

# Covid-19 Vaccine Development

## How 30,000 Nucleotides Changed the World

Update in Hospital Medicine

October 4, 2021

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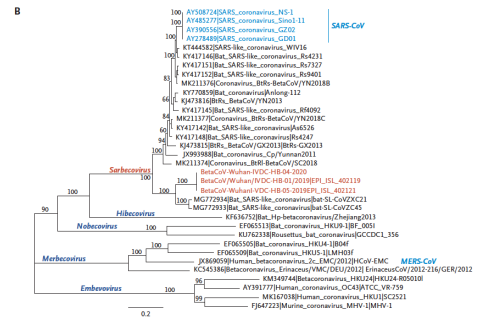
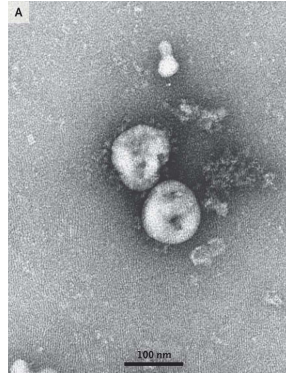
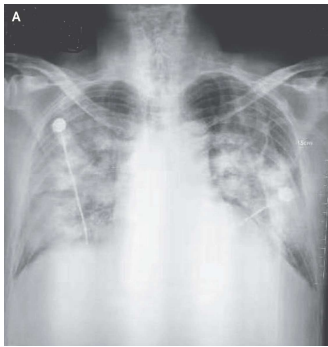
## Disclosures

- Co-PI for the NIH-Moderna mRNA-1273 study
  - All funding for my activities from NIAID-NIH



BRIEF REPORT

# A Novel Coronavirus from Patients with Pneumonia in China, 2019



Zhu N NEJM 24Jan2020

## Viral Genome

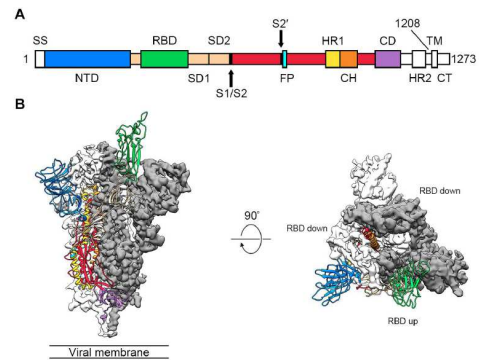
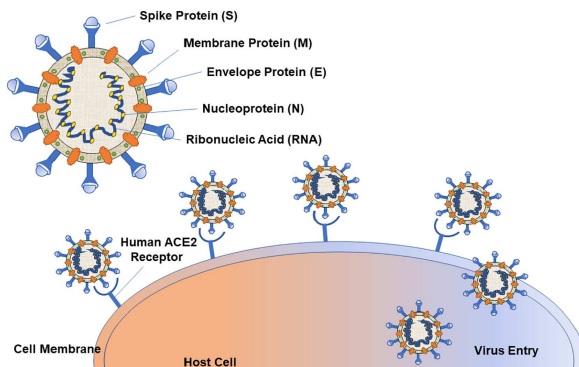














Fig. 1. Structure of 2019-nCoV S in the prefusion conformation. (A) Schematic of 2019-nCoV S primary structure.

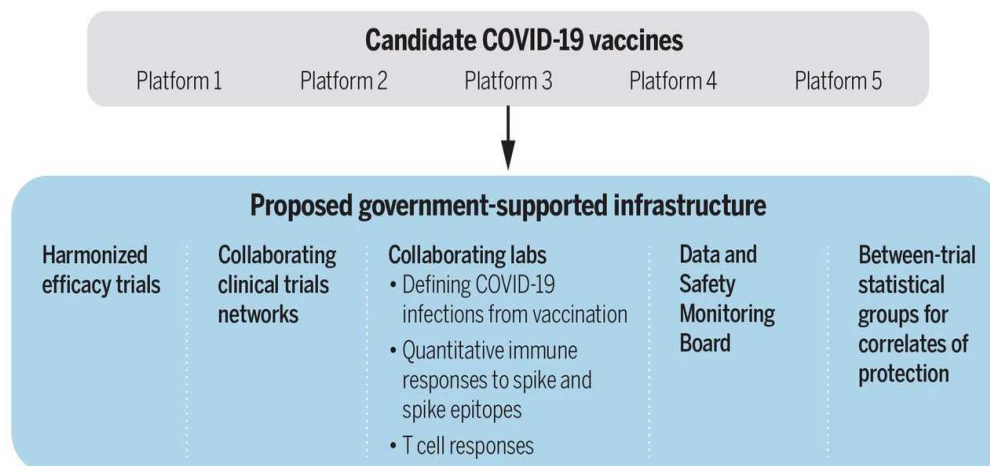


Wrapp et al. Science 19 Feb 2020  
Naqvi A et al. Vaccine 13Jun2020

## US Advanced Development for COVID-19 Vaccine Candidates

Company	Platform	Product	Vaccination dose/schedule	Phase 3 Start
 <b>moderna</b>	 mRNA	mRNA: encodes 2P-stabilized Spike, TM, FI	2 doses at 100 µg (0, 28 days)	27 July 2020
 <b>BIONTECH</b>	 mRNA	mRNA: encodes stabilized SARS-CoV-2 Spike	2 doses at 30 µg (0, 21 days)	27 July 2020
 <b>AstraZeneca</b>	 Ad Vector	Replication incompetent ChAdOx1 wild type Spike; ΔF; TM	2 doses at $5 \times 10^{10}$ vp, (0, 28 days)	28 Aug 2020
 <b>janssen</b>	 Ad Vector	Replication Incompetent Ad26; stabilized Spike; ΔF; TM	1 dose at $5 \times 10^{10}$ vp	23 Sept 2020
 <b>NOVAVAX</b>	 Recombinant protein Adjuvanted	Baculovirus Expressed trimeric Stabilized Spike, ΔF; TM; trimerization domain; Matrix M	2 doses at 5 µg with Matrix M (0, 21 days)	27 Dec 2020
 <b>GSK</b> <b>SANOFI</b>	 Recombinant protein Adjuvanted	Baculovirus Expressed trimeric Stabilized Spike, ΔF; TM; trimerization domain; AS03	5/15 µg +AS03 (0, 21 days)	2021

## Accelerating COVID-19 Therapeutic Interventions and Vaccines (ACTIV) and COVID-19 Prevention Network (CoVPN)



GRAPHIC: N. CARY/SCIENCE

Corey L. et al. *Science* 2020;science.abc5312

# Key mRNA-1273 Development Timeline

January 13, 2020  
Sequence for mRNA-1273 against the novel coronavirus finalized

