-robot, specifically it corresponds to a swimmer with anisotropic colloidal rotors linked to DNA, composed of paramagnetic colloidal particles of different or similar size, as they refer (Tierno, P .; Golestanian, R .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Sagués, F. 2008) in his publication " *Magnetically Actuated Colloidal Microswimmers* ", see comparison in figure 2 and video 2 of the tests carried out. In the scientific literature, it will also adopt other names, such as " *self-propelled colloidal microworm* ", see the reference (Martínez-Pedrero, F .; Ortiz-Ambriz, A .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Tierno, P. 2015).



Video 2. First tests of the movement of a nano-robot based on colloid beads. (Tierno, P .; Golestanian, R .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Sagués, F. 2008)

Although the article raises the development of these devices at the microscale, there is evidence of their development at the nanoscale, see (Verber, R .; Blanazs, A .; Armes, SP 2012). In fact, the objective of the research of (Tierno, P .; Golestanian, R .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Sagués, F. 2008) is " *The realization of devices capable of propelling themselves in a controlled way through narrow channels it represents a necessary step towards further miniaturization of liquid chemical and biochemical vehicles that will be integrated into microfluidic chips* . " Obviously the narrow channels are the arteries and ducts of the circulatory system of the human body, to which the research is directed. It also provides a fundamental key to understand its application context "*integration into microfluidic chips* . "Added to this is" *If such devices could be chemically functionalized, as is the case with colloidal particles, they would bind and deliver chemical charges on a much smaller scale* , "which could be considered the purpose of this type of objects in the shots.

In the article by (Tierno, P .; Golestanian, R .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Sagués, F. 2008) a swimmer is developed capable of overcoming the problems of viscosity and fluid flow, this is the medium in which his movement will unfold. Although they do not refer at any time to blood, it can be deduced by their concern for operating under conditions of low Reynolds number (Re). For example, blood flow in general has a value of 2,000, very different from the flow in the heart, which rises to 4,000, as reported (Ghalichi, F .; Deng, X .; De-Champlain, A .; Douville, Y .; King, M .; Guidoin, R. 1998 | Ku, DN 1997). The configuration of the swimmer in these first experiments is of doublets, or what is the same two paramagnetic polystyrene colloids, coated with streptavidin (a tetrameric protein that facilitates the interaction between proteins) with diameters of 2.8 µm and 1.0 µm. The authors acknowledge that " *By using our experimental protocols, we could obtain doublets, triplets or particles with higher order multiplets. Furthermore, it is also possible to build more complicated architectures such as chains or larger clusters* ", which explains that we can find swimmers with a higher number of accounts, as can be seen in figure 2, see also (Tierno, P. 2014). Streptavidin is used to bind the colloids, which binds to the " *biotin-terminated cDNA chains*", which allows creating a consistent chain of beads, see figure 4. The movement was obtained by applying magnetic fields emitted by a wave generator (microwave), achieving movements of translation, rotation, and direction in the three axes of three-dimensional space, as observed in figure 3. The dynamics of movement of these nano-worms is also described in the work of (Li, D .; Banon, S .; Biswal, SL 2010).

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- RNA interference
- ApoE4 astrocytes
- Atmosphere
- Aviation
- Bacteria
- Bands
- Blood brain barrier
- Biocides
- Bits
- Bowtie
- Bubbles
- c0r0n @ v | rus
- Climate change
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- Cancer
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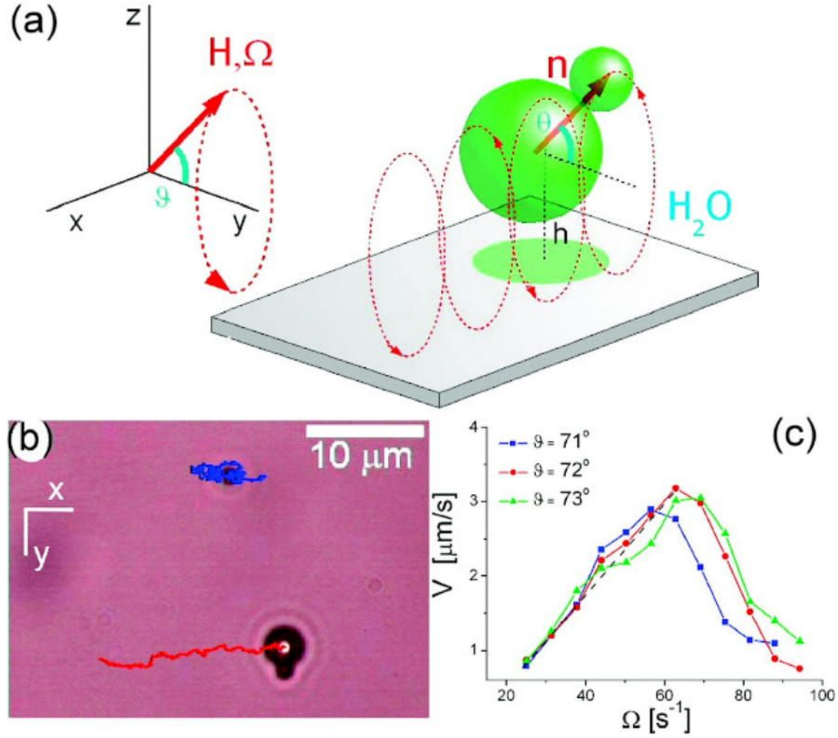
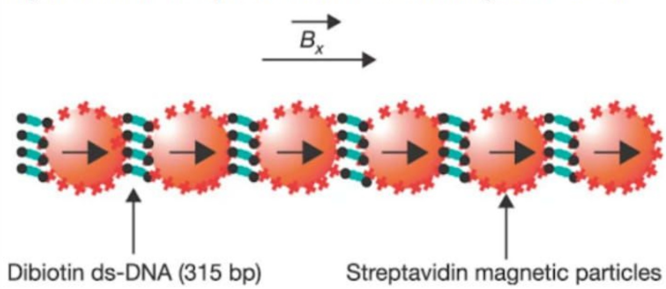


Fig. 3. Diagram of the movement induced by magnetic fields in the nano-robot in an aqueous medium. A controlled turn is produced that allows the control of movement in the three axes of space. (Tierno, P .; Golestanian, R .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Sagués, F. 2008)

Figure 1: Schematic representation of a flexible magnetic filament.



