VacCiencia

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EN ESTE NÚMERO

VacCiencia es una publicación dirigida a investigadores y especialistas dedicados a la vacunología y temas afines, con el objetivo de serle útil. Usted puede realizar sugerencias sobre los contenidos y de esta forma crear una retroalimentación que nos permita acercarnos más a sus necesidades de información.

- Resumen de la información publicada por la OMS sobre vacunas en desarrollo contra la COVID-19 a nivel mundial.
- Noticias más recientes en la Web sobre vacunas.
- Artículos científicos más recientes de Medline sobre vacunas COVID-19.
- Patentes más recientes en Patentscope sobre vacunas.
- Patentes más recientes en USPTO sobre vacunas.

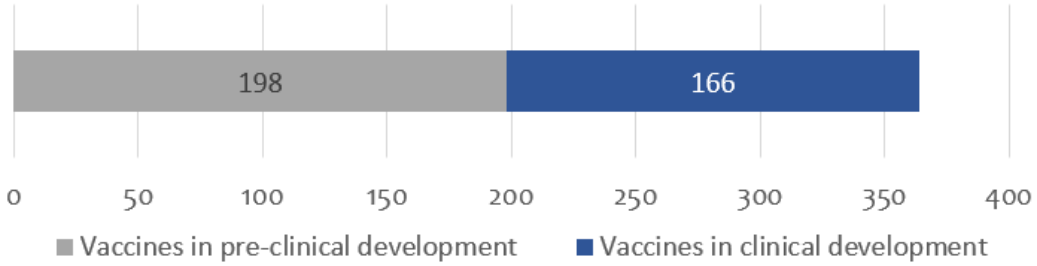
IFV INSTITUTO FINLAY DE VACUNAS SiViFinlay VaCyT

Resumen de la información publicada por la OMS sobre los candidatos vacunales contra la COVID-19 en desarrollo a nivel mundial

Última actualización por la OMS: 10 de junio de 2022.

Fuente de información utilizada: World Health Organization | R&DBlueprint Powering research to prevent epidemics

166 candidatos vacunales en evaluación clínica y 198 en evaluación preclínica



Candidatos vacunales en evaluación clínica por plataforma

Platform		Candidate vaccines (no. and %)	
PS	Protein subunit	54	33%
VVnr	Viral Vector (non-replicating)	21	13%
DNA	DNA	16	10%
IV	Inactivated Virus	22	13%
RNA	RNA	37	22%
VVr	Viral Vector (replicating)	4	2%
VLP	Virus Like Particle	6	4%
VVr + APC	VVr + Antigen Presenting Cell	2	1%
LAV	Live Attenuated Virus	2	1%
VVnr + APC	VVnr + Antigen Presenting Cell	1	1%
BacAg-SpV	Bacterial antigen-spore expression vector	1	1%
		166	

Candidatos vacunales mucosales en evaluación clínica

Desarrollador de la vacuna/fabricante/país	Plataforma de la vacuna	Vía de administración	Fase
University of Oxford/Reino Unido	Vector viral no replicativo	Intranasal	1
CanSino Biological Inc./Beijing Institute of Biotechnology/China	Vector viral no replicativo	Inhalación	4
Vaxart/Estados Unidos	Vector viral no replicativo	Oral	2
Univ. Hong Kong, Xiamen Univ./Beiging Wantai Biol. Pharm./China	Vector viral replicativo	Intranasal	3
Symvivo/Canadá	ADN	Oral	1
ImmunityBio, Inc./Estados Unidos	Vector viral no replicativo	Oral o SL	1/2
Codagenix/Serum Institute of India	Virus vivo atenuado	Intranasal	3
Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB)/Cuba	Subunidad proteica	Intranasal	1/2
Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute/India	Subunidad proteica	IM e IN	3
Bharat Biotech International Limited/India	Vector viral no replicativo	Intranasal	3
Meissa Vaccines, Inc./Estados Unidos	Virus vivo atenuado	Intranasal	1
Laboratorio Avi-Mex/México	Virus inactivado	IM o IN	2/3
USSF + VaxForm/Estados Unidos	Subunidad proteica	Oral	1
CyanVac LLC/Estados Unidos	Vector viral no replicativo	Intranasal	1
DreamTec Research Limited/Hong Kong	BacAg-SpV	Oral	NA
Sean Liu, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	Vector viral replicativo	IN/IM	1
Hannover Medical School/Alemania	Vector viral no replicativo	Inhalación	1
ACM Biolabs/Singapur	Subunidad proteica	IN/IM	1

Candidatos vacunales más avanzados a nivel global

Desarrollador de la vacuna/fabricante/país	Plataforma de la vacuna	Fase
Sinovac/China	Virus Inactivado	4
Sinopharm/Wuhan Institute of Biological Products/China	Virus Inactivado	4
Sinopharm/Beijing Institute of Biological Products/China	Virus Inactivado	4
University of Oxford/AstraZeneca/Reino Unido	Vector viral no replicativo	4
CanSino Biological Inc./Beijing Institute Biotechnology/China	Vector viral no replicativo	4
CanSino Biological Inc./Beijing Institute Biotechnology/China	Vector viral no replicativo (IH)	4
Gamaleya Research Institute/Rusia	Vector viral no replicativo	3
Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies/Estados Unidos	Vector viral no replicativo	4
Novavax/Estados Unidos	Subunidad proteica	3
Moderna/NIAID/Estados Unidos	ARN	4
Pfizer/BioNTech Fosun Pharma/Estados Unidos	ARN	4
Anhui Zhifei Longcom Biopharmac./Inst. Microbiol, Chin Acad Sci/China	Subunidad proteica	3
CureVac AG/Alemania	ARN	3
Institute of Medical Biology/Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences	Virus inactivado	3
Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems, Kazakhstan	Virus inactivado	3
Inovio Pharmac. + Intern. Vacc Inst. + Advaccine Biopharm Co., Ltd	ADN	3
Zydus Cadila Healthcare Ltd./India	ADN	3
Bharat Biotech International Limited/India	Virus Inactivado	3
Sanofi Pasteur + GSK/Francia/Gran Bretaña	Subunidad proteica	3
Shenzhen Kangtai Biological Products Co., Ltd./China	Virus Inactivado	3
Clover Biopharmaceuticals Inc./GSK/Dynavax/China/Reino Unido/EE.UU	Subunidad proteica	3
Vaxine Pty Ltd. + CinnaGen Co./Australia, Irán	Subunidad proteica	3
Medigen Vaccine Biol./Dynavax/NIAID/Taiwán/EE.UU	Subunidad proteica	4
Instituto Finlay de Vacunas/Cuba	Subunidad proteica	3
Federal Budget Res Inst State Res Cent Virol Biotechnol "Vector"/Rusia	Subunidad proteica	3
West China Hospital + Sichuan University/China	Subunidad proteica	3
Vaxxinity/EE.UU	Subunidad proteica	3
Univ. Hong Kong, Xiamen Univ. & Beijing Wantai Biological Pharm./China	Vector viral replicativo	3
Acad Milit Sci (AMS) Walvax Biotechnol, Suzhou Abogen Biosci/China	ARN	3
Medicago Inc./Canadá	Partícula similar a virus	3
Codagenix/Serum Institute of India	Virus vivo atenuado	3
Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB)/Cuba	Subunidad proteica	3
Valneva, National Institute for Health Research, Reino Unido	Virus inactivado	3
Biological E. Limited/India	Subunidad proteica	3
Nanogen Pharmaceutical Biotechnology/Vietnam	Subunidad proteica	3
Shionogi/Japón	Subunidad proteica	3
Erciyes University/Turquía	Virus inactivado	3
SK Bioscience Co., Ltd./CEPI/Corea del Sur/Noruega	Subunidad proteica	3
Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute/Irán, India	Subunidad proteica	3
Bharat Biotech International Limited/India	Vector viral no replicativo (IN)	3
Radboud University/Holanda	Partícula similar a virus	3
Arcturus Therapeutics, Inc./Estados Unidos	ARN	3
Livzon Pharmaceutical/China	Subunidad proteica	3
Bagheiat-allah University of Medical Sciences/AmitisGen/Irán	Subunidad proteica	3
Laboratorios Hipra, S.A.	Subunidad proteica	3
Sinocelltech Ltd./China	Subunidad proteica	3
China National Biotec Group Company Limited	Virus inactivado	3

