Has DNA ever been isolated and proven to exist? No, is the short answer to this question.

(13 August 1844 – 26 August 1895) Swiss Physician and Biologist Friedrich Miescher

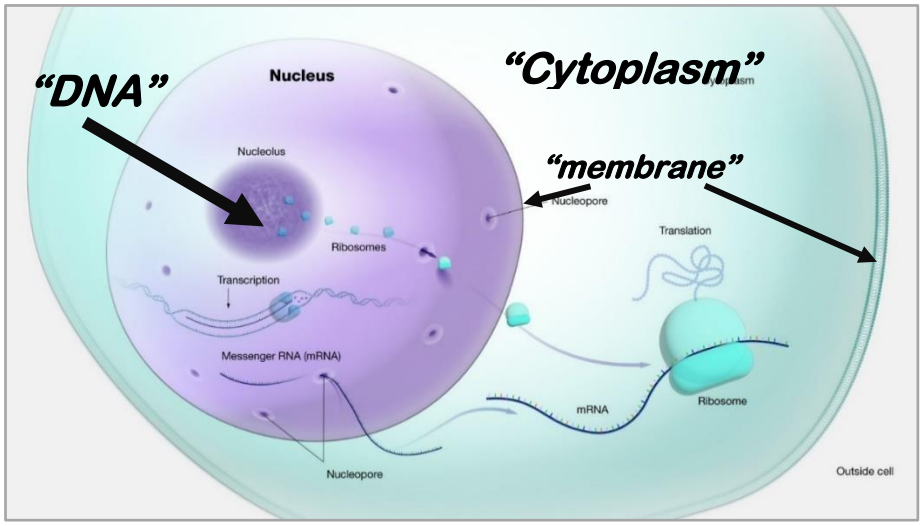
What follows is the story of Friedrich Miescher and the missing science behind DNA extraction and isolation.

How is DNA allegedly isolated for analysis?

We are told in biology text books that within all living cells there is something called **DNA** (Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid). We are also told that we can find **DNA** in the **nucleus** of a cell and more specifically inside the **nucleolus (the centre of the nucleus)**.

Scientists also claim that DNA can be extracted and analysed. But is this true?

Has anyone ever done this?



Website: https://animalia-life.club/qa/pictures/nucleus-diagram (consulted 7 Feb 2026)

It is said that **Friedrich Miescher** was the first scientist to isolate **nucleic acid** or **DNA** in **1869**.

To separate the **nucleus** from the **cytoplasm,** the outer parts of the cells in his experiments,

"he **washed cells** several times with diluted **hydrochloric acid** over the course of **several weeks** at **cold temperatures**".

S. J. Veigl, et al., "Friedrich Miescher's Discovery in the Historiography of Genetics", Journal of the History of Biology 53:3, 2020, pp 6, (DOI 10.1007/s10739-020-09608-3). (consulted 7 Feb 2026) https://www.academia.edu/43316395/Friedrich_Mieschers_Discovery_in_the_Historiography_of_Genetics

*The **definition** of **Extraction or Isolation** is: "**removing** the particle **of interest** from **the rest of the matter**".*

The problem with Miescher's experiments is that there is no isolation at any point of the process. The best description of his experiments would be a "**chemical wash**".

It is anybody's guess what made Miescher believe that **"washing cells in acid"** would eliminate only the cell walls and cytoplasm, and leave the nucleus and its content perfectly intact?

Acid, in the dilutions he used, as well as the other chemical agents in his experiments would automatically change the chemical composition of the matter under analysis.

Miescher's method of DNA extraction itself invalidates his whole procedure.

What is really alarming is that today there are hundreds of DNA extraction kits available for purchase and they are all based on Miescher's flawed experiments.

As there was no established protocol for separating the nucleus and cytoplasm, Miescher had to start his experiments from scratch. His options were limited and included extraction with ether, ethanol, or salt solutions. Miescher arrived at the following method for isolating nuclei: he washed cells several times with diluted hydrochloric acid over the course of several weeks at cold temperatures. Miescher verified whether he had removed the cytoplasm through iodine staining (Dahm 2008, p. 569). He did not use the reverse control; that is, he did not use the staining commonly used for nuclei, namely carmine solutions (Olby 1969, p. 381).

After having developed a method to isolate nuclei, Miescher tried to precipitate the mysterious substance he had previously obtained from whole cells. First, he shook the nuclei in a solution of ether and water, which caused the disintegration of the nuclear envelope consisting of a lipid bilayer. A fine white powder of nuclei with no cytoplasm attached could be precipitated. He found that treating this precipitate with alkaline solution dissolved the precipitated nuclei. Adding acidic components reversed this reaction. Thus, Miescher conjectured that he had obtained the same

S. J. Veigl, et al., "Friedrich Miescher's Discovery in the Historiography of Genetics", Journal of the History of Biology 53:3, 2020, page 6, (DOI 10.1007/s10739-020-09608-3). (consulted 7 Feb 2026)
https://www.academia.edu/43316395/Friedrich_Mieschers_Discovery_in_the_Historiography_of_Genetics

So we are told that **Friedrich Miescher** was the first scientist to isolate **nucleic acid** or **DNA** and above is a description of the very first experiments that he did.

In order to separate the **nucleus** from the **cytoplasm,** the outer parts of the cells in his experiments, "he washed cells several times with diluted **hydrochloric acid** over the course of **several weeks** at **cold temperatures**".

The next thing Miescher did was **shake** the nuclei **in a solution** of **ether (alcohol)** and **water**. This apparently caused the **lipid bilayer** (i.e. membrane) around the nuclei to "**disintegrate"**.

He then treated the nuclei with an **alkaline** solution in order to "**dissolve"** them. And finally, in order reverse the chemical reaction of the alkaline solution he added acid.

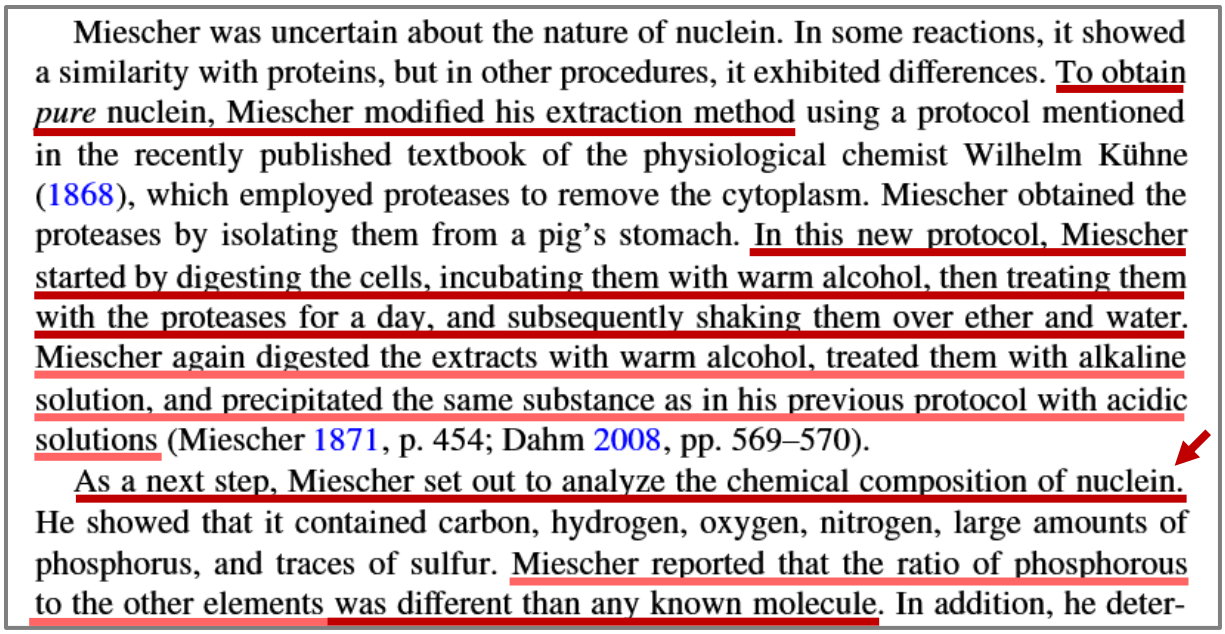
After washing cells in **acid** for **several weeks**, **shaking** the remaining **nuclei** in **alcohol and water** and **dissolving** what is left in an **alkaline solution** and finally **adding some more acid,** could you say that what you have left could be described as **something found in a living cell**?