The magnetic particles are coated with streptavidin (red cross symbols). Under an applied magnetic field $\mathbf{B_x}$ the particles form filaments. Double-stranded DNA with biotin at each end can bind the particles together via the specific biotin–streptavidin interaction. The experiments are performed with 8.4×10^4 DNAs per particle.

Full size image >

Fig. 4. Diagram of the bonding of colloids by DNA, proteins and magnetism. (Dreyfus, R .; Baudry, J .; Roper, ML; Fermigier, M .; Stone, HA; Bibette, J. 2005)

The precision of the movement is very high, as seen in Figure 5, where it is demonstrated how swimmers can reproduce a path between microchannels in a recorded circuit. This shows that electromagnetic waves (microwaves) are adequate to wirelessly control these objects, and direct them to the desired target. In fact, the main researcher, Pietro Tierno indicates in a press release (University of Barcelona. 2008), that "it *is very easy to modify the chemical surface of these particles and direct them through magnetic fields until they contact target cells or structures. A new generation of transporters can be designed with a great ability to select the biological target* . "

- Neural control
- CROWN
- Biomolecular Crown
- COVID-19
- CpG
- Cracks
- CRISPR
- CRISPR-Cas9
- Crystallization
- Connected human body
- Crops
- Cell cultures
- Lung damage
- DEMF
- Imbalances
- Deoxygenation
- Addressing
- Dissemination
- Cellular dysfunction
- DMABA
- Adverse effects
- Electrodes
- EMF
- Energy
- Neurodegenerative diseases
- Routing
- Packaging
- Spheres
- Radioelectric spectrum
- Raman spectroscopy
- Spintronics
- Evaporation
- Manufacture of nanomaterials
- Fe3O4
- Fertilizers
- Film
- Food film
- Quantum physics
- Phytosanitary
- Form of accounts
- Fractals
- Gateway
- Gels
- Geoengineering
- GO
- Graphene
- Liquid graphene
- Graphene cracks
- Hematite
- Hydrogels
- Homeostasis
- In vivo
- Industry
- Interactions
- Interleukin
- Intestine
- Food intolerances
- Aerosol injection
- Ionization
- LAB
- Lactose

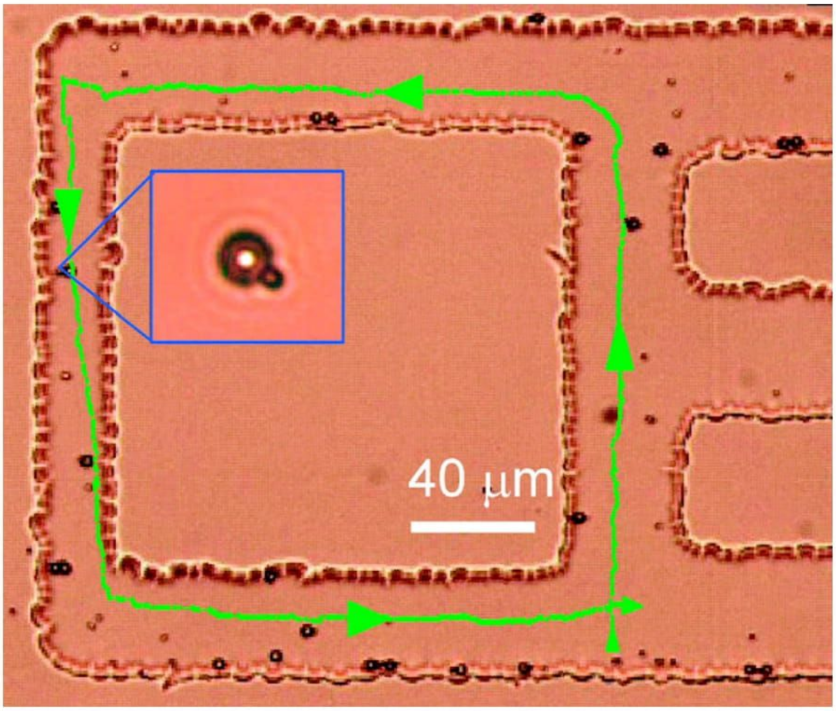


Fig. 5. Path of the nano-robot in a circuit immersed in an aqueous solution. Note the control and precision of movement obtained wirelessly by magnetic fields. (Tierno, P .; Golestanian, R .; Pagonabarraga, I .; Sagués, F. 2008)

Variety of colloidal swimmers

The wide variety of colloidal-type swimmers it presents (Tierno, P. 2014) in his review of advances in magnetic colloids is revealing. In figure 6, a catalog of perfectly identified and characterized combinations of colloids, flagella and movements is observed. The image in figure 1 would correspond to the model in figure 6a, although in video 1 of the vaccine sample, other models are also observed, specifically the one in figure 6i. The presence of other swimmers represented here cannot be ruled out, and even with other combinations, given the capacity for self-assembly, as will be explained in the next section.

