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Questioning the Existence of HIV

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Questioning the Existence of HIV, E. de Harven

Questioning the Existence of HIV

Aids Rethinkers have different scientific arguments
on the issue of the very existence of HIV

Two radically distinct positions

- HIV 'exists' but is a “harmless passenger virus”
- HIV does not exist

Two radically distinct positions

Neither of these two positions is fully compatible
with the available scientific evidence

An alternative analysis is therefore suggested

Human Endogenous Retroviruses (HERVs)
interfere heavily with findings and interpretation in
AIDS research and may offer an alternative
explanation of the published data

Two significant papers on HERVs:

- 1) **“The viruses in all of us: characteristics and biological significance of human endogenous retrovirus sequences”**, Löwer R. et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 1996
- 2) **“Demystified ... Human endogenous retroviruses”**, Nelson, P.N. et al., Mol Pathol. 2003

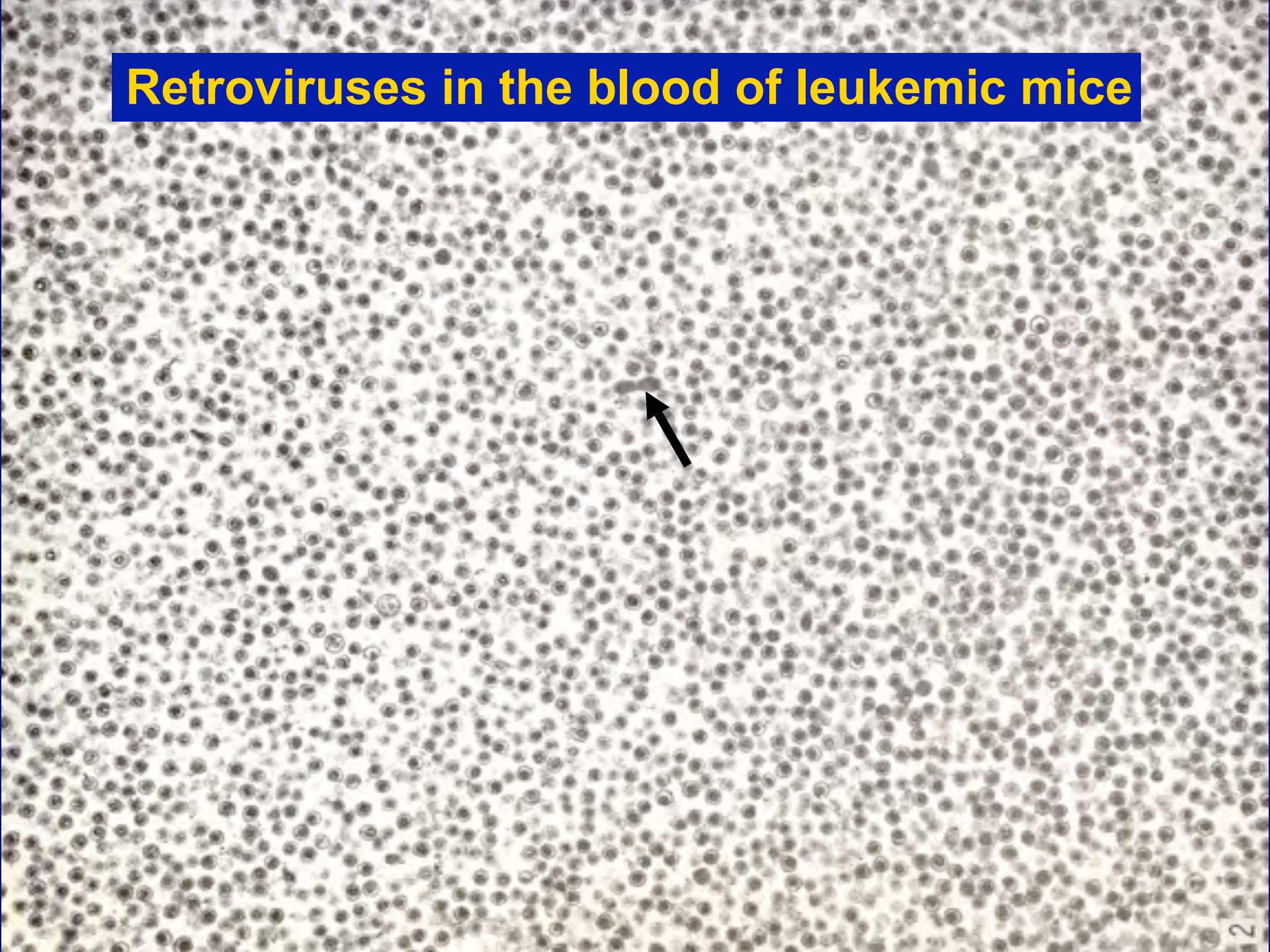
A sizable percentage of the human genome, perhaps as much as 8%, shows strong analogies to the retroviral genome. Therefore, pellets centrifuged from human plasma, with variable amounts of circulating DNA, inevitably contain retroviral-like sequences. Identified and amplified by PCR methodologies, these sequences are possibly misinterpreted as HIV markers and used for the alleged quantification of the hypothetical HIV “viral load”.