No, is the answer to that question.

What you have after doing all that is some kind of a "chemical soup" that contains pieces of dead cell "residue".

Nevertheless, Miescher went on to analyse the composition of this "**chemical soup**" and call it "**nuclein**". Today we call it **"nucleic acid"**.

Apparently, Miescher was uncertain about the nature of "**nuclein**" so he modified his extraction method using a new protocol. In this new protocol Miescher used **chemicals** called **proteases** he apparently got from **a pig's stomach** to "better" **dissolve** the cell walls and cytoplasm.



Miescher was uncertain about the nature of nuclein. In some reactions, it showed a similarity with proteins, but in other procedures, it exhibited differences. To obtain *pure* nuclein, Miescher modified his extraction method using a protocol mentioned in the recently published textbook of the physiological chemist Wilhelm Kühne (1868), which employed proteases to remove the cytoplasm. Miescher obtained the proteases by isolating them from a pig's stomach. In this new protocol, Miescher started by digesting the cells, incubating them with warm alcohol, then treating them with the proteases for a day, and subsequently shaking them over ether and water. Miescher again digested the extracts with warm alcohol, treated them with alkaline solution, and precipitated the same substance as in his previous protocol with acidic solutions (Miescher 1871, p. 454; Dahm 2008, pp. 569–570).

As a next step, Miescher set out to analyze the chemical composition of nuclein. He showed that it contained carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, large amounts of phosphorus, and traces of sulfur. Miescher reported that the ratio of phosphorous to the other elements was different than any known molecule. In addition, he deter-

S. J. Veigl, et al.,, "Friedrich Miescher's Discovery in the Historiography of Genetics", Journal of the History of Biology 53:3, 2020, page 7, (DOI 10.1007/s10739-020-09608-3).
https://www.academia.edu/43316395/Friedrich_Mieschers_Discovery_in_the_Historiography_of_Genetics

To obtain so called "pure" nuclein Miescher started "**digesting the cells"** by incubating them in **warm alcohol** and then treating them with **chemicals** from a pig's stomach called "**proteases**" for a day. (This step removed the cell cytoplasms, the outer parts of the cells, from the cell nuclei.)

The next thing Miescher did was "**shake"** the nuclei **in a solution of ether (alcohol) and water**.

He then **"digested" the nuclei** in **warm alcohol** and then treated them with an **alkaline solution** before finally adding **some more acid**. The acid neutralised the alkaline solution used to dissolve the nuclei.

This is how we are told Miescher obtained a substance he called pure "nuclein".

It was nothing more and nothing less than a "chemical soup" which we are told Miescher set out to analyse. What he found is irrelevant as it cannot be compared to anything found in nature.

Miescher synthesised a substance that can only be described as "**artificial**" and then proclaimed it was "**different any other known molecule**". Well of course it is!

Miescher was faced with an unsolvable dilemma, a "catch 22".

He wanted to prove that the nucleus contained some kind of material involved in the heredity process, something that could account for hereditary variation among organisms.

But he could not remove it without the use of chemical agents but using these chemical agents changed the very chemicals he wanted to analyse.

Instead of realising that he simply did not have the necessary "tools" or "methods" at his disposal to perform the extraction he proceeded regardless. To this day scientists around the world make exactly the same mistake.

Where did Miescher get his ideas from?

Miescher worked for a man called **Abel Hoppe-Seyler** who is credited with the discovery of several different proteins which at the time he called "proteids". He was apparently the first to allegedly "purify" lecithin (one of the B vitamins) and establish its composition.

Miescher simply used the methods that were taught to him by his boss namely the use of various chemicals including acids to so called "isolate" chemicals from cells.

Miescher simply followed in his superior's footsteps.

> Hoppe-Seyler performed important studies of chlorophyll. He is also credited with the isolation of several different proteins (which he referred to as "proteids"). In addition, he was the first scientist to purify lecithin and establish its composition. In 1877, he founded the *Zeitschrift für Physiologische Chemie* (*Journal for Physiological Chemistry*), and was its editor until his death in 1895.[1] He died in Wasserburg am Bodensee in the Kingdom of Bavaria.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felix_Hoppe-Seyler (consulted 25 Feb 2026)

Today chemists still use Hoppe-Seyler's flawed methods to so call "isolate" what they call lecithin (one of the B vitamins) from egg yolk! Here they are using "ammonium acetate" a rather powerful acid.

> **Abstract**
>
> Mixed-chain, multispecies, egg yolk-derived lecithin was isolated and purified on a silica column with isocratic elution. A method development column (20 x 0.46 cm I.D.) packed with YMC 15-30 microns, 120 A spherical silica and a mobile phase consisting of 5 mM ammonium acetate in acetonitrile-2-propanol-methanol-water (80:13:5:12) was used to separate the lecithin from other phospholipids.

J V Amari et al., Isolation and purification of lecithin by preparative high-performance liquid chromatography, Journal of chromatography. 517:219-28, 26 Sep1990. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2250049/ (consulted 25 Feb 2026)

These methods can only be described as "scientific fraud".

To illustrate the above imagine squeezing some fresh orange juice that is nice and acidic and adding this to some milk. The milk will start to **curdle**, you will see **lumps** in **the milk form**. The **milk** can **no longer** be described as **milk in its natural state**, it has been "**denatured**".

Even if you were to try to remove the orange juice and add some alkaline solution to neutralise your lumpy milk what you have left with cannot be described as milk anymore.

Another way to illustrate the above is if you take a piece of fresh fish and squeeze some lemon juice on it. The fish will change colour, **it will become whiter due to the working of the acid.**

Let us look at what so called Biochemists do today to so called "extract" DNA for analysis

The student in the video below explains how she collected the saliva samples of **four of her student friends** and uses these samples to extract the DNA from them.

1. She heats the samples of saliva at 50°C for 90 minutes after adding some buffer

DNA Extraction Protocol - Part 1*, posted on You Tube: 30 Jun 2015, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcPgdR9_t64 (consulted 6 Feb 2026)*

DNA Extraction Protocol - Part 2 *https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1PisbDHKXTU (consulted 6 Feb 2026)*

Buffer - contains enzymes, e.g. **RNase** and **protease**, and also a cocktail of alkalizing and acidic chemicals.

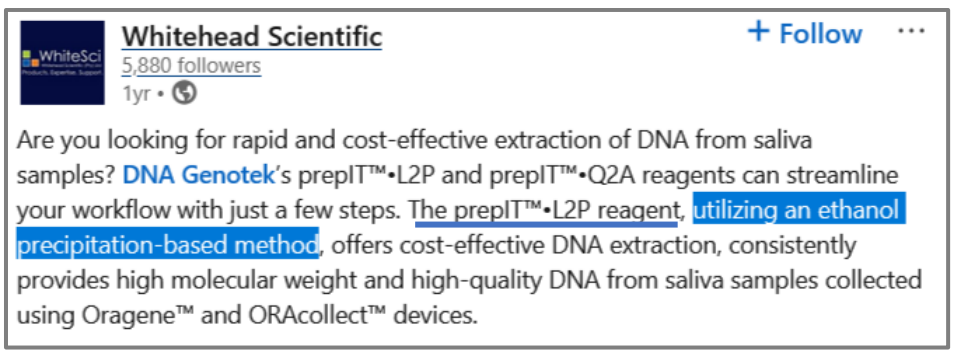
2. Transfers incubated samples into tubes with "purifying solution".

"purifying solution"

It is not clear what the chemical composition of the so called purifying solution is.

The only information I could find was that it is based on ethanol which is a kind of alcohol.

