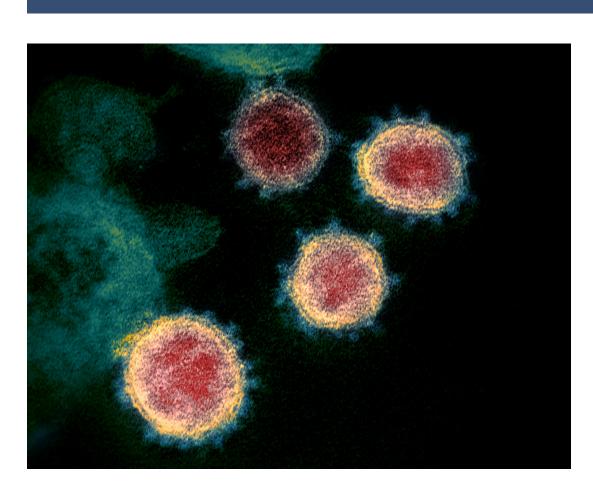
The Science Behind Leading COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates

Indian Country COVID-19 ECHO Presentation
September 23, 2020
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Day 197 of the COVID-19 Pandemic



- Review of immunology and vaccine science
- New (and old) vaccine technologies
- Current leading COVID-19 vaccine candidates
- Resources



Increased Life Expectancy in the 20th Century

1) Safe food and clean water

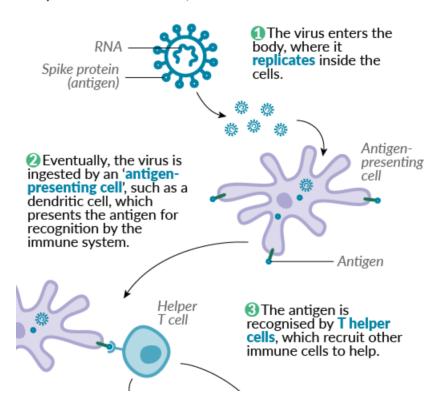
2) Vaccines



Immunology in Brief

Adaptive immunity

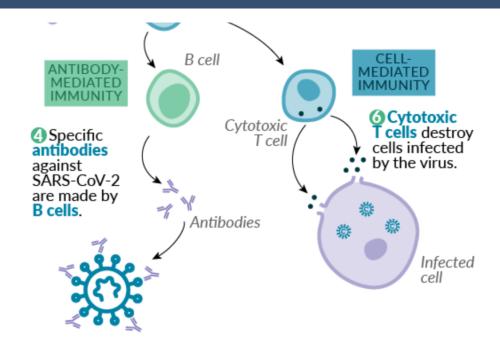
Vaccines work based on the body's **adaptive immune response**. This simplified graphic shows the principles of the adaptive response to **SARS-CoV-2**, the virus that causes COVID-19.



- Virus enters the body, attaches to and enters cells, and replicates
- The virus is taken up by an Antigen Presenting Cell (APC), which presents the virus for recognition by the immune system as foreign
- T helper cells recruit other immune cells



Immunology in a Nutshell

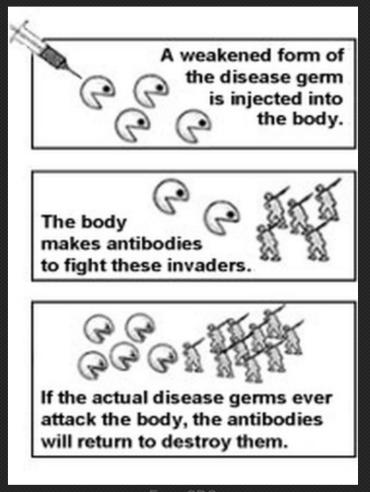


- These antibodies bind with the virus antigens, which can stop the virus from attaching to host cells or tag the pathogen for destruction by macrophages and killer cells.
- Some B and T immune cells remain in the body after infection to provide immunological memory.
 - ®● IVVN

- B cells make antibodies that can bind to viral antigens
- Cytotoxic T cells recognize viral antigens and destroy cells infected by virus
- Memory cells remain to provide humoral immunity (B cells) and cellular immunity (T cells)



How do viral vaccines work?



- A weakened virus ("live attenuated"), or inactivated virus, or a part of a virus is made into a vaccine
- The vaccine is injected
- The immune system responds to make antibodies (and sometimes a T cell response)
- Immune memory is created



From CDC

Desired Vaccine Characteristics

- Safe
 - No serious adverse effects
 - Minor adverse effects acceptable and expected
- Effective produce neutralizing antibodies and T cell response
- Inexpensive
- Easy to manufacture in large quantities
- Easy to administer to large populations
- Proven efficacy in diverse populations
 - At least 50% efficacy for FDA approval



Current Major Vaccine Technologies

- Inactivated Virus
- Live Attenuated Virus
- Protein Subunit
- Viral Like Particle (VLP)
- Replicating Viral Vector
- Nonreplicating Viral Vector
- DNA
- RNA



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Current Vaccine Development for COVID-19

- As of September 21st, WHO listed 187 vaccine candidates
- 38 vaccine candidates in human trials
- 9 are in Phase 3:
 - 3 Inactivated Viral Vaccines
 - 4 Non-replicating Viral Vector Vaccines
 - 2 mRNA Vaccines



