

PROTOTYPE PATHOGEN APPROACH TO PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS

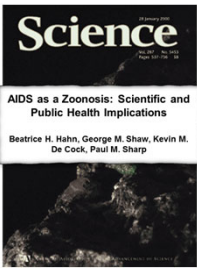
HIV—PNEUMOVIRUS—PARAMYXOVIRUS—CORONAVIRUS

**ADVAC Alumni
2 April 2020**


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Recent Zoonotic and Vector-borne Viral Threats



- Hanta virus
- Nipah/Hendra
- West Nile virus
- SARS
- Influenza
- Chikungunya
- Ebola
- MERS
- Zika
- EV-D68
- SARS-CoV-2

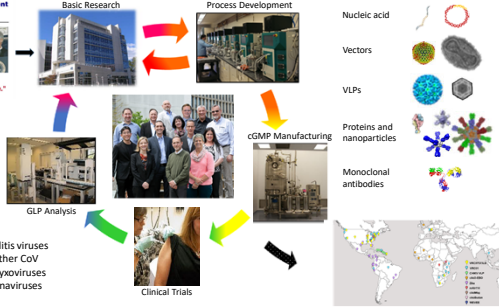


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NIAID Vaccine Research Center

Commencement Address by President Clinton at Morgan State University, Baltimore, May 15, 1997

"If America commits to find an AIDS vaccine and we enlist others in our cause, we will do it. Today I'm pleased to announce the National Institutes of Health will establish a new AIDS vaccine research center dedicated to this crusade."



- AIDS/HIV
- Influenza
- Ebola/Marburg
- RSV
- Malaria
- Tuberculosis
- EID
 - West Nile virus, Zika
 - Chikungunya
 - W/EV equine encephalitis viruses
 - MERS-CoV, SARS, and other CoV
 - Nipah and other paramyxoviruses
 - EV-D68 and other picornaviruses
 - Smallpox

Nucleic acid
 Vectors
 VLPs
 Proteins and nanoparticles
 Monoclonal antibodies

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Public health burden of re-emerging & emerging viruses

Vaccine Challenges

- Vaccines for unmet needs
- Emerging viruses
- Improving licensed vaccines

Traditional Approaches

- Licensed vaccines/antibiotics
- Passive surveillance
- Contact tracing
- Quarantine

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New Technologies are Transforming Vaccinology

- Structure-based vaccine design
- Single-cell sorting, sequencing, and bioinformatics
 - Rapid isolation of human mAbs
 - Definition of antibody lineages
 - Analysis of immune responses
- Protein engineering of self-assembling nanoparticles
- Rapid DNA synthesis
- Recombinant DNA and genetic engineering technology
 - Rapid cell line development
 - Animal model development
- Nucleic acid and vector-based delivery of vaccine antigen

Precision

Speed

Structural analysis of antigenic sites on viral surface glycoproteins.

Sequencing B cells to define clonal lineages: TCR & BCR-specific transcriptions

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New Technologies Facilitate an Engineering Approach

Vaccine Challenges

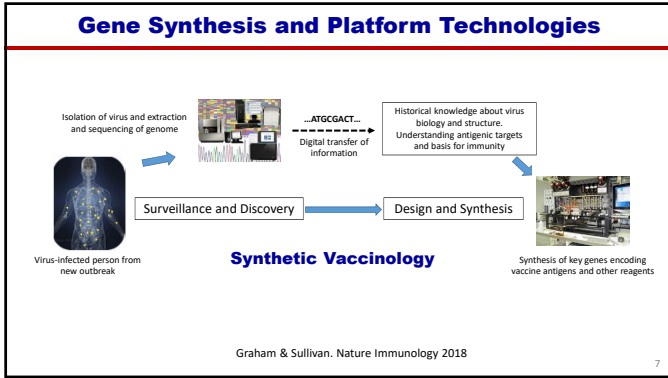
- Vaccines for unmet needs
- Emerging viruses
- Improving licensed vaccines

