

# Flu Shots: What's Coming, Pt 2

You Can't Un-Vaccinate



Dr. Sherri Tenpenny ✓

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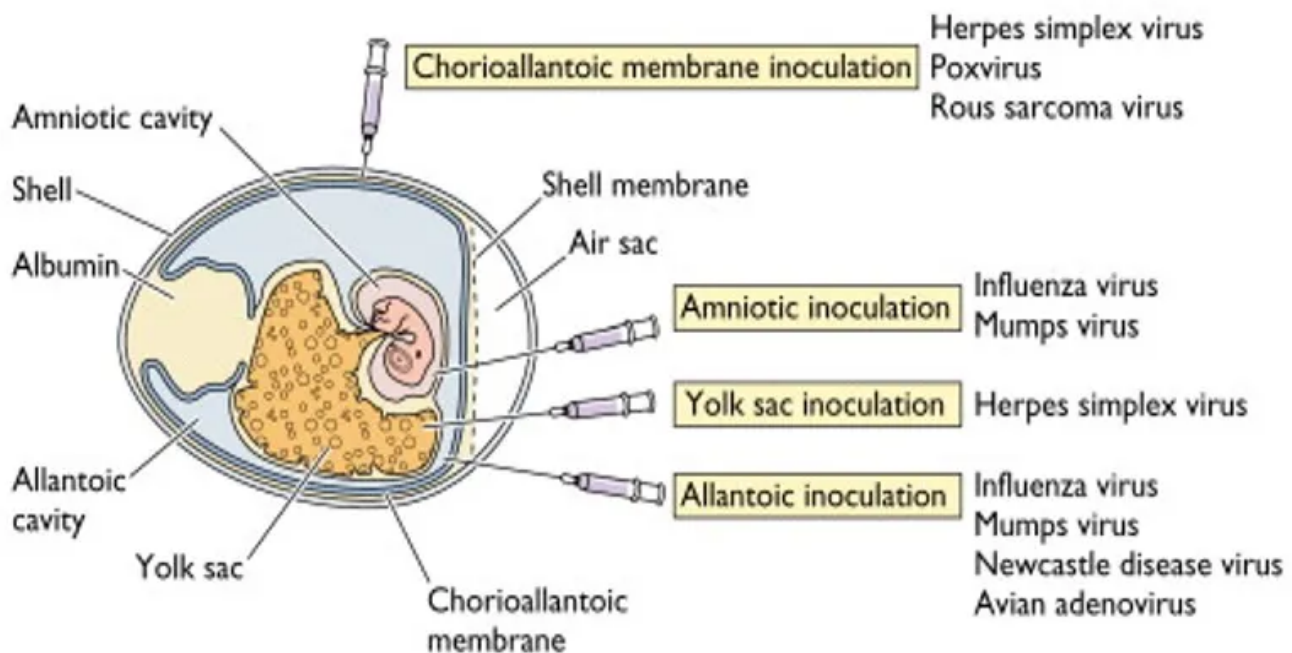
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As we saw in [Part 1 of the influenza shot](#), most flu shots have been made from eggs for more than 80 years. We also discussed some of the chemicals found influenza vaccines.

## Prepping Flu Viruses for the Shots

After the hybrid virus has been chosen from the mix, the virus is injected into the membranes of fertilized eggs.



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*May we assume, therefore, that chicken cell substrate vaccines are safe? With biological products, as with crossing the street, there is no such thing as absolute safety."*

*~Robin A. Weiss, University College London, U.K.*

That's why giving up the belief in flu shots is important. [Read why here.](#)

## Moving Away from Eggs

In the last several years, there has been a move away from egg-based shots primarily because manufacturing annual flu shots is slow, tedious, and rather expensive. It requires a 9-month production cycle and if the virus in the shot is not a “match” to the virus in circulation, the production run cannot be repeated and replaced. Additionally, even though an allergy to eggs has been a long-standing reason to avoid flu shots, this risk has been recently **downplayed**. Nonetheless, persons with egg allergies can experience life-threatening **anaphylactic reactions** after an egg-based flu shot.

In the mid-1990s, the WHO began recommending the use of a cell culture alternative to the egg-based production process. This technology could be rapidly ramped up, especially when shorter production cycles were needed in the event of an urgent need for shots, such as another pandemic.

## Cell culture-derived vaccines

Only three cell lines have been studied for the manufacture of influenza vaccines: Vero cells, PER.C6 cells, and Madin-Darby Canine Kidney (MDCK) cells.

- **VERO cells** - **in 1998**, Baxter Vaccines produced a flu shot called **Preflucel** that underwent clinical trials in 2008-9. The shot was associated with a large number of side effects, including very high fevers. It was removed from the EU market in 2011 with little explanation other than to say it was a “precautionary measure.” No other flu shots have been made from this cell line. VERO cells are from African green monkey kidneys, originally used for polio vaccines. These cells, thought to be responsible for introducing the cancer-causing Simian Virus 40 (SV40) into the human population, are still in use today.
- **PER.C6 cells** - Manufactured by Crucell, this cell line is derived from a single **human retina cell from an aborted fetus**. Adenovirus DNA has been combined with the retinal cells, creating what is referred to as a “designer substrate,” a cell complex that can replicate indefinitely. By their very nature, these cells are neoplastic (cancer-causing); researchers refer to them as “oncogenic” cells. They have caused tumors when injected into experimental animals. To date, no flu vaccines derived from PER.C6 have been approved for use in humans.

