

HANTAVIRUS

👤 NOTHING TO SEE HERE 🤖

WANN DREHT BEI DEN LEUTEN DAS LICHT MAL ENDLICH AN? 💡

MOVIE : 12 MONKEYS



US005614193A

United States Patent [19]

[11] **Patent Number:** 5,614,193

Schmaljohn et al.

[45] **Date of Patent:** Mar. 25, 1997

[54] **HANTAVIRUS VACCINE**

[75] Inventors: **Connie S. Schmaljohn; David J. McClain**, both of Frederick; **Joel Dalrymple**, deceased, late of Myersville, all of Md., by Lonnie Dalrymple, Legal Representative

[73] Assignee: **The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Army**, Washington, D.C.

[21] Appl. No.: **218,943**

[22] Filed: **Mar. 28, 1994**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 799,479, Nov. 14, 1991, Pat. No. 5,298,423.

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** **A61K 39/285**; A61K 39/12; C12N 7/01

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **424/186.1**; 424/199.1; 424/204.1; 424/232.1; 435/235.1; 435/320.1; 935/65

[58] **Field of Search** 424/186.1, 199.1, 424/204.1, 232.1; 935/65; 435/235.1, 320.1

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Xu, X. et al. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.* vol. 47 pp. 397-404.

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[57] **ABSTRACT**

Vaccine formulations for inducing protective immune response to Hantaviruses in humans are disclosed. These formulations include an attenuated vaccinia virus vector containing cDNA's encoding Hantavirus nucleocapsid N protein, G1 and G2 glycoproteins. Methods for the use of these formulations also are disclosed.

28 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

WHO IS BRINGING BACK THE BLACK DEATH ?

THE NEXT PLANDEMIC.

FEAR-MONGERING OR YET ANOTHER OUT OF CONTROL LABORATORY FRANKENSTEIN EXPERIMENT ?



NO DEER-MICE IN CH...and no viruses either

<https://t.me/projectcamelotKerry/23392>

The PEST didn't disappear with a vaccine but with better hygiene.

HANTAVIRUS FACT SHEET

RODENT CONTROL, CLEAN-UP, PRECAUTIONS

Parasites
Amoeba
Bacteria

RODENT CONTROL (Indoors)

- Keep food and water, including pet food, out of rodent access. Do not leave food and water out for pets. Clean up spilled food. Dirty dishes should not be left-out as they may attract mice.
- Seal, cover, or screen all openings in your home that are large enough for a mouse to enter (generally, anything larger than a 1/4 inch). Steel wool and wire mesh work well for this purpose.
- Use spring-loaded traps to kill rodents or hire a professional exterminator. Do not use live traps. Follow the clean-up method below to dispose of dead animals.

RODENT CONTROL (Outdoors)

- Eliminate food and water sources near buildings. Store food and animal feed in rodent-proof containers, elevated 12-18 inches off the ground.
- Do not attempt to kill outdoor rodents unless the infestation is severe and near occupied buildings.
- If you must kill outdoor rodents, use spring-loaded traps or hire a professional exterminator. Rodent poisons may be used outdoors and in outbuildings not accessible by children or pets. Follow the clean-up method below to dispose of dead animals.
- Keep garbage in rodent-proof containers. Elevate containers 12-18 inches off the ground.
- Keep wood piles, gardens, corrals, compost piles and other rodent "attractions" at least 100-feet away from buildings, or as far away from buildings as possible. Elevate wood piles, if possible.
- Keep weeds and grasses around buildings mowed and removed.
- Cats may be helpful but should be treated periodically for fleas, since fleas can carry plague.

CLEAN-UP METHOD

Before cleaning, make sure the area is clear of recent rodent habitation. The virus is most commonly transmitted by breathing contaminated dust particles, so care should be taken to avoid disturbing dust. **Do not** dry vacuum inhabited areas. The following method disinfects and also decreases the possibility of dust inhalation. Use this procedure when cleaning up dead rodents, rodent nests, droppings, or urine.