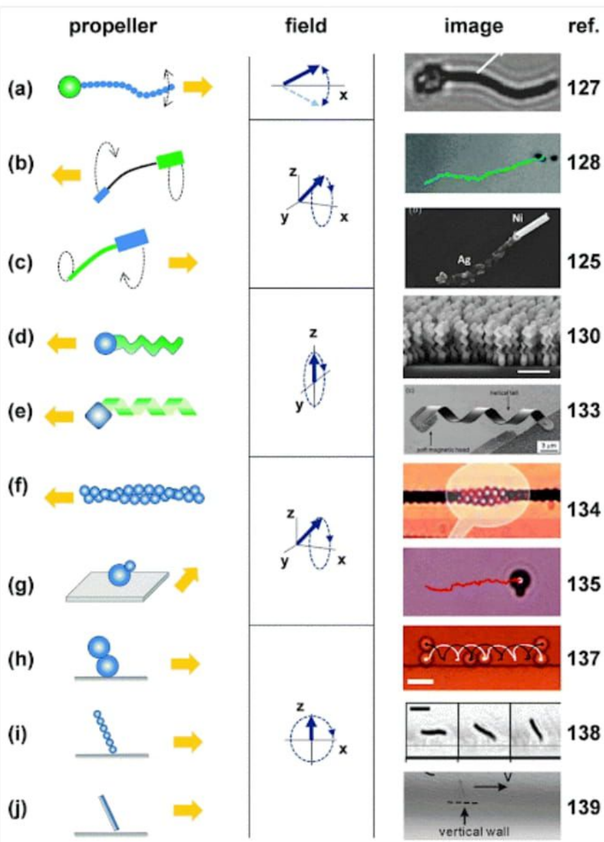


Fig. 6. Catalog of colloidal swimmers. (Tierno, P. 2014)

- Levitation
- UV ultraviolet light
- MAC
- Magnetism
- MALDI
- Memristors
- Menisci
- Microglia
- Micronaders
- Microwave oven
- Microscopy
- Mitochondria
- Anaphylactic death
- Cell death
- MWCNT
- N-Acid Dimethylaminobenzoic
- NN Dimethylacrylamide
- NAC
- nano-worms
- Nanoantennas
- Nanobots
- Nanofibers
- Nanonodes
- Nanoparticles
- Nanoredes
- Nanosensors
- Nanotechnology
- Nanotransducers
- Nanotubes
- Nebulizers
- Neuristors
- Neuroinflammation
- Neurology
- Neuromodulation
- Chemical clouds
- Ice nucleation
- EM electromagnetic waves
- Oxidation
- Graphene oxide
- Packaging
- Bow tie
- Data packages
- Graphene patches
- Patents
- Pathologies
- Patterns
- Graphite beads
- Pfizer
- Plasmon
- Polyacrylamide
- Polydopamine
- Polyester
- Polyacrylamide
- Polyvinyl Alcohol
- PQT-12
- Mass production
- Dairy products
- Programming
- GO protection
- Protein
- Protocols

In the words of (Tierno, P. 2014), it is indicated that figure 6 " *shows most of the magnetic helices made recently, with the actuation field shown in the central column. The common characteristics are the use of a magnetic field that is uniform and depends on time, so that the net motion of the particles is not the result of the presence of a gradient, but arises from a rectification process, where the oscillations or rotations are transformed into direct motion. There are mainly three strategies that have been used successfully: 1) flexibility in the colloidal unit (ac); 2) helicity in the form (df); 3) proximity close to a limit (gj)*"This shows that the vaccine could contain these types of swimming nano-robots with the aim of transporting drugs to a defined target organ or tissue.

To the nano-worms already described, it is worth adding the one developed by (Verber, R .; Blanazs, A .; Armes, SP 2012) which is characterized by being made up of polymer gels, specifically, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate (PHPMA) , glycerol monomethacrylate (PGMA), see figure 7. This composition has the advantage of greater strength, structural integrity and good performance in aqueous solutions. It is very likely that this type of nano-worms has been observed in some of the images obtained from the vaccines, however, this extreme is still being verified.

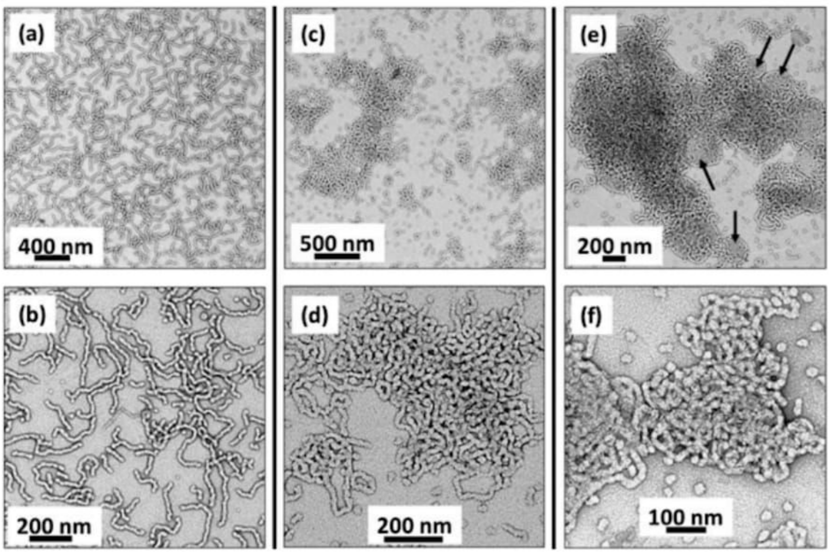


Fig. 7. Gel nano-worms based on polymers, which can acquire mycelium form, when there is a notable saturation in the aqueous medium. Table e) and f) show the formation of vesicles, which were probably captured in the vaccine samples. (Verber, R .; Blanazs, A .; Armes, SP 2012)

Self-assembly of colloids and PVA

One of the most investigated characteristics in the field of colloids is their self-assembly, as if they were building blocks. For this, there are various methods, as illustrated by (Tierno, P. 2014) in his research: a) Using paramagnetic colloids coated with streptavidin and DNA strands with biotin (previous case); b) By flexible magnetic filaments joined by absorbed polyacrylic acid (PAA) and bisbiotin-poly (ethylene glycol) (PEG) molecules ; c) Using rigid magnetic chains, functionalized with silica, see figure 8.