- **Flucelvax Quadrivalent** is the only influenza vaccine approved for use in the US made from mammalian **MDCK cells** (Madin-Darby Canine Kidney). MDCK cells were extracted from dog kidneys in 1958 and have been used in perpetuity for more than 60 years. This shot is licensed for use in six-month-old infants to seniors.
  - In addition to measurable amounts of four different influenza viruses in each injection, the **package insert** for Flucelvax notes that each dose also contains residual amounts of the following:
    - polysorbate 80
    - cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB)
    - $\beta$ -propiolactone
    - *Residual amounts of MDCK dog-cell protein and MDCK dog DNA*
    - Each 0.5 mL dose from the multi-dose vial contains 25 mcg of mercury (thimerosal).

## Recombinant Vaccines

**Flublok Quadrivalent** is the only recombinant flu shot available for the 2022–2023 influenza season. Flublok Quadrivalent is licensed for use in people 18 years and older.

- Flublok contains purified HA proteins produced in an insect cell line derived from Sf9 cells of the fall armyworm, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, and then grown in a medium composed of chemically-defined lipids, vitamins, amino acids, and mineral salts. According to the **package insert**, in addition to four viral strains, each dose contains:
  - sodium chloride (4.4 mg) (stings!)
  - monobasic sodium phosphate
  - dibasic sodium phosphate
  - polysorbate 20 (Tween®20)
  - Triton X-100 (a detergent)
  - *Residual amounts of insect cells and insect DNA*

At least Flublok Quadrivalent does not contain egg proteins, antibiotics, preservatives, mercury, or latex. Whew! That's a relief!



- **SHOP NOW-** use code word **STACK** for **10% off**

## Less Reactive?

Using non-egg-based flu shots is supposed to be safer and have a lower risk of allergic or anaphylactic reactions. However, that may not be the case.

The abstract from the journal, [VACCINE](#), reported:

Through June 30, 2020, VAERS received 849 reports of reactions after a FluBlock vaccination. Among serious events, there were 10 cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome, including 5 people who required [mechanical ventilation](#) and 2 people who died. Many allergic reactions required interventions to treat a life-threatening event (anaphylaxis), including epinephrine, [nebulizers](#), [albuterol](#), [glucocorticoids](#), and supplemental oxygen.

Two people experienced a positive rechallenge (i.e., allergic reactions after repeated vaccination), including a person who—despite [premedication](#) with antihistamines—developed respiratory difficulties, required epinephrine, and was transported to the emergency department.

As usual, researchers minimized these reactions by saying, “most reactions were mild” and “anaphylaxis represented an underlying allergic predisposition.” Carry on. Continue to vaccinate with FluBlok. Nothing to see here.

Of course, just like all other vaccines on the market, including every shot in the pediatric schedule, NONE have been tested for teratogenicity (causing cancer), mutagenicity (causes genetic disruption) or embryotoxicity (infertility).

## What about mRNA Flu Shots?

Sanofi and Pfizer moved their first mRNA-based flu shots into phase I testing early in 2022, with Moderna close behind. These companies are taking measured approaches by starting with a single mRNA coded to manufacture the haemagglutination (H) antigen for only one type of virus.

According to an article in [Nature Reviews](#):

If the mRNA vaccine candidates are successful, they could dramatically bolster the efficacy of a vaccine class that often delivers lackluster protection. The new flu jabs could prove lucrative in a global market projected to exceed US\$10 billion by the end of the decade.

Other companies are also in the running, not only for a seasonal shot for 3-4 strains but a shot that could become the Universal shot, covering all influenza strains.

According to Duke University's Tony Moody,

“With NIH backing, we are working to develop an mRNA-based haemagglutinin stabilized-stem vaccine, modeled after a protein-based one that is already in the clinic. We don't know how to induce a high level of durable (lasting) antibodies to [the viral] stem, and mRNA may be different in the way that it induces that response.”

According to an article [published in PNAS](#): (*paraphrased*)

Overall, mRNA technology holds the promise to change influenza vaccination by improving strain match, vaccine production, and immunity to additional antigens in high-valent formulations to cover additional viral strains and improve cell-mediated immunity. However, alternative technologies might require careful antigen design, multimerization on **nanoparticles**, and the use of **adjuvants** to escape the original

antigenic sin. This might be the beginning of a *vaccine revolution driven by mRNA technology*.

As of December 23, 2022:

Pfizer just **began** a phase 3 clinical trial of its mRNA-based influenza vaccine, racing to upend the seasonal flu market using the technology that defined the response to COVID-19. Moderna, taking a different approach, **dosed** the first participants in its phase 3 clinical trial with its flu vaccine candidate, mRNA-1010, in June, in the Southern Hemisphere

If there is any good news in that, it's that none of these shots have yet been approved. Will we be able to see the full list of ingredients before these new, hot-off-the-presses bioweapons are injected into the human race? That remains to be seen.

In November 2022, Moderna began actively promoting a combined COVID-19, influenza, and RSV vaccine, something that aims to target three of the most common respiratory illnesses circulating each year in a single shot. But Moderna's decision to promote its vaccine before completing Phase 3 clinical trials is both risky and controversial. It's also raised concerns about the motivations behind prematurely marketing the shot.

God help us.

The truth is, EVERY shot called a 'vaccine' that enters the body is a new experiment. The long-term consequences of injecting this foreign matter into the body, year after year, are completely unknown.

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