*The solution is called **prepIT** and is based on **ethanol** which is **alcohol**.*



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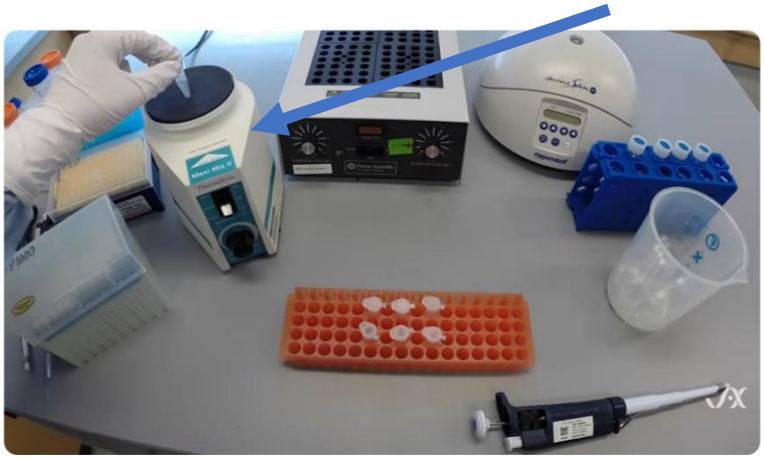
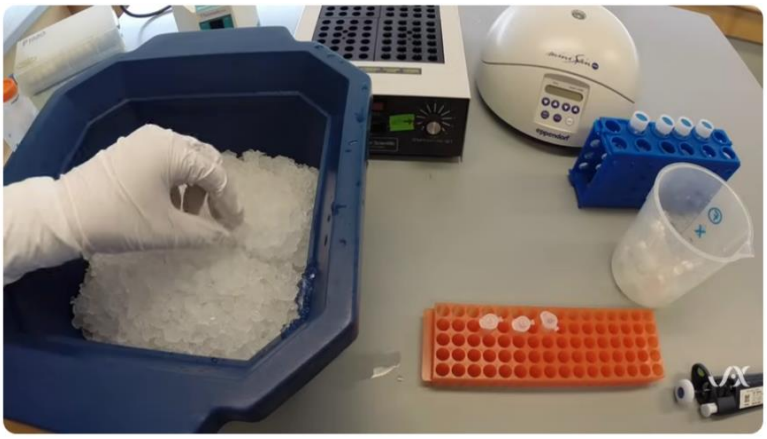
Are you looking for rapid and cost-effective extraction of DNA from saliva samples? DNA Genotek's prepIT™•L2P and prepIT™•Q2A reagents can streamline your workflow with just a few steps. The prepIT™•L2P reagent, utilizing an ethanol precipitation-based method, offers cost-effective DNA extraction, consistently provides high molecular weight and high-quality DNA from saliva samples collected using Oragene™ and ORAcollect™ devices.

https://www.linkedin.com/posts/whitehead-scientific_are-you-looking-for-rapid-and-cost-effective-activity-7193868506398912512-nZNH/ (consulted 25 Feb 2026)

3. She shakes the samples using a using a machine with a vibrating pad called a vortex.



4. She puts the samples on ice for 10 minutes.



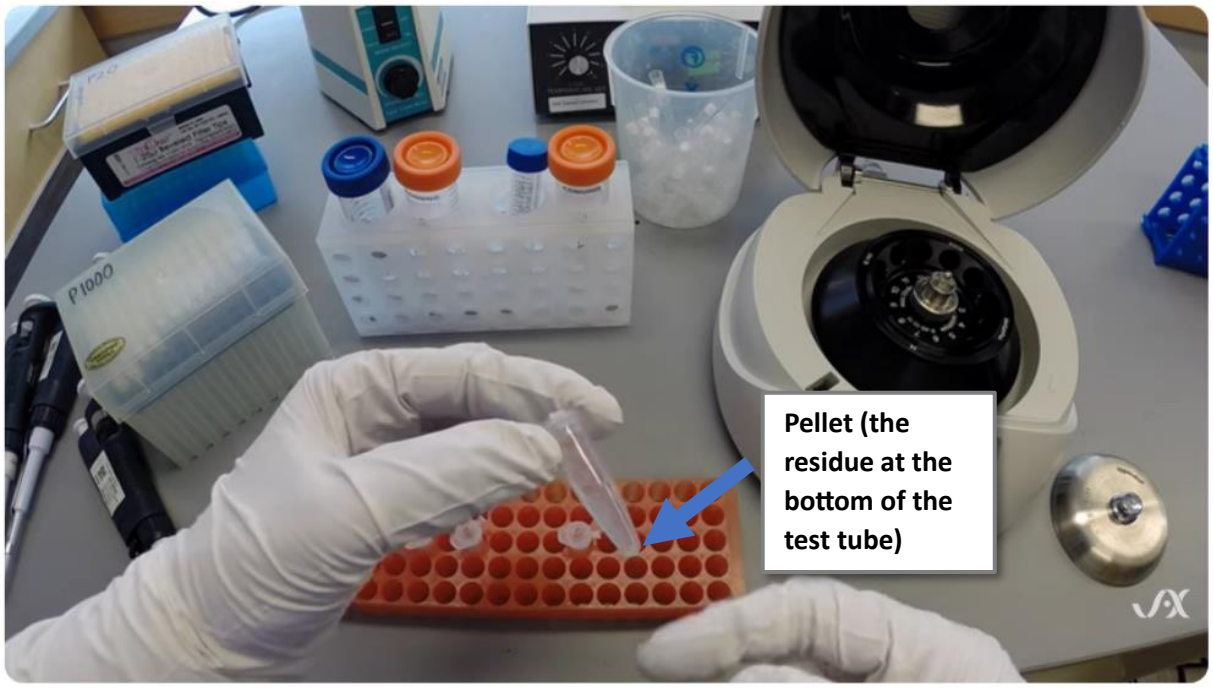
5. She centrifuges the samples for 5 minutes at 14 5000 rotations per minute (RPM).

She then tells us that the DNA is to be found in the "supernatant" (the top fluid in the test tube) and the white stuff at the bottom of the test tube are the so called "impurities".

6. She transfers some of the "supernatant" from each test tube into new test tubes and adds a solution of 100% ethanol (alcohol).

She then shakes each test tube and leaves it for 5 minutes at room temperature.

7. She then centrifuges the samples for 2 minutes and tells us that the DNA is in the pellet (the residue at bottom of the test tube).



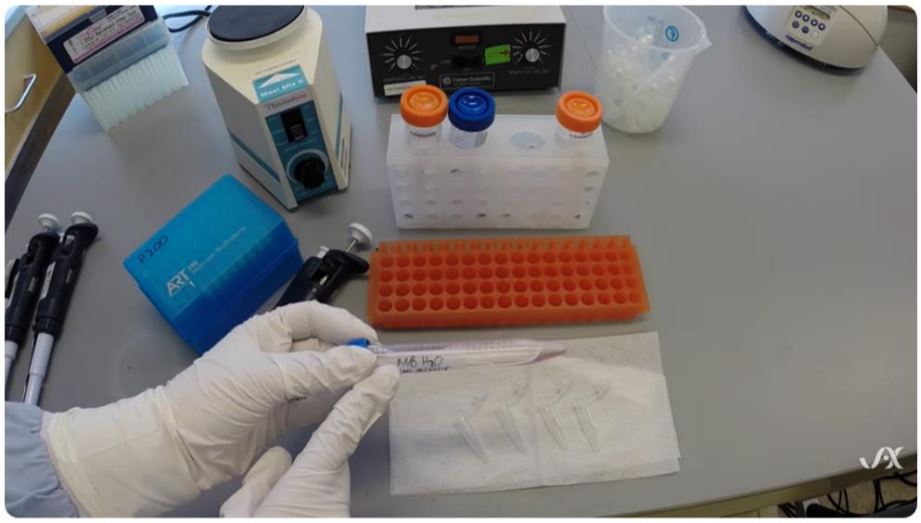
She then removes part of the supernatant (the top fluid) from of each test tube and adds a solution of 70% ethanol to so call "wash" the remaining DNA in each test tube. (Scottish whiskey is about 40% alcohol, so the solution she is using is about twice the strength of whiskey. It is very strong.)

She then puts the tests tubes back in the centrifuge to spin for 2 minutes and tries to remove as much of the supernatant (the top fluid) as possible to leave only the so called DNA in the pellet (the residue at the bottom of the test tube).

8. She then opens each test tube and taps the remaining solution onto the tissue on her work bench. The pellet (the residue inside each the test tube) allegedly contains the DNA.

She then leaves the test tubes open on the counter for about 30 minutes to dry.

9. Once each pellet is dry she adds water and shakes each test tube with her machine with a vibrating pad called a vortex. (This was the last step in her so called DNA Extraction Protocol)



As you can read above the methods used to so called Extract DNA are based on the faulty scientific procedures developed by ***Miescher*** *back in* ***1869****.*

We must ask once again the following fundamental question: would the above procedure change the chemical composition of the samples taken for analysis?

Would mixing the samples with some kind of "purifying solution", and then adding 100% ethanol (alcohol) as well as other chemical agents change the chemical composition? Would heating the samples at 50°C, putting them on ice, and centrifuging them at 14 5000 rotations per minute (RPM) change the chemical composition?