- Gateway
- Carbon octopuses
- Graphene quantum dots
- PVA
- Quantum dots
- Qubits
- Protein recombination
- Rectenas
- Nanocommunication networks
- REDOX
- Synaptic regulation
- rGO
- Smart clothes
- SARS-CoV-2
- Drying
- Seeding clouds
- Gene silencing
- Synapse
- Immune system
- Central Nervous System
- software
- Aqueous solution
- Physiological serum
- Biomedical Technologies
- Textiles
- Dyes
- Cytokine storm
- Toxicity
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- Troposphere
- TS-OOK
- Ultraviolet
- University of Almeria
- Vaccines
- Cartoon vector
- Synthetic life
- Volatility

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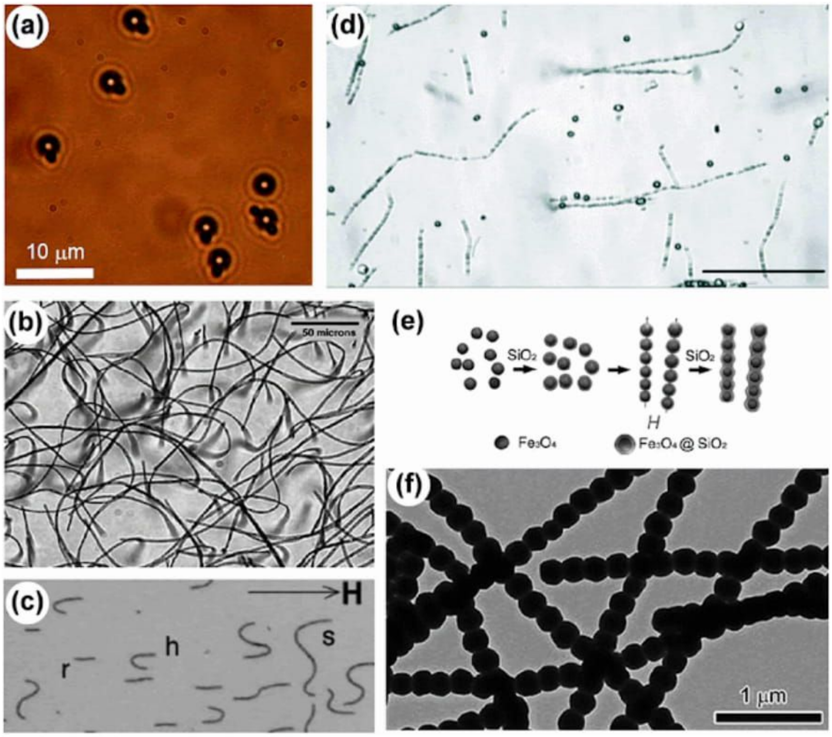

Fig. 8. The figure shows the different self-assembly methods of colloidal swimmers. Table a) shows colloids linked by magnetic field, DNA strands and proteins. Table b) and c) show flexible magnetic filaments. This is also observed in table d) where they self-assemble with spherical colloids. In tables e) and f), spheroids of Fe3O4 magnetite can be seen which, when functionalized with silicon, form semi-rigid chains or beads. (Tierno, P. 2014)

The wide variety of possibilities for self-assembly increases, if one considers other materials already known and discovered in the samples of the c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines , in particular carbon nanotubes. In fact, carbon nanotubes can serve as guides to create colloid beads or chains, thanks to their magnetic properties, achieving their union through teslaphoresis (Bornhoeft, LR; Castillo, AC; Smalley, PR; Kittrell, C .; James, DK; Brinson, BE; Cherukuri, P. 2016 | Liu, L .; Chen, K .; Xiang, N .; Ni, Z. 2019). This is demonstrated in figure 6, table c) where (Tierno, P. 2014) shows how microspheres can be joined from filaments, provided they present paramagnetic properties. Therefore, the possibility that carbon nanotubes serve as a guide for the formation of colloidal worms (which are actually self-propelled autonomous nano-robots) is quite real. Colloidal spheres of various materials could be spun by carbon nanotubes to form a structure similar to a nano-worm operable by magnetic fields, as shown in the diagram of figure 9.

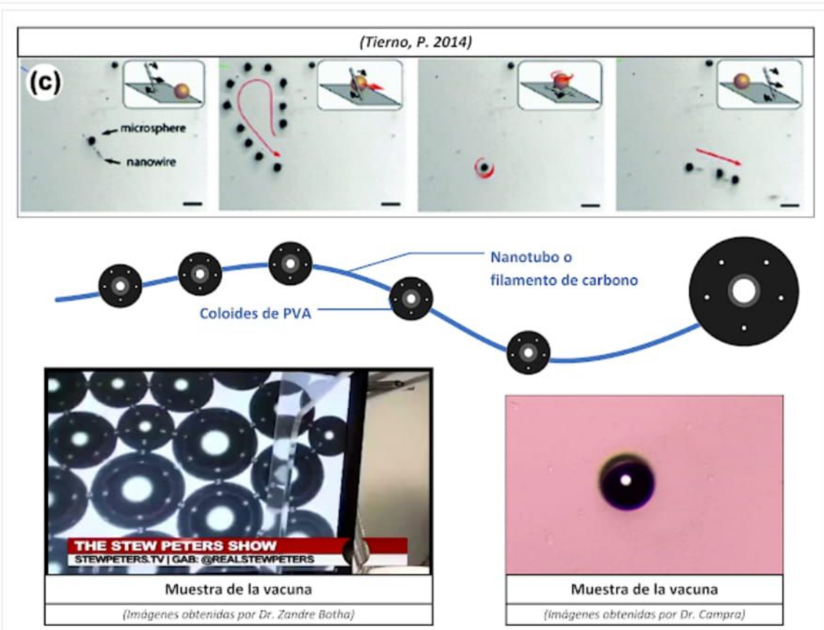

Fig. 9. Note the assembly experiment mentioned by (Tierno, P. 2014) in which microspheres are joined through a fiber by means of magnetic fields that advocate teslaphoresis. The procedure is similar to the one applied in his research on colloids. This allows us to infer the possibility that carbon nanotubes serve to create colloid chains with some of the materials seen in the vaccine