The method used for the determination of the alleged “HIV viral load” does not include the isolation of retroviral particles and the analyzed pellets have never been controlled by electron microscopy to verify the hypothetical presence of such particles

"Viral load" means the presence of virus particles
in the peripheral blood, i.e. "viremia"

In leukaemic mice and chicken, large numbers of retroviral particles can easily be demonstrated by electron microscopy in small samples of peripheral blood

Retroviruses in the blood of leukemic mice



Problems with isolating HIV

Nobody ever succeeded to demonstrate retroviral particles in the blood of AIDS patients, even in those patients identified by PCR as presenting with high "viral load"

Problems with isolating HIV

- Non pathogenic viruses are readily visualized by electron microscopy
- Pathogenic and non-pathogenic viruses look alike under the electron microscope
- Exogenous and endogenous retroviruses look alike under the electron microscope

**Isolation of a T-Lymphotropic Retrovirus from a Patient
at Risk for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

A historic paper was published in Science in 1983 by
F. Barré-Sinoussi, Luc Montagnier and their collaborators
at the Pasteur Institute in Paris

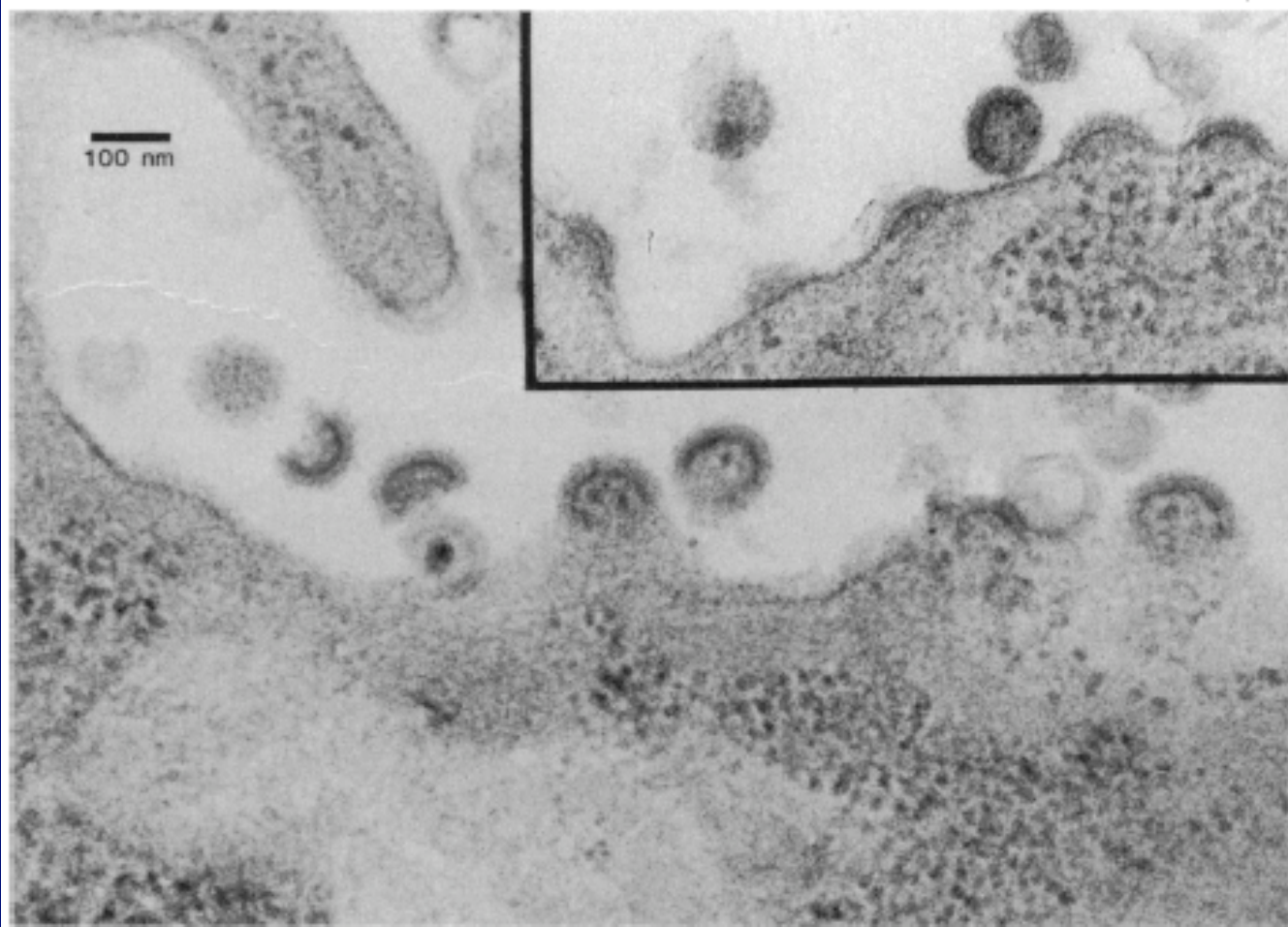
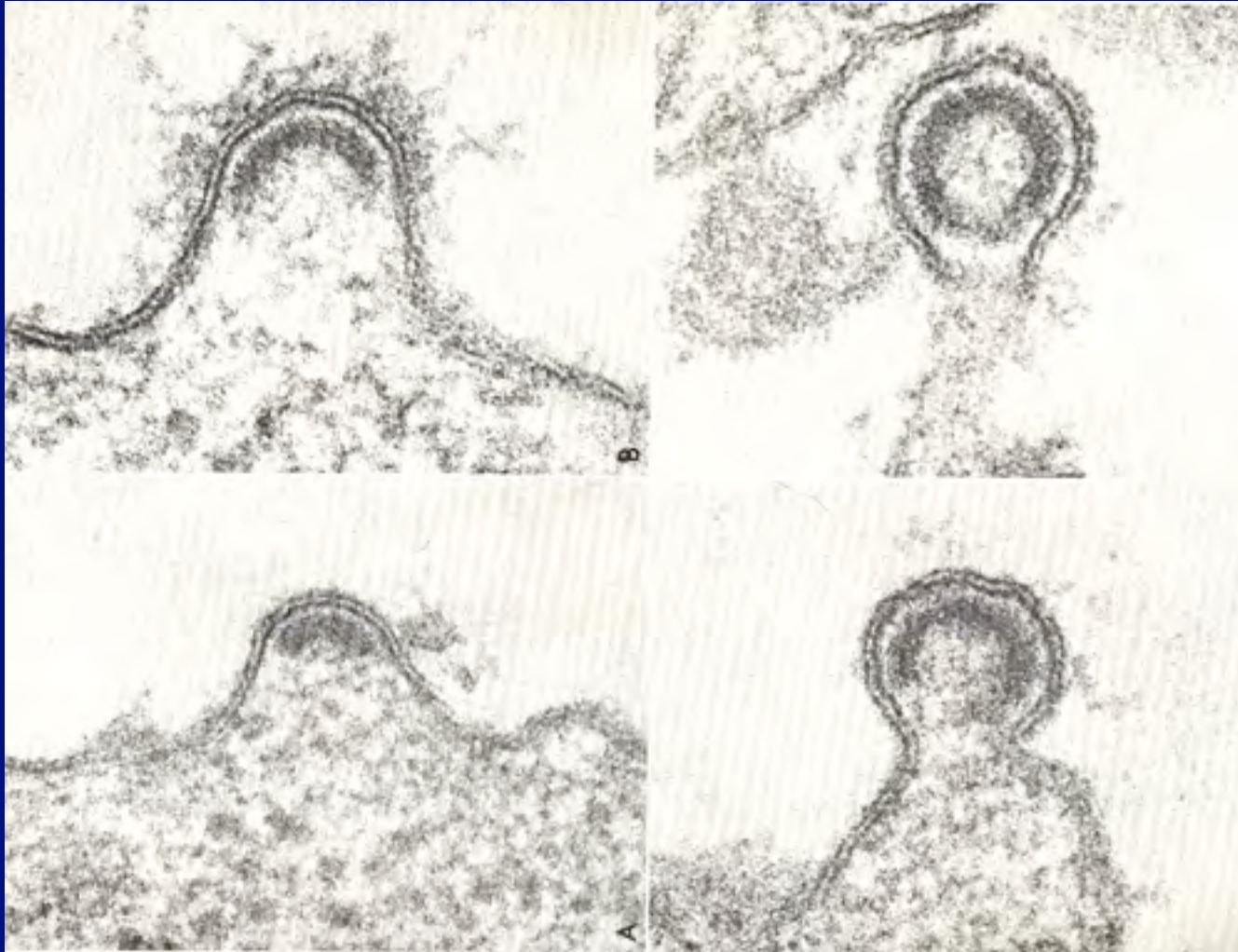