Noticias en la Web

Cuba y China presentan primera patente de su vacuna Pan-Corona

1 jun. Fruto de la colaboración entre China y Cuba en el sector biotecnológico se presentó recientemente en la Oficina Nacional de la Propiedad Intelectual de este país asiático la primera patente de la vacuna Pan-Corona, informó este miércoles a través de su cuenta en Twitter el presidente de BioCubaFarma, Eduardo Martínez Díaz.

"Estas investigaciones conjuntas tienen el propósito de lograr vacunas efectivas contra los coronavirus y no solo tendrían valor en la actual pandemia, sino que podría ser efectiva contra la aparición de nuevos patógenos pertenecientes a esta familia de virus", indicó Martínez Díaz.

De acuerdo con el director de Investigaciones biomédicas del CIGB, Gerardo Guillén, el proyecto para concebir Pan-Corona surgió a solicitud de la parte china y cuenta con el visto bueno del Ministerio Cubano de Ciencia y Tecnología.

Explicó que se basa en combinar partes de virus que son conservadas y no tan expuestas a la variación (para generar anticuerpos), con las dirigidas a las respuestas celulares.

Comentó que se trata de "una estrategia que pudiera proteger contra emergencias epidemiológicas de nuevas cepas del coronavirus que pudieran existir en el futuro".

El proyecto Pan-Corona tiene su base en un centro de investigación y desarrollo biotecnológico conjuntos que funciona desde 2019 en la ciudad de Yongzhou (provincia de Hunan, centro) y lo lideran expertos del Centro de Ingeniería Genética y Biotecnología (CIGB) de la isla caribeña.

Todas las predicciones y la racionalidad científica apuntan a que desgraciadamente tendremos que sufrir nuevas epidemias como resultado lógico del incremento de la población mundial, la producción animal y el movimiento de las personas, explicó en una entrevista con EFE el doctor Guillén.

La iniciativa pone el foco en los coronavirus no solo debido a la crisis global causada por el SARS-CoV-2, sino teniendo en cuenta que esa familia de virus es una de las más propensas a saltar de animales a humanos (fenómeno denominado zoonosis), con antecedentes como el MERS en oriente medio o el SARS-CoV-1.

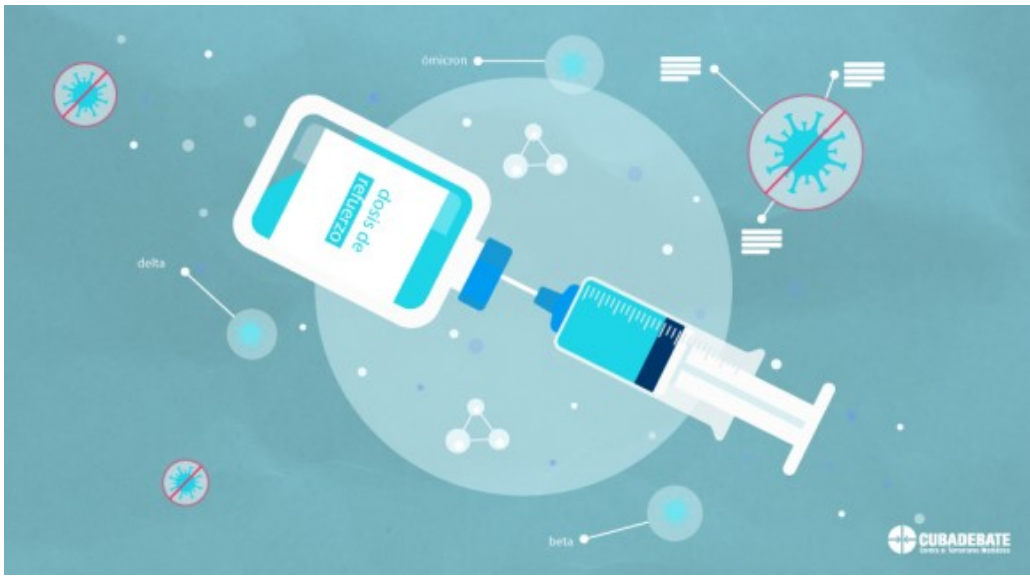
Pan-Corona es un antígeno de tipo recombinante, que es la plataforma de desarrollo de vacunas en la que el CIGB tiene mayor experiencia, con antecedentes exitosos como la de la hepatitis B, además de dos de las vacunas cubanas contra la COVID-19, una de ellos Abdala.

Fuente: Cubadebate. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3NOrmWF

Abdala

BIOCUBA FARMA

Más de siete millones de cubanos han recibido dosis de refuerzo anticovid



1 jun. El Ministerio de Salud Pública de Cuba (MINSAP) informó hoy que 7 261 356 personas cuentan con la dosis de refuerzo contra la COVID-19.