Fifth Column Twitch

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samples, such as PVA discs or any other paramagnetic material. The lower left box corresponds to an image obtained by Dr. Zandre Botha in the program (Peters, S. 2021). The lower right box corresponds to an image obtained by the doctor (Campra 2021)

This discovery is very important, since nano-robots can self-configure in aqueous solutions, from related materials and present in their environment, in a disordered or chaotic set, similar to that found in c0r0n @ vaccines. v | rus. In this way, patterns such as PVA (Polyvinyl Alcohol, or Polyvinyl Alcohol) bubbles, among other possible spheroidal materials, observed in the vaccine samples (see figure 9, lower tables), could be assimilated into carbon nanotubes to conform this type of mobile objects. In fact, this is partially demonstrated in the work on PVA by (Yao, ZC; Yuan, Q .; Ahmad, Z .; Huang, J .; Li, JS; Chang, MW 2017) where it is indicated that "*In recent times, the diversification of the fiber structure through ES (electrospinning process) has been demonstrated by engineering Janus, braid and core-shell structures. In addition to these structures,* ***beaded fibers*** *are also emerging as valuable architectures, although the uniformity of such materials is significantly different from their perfectly electrospun counterparts. Beaded fibers are commonly prepared (when using ES), by deploying solutions that possess low concentrations of polymer*In other words, fibers with PVA beads or what is the same, colloids, are an instrument for the supply and delivery of drugs in biomedical applications against cancer (Zhang, Y .; He, Z .; Yang , F .; Ye, C .; Xu, X .; Wang, S .; Zou, D. 2021) and even tissue regeneration in combination with the already known Chitosan (Grande-Tovar, CD; Castro, JI; Valencia , CH; Navia-Porras, DP; Mina-Hernández, JH; Valencia, ME; Chaur, MN 2019). It is at this point where the second identification of the patterns observed in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines is found, in scientific literature, as can be seen in figure 10.

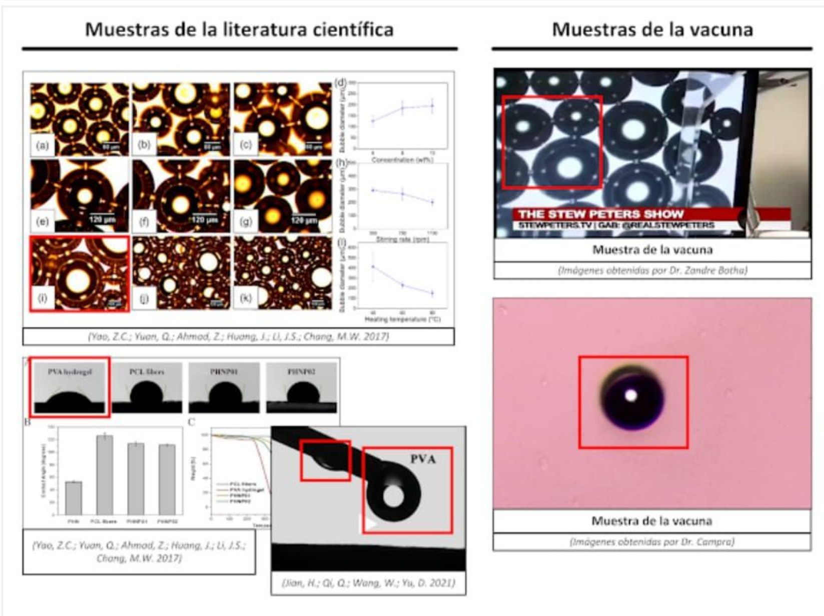

Fig. 10. Comparison of PVA (Polyvinyl Alcohol) observed in scientific literature and in vaccine samples. The profile of the PVA bubble in the form of a hydrogel and its angle of incidence can also be seen, also compatible with the shape of the images analyzed. The upper right box corresponds to an image obtained by Dr. Zandre Botha in the program of (Peters, S. 2021). The lower right box corresponds to an image obtained by the doctor (Campra 2021)

Analyzing the properties of PVA (Polyvinyl Alcohol), its conductive capacity is discovered (Chaudhuri, B .; Mondal, B .; Ray, SK; Sarkar, SC 2016), as well as its function as an electrode when combined with other materials (Liu, S .; Zheng, Y .; Qiao, K .; Su, L .; Sanghera, A .; Song, W .; Sun, Y. 2015), specifically with multi-walled carbon nanotubes and by extension graphene, with which they are bathed or covered (Malikov, EY; Muradov, MB; Akperov, OH; Eyvazova, GM; Puskás, R .; Madarász, D .; Kónya, Z. 2014). All this allows us to infer that PVA bubbles, even in the form of hydrogel, are capable of being controlled and directed by magnetic fields and electric currents, which further strengthens the possibility that PVA bubble beads can be configured and even formed. groups of bubbles due to the capillarity effect and magnetism, due to the Janus effect, whereby each bubble has an opposite pole that serves both to attract other bubbles and to move (Jian, H .; Qi, Q .; Wang, W .; Yu, D. 2021 | Wang, M .; Yu, DG; Li, X .; Williams, GR 2020).

