Twitter Thread by Billy Bostickson ■■&■ ■

Billy Bostickson ■■&■ ■
@BillyBostickson

Meet Yang Ruifu, CCP's biological weapons expert https://t.co/JjB9TLEO95 via @Gnews202064
Interesting expose of China's top bioweapons expert who oversaw fake pangolin research
Paper 1: https://t.co/TrXESKLYmJ
Paper 2:
https://t.co/9LSJTNCn3l
Pangolin
https://t.co/2FUAzWyOcv

Ruifu, obviously obsessed with PLAGUE,
https://t.co/7A9NiRlNoz
is a friend of Oliver Pybus (one of the Holmes, Andersen, Rambaut, Lipkin Gang)
Oliver Pybus helped Ruifu pump out CCP Propaganda

see next tweet

Pybus and Ruifu
An investigation of transmission control measures during the first 50 days of the COVID-19 epidemic in China
https://t.co/fl8yh0PSI8
and
China's control measures may have prevented 700,000 COVID-19 cases
https://t.co/mAIZh05mmA

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An investigation of transmission control measures during the first 50 days of the COVID-19 epidemic in China

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Pangoscam

Original title: South China Agricultural University found that pangolin is a potential intermediate host for the new coronavirus

At 1 am on February 7, South China Agricultural University announced on its official WeChat: South China Agricultural University, Lingnan Modern Agricultural Science and Technology Guangdong Laboratory Professor Shen Yongyi, Professor Xiao Lihua and other researchers have joined forces with the Academy of Military Medicine of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Academy of Military Sciences The latest research conducted by researcher Yang Ruifu and senior veterinarian Chen Wu from Guangzhou Zoo's scientific research department shows that pangolins are potential intermediate hosts of the new coronavirus. This latest discovery will be of great significance to the prevention and control of the source of the new coronavirus. (Yangcheng Evening News reporter Zhang Luyao)

BEIJING ON BIOHAZARDS:
Chinese Experts on Bioweapons Nonproliferation Issues
https://t.co/HP8RVAO152

Biological Inspections in Iraq:
Lessons for BWC Compliance and Verification
Yang Ruifu, Ph.D
https://t.co/7hL8ic9RWr

442009CB522600
Important pathogenic bacterial micro-evolution studies
The people's Liberation Army Military Academy of Medical Sciences microbial epidemic disease research Institute
Yang RuiFu
https://t.co/n5nOc6CjTo

Spot the difference
Novel coronavirus information
2020-04/2020-02-07
CAS Chengdu literature intelligence Kunming
1. (Left) English translation of 2. original Chinese (Top Right) 3. Linked Article (lower right) from south china agricultural university
https://t.co/FHKwLUzTJb

The spread of the virus

Pangolin is a novel coronavirus, the potential intermediate host

(Source : South China Agricultural University

South China Agricultural University, Lingnan modern agricultural science and technology, Guangdong province, the laboratory sink in everlasting righteousness teach
Granted, Xiao Lihua Professor and other researchers combined the people's Liberation Army Academy of Military Sciences of the Military Medical Research Institute Yang Rui Fu researcher and Guangzhou Zoo research Department Chen Wu, senior veterinarian to carry out the most
New research suggests that pangolin is the new coronavirus potential intermediate hosts. This latest discovery will
The novel coronavirus to the source of prevention and control is of great significance.

Release time: 2020-02-07; and

Link address: https://www.scau.edu.cn/2020/0207/c1300a219015/page.htm

Yang Ruifu likes his Plague Needles nice and sharp!
An Interaction between the Inner Rod Protein YscI and the Needle Protein YscF Is Required to Assemble the Needle Structure of the Yersinia Type Three Secretion System
https://t.co/adfWjRd11E
and
https://t.co/EerlqC6uBi

Abstract

The type III secretion system is a highly conserved virulence mechanism that is widely distributed in Gram-negative bacteria. It has a syringe-like structure composed of a multi-ring basal body that spans the bacterial envelope and a projecting needle that delivers virulence effectors into host cells. Here, we showed that the *Yersinia* inner rod protein YscI directly interacts with the needle protein YscF inside the bacterial cells and that this interaction depends on amino acid residues 83–102 in the carboxyl terminus of YscI. Alanine substitution of Trp-85 or Ser-86 abrogated the binding of YscI to YscF as well as needle assembly and the secretion of effectors (Yops) and the needle tip protein LcrV. However, *yscI* null mutants that were *trans*-complemented with YscI mutants that bind YscF still assembled the needle and secreted Yops, demonstrating that a direct interaction between YscF and YscI is critical for these processes. Consistently, YscI mutants that did not bind YscF resulted in greatly decreased HeLa cell cytotoxicity. Together, these results show that YscI participates in needle assembly by directly interacting with YscF.

bacterial pathogenesis **protein assembly** **protein-protein interaction** **type III secretion system (T3SS)** **Western blotting** **Yersinia pestis** **inner rod protein** **needle assembly** **needle protein**

What a small world..
Journal of Biosafety and Biosecurity Editorial Board
https://t.co/eMh9kr6M3t
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Deja Vu? - The curse of Authoritarianism
China's Missed Chance
https://t.co/axn7sxyjVK
HONGTAO's "CHLAMYDIA HYPOTHESIS" https://t.co/OurRjr6OJz
Yang Ruifu & Zhu Qingyu (Top-Right) had pictures of the new coronavirus (Lower-Right) on 26 February—but they kept quiet about it.

BEIJING -- In mid-March, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) began spiraling out of control. A doctor staying in room 911 of the Metropole Hotel in Hong Kong had infected 12 other people, who in turn had sown new cases around the planet. Shaken by the acute danger, officials at the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva issued a "global alert" on 12 March; 5 days later, they recruited 11 labs around the world in a joint, feverish hunt for the cause of the new disease.

What almost nobody knew was that in a well-equipped lab in southern Beijing, a group of virologists had already discovered a new virus in samples from some of the earliest patients. They had grown it in cell cultures and suckling mice and taken snapshots using their electron microscope. The virus, they had noticed, had a distinctive halo of spikes that put it in a family not known to kill humans: the coronaviruses. By the first week of March, the group had tentative evidence that the new virus might indeed be linked to the epidemic. There was just one problem. They didn't dare tell the world.

At the time, the official line in China was that atypical pneumonia, as it was then called, was caused by a Chlamydia bacterium, says Yang Ruifu, a soft-spoken microbiologist and a member of the team at the Academy of Military Medical Sciences (AMMS) that discovered the coronavirus. Promoted by Hong Tao, an esteemed senior microbiologist and member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, the Chlamydia hypothesis had become so well established that "it would not have been respectful" to challenge it, Yang says. Indeed, others say, the Ministry of Health had effectively banned alternative views.

And so the team did not seek media attention for its discovery; nor did it alert any of the labs in the WHO network. If the researchers had, they might have accelerated the collective odyssey by days, if not weeks, says Klaus Stohr, the German virologist coordinating the WHO network. "These scientists were the first ever to see the SARS virus," says Stohr, who recently visited AMMS. "And we had no idea." A call or an e-mail to Stohr might also have ensured Yang and his colleagues a more prominent place in the history of the disease and perhaps even a publication or two in a prestigious scientific journal. "We were too cautious," Yang now says ruefully. "We waited too long."