Según el MINSAP, 9 964 9356 de cubanos, que representan el 89,9% de la población total del país, ya completaron el esquema de vacunación, cifra que aumenta considerablemente en la población vacunable.

"Se han administrado más de 36 millones de dosis y la cobertura de vacunación ha llegado al 96.7% de la población vacunable", sostuvo en días recientes ante la 75 Asamblea Mundial de la Salud, el doctor José Angel Portal Miranda, ministro de Salud Pública.

Hasta la fecha, 10 670 068 ciudadanos recibieron una dosis de los inmunizadores nacionales, ya tienen la segunda vacuna 9 410 028, y 9 111 105 la tercera.

La isla acumula así 37 053 855 dosis administradas de las vacunas cubanas Soberana 02, Soberana Plus y Abdala.

Según la Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información de Cuba, la población de la isla a finales de 2020 era de unos 11 180 000 habitantes.

Fuente: Cubadebate. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3QiRLxq

Irán celebra su primer día sin fallecidos por COVID-19

2 jun. El ministro iraní de Salud, Bahram Einolahi, confirmó hoy la primera jornada sin fallecimientos por la COVID-19, tras más de dos años del inicio del brote en el país persa.

Después de dos años y 100 días de la lucha de la poderosa nación iraní contra el coronavirus, Irán experimentó el primer día sin muertes por la COVID-19, remarcó el titular de salud desde en mensaje en Twitter.

Einolahi felicitó al Líder de la Revolución Islámica, el ayatolá Seyed Ali Jamenei, y al pueblo persa por este éxito, y envió saludos a las familias de las víctimas de la COVID-19 del sector de la salud.

Irán experimentó una tendencia a la baja en las cifras de contagios desde que el país inició la campaña de vacunación masiva.

Cifras oficiales de hoy jueves reflejan un total de 52 millones 298 mil 398 personas vacunadas con una primera dosis, 57 millones 866 mil 919 con segunda dosis y 27 millones 562 mil 033 recibieron inyecciones de refuerzo.

El ministro de salud remarcó estos avances de Irán, pese a estar sujeto de sanciones de Estados Unidos, y

destacó los logros en materia de producción de artículos médicos necesarios para la lucha contra el letal brote, y el resultado final de control de la propagación del virus.

La República Islámica de Irán se encuentra entre los líderes del mundo en el campo de la fabricación de vacunas, con seis plantas de producción de inyectables donde se elaboran varios tipos de inmunizantes, entre ellos, Coviran Barekat, Razi COV-Pars, Nura y Fajra.

Einolahi inauguró el 15 de mayo pasado una planta de producción de la vacuna PastoCorona, en compañía del viceprimer ministro de Cuba, Ricardo Cabrisas, en el marco de las actividades de la XVIII sesión de la Comisión Intergubernamental Cuba-Irán.

El centro para la producción en serie del inyectable vacunal PastoCorona deviene resultado de la transferencia, al Instituto Pasteur, de la tecnología de la vacuna cubana Soberana, logro científico del Instituto Finlay de Vacunas de la isla caribeña.

Dada la capacidad productiva de varios medicamentos, el país persa podrá suministrar medicinas necesarias a otros pueblos, y recientemente inició exportaciones de vacunas anti-Covid-19 a otros países, entre los que se incluyen Nicaragua y Venezuela.

Fuente: Prensa Latina. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3mJAG2g

Novavax hopes its tried-and-true shot wins over COVID-19 vaccine holdouts

Jun 2. Americans may soon get a new COVID-19 vaccine option — shots made with a more tried-and-true technology than today's versions. The big question: Why should they care?

After long delays, the Food and Drug Administration is expected to decide within weeks whether to authorize Novavax's vaccine. It's late in the pandemic for a new choice, with about three-quarters of U.S. adults already vaccinated.

Full coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic

But the company is hoping to find a niche among some of the unvaccinated millions who might agree to a more traditional kind of shot — a protein vaccine — and also to become a top choice for boosters, regardless of which type people got first. Only about half of vaccinated adults have gotten a booster.

The Novavax vaccine already is used in parts of Europe and multiple other countries, but FDA clearance is a key hurdle. And health experts are closely watching to see if a new tool offers advantages, either in enticing vaccine holdouts or maybe even offering somewhat broader immunity.

"What I've seen of the Novavax data so far is it's a really impressive protein vaccine," said University of Pennsylvania immunologist E. John Wherry.

What's different?

The Novavax vaccine trains the body to fight the coronavirus by delivering copies of its outer coating, the spike protein. Those spike copies are grown in insect cells, purified and packaged into nanoparticles that to the immune system resemble a virus, said Novavax research chief Dr. Gregory Glenn.

Then an immune-boosting ingredient, or adjuvant, that's made from the bark of a South American tree is added that acts as a red flag to ensure those particles look suspicious enough to spark a strong response.

"It's basically a soap bubble. It's made of stuff that you find in root beer," Glenn said. "When an immune cell sees that, it becomes quite activated. ... We supercharge the immune response."

Protein vaccines have been used for years to prevent hepatitis B, shingles and other diseases.

It's a very different approach than the Pfizer and Moderna shots. Those so-called mRNA vaccines have saved countless lives and changed the course of the pandemic but still, some people are uncomfortable with the new technology that delivers genetic instructions for the body to make its own spike copies. A third U.S. option, from Johnson & Johnson, isn't as widely used.

Fuente: NBC News. Disponible en https://nbcnews.to/3tziNXt

Scientists identify a new pneumococcal vaccine candidate

Jun 2. Researchers at Karolinska Institutet in Sweden have identified a new vaccine candidate against pneumococci, bacteria that can cause pneumonia, sepsis, and meningitis. The vaccine molecules comprise nano-sized membrane vesicles produced by the bacteria and provide protection in mice, a new study published in PNAS reports.

The pneumococcus (also known as Streptococcus pneumoniae) is the most common cause of ear and sinus infection, but also a major contributor to more severe diseases such as pneumonia, sepsis (blood poisoning) and meningitis. Pneumococcal infections mainly affect children below the age of two and the elderly, and claim almost two million lives globally every year.

A pneumococcal vaccine has been included in Sweden's childhood vaccination program since 2009. The vaccine has been developed to protect against severe infections in children, but only targets a fraction of the close to one hundred different types of pneumococcal bacteria that have been described so far.

Since childhood vaccination was introduced, the incidence of severe pneumococcal infections in infants has decreased, an effect that has not been observed in adults.