1. Current studies indicate that the virus is most infectious during the first 48 to 72 hours after the mouse is killed or droppings are left. Delaying clean-up may reduce exposure if the area is not currently in use by humans.
2. To reduce the possibility of inhaling contaminants, ventilate the area, if it will not stir up dust. Open windows in a summer cabin, vents in a crawl space, etc.
3. Add 1/2 cup bleach to 5 cups of water (1:10 dilution) in an empty spray bottle. (Lysol or other disinfectant may be used on bleach-sensitive areas.) The bleach solution can be stored for up to one week if sealed in an airtight container; otherwise, mix a fresh solution for each use.
4. Spray the area to be cleaned and leave it soaked for at least 15 minutes.
5. Wear rubber gloves and a respirator or well-fitted mask.
6. Pick up the material(s) with a paper towel, paper plate or gloved hand and place in a plastic bag. Seal bag, then place into a second plastic bag and seal.
7. You may vacuum the soaked material with a wet vacuum, but **do not** vacuum dry material.
8. Dispose of the sealed bag, disposable gloves and masks in an outdoor garbage can.
9. Disinfect rubber gloves (if not disposable) or other non-disposable utensils you used with bleach and water solution and leave outside to dry. Wash hands afterward with soap and hot water.

Items stored in boxes that contain rodent droppings can be unpacked outside. Take care not to breathe contaminated dust. Disinfect the outside of the box before handling. Exposure to sun and air will kill the virus.

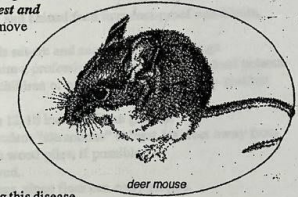
HANTAVIRUS FACT SHEET

PRECAUTIONS FOR PREVENTING HANTAVIRUS INFECTION

403

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome was first recognized in the Southwest in 1993. Cases occur mostly in the western United States. The virus is passed to humans through contact with urine, feces or saliva from an infected rodent. Breathing contaminated dust is the most common form of transmission. Surveys have detected hantaviruses in deer mice and other rodents in Colorado. The virus is not contagious (passed from person to person) and is not transmitted by dogs or cats that catch and eat rodents.

The DEER MOUSE is commonly found throughout the Southwest. It is a small mouse approximately 2 to 4 inches long with a "hairy" tail and large ears. It is pale gray to deep red or brown in color with *white belly, chest and feet*. Deer mice are active year round, but are more likely to move inside in the early spring and fall.



RISK FACTORS

- Living in dwellings with indoor rodent populations
- Disturbing rodent-infested areas
- Cleaning cabins, barns, and other outbuildings
- Cleaning other areas contaminated with rodent droppings
- Planting or harvesting field crops

Note: the greater number of mice, the greater chance of acquiring this disease

SYMPTOMS

Early symptoms begin 1 to 6 weeks after exposure, and include a fever and body aches, particularly leg and back aches. Nausea, vomiting and headache may also be present. A cough and shortness of breath develop 2 to 5 days later. A sore throat, sneezing, runny nose and sinus congestion are *not* typical hantavirus symptoms.

A blood test for a platelet level should be done by your doctor during the first few days of symptoms. Early diagnosis and treatment are important. If you have any doubts, go to the local emergency room!

OUTDOORS

- Avoid direct contact with rodents, rodent burrows and nests.
- Do not enter rodent-infested cabins or shelters, don't pitch tents in areas where there are numerous rodent burrows or mouse feces, and do not sleep on the bare ground.

RESOURCES

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 24 hour HOTLINE.....(303) 692-2667
 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, to request brochure.....1-800-866-2759

www.sjbhd.org



LEPTOSPIROS IS OCCASIONALLY A PROBLEM, HOWEVER, NO FEAR. Prudence and NORMAL hygiene ! People get hypersensitive because of the overuse of antibiotics, anti-bacterial cleaning products, hand sanitisers, etc. Let your boys and girls play in the mud ;-)

Clean up the trash and our cities won't have rats.