Video 3. Formation of a PVA bubble. (Jian, H .; Qi, Q .; Wang, W .; Yu, D. 2021)

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en octubre 27, 2021 3 comentarios:

Etiquetas: Burbujas, c0r0n@v|rus, Campo electromagnético, Coloides, nano-gusanos, Nanobots, Patrones, Polyvinyl Alcohol, PVA, Vacunas domingo, 29 de agosto de 2021

Identificación de patrones en sangre de personas vacunadas: micronadadores

Recientemente, se ha podido ver a través del programa 119 de la Quinta Columna (Delgado, R.; Sevillano, J.L. 2021) un breve documental sobre las discusiones de los resultados que están arrojando los análisis de sangre de las personas vacunadas (Tim Truth. 2021a). Después de un cuidadoso visionado C0r0n@2Inspect ha llegado a la conclusión de que existen coincidencias, o al menos la identificación de varios patrones con nanotecnología, que podría estar orientada al ensamblaje de dispositivos espintrónicos con grafeno u óxido de grafeno, o bien la diseminación de fármacos, o bien la implementación de interfaces o sensores de activación remota, u otras aplicaciones que aún se están investigando.

En concreto se trata de la figura 1, en la que aparece un filamento ondulado, replegado, con una forma parecida a una cinta levemente enrollada.

Fig.1. Filamento con reflexión metálica bajo el microscopio encontrado en los análisis de sangre de las personas vacunadas, según fuente (Tim Truth. 2021a)

Pues bien, ésta forma fue vista en el artículo de (Chen, X.Z.; Hoop, M.; Mushtaq, F.; Siringil, E.; Hu, C.; Nelson, B.J.; Pané, S. 2017) relativo a nanorobots impulsados magnéticamente. En concreto se refiere a nanorobots nadadores blandos en forma de cinta hechos con hidrogeles que responden a estímulos, véase figura 2 y 3.

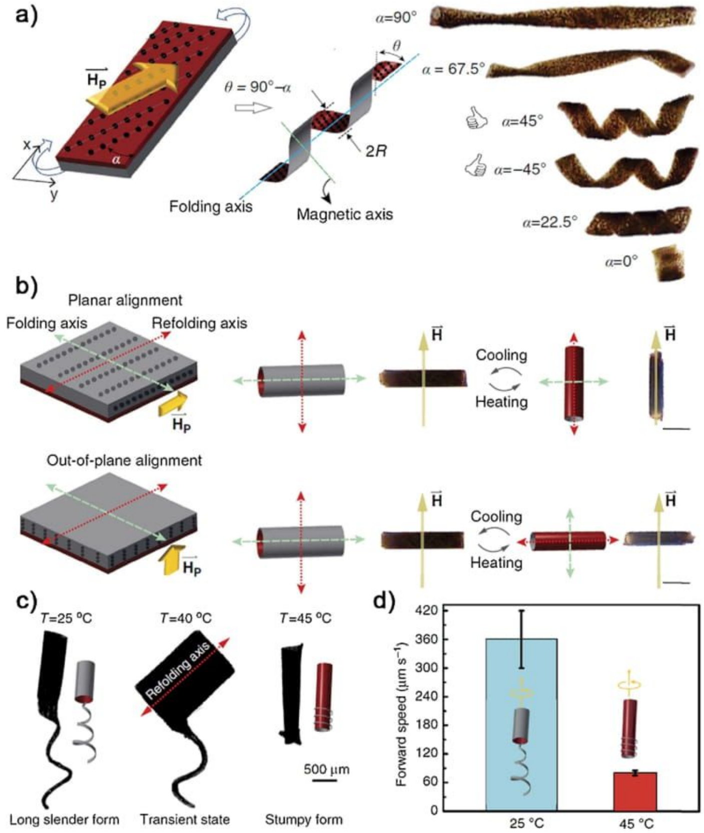

Fig.2. Nanobots helicoidales controlados mediante nanopartículas magnéticas alineadas incrustadas en el hidrogel. (Chen, X.Z.; Hoop, M.; Mushtaq, F.; Siringil, E.; Hu, C.; Nelson, B.J.; Pané, S. 2017)

Si se observa el cuadro a) de la figura 2, en su margen derecho se puede comprobar cómo la forma del nanobot es casi idéntica a la que se puede ver en la figura 1. También puede comprobarse en el cuadro c) de la figura 2, donde se observa cómo el grosor de la cinta podría variar en función del diseño del flagelo del nanobot. En la figura 3, se puede observar una ampliación de los detalles referidos en la figura 2.

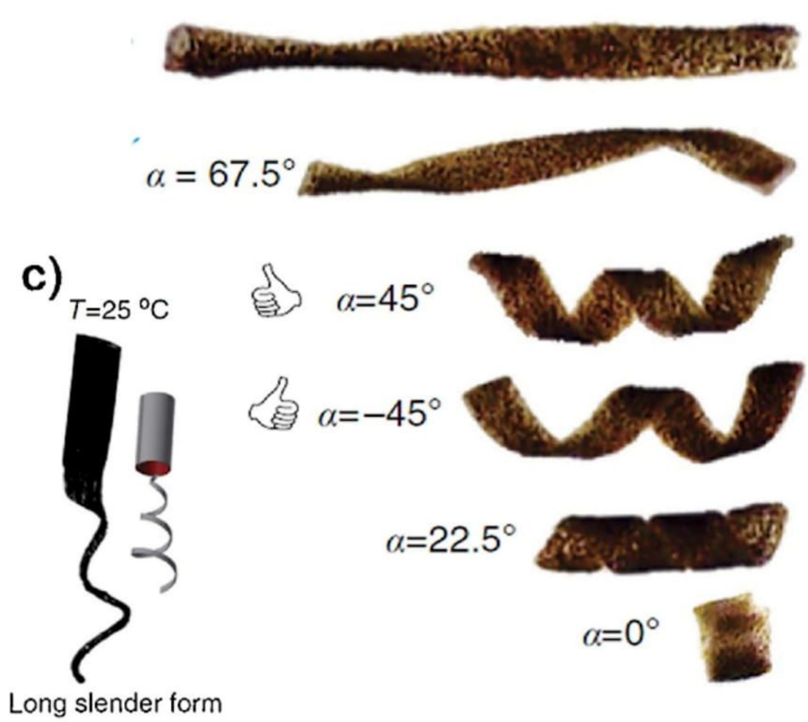

Fig.3. Ampliación en detalle de los patrones encontrados en el artículo, que coinciden con los encontrados en la muestra de sangre. (Chen, X.Z.; Hoop, M.; Mushtaq, F.; Siringil, E.; Hu, C.; Nelson, B.J.; Pané, S. 2017)

