



新型冠状病毒信息 简报

第89期(2021年01月16日-01月22日周报)

上海科技大学免疫化学研究所

生物医学大数据平台和高通量筛选平台领衔编译制作

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其他	17. 专访管轶: 最少要 70%的居民接种疫苗,我们应有计划地实现群体免疫 18. 接种疫苗后仍戴口罩?以下给出 5 个理由

免责申明:

本简报仅作为科研参考之用,不构成医疗建议,如您怀疑自己感染新型冠状病毒,请去正 规医院或者咨询医生。

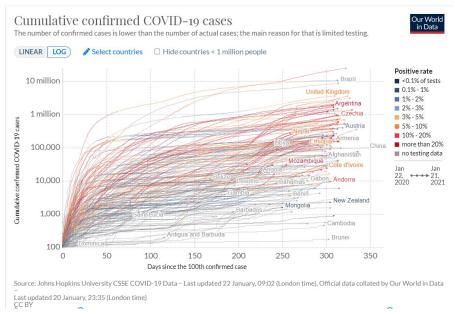
1. 2020年1月21日疫情

数据来源: WHO

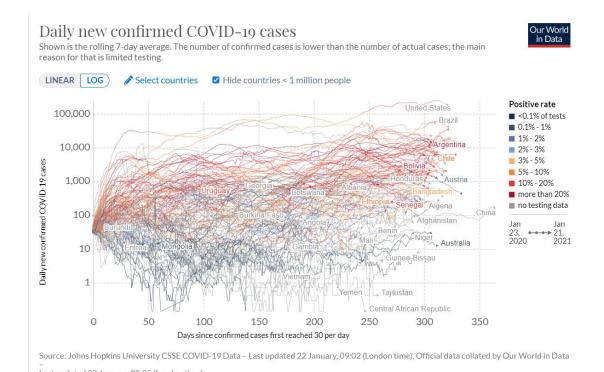
发布时间: 2021年1月21日北京时间下午4点

链接: https://covid19.who.int/

根据 WHO 提供的数据,2021 年 01 月 21 日全球累计确诊新型冠状病毒病人 95,612,831 例,当日新增确诊 610,413 例,累计死亡 2,066,176 例,当日新增死亡 14,569。 中国累计确诊 99,414 例,累计死亡 4,808 例,当日新增确诊 223 例,新增死亡 1 例。



重点国家确诊数量曲线(<u>https://ourworldindata.org/covid-</u> cases?country=~OWID WRL#what-is-the-daily-number-of-confirmed-cases)



重点国家每日新增确诊数量曲线(https://ourworldindata.org/covid-



cases?country=~OWID WRL#what-is-the-daily-number-of-confirmed-cases)

全国新型冠状病毒肺炎新增确诊病例分布图(2021 年 1 月 21 日,来源: http://2019ncov.chinacdc.cn/2019-nCoV/)

2. 最新!新增确诊病例 107 例,其中本土病例 90 例

来源:新华社公众号 发布日期:2021-01-23

链接: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/14wj7zKiGESpkdXRy7njHw

1月22日0—24时,31个省(自治区、直辖市)和新疆生产建设兵团报告新增确诊病例 107例,其中境外输入病例17例(上海8例,山西4例,江苏2例,湖南1例,广东1例,四川1例),本土病例90例(黑龙江56例,河北15例,吉林13例,北京3例,上海3例);无新增死亡病例;新增疑似病例2例,其中境外输入病例1例(在上海),本土病例1例(在上海)。

3. 【快讯】上海公布 2021 年 1 月 22 日(0-24 时) 本地病例涉及区域和场所

来源:上海发布公众号 发布日期:2021-02-23

链接: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/UQtwG27dmY4bPJ3YVnCNyQ

市卫健委今早(23日)通报: 2021年1月22日0—24时,上海新增3例本地确诊病例。根据流行病学调查,确诊病例涉及区域和场所的情况如下:

黄浦区:海底捞海外滩店,花醉无限极荟店。静安:米亭味自慢料理南京西路店。

徐汇区:徐汇商务大厦 2011 室练琴房,全家便利店裕德路店,香守潮汕海鲜港式火锅岳阳店,龙华知韵琴行。

宝山区: 临江一、二村,青鲜菜场。

注:对查明的密切接触者已全部隔离医学观察,对有确诊病例的场所等已告知当地,并严格落实了相关消毒措施。

4. 一种新的 SARS-CoV-2 变种增加了感染,但没有增加病毒负担

Increased infections, but not viral burden, with a new SARS-CoV-2 variant来源: medRxiv

发布时间: 2021-01-15

链接: https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.13.21249721v1

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通讯作者单位: Nuffield Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK DOI 或 PUBMED ID:

编译者: 宋张悦

中文摘要:

背景 2020 年 12 月在英国发现了一种新的 SARS-CoV-2 变种 B. 1. 1. 7/V0C202012/01。目前我们对该突变如何加强传播的潜力了解得有限。

方法 采用 RT-PCR 检测英国全国代表性监测研究中从 2020 年 9 月 28 日至 2021 年 1 月 2 日 的鼻咽拭子中的 3 种基因 (N、S 和 ORF1ab)。仅 ORF1ab+N 阳性,S 基因靶向失败 (SGTF),符合 B. 1. 1. 7/VOC202012/01。我们研究了 SGTF 与非 SGTF 阳性中,Ct 值 (代表了病毒载量)、阳性百分比、群体阳性率和增长率。

结果 在 15553687 份拭子中,PCR 阳性 15166 份 (0.98%),3 个基因阳性 8545 份 (56%),SGTF 阳性 3531 份 (23%)。从 11 月下旬开始,英国大多数地区/国家中,SGTF 感染占比不断上升,三基因阳性占比不断下降,例如在伦敦,在超过 1.5 个月的时间里,SGTF 感染占比从 15%上升到 38%,再到 81%。SGTF Ct 值相应大幅下降到与三基因阳性相近的水平。在所有地区/国家,人群水平的 SGTF 阳性仍然很低 (<0.25%),直到 11 月下旬,在英格兰南部,有或无自我报告症状的显著增加 (至 1.5-3%),尽管非 SGTF 病例的比例稳定。SGTF 阳性率的上升平均比非 SGTF 阳性率的上升速度快 6% (95% CI 4-9%),支持 B. 1. 1. 7/VOC202012/01 增加而非替换。在高中以下 (5%(1-8%)) 和老年个体 (6%(4-9%))中,SGTF 阳性与非 SGTF 阳性的额外增长率相似。

结论 直接人群代表性估计显示, B. 1. 1. 7/V0C202012/01 SARS-CoV-2 变异导致更高的感染率, 但似乎没有特别针对性地更适应某个年龄组。

Abstract:

Background A new variant of SARS-CoV-2, B. 1. 1. 7/VOC202012/01, was identified in the UK in December-2020. Direct estimates of its potential to enhance transmission are limited.