Birds of prey in the fields are more effective than cats.

mRNA Vaccines against Hantavirus

US20250127870A1

United States

Download PDF Find Prior Art Similar

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Current Assignee: University of Texas System

Worldwide applications

2022 [US](#) [EP](#) [WO](#) 2024 [CL](#)

Application US18/691,787 events

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2025-04-24 • Publication of US20250127870A1

Status • Pending

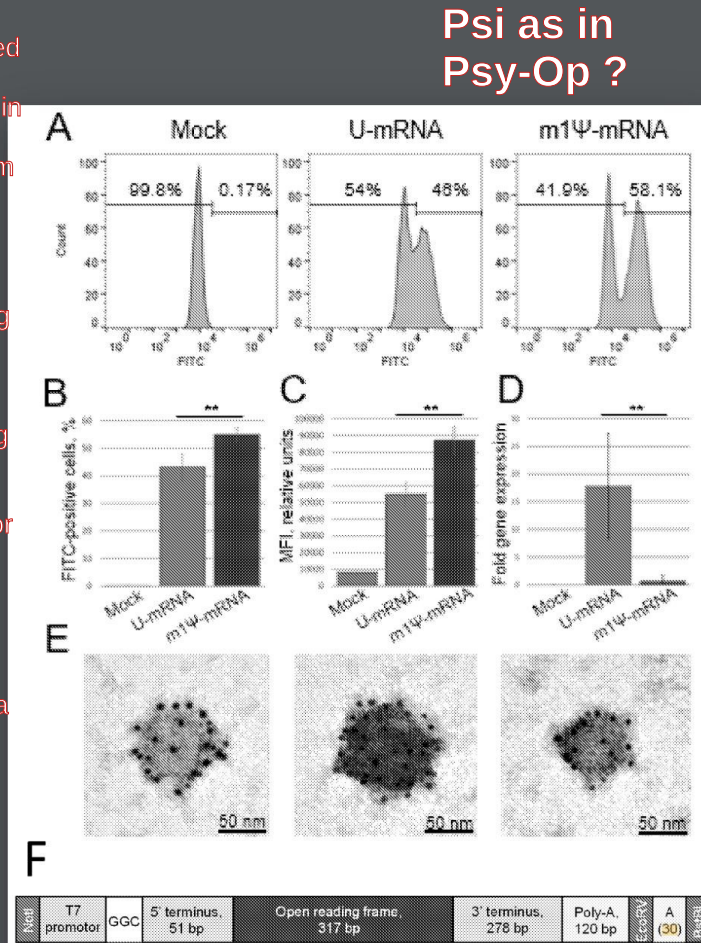
Info: Patent citations (2), Cited by (2), Legal events, Similar documents, Priority and Related Applications

External links: [USPTO](#), [USPTO PatentCenter](#), [USPTO Assignment](#), [Espacenet](#), [Global Dossier](#), [Discuss](#)

The vaccine induced a neutralizing antibody response in hamsters and protected them from a lethal infection (PMID:21917979).

A Hantavirus vaccine, comprising an engineered messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) comprising an open reading frame encoding an antigenic Gn, Gc, or Gn and Gc protein.

Is the TRIDENT for Ukraine where a lot of the biolabs are based ?

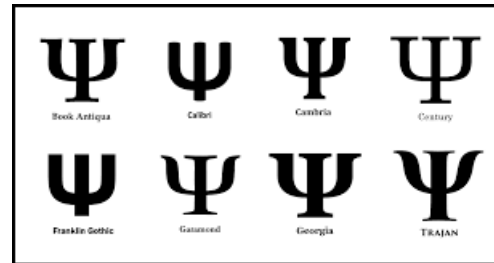


Mock U mRNA Mock You

To MOCK is to tease, ridicule, or imitate someone or something with contempt, scorn, or amusement.

It involves making fun of someone through mimicry, insulting gestures, or holding them up to ridicule, often to make them seem foolish. Cambridge Dictionary.

