SARS-CoV-2 Preventive measures and Vaccination

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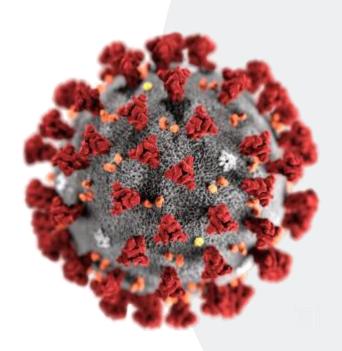


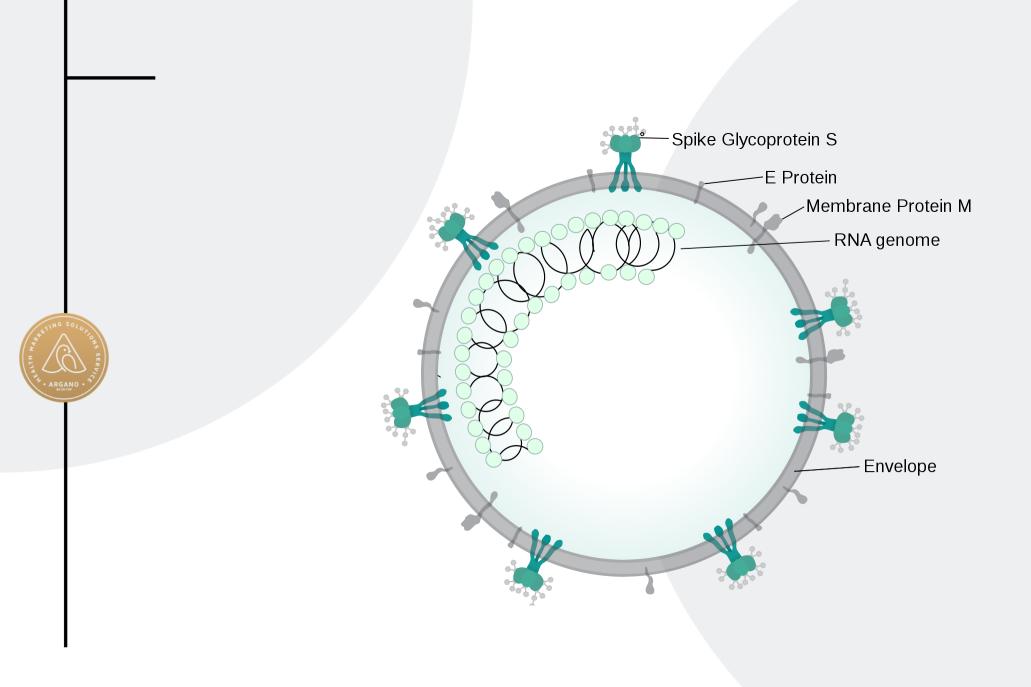


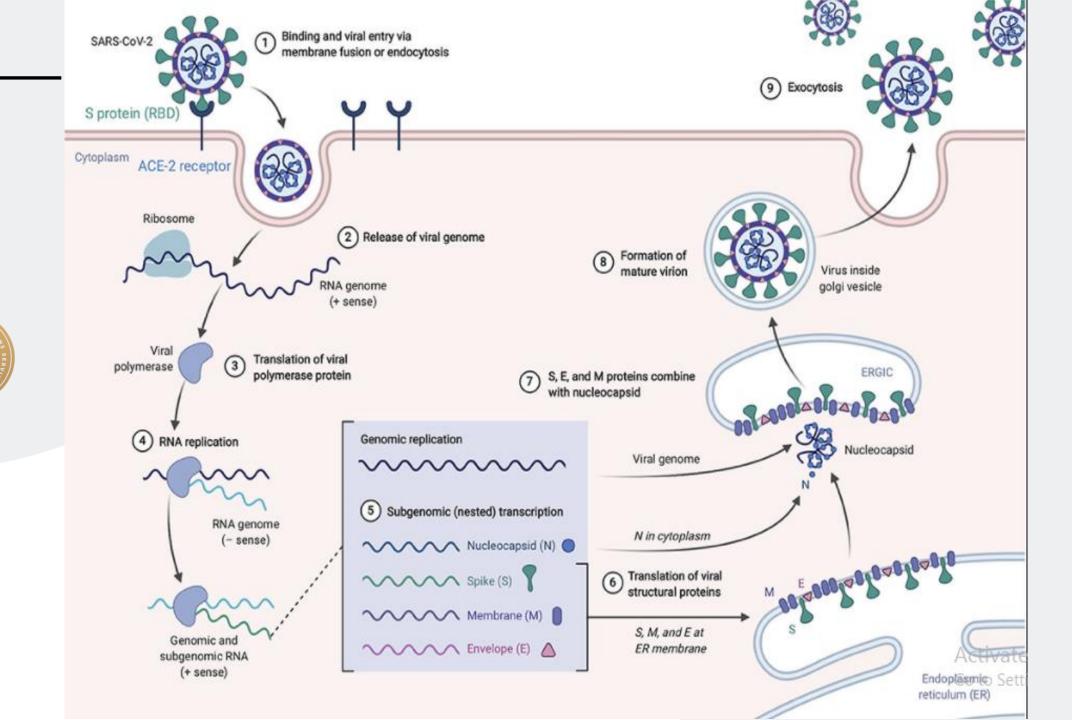


The life cycle of SARS-CoV-2









Vaccines

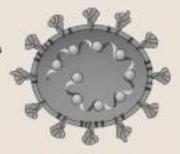




Classical platforms

Whole-inactivated virus

Example: Polio vaccine COVID-19: PiCoVacc in phase 1 clinical trials



Live-attenuated virus

Example: MMR vaccine COVID-19: in preclinical stage



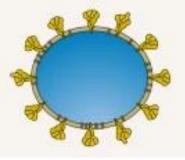
Protein subunit

Example: Seasonal influenza vaccine COVID-19: NVX-CoV2373 in phase 1/2 clinical trials