Methods Nose and throat swabs from 28-September-2020 to 2-January-2021 in the UK's nationally representative surveillance study were tested by RT-PCR for three genes (N, S and ORF1ab). Those positive only on ORF1ab+N, S-gene target failures (SGTF), are compatible with B.1.1.7/VOC202012/01. We investigated cycle threshold (Ct) values (a proxy for viral load), percentage of positives, population positivity and growth rates in SGTF vs non-SGTF positives.

Results 15,166 (0.98%) of 1,553,687 swabs were PCR-positive, 8,545 (56%) with three genes detected and 3,531 (23%) SGTF. SGTF comprised an increasing, and triple-gene positives a decreasing, percentage of infections from late-November in most UK regions/countries, e.g. from 15% to 38% to 81% over 1.5 months in London. SGTF Ct values correspondingly declined substantially to similar levels to triple-gene positives. Population-level SGTF positivity remained low (<0.25%) in all regions/countries until late-November, when marked increases with and without self-reported symptoms occurred in southern England (to 1.5-3%), despite stable rates of non-SGTF cases. SGTF positivity rates increased on average 6%

more rapidly than rates of non-SGTF positives (95% CI 4-9%) supporting addition rather than replacement with B.1.1.7/V0C202012/01. Excess growth rates for SGTF vs non-SGTF positives were similar in those up to high school age (5% (1-8%)) and older individuals (6% (4-9%)).

Conclusions Direct population-representative estimates show that the B.1.1.7/VOC202012/01 SARS-CoV-2 variant leads to higher infection rates, but does not seem particularly adapted to any age group.

5. 抗体阳性的医护人员比抗体阴性的医护人员 SARS-CoV-2 感染率低吗

Do antibody positive healthcare workers have lower SARS-CoV-2 infection rates than antibody negative healthcare workers Large multi-centre prospective cohort study (the SIREN study), England June to November 2020

来源: medRxiv

发布时间: 2021-01-15

文章链接: https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.13.21249642v1

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通讯作者单位: 英国公共卫生部, 英国牛津大学 DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1101/2021.01.13.21249642

编译者:张怡中文摘要:

参与者定期参加 SARS-CoV-2 PCR 和抗体检测(每2-4周一次),每两周完成关于症状和接触的问卷调查。入组时,参与者被分为阳性队列(抗体阳性或 PCR/抗体检测阳性)或阴性队列(抗体阴性,之前不知道 PCR/抗体阳性)。根据病例定义(确认的、很可能的、可能的(按症状状态细分))对潜在的再感染进行临床审查和分类。如果仅通过抗体证实感染,则原发性感染的个体被排除在此分析之外。使用混合有效的多变量 logistic 回归分析,将阳性队列的再感染率与阴性队列的新 PCR 阳性进行比较。

2020年6月18日至11月09日,在6614名阳性队列中检测到44例再感染(2例很可能,42例可能),共随访1339078天。与此相比,在14173名参与者的阴性队列中有318例新的PCR阳性感染和94例抗体血清转化,随访时间为1868646天。2020年6月至11月,阳性队列的发病率密度为每10万人日3.3例再感染,而阴性队列的新PCR确诊感染为22.4例。与PCR确认的原发性感染相比,调整后的所有再感染的优势比为0.17(95%可信区间0.13-0.24)。原发性感染与再感染的中位间隔时间超过160天。

Abstract:

Participants attended regular SARS-CoV-2 PCR and antibody testing (every 2-4 weeks) and completed fortnightly questionnaires on symptoms and exposures. At enrolment, participants were assigned to either the positive cohort (antibody positive or prior PCR/antibody test positive) or negative cohort (antibody negative, not previously known to be PCR/antibody positive). Potential reinfections were clinically reviewed and classified according to case definitions (confirmed, probable, possible (subdivided by symptom-status)) depending on hierarchy of evidence. Individuals in the primary infection were excluded from this analysis if infection was confirmed by antibody only. Reinfection rates in the positive cohort were compared against new PCR positives

in the negative cohort using a mixed effective multivariable logistic regression analysis.

Between 18 June and 09 November 2020, 44 reinfections (2 probable, 42 possible) were detected in the baseline positive cohort of 6,614 participants, collectively contributing 1,339,078 days of follow-up. This compares with 318 new PCR positive infections and 94 antibody seroconversions in the negative cohort of 14,173 participants, contributing 1,868,646 days of follow-up. The incidence density per 100,000 person days between June and November 2020 was 3.3 reinfections in the positive cohort, compared with 22.4 new PCR confirmed infections in the negative cohort. The adjusted odds ratio was 0.17 for all reinfections (95% CI 0.13-0.24) compared to PCR confirmed primary infections. The median interval between primary infection and reinfection was over 160 days.