Inactivated Viral Vaccines

Inactivated virus vaccines In inactivated virus vaccines, RNA destroyed the genetic material of the virus has been destroyed. Antigen-The inactivated virus cannot presenting replicate inside the body, so higher doses are needed, typically alongside an adjuvant to strengthen the immune response. Helper Antigen Inactivated virus vaccines generally only induce antibody-mediated immunity (not cell-mediated). Antibody-mediated immune response and memory ® IVVN

- Heat or chemically treated whole virus
- Old technology
- Usually does not induce cellular immunity
- Requires multiple doses and adjuvants for good immune response

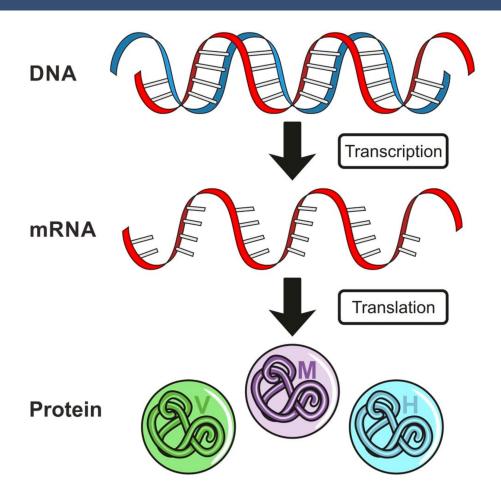
COVID-19 Inactivated Vaccine Candidates

- Sinovac (CoronaVac)
- Sinopharm/ Wuhan Institute of Biological Products
- Sinopharm/ Beijing Institute of Biological Products

• 12 more candidates in Phase 1 or 2 trials



Review of Genetics



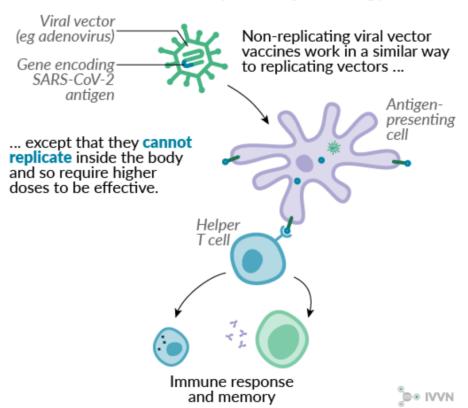
- In cellular organisms, the genetic code is carried in DNA
- DNA is transcribed into mRNA
- mRNA is then translated in the ribosomes to make proteins

 Viruses are much more genetically diverse!



Non-replicating Viral Vector Vaccine

Viral vector vaccines (non-replicating)



- The vector virus is genetically modified to carry a gene for a SARS-CoV-2 antigen (typically the spike protein)
- Our own cells make the antigen
- The antigen provokes an immune response
- Disadvantage previous immunity to vector?



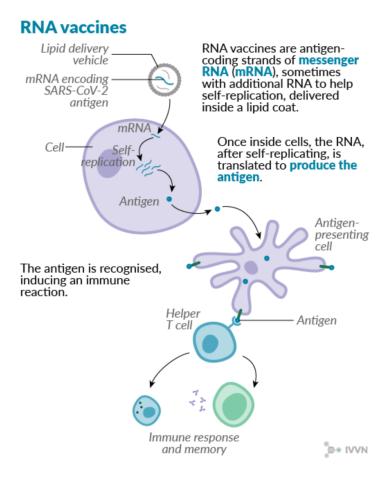
Non-replicating Viral Vector Vaccine Candidates

- Oxford/AstraZeneca (ChAdOx1-S, or AZD1222)
- CanSino (Ad5)
- Gamaleya Research Institute (Ad5 + Ad26) "Sputnik V"
- Janssen (Ad26)

2 more in Phase 1 or 2 trials



RNA Vaccines



- mRNA encoding viral antigen (spike protein) delivered to cells in lipid nanoparticles
- Inside our cells, mRNA is translated to antigen protein
- Immune system reacts to antigen
- Gives both antibody (B cell) and cellular (T cell) response

mRNA Vaccine Candidates

- Moderna/NIAID (m1273)
- Pfizer/BioNTech (BNT162)

• 4 more in Phase 1 or 2 trials



Closing Thoughts

- With so many potential vaccine candidates, there should be at least a few that are safe and effective
- Speed of development has been astounding
- Reason to believe that any approved vaccines will meet normal safety standards
- WHEN???



A Few Resources:

- Vaccine Tracking Websites:
- Milken Institute: https://covid-19tracker.milkeninstitute.org/
- London School of Tropical Medicine: https://vac-lshtm.shinyapps.io/ncov_vaccine_landscape/
- WHO: https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/draft-landscape-of-covid-19-candidate-vaccines
- NY Times: https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/ coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html

Basic Vaccine Technology Article:

"Covid-19: the eight vaccine technologies being tested" – from the *International Veterinary Vaccinology Network:*

https://www.intvetvaccnet.co.uk/blog/covid-19/vaccine-eight-types-being-tested

US Vaccination Distribution Framework:

https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/strategy-for-distributing-covid-19-vaccine.pdf

Thank You for Your Time and Attention!

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Have a great weekend!