New Technologies

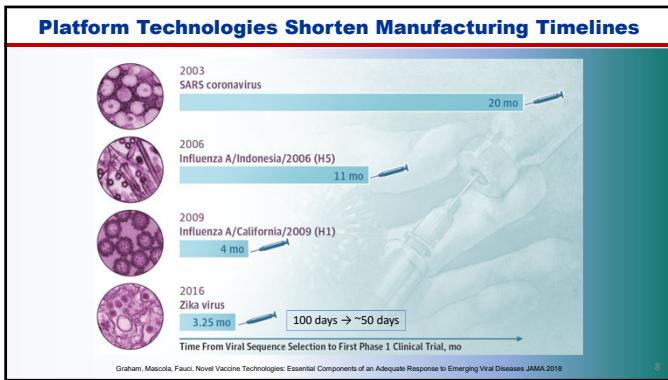
- Structural biology
- Protein engineering
- Single cell sorting and analysis
- High throughput sequencing
- Rapid isolation of human mAbs
- Antibody lineage analysis
- Rapid diagnostic tools
- Systems biology

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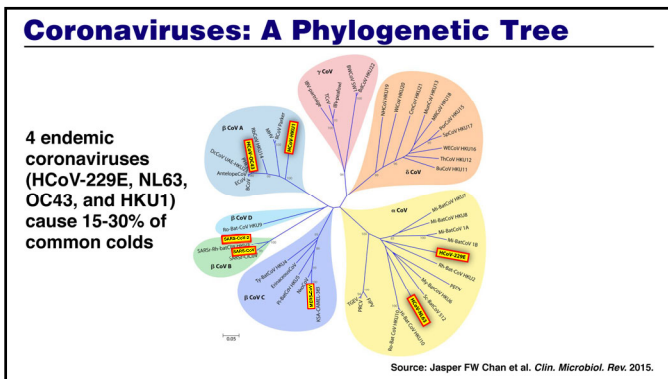
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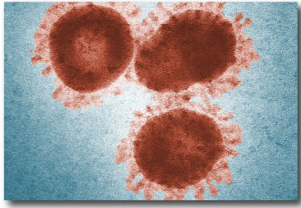
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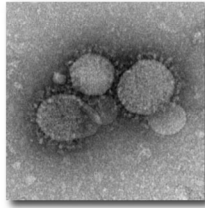
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Severe Human Coronavirus Disease: Past as Prologue

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) (2002–2003)

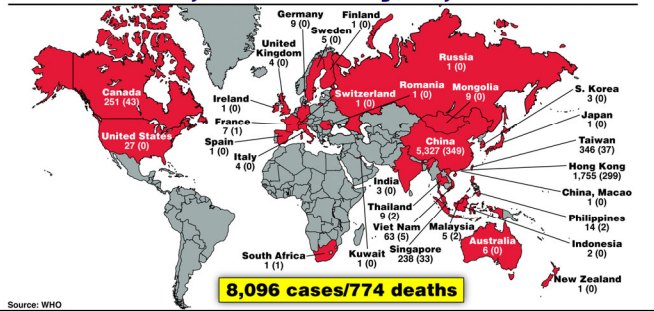


Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) (2012–present)



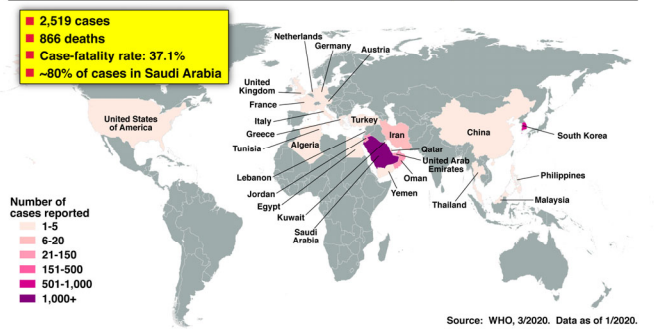
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Cumulative Reported Cases of SARS November 1, 2002 to July 31, 2003

