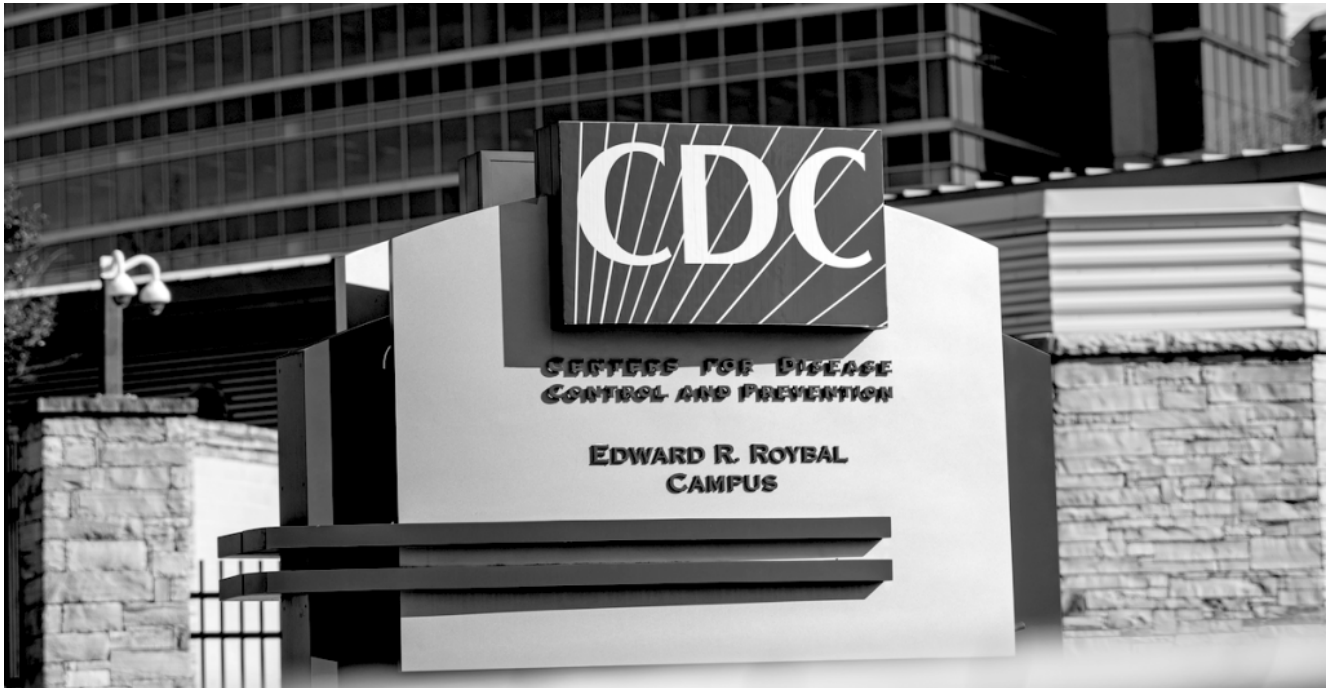


CDC Quietly Deletes Misleading Information on mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines from Website



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) quietly edited its webpage that lists specifics about mRNA COVID-19 vaccines to remove misleading information on messenger RNA (mRNA) and the spike protein.

According to [The Epoch Times](#), a [page](#), titled “Understanding mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines,” was last updated on July 15. Yet, archived versions of the page show key portions were removed on or around July 22.



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Understanding mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines

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What You Need to Know

- Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines teach our cells how to make a protein that will trigger an immune response inside our bodies.
- Researchers have been studying and working with mRNA vaccines for **decades**.
- Like all vaccines, mRNA vaccines benefit people who get vaccinated by giving them **protection against diseases like COVID-19** without risking the potentially serious consequences of getting sick.

The Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna COVID-19 vaccines are messenger RNA vaccines, also called

The version [captured on July 22](#) includes the claim, “The mRNA and the spike protein do not last long in the body.”

“Our cells break down mRNA from these vaccines and get rid of it within a few days after vaccination,” it says. “Scientists estimate that the spike protein, like other proteins our bodies create, may stay in the body up to a few weeks.”



The [claims were missing](#) from the same web page the following day.

Facts About mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines

mRNA COVID-19 vaccines cannot give someone COVID-19 or other illnesses.

