

Role of bovine adiponectin contaminated vaccine induced autoimmunity in the etiology of type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, cerebral infarction, obesity and polycystic ovarian syndrome; epicutaneous immunotherapy home remedy as a potential prevention or treatment approach

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Abstract

The skin is a component of the immune system. At a conceptual level, food antigen exposure to damaged skin can result in an immune response producing food allergy (FA). Food antigen exposure to **healthy** skin can produce a tolerogenic response, protecting against FA.

Similarly, animal antigen exposure to damaged skin can result in an immune response producing autoimmunity due to molecular mimicry between human and animal proteins.

Animal antigen exposure to **healthy** skin can produce a tolerogenic response protecting against autoimmunity.

When the immune system encounters a protein in the **absence** of danger or damage associated signals, it learns to tolerate that protein. When the immune system encounters a protein in the **presence** of danger or damage associated signals, it treats the protein as being associated with a pathogen and learns to attack the protein.

Live viruses or aluminum based adjuvants in vaccines provide the danger or damage associated signals. Therefore bovine insulin in milk protein containing vaccines and chick glutamate decarboxylase 65kDa (GAD65) in chick embryo cell culture protein containing vaccines cause the development of type 1 diabetes (T1D).

Bovine adiponectin in milk protein containing vaccines can cause the development of type 2 diabetes (T2D), atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, obesity, stroke, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), etc.

Sequence homology between bovine, chick and human proteins are 87% for adiponectin, 76% for insulin and 95% for GAD65.

Topical chicken protein and milk protein (say chicken broth + cow's milk, applied to **healthy** skin) can help prevent, treat, or reduce medication requirements in T1D, T2D and other diseases above. Of course conventional treatment should continue until this epicutaneous immunotherapy (EPIT) takes effect.

Anti-adiponectin and anti-insulin antibodies can also be of the IgG4 subclass. In such cases, a milk-free diet can help prevent, treat these diseases.

Summary

Bovine insulin in bovine milk protein containing vaccines can cause the development of type 1 diabetes (1,2).

Chick glutamate decarboxylase 65kDa (GAD65) protein in chick embryo cell culture protein containing vaccines can cause the development of type 1 diabetes (3,4).

Chick aquaporin-4 (AQP4) protein in chick embryo cell culture protein (and numerous plant AQP4 protein) containing vaccines can cause the development of neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) (5).

Bovine adiponectin in bovine milk protein containing vaccines can cause the development of type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, obesity, cerebral infarction, etc.

Topical chicken protein and bovine milk protein (say chicken broth + cow's milk, applied to **healthy** skin) can help prevent, treat, or reduce medication requirements in type 1, type 2 diabetes and other diseases above (6,7). This is known as epicutaneous immunotherapy (EPIT). Of course conventional treatment, if any, should continue until EPIT takes effect.

Anti-adiponectin antibodies, anti-insulin antibodies and anti-AQP4 antibodies can also be of the IgG4 subclass. In such cases, a milk-free (8), chicken-free diet and various plant food elimination diets can help prevent, treat these diseases.

Introduction

Millions are affected by type 2 diabetes, atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, cerebral infarction, obesity and polycystic ovarian syndrome. The root cause of these diseases are not known. There is increasing realization however, that there is an immune system related contribution.

While vaccines may help prevent some infections, they have a fundamental flaw – the presence of non-target antigens. Vaccines contain thousands of non-target antigens from the growth media, excipients and from environmental exposure. These result in vaccines producing numerous off-target immune responses that induce numerous diseases such as life-threatening food allergies (9), asthma (10), autism (11–13) and autoimmune disorders such as type 1 diabetes (2,4) and neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSD) (5,14).

The skin is a component of the immune system. At a conceptual level, food antigen exposure to damaged skin can result in an immune response producing food allergy (15). Food antigen exposure to **healthy** skin can produce a tolerogenic response, protecting against food allergy (16,17). The most reliable method of creating peanut allergy in sheep is to inject peanut proteins with alum adjuvant. The alum adjuvant produces the damage and danger associated signals required for the immune system to create a strong immune response against peanut (18). Food protein containing aluminum adjuvanted vaccines produce the same effect in humans thus resulting in the epidemic of food allergies (9,19,20).

Animal antigen exposure to damaged skin can result in an immune response producing autoimmunity due to molecular mimicry (protein sequence homology) between human and animal proteins (4).

Therefore animal antigen exposure to **healthy** skin can be a route to produce a tolerogenic response protecting against autoimmunity (7).