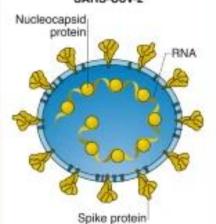


Virus-like particle

Example: Human papillomavirus vaccine COVID-19: in preclinical stage



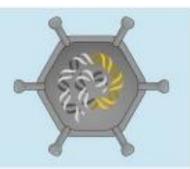
SARS-CoV-2



Next-generation platforms

Viral vector

Example: VSV-Ebola vaccine COVID-19: AZD1222, Ad5-nCoV in phase 1/2/3 clinical trials



DNA

Example: Not currently licensed COVID-19: INO-4800 in phase 1 clinical trials



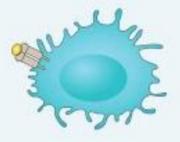
RNA

Example: Not currently licensed COVID-19: mRNA-1273, BNT162 in phase 1/2 clinical trials



Antigen-presenting cells

Example: Not currently licensed COVID-19: LV-SMENP-DC, COVID-19/aAPC in phase 1/2 clinical trials





COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates: Sponsor, Trial and Manufacturing Sites By Country bacTRL-Spike Covid-19/aAPC vaccine V-SARS therapeutic vaccine ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute Symvivo Corporation (heat-inactivated plasma) University of Oxford (Serum Inst. of LV-SMENP-DC vaccine and antigen-specific CTLs Immunitor India, Astra Zeneca, Merck KGaA) A D Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute * Recombinant chimeric COVID-19 epitope DC vaccine Shenzhen Third People's Hospital mRNA 1273 (mRNA) Moderna Therapeutics (BARDA, NIAID, Lonza) BNT162 (mRNA) BioNTech (Pfizer, Fosun, Polymun) 2019-nCoV inactivated virus vaccine INO-4800 (DNA) Sinovac Biotech (Dynavax Technologies) Inovio Pharmaceuticals (KNIH, VGXI, Richter-Helm Biologics) Ad5-nCoV recombinant novel coronavirus vaccine CanSino Biologics Inc. (Academy of Military 2019-nCoV inactivated virus vaccine Medical Sciences' Institute of Biotechnology, Wuhan Biological Products Research National Research Council of Canada) Institute (Sinopharm) NVX-CoV2373 + Matrix-M Adjuvant Novavax (CEPI, Nucleus) Legend: Vaccine Sponsor Inactivated Virus S Nucleic Acid Protein Trial Countries Headquarters Manufacturing Sites & Modified APCs Sponsor (Partners) Viral Vector

Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker

By Carl Zimmer, Jonathan Corum and Sui-Lee Wee Updated July 12, 2021



https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html



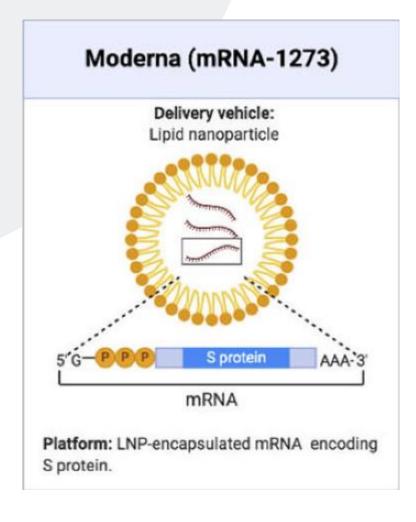
	Leading vaccines			
	Developer	Туре	Phase	Status
	Pfizer-BioNTech	mRNA	2 3	Approved in Canada and other countries. Emergency use in U.S. and other countries.
	Moderna Moderna	mRNA	3	Approved in Canada. Emergency use in U.S.
	Gamaleya	Adenovirus	3	Early use in Russia. Emergency use in Belarus, Argentina.
	CanSino	Adenovirus	3	Limited use in China.
	Johnson & Johnson	Adenovirus	3	
	Oxford-AstraZeneca	Adenovirus	2 3	
•	Vector Institute	Protein	3	Early use in Russia.
	Novavax	Protein	3	
>	Sinovac	Inactivated	3	Limited use in China.
	Sinopharm-Beijing	Inactivated	3	Approved in U.A.E., Bahrain. Limited use in China.
	Sinopharm-Wuhan	Inactivated	3	Limited use in China, U.A.E.