"There is an urgent need for new vaccine strategies to protect the elderly from pneumococcal infections. The number of severe pneumococcal infections in adults has not decreased significantly and most of the infections are now caused by pneumococcal bacteria that today's vaccines do not protect against."

Birgitta Henriques-Normark, study's last author, professor at the Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology, Karolinska Institutet

In this present study, KI researchers examined the possibility of developing a vaccine based on nano-sized membrane vesicles that pneumococcal bacteria naturally produce from their cell membrane in order to communicate with their surroundings and affect other cells. These vesicles contain proteins that help the bacteria to evade the host immune system.

The researchers isolated such vesicles, called membrane particles, from cultivated pneumococcal bacteria. They found that immunization with these membrane vesicles protected mice from getting severe infections with pneumococci. Moreover, the mice developed protection not only against the pneumococcal strain/type from which the particles were isolated but also against other pneumococcal strains/types.

The researchers identified two proteins in the membrane particles, MalX and PrsA, both of which are essential for the main protective effect.

"Our vaccine candidate - membrane particles containing both these proteins - provide protection regardless of pneumococcal type," says Professor Henriques-Normark. "The results suggest that membrane particles can be used as a platform for producing vaccines against pneumococcal infections and perhaps other bacterial infections, and this is something we are now working on."

Fuente: News Medical Life Sciences. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3NQIFpR

Corbevax Cleared As Covid Booster Shot For Those 18 And Above

Jun 4. Biological E's COVID-19 vaccine Corbevax has been cleared for booster dose for those 18 and above. It can be administered to people six months after they have taken the primary two doses of either Covaxin or Covishield for restricted use in emergency situation, the company said in a statement today. This makes Corbevax India's first heterologous Covid booster.

"We are very happy with this approval, which will address the need for COVID-19 booster doses in India. We have crossed yet another milestone in our COVID-19 vaccination journey. This approval reflects once again the sustained world class safety standards and high immunogenicity of Corbevax," Biological E Managing Director Mahima Datla said in a statement today.

The booster dose of Corbevax increased the neutralizing antibody titers - or a measurement of the amount or concentration of a substance in a solution - in the Covishield and Covaxin groups significantly when compared to placebo, the company said.

India's drugs regulator DCGI had given emergency use authorisation (EUA) to Corbevax for children between 5 and 12 years in late April. Until then, the vaccine was administered to those in the 12-14 age group.

Biological E also reduced the price of Corbevax to ₹ 250 from ₹ 840 a dose, inclusive of goods and services tax, for private vaccination centres in May.

In March when the inoculation of children in the age group of 12 to 14 years started in India, Corbevax vaccine was used and its price was fixed at ₹ 145 for the government's vaccination programme.

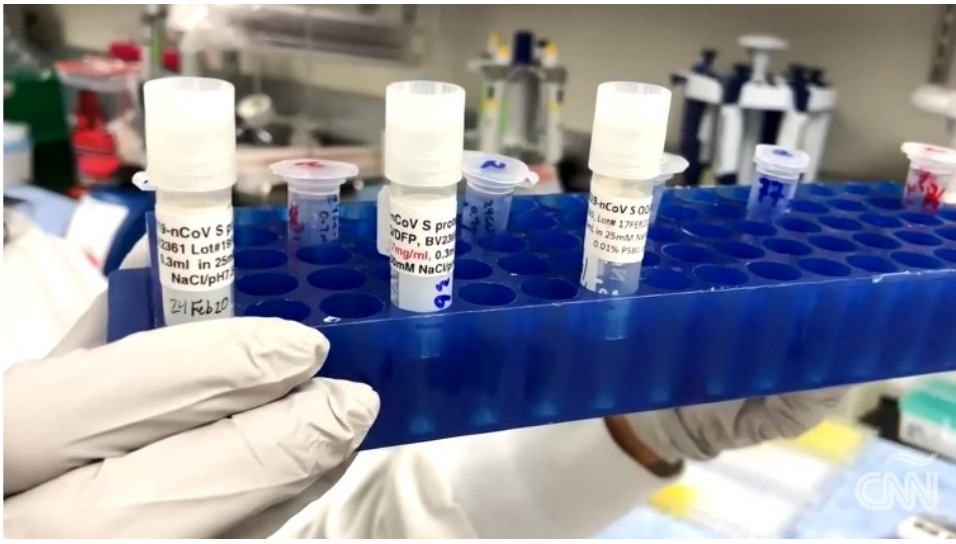
BE had collaborated with Texas Children's Hospital and Baylor College of Medicine in the development of Corbevax. Prior to receiving EUA for vaccination, the company said it conducted phase II and III multi-centre clinical trials in 624 children aged 5-12 and 12-18.

When Corbevax was launched in March for 12-14 years group, Ms Datla had indicated that the affordability of her vaccine was one of the key goals they worked for.

Calling it the "most affordable" vaccine, Ms Datla had told NDTV that the firm "needed to keep affordability at the centre of this".

Fuente: NDTV. Disponible en https://bit.ly/39mXphq

Asesores de la FDA evaluarán los riesgos y beneficios de la vacuna contra la COVID-19 de Novavax



7 jun. Después de más de un año con dos tipos de vacunas contra la COVID-19 en uso en Estados Unidos, la próxima semana la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos, la FDA por sus siglas en inglés, considerará el uso de otra nueva vacuna.

Los asesores de vacunas de la FDA se reunirán este martes para considerar la vacuna contra el coronavirus de Novavax para el país.

Según los datos incluidos en un documento informativo de la agencia publicado el viernes, una revisión de la FDA encontró que la eficacia de la vacuna fue del 90,4% en general contra la COVID-19 leve, moderado o grave durante un período de dos meses y medio después de completar la serie primaria de dos dosis. El documento señala que, en un análisis primario, la eficacia de la vacuna cayó al 78,6% entre los adultos de 65 años o más.

Esos números de eficacia se recopilaron antes de la aparición de la variante Ómicron del coronavirus. No está claro cuánto dura la protección o qué tan bien protegerá la vacuna contra Ómicron.

En un anuncio publicado en diciembre, la compañía informó que la vacuna tenía "una amplia reactividad cruzada contra ómicron y otras variantes circulantes de un régimen primario de 2 dosis, con respuestas que aumentaron después de una tercera dosis a los seis meses".

La vacuna de Novavax, llamada NVX-CoV2373, se administra en dos dosis con tres semanas de diferencia para la serie de vacunación primaria.

