ON THE TRACK OF ENDERS EXPERIMENTS –

cytopathic effect in monkey kidney cells is not specific for measles virus

Author: Head of an independent laboratory in Germany

Since 1954, “science” has not carried out any control tests documented below. That is why today there is a belief in disease-causing viruses and the theory of cancer, because both were derived from the infection theory. In 1952, medical virology dissolved itself because it recognized through control tests that the proteins and enzymes, which it then misinterpreted as viruses, are normal components of life. In 1953, however, the gene dogma replaced the previous dogma and from then on "viruses were defined as egoistic, dangerous or mutated genes", which would be discovered in the future.

Cell death caused solely by laboratory conditions and not by a virus has been misinterpreted since 1954 as evidence of the existence, presence, action and malignancy of suspected viruses. Dying cells are still used as vaccines to this day. Components of dying cells are mentally rearranged to create a virus model that does not actually exist. With the results of the control experiments summarized below, all claims of the existence of disease-causing viruses are now refuted. The "virus effect", the death of cells in the test tube, invented and made famous in 1954, is a completely normal stress mechanism of cells in the laboratory.

In 1954, Enders & Peebles [1] reported the successful isolation of a virus-like agent from the blood and throat rinse fluid of patients with the disease entity called measles. The researchers believed that the suspected agent multiplied in kidney cell cultures of humans and simian monkeys because the cells underwent cytopathic changes in the experiment, that is, they fused together and consequently died. These cytopathically altered cells were able to recover in the presence of patient serum. From this they concluded that the Immune system had dealt with the suspected pathogen, it being the suspected cause of the disease "measles". Viggo Bech and Preben von Magnus repeated [2] these experiments with monkey kidney cells in 1959. They confirmed the repeatability of the results from Enders & Peebles, but contradicted their conclusion that a "Measles virus" was detected or multiplied. The cells also died in the same way if nothing was done to them, i.e. no alleged infection was carried out.

Both publications clearly show that syncytia formation (fusion of cells and subsequent death) is not specific
in the clinical picture of "measles" but this was later completely overlooked when Enders was awarded the Nobel Prize. If you read the publication by Enders & Peebles carefully, the authors point out the following:

1. Effects that were interpreted as the effect of an infectious agent could only be achieved in the test tube with samples from five out of seven patients with measles rash. This number of cases is too low for validation.

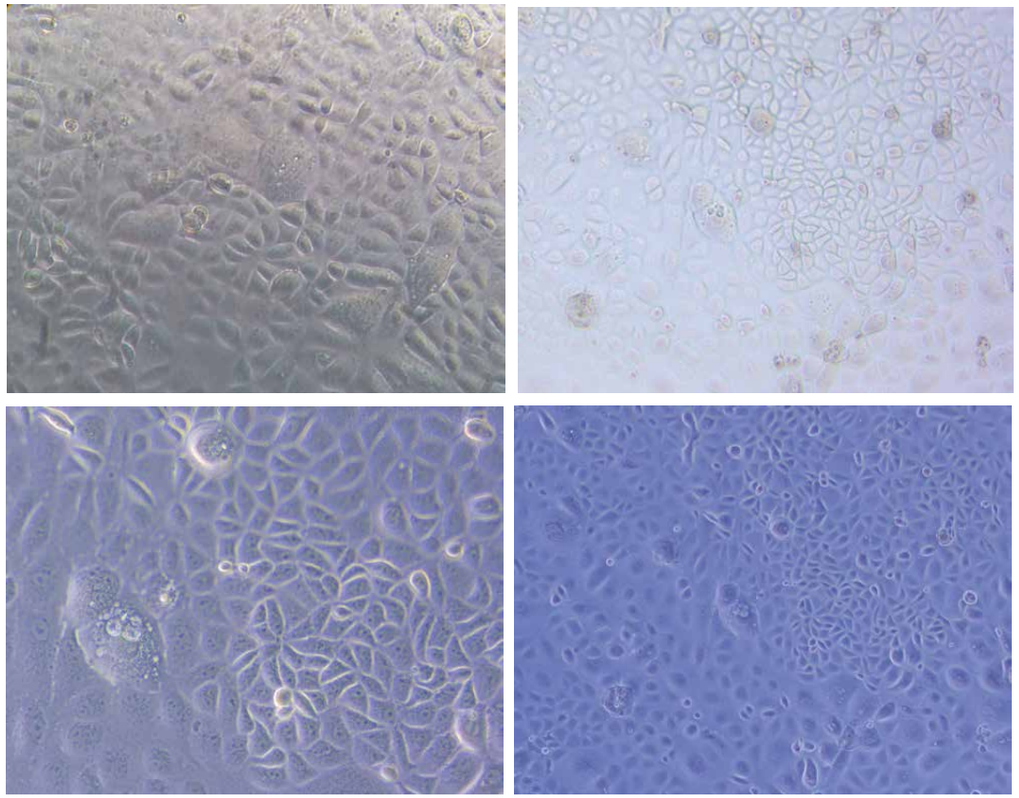


Figure 1: Representation of syncytia formation in Vero / hSLAM after 2 weeks without infection with measles virus (each with different visualization techniques. The images show different stages of cell fusion and cell death within cells that are still intact. This cell death after cell fusion has been known as "isolation" of a virus since 1954 (Enders & Peebles).