6. 全世界范围内关于冠状病毒(COVID-19)疫苗接种的统计与研究

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccinations

来源:数据世界

发布时间: 2021-1-20

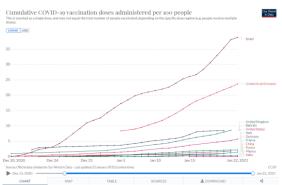
链接: https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations

第一作者: Max Roser 通讯作者: Max Roser 编译者: 张鹏伟

中文摘要:

每 100 人施用的累计 COVID-19 疫苗接种剂量。

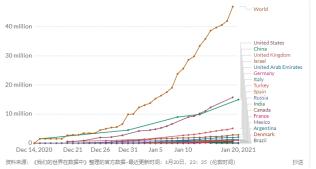
根据特定的剂量方案(例如,人们接受多次剂量),这被视为一次剂量,并且可能不等于总的疫苗接种人数。



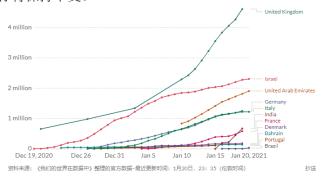
下面的地图和图表显示了给定人群中每 100 人施用的 COVID-19 疫苗接种量。请注意,这视单次剂量而定,可能不等于总接种人数,具体取决于具体的剂量方案,因为几种可用的 COVID 疫苗需要多次剂量。



下表显示了所接种的 COVID-19 疫苗接种总数。请注意,这取决于单次剂量,并且可能不等于总接种人数,具体取决于特定的剂量方案(例如,人们接受多次剂量)。



下图显示了已接受至少一剂 COVID-19 疫苗的总人数。如果疫苗需要两剂,这可能不等于完全接种的数量。如果某人接种了第一剂 2 剂疫苗,那么该指标将增加 1。如果他们接种了第二剂,则该指标将保持不变。



2021年1月20日完全接种COVID-19疫苗的人口比例

己接受疫苗接种方案规定的所有剂量的总人口中的一部分。该数据仅适用于报告了第一和第二剂给药剂量细分的国家。



7. 中国 mRNA 疫苗产业

链接: https://www.zhihu.com/question/369910070

编译者: 姜连连

随着新冠疫情的全球性爆发,有效的疫苗研发显得极其重要,而两种首次证明有效预防新冠病毒的疫苗均为 mRNA 疫苗,两次肌肉免疫后可达到 95%有效性保护。中国目前也有几家公司拥有 mRNA 疫苗技术。分别是上海的斯微生物,苏州艾博生物,珠海丽凡达,上海蓝鹊生物和康希诺。

1. 上海的斯微生物: mRNA 领域研发技术较为成熟,之前主要研究领域为个性化肿瘤新生抗原治疗型疫苗研发,因此成立了几年也是进展较慢。新冠疫情爆发后,斯微生物完成3000 万元 A+轮融资,由嘉兴领峰股权投资合伙企业和君实生物联合投资,其中君实生

物出资 1000 万元,获得斯微生物的 2.86% 的股权。本轮资金主要用于新冠病毒疫苗 开发。

- 2. 苏州艾博生物:成立于 2019 年初,是一家专注于信使核糖核酸 (mRNA) 药物研发的创新型生物医药公司。公司已经建立了丰富的产品管线,治疗领域涵盖肿瘤免疫、传染病防治、各种由于蛋白表达或功能缺失引起的疾病、通用型及个性化肿瘤疫苗等。创始人来自 Moderna,有多年的 mRNA 领域的 LNP 传递经验,并熟悉 Moderna 的运作模式。公司在去年5月份与上市公司沃森生物达成协议,共同开发新冠疫苗和带状疱疹疫苗。
- 3. 珠海丽凡达: 2019 年由 A 股丽珠集团出资成立。2017 年即开展 mRNA 技术研发工作,在药物设计、生产和制剂递送方面已申请多项发明专利。主要致力于传染病疫苗、癌症疫苗、蛋白补充治疗等一系列创新型生物药的研发、生产和上市。目前 mRNA 狂犬疫苗正处于临床前研究阶段。2020 年初公司在新冠爆发后快速研制的首批 mRNA 新冠病毒疫苗标准样品,并于 2 月 1 日交付国家相关权威单位进行动物试验和药效验证。
- 4. 上海蓝鹊生物:该公司有交大和复旦科研团队作为后盾,主要开发 mRNA 的更多功能,从而实现更轻松、更安全、更经济的 mRNA 治疗新方式。目前已经开发了从 mRNA 合成、新靶标的早期发现到快速扩展的产品线的简单、一步式的 mRNA 药物开发平台。专注于mRNA 疫苗和基于 mRNA 药物的疗法用于严重疾病的治疗
- 5. 康希诺:目前正在布局 mRNA 疫苗研发领域,2019 年公开一项用腺病毒作为载体传递自我复制型 mRNA 疫苗专利。该公司与军事科学院军事医学研究院联合研发重组新冠疫苗 (Ad5-nCov),分别于去年3月16日、4月12日在武汉启动一期和二期临床试验,是全球首个进入临床研究阶段的新冠疫苗。在俄进行的三期临床试验中期结果显示,有92.5%的俄罗斯志愿者显示出了较高的抗体水平,并且没有产生严重副作用。最近宣布和加拿大的 Precision Nanosystems (PNI)公司达成协议共同开发基于 mRNA 脂质纳米颗粒 (mRNA-LNP) 技术疫苗。

8. 辉瑞和 Moderna 新冠 mRNA 疫苗

Messenger RNA vaccines against SARS-CoV-2

来源: Cell

发布时间: 2021-01-18

链接: https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(20)31761-X

第一作者: Eric J. Topol

通讯作者单位: Scripps Research

DOI 或 PUBMED: 10.1016/j.cell.2020.12.039

编译者: 姜连连

中文摘要:

疫苗名称: 辉瑞-BioNTech 和 Moderna 新冠 mRNA 疫苗

批准上市目的: 紧急授权预防 16 岁以上人群新冠病毒感染

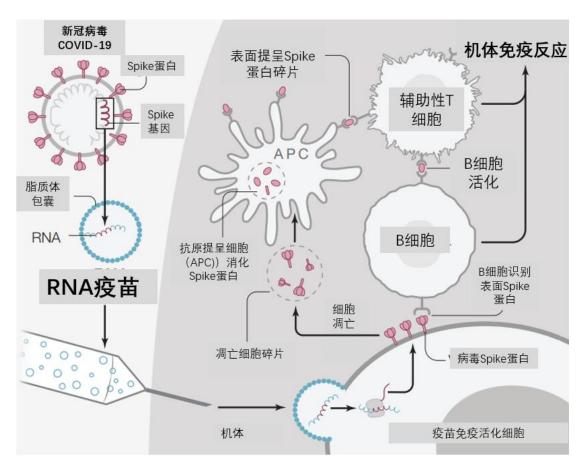
疫苗类型: mRNA 脂质体

分子靶点: 病毒 Spike 糖蛋白

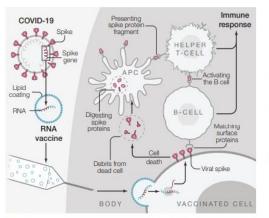
细胞靶向:疫苗刺激 B 细胞产生针对病毒 Spike 蛋白的抗体。抗病毒 Spike 蛋白的 T 细胞,尤其是 CD4+. CD8+T 细胞被活化

靶向效应: 抗体和新冠病毒表面的 Spike 糖蛋白结合后进行中和反应或者使病毒粒子失活而被机体免疫系统降解清除。

研发团队: 辉瑞-Biotech 公司和 Moderna-NIH 疫苗研发中心



首次证明有效预防新冠病毒的两种疫苗均为 mRNA 疫苗,间隔 3-4 周两次肌肉免疫后在 7.4 万受试者(其中 50%受试者接种安慰剂)中取得了 95%有效性保护(和安全性)。 Abstract:



The first two vaccines proven to be effective for inhibiting COVID-19 illness were both mRNA, achieving 95% efficacy (and safety) among 74,000 participants (half receiving place-bo) after intramuscular delivery of two shots. 3–4 weeks apart.

NAME

Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccines

APPROVED FOR

Emergency authorization, ages 16 and older, vaccination against SARS-CoV-2 infection

TYPE

mRNA in lipid nanoparticles

MOLECULAR TARGETS

The viral spike (S) glycoprotein

CELLULAR TARGETS

The vaccine induces B cell production of antibodies to the virus's spike protein. T cells are also elicited, particularly CD4+ and CD8+ against the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.

EFFECTS ON TARGETS

Antibodies bind to target sites on the SARS-CoV-2 surface glycoprotein and either neutralize it or inactivte virions for destruction and clearance by the immune system.

DEVELOPED BY

BioNTech/Pfizer and Moderna/NIH VRC

9. 鼻内接种 ChAdOx1-nCoV-19/AZD1222 可减少恒河猴 SARS-CoV-2 D614G 的脱落

 $Intranasal\ ChAdOx1\ nCoV-19/AZD1222\ vaccination\ reduces\ shedding\ of\ SARS-CoV-2\ D614G\ in\ rhesus\ macaques$

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2021-01-11

链接: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.09.426058v1

第一作者: Neeltje van Doremalen

通讯作者: Vincent J. Munster

通讯作者单位: Laboratory of Virology, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, MT, USA DOI 或 PUBMED ID:

编译者: 张鹏伟

中文摘要:

在这里,我们研究了使用了一种在棘突蛋白中有 D614G 突变的 SARS-CoV-2 病毒鼻内注射 ChAdOx1-nCoV-19 是否能减少病毒的脱落。与对照组相比,从经鼻接种的仓鼠获得的拭子中的病毒载量显著降低,并且在直接激发和传播模型中均未在肺组织中发现病毒 RNA 或感染性病毒。恒河猴经鼻接种疫苗后,支气管肺泡灌洗液和下呼吸道组织的病毒载量减少,脱落减少。总之,鼻内接种在两种不同 SARS-CoV-2 动物模型中能够减少了病毒脱落,为进一步研究 COVID-19 疫苗的潜在接种途径提供了依据。

Abstract:

Intramuscular vaccination with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/AZD1222 protected rhesus macaques against pneumonia but did not reduce shedding of SARS-CoV-2. Here we investigate whether intranasally administered ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 reduces shedding, using a SARS-CoV-2 virus with the D614G mutation in the spike protein. Viral load in swabs obtained from intranasally vaccinated hamsters was significantly decreased compared to controls and no viral RNA or infectious virus was found in lung tissue, both in a direct challenge and a transmission model. Intranasal vaccination of rhesus macaques resulted in reduced shedding and a reduction in viral load in bronchoalveolar lavage and lower respiratory tract tissue. In conclusion, intranasal vaccination reduced shedding in two different SARS-CoV-2 animal models, justifying further investigation as a potential vaccination route for COVID-19 vaccines.

10. Gritsone 开发第二代 COVID-19 疫苗的 "CORLA"项目获得 NIAID 的支持;该疫苗可能 对 SARS-CoV-2 的突变具有保护作用

Gritstone Advances Second Generation COVID-19 Vaccine "CORAL" Program with Support from NIAID; Program has Potential to Protect Against Mutant Variants of SARS-CoV-2

来源: biospace.com & gritstoneoncology.com

发布时间: 2021-1-19

链接: https://www.cell.com/cancer-cell/fulltext/S1535-6108(21)00051-9

编译者: 蒋立春

中文摘要:

链接: https://www.biospace.com/article/releases/gritstone-advances-second-generation-covid-19-vaccine-coral-program-with-support-from-niaid-program-has-potential-to-protect-against-mutant-variants-of-sars-cov-2/">https://www.biospace.com/article/releases/gritstone-advances-second-generation-covid-19-vaccine-coral-program-with-support-from-niaid-program-has-potential-to-protect-against-mutant-variants-of-sars-cov-2/

https://gritstoneoncology.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/GRTS-COVID-Introduction-Final-1-19.pdf

中文摘要:

一家关注开发二代癌症和感染性疾免疫治疗的临床阶段的生物技术公司 Gritstone Oncology 公司宣布他们在正在开发一个针对 SARS-CoV-2 的二代疫苗。该疫苗有可能延长保护期,同时也具有针对 S 蛋白的突变的效力。Gritstone 和 NIH 的 NIAID 达成了一项开始临床试验的临床试验协议。一项有望由 NIAID 支持由感染性疾病临床研究联盟来主导的临床一期试验正在开发过程中。比尔梅琳达盖茨基金会将支持该疫苗的临床前评估。通过和全球顶级的免疫研究所 La Jolla 免疫研究所的一项许可协议,Gritstone 可以使用 La Jolla 免疫研究所从对几百号 COVID-19 康复病人中获得的 SARS-CoV-2 抗原表位。使用这些抗原表位,以及 Gritstone 公司的专利 Gritstone EDGE 和疫苗技术平台,Gritstone 正在开发的全新 COVID-19 疫苗不仅仅包含 S 蛋白的抗原表位也包含其他的可以提供良好的 T 细胞靶点的病毒抗原表位。Gritstone 采用了自扩增的 mRNA 以及腺病毒载体来递送 SARS-CoV-2 病毒抗原。该疫苗可能对广谱的冠状病毒具有防御保护效果,可以应对将来的冠状病毒大流行。

Highlights:

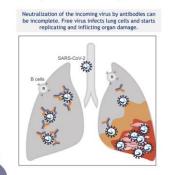
Gritstone Oncology, Inc. (Nasdaq: GRTS), a clinical-stage biotechnology company developing the next generation of cancer and infectious disease immunotherapies, today announced that it is advancing development of a second generation vaccine against SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, with potential for both prolonged protection and potency against Spike mutants. Gritstone and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health, have entered into a clinical trial agreement to initiate clinical testing. A Phase 1 clinical trial, expected to be conducted through the NIAID-supported Infectious Diseases Clinical Research Consortium (IDCRC), is in development. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation) is supporting the preclinical evaluation of the vaccine.

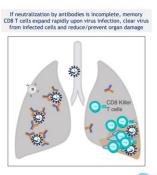
Through a license agreement with the La Jolla Institute for Immunology (LJI), one of the leading global organizations dedicated to studying the immune system, Gritstone has access to validated SARS-CoV-2 epitopes that have been identified through LJI's studies of hundreds of patients recovering from COVID-19.

Using these epitopes and the company's proprietary Gritstone EDGETM and vaccine platform technologies, Gritstone is developing a novel vaccine against COVID-19, containing Spike (similar to first generation vaccines) but also additional viral epitopes that offer good targets for T cell immunity.

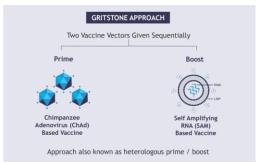
Gritstone uses both self-amplifying mRNA and adenoviral vectors to deliver the SARS-CoV-2 viral antigens. The vaccine may have pan-SARS/coronavirus potential to protect against future coronavirus pandemics.

CORAL Program Seeks to Maximize CD8 T Cell Response in Addition to nAb Response for 2nd Layer of Protection if/when nAb Protection Wanes





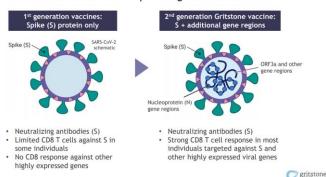
Gritstone's COVID-19 Vaccine Platform Combines Two Potent Vaccine Vectors to Elicit Strong CD8 T cell and Antibody Response



Approach also known as heterologous prime / boost

gritstone

Gritstone Adds Targets From Multiple Viral Genes to Maximize Likelihood of an Effective Killer CD8 T Cell Response Against SARS-CoV-2



11. Covid-19 疫苗 Ad26. COV2. S 1 - 2a 期临床试验的中期结果

Interim Results of a Phase 1 - 2a Trial of Ad26. COV2. S Covid-19 Vaccine

来源: NE.JM

发布时间: 2021-01-13

文章链接: https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2034201

第一作者: J. Sadoff, M. Le Gars

通讯作者: H. Schuitemaker 通讯作者单位: 强生公司

DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1056/NEJMoa2034201

编译者: 张怡 中文摘要:

Ad26. COV2. S 使用腺病毒载体 Ad26 表达 SARS-CoV-2 的全长刺突蛋白。在这项多中心、用安慰剂做对照的 1-2a 期试验中,随机分配年龄在 18 - 55 岁(组 1)和 65 岁或以上(组 3)的健康成人接受 Ad26. COV2. S 疫苗。以每毫升 5×10¹⁰个病毒颗粒(低剂量)或 1×10¹¹个病毒颗粒(高剂量)剂量接种,或采用单剂量或双剂量方案接种安慰剂。在队列 2 中,正在收集比较单剂量和双剂量方案的长期数据;这些结果在这里没有报道。主要终点是每个剂量的安全性和反应性。

第1组和第3组的805名受试者在接种第一剂疫苗后,第1组在接种第二剂疫苗后,最常见的不良反应是疲劳、头痛、肌痛和注射部位疼痛。最常见的全身不良反应是发热。系统不良事件在组3中比组1中更少,在接受低剂量疫苗的人群中比接受高剂量疫苗的人群中更少。第二次给药后反应原性较低。在第一次疫苗接种后第29天,90%或以上的所有参与者

中检测到抗野生型病毒的中和抗体效价(几何平均效价,224 to 354),第 57 天达到 100%,滴度进一步增加(GMT,288 to 488),不管疫苗剂量或年龄组。滴度至少在第 71 天之前保持稳定。第二次剂量使滴度增加 2.6 至 2.9 倍(GMT,827 to 1266)。刺突结合抗体反应与中和抗体反应相似。第 14 天,第 1 组中有 76 - 83%的参与者检测到 CD4+ T 细胞反应,第 3 组中有 60 - 67%的参与者检测到 CD4+ T 细胞反应,明显倾向 1 型辅助 T 细胞。CD8+ T 细胞反应总体强劲,但在第 3 组中较低。

Abstract:

A candidate vaccine, Ad26.COV2.S, is a recombinant, replication-incompetent adenovirus serotype 26 (Ad26) vector encoding a full-length and stabilized SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. In this multicenter, placebo-controlled, phase 1-2a trial, we randomly assigned healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 55 years (cohort 1) and those 65 years of age or older (cohort 3) to receive the Ad26.COV2.S vaccine at a dose of 5×1010 viral particles (low dose) or 1×1011 viral particles (high dose) per milliliter or placebo in a single-dose or two-dose schedule. Longer-term data comparing a single-dose regimen with a two-dose regimen are being collected in cohort 2; those results are not reported here. The primary end points were the safety and reactogenicity of each dose schedule.