Las reacciones adversas de la vacuna Novavax

Aunque la mayoría de las reacciones adversas a la vacuna fueron de leves a moderadas y duraron solo unos pocos días, la FDA describió eventos raros de miocarditis y pericarditis (inflamación del músculo cardíaco e inflamación del tejido que rodea el corazón) asociados con la vacuna.

"Se informaron múltiples eventos de miocarditis/pericarditis en relación temporal con la administración de NVX-CoV2373, similar a la miocarditis después de las vacunas de ARNm contra la COVID-19, lo que genera preocupación por una relación causal con NVX-CoV2373", dice el documento informativo de la FDA.

El documento describe seis casos que ocurrieron después de la vacunación con Novavax. Cinco eran hombres de edades comprendidas entre los 16 y los 67 años. De los seis casos, cinco fueron hospitalizados pero se han recuperado desde entonces.

Se identificó un mayor riesgo de miocarditis y pericarditis entre las personas que recibieron las vacunas mRNA Pfizer/BioNTech y Moderna COVID-19 que ahora se usan en Estados Unidos.

En un comunicado el viernes, Novavax abordó específicamente las preocupaciones sobre la inflamación del

corazón: "Hemos aprendido que podemos esperar ver eventos de fondo naturales de miocarditis en cualquier base de datos lo suficientemente grande, y que los hombres jóvenes corren un mayor riesgo. La miocarditis es causada con mayor frecuencia por Infecciones virales inespecíficas". La compañía dijo que la tasa de miocarditis en los participantes vacunados fue similar a la del grupo placebo: 0,007 % y 0,005 %, respectivamente.

La compañía agregó: "Creemos que no hay pruebas suficientes para establecer una relación causal. Continuaremos monitoreando todos los eventos adversos, incluidas la miocarditis y la pericarditis".

Las reacciones adversas más comunes a la vacuna fueron dolor en el lugar de la inyección, fatiga, dolor de cabeza y dolor muscular. Las reacciones se informaron con mayor frecuencia en los participantes más jóvenes en los ensayos clínicos de la vacuna.

En su documento informativo, la FDA resumió: "Los beneficios conocidos entre los receptores de la vacuna de 18 años de edad y mayores en relación con el placebo son la reducción del riesgo de que la covid-19 sea de leve a grave al menos 7 días después de la segunda serie primaria de vacunación".

En la reunión de este martes, los miembros del comité asesor de vacunas de la FDA votarán sobre la pregunta "Con base en la totalidad de la evidencia científica disponible, ¿superan los riesgos de su uso los beneficios de la vacuna Novavax COVID-19 cuando se administra como una serie de 2 dosis en personas mayores de 18 años?".

"Creemos que nuestra vacuna ofrece una opción diferenciada", dice Novavax

A finales de enero, Novavax anunció que había presentado una solicitud a la FDA para autorizar su vacuna contra el coronavirus para uso de emergencia en Estados Unidos.

En noviembre, Indonesia se convirtió en el primer país en otorgar una autorización de uso de emergencia de la vacuna de Novavax. Desde entonces ha sido autorizado en la Unión Europea, Reino Unido, Canadá, Corea del Sur, Australia, India, Filipinas y Nueva Zelandia, entre otros países.

Aunque la mayoría de los adultos en Estados Unidos han sido vacunados contra el covid-19, el director de la compañía ha dicho que ve la vacuna de Novavax como una opción potencial para las dosis de refuerzo, independientemente del tipo de vacuna que se administró para las dosis iniciales de la vacuna.

La vacuna de Novavax se desarrolló como una vacuna de subunidad de proteína, un tipo de tecnología más tradicional que el ARNm utilizado para las vacunas de Moderna y Pfizer. Otros ejemplos de vacunas de subunidades son las vacunas contra la hepatitis B y la tos ferina.

"Creemos que nuestra vacuna ofrece una opción diferenciada basada en una plataforma de vacuna basada en proteínas bien entendida que puede ser una alternativa a la cartera de vacunas disponibles para ayudar a combatir la pandemia de covid-19", dijo el presidente ejecutivo de Novavax, Stanley Erck, en un comunicado en enero.

La vacuna contra el coronavirus basada en proteínas de Novavax se basa en algo llamado tecnología de nanopartículas recombinantes y el adyuvante de Novavax, llamado Matrix-M, para estimular una respuesta inmune y altos niveles de anticuerpos neutralizantes.

Las vacunas basadas en proteínas, como la de Novavax, hacen que el sistema inmunitario del cuerpo reconozca pequeñas piezas modificadas del virus al que se dirige. En el caso de Novavax, eso significa piezas de la proteína del pico del coronavirus.

Cuando se publicó la secuencia genética del virus que causa el covid-19, los científicos de todo el mundo lo

identificaron rápidamente como un coronavirus debido a las "proteínas de punta" en su superficie. Estos picos forman grandes protuberancias, dando a los coronavirus la apariencia de llevar coronas, y "corona" es una palabra de origen latino.

Los científicos de Novavax identificaron el gen de la proteína espiga y crearon una versión modificada de ese gen. Los investigadores clonaron los genes en un baculovirus que infecta insectos. Luego infectaron las células de la polilla, específicamente, las células del gusano cogollero, lo que las llevó a producir la proteína del pico del coronavirus.

Estas nanopartículas similares a virus se recolectaron para fabricar la vacuna de Novavax.

"La idea general de la vacuna es mostrarle al sistema inmunitario algo que se ve, sabe y actúa como un virus, con la excepción de que no lo enferma. Así que hicimos la proteína de pico. La pusimos en una partícula básicamente, como una pompa de jabón, y es del tamaño del virus", dijo a CNN el Dr. Gregory Glenn, presidente de investigación y desarrollo de Novavax, el año pasado.

"No es infeccioso. Nunca tocamos el coronavirus en sí", agregó Glenn. "Luego, eso se administra a las personas, y generan una respuesta inmunitaria que está muy enfocada solo en el pico, y yo diría que el sello distintivo de nuestra vacuna es que brinda una respuesta inmunitaria muy fuerte con muy pocos efectos secundarios, y la dosis es muy pequeña y la vacuna se puede almacenar con temperaturas de refrigeración normales".

Novavax comienza la prueba de fase 3 del refuerzo específico para la variante Ómicron

Mientras Novavax busca la autorización de uso de emergencia de su vacuna NVX-CoV2373, también está estudiando una vacuna separada que se dirige específicamente a la variante de ómicron, llamada NVX-CoV2515. La compañía anunció esta semana que ha comenzado un ensayo de Fase 3 de esta vacuna, evaluando su seguridad y eficacia como vacuna de refuerzo.