RNA vaccines

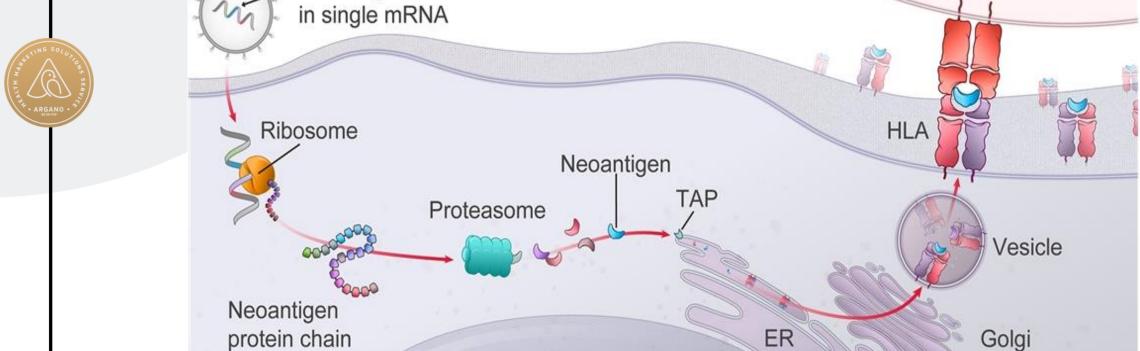
Moderna (RNA-1273)





- Contains an mRNA that encode the S protein of that is translated by host cells
- Encapsulated within lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) composed of ionizable lipid, distearoyl phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol, and polyethylene glycol lipid.

Moderna's mRNA vaccines elicit T cell activation for curative intent cancer therapy



Nucleus

Neoantigen concatemers



Activata M

TCR

T cell

Moderna (RNA-1273)

Advantages:



- Formulation within an LNP improves immunogenicity, protecting the mRNA from enzymatic degradation, and facilitating efficient uptake by target cells.
- rapid discovery and design for a quicker respond to emerging pandemic threats
- Previously deployed in vaccines against CMV, Zika virus, H7N9, and RSV.

Moderna (RNA-1273)

Trial:

- 0.5 ml of 25 or 100 μg IM day 0 and 29
- All participants achieved seroconversion.
- Antibody levels reached or exceeded convalescent sera after the second dose.
- Immunogenicity increased in a dose-dependent manner
- Viral challenge in mice showed complete protection against viral replication in their lungs.
- Only few grade 3 adverse events such as erythema around the injection site







VACCINE NAME: mRNA-1273

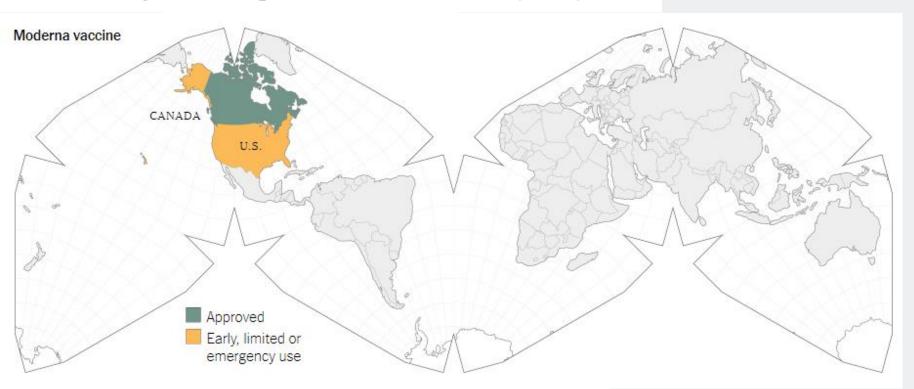
EFFICACY: <u>94.5</u>%

DOSE: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection

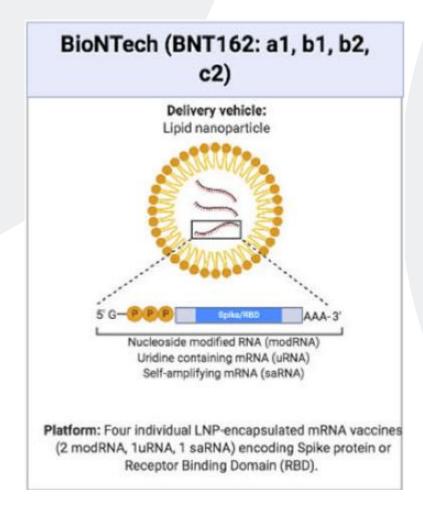
STORAGE: 30 days with refrigeration, 6 months at -4°F (-20°C)





BioNTech-Pfizer





 A lipid nanoparticle encapsulating mRNA encoding for SARS-CoV-2 protein S antigen. Four vaccine candidates, each of them demonstrating a different combination of mRNA format and target antigen.

BNT162 mRNA vaccine technologies

a1

Uridine mRNA (uRNA)¹



Rationale

- Prime / boost
- Strong adjuvant effect
- Active at low doses
- Strong antibody response
- CD8 T-Cells > CD4 T-Cells

The sequence contains no uridine residues; it is replaced by 1-methyl-3'-pseudouridine.

b1 b2

Nucleoside-modified mRNA (modRNA) ²



Rationale

- Prime / boost
- Moderate adjuvant effect
- Very strong antibody response
- CD4 T-Cells > CD8 T-Cells

Chemically modified nucleosides, such as 2'-O methyl nucleoside dramatically suppress TLR-mediated immune activation.