Total of 63 days from sequence selection to first human dosing

March 16, 2020  
First participant in NIH-led Phase 1 study was dosed



## Phase 1: Safety, Reactogenicity, Immunogenicity

mRNA-1273-P101 Study Design

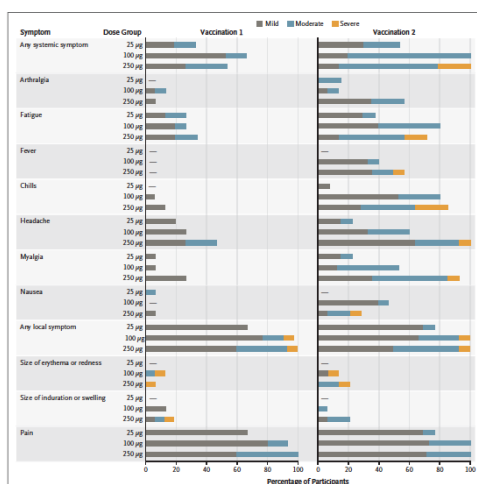
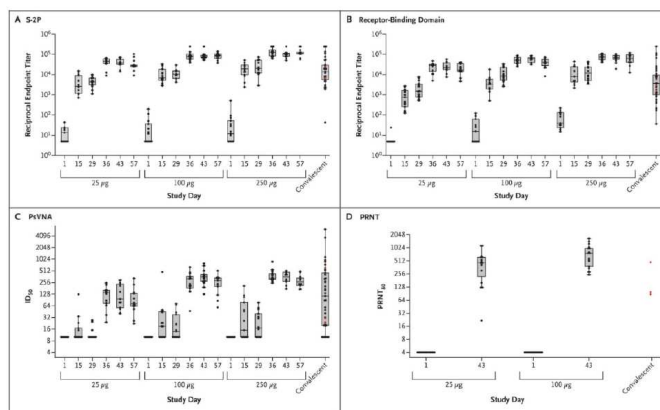


Figure 1. Systemic and Local Adverse Events. The severity of solicited adverse events was graded as mild, moderate, or severe (see Table S1).



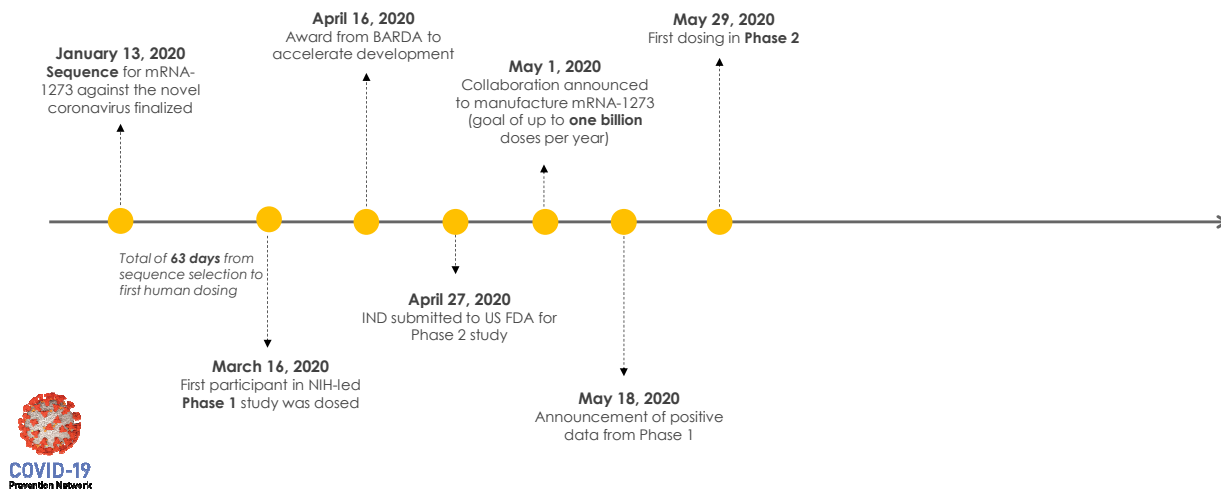
Day 1  
Day 29

SARS-CoV-2 Phase 1 dosing regimen



Jackson et al. *NEJM* 14July2020  
Anderson et al. *NEJM* 29Sept2020

## Key mRNA-1273 Development Timeline



## Key Design Considerations: Efficacy Trials

- Population Studied
  - Increased risk for SARS-CoV-2 **acquisition**
  - Increased risk for **complications** (>65yo), medical co-morbidities (DM, obesity, cardio-pulmonary dz)
- Primary End Point(s)
  - **CoV-Dis**
    - Prevention or reduction of severity of  $\geq$  moderate COVID illness
  - **CoV-Inf**
    - Reduction in mild COVID illness and asymptomatic infection
  - **CoV-Trans**
    - Reduce shedding of SARS-CoV-2 and acquisition
  - **Safety**
- Key Study Populations
  - mITT
  - Safety
  - **Per protocol**
    - Complete vaccination series (+2weeks), SARS-Cov-2 uninfected
- Statistical considerations
  - VE at least 50% with lower bound of VE >30%



## Phase 3: Evaluate Efficacy, Safety, and Immunogenicity of mRNA-1273 Vaccine in Adults to Prevent COVID-19

- N= 30,000
  - 1:1 vaccine: Placebo
    - Double blind, placebo controlled
    - 2 vaccinations (d1 and d29), follow-up 2 years
  - High risk for SARS-CoV-2 infection and increased risk for complications from infection
  - Population studied needs to represent the country and those disproportionately impacted
- Primary Outcomes
  - Efficacy
    - COVID-19 starting 14 days after second dose (d42)
  - Safety
- Key Statistical Assumptions
  - COVID-19 incidence rate over 6 months 0.75% in placebo group
  - Target Vaccine Efficacy (VE) 60% with lower bound 95% CI >30%



CoVPN 3001, NIH-Moderna mRNA-1273-P301, NCT04470427

### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Efficacy and Safety of the mRNA-1273 SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine

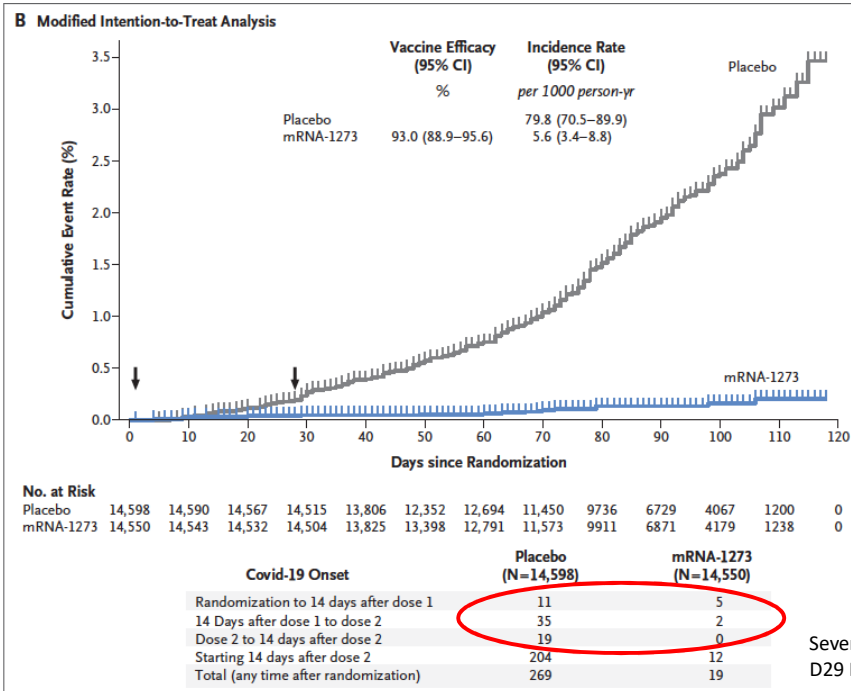
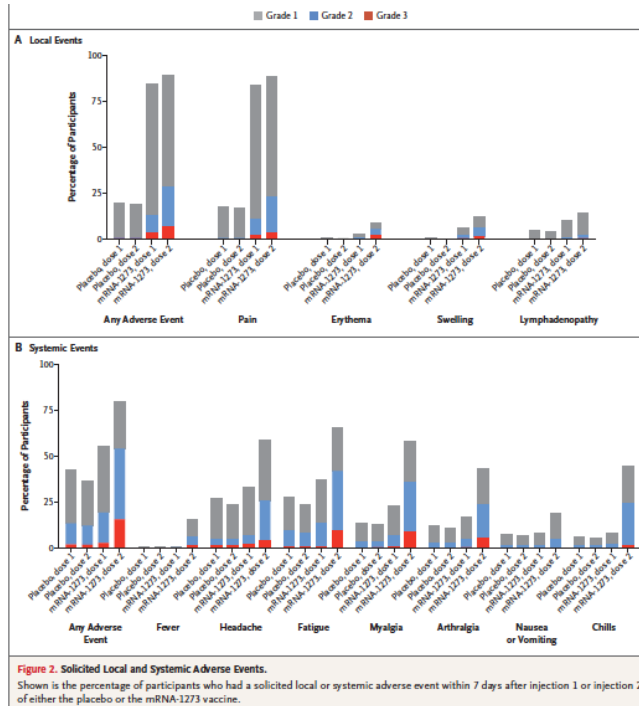
L.R. Baden, H.M. El Sahly, B. Essink, K. Kotloff, S. Frey, R. Novak, D. Diemert, S.A. Spector, N. Rouphael, C.B. Creech, J. McGettigan, S. Khetan, N. Segall, J. Solis, A. Brosz, C. Fierro, H. Schwartz, K. Neuzil, L. Corey, P. Gilbert, H. Janes, D. Follmann, M. Marovich, J. Mascola, L. Polakowski, J. Ledgerwood, B.S. Graham, H. Bennett, R. Pajon, C. Knightly, B. Leav, W. Deng, H. Zhou, S. Han, M. Ivarsson, J. Miller, and T. Zaks, for the COVE Study Group\*