The answer is without a shadow of a doubt , yes. It is therefore an ***invalid*** *extraction* ***procedure!***

DNA Extraction Protocol - Part 1*, posted on You Tube: 30 Jun 2015, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcPgdR9_t64 (consulted 6 Feb 2026)*

DNA Extraction Protocol - Part 2, *posted on You Tube: 2 Jul 2015 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1PisbDHKXTU (consulted 6 Feb 2026)*

There is no come back.

What does this all mean?

This means that none of our cells have something called DNA in them. **They have nothing that codes for any proteins, nothing that contains so called "genetic" information at all.**

The above is simply **a theory** that has never been proven **not** by **Friedrich Miescher** in **1869 not ever.** All the methods for the **extraction or isolation of DNA** are based on his **faulty scientific procedures** and are by definition **scientific fraud**.

If there is no such thing as DNA there is no such thing as RNA either.

So even if scientists had isolated alleged viruses, which they never have, they could not analyse the so called DNA or RNA inside them even if they wanted to.

For proof that viruses have never isolated ever see the following doc -> **How vaccines are made:** https://diederikengelen.nl/how-are-vaccines-made (consulted 4 Feb 2026)

Since **PCR tests** rely on the **extraction and isolation of DNA**, they are also utter nonsense.

PCR tests are part and parcel of the DNA fraud.

Scientists tell us they can use PCR tests to detect if people have for example the **"Covid-19 spike protein"** inside them.

The truth is scientists have never "isolated" or analysed "DNA" or any alleged "spike protein" or any other alleged "protein".

Scientist have never genetically modified any viruses in any lab ever. They have never performed what they call "gain of function" research as they call it either.

They cannot modify or manipulate anything they have actually never "found", "isolated" or "purified". This is a scientific fact.

What about GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)?

Genetically Modified Organisms do not exist.

That scientists have manipulated plants and animals this is undeniable. They have however never done it in the "way" they claim that is by "modifying" their so called "DNA".

Scientists have never extracted the "DNA" of any plants, changed this "DNA", put it back into plants and had the plants grow different traits than they originally had.

Scientists have modified plants by breeding them and treating them with different poisonous chemicals.

The following article has more information about this.

..."genetically modified organisms" are not precise genetic modifications, but rather...

https://criticalcheck.wordpress.com/2025/04/25/genetically-modified-organisms-are-not-precise-genetic-modifications-but-rather/ *(consulted 6 Feb 2026)*

When scientists tell us that they use the "genetically" modified cells of an aborted baby called HEK 293 cells to produce vaccines we can say without a shadow of a doubt that those cells have not been "genetically" modified. Why, because so called "DNA" has never been isolated and proven to exist.

6. Contents of the pack and other information

What COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca contains

One dose (0.5 ml) contains:

Chimpanzee Adenovirus encoding the SARS-CoV-2 Spike glycoprotein ChAdOx1-S *, not less than

2.5 × 108 infectious units

***Produced in genetically modified human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293 cells** and by recombinant

DNA technology.

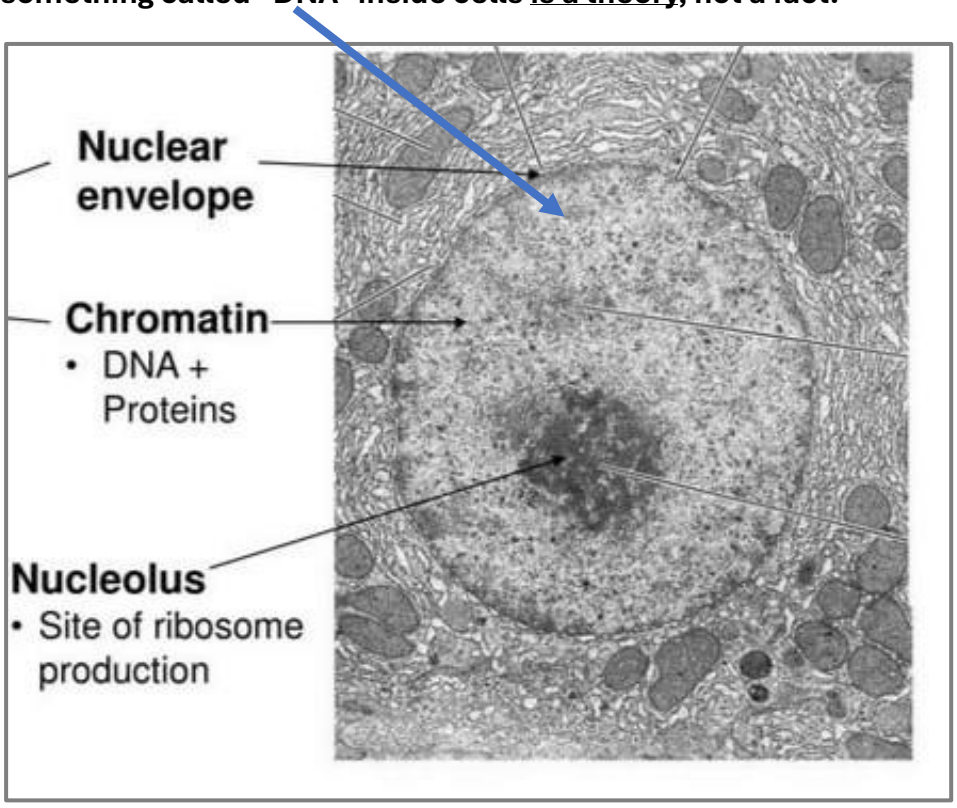
Website of the European Medicines Agency (consulted 14 Nov 2024) see product information about the AstraZeneca vaccine p29 https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/covid-19-vaccine-astrazeneca-product-information-approved-chmp-29-january-2021-pending-endorsement-european-commission_en.pdf

What can scientists see under the microscope?

What most people don't know is that scientists have never seen the so called DNA molecule under the microscope, not even under the electron microscope, the most powerful microscope known to man.

Below is a picture of a cell nucleus taken with an electron microscope. Can you see the DNA and proteins inside the chromatin? No, neither can I!

That there is something called "DNA" inside cells <u>is a theory</u>, not a fact.



https://www.slideserve.com/lois/cell-structure-and-function-powerpoint-ppt-presentation
(consulted 3 Feb 2026)

When scientists tell us that "DNA" replicates inside cells and is used to manufacture proteins. They do not mean they have ever seen this process in real life. It is pure **speculation**.

The truth is that they have never seen "DNA" under a microscope <u>let alone see it replicate and used to make proteins.</u> In fact bacteria, the most common single celled organisms on earth, **don't even have a nucleus.**

> Do bacterial cells have a nucleus? - CK-12 Foundation
> Do bacterial cells have a **nucleus**? No, bacterial cells do not have a **nucleus**. They are classified as

https://www.ck12.org/flexi/biology/bacteria-structure/do-bacterial-cells-have-a-nucleus/
(Consulted 1 Mar 2026)

How did scientists come up with the idea that DNA has a double helix structure?

Scientists use a method called "**X-ray Crystallography**" to claim that the substance they extract from cells has a double helix structure. This technique is as fraudulent as their so called "**DNA extraction techniques**" and belongs squarely in the realm of "**pseudo-science**".

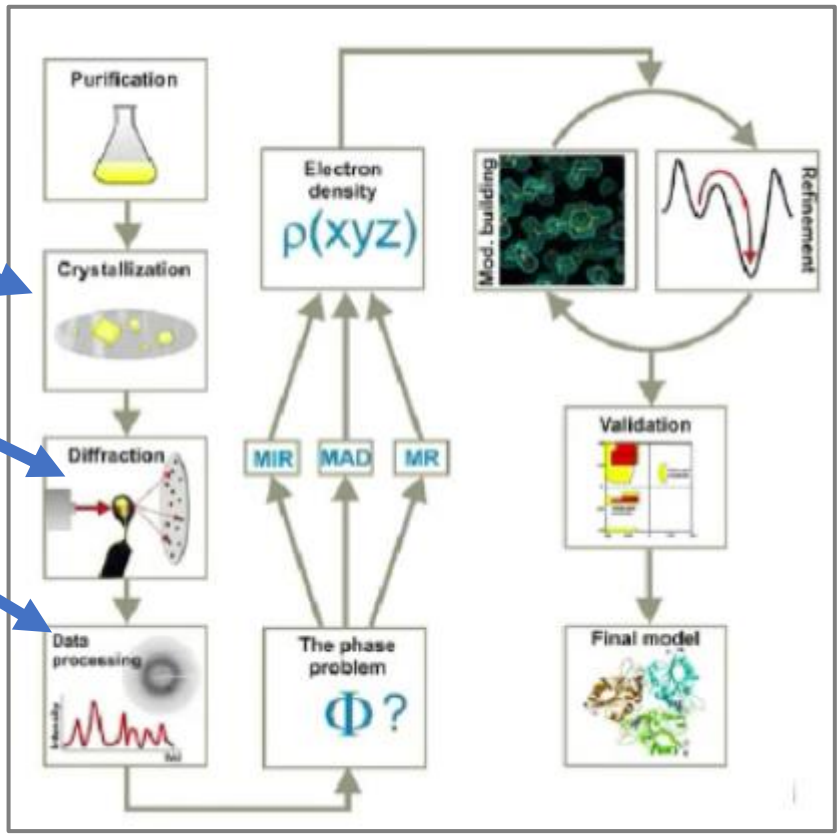
X-ray Crystallography involves 4 steps.