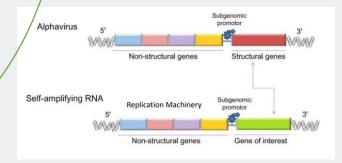
c1

Self-amplifying mRNA (saRNA) ³



Rationale

- Prime (1x injection)
- Long-term activity
- Very strong antibody response
- Very strong T-Cell response (CD8 and CD4)
- Potent immune protection at low doses (approx. 60x lower dosages required to induce immunity vs. uRNA observed in preclinical models)





APPROVED IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES EMERGENCY USE IN U.S., ELSEWHERE





VACCINE NAME: Comirnaty (also known as tozinameran or BNT162b2)

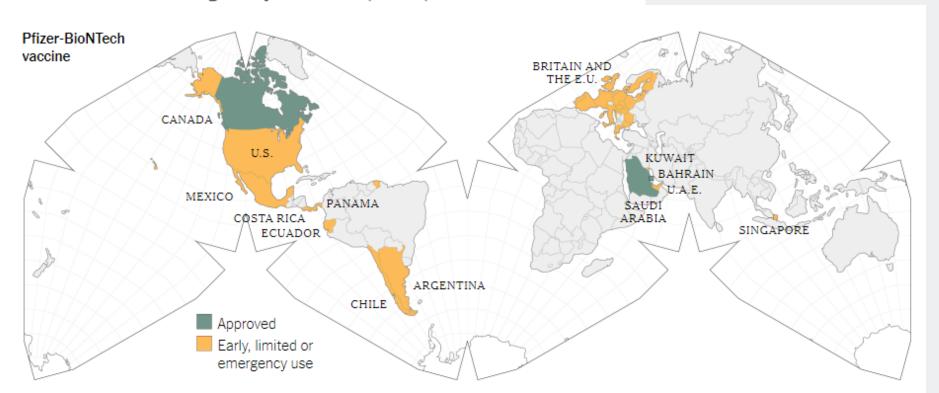
EFFICACY: <u>95</u>%

DOSE: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Freezer storage only at -94°F (-70°C)







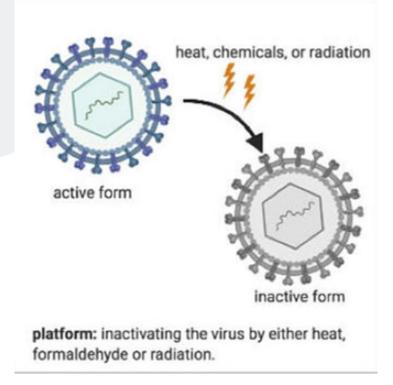
Inactivated whole virus vaccines

Chinese Vaccines based inactive virus

Whole inactivated Vaccine

ex: Sinovac, Beijing Institute of Biological Products and Wuhan Institute of Biological Products





- The state-owned Chinese company Sinopharm tested two vaccines:
 - Beijing Institute of Biological Products (BBIBP)
 - Wuhan Institute of Biological Products.
- Vaccines based on inactivated coronaviruses.



VACCINE NAME: BBIBP-CorV

EFFICACY: 86%

DOSE: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection





PHASE 3 LIMITED USE IN CHINA, U.A.E.



武汉生物制品研究所有限责任公司

WUHAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CO.,LTD.









VACCINE NAME: CoronaVac (formerly PiCoVacc)

EFFICACY: Over 50 percent

DOSE: 2 doses, 2 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Refrigerated

Sinovac Biotech, a private Chinese company, developed an inactivated vaccine called CoronaVac.

In July, Sinovac launched a Phase 3 trial in Brazil, followed by others in Indonesia and Turkey.

Chinese government gave the Sinovac vaccine an emergency approval for limited use in July.

In October, authorities in the eastern Chinese city of Jiaxing announced they were giving CoronaVac to people in relatively high-risk jobs.



PHASE 1





At the end of December, Iran <u>launched</u> its first clinical trial of a coronavirus vaccine. Although the government did not name the company that created the vaccine in its announcement, the Iranian pharmaceutical company **Shafa Pharmed Pars** is listed on the World Health Organization's <u>roster</u> of companies developing coronavirus vaccines. It has developed a two-dose inactivated coronavirus vaccine. Iran Press reported that the Phase 1 trial will <u>recruit 56 volunteers</u>.

Updated Dec. 24



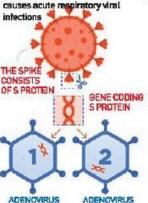
Adenovirus vaccines

Gamaleya (Sputnik V)

Two-vector vaccine against coronavirus

Vector creation

A vector is a virus that lacks a gene responsible for reproduction and is used to transport genetic material from another virus that is being vaccinated against into a cell. The vector does not pose any hazard to the body. The vaccine is based on an adenoviral vector which normally causes acute respiratory viral



A gene coding S protein of SARS-COV-2 spikes is inserted into each vector. The spikes form the "crown" from which the virus gets its name. The SARS-COV-2 virus uses spikes to get into a cell.

VECTOR 2

VECTOR 1

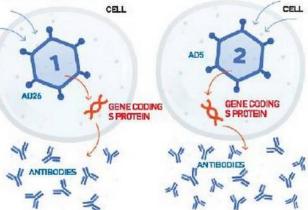
First vaccination

Vector with a gene coding S protein of coronavirus gets into a cell

The body synthesises 5 protein

in response, the production

of immunity begins



The vaccine based on another adenovirus vector unknown to the body boosts the immune response and provides for long-tasting immunity

Second vaccination

in 21 days

Repeated vaccination takes place

Source: Gamaleya Center, RDIF, 2020

 Contains the genetic sequence of the SARS-COV-2 S protein with a transgenic, nonreplicating adenovirus-26 and 5.