Según los investigadores del artículo en el que ha sido encontrado este patrón (Chen, X.Z.; Hoop, M.; Mushtaq, F.; Siringil, E.; Hu, C.; Nelson, B.J.; Pané, S. 2017), a fin de hacer accesible el uso de nanobots en biomedicina se requieren "*materiales blandos sensibles a los estímulos*", que podrían ser provocados por un campo electromagnético. Además añaden que "*el uso de estos materiales brinda la posibilidad de conectar la locomoción y las funcionalidades de los nadadores de pequeña escala para condiciones ambientales específicas*", como por ejemplo el medio acuoso que se podría encontrar en el torrente sanguíneo, en donde se ha encontrado el patrón de coincidencia. También añaden el ejemplo de (Huang, H.W.; Sakar, M.S.; Petruska, A.J.; Pané, S.; Nelson, B.J. 2016) que explican de la siguiente forma "*describieron un enfoque diferente para fabricar estructuras blandas reconfigurables como hélices y cabezas tubulares con colas helicoidales mediante fotolitografía (véase figura 2 y 3). El plegado de monocapas o bicapas de hidrogel podría predeterminarse convenientemente mediante la alineación de partículas magnéticas durante la secuencia de fabricación. La alineación de las nanopartículas magnéticas no solo dirigió el plegado de las estructuras de hidrogel y permitió su replegamiento mediante calentamiento NIR, sino que también determinó el eje de fácil magnetización de la estructura*". En esta explicación hay elementos que cuadran perfectamente con la existencia del óxido de grafeno en las vacunas de c0r0n@v|rus. De hecho, las nanopartículas magnéticas que pueden dirigir el plegado del nanobot pueden ser de óxido de grafeno, ya que es el único material que reacciona al calentamiento por NIR (Near Infrared) o infrarrojo cercano, tal como se justifica en los siguientes trabajos (Khan, M.S.; Abdelhamid, H.N.; Wu, H.F. 2015 | Liu, W.; Zhang, X.; Zhou, L.; Shang, L.; Su, Z. 2019 | Robinson, J.T.; Tabakman, S.M.; Liang, Y.; Wang, H.; Sanchez-Casalongue, H.; Vinh, D.; Dai, H. 2011 | Ji, M.; Jiang, N.; Chang, J.; Sun, J. 2014). Continuando con la revisión del trabajo de (Chen, X.Z.; Hoop, M.; Mushtaq, F.; Siringil, E.; Hu, C.; Nelson, B.J.; Pané, S. 2017) añaden una explicación a la forma del nanobot y a su interacción con infrarrojo "*bajo exposición al infrarrojo cercano (NIR), las micromáquinas blandas con una cabeza tubular bicapa y un flagelo helicoidal monocapa podrían cambiar su morfología de una forma larga y delgada a una forma achaparrada. La forma larga y delgada consistía en una cabeza tubular bicapa con una cola monocapa, mientras que la morfología achaparrada correspondía a un tubo replegado con los flagelos envueltos alrededor de la punta de la cabeza. Si bien ambas estructuras podían actuar como sacacorchos bajo campos giratorios, la forma larga y delgada exhibía velocidades de avance más altas que la forma corta y achaparrada*". Curiosamente la forma delgada y alargada es la exhibida en la figura 1. Además los investigadores añaden que este tipo de "*micromáquinas blandas son prometedoras para aplicaciones específicas de administración de fármacos*", lo cual hace pensar que con alta probabilidad esto sea lo que se observó en el documental emitido en (Tim Truth. 2021a) y el programa 119 de (Delgado, R.; Sevillano, J.L. 2021).

También se cita el trabajo de (Fusco, S.; Huang, H.W.; Peyer, K.E.; Peters, C.; Häberli, M.; Ulbers, A.; Pané, S. 2015) sobre microrobots para aplicaciones médicas, en el que se alude específicamente al desarrollo de estos ingenios y el "*cambio de forma dinámica de las bicapas de hidrogel sobre su rendimiento para la navegación en los orificios corporales y la liberación de fármacos a demanda*" y aún más importante "*Los microrobots tubulares se fabrican acoplando un nanocompuesto de hidrogel termorresistente con una capa de diacrilato de poli(etilenglicol) (PEGDA), para lograr un plegado espontáneo y reversible a partir de una estructura rectangular plana. Las nanopartículas de óxido de grafeno (GO) o de óxido de hierro superparamagnético recubiertas de sílice se dispersan en la matriz de hidrogel termosensible para proporcionar sensibilidad a la luz del infrarrojo cercano (NIR) o activación magnética, respectivamente*". Esto coincide y confirma el óxido de grafeno en las vacunas, el uso de poli(etilenglicol), conocido como PEG, para su recubrimiento, la activación por infrarrojo y campos electromagnéticos (probablemente las ondas electromagnéticas del 5G entre otras). Finalmente se añade que "*Estos conceptos finalmente se aplican a microrobots helicoidales para mostrar una posible forma de lograr un comportamiento autónomo*", lo que justifica y asegura que se aplica a microrobots con la forma de cinta helicoidal ya advertida. En el artículo se explica con detalle el procedimiento de fabricación del óxido de grafeno GO empleado en los prototipos, así como las bicapas de hidrogel y la caracterización de las nanopartículas magnéticas de Fe_2O_3 (muy próximo a la formulación Fe_3O_4). Por otra parte, hay que referir el experimento de administración de fármacos llevado a cabo en el que se fabricaron "*microtubos sensibles a la luz NIR basados en GO de una manera similar al microrobot magnético. Después de la liofilización completa, se dejaron hinchados en una solución de colorante verde brillante (BG), para imitar un proceso de carga de un pequeño fármaco hidrófilo. Se utilizó luz NIR para inducir de forma remota el colapso de las matrices o el cambio de forma, y se registró y comparó el efecto sobre la cinética de liberación para ambos sistemas*". Además de la evidencia de la liberación o administración de fármacos, también se estudió el proceso de plegado de la cinta con un rango de temperaturas de entre 20º y 45º que resultaría compatible con la temperatura del cuerpo humano. El función de la temperatura la cinta de hidrogel adoptará un plegado diferente, tal como se muestra en la figura 5.