After the administration of the first vaccine dose in 805 participants in cohorts 1 and 3 and after the second dose in cohort 1, the most frequent solicited adverse events were fatigue, headache, myalgia, and injection-site pain. The most frequent systemic adverse event was fever. Systemic adverse events were less common in cohort 3 than in cohort 1 and in those who received the low vaccine dose than in those who received the high dose. Reactogenicity was lower after the second dose. Neutralizing antibody titers against wild-type virus were detected in 90% or more of all participants on day 29 after the first vaccine dose (geometric mean titer [GMT], 224 to 354) and reached 100% by day 57 with a further increase in titers (GMT, 288 to 488), regardless of vaccine dose or age group. Titers remained stable until at least day 71. A second dose provided an increase in the titer by a factor of 2.6 to 2.9 (GMT, 827 to 1266). Spike-binding antibody responses were similar to neutralizing-antibody responses. On day 14, CD4+ T-cell responses were detected in 76 to 83% of the participants in cohort 1 and in 60 to 67% of those in cohort 3, with a clear skewing toward type 1 helper T cells. CD8+ T-cell responses were robust overall but lower in cohort 3.

12. 针对 SARS-CoV-2 病毒的抗体免疫进化

Evolution of antibody immunity to SARS-CoV-2

来源: Nature

发布时间: 2021-01-18

链接: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03207-w

第一作者: Christian Gaebler, Zijun Wang, Julio C. C. Lorenzi, Frauke Muecksch, Shlomo Finkin, Minami Tokuyama, Alice Cho, Mila Jankovic, Dennis Schaefer-Babajew, Thiago Y. Oliveira, Melissa Cipolla

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- 10 Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Baltimore, USA.
- DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1038/s41586-021-03207-w

编译者:宋珂

中文摘要:

迄今为止, SARS-CoV-2 病毒已造成了 7800 万人感染,170 多万人死亡。在动物模型中,病毒感染常伴随着不同水平的具有中和活性、可以提供抗感染保护能力的抗体的发生。虽然抗体水平会随时间下降,但当再次被感染时,记忆 B 细胞会响应刺激产生抗体。然而对记忆 B 细胞的性质和质量的研究尚未有人报道。本文中,作者报道了 87 位感染 SARS-CoV-2 的患者在感染 1.3 个月和 6.2 个月后的体液免疫记忆响应的实验结果。作者发现,抗 SARS-CoV-2 Spike 蛋白的受体结合结构域 (RBD) 的 IgM、IgG 抗体的滴度显著下降,而 IgA 则受影响较小。而且,在假病毒实验中,在血浆中的抗体的中和活性降低了 5 倍。相反,RBD 特异性记忆 B 细胞的数量却没有变化。记忆 B 细胞在 6.2 个月后表现出克隆性更替,而且其表达的抗体具有更多的体细胞高频突变,更强的效力和对 RBD 突变的抵抗能力。这说明了体液免疫反应的持续进化。作者使用免疫荧光或聚合酶链反应 (polymerase chain reaction) 对 COVID-19 发病 4 个月后的无症状患者的肠道活体组织进行了化验,在 14 名志愿者中的 7 人的小肠内检出了 SARS-CoV-2 核酸,或存在免疫反应。作者得出结论,记忆 B 细胞对 SARS-CoV-2 病毒的响应在感染后的 1.3 个月至 6.2 个月内存在进化,这与抗原的持久性一致。

Abstract:

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) has infected 78 million individuals and is responsible for over 1.7 million deaths to date. Infection is associated with development of variable levels of antibodies with neutralizing activity that can protect against infection in animal models1, 2. Antibody levels decrease with time, but the nature and quality of the memory B cells that would be called upon to produce antibodies upon re-infection has not been examined. Here we report on the humoral memory response in a cohort of 87 individuals assessed at 1.3 and 6.2 months after infection. We find that IgM, and IgG anti-SARS-CoV-2 spike protein receptor binding domain (RBD) antibody titres decrease significantly with IgA being less affected. Concurrently, neutralizing activity in plasma decreases by fivefold in pseudotype virus assays. In contrast, the number of RBD-specific memory B cells is unchanged. Memory B cells display clonal turnover after 6.2 months, and the antibodies they express have greater somatic hypermutation, increased potency and resistance to RBD mutations, indicative of continued evolution of the humoral response. Analysis of intestinal biopsies obtained from asymptomatic individuals 4 months after the onset of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), using immunofluorescence, polymerase chain reaction, revealed persistence of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acids and immunoreactivity in the small bowel of 7 out of 14 volunteers. We conclude that the memory B cell response to SARS-CoV-2 evolves between 1.3 and 6.2 months after infection in a manner that is consistent with antigen persistence.

13. 针对 SARS-CoV-2 新冠病毒的抗体免疫的演变—药明康德解读

Evolution of antibody immunity to SARS-CoV-2

来源: Nature

发布时间: 2021-01-18

链接: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03207-w

中文公众号链接: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/hnUuXvNb02 x g3b-bfz w

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1038/s41586-021-03207-w

编译者: 孔娟 (摘自药明康德公众号)

中文摘要:

在 1 月 18 日《自然》上以"加速预览"形式发表的一项研究显示,人体在受到新冠病 毒感染之后,不断优化对病毒的抗体免疫反应,生成更多样、更强力的中和抗体。它们不但 能够更有效地中和新冠病毒,而且对新出现的新冠病毒突变株也能够产生保护作用。在这项 研究中,美国纽约洛克菲勒大学和西奈山伊坎医学院的研究人员领衔的国际研究团队对 87 名受到新冠病毒感染的患者的长期抗体免疫能力进行了研究。他们在这些患者受到感染后 1.3 个月和 6.2 个月时获取样本,检测了血浆中的中和抗体水平,并且对记忆 B 细胞(memory B cells)特征进行了分析。在感染后 6.2 月获得样本中,针对新冠病毒的中和抗体滴度与 1.3 个月时相比下降了 5 倍。然而, 当研究人员分析记忆 B 细胞的特征时, 发现它们出现了 一系列可喜的变化! 首先, 对记忆 B 细胞群体的分析发现, 在受到感染 6.2 个月之后, 记忆 B 细胞群体中表达针对新冠病毒刺突蛋白受体结合域(RBD)的 IgG 抗体的记忆 B 细胞比例 显著增加。其次,记忆 B 细胞中携带的体细胞超突变 (somatic hypermutation) 显著提高。 体细胞超突变是免疫系统通过在编码抗体重链和轻链可变区的基因中引入突变,优化中和抗 体特异性和与抗原结合能力的方式。体细胞超突变的增加, 意味着免疫系统在受到新冠病毒 感染后 1.3 个月到 6.2 个月之间,仍然在不断优化对新冠病毒的抗体免疫反应。6.2 个月时 的单克隆抗体中和新冠病毒的能力显著加强。在 6.2 个月获得的单克隆抗体中, 有些抗体也 能够对这些逃避中和抗体识别的基因突变产生中和效力。研究人员的结论是,在1.3个月到 6.2 个月的演化过程中,记忆 B 细胞产生的单克隆抗体不但中和效力更强,而且对新冠病毒 突变体的识别能力也更强。研究者表示"我们观察到的这类免疫反应可能让人体能够在病毒 再次入侵的时候产生迅速而且有效的免疫反应,从而提供长久的保护能力。"

Abstract:

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) has infected 78 million individuals and is responsible for over 1.7 million deaths to date. Infection is associated with development of variable levels of antibodies with neutralizing activity that can protect against infection in animal models1, 2. Antibody levels decrease with time, but the nature and quality of the memory B cells that would be called upon to produce antibodies upon re-infection has not been examined. Here we report on the humoral memory response in a cohort of 87 individuals assessed at 1.3 and 6.2 months after infection. We find that IgM, and IgG anti-SARS-CoV-2 spike protein receptor binding domain (RBD) antibody

titres decrease significantly with IgA being less affected. Concurrently, neutralizing activity in plasma decreases by fivefold in pseudotype virus assays. In contrast, the number of RBD-specific memory B cells is unchanged. Memory B cells display clonal turnover after 6.2 months, and the antibodies they express have greater somatic hypermutation, increased potency and resistance to RBD mutations, indicative of continued evolution of the humoral response. Analysis of intestinal biopsies obtained from asymptomatic individuals 4 months after the onset of coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), using immunofluorescence, or polymerase chain reaction, revealed persistence of SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acids and immunoreactivity in the small bowel of 7 out of 14 volunteers. We conclude that the memory B cell response to SARS-CoV-2 evolves between 1.3 and 6.2 months after infection in a manner that is consistent with antigen persistence.

14. 位于 N 端结构域的抗原图谱揭示了 SARS-CoV-2 病毒的弱点

N-terminal domain antigenic mapping reveals a site of vulnerability for SARS-CoV-2 $\,$

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2021-01-14

链接: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.14.426475v1

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID:

编译者:宋珂

中文摘要:

SARS-CoV-2 病毒在 spike(S)糖蛋白的介导下侵入宿主细胞。S 糖蛋白包含一个免疫显性的受体结合结构域(RBD),而RBD是COVID-19患者血浆中绝大部分中和抗体(Abs)的靶点。但是,人们对能够与RBD结构域外的抗原表位结合的中和抗体以及其保护能力知之甚少。本文中,作者研究了41种从记忆B细胞发育来的人源单克隆抗体(mAbs)。这些抗体的识别表位均位于SARS-CoV-2的S蛋白的N端结构域(NTD),而且其中一部分抗体对SARS-CoV-2病毒具有超强的中和能力。作者定义了SARS-CoV-2 NTD的抗原图谱,并找到了一种能被所有已知的NTD特异性中和mAbs识别的超级位点。这些mAbs可以抑制细胞间发生的融合,激活效应因子功能,而且能保护叙利亚仓鼠免受SARS-CoV-2的感染。SARS-CoV-2的各种突变体,包括501Y. V2和B.1.1.7谱系,在NTD超级位点存在频繁的突变,说明病毒经受着持续的选择压力,而且NTD特异性中和单抗对保护性免疫至关重要。

Abstract:

SARS-CoV-2 entry into host cells is orchestrated by the spike (S) glycoprotein that contains an immunodominant receptor-binding domain (RBD) targeted by the largest fraction of neutralizing antibodies (Abs) in COVID-19 patient plasma. Little is known about neutralizing Abs binding to epitopes outside the RBD and

their contribution to protection. Here, we describe 41 human monoclonal Abs (mAbs) derived from memory B cells, which recognize the SARS-CoV-2 S N-terminal domain (NTD) and show that a subset of them neutralize SARS-CoV-2 ultrapotently. We define an antigenic map of the SARS-CoV-2 NTD and identify a supersite recognized by all known NTD-specific neutralizing mAbs. These mAbs inhibit cell-to-cell fusion, activate effector functions, and protect Syrian hamsters from SARS-CoV-2 challenge. SARS-CoV-2 variants, including the 501Y.V2 and B.1.1.7 lineages, harbor frequent mutations localized in the NTD supersite suggesting ongoing selective pressure and the importance of NTD-specific neutralizing mAbs to protective immunity.