PHASE 3 EARLY USE IN RUSSIA, ELSEWHERE



VACCINE NAME: Sputnik V (formerly Gam-Covid-Vac)

EFFICACY: 91.4%

DOSE: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Freezer storage. Developing an alternative formulation that

can be refrigerated.

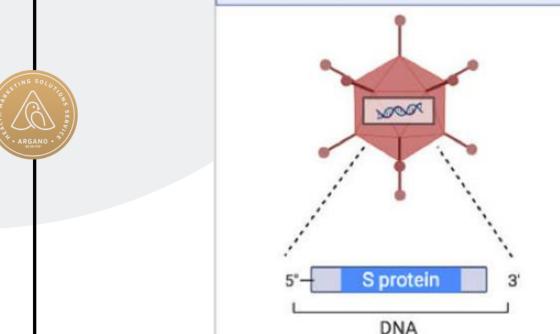




University of Oxford (AZD1222)

University of Oxford & AstraZeneca (AZD1222, formerly ChAdOx1 nCoV-19)

Platform: Engineered AZD1222 adenovirus capable of producing the spike (S) protein of SARS-CoV-2.



 Contains the genetic sequence of the SARS-COV-2 S protein with a transgenic, nonreplicating chimpanzee adenovirus-based vector.



University of Oxford (AZD1222)

Advantages:

- Host cells express the coronavirus S protein thus leading to a robust humoral and T cellmediated immune response.
- The non-replicating feature of this vaccine makes it relatively safe in the immunocompromised and children.
- This platform has been used successfully for the MERS vaccine.



PHASE 2 PHASE 3 COMBINED PHASES







VACCINE NAME: AZD1222

EFFICACY: Up to 90%

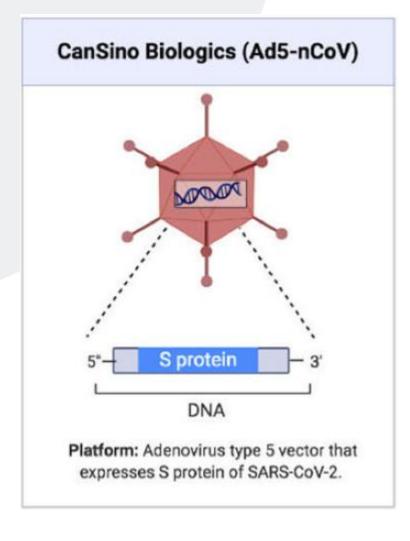
DOSE: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Stable in refrigerator for at least 6 months

CanSino Biologics (Ad5-nCoV)





- Contains a replicationdefective adenovirus type 5 as a vector to express the full-length SARS-CoV-2 S protein
- The first SARS-CoV-2 vaccine to move into Phase II





VACCINE NAME: Convidecia (also known as Ad5-nCoV)

EFFICACY: Unknown

DOSE: Single dose

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Refrigerated

Advantages:

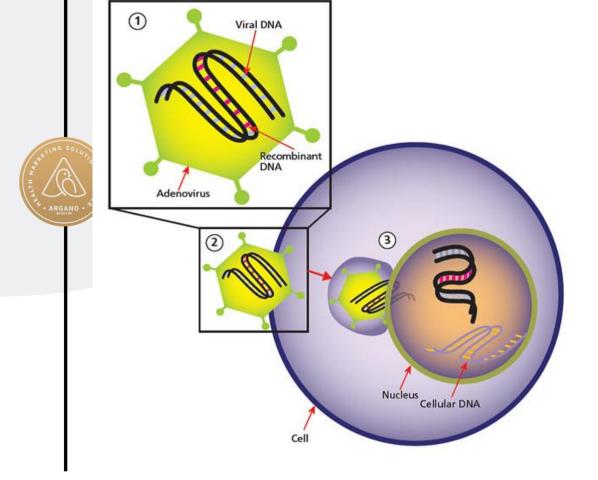
Single dose.

Disadvantage:

 presence of pre-existing immunity from natural exposure to Ad5 can dampen cellular immune responses to whatever antigens are encoded



Ad26.COV2.S (Johnson and Johnson)



- Contains a replicationdefective adenovirus type 26 as a vector to express the full-length SARS-CoV-2 S protein
- Johnson & Johnson developed vaccines for Ebola and other diseases with Ad26 and have now made one for the coronavirus.

PHASE 3

Johnson-Johnson





VACCINE NAME: Ad26.COV2.S

EFFICACY: Unknown

DOSE: 1 dose

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Up to two years frozen at -4° F (-20° C), and up to three

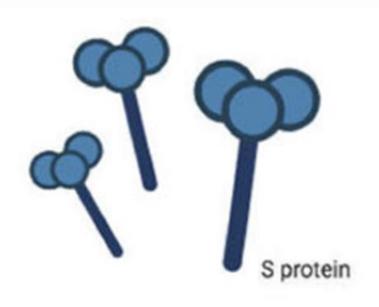
months refrigerated at 36-46° F (2-8° C).



Protein vaccines

EpiVacCorona (Vector Institude)





- The vaccine contains small portions of viral proteins, known as peptides.
- The second one to receive that designation after the Gamaleya Institute's Sputnik V vaccine.

