



# 新型冠状病毒信息 简报

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上海科技大学免疫化学研究所

生物学大数据平台和高通量筛选平台领衔编译制作

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## 免责声明：

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. 2021年2月18日疫情

数据来源：WHO

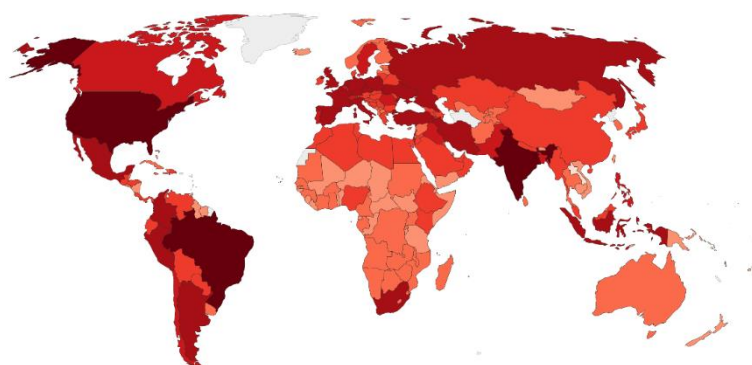
发布时间：2021年2月18日北京时间下午4点

链接：<https://covid19.who.int/>

根据 WHO 提供的数据，2021年2月4日全球累计确诊新型冠状病毒病人 109,594,835 例，当日新增确诊 363,654 例，累计死亡 2,424,060 例，当日新增死亡 9,619 例。中国累计确诊 101,604 例，累计死亡 4,842 例，当日新增确诊 28 例，新增死亡 2 例。

### Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases, Feb 18, 2021

The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



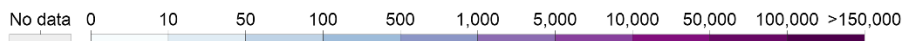
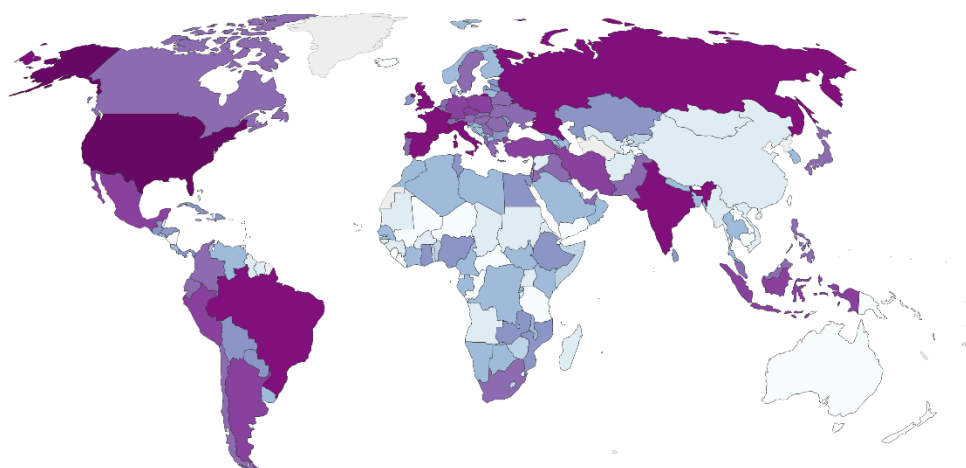
Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data – Last updated 19 February, 09:03 (London time)

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世界各国确诊人数分布图 ([https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases?country=~OWID\\_WRL#what-is-the-daily-number-of-confirmed-cases](https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases?country=~OWID_WRL#what-is-the-daily-number-of-confirmed-cases))

### Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases, Feb 18, 2021

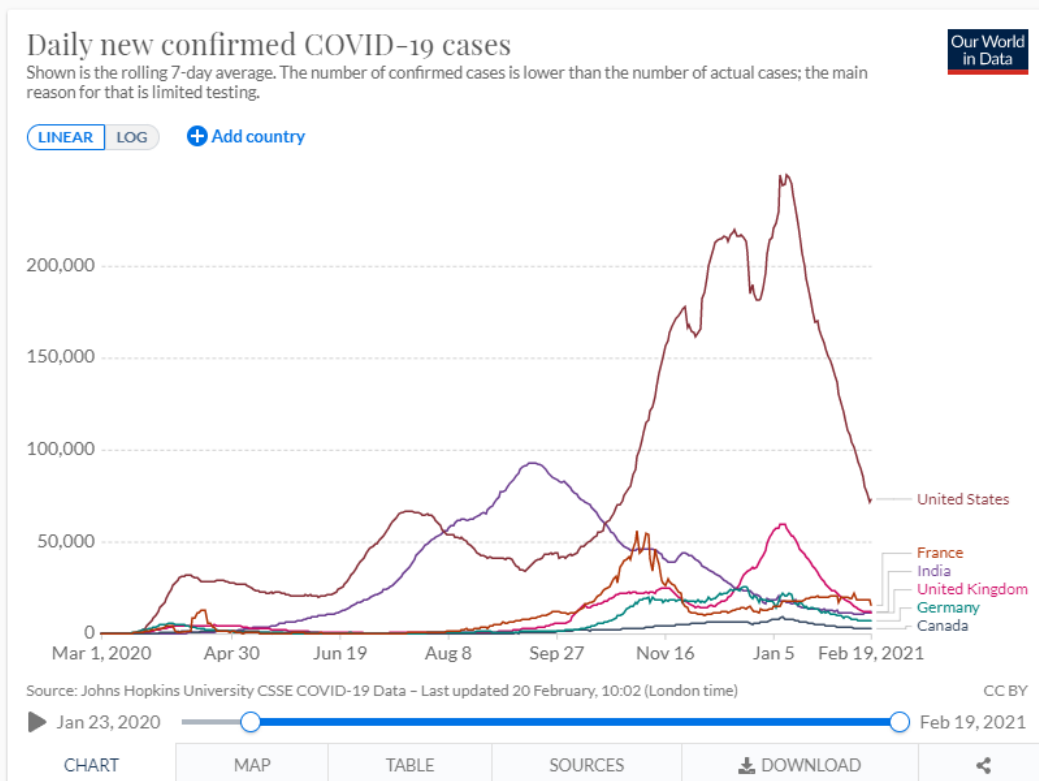
Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data – Last updated 19 February, 09:03 (London time)

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## What is the **daily** number of confirmed cases?