In addition, control tests were not carried out, which is why the observations have no scientific significance.

2. The pathological changes in the morphology of the cells are unspecific.

3. Unknown factors could be responsible for the change in cell morphology, because the effect that was interpreted as an “infectious measles agent” could only be produced when the monkey cells were used.

4. The manner of cell death contradicted the assumption that the suspected transmissible agent was a virus.

5. In this publication, the authors demanded future infection experiments of the suspected “viral agent” on humans and animals. This in order to corroborate the presumption that the suspected cause of the cell death is the suspected measles virus. Scientific experiments of this kind have not yet been carried out.

6. Ultimately, the authors themselves admit that their technical article is no proof of the measles virus and that it is possible that their experiments in the test tube have nothing in common with measles in humans.

Nowadays, indirect detection methods are used for laboratory diagnostics of measles virus infection, which are either intended to detect an immunological reaction or a small component of the "measles virus." According to the RKI, virus cultivation requires considerable effort and is only justified in exceptional cases and not suitable for routine diagnostics. [3]

The experiment

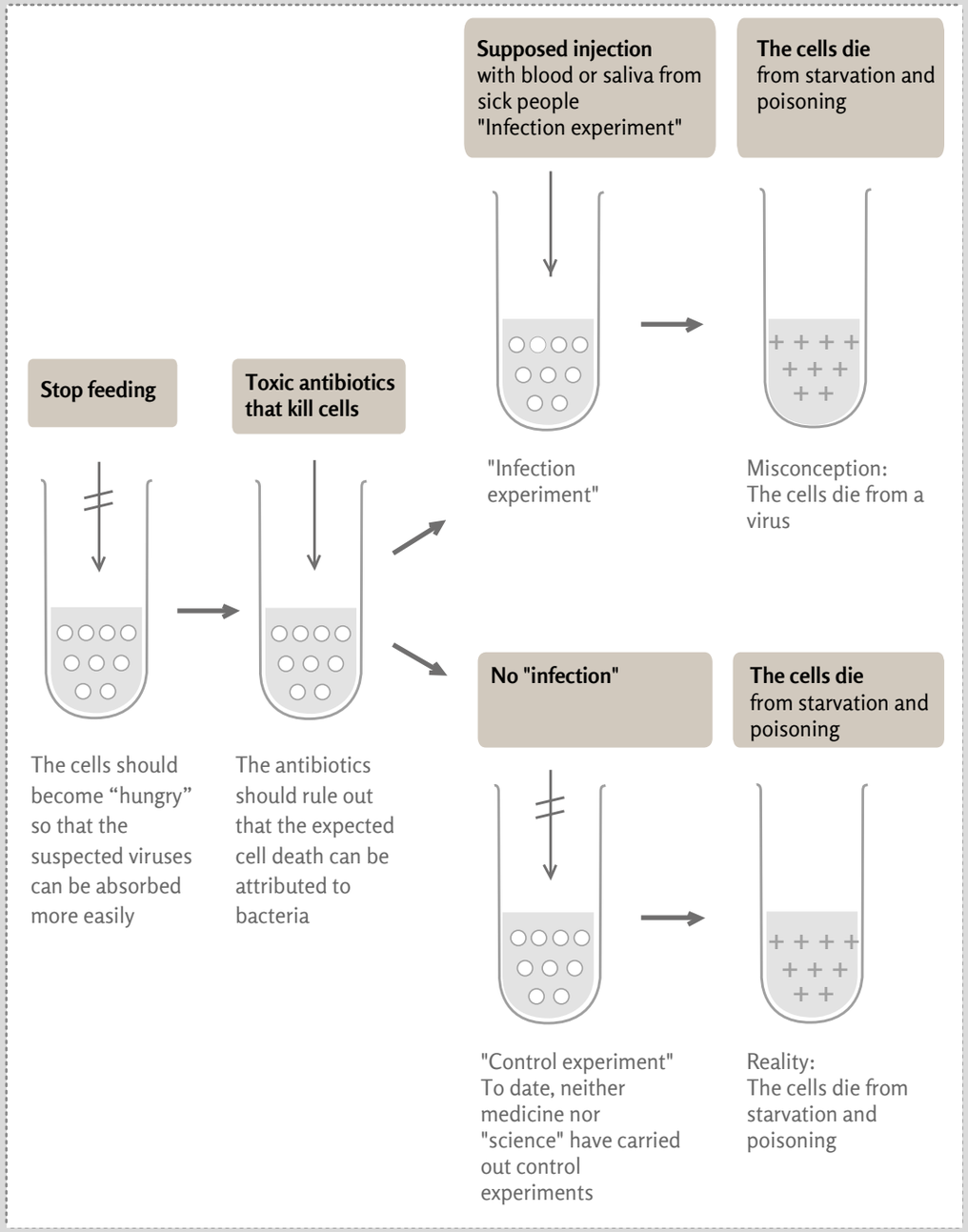
We, on behalf of Dr. Lanka, checked whether agents other than the alleged measles virus can lead to cell fusion with resulting cell death (= syncytia formation) in cell cultures that look exactly like the one in the standardized protocol based on the publication by Enders & Peebles from 1954 which has become globally recognised for the detection of the measles virus. For this purpose, work was carried out strictly in accordance with the protocol of the World Health Organization (WHO) for the detection of measles infection in cell cultures [4].