PHASE 3 EARLY USE IN RUSSIA





VACCINE NAME: EpiVacCorona

EFFICACY: Unknown

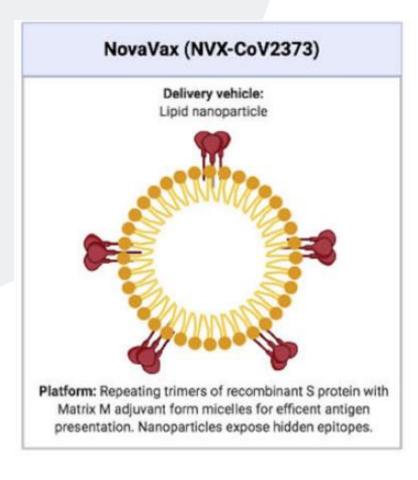
DOSE: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart

TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Stable in refrigerator for up to two years

NovaVax (NVX-CoV2373)





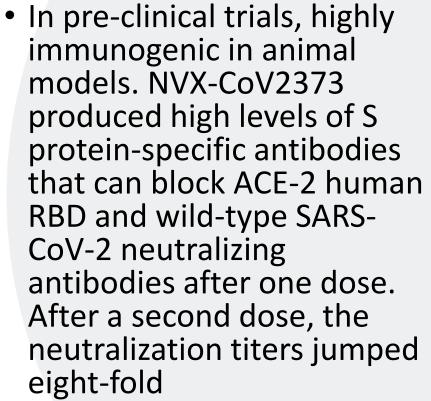
- Contains a recombinant S protein (SARS-CoV-rS) and Novavax's Matrix-M saponin-based adjuvant.
- Matrix-M is a potent inducer of leukocyte migration into the draining lymph nodes (LN) resulting in the increase in T-, B-, NK, and dendritic cells in draining LNs.

NovaVax (NVX-CoV2373)

hACE2 receptor



CoV2373



PHASE 3

Creating Tomorrow's Vaccines Today



VACCINE NAME: NVX-CoV2373

EFFICACY: Unknown

DOSE: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart

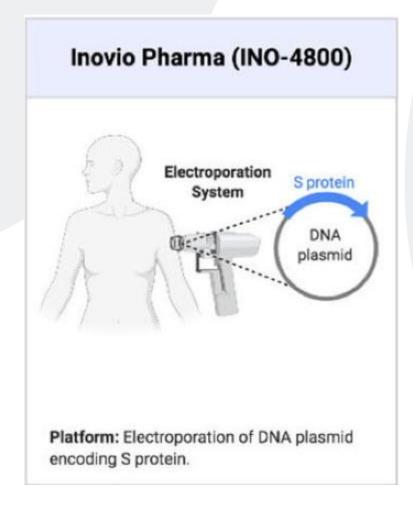
TYPE: Muscle injection

STORAGE: Stable in refrigerator

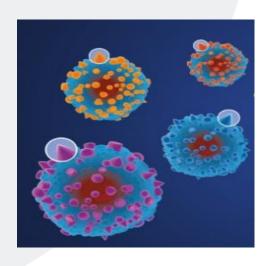


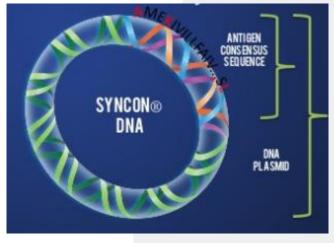
Vaccines under development

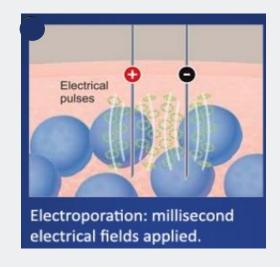


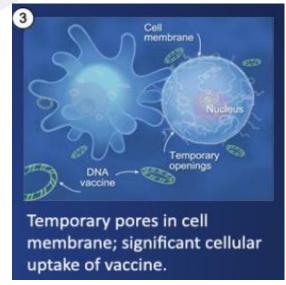


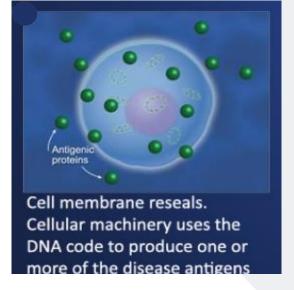
 Synthetic DNA-based vaccine that are delivered into human cells via electroporation (EP) and translated into S proteins to induce an immune response.

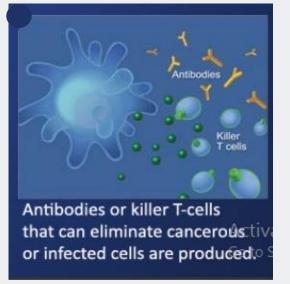












Advantages:

- Accelerated developmental Rapidly designed
- Manufactured in large quantities
- Flexibility in terms of antigen manipulation
- Unable to revert into active forms
- Cold chain free
- Strong cellular and humoral responses
- Utilizes a strategy identical to the DNA vaccine for MERS INO-4700.
- INO-4700 clinical tests outcome showed very promising results :92% ability to neutralize the virus and 84% robust T cell response after the third dose.