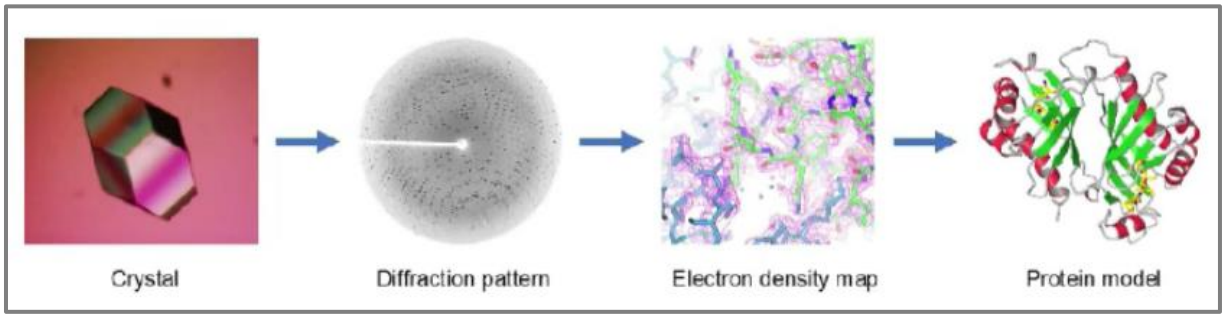
1. Take your purified protein or other substance in this case DNA and turn it into a "**crystal**" or "**salt**".

2. Shine an X-ray beam through the crystal to get what is called a "**diffraction pattern**".

3. Run your "diffraction pattern" through complex maths models (Data Processing) to obtain an "**electron density map**"

4. Do some more computer modelling to obtain the "**final model**" of the molecule structure.





***Protein Structure - X-ray Crystallography**, Posted no Youtube 9 Nov 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GBNbKbEbpqo (consulted 2 Mar 2026)*

There is absolutely nothing natural about this. The images scientists claim to "discover" with this process does not exist in nature. They are completely artificial and created by the process itself.

In **May 1952** the famous **X-ray diffraction image**, **Photo 51**, was produced using X-ray crystallography. The photographed **DNA** was a **salt of a calf's thymus gland** provided by a Swiss chemist Rudolf Signer. The picture was taken by Raymond Gosling under the supervision of Rosalind Franklin. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolf_Signer, consulted 2 Mar 2026)

The DNA was saturated (hydrated) with water to form a gel. Franklin and Gosling managed to extract a single **DNA fiber** which was exposed to **x-rays** for **sixty-two hours** and **hydrogen gas was pumped through a salt solution to maintain the desired hydration of the fiber**. Franklin labelled the obtained image "photo 51" which was a **diffraction pattern** of **the hydrated form of DNA**.

(***DNA discovery, extraction and structure. A critical review***, *consulted 6 Feb 2026, https://criticalcheck.wordpress.com/2021/12/15/dna-discovery-extraction-and-structure-a-critical-review/*)

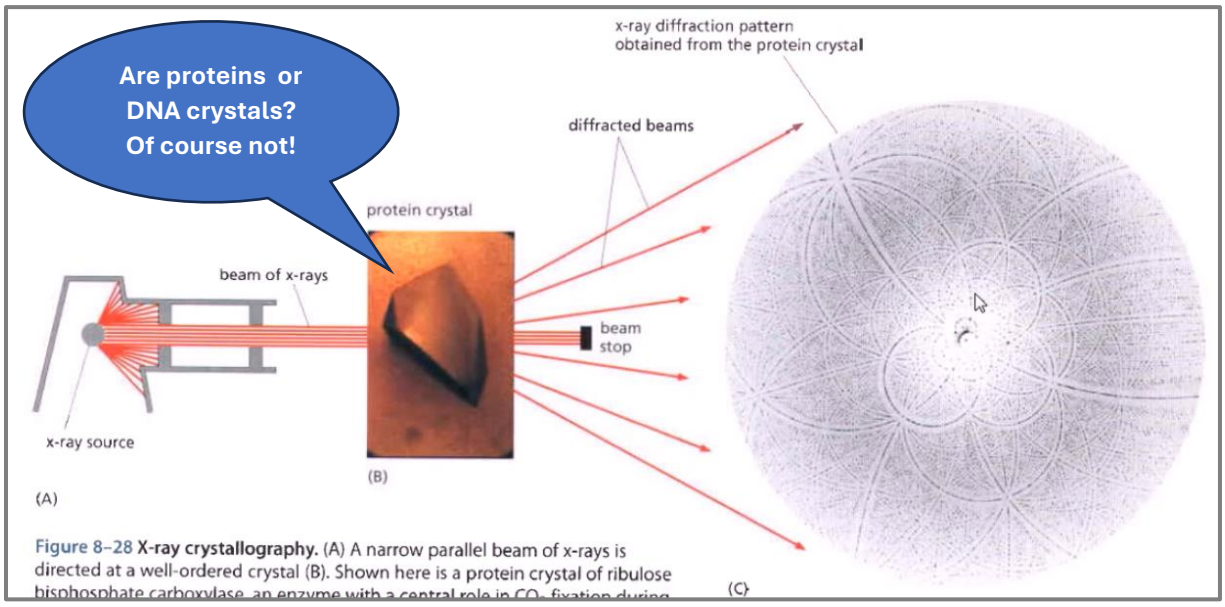
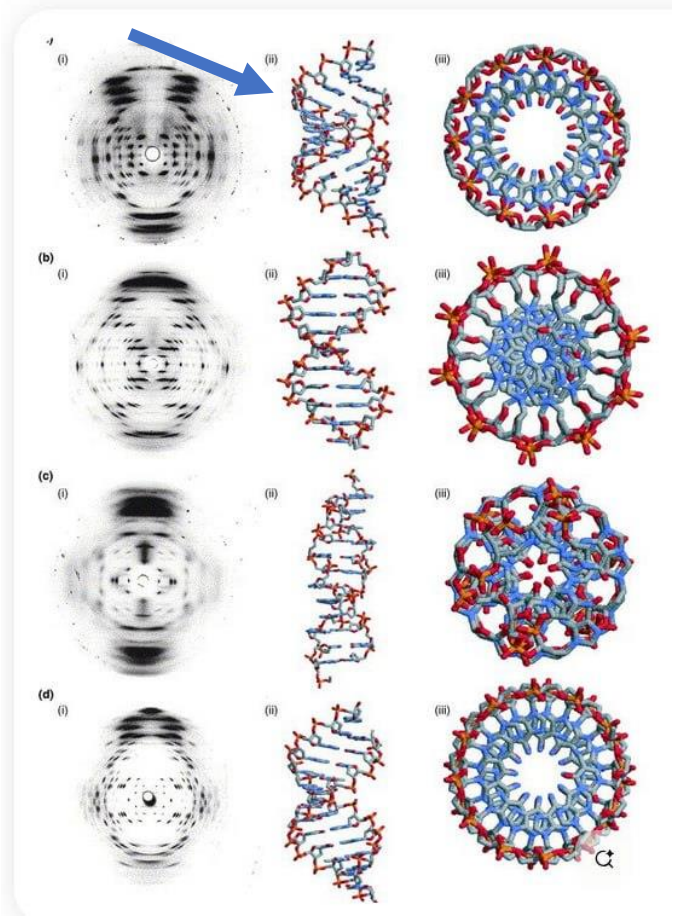


Figure 8–28 **X-ray crystallography.** (A) A narrow parallel beam of x-rays is directed at a well-ordered crystal (B). Shown here is a protein crystal of ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase, an enzyme with a central role in CO_2 fixation during

X ray crystallography basics explained, *Posted on Youtube: 29 okt 2012 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tqz9s-2MLwg (consulted 2 Mar 2026)*



What you see on the right are **computer generated images** in other words fake, make believe, imaginary created inside a computer of the so called "**images**" from the "**X-ray Crystallography**" process.