世界各国每日新增确诊人数分布图 ([https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases?country=~OWID\\_WRL#what-is-the-daily-number-of-confirmed-cases](https://ourworldindata.org/covid-cases?country=~OWID_WRL#what-is-the-daily-number-of-confirmed-cases))

从上图可见：全世界范围内疫情正在得缓解和控制。



全国新型冠状病毒肺炎新增确诊病例分布图 (2021年2月18日, 来源:

<http://2019ncov.chinacdc.cn/2019-nCoV/>)

## 2. SARS-CoV-2 相关冠状病毒在东南亚蝙蝠和穿山甲中传播的证据

Evidence for SARS-CoV-2 related coronaviruses circulating in bats and pangolins in Southeast Asia

来源: Nature

发布时间: 2021-02-09

链接: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-21240-1#Abs1>

第一作者: Supaporn Wacharapluesadee

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1038/s41467-021-21240-1

编译者: 宋张悦

中文摘要:

COVID-19 大流行的许多未解问题包括 SARS-CoV-2 的起源, 以及中间动物宿主在早期动物向人类传播中的潜在作用。在中国发现的 RaTG13 蝙蝠冠状病毒提示蝙蝠来源的可能性很高。本文报道了 SARS-CoV-2 相关冠状病毒(SC2r-CoVs)在东南亚蝙蝠中活跃传播的分子和血清学证据。在泰国的一个洞穴中获得了 5 只独立的蝙蝠(*Rhinolophus acuminatus*)的全基因组序列, 并获得了一个单独的分离株(命名 RacCS203), 该分离株与在中国云南发现的 *Rhinolophus malayanus* RmYN02 分离株的亲缘关系最密切。在泰国南部的一个野生动物检查站, 在同一种群的蝙蝠和穿山甲中也检测到了 SARS-CoV-2 中和抗体。尽管 RacCS203 或 RmYN02 的 RBD 不能与 ACE2 结合, 但抗血清能够交叉中和 SARS-CoV-2。尽管病毒的起源尚不清楚, 但我们的研究将遗传多样性 SC2r-CoVs 的地理分布范围从日本和中国扩展到泰国, 范围超过 4800 公里。迫切需要跨境监测, 以发现 SARS-CoV-2 的直接祖先病毒。

Abstract:

Among the many questions unanswered for the COVID-19 pandemic are the origin of SARS-CoV-2 and the potential role of intermediate animal host(s) in the early animal-to-human transmission. The discovery of RaTG13 bat coronavirus in China suggested a high probability of a bat origin. Here we report molecular and serological evidence of SARS-CoV-2 related coronaviruses (SC2r-CoVs) actively circulating in bats in Southeast Asia. Whole genome sequences were obtained from five independent bats (*Rhinolophus acuminatus*) in a Thai cave yielding a single isolate (named RacCS203) which is most related to the RmYN02 isolate found in *Rhinolophus malayanus* in Yunnan, China. SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies were also detected in bats of the same colony and in a pangolin at a wildlife checkpoint in Southern Thailand. Antisera raised against the receptor binding domain (RBD) of RmYN02 was able to cross-neutralize SARS-CoV-2 despite the fact that the RBD of RacCS203 or RmYN02 failed to bind ACE2. Although the origin of the virus remains unresolved, our study extended the geographic distribution of genetically diverse SC2r-CoVs from Japan and China to Thailand over a 4800-km range. Cross-border surveillance is urgently needed to find the immediate progenitor virus of SARS-CoV-2.

### 3. 2020 年末在美国新墨西哥州和路易斯安那州同时发现多个影响到 S 蛋白第 677 位的 SARS-CoV-2 突变株系

Emergence in late 2020 of multiple lineages of SARS-CoV-2 Spike protein variants affecting amino acid position 677

发布时间：2021-02-14

链接：<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.02.12.21251658v2>

### 4. 反复感染！200 多名儿童出现新冠长期症状

来源：环球时报

发布时间：2021-02-16

链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/1h6D8GxFGytkBv5mJnH71Q>

编译者：张鹏伟

中文摘要：

截至当地时间 15 日，瑞典首都斯德哥尔摩已诊断出 214 名出现新冠长期症状的儿童。目前还没有该国其他地区的相关数字。据瑞典电视台 15 日报道，斯德哥尔摩阿斯特丽德·林德格伦儿童医院最近发现，因新冠长期症状而就医的儿童数量激增。该院专门研究儿童长期疾病的首席医师马林·吕德·林德说，这些出现新冠长期症状的儿童平均年龄为 11 岁至 13 岁。疲劳、嗓子疼、头痛和恶心以及反复出现感染等是这些病例最常见的症状。一些儿童还出现了注意力方面的问题和记忆缺陷。目前，该院已组织心理学家、物理治疗师、心脏病专家、肺病学家以及神经病学家对这些儿童进行会诊。英国最新研究显示，新冠长期症状可能比人们想象的更为普遍。英国国家统计局去年 12 月表示，有五分之一新冠病毒感染者的症状持续了 5 周或更长时间；十分之一感染者的症状持续了 12 周或更长时间。去年 10 月公布的一项研究显示，瑞典感染新冠病毒的人群中有约 2.5% 的患者出现两个月或更长期的症状。瑞典政府上周决定投入 5000 万瑞典克朗（约合 600 万美元）资助对新冠长期症状的研究，包括如何治疗患病儿童。

### 5. 截至 2021 年 2 月 19 日国家药监局已批准 56 个新型冠状病毒检测产品

来源：国家药品监督管理局

链接：<https://www.nmpa.gov.cn/zhuanti/xgqxchpxx/xgqxchpxxgzhdshj/index.html>

编译者：宋张悦

截至 2021 年 2 月 19 日，国家药监局已批准 56 个新型冠状病毒检测产品，其中新冠病毒核酸检测试剂 26 个，抗体检测试剂 27 个，抗原检测试剂 3 个。详见参考文件：“国家药监局新型冠状病毒检测试剂注册信息\_20210219.xlsx”。

### 6. 南非紧急叫停阿斯利康疫苗接种计划，礼来中和抗体 Bamlanivimab 获 FDA 批准

来源：药研网

发布时间：2021-02-10

链接：<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/ddRGyoplewcEx2woPgbfww>