"El ensayo también buscará determinar las respuestas de anticuerpos a una vacuna bivalente, que contiene NVX-CoV2373 y NVX-CoV2515, administrada en participantes que recibieron una serie de refuerzo de una vacuna de ARNm", dijo Novavax en un comunicado.

El ensayo analizará la vacuna específica de Ómicron y una vacuna bivalente en más de 1.000 participantes en Australia.

Se administrarán dos dosis de la vacuna específica de Ómicron o de la vacuna original NVX-CoV2373 después de tres dosis de las vacunas Pfizer-BioNTech y/o Moderna que se recibieron al menos tres meses antes de que los participantes se unieran al ensayo.

De manera similar, se administrarán dos dosis de la vacuna específica de Ómicron o la NVX-CoV2373 original después de dos dosis de cualquiera de las vacunas de ARNm recibidas al menos seis meses antes de unirse al ensayo.

Se administrarán dos dosis de la vacuna bivalente a los participantes vacunados con tres dosis de cualquiera de las vacunas de ARNm al menos tres meses antes de unirse al ensayo.

El ensayo durará unos 10 meses y se esperan resultados iniciales en la segunda mitad de este año.

Fuente: CNN en español. Disponible en https://cnn.it/3HovwSB

EE.UU. echó a perder más de 82 millones de dosis de vacunas contra la COVID-19

7 jun. Estados Unidos echó a perder más de 82 millones de dosis de vacunas contra la covid-19 desde diciembre de 2020 hasta mediados de mayo, según datos de los Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades (CDC, por su sigla en inglés) a los que tuvo acceso NBC News.

Dos cadenas de farmacias minoristas, CVS y Walmart, fueron responsables de más de una cuarta parte de las dosis desechadas en los Estados Unidos en ese período, en parte debido al gran volumen de vacunas que manejan.

Por su parte, el estado de Oklahoma tiró el 28 % de las casi 4 millones de dosis que recibió y Alaska desperdició casi el 27 % de su millón de dosis de vacunas.

Varios expertos en salud pública dijeron a la cadena que este desperdicio es alarmante pese a que la cantidad total que se echó a perder está en línea con las estimaciones de la Organización Mundial de la Salud.

“Es una pérdida tremenda para el control de la pandemia, especialmente si se tiene en cuenta las millones de personas en todo el mundo que ni siquiera han podido recibir una primera dosis”, dijo a NBC News Sheela Shenoi, experta en enfermedades infecciosas de la Facultad de Medicina de Yale.

Son varias las razones por las que las vacunas se echaron a perder: algunas caducaron en las farmacias antes de que pudieran usarse, otras se echaron a perder tras cortes de luz o problemas en los congeladores y otras terminaron en la basura al final de la jornada cuando nadie quería las últimas dosis en un vial abierto.

Las vacunas contra el coronavirus vienen en viales de dosis múltiples, lo que significa que todas las dosis deben usarse en cuestión de horas una vez que se abren los viales.

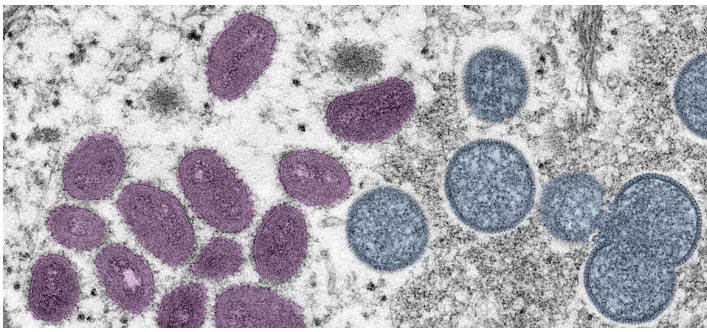
Además, los pedidos mínimos de las vacunas son cantidades muy grandes, a veces mayores de lo que necesita el lugar de vacunación.

En Estados Unidos, menos de la mitad de los adultos completamente vacunados han recibido su primera vacuna de refuerzo, según datos de los CDC.

Fuente: EFE. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3b0UP13

El riesgo de que la viruela del mono se establezca en países no endémicos es real, advierte la OMS

8 jun. La Organización Mundial de la Salud ha recibido notificaciones de más de mil casos de viruela del mono en 29 países fuera de África.



"El riesgo de que la viruela del mono se establezca en países no endémicos es real. La OMS está especialmente preocupada por los riesgos de este virus para los grupos vulnerables, incluidos los niños y las mujeres embarazadas",

explicó el doctor Tedros Adhanom Gebreyesus, director de la Organización.

"Este escenario puede evitarse. Pedimos a los países afectados que hagan un esfuerzo por identificar todos los casos y contactos para controlar este brote y frenar su propagación", declaró.

Vacunación selectiva

La OMS está evaluando las vacunas disponibles contra la viruela del mono para distribuirlas entre las personas de riesgo. Con más de mil casos notificados fuera de África, ya se ha producido transmisión comunitaria.

Los casos se siguen dando predominantemente entre hombres que tienen relaciones sexuales con otros hombres, aunque se han registrado casos en mujeres.

“Hay antivirales y vacunas aprobadas para la viruela del mono, pero su suministro es limitado. La OMS está desarrollando un mecanismo de coordinación para la distribución de suministros basado en las necesidades de salud pública y en la equidad”, añadió Tedros

La agencia de la ONU no recomienda la vacunación masiva contra la viruela del mono. En los pocos lugares en los que se dispone de vacunas, se están utilizando para proteger a quienes pueden estar expuestos, como los trabajadores sanitarios y el personal de laboratorio.

Algunos países, dijo Tedros, pueden considerar la vacunación posterior a la exposición, idealmente dentro de los cuatro días siguientes a la misma, para los contactos cercanos de mayor riesgo, como las parejas sexuales, los miembros de la familia que viven en el mismo hogar y los trabajadores sanitarios.

Además de las vacunas específicas, también son eficaces las que se diseñaron contra la viruela, un virus relacionado y más peligroso que el mundo erradicó en 1980.

La OMS está en contacto con los países, para saber cuántas tienen disponibles, y con los fabricantes.

"Tenemos distintas generaciones de vacunas y la cantidad de cada una varía. También estamos viendo si han sido probadas, ya que se necesita verificar regularmente su potencia", explicó la directora de Epidemias y Pandemias, Sylvie Briand. “Las dosis de vacunas contra la viruela son suficientes para las necesidades actuales, pero anticipamos que necesitaremos más si esto continúa propagándose”, añadió, insistiendo en la importancia de “prevenir la amplificación de casos” y que se usen las herramientas disponibles, reduciendo los contactos estrechos para que no haya más.