These "images" do not exist in reality. They are "**made by the process**".

It is not possible to do "X-ray Crystallography" without first **transforming** the substance you want to so called "view" into a "crystal" or "salt".

By doing this you alter the very chemicals you want to view.

How do you know that the image would be the same without the chemical transformation? You don't.

This is "**unfalsifiable**" science and **therefore not science at all**.

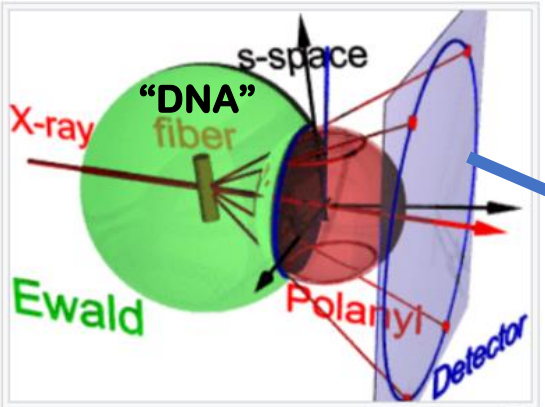
Bottles containing Signer DNA kept by Wilkins. The DNA arrived in a dry form and was hydrated to form a gell. It was then spun out into long filaments using makeshift tools

King's College, Cambridge, website: https://kingscollections.org/exhibitions/archives/dna/early-work/signer-dna (consulted 2 Mar 2026)

Signer would have first used **acid** and other **chemical agents** to extract the so called DNA from the **thymus gland** of a **calf** and then turned the substance he produced into a **salt** obviously adding more chemicals. What you see above are some of the **samples of DNA salt** made by **Signer** just like the ones which would have been used by **Franklin and Gosling**.

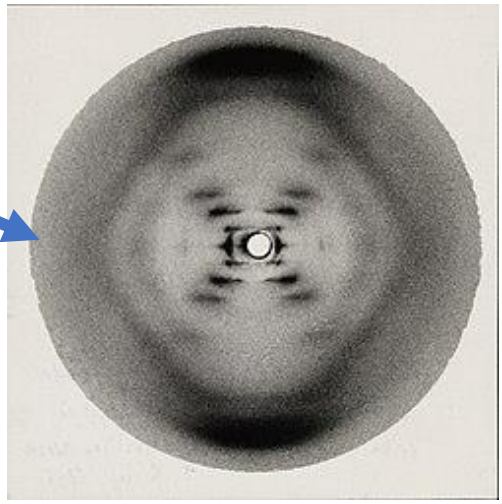
Making salt from an already "highly chemically altered" substance just adds one more layer of chemical alteration. What they looked at in their experiments is not what is found anywhere in nature.

We are not looking at anything real when looking at images of Double Helix DNA.



Fiber diffraction geometry changes as the fiber is tilted (tilt-angle β is between the blue rigid axis and the axis labelled *s-space*).

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiber_diffraction (consulted 26 Feb 2026)



The Famous - Photo 51
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photo_51
(consulted 26 Feb 2026)

DNA EXTRACTION

DNA extraction is a method to purify DNA by using physical and/or chemical methods from a sample separating DNA from cell membranes, proteins, and other cellular components. Friedrich Miescher in 1869 did DNA isolation for the first time.

The use of DNA isolation technique should lead to efficient extraction with good quantity and quality of DNA, which is pure and is devoid of contaminants, such as RNA and proteins. Manual methods as well as commercially available kits are used for DNA extraction. Various tissues including blood, body fluids, direct Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) aspirate, formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues, frozen tissue section, etc., can be used for DNA extraction.

DNA extraction involves lysing the cells and solubilizing DNA, which is followed by chemical or enzymatic methods to remove macromolecules, lipids, RNA, or proteins.

DNA extraction techniques include organic extraction (phenol–chloroform method), nonorganic method (salting out and proteinase K treatment), and adsorption method (silica–gel membrane).

N. Gupta, DNA Extraction and Polymerase Chain Reaction, Journal of Cytology, Apr-Jun 2019; 36(2):116–117. doi: 10.4103/JOC.JOC_110_18
https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6425773/ (Consulted 28 Feb 2026)

DNA extraction is clearly described in today's literature as "**separating DNA from cell membranes, proteins and other cellular components"**.

The big problem is how it is done.

Above we are told it is done by **lysing cells** and **solubilizing DNA**.

"Lysing" the cells means digesting the cell walls and this is usually done using "detergents" .

"Solubilizing" DNA means dissolving the DNA and this is done using "**protease**". As already mentioned protease was a chemical that was collected by Miescher from a pig's stomach and is basically a pig's stomach acid.

The resulting solution is then treated with chemicals or other enzymes to supposedly remove "macromolecules", "lipids (fats)", "RNA", or other "proteins".

Organic extraction

This method is labor intensive and time consuming.

Cell lysis can be done using nonionic detergent (sodium dodecyl sulfate), Tris–Cl, and Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), and this step is followed by removal of cell debris by centrifugation. Protease treatment is then used to denature proteins. Organic solvents such as chloroform, phenol, or a mixture of phenol and chloroform (phenol/chloroform/isoamyl alcohol ratio is 25:24:1) are used for denaturation and precipitation of proteins from nucleic acid solution, and denatured proteins are removed by centrifugation and wash steps. RNAse treatment is done for the removal of unwanted RNA. Precipitation with ice-cold ethanol is performed for concentrating DNA. Nucleic acid precipitate is formed, when there is moderate concentration of monovalent cations (salt). This precipitate can be recovered by centrifugation and is redissolved in TE buffer or double-distilled water.

Other methods include silica-based technology (DNA absorbs to silica beads/particles at a specific pH in presence of specific salts), magnetic separation (DNA binds reversibly to magnetic beads, which are coated with DNA-binding antibody), anion exchange technology, salting out, and cesium chloride density gradients.

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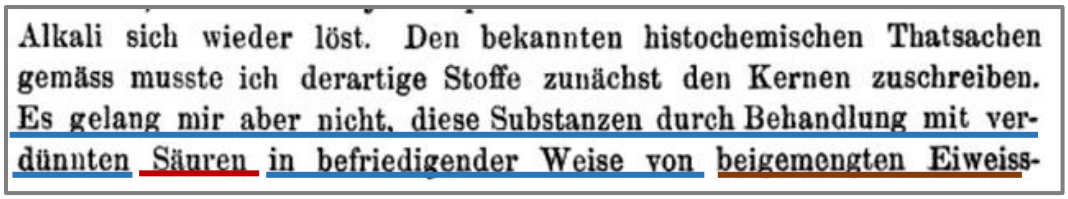
The chemical substance scientists "make" when they are so called "extracting DNA" is as artificial as "blue food colouring".

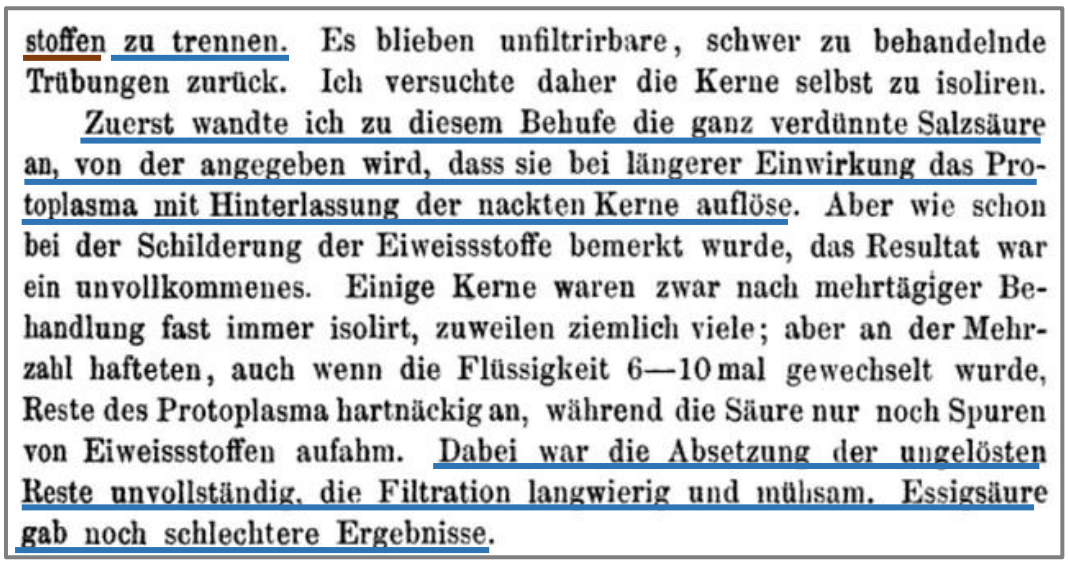
We are told they use "organic solvents" to "denature" proteins and separate them from the nucleic acid. How these solvents would not affect the nucleic acid itself is not explained.