第一作者：编辑

编译者：孔娟

中文摘要：

2 月 7 日，南非紧急叫停阿斯利康疫苗接种计划理由是南非目前新增病例感染 90% 为突变株 B. 1. 351/501Y. V2（南非突变），而金山大学与牛津大学联合试验的初步数据显示，阿斯利康疫苗只能“最低程度预防轻至中度感染”南非变异新冠病毒。美国洛克菲勒大学、加



州理工学院等研究团队合作发表了题为: mRNA vaccine-elicited antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 and circulating variants 的论文也指出, 南非突变能够逃逸现有多种在研中和抗体作用。好消息是近日礼来宣布其中和抗体 Bamlanivimab (LY-CoV555) 联合 Etesevimab (LY-CoV016) 获得 FDA 批准紧急使用许可 (EUA), 用于新冠重症治疗。针对南非突变, 阿斯利康也表示, 牛津大学和阿斯利康也已开始改进新冠疫苗, 预期秋季即可研发出能够预防在南非发现的变异病毒的新版疫苗。

#### 7. 牛津/阿斯利康新冠肺炎疫苗获得 WHO 授权 Novavax-SK、强生和辉瑞- BioNTech 的疫苗的信息更新

AZ-Oxford COVID-19 vaccine authorized by WHO; plus vaccine updates from Novavax-SK, J&J and Pfizer-BioNTech

来源: biocentury

发布时间: 2021-02-17

链接: <https://www.biocentury.com/article/634334>

作者: SANDI WONG EDITOR

编译者: 孔娟

中文摘要:

世卫组织将牛津/阿斯利康疫苗列入“紧急使用清单”, 其中一版疫苗是由韩国的 SKBio 公司生产, 另一版由印度血清研究所生产。世卫组织免疫战略专家咨询小组建议在 SARS-CoV-2 变异体(包括 B. 1. 1. 7 和 B. 1. 351)流行的国家使用, 这两种变异体分别在英国和南非首次发现。血清研究所和阿斯利康公司的目标是在今年上半年通过 COVAX 向 145 个国家提供超过 3 亿剂疫苗。诺瓦瓦克斯(Novavax)医药公司已与韩国 SK 生物科学公司扩大合作协议, 为韩国提供 4000 万剂新冠疫苗。在 4 万人规模的 III 期 ENSEMBLE 试验中, 强生疫苗 JNJ-78436735 单剂给药方案在南非、南美和美国的疗效为 57-72%。此外近期牛津大学等相关研究表示辉瑞-BioNTech 疫苗诱导的 T 细胞应答对变体的敏感性较低。在 24 名志愿者中, 协同诱导的 T 细胞免疫主要针对 SARS-CoV-2 分离病毒株与 B. 1. 351 和 B. 1. 1. 7 变体之间保守的肽, 显示变异体的突变降低了疫苗诱发抗体的中和作用。

Abstract:

The WHO has granted emergency use listing (EUL) to the adenoviral vector COVID-19 vaccine developed by AstraZeneca plc (LSE:AZN; NASDAQ:AZN) and the University of Oxford. The authorization covers the versions manufactured by the Serum Institute of India and AZ: COVISHIELD and COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca (AZD1222), respectively. WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) recommendations include use in countries where SARS-CoV-2 variants including B. 1. 1. 7 and B. 1. 351, which were first identified in the U.K. and South Africa, respectively, are prevalent; and that prime and booster immunizations be separated by 8-12 weeks. Under the EUL, the vaccine's two shots may be delivered 4-12 weeks apart.

#### 8. 科兴新冠疫苗获批附条件上市

来源: 丁香园

发布时间: 2021-02-06

链接: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/UurkShUcv3gqbcR2-pK9tA>

编译者: 刘焕珍

中文摘要:

北京科兴中维生物技术有限公司的新型冠状病毒灭活疫苗（Vero 细胞）获批附条件上市，适用于预防新型冠状病毒感染所致的疾病。2月5日，科兴在官网公布了 III 期临床数据初步统计分析结果。科兴于 2020 年 7 月 21 日起，陆续在巴西、智利、印尼、土耳其 4 个国家开展 III 期临床研究。使用同一批疫苗（中剂量 600SU），按照相同的免疫程序（0，14 程序），按药物临床试验质量管理规范（GCP）要求独立开展，总入组人数达 2.5 万人。在巴西和土耳其两国开展的 III 期临床研究分别评价了科兴灭活疫苗在高危人群（接诊新冠患者的医务人员）和普通人群中的保护效力。在巴西，接种疫苗后对住院、重症及死亡病例的保护效力为 100.00%，对有明显症状且需要就医的新冠病例的保护效力为 83.70%，对含不需就医的轻症病例在内的所有新冠病例保护效力为 50.65%。在土耳其，基于 29 例病例的分析结果显示，按照 0，14 天程序接种 2 剂疫苗 14 天后预防新冠肺炎的保护效力为 91.25%。基于上述结果，科兴中维于 2021 年 2 月 3 日正式向国家药监局提交附条件上市申请，于 2 月 6 日附条件获批上市。

## 9. COVID-19 疫苗将在多久后使人们的生活恢复正常？

How soon will COVID-19 vaccines return life to normal?

来源: Science.

发布时间: 2021-02-16

链接: <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2021/02/how-soon-will-covid-19-vaccines-return-life-normal>

第一作者: Jon Cohen

编译者: 刘焕珍

中文摘要:

我们的生活什么时候才能恢复正常？对现在的许多人来说，这意味着群体免疫，即高比例的人群要么接种了疫苗，要么自然感染，留下的易感宿主太少，病毒无法继续传播。即将推出的 COVID-19 疫苗对住院治疗和死亡有很高的疗效，但当面对能够逃避疫苗引发抗体的病毒变异时，它们对轻度和中度症状的成功率直线下降。而群体免疫力，即使出现了，也很容易随着免疫力的减弱或新变种的出现而消退。然而，人们越来越认识到，即使广泛的疫苗接种不能阻止病毒的传播，也有望朝着正常的方向迈出一大步。法国 COVID-19 疫苗科学委员会成员、免疫学家布里吉特·奥特兰（Brigitte Autran）表示，恢复正常并不需要群体免疫。“第一个目标是个人保护，通过总结个人保护，保护社会，使国家回到几乎真实的生活。”

Abstract:

When will we get back to normal? To many people now, it means herd immunity, in which a high percentage of a population has either been vaccinated or naturally infected, leaving too few susceptible hosts for a virus to continue to spread. Recent developments have been sobering. The COVID-19 vaccines rolling out are highly effective against hospitalization and death, but their success against mild and moderate symptoms plummets when faced with viral variants that can evade vaccine-triggered antibodies. And herd immunity, even if it emerged, could easily fade as immunity waned or new variants arose. Yet there is growing recognition that even if widespread vaccination can't halt the spread of the virus, it promises a major step back toward normal. Immunologist Brigitte Autran, a member



of France's Scientific Committee on COVID-19 Vaccines, says herd immunity isn't needed to bring back normalcy. "The first goal is to have individual protection, and by summing the individual protections, to have a protection of the society that will allow countries to come back to almost real, true lives."