Fig.5. Plegado dependiente de la temperatura de una cinta de hidrogel magnético. (Fusco, S.; Huang, H.W.; Peyer, K.E.; Peters, C.; Häberli, M.; Ulbers, A.; Pané, S. 2015)

Opiniones

1. Parece que existe una importante coincidencia en el patrón observado de la sangre de las personas vacunadas, según lo expuesto en (Tim Truth. 2021a) con los microrobots de cintas de hidrogel magnético (Chen, X.Z.; Hoop, M.; Mushtaq, F.; Siringil, E.; Hu, C.; Nelson, B.J.; Pané, S. 2017 | | Fusco, S.; Huang, H.W.; Peyer, K.E.; Peters, C.; Häberli, M.; Ulbers, A.; Pané, S. 2015 | Huang, H.W.; Sakar, M.S.; Petruska, A.J.; Pané, S.; Nelson, B.J. 2016). Esta prueba permite inferir que las vacunas de c0r0n@v|rus administradas podrían contener, con alta probabilidad, este tipo de nanotecnología.
2. Los robots nadadores (o microrobots de cinta de hidrogel magnético) encajan con todos los detalles conocidos sobre el óxido de grafeno, el magnetismo y los infrarrojos para su activación, control y guiado, en los fluidos corporales del cuerpo humano, especialmente el torrente sanguíneo. Además de la autonomía de movimientos y el cambio de forma en función de la temperatura, pueden servir a la entrega o suministro automático de fármacos. Por tanto, no sería extraño que el aumento en la temperatura del cuerpo, como reacción a la inoculación de la vacuna, provocará la activación y liberación de los fármacos que hipotéticamente podrían portar.
3. Sin embargo, también es posible que estos mecanismos estuvieran mediados inalámbricamente por ondas electromagnéticas, que permitieran a la par la orientación de estos ingenios a objetivos o dianas en el cuerpo del huésped. Aunque el hidrogel PEGDA del nadador evita problemas de citotoxicidad de sobra conocidos con el óxido de grafeno, esto sólo sucede durante algún tiempo (12 semanas), hasta que se deshace (Browning, M.B.; Cereceres, S.N.; Luong, P.T.; Cosgriff-Hernandez, E.M. 2014) y entra en contacto con la sangre y las células del cuerpo. En el peor de los casos se llegó a medir una duración de tan solo 4 días. Esto también podría aportar algunas claves para detectar casos de toxicidad tras la inoculación de las vacunas.

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Etiquetas: Análisis de sangre, c0r0n@v|rus, Micronadadores, Nanobots, Óxido de grafeno, Vacunas

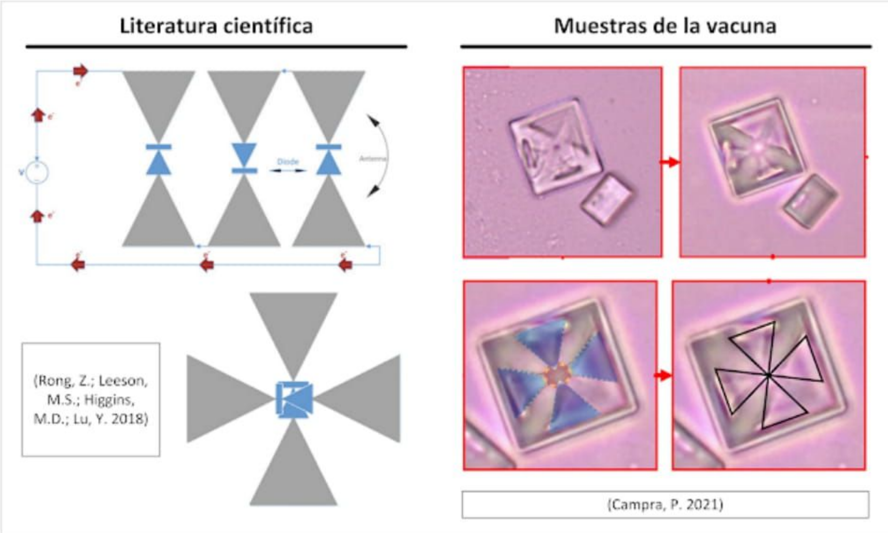
Inicio Entradas antiguas

Suscribirse a: Entradas (Atom)

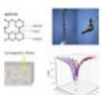
Entradas destacadas

Encontrada evidencia que confirmaría la teoría de las nanorredes centradas en el cuerpo humano: nano-rectenas

La investigación sobre redes de nanocomunicación para nanodispositivos inoculados en el cuerpo humano, continua sumando evidencias. En esta ...



Entradas populares



[Óxido de grafeno y la absorción electromagnética del 5G]

Reference Chen, Y .; Fu, X .; Liu, L .; Zhang, Y .; Cao, L .; Yuan, D .; Liu, P. (2019). Millimeter wave absorbing property of flexible graphene / ...

[Wireless nanocommunication networks for nanotechnology in the human body]

After the identification of GQD graphene quantum dots in blood samples from vaccinated people, fractal nanoantennas from graphe ...

[Identification of patterns in c0r0n @ v | rus vaccines: plasmon nanoantenna]

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