The final result is a chemical cocktail containing the residue from dead cells.

Whilst we are told that Miescher was the first to so called **"isolate"** DNA in **1869** a publication in **1871** in which Miescher writes about his experiments clearly shows that he is less than satisfied with his methods and his results.



Alkali sich wieder löst. Den bekannten histochemischen Thatsachen gemäss musste ich derartige Stoffe zunächst den Kernen zuschreiben. Es gelang mir aber nicht, diese Substanzen durch Behandlung mit verdünnten Säuren in befriedigender Weise von beigemengten Eiweiss-



stoffen zu trennen. Es blieben unfiltrirbare, schwer zu behandelnde Trübungen zurück. Ich versuchte daher die Kerne selbst zu isoliren.

Zuerst wandte ich zu diesem Behufe die ganz verdünnte Salzsäure an, von der angegeben wird, dass sie bei längerer Einwirkung das Protoplasma mit Hinterlassung der nackten Kerne auflöse. Aber wie schon bei der Schilderung der Eiweissstoffe bemerkt wurde, das Resultat war ein unvollkommenes. Einige Kerne waren zwar nach mehrtägiger Behandlung fast immer isolirt, zuweilen ziemlich viele; aber an der Mehrzahl hafteten, auch wenn die Flüssigkeit 6—10 mal gewechselt wurde, Reste des Protoplasma hartnäckig an, während die Säure nur noch Spuren von Eiweissstoffen aufahm. Dabei war die Absetzung der ungelösten Reste unvollständig, die Filtration langwierig und mühsam. Essigsäure gab noch schlechtere Ergebnisse.

F. HOPPE-SEYLER et al., Medical-chemical RESEARCH. Vol 4, Published by the Laboratory for Applied Chemistry in Tübingen, BERLIN , 1871 (Publisher August Hirschwald). *https://books.google.com.cy/books?id=YJRTAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA441&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false (consulted 28 Feb 2026) Pages 452-453 by Dr. F. Miescher*

English Translation (See Pages 452-453)

"According to known histochemical facts, I initially had to attribute such substances to the nuclei. However, **I was unable to satisfactorily separate these substances from mixed-in proteins by treating them with diluted acids**. Unfilterable, difficult-to-treat cloudiness remained. I therefore attempted to isolate the nuclei themselves.

To this end, **I first used highly diluted hydrochloric acid, which is said to dissolve the protoplasm after prolonged exposure, leaving behind the bare nuclei**. However, as already noted in the description of the proteins, the result was incomplete. After several days of treatment, some nuclei were almost always isolated, sometimes quite a few; but even after the liquid had been changed 6-10 times, residues of protoplasm stubbornly adhered to the majority, while the acid only absorbed traces of protein substances. **The separation of the undissolved residues was incomplete, and filtration was lengthy and laborious. Acetic acid yielded even poorer results."**

In 1871 Miescher admits he cannot properly separate the nuclei from the other proteins in the cell using acid.

Apparently the protoplasm, the parts around the nuclei, would not properly dissolve by bathing the cells in hydrochloric acid, **"The separation of the undissolved residues was incomplete"**

Ich kann natürlich nicht leugnen, dass vielleicht noch geringe Mengen anderweitiger Eiweissstoffe, vielleicht leichter diffundirende, durch Waschflüssigkeit extrahirt sein können; jedenfalls werden es nur Spuren sein. Man wird sich wundern, unter den angeführten Stoffen

Page 447 by Dr. F. Miescher

English Translation: **Of course, I cannot deny that small amounts of other proteins**, perhaps more easily dissolvable**, may have been extracted by the washing fluid;** in any case, these will only be traces.

According to Miescher himself trying to wash cells with acid is not an exact science by any measure of the imagination.

But as already mentioned, the chemicals used in the process of DNA extraction itself "denature" and, therefore, change the very chemicals that are trying to be "extracted".

Miescher simply used the methods that were taught to him by his boss namely the use of various chemicals including acids to so called "isolate" chemicals from cells.

Standard procedure: wash sample with chemicals, spin, heat and boil, then document and analyse the precipitate by boiling/burning and based on the analysis postulate molecular structure and even the function **by using mathematical, physical, and statistical models**.

This is a short summary of the "molecular process" for "isolating" / "discovering" of all cellular "molecules" e.g. proteins, vitamins, enzymes, DNA, etc.

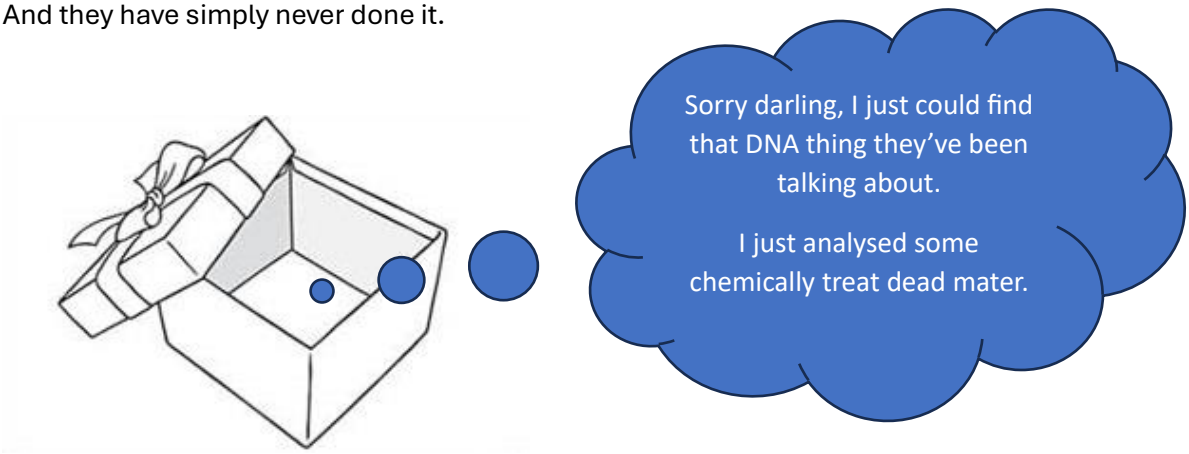
According to molecular science, chemicals and heat don't alter or affect the matter under investigation in any way which is of course completely false.

Scientists who work in the field of DNA are therefore left empty handed.