#### 10. 康希诺新冠疫苗获墨西哥、巴基斯坦紧急使用授权

来源：新浪，CCTV

发布时间：2021-02-10 至 16 日

链接：

1 康希诺新冠疫苗获墨西哥紧急使用授权拟供应 3500 万剂单针免疫疫苗

<https://finance.sina.com.cn/tech/2021-02-10/doc-ikftpnny6208086.shtml>

2 首批中国康希诺新冠疫苗原液运抵墨西哥

<https://news.cctv.com/2021/02/12/ARTI2EIBbYU25AP95PuJEjX1210212.shtml>

3 康希诺生物-B：重组新冠疫苗在巴基斯坦获紧急使用授权

<https://finance.sina.com.cn/stock/hkstock/ggscyd/2021-02-16/doc-ikftpnny6958925.shtml>

编译者：张怡

中文摘要：

当地时间 2 月 9 日，康希诺生物新冠疫苗（Ad5-nCoV）“克威莎 TM”获得墨西哥药品监督管理局的紧急使用授权。11 日，首批由疫苗原液当天凌晨运抵墨西哥首都墨西哥城。2 月 8 日，康希诺生物的新冠疫苗克威莎在全球开展的多中心三期临床试验的中期数据显示，在巴基斯坦单针接种疫苗 28 天后，对重症新型冠状病毒肺炎的保护效力为 100%，总体保护效力为 74.8%。未发生任何与疫苗相关的严重不良反应。全球的数据显示，在单针接种疫苗 28 天后，对重症新型冠状病毒肺炎的保护效力为 90.98%，总体保护效力为 65.7%。2 月 16 日，根据 Ad5-nCoV 的 III 期临床试验的中期结果，Ad5-nCoV 已获得巴基斯坦药品监督管理局的紧急使用授权。

#### 11. BNT162b2 诱导血清的中和活性——初步报告

Neutralizing Activity of BNT162b2-Elicited Serum — Preliminary Report

来源：NEJM

发布时间：2021-02-17

链接：

[https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2102017?query=featured\\_coronavirus](https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2102017?query=featured_coronavirus)

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1056/NEJMc2102017

编译者：宋张悦

中文摘要：

BNT162b2 是一种核苷修饰的 RNA 疫苗，表达 SARS-CoV-2 全长融合刺突糖蛋白（S）。在一项涉及约 4.4 万名参与者的随机、安慰剂对照临床试验中，对 Covid-19 有 95% 的疗效。在英国（B. 1. 1. 7）、南非（B. 1. 351）和巴西（P. 1）首次发现的具有 S 基因突变的新型高传染性 SARS-CoV-2 变种正在全球蔓延。

为了分析 BNT162b2 引起的中和作用，辉瑞和美国得克萨斯大学医学部（UTMB）的研究人员设计了 B.1.351 系的 S 突变进入 USA-WA1/2020（这是一种相对较早的病毒分离株，2020 年 1 月）。研究者从 15 名接种了两剂辉瑞-BioNTech 疫苗的接种者身上提取了血清样本，进行体外试验。研究结果显示，与 USA-WA1/2020 病毒的中和作用相比，血清对 B.1.351-spike 病毒的中和作用减弱约三分之二。

Abstract:

BNT162b2 is a nucleoside-modified RNA vaccine expressing the full-length prefusion spike glycoprotein (S) of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). In a randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trial involving approximately 44,000 participants, immunization conferred 95% efficacy against coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19).

New, highly transmissible SARS-CoV-2 variants that were first detected in the United Kingdom (B.1.1.7 lineage), South Africa (B.1.351 lineage), and Brazil (P.1 lineage) with mutations in the S gene are spreading globally. To analyze effects on neutralization elicited by BNT162b2, we engineered S mutations from the B.1.351 lineage into USA-WA1/2020, a relatively early isolate of the virus (in January 2020). Thus, as compared with neutralization of USA-WA1/2020, neutralization of  $\Delta 242-244+D614G$  virus was similar and neutralization of the B.1.351-spike virus was weaker by approximately two thirds.

## 12. mRNA-1273 疫苗诱导血清中和活性——初步报告

Serum Neutralizing Activity Elicited by mRNA-1273 Vaccine — Preliminary Report

来源: NEJM

发布时间: 2021-02-17

链接:

[https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2102179?query=featured\\_coronavirus](https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2102179?query=featured_coronavirus)

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1056/NEJMc2102179

编译者: 宋张悦

中文摘要:

针对 SARS-CoV-2 的 mRNA-1273 疫苗在 1 期试验参与者中可产生很高的中和抗体滴度，已显示出在预防有症状的 Covid-19 病和严重疾病方面非常有效。美国莫德纳 (Moderna) 公司的研究人员从 mRNA-1273 疫苗接种者的血清标本中，测定了针对基于重组水疱性口炎病毒 (rVSV) 的 SARS-CoV-2 (基于伪病毒的模型) 的血清中和活性。测试了带有原始武汉-Hu-1 分离株, D614G 变体, B.1.1.7 和 B.1.351 变体以及其他变体 (20E [EU1], 20A. EU2, N439K-D614G, 以及在丹麦首次发现的水貂群集 5 变体)。研究结果显示, mRNA-1273 疫苗接种者对南非发现的 B.1.351 变异毒株产生的免疫反应较弱。研究发现强调了继续进行病毒监测和评估疫苗对新病毒变体的有效性的重要性, 并且可能有助于促进在非人类灵长类动物和人类中建立保护相关性。

Abstract:

The mRNA-1273 vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 elicited high neutralizing-antibody titers in phase 1 trial participants<sup>1,2</sup> and has been shown to be highly

efficacious in preventing symptomatic Covid-19 disease and severe disease. We assayed the serum neutralizing activity against recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus (rVSV) -based SARS-CoV-2 (a pseudovirus-based model) in specimens obtained from participants in the phase 1 trial of the mRNA-1273 vaccine. We tested pseudoviruses bearing the spike protein from the original Wuhan-Hu-1 isolate, the D614G variant, the B.1.1.7 and B.1.351 variants, and other variants (20E [EU1], 20A.EU2, N439K-D614G, and the mink cluster 5 variant that was first identified in Denmark). Protection against the B.1.351 variant conferred by the mRNA-1273 vaccine remains to be determined. Our findings underscore the importance of continued viral surveillance and evaluation of vaccine efficacy against new viral variants and may help to facilitate the establishment of correlates of protection in both nonhuman primates and humans.