- Enrollment: July 27 – Oct 23
- N= 30,420 randomized
  - 30,351 received dose 1
    - >96% received dose 2
  - 29,148 (95.8%) mITT
  - 28,207 (92.9%) per-protocol
- As of Nov 25 (data cut off)
  - Median f/u 63 days post dose 2 (range 0-97)



Table 1. Demographic and Clinical Characteristics at Baseline.\*

Characteristics	Placebo (N=15,170)	mRNA-1273 (N=15,181)	Total (N=30,351)
Sex — no. of participants (%)			
Male	8,062 (53.1)	7,923 (52.2)	15,985 (52.7)
Female	7,108 (46.9)	7,258 (47.8)	14,366 (47.3)
Mean age (range) — yr	51.3 (18–95)	51.4 (18–95)	51.4 (18–95)
Age category and risk for severe Covid-19 — no. of participants (%)†			
18 to <65 yr, not at risk	8,886 (58.6)	8,888 (58.5)	17,774 (58.6)
18 to <65 yr, at risk	2,535 (16.7)	2,530 (16.7)	5,065 (16.7)
≥65 yr	3,749 (24.7)	3,763 (24.8)	7,512 (24.8)
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity — no. of participants (%)‡			
Hispanic or Latino	3,114 (20.5)	3,121 (20.6)	6,235 (20.5)
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,917 (78.6)	11,918 (78.5)	23,835 (78.5)
Not reported and unknown	139 (0.9)	142 (0.9)	281 (0.9)
Race or ethnic group — no. of participants (%)‡			
White	11,995 (79.1)	12,029 (79.2)	24,024 (79.2)
Black or African American	1,527 (10.1)	1,563 (10.3)	3,090 (10.2)
Asian	731 (4.8)	651 (4.3)	1,382 (4.6)
American Indian or Alaska Native	121 (0.8)	112 (0.7)	233 (0.8)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	32 (0.2)	35 (0.2)	67 (0.2)
Multiracial	321 (2.1)	315 (2.1)	636 (2.1)
Other	316 (2.1)	321 (2.1)	637 (2.1)
Not reported and unknown	127 (0.8)	155 (1.0)	282 (0.9)
Baseline SARS-CoV-2 status — no. of participants (%)§			
Negative	14,598 (96.2)	14,550 (95.8)	29,148 (96.0)
Positive	337 (2.2)	343 (2.3)	680 (2.2)
Missing data	235 (1.5)	288 (1.9)	523 (1.7)
Baseline RT-PCR test — no. of participants (%)			
Negative	14,923 (98.4)	14,917 (98.3)	29,840 (98.3)
Positive	95 (0.6)	87 (0.6)	182 (0.6)
Missing data	152 (1.0)	177 (1.2)	329 (1.1)
Baseline bAb anti-SARS-CoV-2 assay — no. of participants (%)			
Negative	14,726 (97.1)	14,690 (96.8)	29,416 (96.9)
Positive	303 (2.0)	305 (2.0)	608 (2.0)
Missing data	141 (0.9)	186 (1.2)	327 (1.1)



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Safety and Efficacy of the BNT162b2 mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine

Fernando P. Polack, M.D., Stephen J. Thomas, M.D., Nicholas Kitchin, M.D., Judith Absalon, M.D., Alejandra Gurtman, M.D., Stephen Lockhart, D.M., John L. Perez, M.D., Gonzalo Pérez Marc, M.D., Edson D. Moreira, M.D., Cristiano Zerbin, M.D., Ruth Bailey, B.Sc., Kena A. Swanson, Ph.D., Satrajit Roychoudhury, Ph.D., Kenneth Koury, Ph.D., Ping Li, Ph.D., Warren V. Kalina, Ph.D., David Cooper, Ph.D., Robert W. Frenck, Jr., M.D., Laura L. Hammitt, M.D., Özlem Türeci, M.D., Haylene Nell, M.D., Axel Schaefer, M.D., Serhat Ünal, M.D., Dina B. Tresnan, D.V.M., Ph.D., Susan Mather, M.D., Philip R. Dormitzer, M.D., Ph.D., Uğur Şahin, M.D., Kathrin U. Jansen, Ph.D., and William C. Gruber, M.D., for the C4591001 Clinical Trial Group\*

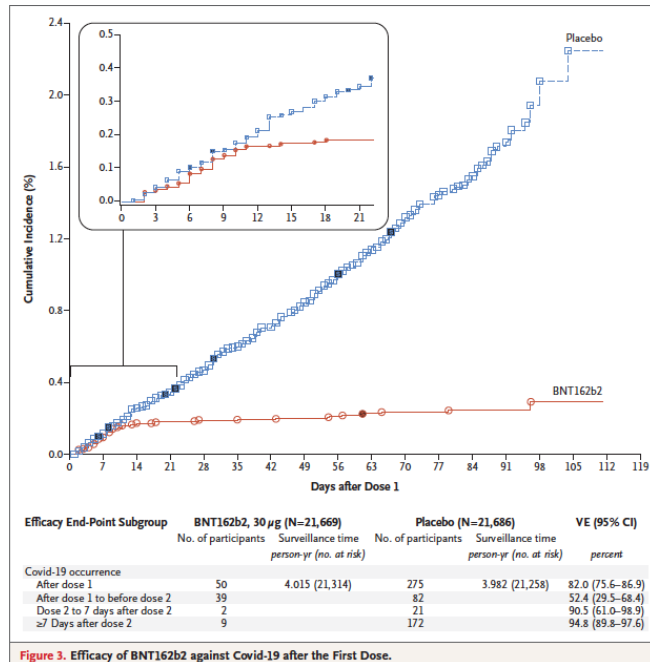


Figure 3. Efficacy of BNT162b2 against Covid-19 after the First Dose.