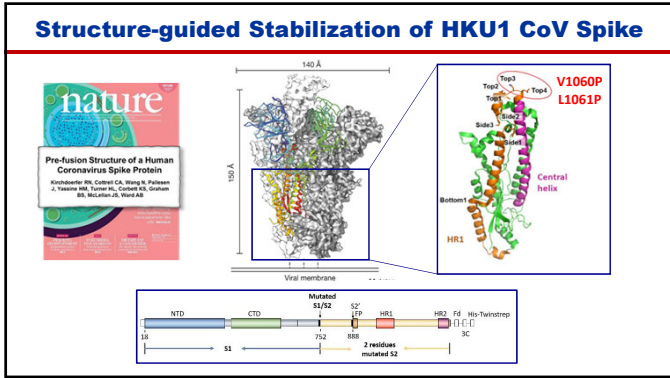


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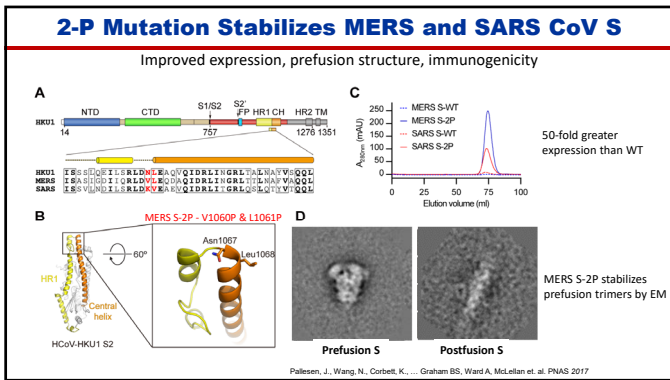
Confirmed Global MERS Cases, 2012–2020