### 13. Tocilizumab 在 COVID-19 (恢复期) 住院患者中的应用：一项随机、对照、开放标签、平台试验的初步结果

Tocilizumab in patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 (RECOVERY):

preliminary results of a randomised, controlled, open-label, platform trial

来源: medRxiv

发布时间: 2021-02-11

链接: <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.02.11.21249258v1>

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中文摘要:

**背景** Tocilizumab 是一种与白细胞介素 (IL) -6 受体结合的单克隆抗体, 可减轻炎症, 常用于治疗类风湿性关节炎。我们在有缺氧和全身炎症证据的成人 COVID-19 患者中评估了 tocilizumab 的安全性和有效性。

**方法** 这项随机、对照、开放标签、平台试验 (COVID-19 治疗[恢复]的随机评估) 正在评估英国接受 COVID-19 治疗的患者的几种可能治疗方法。缺氧 (空气中氧饱和度 < 92% 或需要氧治疗) 和有全身炎症迹象 (C-反应蛋白 [CRP]  $\geq$  75 mg/L) 的试验参与者有资格被随机分为单独常规护理标准组和常规护理标准组以及给予 400-800 mg (取决于体重) 的 tocilizumab 组静脉注射。如果病人的病情没有改善, 可以在 12 到 24 小时后给予第二剂。主要结果是 28 天死亡率, 在意向治疗人群中进行评估。该试验在 ISRCTN (50189673) 注册, 并且临床试验.gov (NCT04381936)。

**发现** 在 2020 年 4 月 23 日至 2021 年 1 月 24 日之间, tocilizumab 评估包括 4116 名成年人, 其中 562 (14%) 名接受有创机械通气的患者, 1686 名 (41%) 接受无创呼吸支持的患者和 1868 名 (45%) 接受了有创机械通气的患者 除氧气外, 无呼吸支持。CRP 的中位数为 143 [IQR 107-204] mg / L, 有 3385 (82%) 名患者接受随机分组的全身性激素治疗。总体而言, 分配给妥珠单抗的 2022 名患者中有 596 名 (29%), 分配给常规护理的 2094 名患者中的 694 名 (33%) 在 28 天内死亡 (比率为 0.86; 95% 置信区间 [CI] 0.77-0.96;  $p = 0.007$ )。在所有预先指定的患者亚组中观察到一致的结果。特别是, 在接受全身性皮

质类固醇激素治疗的患者中，死亡率明显提高。分配使用 tocilizumab 的患者更有可能在 28 天内从医院出院（54%比 47%；比率 1·22；95%CI 1·12-1·34； $p < 0·0001$ ）。在基线时未接受有创机械通气的患者中，分配给西珠单抗的患者不太可能达到有创机械通气或死亡的复合终点（33%vs. 38%；风险比 0·85；95%CI 0·78-0·93； $p = 0·0005$ ）。

**解释** 在住院的低氧和全身性炎症的 COVID-19 患者中，tocilizumab 改善了生存率和其他临床结局。不论呼吸支持水平如何，都可以看到这些益处，并且是全身性皮质类固醇激素益处之外的。

Abstract:

**Background** Tocilizumab is a monoclonal antibody that binds to the receptor for interleukin (IL)-6, reducing inflammation, and is commonly used to treat rheumatoid arthritis. We evaluated the safety and efficacy of tocilizumab in adult patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 with evidence of both hypoxia and systemic inflammation.

**Methods** This randomised, controlled, open-label, platform trial (Randomised Evaluation of COVID-19 Therapy [RECOVERY]), is assessing several possible treatments in patients hospitalised with COVID-19 in the UK. Those trial participants with hypoxia (oxygen saturation  $< 92\%$  on air or requiring oxygen therapy) and evidence of systemic inflammation (C-reactive protein [CRP]  $\geq 75$  mg/L) were eligible for randomisation to usual standard of care alone versus usual standard of care plus tocilizumab at a dose of 400 mg to 800 mg (depending on weight) given intravenously. A second dose could be given 12 to 24 hours later if the patient's condition had not improved. The primary outcome was 28-day mortality, assessed in the intention-to-treat population. The trial is registered with ISRCTN (50189673) and clinicaltrials.gov (NCT04381936).

**Findings** Between 23 April 2020 and 24 January 2021, 4116 adults were included in the assessment of tocilizumab, including 562 (14%) patients receiving invasive mechanical ventilation, 1686 (41%) receiving non-invasive respiratory support, and 1868 (45%) receiving no respiratory support other than oxygen. Median CRP was 143 [IQR 107-204] mg/L and 3385 (82%) patients were receiving systemic corticosteroids at randomisation. Overall, 596 (29%) of the 2022 patients allocated tocilizumab and 694 (33%) of the 2094 patients allocated to usual care died within 28 days (rate ratio 0·86; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0·77-0·96;  $p = 0·007$ ). Consistent results were seen in all pre-specified subgroups of patients. In particular, a clear mortality benefit was seen in those receiving systemic corticosteroids. Patients allocated to tocilizumab were more likely to be discharged from hospital alive within 28 days (54% vs. 47%; rate ratio 1·22; 95% CI 1·12-1·34;  $p < 0·0001$ ). Among those not receiving invasive mechanical ventilation at baseline, patients allocated tocilizumab were less likely to reach the composite endpoint of invasive mechanical ventilation or death (33% vs. 38%; risk ratio 0·85; 95% CI 0·78-0·93;  $p = 0·0005$ ).

**Interpretation** In hospitalised COVID-19 patients with hypoxia and systemic inflammation, tocilizumab improved survival and other clinical outcomes. These benefits were seen regardless of the level of respiratory support and were additional to the benefits of systemic corticosteroids.