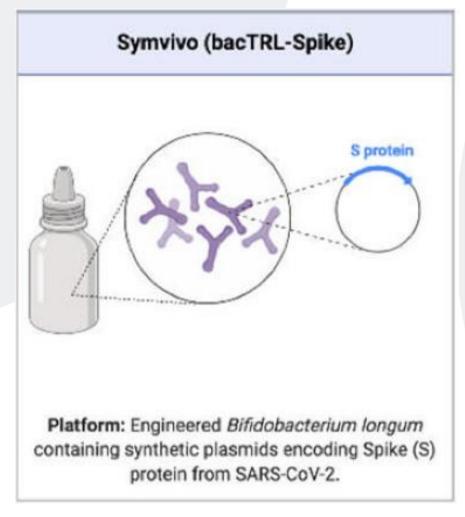
Trial:

- Intradermally (ID) on day 0 and week 4 of 1.0
- Electroporation (EP) using the CELLECTRA® 2,000 device



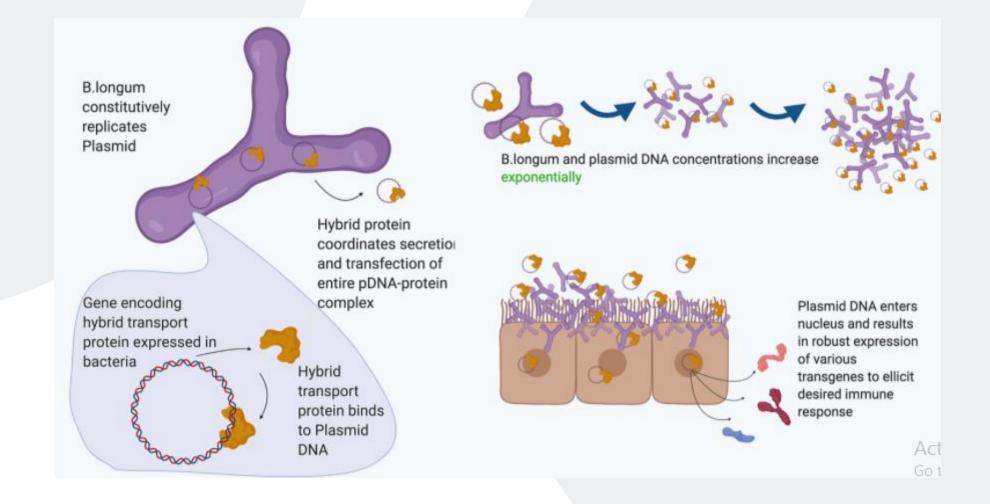
Symvivo (bacTRL-Spike)





- Orally administered
- Genetically modified probiotic bacteria, Bifidobacterium longum, that colonizes the gut, bind to intestinal epithelial cells, replicate, secrete, and deliver plasmids expressing the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.
- Expected to be sustained throughout the life of the colonized B. longum.
- Translation of this plasmid within the gastrointestinal lymphoid tissues initiates a robust mucosal, systemic humoral, and cell-mediated immune response.

Symvivo (bacTRL-Spike)





Symvivo (bacTRL-Spike)



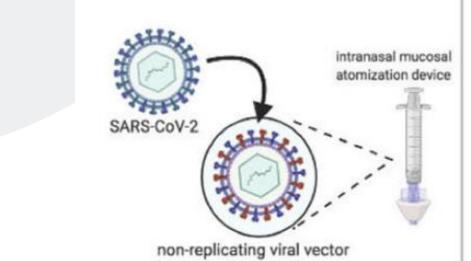
- Orally administered as frozen liquid
- The company is planning to produce lyophilized gelcapsule similar to traditional consumer probiotic supplements
- 1, 3, or 10 billion colony forming units (CFU) of the live, genetically modified B. longum alongside.
- Advantage: Sustained immune response

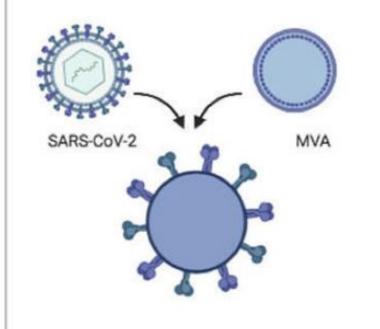
Replicating/non-replicating viral vector vaccine

Virus-like particles Vaccine

ex: Altimmune

ex: GeoVax-BravoVax





Platform: Adenovirus based NasoVAX expressing SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (Intranasal vaccine). Platform: Modified Vaccina Ankara combined with Virus Like Particles (MVA-VLP).



Nucleic acid vaccine

Recombinant subunit Vaccine

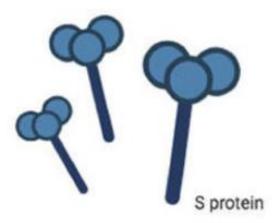
ex: CureVac

ex: Clover Biopharmaceuticals



mRNA encoding S protein

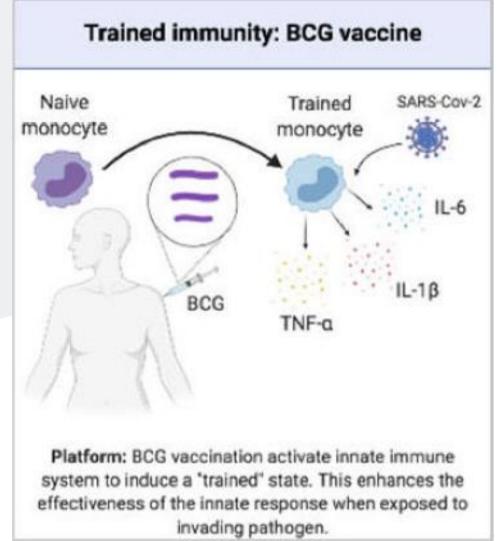
Platform: mRNA based vaccine against COVID-19.