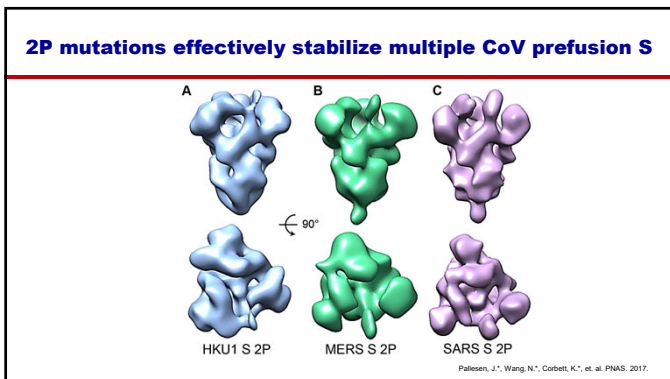
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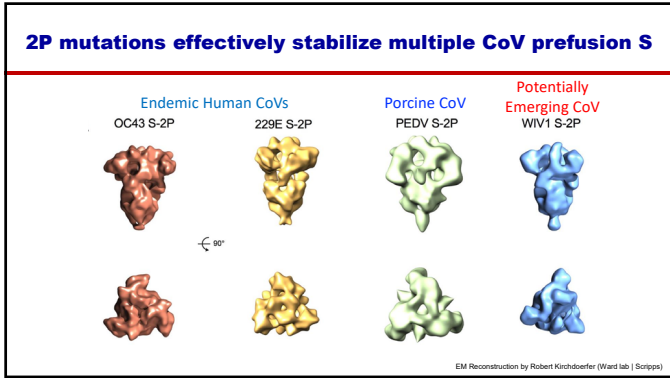
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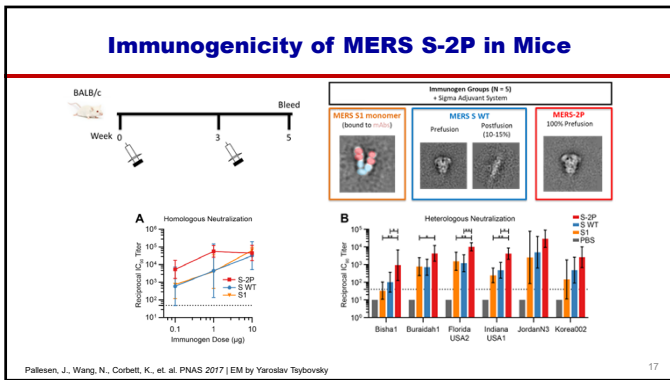
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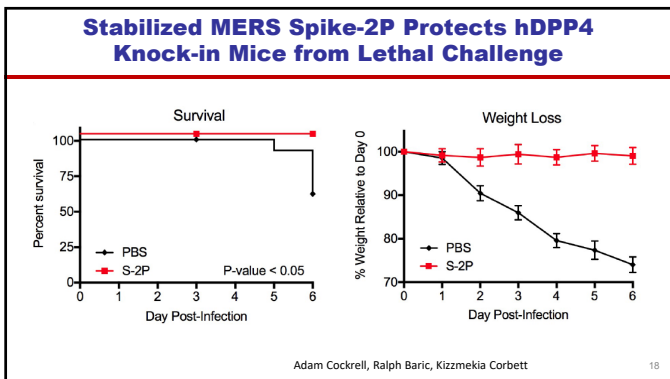
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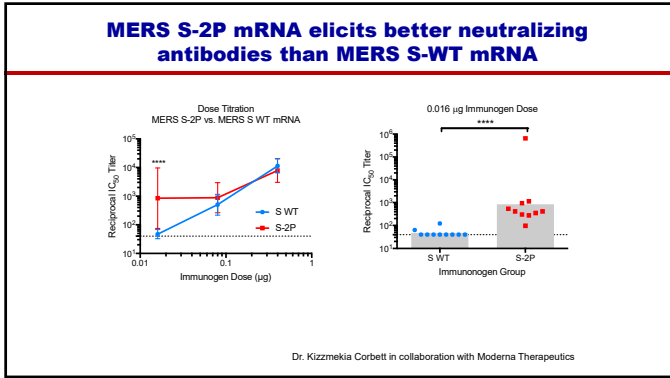
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Summary

- S from multiple CoV strains can be stabilized in the prefusion conformation using homologous 2P mutations
- Stabilized prefusion S trimers are more immunogenic and protective than WT trimers or monomeric subunits
- May be a general solution for beta-CoV vaccine antigen design

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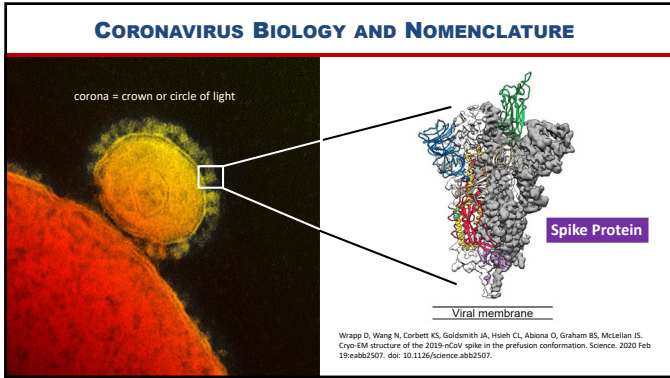
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Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (December 2019 - Present)