When the immune system encounters a protein in the **absence** of danger or damage associated signals, it treats the protein as safe and learns to tolerate that protein. When the immune system encounters a protein in the **presence** of danger or damage associated signals, it treats the protein as being associated with a pathogen and learns to attack the protein.

Peanut protein patch applied to **healthy** skin is a treatment for peanut allergy. One of the ways peanut protein applied to skin works, is the generation of regulatory T cells (Tregs) specific to peanut (16,17). Such Tregs regulate/moderate the immune system's reaction to peanut exposure.

Epicutaneous immunotherapy is the introduction of proteins to the immune system in the absence of danger or damage associated signals (application of proteins on **healthy** skin).

Adiponectin is involved in regulating glucose levels. Low adiponectin levels are associated with numerous disorders including atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes, obesity, polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) etc. (21) Low adiponectin levels in these diseases can be caused by anti-adiponectin antibodies (22).

Strong protein sequence alignment between adiponectin and numerous bacterial and fungal proteins present in vaccines, was previously described (23). So these anti-adiponectin antibodies could have been synthesized in response to the vaccine antigens.

Many vaccines use cow's milk derived and bovine serum derived components as growth media and excipients. So vaccines contain all bovine proteins. Although vaccine processing involves purification steps to remove proteins used in vaccine manufacturing, this only reduces protein levels but does not eliminate them. Patients with milk allergy or bovine serum albumin (BSA) allergy, react to vaccines (24,25). This is evidence that proteins introduced in vaccine manufacturing are not completely removed from the final vaccine products. One of these bovine milk proteins is bovine adiponectin (26).

Balaji et al. (27) studied patients who received PedaTyph a Typhoid Vi Conjugate Vaccine. The Vi capsular polysaccharide of Salmonella typhi is conjugated with tetanus toxoid protein. Tetanus toxoid protein production usually involves using bovine milk derived casein or casamino acids as growth media (28,29). Balaji et al. report that patients developed long term persistent inflammation and decreased serum adiponectin levels, following vaccine administration.

Method

Uniprot and BLASTP were used to obtain protein sequence for human and bovine adiponectin and perform sequence alignment analysis.

Result

The sequence homology is 87% between bovine and human adiponectin.

Discussion

With 87% sequence homology, antibodies synthesized directed against bovine adiponectin in vaccines, can cross-react and bind to human adiponectin. This can deactivate, destroy adiponectin thus resulting in decreased serum adiponectin levels observed in numerous health conditions (4,22,27).

Since this is an autoimmune process, inflammation can also be expected and is observed (27).

Conclusion

Milk protein containing vaccines are weapons of mass destruction. They can cause T1D, T2D, atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, cerebral infarction, obesity, PCOS, autism and life-threatening milk allergy. Bovine folate receptor alpha (FRA), a bovine milk protein in vaccines can cause autism (11). Bovine insulin, another bovine milk protein in vaccines can cause T1D (1,2). Bovine casein, also a bovine milk protein in vaccines can cause life-threatening milk allergy (9). Bovine adiponectin, also a bovine milk protein in vaccines can cause T2D, obesity, atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, cerebral infarction, PCOS etc.

Vaccine makers refuse to remove these proteins from vaccines because it costs money. Vaccine safety claims are based on broken epidemiological studies, broken “systematic reviews” and are a case of organized scientific fraud (30–33).

The ultimate solution is removal of all non-target antigens from vaccines using processes such as affinity chromatography (34). Japan removed gelatin from vaccines in 2000 as the ultimate solution for vaccine induced gelatin allergy (35).

In the interim, vaccine recipients can use chicken and milk protein EPIT in an attempt to prevent, delay or reduce the severity of these vaccine induced injuries. Milk protein applied to healthy skin can result in the production of Tregs that recognize bovine milk proteins such as adiponectin and bovine insulin. Tregs that recognize bovine adiponectin can help protect against T2D, atherosclerosis related coronary artery disease, obesity, stroke, PCOS etc. Tregs that recognize bovine insulin can protect against T1D.

Anti-adiponectin and anti-insulin antibodies can also be of the IgG4 subclass. In such cases, a milk-free diet can also help prevent, treat these diseases, similar to the role of milk-free diet in downregulating FRA IgG4 antibody related autoimmunity in cerebral folate deficiency and autism (8,36).

Hoyt et al. describe the complexity of food allergy in children (37). That is just the tip of the iceberg. The insane idea of injecting food and animal protein containing vaccines into humans has created an insanely complex problem and is the worst blunder in the history of medicine. Vaccine regulators and vaccine makers corrupting the science to hide this blunder, is the worst scandal in the history of medicine.

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