Contagio por contacto estrecho

Rosamund Lewis, directora técnica de la OMS para la viruela del mono, dijo que el "contacto interpersonal estrecho" es la principal forma de propagación de la viruela del mono. "Cara a cara, piel a piel. Otros modos de transmisión pueden ser a través de las erupciones en la piel, en los ojos, en la boca y en las mucosas alrededor del área genital”, precisó.

Aún no se conoce del todo el riesgo de transmisión por aerosol. La OMS recomienda que el personal sanitario que atiende a los pacientes con viruela del mono lleve una mascarilla. “Claramente, en centros

médicos, si se hacen procedimientos que generen aerosoles, esto contribuye a transmisión por aerosoles", sostuvo Lewis.

"Otra posibilidad es lo que llamamos fómites. Materiales como toallas, ropa de cama… que se contaminan. Es posible que alguien inhale partículas (del virus) al manipular sábanas contaminadas".

Fuente: Noticias ONU. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3xPq08r

Belarus, Cuba discuss efforts to boost trade

Jun 8. Belarus and Cuba are discussing plans to boost bilateral trade. The 10th session of Belarus-Cuba commission for trade and economic cooperation took place in Havana, BelTA learned from the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus.

“During the session of the commission, the parties charted out priority steps to intensify Belarus-Cuba trade and discussed a number of promising projects,” the foreign ministry informed.

Belarus' delegation was led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Evgeny Shestakov. The delegation also included representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Agriculture and Food Ministry, the country's biggest industrial enterprises, financial institutions, the administration of the China-Belarus Industrial Park Great Stone.

The Cuban delegation was represented by senior government officials and top executives of companies.

Belarus-Cuba ministerial consultations were also held in Havana. The parties discussed the bilateral agenda and the legal framework of the Belarus-Cuba cooperation. They welcomed effective collaboration between Belarus and Cuba on international platforms.

Evgeny Shestakov met with Cuba's Minister of Foreign Affairs Bruno Eduardo Rodríguez Parrilla. The diplomats took stock of the progress to implement the agreements reached during the visit of the president of the Republic of Cuba to Belarus in October 2019. They reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining regular contacts at the highest and high levels.

Fuente: BELTA. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3zDcVAz

El Comité Asesor de la FDA recomienda la autorización de uso de emergencia de la vacuna Novavax COVID-19

8 jun. El Comité Asesor de la FDA recomienda la autorización de uso de emergencia de la vacuna Novavax COVID-19 para personas mayores de 18 años

La vacuna COVID-19 de Novavax recibe el voto positivo del Comité Asesor de Vacunas y Productos Biológicos Relacionados de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de los Estados Unidos

Si la FDA concede la Autorización de Uso de Emergencia, la vacuna COVID-19 de Novavax se convertirá

en la primera vacuna basada en proteínas para la COVID-19 disponible en los Estados Unidos

GAITHERSBURG, Md., 8 de junio de 2022 /PRNewswire/ -- Novavax, Inc. (Nasdaq: NVAX), una empresa de biotecnología dedicada al desarrollo y la comercialización de vacunas de nueva generación contra enfermedades infecciosas graves, ha anunciado hoy que el Comité Asesor de Vacunas y Productos Biológicos Relacionados (VRBPAC) de la Administración de Alimentos y Medicamentos de los Estados Unidos (FDA) ha votado por 21 votos a favor, 0 en contra y una abstención, para recomendar a la FDA que conceda la Autorización de Uso de Emergencia (EUA) para la vacuna Novavax COVID-19 (NVX-CoV2373) para personas mayores de 18 años.

"La recomendación positiva del comité consultivo reconoce la solidez de nuestros datos y la importancia de una vacuna contra la COVID-19 basada en proteínas y desarrollada con un enfoque innovador de la tecnología de vacunas tradicional", afirmó Stanley C. Erck, presidente y Consejero Delegado de Novavax. "En la reunión de hoy del VRBPAC, hemos escuchado el apoyo abrumador a nuestra vacuna por parte de los médicos, las organizaciones sanitarias y los consumidores, que esperan con impaciencia una opción de vacuna basada en proteínas. En consonancia con las presentaciones a las autoridades reguladoras de todo el mundo, ya hemos presentado una enmienda con información de fabricación actualizada para la EUA a la FDA para su revisión. Esperamos colaborar con la FDA cuando tome su decisión final."

VRBPAC examinó los datos del ensayo clínico fundamental de fase 3, PREVENT-19, en el que participaron aproximadamente 30.000 personas de más de 18 años en Estados Unidos y México y que se publicó en el New England Journal of Medicine. En el ensayo, la vacuna Novavax COVID-19 demostró una eficacia del 90,4% (intervalo de confianza [IC] del 95%, 82,9 a 94,6; P

La FDA tiene en cuenta las recomendaciones de VRBPAC a la hora de tomar decisiones sobre la EUA.

La vacuna COVID-19 de Novavax ha recibido la autorización para su uso en personas mayores de 18 años de más de 40 países, además de la Lista de Uso de Emergencia de la Organización Mundial de la Salud.

Autorización en Estados Unidos La vacuna Novavax COVID-19 (NVX-CoV2373) aún no ha sido autorizada para su uso en Estados Unidos.

Acerca de NVX-CoV2373 NVX-CoV2373 es una vacuna basada en proteínas diseñada a partir de la primera secuencia genética del SARS-CoV-2, el virus que causa la enfermedad de la COVID-19. La vacuna fue creada utilizando la tecnología de nanopartículas recombinantes de Novavax para generar antígenos derivados de la proteína espiga (S) del coronavirus y está formulada con Matrix-M™, el adyuvante basado en saponinas patentado de Novavax, para mejorar la respuesta inmune y estimular altos niveles de anticuerpos neutralizantes. NVX-CoV2373 contiene antígenos de proteína purificados y no puede replicarse ni causar la COVID-19.

La vacuna de la COVID-19 de Novavax está empaquetada como una formulación líquida lista para usar en un vial que contiene diez dosis. El régimen de vacunación requiere dos dosis de 0,5 ml (5 mcg de antígeno y 50 mcg de adyuvante Matrix-M) administradas por vía intramuscular con 21 días de diferencia. La vacuna se almacena entre 2° y 8° Celsius, lo que permite utilizar los canales de suministro de vacunas y de cadena de frío existentes. El uso de la vacuna debe estar de acuerdo con las recomendaciones oficiales.