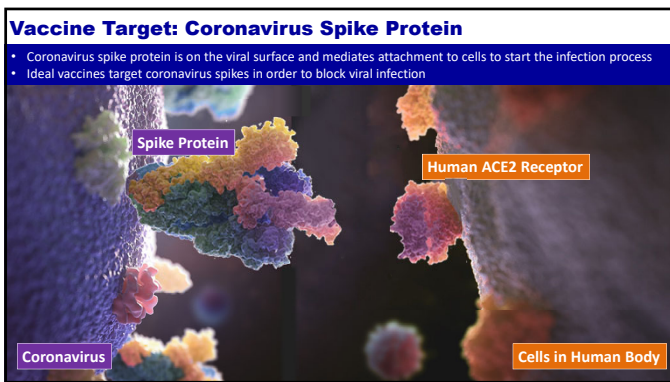
■ **COVID-19** is the name of the disease caused by the novel coronavirus **SARS-CoV-2**

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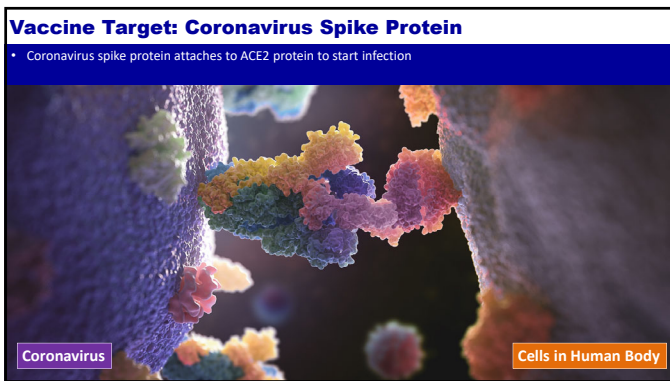
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Structure of Prefusion RSV F Glycoprotein

The figure shows the structure of the RSV F glycoprotein. On the left is the cover of the journal *Science* with the title "Structure of RSV Fusion Glycoprotein Trimer Bound to a Prefusion-Specific Neutralizing Antibody" by Jason S. McLellan, Man Chen, Peter D. Kwong, and Barry S. Graham. To the right are two 3D molecular models: "Prefusion" and "Postfusion". The prefusion model shows a trimer of F glycoproteins with a long, flexible N-terminal domain (NTD) and a fusion peptide (FP) embedded in a membrane. The postfusion model shows the protein after membrane fusion, with the NTD and FP retracted and the protein forming a stable hairpin structure. Red circles highlight the NTD and FP regions in both states.

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Generalized Application to Other Fusion Proteins

This diagram compares the domain architecture of three fusion proteins: RSV F, PIV5 F, and Coronavirus S. Each protein is shown with its viral membrane, fusion machinery, and fusion-suppressive domain. The RSV F protein has a fusion-suppressive domain (purple), fusion machinery (orange), and an intervening segment (green). The PIV5 F protein has a fusion-suppressive domain (purple), fusion machinery (orange), and an intervening segment (green). The Coronavirus S protein has a fusion-suppressive domain (purple), fusion machinery (orange), and an intervening segment (green). A legend identifies the domains: purple for Fusion-suppressive domain, orange for Fusion machinery, and green for Intervening fragment that connects fusion-suppressive domain to fusion machinery. A domain architecture diagram at the bottom shows the sequence: GP, + RBD, + FP, HRT, 2 Cytoplasmic tails, HR2, TM, CT. A note indicates "+/- GS between subunits".

Graham, Gilman, McLellan, Annual Review of Medicine 2019

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Summary

- New technologies are transforming vaccinology providing solutions for long-standing problems and emerging viral diseases
- Combining atomic level antigen design with computationally designed nanoparticles and platform manufacturing approaches provides a modular, engineering approach to achieve generalizable solutions for vaccine antigen design
- The advent of precision vaccinology with rapid platform manufacturing makes a prototype pathogen approach for pandemic preparedness feasible

The summary section includes three bullet points and a series of images illustrating the design and assembly of a vaccine antigen. The images show a 3D model of a protein, a grayscale micrograph of a nanoparticle, a 3D model of a protein complex, a 3D model of a protein complex with a central core, and a 3D model of a protein complex with a central core.

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