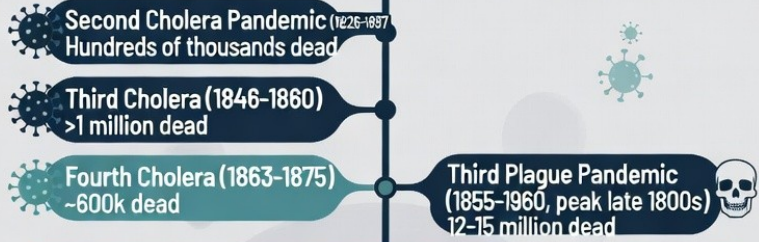
The mathematical sign that looks like a trident is the Greek letter Psi, It is commonly used to denote wave functions in quantum mechanics



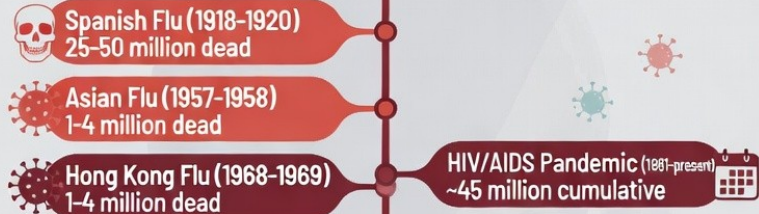
Species	Disease	Principal Reservoir
Hantaan (HTN)	HFRS ^a	Apodemus agrarius (striped field mouse)
Dobrava-Belgrade (DOB)	HFRS	Apodemus flavicollis (yellow-neck mouse)
Seoul (SEO)	HFRS	Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
Puumala (PUU)	HFRS	Clethrionomys glareolus (bank vole)

Major Pandemics & Global Health Scores (1825-2026)

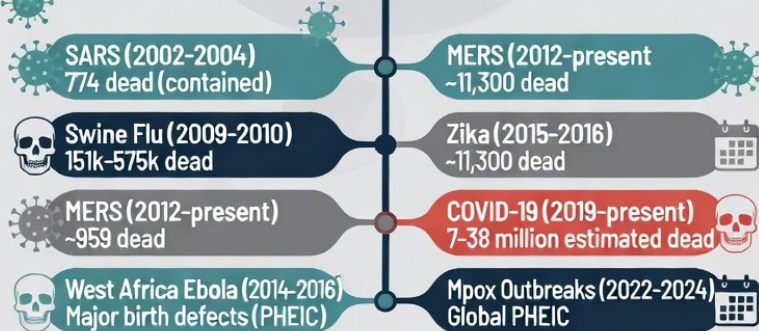
19th Century



20th Century



21st Century



Sources: WHO, CDC, Historical Records - Not exhaustive - Death tolls are estimates

First Cholera Pandemic (1817-1824) — Cholera — Hundreds of thousands dead

Second Cholera Pandemic (1829-1837) — Cholera — Hundreds of thousands dead

Third Cholera Pandemic (1846-1860) — Cholera — Over 1 million dead

Fourth Cholera Pandemic (1863-1875) — Cholera — ~600,000 dead

Third Plague Pandemic (1855-1960, major waves in late 1800s) — Bubonic plague — 12-15 million dead globally

Fifth Cholera Pandemic (1881-1896) — Cholera — Hundreds of thousands dead

Russian Flu (1889-1890) — Likely influenza — ~1 million dead

Sixth Cholera Pandemic (1899-1923) — Cholera — Hundreds of thousands dead

Spanish Flu (1918-1920) — H1N1 influenza — 25-50 million dead

Asian Flu (1957-1958) — H2N2 influenza — 1-4 million dead

Hong Kong Flu (1968-1969) — H3N2 influenza — 1-4 million dead

Seventh Cholera Pandemic (1961-present) — El Tor cholera — Millions affected over decades

HIV/AIDS Pandemic (1981-present) — HIV — ~45 million cumulative deaths

SARS (2002-2004) — SARS-CoV-1 — 774 deaths (successfully contained)

Swine Flu (2009-2010) — H1N1pdm09 — 151,000-575,000 deaths

MERS (2012-present) — MERS-CoV — ~959 deaths

West Africa Ebola (2014-2016) — Ebola — ~11,300 deaths (PHEIC)

Zika Virus (2015-2016) — Zika — Thousands of birth defects (PHEIC)

COVID-19 (2019-present) — SARS-CoV-2 — 7-38 million estimated deaths

Mpox Outbreaks (2022-2024) — Mpox — Global spread (PHEIC declared twice)

19th Century

20th Century

21st Century