The Nature of the Clots: a brief summary of recent findings

Reference: A Horrifying Breakthrough in the WHITE FIBROUS CLOT Saga

Low on Mg, Fe, K

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS): The white fibrous clots contain very low amounts of magnesium, potassium, and iron, which are all found in much higher amounts in normal blood. For example, iron, which gives blood its red color and is found at a concentration level of around 450 parts per million (ppm) in normal blood, was only 20ppm in the white fibrous clots. So, the team quickly deduced that the white fibrous clots are NOT just normal blood coagulating.

High on P, S

Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS) : the white fibrous clots contain very **high** amounts of phosphorus, sulfur, and in some cases, tin. For example, the concentration of phosphorus in normal blood is between 100 – 1,000ppm. However, in the white fibrous clot samples, phosphorus was measured at 5,000ppm!

Pfizer and Moderna Covid mRNA vaccines contain "phosphates" and "sulfates"

White Clot Syndrome

> "White Clot Syndrome."
>
> Scientists then discovered that some patients taking the anticoagulant Heparin quickly started to develop "white clots" in their vascular system. Heparin contains a fair amount of sulfur which was bonding in an unusual way with the body's natural blood clotting protein, fibrinogen.

White clot syndrome - PubMed

Fibrin

Observation of bonding in an unusual way with the body's natural blood clotting protein, fibrinogen. the phospholipid nanoparticle from the vaccine and the spike protein (from either the virus or the vaccine) bonding with the body's natural fibrinogen to form an unnatural, twisted, misfolded polymer.

High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC): HPLC confirms that About 56% of the white fibrous clot is comprised of the body's natural fibrinogen. However, the ratio of fibrinogen subcomponents was drastically off! When fibrinogen converts in our blood plasma from a liquid state into the white solid called "fibrin" as part of the normal clotting process, three fibrinogen subcomponents combine to form each strand of fibrin. These fibrinogen "alpha," "beta," and "gamma" chains intertwine in a one-to-one-to-one ratio to form a normal strand of fibrin. So, in normal fibrin clots, you will find the fibrinogen alpha, beta, and gamma chain amounts to be roughly a 1:1:1 ratio.

However, the HPLC analysis revealed that 36% of the white fibrous clot is fibrinogen "beta" chain, 16% of the clot is fibrinogen "gamma" chain, and only 4% of the clot is fibrinogen "alpha" chain. This represents a bizarre 9:4:1 ratio as opposed to the normal 1:1:1 ratio.

Thrombin, which acts as a catalyst in the normal conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin, was NOT present in the white fibrous clots.

Amyloid

Congo Red staining was first performed on several white fibrous clot samples and returned a positive result for presence of amyloid.

Thioflavin-T testing: strongly positive result for presence of amyloid

Using Thioflavin-T testing in 2021 and 2022, Dr. Resia Pretorius from South Africa wrote several peer-reviewed papers confirming the presence of amyloid proteins in "micro-clots" found in the blood of stroke patients and persons suffering from "long Covid."

Dr. McCairn performed **Raman spectroscopy** which demonstrated clear signature peaks consistent with β-sheet-rich amyloid fibrils, particularly in the amide I and III regions (typically around ~1,660–1,670 cm^{-1} and ~1,240–1,300 cm^{-1}, respectively).

Prions

March 2025, Dr. McCairn performed a **Real-Time Quaking-Induced Conversion Test** (i.e., "**RT-QuIC Test")** on 3 different white fibrous clot samples to determine the presence of prion-like seeding activity. All 3 sample clots tested "positive" for prion-like seeding activity!

Download Kevin McCairn findings

Not breaking down

These clots are almost impossible for our body's natural enzyme, plasmin, to break down.

SARS-CoV-2 spike protein S1 induces fibrin(ogen) resistant to fibrinolysis: implications for microclot formation in COVID-19 Bioscience Reports (2021) 41 BSR20210611

https://doi.org/10.1042/BSR20210611

Embalmer Survey

2024 Worldwide Embalmer Blood Clot Survey,: 83% of the embalmers responding (250 out of 301) were STILL seeing the "white fibrous clots" in corpses of all ages through the end of 2024. And they were seeing the white fibrous clots in a shocking average of 27% of their corpses!

Archives

A Horrifying Breakthrough in the WHITE FIBROUS CLOT Saga

https://archive.md/4SUFQ

A Horrifying Breakthrough in the WHITE FIBROUS CLOT Saga

https://web.archive.org/web/20250327190926/https://laurakasner.substack.com/p/a-horrifying-breakthrough-in-the

"Natural Products for the Therapy of Proteinopathies Underlying the Neurodegenerative Conditions: Protein Misfolding and Fibrillization in Alzheimer's Disease and Parkinson's Disease"
https://biomedgrid.com/pdf/AJBSR.MS.ID.000675.pdf

"Epidemiologic studies of diets have shown that the regular ingestion of curcumin, myricetin, EGCG, along with green tea polyphenols is associated with healthy cognitive function [19,27,28]. Cohort studies on the moderate consumption of red wine suggest that resveratrol reduces the risk of dementia, AD or cognitive decline associated with aging [21,29] Among the 72 anti-amyloid compounds identified in the PubMed search are many phenolic compounds which are found in brain-healthy diets associated with reduced risk of aging-associated amyloid pathologies [19,30,31].

These compounds include: EGCG and myricetin found in green tea; curcumin found in turmeric; caffeic acid and rosmarinic acid found in culinary herbs; oleuropein and oleocanthal found in olive American Journal of Biomedical Science & Research Am J Biomed Sci & Res Copyright@ Robert P Weinberg 268 oil; resveratrol found in red wine and grapes; genistein found in legumes; and cinnamaldehyde found in cinnamon. Investigations into the mechanism of action by which these compounds inhibit amyloid aggregation show that some exert their effects through the formation of covalent bonds [32-39] and others exert their effects through non-covalent interactions [40-57]."