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Safety and Efficacy of the BNT162b2 mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine through 6 Months

S.J. Thomas, E.D. Moreira, Jr., N. Kitchin, J. Absalon, A. Gurtman, S. Lockhart, J.L. Perez, G. Pérez Marc, F.P. Polack, C. Zerbin, R. Bailey, K.A. Swanson, X. Xu, S. Roychoudhury, K. Koury, S. Bouguermouh, W.V. Kalina, D. Cooper, R.W. Frenck, Jr., L.L. Hammitt, Ö. Türeci, H. Nell, A. Schaefer, S. Ünal, Q. Yang, P. Liberator, D.B. Tresnan, S. Mather, P.R. Dormitzer, U. Şahin, W.C. Gruber, and K.U. Jansen, for the C4591001 Clinical Trial Group\*

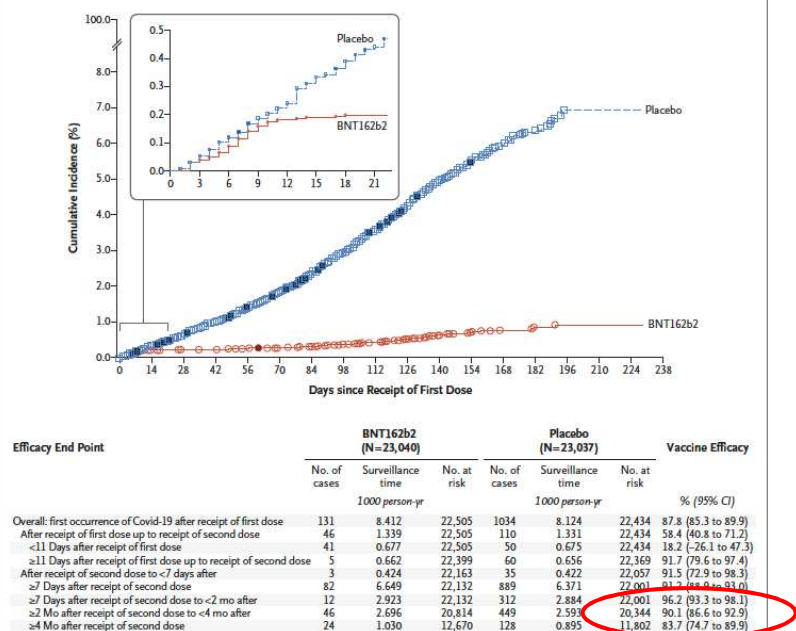
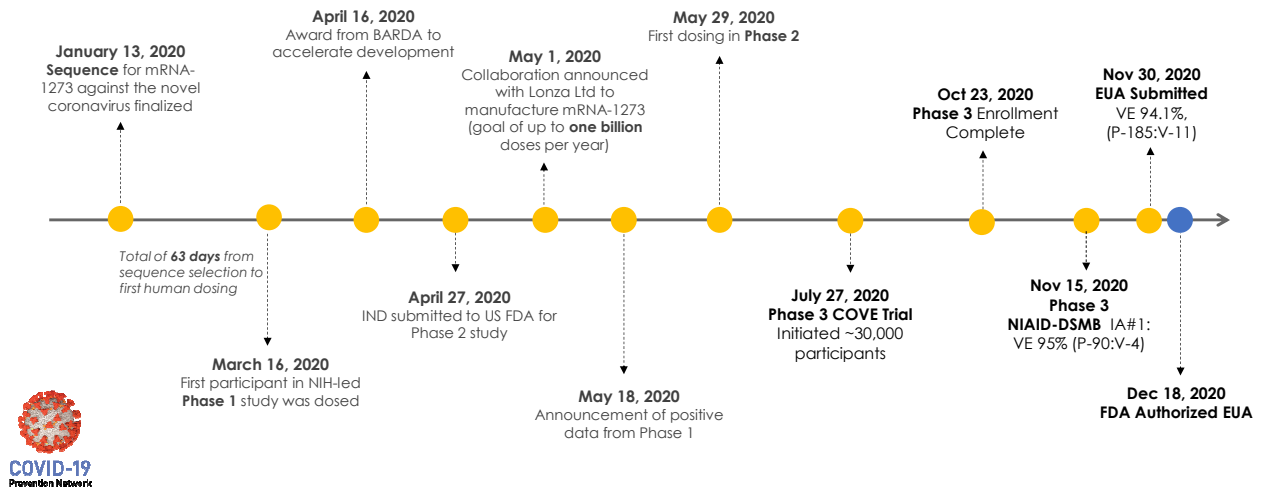


Figure 2. Efficacy of BNT162b2 against Covid-19 after Receipt of the First Dose (Blinded Follow-up Period).

## Key mRNA-1273 Development Timeline



## US FDA: Emergency Use Authorization

- Nov 15: NIAID DSMB meeting
- Nov 16: Press release
- Dec 18: VRBPAC meeting
- Dec 19: FDA action – EUA
- Dec 20: ACIP/CDC Guidance
- Dec 21: Vaccine shipped

### Key question:

What to do with study volunteers

Study is NOT over (yet EUA/clinical vaccine available)

Asymptomatic infection, viral shedding/carriage, durability/waning immunity, protection in sub-groups

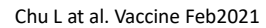
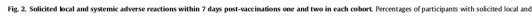


Laurence Chu<sup>a,1</sup>, Roderick McPhee<sup>b,1</sup>, Wenmei Huang<sup>b</sup>, Hamilton Bennett<sup>b</sup>, Rolando Pajon<sup>b</sup>, Biliana Nestorova<sup>b</sup>, Brett Leav<sup>b,\*</sup>, on behalf of the mRNA-1273 Study Group

<sup>b</sup>Moderna, Inc., 200 Technology Sq, Cambridge, MA 02139, United States

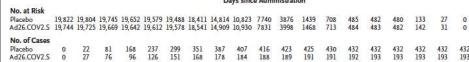
Characterist

BMI=body mass index; Percentages are based on the number of randomized participants.

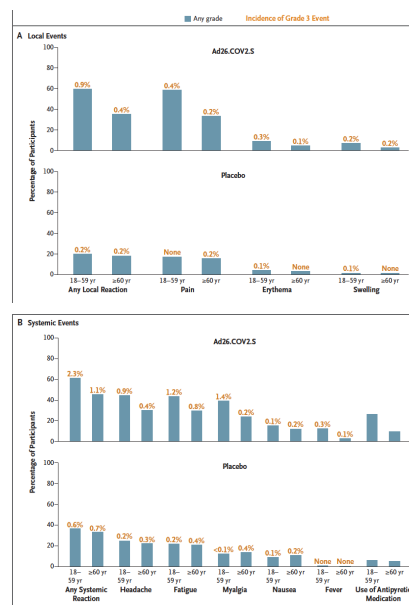


# Safety and Efficacy of Single-Dose Ad26.COV2.S Vaccine against Covid-19

J. Sadoff, G. Gray, A. Vandeboosch, V. Cárdenas, G. Shukarev, B. Grinsztejn, P.A. Goepfert, C. Truysers, H. Fennema, B. Spiessens, K. Offergeld, G. Schepers, K.L. Taylor, M.L. Robb, J. Treanor, D.H. Barouch, J. Stoddard, M.F. Ryser, M.A. Marovich, K.M. Neuzil, L. Corey, N. Cauwenberghs, T. Tanner, K. Hardt, J. Ruiz-Guizáñ, M. Le Gars, H. Schultemaker, J. Van Hoof, F. Struyf, and M. Douguhi, for the ENSEMBLE Study Group\*



