‘Superhero’ Gene-Editing Vaccine that Rewrites DNA to be Released within 10 Years

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A new “superhero” vaccination based on the DNA code of Olympic athletes could transform society. Euan Ashley, Professor of Medicine and Genetics and the Associate Dean at Stanford University, claims it will protect against heart disease, stroke, Alzheimer’s disease and liver disease using gene editing within a decade. Traditional vaccines work by delivering a dead or weakened pathogen into the body, whereas most genomic vaccines work by delivering strings of genetic code to certain cells. This code includes multiple versions of a CRISPR ‘gene editor’ that can alter just one letter of DNA for genetic engineering. The gene editors will be encased in lipid nanoparticles like the lipid technique is used by Pfizer-BioNTech to package its Covid-19 vaccine that is experimental, has not proven to be safe, and is linked to serious injury and death.

A groundbreaking “superhero” vaccination based on the DNA code of Olympic athletes could transform society within a decade, a top genetic scientist has claimed.

The jab would provide lifelong protection against three of the top ten leading causes of death, according to one of the world’s most cited experts.

The so-called “superhero” jab could offer simultaneous, long-term protection against heart disease, stroke, and Alzheimer’s disease – as well as liver disease – thanks to advances in genetic engineering.

It will deliver the blueprint of ‘ideal’ cells from men and women whose genes are more disease-resistant than those of the average person, together with an ‘instruction manual’ to help the body “repair, tweak and improve” its own versions.

A single dose could lead to a “body-wide genetic upgrade” that would cut the risk of premature death in some adults by as much as 50 per cent.

The vaccine would be administered to those in serious clinical need before being rolled out– possibly on the NHS–to the wider population, potentially including to children, he added.

Clinical trials of individual components are expected to begin by 2026, and the combination vaccine to become available within 10 to 15 years.

If breakthroughs in genome research and technology continue to evolve at the same rapid pace, the vaccine could be widely available worldwide in just 10 years, according to Euan Ashley, Professor of Medicine and Genetics and the Associate Dean at Stanford University.

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