#### 14. 以色列特拉维夫伊齐罗夫医学中心科学家成功研制抗新冠病毒药物

Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital reports success with own Covid drug.

来源: Jerusalem Post;Health & Science; Front:News;

发布时间: 2021-02-06, 2021-02-07

链接:

1 <https://www.jpost.com/health-science/tel-aviv-hospital-cures-29-of-30-covid-19-patients-in-days-it-says-658024>

2 <https://en.globes.co.il/en/article-tel-avivs-ichilov-hospital-reports-success-with-own-covid-drug-1001359767>

3 <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/JcLilLu1XPShjRiCx7sefw>

作者: MAAYAN JAFFE-HOFFMAN; Gali Weinreb

编译者: 姜连连

中文摘要:

特拉维夫伊齐罗夫医学中心的一项 I 期临床试验中,30 位受试者中有 29 位在使用 EXO-CD24 药物 3-5 天后痊愈。受试者每天仅需吸入一次 EXO-CD24,每次仅需五分钟。第 30 位患者延长用药时间后也康复。COVID-19 病毒会入侵患者的免疫系统,在重度患者体内会加剧反应,从而导致患者多器官功能衰竭和死亡,该现象称为“细胞因子风暴”,也通常是导致患者死亡的原因。EXO-CD24 治疗方法是用富含 CD24 的外泌体来抑制患者体内的细胞因子风暴,从而缓解多数新冠病毒肺炎死亡诱因。细胞因子风暴是指机体免疫系统过度活跃,从而攻击正常细胞,而外泌体通常负责细胞间信号传导。因此,EXO-CD24 利用外泌体将 CD24 蛋白传递到肺部,有助于平复过度活化的免疫系统。另外,CD24 蛋白质位于细胞表面,对调节免疫系统具有重要作用。Arber 教授研究外分泌体近 20 年,近半年才将 EXO-CD24 疗法应用于新冠病毒肺炎治疗中并首次进入临床试验。大部分患者在 EXO-CD24 治疗两天后病情出现明显好转,临床应用前景良好。但该药物 I 临床试验未设立对照组,且未提供选择受试者的参考标准,因此,该药物仍需在第 2 阶段临床试验中提供更多药效和安全性数据。

Abstract:

Twenty-nine out of 30 moderate-to-severe COVID-19 patients who were administered Prof. Nadir Arber's EXO-CD24 COVID-19 treatment developed by Ichilov Hospital as part of a Phase I trial recovered from the disease and were released within three to five days. The 30th patient also recovered but it took longer. The treatment is based on CD24-enriched exosomes and is meant to fight the cytokine storm that is associated with many of the world's COVID-19 deaths. A cytokine storm is when the immune system essentially goes into overdrive and begins attacking healthy cells. Exosomes are responsible for cell-to-cell communication. In this case, they deliver the CD24 protein to the lungs, which helps calm down the immune system. This protein is located on the surface of cells and has a well-known and important role in regulating the immune system. Prof. Arber has been researching exosomes for the better part of two decades. It took him about six months from the time the idea of using this treatment in the battle against COVID-19 was raised until it was first tested in humans. The majority of the patients who received EXO-CD24 showed significant improvement within two days. The results certainly arouse hope for the future. It should be pointed out, The current trial carried out at this stage was without a control group, and no information has been released on how the patients were chosen.

### 15. 让健康人感染，全球首个新冠病毒人体挑战试验获批

发布时间：2021-02-18

来源：医谷公众号

链接：[https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3cZxtT3Zq5\\_DwflkJaldzw](https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/3cZxtT3Zq5_DwflkJaldzw)

摘要：多家外媒报道称，英国政府当地时间 17 日发表声明称，该国临床试验伦理机构已经批准了一项新冠病毒人体试验，将 90 名成年志愿者暴露于新冠病毒环境中，这也是全球获批的首个新冠病毒“人体挑战试验”。

据了解，该试验将招募 90 名 18-30 岁之间的成年志愿者，这些志愿者既往无新冠病史或症状、无潜在健康状况以及心脏病、糖尿病或肥胖症等已知的易感染新冠病毒的不良危险因素。这些志愿者将在专门隔离设施内接触新冠病毒，旨在帮助科研人员了解人体对病毒的反应机制、病毒的传播方式、引发感染所需病毒的最少数量等，从而加速对新冠疫苗、治疗方法的了解，试验预计将在 1 个月内启动。

### 16. 患有自身免疫性风湿病的儿童和青少年对人类冠状病毒的有利抗体反应

Favourable antibody responses to human coronaviruses in children and adolescents with autoimmune rheumatic diseases

来源：bioRxiv

发布时间：2021-02-16

链接：<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2021.02.15.431291v1>

第一作者：Claire T. Deakin, Georgina H. Cornish

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID:

编译者：王玮

中文摘要：

儿童和成人对冠状病毒（包括 SARS-CoV-2）体液免疫，潜在的免疫功能抑制的影响尚不清楚。该研究检测了患有流行性风湿性疾病，包括青少年特发性关节炎（JIA）、青少年皮肌炎（JDM）和青少年系统性红斑狼疮（JSLE）的儿童和青少年对经常感染该年龄组的季节性人类冠状病毒（HCoV）-OC43 的抗体免疫能力。尽管接受了免疫功能抑制治疗，但 JIA、JDM 和 JSLE 患者的反应与健康组相比相当或更强，主要出现了针对 HCoV-OC43 刺突蛋白的 IgG 抗体，并含有与 SARS-CoV-2 刺突蛋白交叉反应的 IgG 抗体。相比之下，对 HCoV-OC43 和 SARS-CoV-2 核蛋白的反应表现出延迟的年龄依赖性转换，并且在 JIA、JDM 和 JSLE 患者中没有升高，这与暴露增加有关。因此，自身免疫性风湿性疾病及其治疗与刺突抗体与核蛋白抗体的有利比率有关。

Abstract:

Differences in humoral immunity to coronaviruses, including severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), between children and adults remain unexplained and the impact of underlying immune dysfunction or suppression



unknown. Here, we examined the antibody immune competence of children and adolescents with prevalent inflammatory rheumatic diseases, juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA), juvenile dermatomyositis (JDM) and juvenile systemic lupus erythematosus (JSLE), against the seasonal human coronavirus (HCoV)-OC43 that frequently infects this age group. Despite immune dysfunction and immunosuppressive treatment, JIA, JDM and JSLE patients mounted comparable or stronger responses than healthier peers, dominated by IgG antibodies to HCoV-OC43 spike, and harboured IgG antibodies that cross-reacted with SARS-CoV-2 spike. In contrast, responses to HCoV-OC43 and SARS-CoV-2 nucleoproteins exhibited delayed age-dependent class-switching and were not elevated in JIA, JDM and JSLE patients, arguing against increased exposure. Consequently, autoimmune rheumatic diseases and their treatment were associated with a favourable ratio of spike to nucleoprotein antibodies.