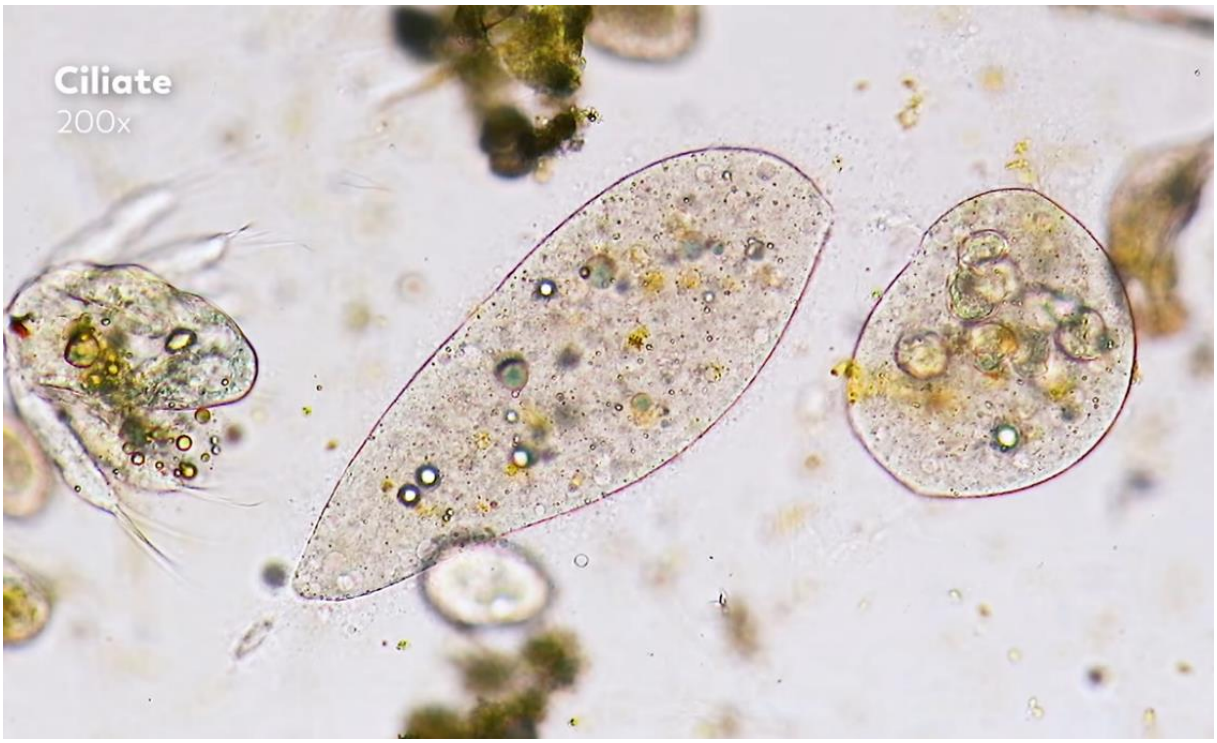
They have no DNA to analyse and therefore no DNA to perform PCR tests with, no DNA to perform parenting tests with, no DNA to do gene therapy with, and no DNA to analyse from a crime scene.

The whole DNA industry rises and falls on the ability of scientists to extract and isolate DNA.

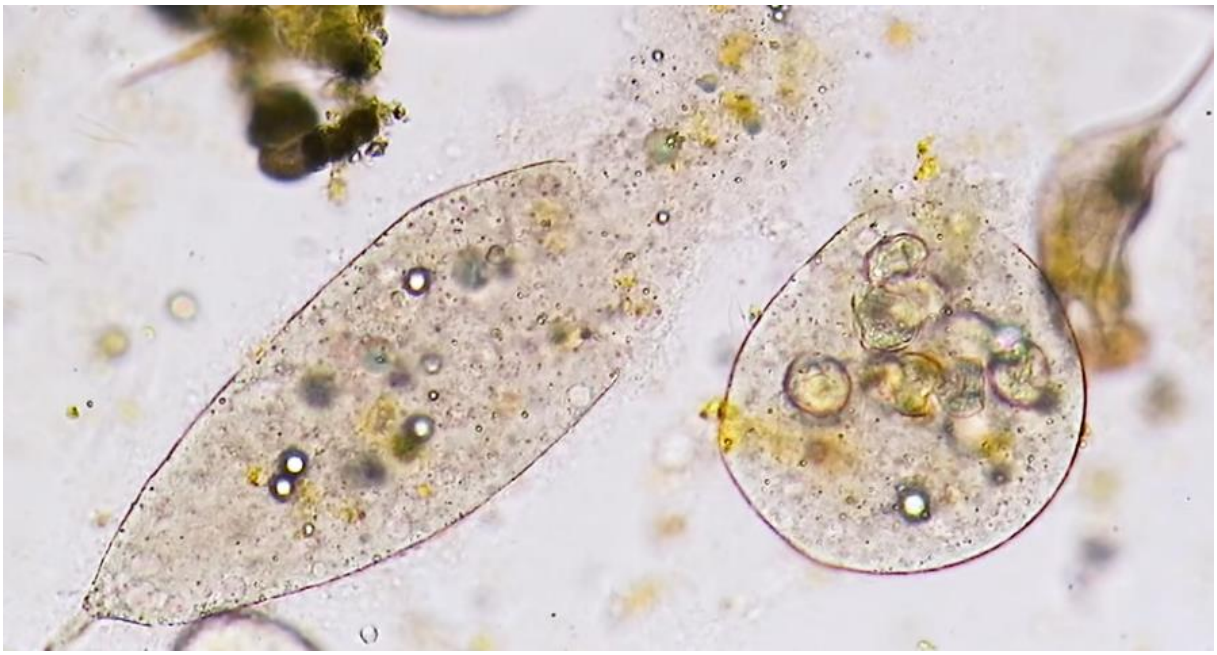
And they have simply never done it.



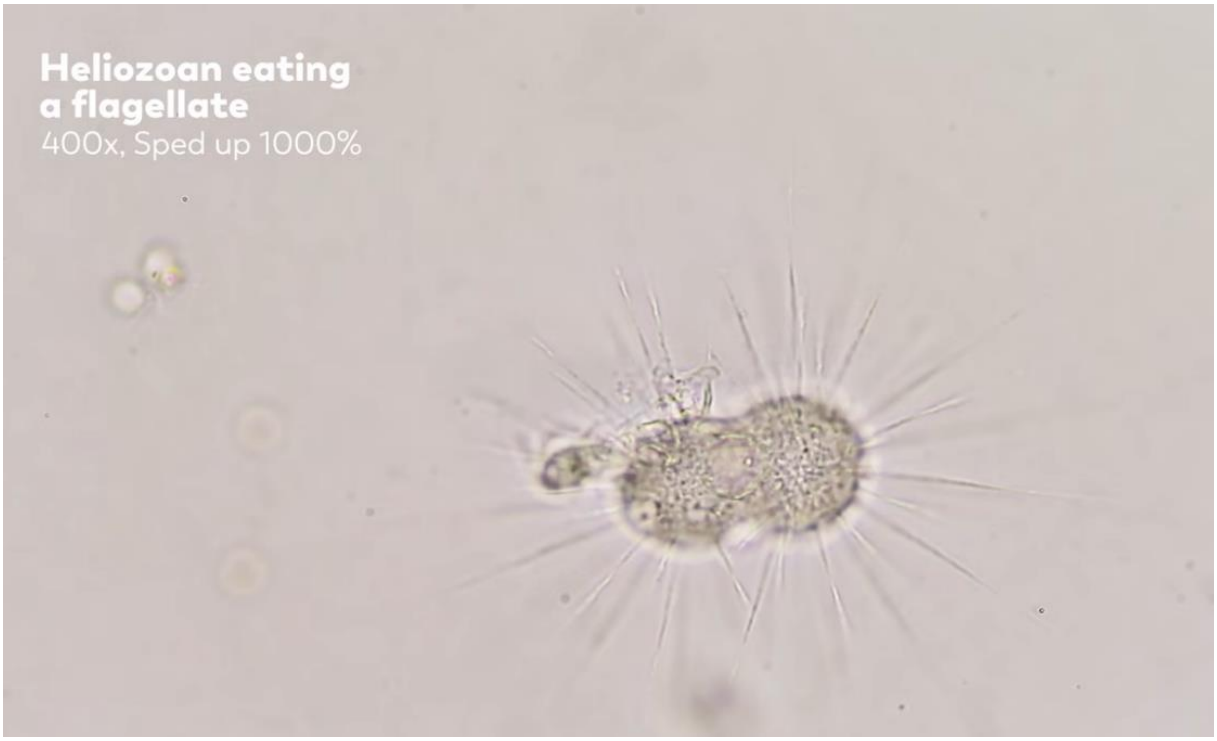
A Microscopic Tour of Death | Compilation (Lysis or cell death under the microscope.)



Even single celled organism have complex internal organs. These organs also seem to vary from one organism to another as you can see above.



When lysis or cell death occurs the cell wall burst open and the contents spill out.



A Microscopic Tour of Death | Compilation *(Lysis or cell death under the microscope.) Posted on Youtube 18 Apr 2022 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMd5PYfTGhU (consulted 28 Feb 2026)*

Notice that not all cells have something that looks like a nucleus! As already mentioned bacteria like the ones you see above don't have a nucleus. The brown spot you see inside the **Loxodes magnus bacteria** is in fact some **ingested food** not a **nucleus**.

Using chemical means to try to separate the many different parts of living organismsf even single cell organisms is impossible, it cannot be done, **chemical agents change the very thing you are trying to understand.**

So let us stand in awe of nature's beauty instead of trying to do false science.

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