Variable	n14 Days after Administration	n28 Days after Administration
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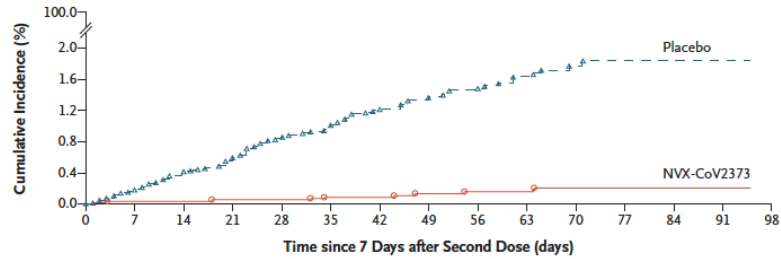
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## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Safety and Efficacy of NVX-CoV2373 Covid-19 Vaccine

P.T. Heath, E.P. Galiza, D.N. Baxter, M. Boffito, D. Browne, F. Burns, D.R. Chadwick, R. Clark, C. Cosgrove, J. Galloway, A.L. Goodman, A. Heer, A. Higham, S. Iyengar, A. Jamal, C. Jeanes, P.A. Kalra, C. Kyriakidou, D.F. McAuley, A. Meyrick, A.M. Minassian, J. Minton, P. Moore, I. Munsoor, H. Nicholls, O. Osanlou, J. Packham, C.H. Pretswell, A. Sanjiv, D. Saralaya, R.P. Sheridan, R. Smith, R.L. Soiza, P.A. Swift, J. Turner, M.E. Viljoen, G. Albert, I. Cho, F. Dubovsky, G. A. Robertson, K. Smith, and S. Toback, for the 2019nCoV-3

### A Per-Protocol Population



#### No. at Risk

	7019	6978	6896	6777	6617	6260	5199	4269	3388	2629	1758	862	230	10	0
Placebo	7019	6978	6896	6777	6617	6260	5199	4269	3388	2629	1758	862	230	10	0
NVX-CoV2373	7020	6989	6930	6847	6689	6343	5297	4342	3421	2664	1790	896	251	11	0

#### No. with Event

	1	13	28	40	57	66	77	84	88	92	95	96	96	96	96
Placebo	1	13	28	40	57	66	77	84	88	92	95	96	96	96	96
NVX-CoV2373	0	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10

Subgroup	Placebo no. of events/no. at risk	NVX-CoV2373 no. of events/no. at risk	Vaccine Efficacy (95% CI) %
Per-protocol population	96/7019	10/7020	89.7 (80.2 to 94.6)
Intention-to-treat population	141/7570	42/7569	70.4 (58.3 to 79.1)

Heath NEJM June 30, 2021

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Effectiveness of an Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine in Chile

Alejandro Jara, Ph.D., Eduardo A. Undurraga, Ph.D., Cecilia González, M.D., Fabio Paredes, M.Sc., Tomás Fontecilla, M.Sc., Gonzalo Jara, B.S.E., Alejandra Pizarro, M.D., Johanna Acevedo, M.S., Katherine Leo, B.S.E., Francisco Leon, M.B.A., Carlos Sans, B.S.E., Paulina Leighton, B.S.E., Pamela Suárez, B.S.E., Heriberto García-Escorza, M.S., and Rafael Araos, M.D.

**Figure 2. Effectiveness of CoronaVac Vaccine in Preventing Covid-19 Outcomes in Overall Study Cohort, According to Immunization Status.\***

Outcome and Immunization Status	Study Cohort	Persons with Covid-19		Vaccine Effectiveness (95% CI)			
		No. of Person-Days	No. of Persons	Incidence Rate	Analysis Adjusted for Sex and Age	Analysis Adjusted for All Covariates†	Stratified Analysis‡
		<i>no. of events/ 1000 person-days</i>	<i>percent</i>				
Covid-19							
Unvaccinated	614,868,240	185,633	0.3019	—	—	—	
Partially immunized	69,788,352	20,865	0.2990	8.0 (6.5–9.4)	15.5 (14.2–16.8)	17.2 (15.8–18.6)	
Fully immunized	91,671,797	12,286	0.1340	61.2 (60.3–62.0)	65.9 (65.2–66.6)	63.7 (62.8–64.6)	
Hospitalization							
Unvaccinated	620,894,706	18,034	0.0290	—	—	—	
Partially immunized	70,690,796	3,370	0.0477	31.4 (28.6–34.0)	37.4 (34.9–39.9)	40.3 (37.6–42.8)	
Fully immunized	92,445,333	1,462	0.0158	86.0 (85.1–86.8)	87.5 (86.7–88.2)	86.5 (85.6–87.4)	

Jara NEJM July 7, 2021

## Safety, Immunogenicity, and Efficacy of the BNT162b2 Covid-19 Vaccine in Adolescents

Robert W. Frenck, Jr., M.D., Nicola P. Klein, M.D., Ph.D., Nicholas Kitchin, M.D., Alejandra Gurtman, M.D., Judith Absalon, M.D., Stephen Lockhart, D.M., John L. Perez, M.D., Emmanuel B. Walter, M.D., Shelly Selby, Ruth Bailey, B.Sc., Kena A. Swanson, Ph.D., Hua Ma, Ph.D., Kenneth Koury, Ph.D., Warren V. Kalina, Ph.D., David Coombs, Timothy Jennings, D.O., Donald M. Brandon, M.D., Stephen Ozlem Tureci, M.D., Dina B. Tresnan, D.V.M., Ph.D., Susan Philip R. Dormitzer, M.D., Ph.D., Uğur Şahin, M.D., Kathrin U. and William C. Gruber, M.D., for the C4591001 Clinical Trial

**Table 2. SARS-CoV-2 Serum Neutralization Assay Results 1 Month after Dose 2 of BNT162b2 among Participants without Evidence of Infection.\***

Age Group	No. of Participants	Geometric Mean 50% Neutralizing Titer (95% CI)†	Geometric Mean Ratio (95% CI), 12 to 15 Yr vs. 16 to 25 Yr‡
12–15 yr	190	1239.5 (1095.5–1402.5)	1.76 (1.47–2.10)
16–25 yr	170	705.1 (621.4–800.2)	—

**Table 3. Vaccine Efficacy against Covid-19 in Participants 12 to 15 Years of Age.\***

Efficacy End Point†	BNT162b2		Placebo		% Vaccine Efficacy (95% CI)‡
	No. of Participants with Event/Total No.§	Surveillance Time (No. at Risk)¶	No. of Participants with Event/Total No.§	Surveillance Time (No. at Risk)¶	
Covid-19 occurrence at least 7 days after dose 2 in participants without evidence of previous infection	0/1005	0.154 (1001)	16/978	0.147 (972)	100 (75.3–100)
Covid-19 occurrence at least 7 days after dose 2 in participants with or without evidence of previous infection	0/1119	0.170 (1109)	18/1110	0.163 (1094)	100 (78.1–100)

Frenck NEJM May 27, 2021

## Where Are We Today

- mRNA (?Booster doses)
  - Pfizer – FDA EUA 12/11
    - DSMB review: Efficacy data 11/9
    - Cold chain considerations
    - Up to 1.3 billion by end 2021
  - Moderna – FDA EUA 12/18
    - DSMB review: efficacy data 11/16
    - Cold chain less challenging – ok at 2-8C for 30 days
    - Up to 1 billion doses by end 2021
- Viral Vector
  - AstraZeneca
    - DSMB review: efficacy data 11/23
    - Use in UK and elsewhere
  - Janssen – FDA EUA Feb 27
    - Phase 3 trial ongoing
    - Single and multiple doses regimens being studied



# ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Effectiveness of Covid-19 Vaccines in Ambulatory and Inpatient Care Settings

M.G. Thompson, E. Stenehjem, S. Grannis, S.W. Ball, A.L. Naleway, T.C. Ong, M.B. DeSilva, K. Natarajan, C.H. Bozio, N. Lewis, K. Dascomb, B.E. Dixon, R.J. Birch, S.A. Irving, S. Rao, E. Kharbanda, J. Han, S. Reynolds, K. Goddard, N. Grisel, W.F. Fadel, M.E. Levy, J. Ferdinands, B. Fireman, J. Arndorfer, N.R. Valvi, E.A. Rowley, P. Patel, O. Zerbo, E.P. Griggs, R.M. Porter, M. Demarco, L. Blanton, A. Steffens, Y. Zhuang, N. Olson, M. Barron, P. Shifflett, S.J. Schrag, J.R. Verani, A. Fry, M. Gaglani, E. Azziz-Baumgartner, and N.P. Klein

- CoV-Inf
  - Asymptomatic+
- CoV-Dis
  - Mild/mod
  - Severe – hospitalization, death
- CoV-Trans
  - Surveillance – PCR, serology

Thompson MG et al., NEJM 8Sept21

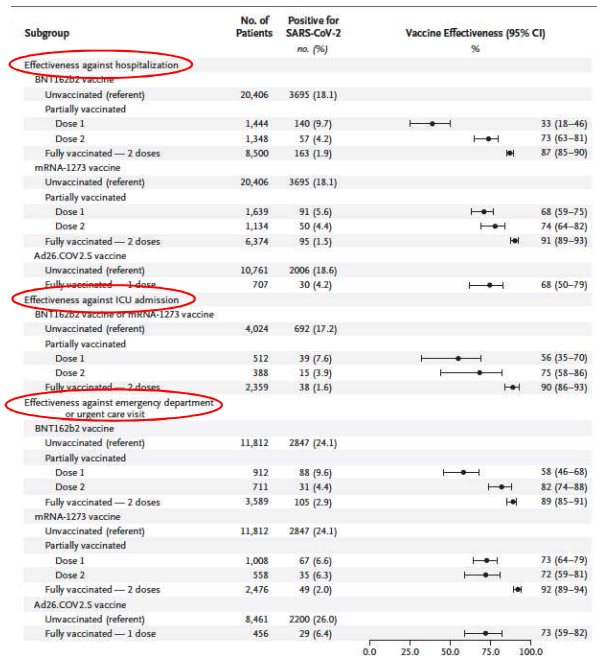


Figure 1. Estimated Vaccine Effectiveness against SARS-CoV-2 Infection Leading to Hospitalization or an Emergency Department or Urgent Care Clinic Visit, According to the Type of Vaccine.

## Emerging Safety Considerations

- mRNA
  - Delayed local site reactions
  - Anaphylaxis
  - Myocarditis, anaphylaxis
- Viral Vectors
  - Thrombosis (CVST, splanchnic), GBS

### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Pathologic Antibodies to Platelet Factor 4 after ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Vaccination

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### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

#### Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia after ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Vaccination

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### BRIEF REPORT

#### Thrombosis and Thrombocytopenia after ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Vaccination

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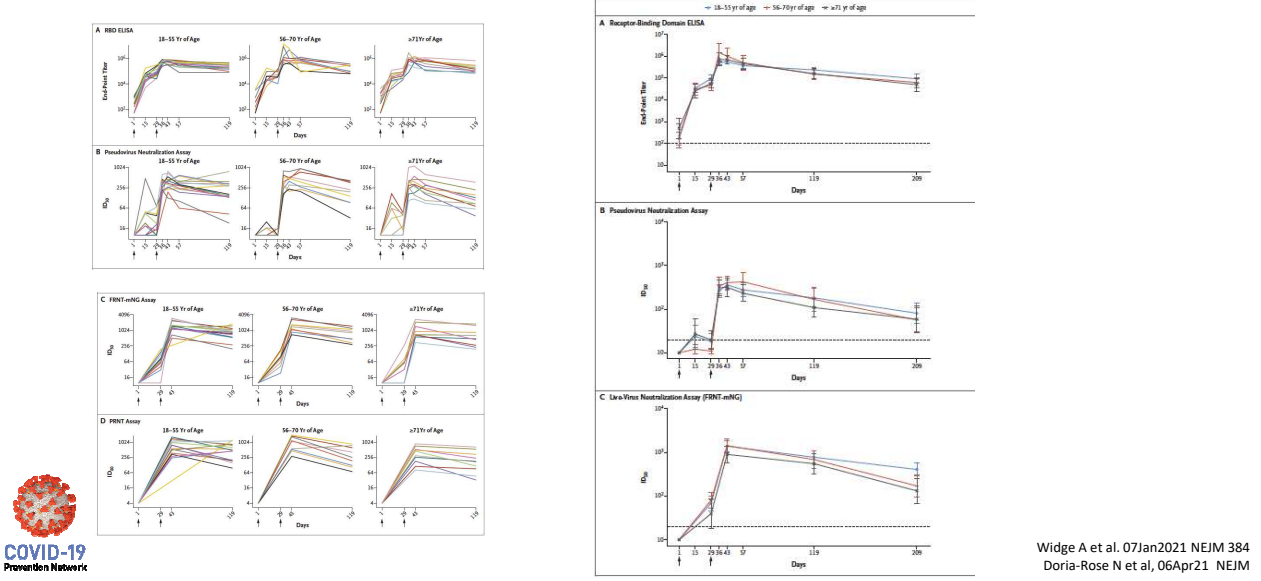
### CORRESPONDENCE

#### Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia after Ad26.COV2.5 Vaccination

NEJM 09Apr21 and 14Apr21

# Durability of mRNA-1273 Immune Response

Phase I study follow-up, n=34, 100ug dose x2, 90 days post 2<sup>nd</sup> vaccination and 180 days (n=33)



## Understanding VE (Vaccine Efficacy)

- CoR – Correlate of Risk
- CoP – Correlate of Protection
- Sieve Analysis
- Mechanism(s) of protection
- Immunologic bridging
  - Key populations,
  - Future generation vaccines
- Strain Variation

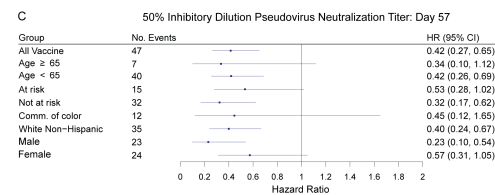
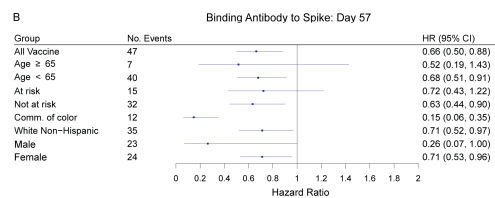


Immunologic Marker	No. Cases/ No. At-Risk*	HR Per 10-fold Increase Point Est. (95% CI)	P-Value (2-Sided)	FDR- adjusted p-value**	FWER- adjusted p-value
Anti Spike IgG (BAU/ml)	47/14,064	0.66 (0.50, 0.88)	0.005	0.014	0.010
Anti RBD IgG (BAU/ml)	47/14,064	0.57 (0.40, 0.82)	0.002	0.008	0.008
Pseudovirus-nAb ID50 (IU50/ml)	47/14,064	0.42 (0.27, 0.65)	< 0.001	0.002	0.003
Pseudovirus-nAb ID80 (IU80/ml)	47/14,064	0.35 (0.20, 0.61)	< 0.001	0.003	0.003

Baseline covariates adjusted for: baseline risk score, At Risk status, Community of color status. Maximum failure event time 100 days post Day 57 visit.

