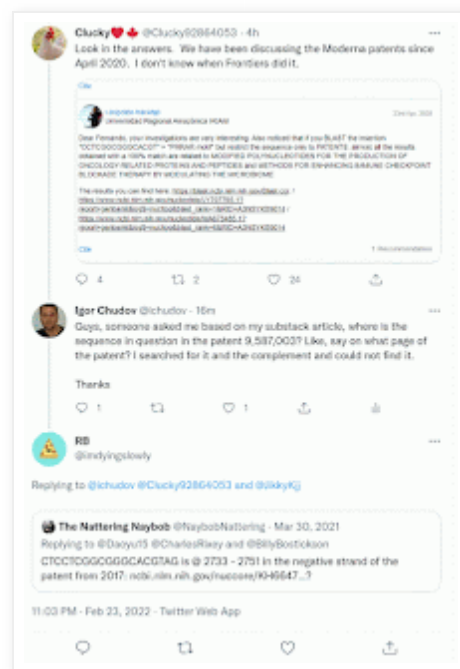


Thursday, February 24, 2022

Where is CTCCTCGGCGGGGCACGTAG in the Moderna Patent

Igor Chudov

Two astute readers asked me a very reasonable question: **where in the Moderna patent 9,587,003, exactly, is something that matches the Sars-Cov-2 sequence CTCCTCGGCGGGGCACGTAG?** I am trying to explain here.



We get: **CTACGTGCCCCGCCGAGGAG** in the Moderna patent sequence 11652.



Go to the “Reverse Complement Calculator”:

https://bugaco.com/calculators/dna_reverse_complement.php

Now type in the genes from Sars-Cov-2 (which is CTCCTCGGCGGGGCACGTAG):

DNA reverse and complementary sequence generator

DNA or RNA reverse complementary sequence generator converts provided sequence into:

- Reverse DNA or RNA sequence
- Complementary DNA or RNA sequence
- Reverse Complementary DNA or RNA sequence

Input sequence: ← This is from Sars-Cov-2 Virus

Complementary sequence: ← This is from the Moderna patent

Reverse sequence:

Reverse complementary sequence:

Mode: ☒ RNA ☐ DNA

Complementarity: ☐ RNA ☐ DNA

Complementary DNA:

9587003, sequence 11652

In molecular biology, complementarity is a property shared between two nucleic acid sequences, such that when they are aligned antiparallel to each other, the nucleotide bases at each position will be complementary. Two bases are complementary if they form Watson-Crick base pairs. The degree of complementarity between two nucleic acid strands may vary, from total complementarity to none. This tool calculates total complementarity sequence.

Complementary DNA is often used in gene cloning or as gene probes or in the creation of a cDNA library. When scientists transfer a gene from one cell into another cell in order to express the new genetic material as a protein in the recipient cell, the cDNA will be added to the recipient's rather than the entire genome, because the DNA for an entire genome may include DNA that does not code for the protein or that interrupts the coding sequence of the protein (e.g., introns). Partial sequences of cDNAs are often obtained as expressed sequence tags.

So, this shows that the Sars-Cov-2 sequence CTCCTCGGCGGGGCACGTAG, matches the Moderna patent sequence CTACGTGCCCCGCGGAGGAG as a “reverse complement”.

This is the explanation of “reverse complement”. Remember that Sars-Cov-2 is a RNA virus and Moderna patents are DNA

(DNA STRUCTURE AND THE REVERSE COMPLEMENT)

OPERATION)

None of this tells us whether this sequence is “good”, “bad”, “pure chance”, etc. All we know is:

- CTCCTCGGCGGGCACGTAG is the most crucial part of Sars-Cov-2 RNA, containing the code for the “furin cleavage site”
- No natural coronaviruses contain a “furin cleavage site”
- Furin cleavage site greatly enhances infectivity of Sars-Cov-2 and its ability to infect humans and other species
- This code only appears in a Moderna **oncology (cancer)** patent 9587003, and not in any multicellular organisms or viruses known before 2020
- The mutation of MSH3 gene related to this patent, is known to break DNA recombination and lead to cancers (see my previous article)
- Spike protein is also known to penetrate cell nuclei and interfere with V(D)J DNA recombination and BRCA1 and p53 repair, for a reason that MAY OR MAY NOT be related to CTCCTCGGCGGGCACGTAG
- BRCA mutation is responsible for breast and ovarian cancer