### 17. 基于结构设计的多价纳米体能够阻断 SARS-CoV-2 病毒感染并抑制其突变逃逸

Structure-guided multivalent nanobodies block SARS-CoV-2 infection and suppress mutational escape

来源: Science

发布时间: 2021-02-12

链接:

[https://science.sciencemag.org/content/371/6530/eabe6230?ijkey=be7abedb3a0314d2a7235f84663b8e21ce4584e5&keytype=tf\\_ipsecsha](https://science.sciencemag.org/content/371/6530/eabe6230?ijkey=be7abedb3a0314d2a7235f84663b8e21ce4584e5&keytype=tf_ipsecsha)

第一作者: Paul-Albert Koenig

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID: 10.1126/science.abe6230

编译者: 宋珂

中文摘要:

SARS-CoV-2 病毒导致的疫情还在持续蔓延, 造成了灾难性的后果。对被动免疫效果而言, 纳米抗体在体积和成本上比传统抗体更具优势。在本研究中, 作者合成了 4 种靶向 SARS-CoV-2 spike 蛋白受体结合结构域的中和纳米抗体。作者利用 x-ray 晶体衍射和 cryo-EM 技术指认出两个不同的结合表位。基于解析出的结构, 作者设计合成了多个多价纳米抗体, 其中和活性超过一价纳米抗体 100 余倍。双识别位点融合纳米抗体能够抑制逃逸突变体的出现。部分纳米抗体通过与受体竞争结合起到中和作用, 而其他一价和双识别位点纳米抗体则通过触发 spike 蛋白的融合机制, 造成了 spike 蛋白的异常激活。Spike 蛋白这样过早的构象变化阻碍了病毒的有效融合, 使病毒颗粒失去感染能力。

结构数据:

X-Ray	PDB	7KN5	(RBD + VHH E + VHH U)
		7KN6	(RBD + VHH V + CC12.3)
		7KN7	(RBD + VHH W + CC12.3)
cryo-EM	cryo-EM density maps	EMD-23018	(spike + VHH E)
		EMD-11978	(RBD + VHH E)
		EMD-11977	(spike + VHH V)

PDB	EMD-11981	(spike + VHH VE)
	EMD-11980	(RBD + VHH VE)
	7KSG	(spike + VHH E)
	7B14	(RBD + VHH E)
	7B11	(spike + VHH V)
	7B18	(spike + VHH VE)
	7B17	(RBD + VHH VE)

NGS 数据:

Sequence Read Archive (SRA) BioProject ID PRJNA679438.

Abstract:

The pandemic caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) continues to spread, with devastating consequences. For passive immunization efforts, nanobodies have size and cost advantages over conventional antibodies. In this study, we generated four neutralizing nanobodies that target the receptor binding domain of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. We used x-ray crystallography and cryo-electron microscopy to define two distinct binding epitopes. On the basis of these structures, we engineered multivalent nanobodies with more than 100 times the neutralizing activity of monovalent nanobodies. Biparatopic nanobody fusions suppressed the emergence of escape mutants. Several nanobody constructs neutralized through receptor binding competition, whereas other monovalent and biparatopic nanobodies triggered aberrant activation of the spike fusion machinery. These premature conformational changes in the spike protein forestalled productive fusion and rendered the virions noninfectious.

#### 18. EIDD-2801 有效治疗和预防 SARS-CoV-2 感染

SARS-CoV-2 infection is effectively treated and prevented by EIDD-2801

来源: Nature

发布时间: 2021-02-09

链接: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03312-w>

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DOI 或 PUBMED ID:10.1038/s41586-021-03312-w

编译者: 张怡

中文摘要:

研究人员利用一个基于人肺小鼠 (LoM) 的实验平台, 证明了所有新近出现的人类冠状病毒 (SARS-CoV、MERS-CoV 和 SARS-CoV-2) 和两种高度相关的内源性大流行前 SARS 样蝙蝠冠状病毒的体内复制效率。该模型中的病毒复制发生在真正的人类肺组织中, 不需要任何类型的病毒或宿主的适应。研究结果表明, 蝙蝠携带的内源性冠状病毒能够直接传播给人类。进一步详细分析大流行性 SARS-CoV-2 在 LoM 人肺组织体内的感染, 发现主要是人肺上皮细胞感染, 包括存在于肺泡中的 II 型肺细胞和纤毛气道细胞。严重 SARS-CoV-2 感染是高度的细胞病变, 并诱导了一个强大和持续的 I 型干扰素和炎症细胞因子/趋化因子反应。最后, 研究人员评估了冠状病毒感染的治疗性和暴露前预防策略。研究结果表明, 口服广谱抗病毒药

物 EIDD-2801 的治疗和预防作用, 其显著抑制 SARS-CoV-2 的体内复制, 对 COVID-19 的预防和治疗具有显著的潜力。EIDD-2801 目前正处于 II-III 期临床试验阶段。

Abstract:

All known recently emerged human coronaviruses probably originated in bats. Here we used a single experimental platform based on human lung-only mice (LoM) to demonstrate efficient in vivo replication of all recently emerged human coronaviruses (SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2) and two highly relevant endogenous pre-pandemic SARS-like bat coronaviruses. Virus replication in this model occurs in bona fide human lung tissue and does not require any type of adaptation of the virus or the host. Our results indicate that bats harbour endogenous coronaviruses capable of direct transmission into humans. Further detailed analysis of pandemic SARS-CoV-2 in vivo infection of LoM human lung tissue showed predominant infection of human lung epithelial cells, including type II pneumocytes present in alveoli and ciliated airway cells. Acute SARS-CoV-2 infection was highly cytopathic and induced a robust and sustained type I interferon and inflammatory cytokine/chemokine response. Finally, we evaluated a therapeutic and pre-exposure prophylaxis strategy for coronavirus infection. Our results show that therapeutic and prophylactic administration of EIDD-2801, an oral broad spectrum antiviral currently in phase II-III clinical trials, dramatically inhibited SARS-CoV-2 replication in vivo and thus has significant potential for the prevention and treatment of COVID-19.