\*No. at-risk = estimated number in the population for analysis; baseline negative per-protocol vaccine recipients not experiencing the COVID-19 endpoint through 6 days post Day 57 visit; no. cases = estimated number of this cohort with an observed COVID-19 endpoint starting 7 days post Day 57 visit. The count 47 differs from 38 (Figure 1, Table 1), because the 47 includes all vaccine breakthrough cases including the 11 without Day 1, 29, 57 antibody marker data.

\*\*FDR (false discovery rate)-adjusted p-values and FWER (family-wise error rate)-adjusted p-values are computed over the set of p-values both for quantitative markers and categorical markers (Low, Medium, High) using the Westfall and Young permutation method (10,000 replicates).



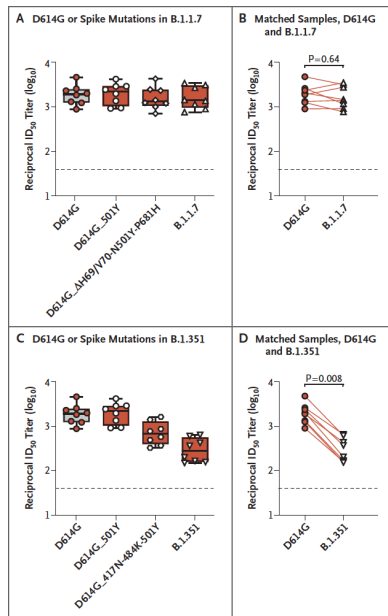
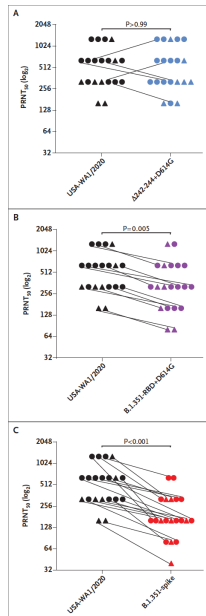
Gilbert PB et al, medRxiv 15Aug21

# Viral Variants and Neutralization (B.1.351)

## CORRESPONDENCE

Neutralizing Activity of BNT162b2-Elicited Serum — Preliminary Report

- B.1.1.7 (alpha)
- B.1.351 (beta)
- B.1.617.2 (delta)



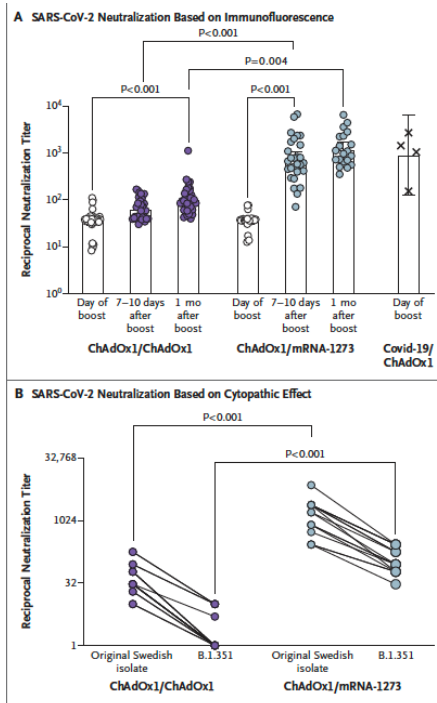
## CORRESPONDENCE

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

Wu K et al NEJM 17 Feb21  
Swanson KA et. al NEJM 17Feb2021

## CORRESPONDENCE

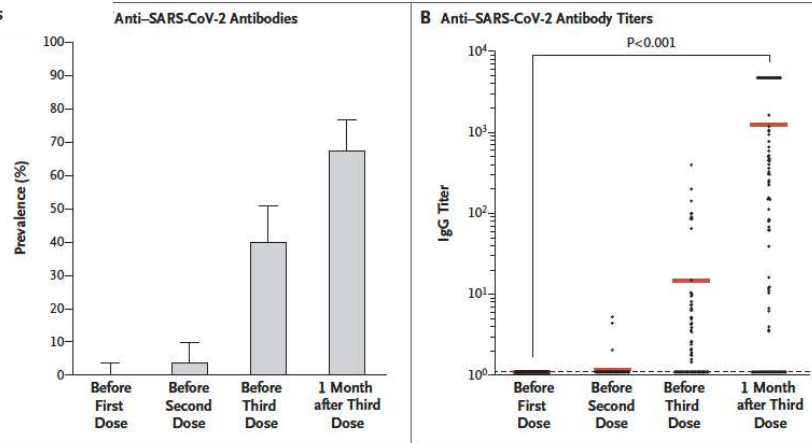
Heterologous ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and mRNA-1273 Vaccination



Normark NEJM July 14, 2021

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Three Doses of an mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine in Solid-Organ Transplant Recipients



**Figure 1. Immunogenicity.**

Panel A shows the prevalence of anti-severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) antibodies before and after vaccination in the study population. Panel B shows anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody titers before and after vaccination in the study population.

Kamar NEJM June 23, 2021

## Comparing SARS-CoV-2 Serologic Assays

3 commercial and 2 laboratory assays  
n=251 PCR+ Covid-19 cases

**Table 4. Assay sensitivities by days post symptom onset.**

Assay	Days PSO	Total No. of PCR-positive samples	No. testing positive	Percentage	95% CI
Epitope IgG	<8 days	26	11	42.31	25.54-61.05
	8-14 days	77	65	84.42	74.71-90.85
	15-21 days	65	60	92.31	83.22-96.67
	>21 days	83	71	85.54	76.41-91.53
	Overall	251	207	82.47	77.29-86.67
Epitope IgM	<8 days	26	8	30.77	16.50-49.99
	8-14 days	77	43	55.84	44.74-66.39
	15-21 days	65	41	63.08	50.92-73.77
	>21 days	83	26	31.33	22.36-41.94
	Overall	251	118	47.01	40.93-53.18
Ragon/MGH IgG <sup>a</sup>	<8 days	26	5	19.23	8.51-37.88
	8-14 days	77	44	57.14	46.01-67.60
	15-21 days	65	52	80.00	68.73-87.92
	>21 days	83	61	73.49	63.11-81.80
	Overall	251	162	64.54	58.45-70.20
Roche <sup>b</sup>	<8 days	26	13	50.00	32.06-67.94
	8-14 days	77	62	80.52	70.31-87.82
	15-21 days	65	59	90.77	81.29-95.70
	>21 days	83	74	89.16	80.66-94.19
	Overall	251	208	82.87	77.72-87.03
Simoa (Early) <sup>c</sup>	<8 days	26	15	57.69	38.95-74.46
	8-14 days	77	72	93.51	85.68-97.19
	15-21 days	65	65	100.00	94.42-100.00
	>21 days	83	79	95.18	88.25-98.11
	Overall	251	231	92.03	88.01-94.78

<sup>a</sup>For sensitivity of Ragon/MGH IgM and IgA see Supplemental Materials.