Platform: Construct a 2019-nCoV S protein subunit-trimer vaccine (S-Trimer) utilizing thier Trimer-Tag® technology.



Trianed immunity (BCG vaccine)



- BCG vaccines are being considered to reduce the impact of Covid-19 due to its ability to induce trained immunity.
- Trained immunity involves the induction of metabolic and epigenetic modifications that promote an innate immune response against subsequent infections.
- Through trained immunity, BCG vaccines have been shown to prevent pneumonia and influenza and have also been shown to reduce the severity of yellow fever infection.



Trianed immunity (BCG vaccine)

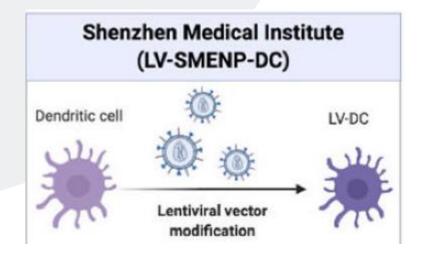
Trial:

- The only vaccine in the phase III clinical trial.
- The primary and secondary outcomes
 - SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein antibodies
 - COVID-19 symptom duration, disease severity, hospital admittance, and deaths.
- BCG vaccines containing either the TICE, Danish 1331, or Moscow 361-1 strains of live attenuated Mycobacterium bovis.
- Administration will either be intradermal or intracutaneous depending on the trial.
- Study enrollment estimates vary with the lowest including 500 patients and highest including 10,078 patients.
- The soonest estimated completion date of December 1, 2020 and latest of May 2022.



Shenzhen Medical Institute (LV-SMENP-DC)

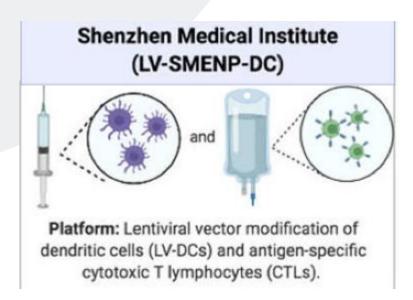




- A cellular vaccine:
- Dendritic cells (DC) are exposed to genetically engineered lentivirus vectors (LV) expressing SARS-COV-2 minigene (SMENP).
- The LV-DCs are able to stimulate robust and durable antigen-specific T cell responses

Shenzhen Medical Institute (LV-SMENP-DC)





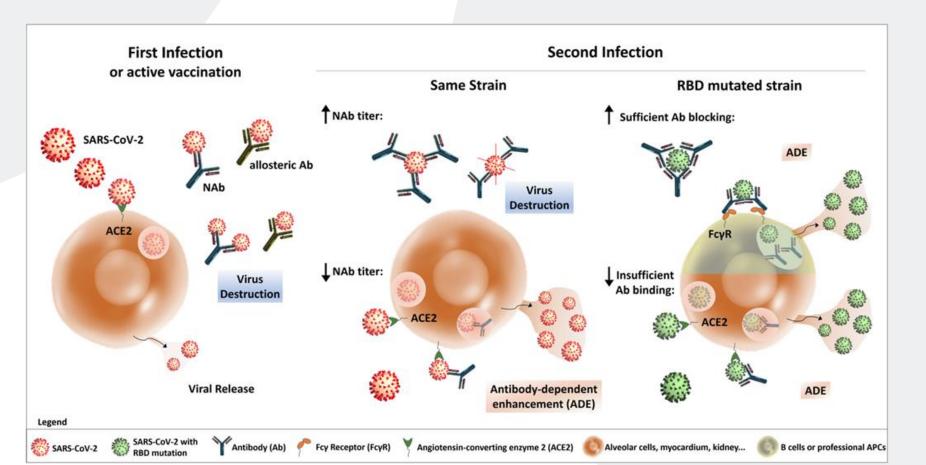
- Two methods:
- 5 × 10*6 CELLS of LV-DC alone via ID injection
- 5 × 10*6 cells of LV-DC vaccine and 1 × 10*8 antigen-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) via ID injection and IV infusion, respectively

A Potential Hurdle for Coronavirus Vaccine Development

Antibody Dependent Enhancement (ADE):

Instead of blocking the binding to cells, the pre-existing antiviral Ab could facilitate the entry of the virus to host cells through either interaction with FcR receptors or complement receptors.





Chemical Prevention





Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

- The COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines Panel (the Panel) recommends against the use of any agents for SARS-CoV-2 pre-exposure prophylaxis except in a clinical trial (AIII).
- Clinical trials are investigating several agents:
 - Emtricitabine + tenofovir alafenamide/tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TRUVADA)
 - Hydroxychloroquine (suspended)
 - Zinc
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin D
- Studies of monoclonal antibodies that target SARS-CoV-2 are in development.



Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

- The Panel recommends against the use of any agents for SARS-CoV-2 post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), except in a clinical trial (AIII).
- Potential options for PEP that are currently under investigation include: 21 Studies
 - Chloroquine, hydroxychloroquine (did not show efficacy in multiple studies)
 - Lopinavir/ritonavir (Kaletra)
 - Nitazoxanide
 - vitamin super B-complex
 - vitamin D.
- Other post-exposure preventive strategies that are in development include the use of SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies and convalescent plasma.



Summary





Help stop coronavirus

- 1 STAY home as much as you can
- 2 KEEP a safe distance
- 3 WASH hands often
- 4 COVER your cough
- 5 SICK? Call ahead

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



W W W . A R G A N O . I R