#### 19. 针对 SARS-CoV-2 的人中和抗体需要 Fc 效应功能来发挥最好的治疗保护作用

Human neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 require intact Fc effector functions for optimal therapeutic protection

来源: cell

发布时间: 2020-08-15

链接: [https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674\(21\)00176-8](https://www.cell.com/cell/fulltext/S0092-8674(21)00176-8)

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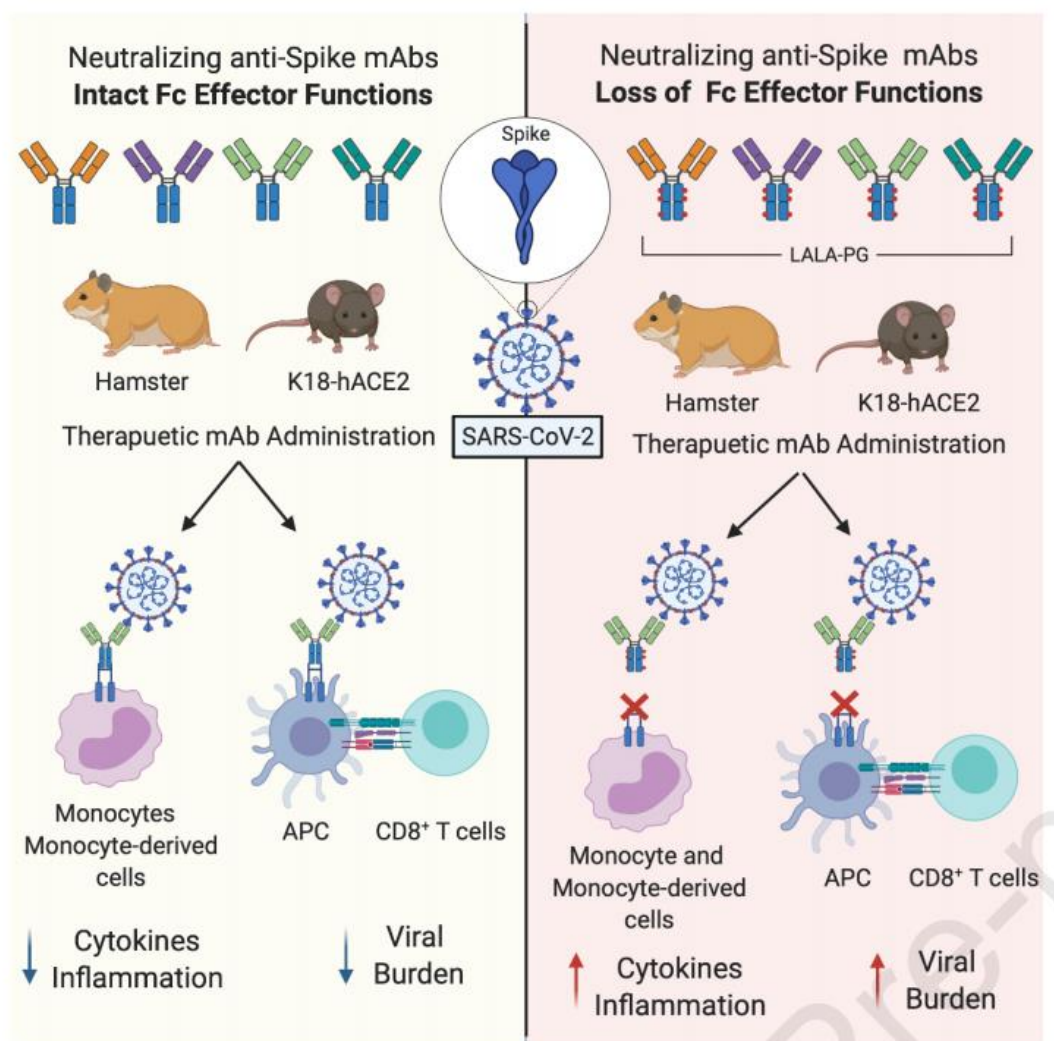
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中文摘要:

尽管被动给予病人针对 SARS-CoV-2 的中和性抗体在临床中表现出潜力, 我们并不完全了解中和性抗体的体内作用机制。这项研究中作者调查了比较了有和无 Fc 的单克隆中和抗体在感染 SARS-CoV-2 的动物中的保护作用。虽然中和性单克隆抗体不需要 Fc 就可以发挥预防作用, 却是其发挥最优治疗作用所必需的。在感染 SARS-CoV-2 的小鼠和仓鼠中, 完整的单克隆抗体比在 Fc 区域发生了功能缺失的抗体突变株更能降低病毒载量以及更好减轻肺部症状。转录谱分析提示中和性抗体的 Fc 参与到炎症减轻以及提高呼吸系统的方面和固有免疫信号的消退以及组织修复相关。免疫细胞的剔除实验(用特异抗体)显示中和性单克隆抗体需要单核细胞以及 CD8+ 的 T 细胞来最好地发挥临床以及抗病毒学效力。这样, 在治疗过程中高效中和单克隆抗体使用了 Fc 效应功能来减轻肺部感染和症状。



Summary

SARS-CoV-2 has caused the global COVID-19 pandemic. Although passively delivered neutralizing antibodies against SARS-CoV-2 show promise in clinical trials, their mechanism of action *in vivo* is incompletely understood. Here we define correlates of protection of neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) in SARS-CoV-2-infected animals. Whereas Fc effector functions are dispensable when representative neutralizing mAbs are administered as prophylaxis, they are required for optimal protection as therapy. When given after infection, intact mAbs reduce SARS-CoV-2 burden and lung disease in mice and hamsters better than loss-of-function Fc variant mAbs. Fc engagement of neutralizing antibodies mitigates inflammation and improves respiratory mechanics, and transcriptional profiling suggests these phenotypes are associated with diminished innate immune signaling and preserved tissue repair. Immune cell depletions establish that neutralizing mAbs require monocytes and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells for optimal clinical and virological benefit. Thus, potentially neutralizing mAbs utilize Fc effector functions during therapy to mitigate lung infection and disease.