- mRNA vaccines do **not** use any live virus.
- mRNA vaccines **cannot** cause infection with the virus that causes COVID-19 or other viruses.

They do not affect or interact with our DNA.

- mRNA from these vaccines do **not** enter the nucleus of the cell where our DNA (genetic material) is located, so it cannot change or influence our genes.

A CDC spokesperson confirmed to The Epoch Times the page had

been altered, despite a statement at the top stating it has not been updated since July 15.

“CDC routinely reviews our webpage information to ensure we have consistent and up-to-date recommendations,” the spokesperson said in an email. “In an effort to make all COVID-19 vaccine webpages consistent, information on the *Understanding mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines* webpage was adjusted and a portion was removed.”

“The CDC is quietly deleting misleading information from their website,” Rep. Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) said.

The reality is that CDC has no idea how long the mRNA or spike protein from a COVID-19 vaccine lasts in the body, and the verbiage on their website was not supported by scientific studies.

When COVID vaccines were authorized for emergency use in Dec. 2020, it was based on only two months of data. Proper biodistribution studies were not completed, nor were studies conducted showing how long the mRNA or spike protein remain in the body.

Documents obtained since show lipid nanoparticles injected via the COVID-19 vaccine distribute throughout the body (i.e. do not stay at the injection site), accumulate in organs and produce spike protein causing significant damage in many individuals.

In addition, studies show that mRNA from COVID-19 vaccines like Pfizer and Moderna are able to [enter human liver cells](#) and affect DNA.

A [study](#) from Sweden published in the [Current Issues of Molecular Biology](#) showed this process happens as fast as six hours after receiving the first dose.

“In this [study](#), we present evidence that COVID-19 mRNA vaccine

BNT162b2 is able to enter the human liver cell line Huh7 in vitro,” the researchers wrote. “BNT162b2 mRNA is reverse transcribed intracellularly into DNA as fast as 6 [hours] after BNT162b2 exposure.”

Swedish [researchers found](#) Pfizer’s mRNA vaccine enters human liver cells and triggers the cell’s DNA inside the nucleus to increase the production of the LINE-1 gene expression to make mRNA. It then enters the cytoplasm and translates into Line-1 protein and a segment of the protein goes back into the nucleus where it attaches to the vaccine’s mRNA and reverse transcribes into spike DNA.

CDC quietly altered website to change definition of “vaccine”

This is not the first time the CDC has secretly altered its webpage on COVID-19 vaccines to hide discrepancies when its information turns out to be false.

The CDC in September 2021 [altered the definition](#) of “vaccine” out of concern it didn’t apply to COVID vaccines, according to [internal emails](#) obtained by attorney Travis Miller through a Freedom of Information Act request.

The CDC changed its definitions of “vaccination” and “vaccine,” – removing the term “immunity” to underscore the rising number of [breakthrough COVID cases](#) occurring in the fully vaccinated.

“The previous definition at Immunization Basics | CDC could be interpreted to mean that vaccines are 100% effective, which has never been the case for any vaccine, so the current definition is more transparent, and also describes the ways in which vaccines can be administered,” said a CDC spokesperson at the time.

From 2015 to Aug. 31, 2021, a [vaccine](#) was defined as “a

product that stimulates a person's immune system to produce immunity to a specific disease, protecting the person from that disease," and vaccination was "the act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease."

[Earlier versions](#) of a vaccine definition also included "immunity" in its definition.

On Sept. 1, the definition of a [vaccine](#) was changed to, "a preparation that is used to stimulate the body's immune response against diseases," while vaccination was changed to "the act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce protection from a specific disease."

According to [internal emails](#), a CDC employee in August – shortly before the definition was changed – said the definition of "vaccine" was being used by "right-wing COVID-19 pandemic deniers ... to argue that mRNA vaccines are not vaccines."

Alycia Downs, lead health communication specialist for the CDC, messaged a colleague on Aug. 19, saying she needed to update the definition and others like it, "since these definitions are outdated and being used by some to say COVID-19 vaccines are not vaccines per CDC's own definition."

This exchange occurred during the same time studies began to surface showing greatly reduced effectiveness of Pfizer, Moderna and Johnson & Johnson vaccines against COVID mere months after receiving them – after they were initially promoted as preventative against infection and severe disease.