Fig. 2. Electron microscopy of thin sections of virus-producing cord lymphocytes. The inset shows various stages of particle budding at the cell surface.

The picture, unquestionably, illustrates the assembly ("budding") of retroviruses on the cell surface of lymphocytes which had been added to the complex cell cultures studied at the Pasteur Institute.

Such electron microscopy evidence is similar to the classic images of "budding" retrovirus, which I have published many years ago in studies of the murine Friend leukemia virus

Budding of murine Friend leukemia virus



However, the retrovirus producing cells in the French publication are **cord blood, placenta derived lymphocytes**. The paper fails to demonstrate that the observed retroviruses originated from a "pre-AIDS" patient.

- Human placenta is loaded with endogenous retroviruses (HERVs)
- Pasteur group added HERVs of placental origin to their cell cultures
- Retro-viral particle formation could be shown under these conditions
- This was not possible when using peripheral blood lymphocytes instead of cord blood lymphocytes



**Placenta derived HERVs were essential for observation of
retroviruses**

HERVs interfere with the interpretation of clinical studies of AIDS patients ("Viral load") as well as with the analysis of the original 1983 Pasteur Institute paper

**So-called "HIV" has never been
neither isolated nor purified directly from
an AIDS patient**

Difficulties to isolate and purify a so-called "HIV" have been initially stressed by Eleni Papadopulos et al. as early as 1993, in the classic Biotechnology paper

Such difficulties are best explained by recognizing the fact that a so-called exogenous "HIV" does not exist, as stated in 1994 by Stefan Lanka

Recognizing the non-existence of so-called
exogenous "HIV", and the role of HERVs in
clinical and in basic science studies should
redirect completely AIDS research

(see 'Chemical bases of various AIDS epidemics: recreational
drugs, anti-viral chemotherapy and malnutrition',
Duesberg, Köhnlein and Rasnick, 2003)

TEN LIES ABOUT AIDS

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Foreword by Anthony Brink

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