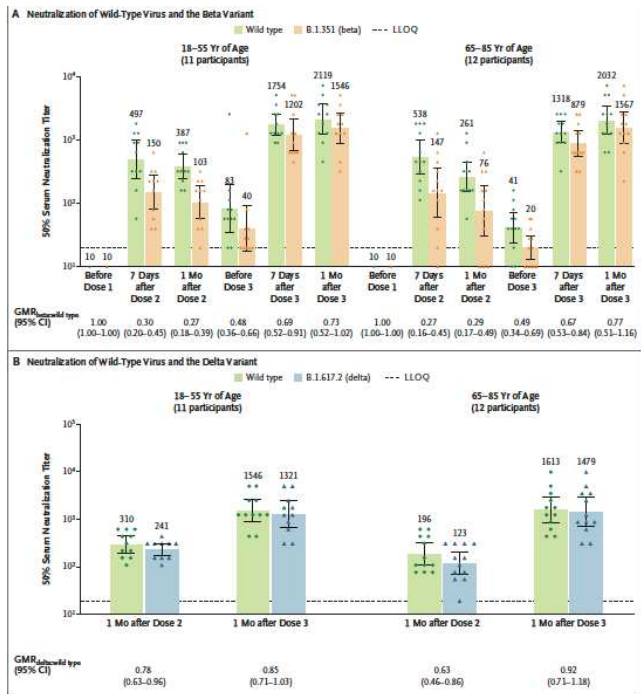
<sup>b</sup>The Roche Elecsys Anti-SARS-CoV-2 immunoassay detects IgG and likely IgM and IgA; details of other isotypes are not provided by the manufacturer.

<sup>c</sup>Sensitivity of the Simoa multiplex assay Early Model. For sensitivities of the Late and 12-Parameter Models, see Supplemental Materials.

Niles EJ et al, JALM, in press

## CORRESPONDENCE

### SARS-CoV-2 Neutralization with BNT162b2 Vaccine Dose 3



Falsey AR NEJM 15Sept21

## Breakthrough (delta) Covid-19 Infections: COVE Trial

Covid-19 Cases and Incidence Rates After mRNA-1273 Vaccination  
During July 1st to August 27, 2021 in the Modified Intent-to-Treat Population

	mRNA-1273e N=14746			mRNA-1273p* N=11431			mRNA-1273p vs mRNA-1273e
Covid-19 Cases†	Cases n	Person-yr	Rate/1000 Person-yr	Cases n	Person-yr	Rate/1000 Person-yr	Reduction of observed incidence rate % (95% CI)
All cases	162	2102	77.1	88	1796	49.0	36.4 (17.1-51.5)
≥18-<65 yr	136	1558	87.3	68	1289	52.8	39.6 (18.6-55.5)
≥65 yr	26	544	47.8	20	507	39.5	17.4 (-53.9-56.3)
Severe	13	2102	6.2	6	1796	3.3	46.0 (-52.4-83.2)
≥18-<65 yr	7	1558	4.5	4	1289	3.1	30.9 (-171.7- 85.2)
≥65 yr	6	544	11.0	2	507	3.9	64.2 (-100.2-96.5)

# ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Protection of BNT162b2 Vaccine Booster against Covid-19 in Israel

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Omri Bodenheimer, M.Sc., Laurence Freedman, Ph.D., Nir Kalkstein, B.Sc.,  
Barak Mizrahi, M.Sc., Sharon Alroy-Preis, M.D., Nachman Ash, M.D.,  
Ron Milo, Ph.D., and Amit Huppert, Ph.D.

- Fully vaccinated by March 1, 2021
- >60yo, Israel, no prior Covid +PCR
- Covid-19 infection in August21

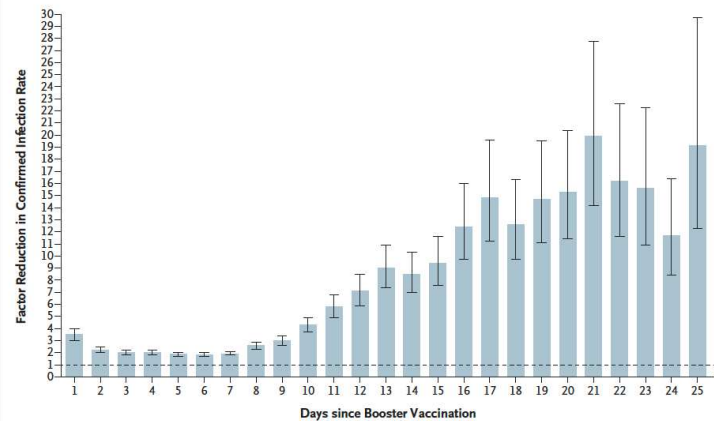


Figure 2. Reduction in Rate of Confirmed Infection in Booster Group as Compared with Nonbooster Group.

Table 2. Primary Outcomes of Confirmed Infection and Severe Illness.\*

Outcome	Nonbooster Group	Booster Group	Adjusted Rate Ratio (95% CI)†
Confirmed infection			11.3 (10.4 to 12.3)
No. of cases	4439	934	
No. of person-days at risk	5,193,825	10,603,410	
Severe illness			19.5 (12.9 to 29.5)
No. of cases	294	29	
No. of person-days at risk	4,574,439	6,265,361	

NEJM 15Sept 2021

## Boosters

- Goal
  - Infection, illness, severe illness/death
  - Use CoP for a 'protective immunologic level'?
    - Vary by vaccine platform?
- Variants
  - Beta, delta, mu,...
- Scenarios
  - Initial vaccine:
    - Dose
    - Heterologous/homologous delivery system
    - Heterologous/homologous insert
  - Time interval
- Benefit
  - CoV-Inf, CoV-Dis, Cov-Dis-severe, CoV-Trans
  - By risk group
    - Illness – age, co-morbidities
    - Risk of acquisition – healthcare workers

## Questions Before US

- **Efficacy shown in under a year!**
  - ~95% for molecularly confirmed symptomatic Covid-19
  - What about: acquisition, transmission
- **How much data do we need to judge safety?**
  - Phase 3 trials (~38,000 participants), median follow-up > 6 months post receipt full vaccination regimen
  - Less common (e.g., allergy) and longer term safety (>1 year, etc.)
- **What about?**
  - Special populations: children, pregnancy, immunocompromised patients
  - Those with prior SARS-CoV-2 infection
  - Immunity – duration, development CoR/CoP (approval for next generation vaccines)
  - Impact of viral evolution – variants of concern (VOCs): alpha, beta, delta....
- **How do we prioritize distribution?**
  - Increase supply
  - At risk for acquisition, for severe disease
  - Global equity
- **How do we compare EUA vaccines and impact on vaccine development?**
  - As more vaccines are shown to be efficacious - how do we choose; and timing of availability
  - Can vaccines be interchanged
- **Where do booster doses fit in?**
  - Define benefit
  - Primary series, dose, interval/timing, insert
- **Community acceptance/ Vaccine Hesitancy**
  - How do we gain trust



## Acknowledgements

- Many, many partners
  - Study teams across the nation/globe
  - NIH-NIAID, CoVPN, BARDA, OWS
  - Industry: Moderna, Pfizer, AZ, J+J, Novavax, Sanofi
  - Regulators, safety oversight process: FDA, DSMB, IRBs
  - Investigators and associated teams
- Community
  - Local and global
- Volunteers
  - >>100,000