The cell lines Vero/CCL-81 and Vero/hS-LAM were used. The Vero cells were acquired in March 1962 by Y. Kasumura and Y. Kawakita isolated from African monkey kidney tissue (Cer copithecusaethiops). They are among the most frequently used continuous mammalian cell lines in research. The Vero/hSLAM cells were transfected with the vector plasmid pCxN2 developed by Dr. Yusuke Yanagi. The plasmid vector pCxN2 has a neomycin resistant gene and an expression plasmid (pCAG-hSLAM) which codes for the human signalling lymphocytic activation molecule (hSLAM). The Vero/hSLAM cell line is nowadays recommended for routine “isolation” of the “measles virus”. By isolation, the participants understand the generation of the effect of syncyte formation in the test tube has been equated ad hoc with the presence, multiplication and transmission of a "virus" from a human being to the test tube since 1954, although isolation of a "measles virus" in the true sense of the word has not yet taken place. Both cell lines were cultured either without additives or with various additives. Various agents were added, including increased concentrations of the antibiotic combination penicillin/streptomycin, lipopolysaccharide (component of bacteria), material from a throat swab (male cat) and throat rinse fluid from a person with a measles infection. In addition, both cell lines were cultured with medium which contained only 1% fetal calf serum. As a result, the cells became deficient due to a lack of growth factors.

The results

Depending on the non-viral and non-infectious substances added, changes in cell morphology could be observed at different times, which since 1954 is always equated with the "isolation" of the "measles virus". Particularly after the addition of high concentrations of penicillin/streptomycin (20%) or cultivation under deficiency conditions (1% FCS), changes in the cell morphology were found that were microscopically identical to the syncytia formation described as the measles virus (Illustration 1).

The studies have clearly shown that syncytia formation is not specific for measles infection. Thus, the forgotten observations of both Enders & Peebles as well as Bech & von Magnus have confirmed that Enders & Peebles and successors proving the existence of a virus with this technique was only assumption. ■



Picture 1: Graphic representation of the control tests (bottom left and right) and the misinterpretation (top left and right) because no control tests were carried out.

Chemical	Manufacturer	Ref
Dimethylsulfoxid	Carl Roth GmbH + Co.KG	4720.4
Geneticin® 50 mg/ml (G418)	gibco®	10131-035
Pen Strep	gibco®	15140- 122
Solutions		
Cellometer AOPI Staining Solution in PBS	Nexcelom Bioscience/peqlab Biotechnologie GmbH	CS201065ML
Fetal Bovine Serum (FBS)	gibco®	10082- 147
Heat Inactivated FBS	gibco®	10500-064
Trypsin EDTA	gibco®	25200- 072
Cell culture media		
DMEM (1X)	gibco®	41966- 029
DMEM (1X) + GlutaMAX™ –I, sodium pyruvate	gibco®	31966-021

Table 1: Chemicals, solutions and cell culture media used

Sources:

1
Enders, JF & Peebles, TC (1954) Propagation in tissue cultures of cytopathogenic agents from patients with measles. Proceedings of the Society for Experimental

2
Bech, V. & von Magnus, P. (1958) Studies on measles virus in monkey kidney tissue cultures. Acta Pathologica Microbiologica Scandinavica 42 (1): 75-85. Biology and Medicine, 86 (2): 277-286

3
https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Merkblaetter / Ratgeber_Masen.html; jsessio-nid = 40530BE018B13F3D5DD819D713F3D6BB.2_cid381 # doc2374536bodyText9.

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