15. 识别 SARS-CoV-2 spike 蛋白 N 端结构域的中和及保护性人源单克隆抗体

Neutralizing and protective human monoclonal antibodies recognizing the N-terminal domain of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein

来源: bioRxiv

发布时间: 2021-01-20

链接: https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.01.19.427324v1

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中文摘要:

大多数中和 SARS-CoV-2 病毒的人源单克隆抗体 (mAbs) 是通过识别 spike (S)蛋白的受体结合结构域,阻断了病毒与细胞受体血管紧张素转换酶 2 的相互作用。本文中,作者报道了一组发现于 SARS-CoV-2 康复期患者体内的人源 mAbs,这些 mAbs 能够与 S 蛋白的 N 端结构域 (NTD) 中的多个表位结合,而且其中少数 mAbs 还具有对病毒的中和活性。作者发现两个mAbs (COV2-2676 和 COV2-2489) 能够抑制真实 SARS-CoV-2 病毒和重组 VSV/SARS-CoV-2 病毒的感染。作者利用丙氨酸扫描诱变和有效 SARS-CoV-2 中和逃逸变体筛选定位了 mAbs 的结合表位。机理研究表明,这些抗体某种程度上是通过抑制感染周期的后附着过程起到中和的作用。COV2-2676 和 COV2-2489 所提供的保护功能可以作为预防或治疗的手段,而为了达到最佳的保护效果,Fc 效应功能是不可或缺的。综上,自然感染诱导产生了一部分强效的 NTD 特异性 mAbs,这些 mAbs 利用多种功能属性,通过中和以及 Fc 介导的活性来抵御 SARS-CoV-2 感染。

Abstract:

Most human monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) neutralizing SARS-CoV-2 recognize the spike (S) protein receptor-binding domain and block virus interactions with the cellular receptor angiotensin-converting enzyme 2. We describe a panel of human mAbs binding to diverse epitopes on the N-terminal domain (NTD) of S protein from SARS-CoV-2 convalescent donors and found a minority of these possessed neutralizing activity. Two mAbs (COV2-2676 and COV2-2489) inhibited infection of authentic SARS-CoV-2 and recombinant VSV/SARS-CoV-2 viruses. We mapped their binding epitopes by alanine-scanning mutagenesis and selection of functional

SARS-CoV-2 S neutralization escape variants. Mechanistic studies showed that these antibodies neutralize in part by inhibiting a post-attachment step in the infection cycle. COV2-2676 and COV2-2489 offered protection either as prophylaxis or therapy, and Fc effector functions were required for optimal protection. Thus, natural infection induces a subset of potent NTD-specific mAbs that leverage neutralizing and Fc-mediated activities to protect against SARS-CoV-2 infection using multiple functional attributes.

16. 炎性软脑膜细胞因子介导癌症患者 COVID-19 神经症状

Inflammatory leptomeningeal cytokines mediate COVID-19 neurologic symptoms in cancer patients

来源: Cancer Cell 发布时间: 2021-1-16

链接: https://www.cell.com/cancer-cell/fulltext/S1535-6108(21)00051-9

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编译者:王玮 中文摘要:

SARS-CoV-2 急性感染呼吸道数周后出现,可引起广泛的神经功能障碍。为了更好地理解这种病理学,该研究对一组具有 COVID-19 神经系统表现的癌症患者进行了前瞻性分析,包括对脑脊液的靶向蛋白质组学分析。发现有 COVID-19 神经后遗症的癌症患者在没有病毒神经侵袭的情况下,存在软脑膜炎性细胞因子。这些炎症介质中的大多数是由 2 型干扰素驱动的,并且已知在其他疾病状态下诱导神经元损伤。在这些患者中,脊髓液中基质 MMP10 的水平与神经功能障碍的程度相关。此外,这种神经炎症过程在急性呼吸道感染恢复后持续数周。全身性细胞因子释放综合征引起的神经系统后遗症会导致长期的神经认知功能障碍。研究结果提示抗炎治疗在 COVID-19 感染的神经系统并发症的治疗中起作用。

Abstract:

SARS-CoV-2 infection induces a wide spectrum of neurologic dysfunction that emerges weeks following the acute respiratory infection. To better understand this pathology, we prospectively analyzed of a cohort of cancer patients with neurologic manifestations of COVID-19, including a targeted proteomics analysis of the cerebrospinal fluid. We find that cancer patients with neurologic sequela of COVID-19 harbor leptomeningeal inflammatory cytokines in the absence of viral neuro-invasion. The majority of these inflammatory mediators are driven by type 2 interferon and are known to induce neuronal injury in other disease states. In these patients, levels of matrix metalloproteinase-10 within the spinal fluid correlate with the degree of neurologic dysfunction. Furthermore, this neuroinflammatory process persists weeks following convalescence from acute respiratory infection. These prolonged neurologic sequelae following systemic

cytokine release syndrome lead to long-term neurocognitive dysfunction. Our findings suggest a role for anti-inflammatory treatment(s) in the management of neurologic complications of COVID-19 infection.

17. 专访管轶: 最少要 70%的居民接种疫苗, 我们应有计划地实现群体免疫

来源: 今日头条

发布时间: 2021-01-20

链接: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/71 afNilssXNkeYLB9I8SA

原创: 赵天宇 编辑: 王小 整理者: 刘焕珍

中文摘要:

香港大学新发传染性疾病国家重点实验室主任管轶建议,短期内我们尽全力围堵疫情,尽量维持感染率低一点;长期策略则应着眼于如何让70%以上的中国居民接种到有效疫苗,以最终实现群体免疫。

18. 接种疫苗后仍戴口罩? 以下给出 5 个理由

Need to Wear a Mask Even After Vaccination? Here are 5 Reasons Why

来源: the science times 发布时间: 2021-01-18

链接: https://www.sciencetimes.com/articles/29163/20210118/5-reasons-why-you-need-to-wear-a-mask-even-after-vaccination.htm

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中文摘要:

专家表示,尽管接种了疫苗,人们仍然应该戴口罩并严格保持社交距离。

继续戴口罩的5个理由:

- 1. 疫苗并非 100%有效。
- 2. 疫苗不会立即提供保护。
- 3. 目前还不知道疫苗是否能防止病毒传播。
- 4. 口罩有助于保护免疫系统。
- 5. 口罩可以预防新型 COVID-19 病毒株。

Abstract:

Experts say people should still wear face masks and strictly observe physical distancing despite getting vaccinated.

- 5 Reasons to Keep Wearing Masks
- 1. Vaccines aren't 100% effective.
- 2. Vaccines don't immediately provide protection.
- 3. COVID vaccines aren't known to prevent one from spreading the virus.
- 4. Masks help protect immuno-compromised systems.
- 5. Face masks protect against new strains of COVID-19.