Novavax ha establecido asociaciones para la fabricación, comercialización y distribución de NVX-CoV2373 en todo el mundo. Las autorizaciones existentes aprovechan la asociación de fabricación de Novavax con

Serum Institute of India, el fabricante de vacunas más grande del mundo por volumen. Posteriormente se complementarán con datos de sitios de fabricación adicionales a lo largo de la cadena de suministro global de Novavax.

Acerca de los ensayos de fase 3 de NVX-CoV2373 NVX-CoV2373 se está evaluando en dos ensayos fundamentales de fase 3.

PREVENT-19 (PRE-fusion protein subunit Vaccine Efficacy Novavax Trial | COVID-19) es un ensayo aleatorio 2:1, controlado con placebo, observador ciego para evaluar la eficacia, seguridad e inmunogenicidad de NVX-CoV2373 con el adyuvante Matrix-M en 29.960 participantes mayores de 18 años en más de 119 localizaciones de Estados Unidos y México. El criterio principal de valoración para PREVENT -19 fue la primera aparición de la COVID-19 sintomático (leve, moderado o grave) confirmado por PCR con inicio al menos 7 días después de la segunda dosis en participantes adultos serológicamente negativos (para SARS-CoV-2) en base. El criterio de éxito estadístico incluía un límite inferior de IC del 95% >30%. Un criterio de valoración secundario fue la prevención de la COVID-19 sintomática moderada o grave confirmada por PCR. Ambos criterios de valoración se evaluaron al menos siete días después de la segunda vacunación del estudio en voluntarios que no habían sido infectados previamente con SARS-CoV-2. En el ensayo, NVX-CoV2373 alcanzó una eficacia global del 90,4%. En general, fue bien tolerado y provocó una sólida respuesta de anticuerpos tras la segunda dosis en ambos estudios. Los resultados completos del ensayo se publicaron en el New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM).

La ampliación pediátrica de PREVENT-19 es un ensayo aleatorio, controlado con placebo y ciego por un observador para evaluar la seguridad, la efectividad y la eficacia de NVX-CoV2373 con el adyuvante Matrix-M en 2.247 participantes adolescentes de 12 a 17 años de edad en 73 lugares de los Estados Unidos, en comparación con el placebo. En el ensayo pediátrico, NVX-CoV2373 alcanzó su criterio de valoración de la eficacia primaria (no inferioridad de la respuesta de anticuerpos neutralizantes en comparación con los participantes adultos jóvenes de 18 a 25 años de edad de PREVENT-19) y demostró una eficacia global del 80% en un momento en que la variante Delta de interés era la cepa predominante que circulaba en Estados Unidos. Además, la respuesta inmunitaria fue entre dos y tres veces mayor en los adolescentes que en los adultos contra todas las variantes estudiadas.

PREVENT-19 se está llevando a cabo con el apoyo del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, incluyendo el Departamento de Defensa, la Autoridad de Investigación y Desarrollo Biomédico Avanzado (BARDA), parte de la Oficina del Subsecretario de Preparación y Respuesta del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los Estados Unidos (HHS), y el Instituto Nacional de Alergias y Enfermedades Infecciosas, parte de los Institutos Nacionales de Salud del HHS. BARDA proporciona hasta 1.750 millones de dólares en virtud de un acuerdo del Departamento de Defensa (# MCDC2011-001).

Un ensayo llevado a cabo en Reino Unido con 14.039 participantes de más de 18 años fue diseñado como un estudio aleatorio, controlado con placebo y ciego para el observador, y alcanzó una eficacia global del 89,7%. El criterio de valoración primario se basó en la primera aparición de la COVID-19 sintomática (leve, moderada o grave) confirmada por PCR con inicio al menos 7 días después de la segunda vacunación del estudio en participantes adultos serológicamente negativos (al SARS-CoV-2) al inicio. Los resultados completos del ensayo se publicaron en NEJM.

Acerca del adyuvante Matrix-M™ El adyuvante Matrix-M™ a base de saponina patentado de Novavax ha

demostrado un efecto potente y bien tolerado al estimular la entrada de células presentadoras de antígenos en el lugar de la inyección y mejorar la presentación de antígenos en los ganglios linfáticos locales, lo que aumenta la respuesta inmunitaria.

Acerca de Novavax Novavax, Inc. (Nasdaq: NVAX) es una empresa de biotecnología que promueve la mejora de la salud a nivel mundial mediante el descubrimiento, el desarrollo y la comercialización de vacunas innovadoras para prevenir enfermedades infecciosas graves. La plataforma de tecnología recombinante patentada de la empresa combina el poder y la velocidad de la ingeniería genética para producir de manera eficiente nanopartículas altamente inmunogénicas diseñadas para atender las necesidades urgentes de salud en todo el mundo. NVX-CoV2373, la vacuna de la COVID-19 de la empresa, ha recibido la autorización condicional de múltiples autoridades reguladoras de todo el mundo, incluidas la Comisión Europea y la Organización Mundial de la Salud. La vacuna está siendo revisada por múltiples agencias reguladoras en todo el mundo y pronto lo será en Estados Unidos para su uso en adultos, adolescentes y como refuerzo. Además de su vacuna COVID-19, Novavax también está evaluando actualmente un candidato a vacuna combinada contra la gripe estacional COVID en un ensayo clínico de fase 1/2, que combina NVX-CoV2373 y NanoFlu*, su candidato a vacuna tetravalente contra la gripe en investigación, y también está evaluando una vacuna basada en la cepa Omicron (NVX-CoV2515), así como una vacuna bivalente basada en la cepa Omicron / original. Estas vacunas candidatas incorporan el adyuvante Matrix-M™, propiedad de Novavax, basado en saponinas, para mejorar la respuesta inmunitaria y estimular altos niveles de anticuerpos neutralizantes.

Fuente: Investing.com. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3zD47ub

EEUU se prepara para aplicar vacunas anticovid-19 a bebés e infantes en dos semanas

9 jun. El gobierno estadounidense anunció el jueves que dispone de un plan operativo para entregar 10 millones de dosis de la vacuna contra el Covid-19 para bebés y los niños más pequeños hacia el 20 de junio, si recibe la aprobación de los reguladores sanitarios.

Según una nota de la Casa Blanca, la Agencia Federal de Medicamentos y Alimentos estadounidense (FDA) convocará a su Comité Asesor de Vacunas Especializadas el 15 de junio, para decidir si recomienda y autoriza las vacunas de Pfizer para bebés de 6 meses a 4 años (en tres dosis) y de Moderna para niños de 6 meses a 5 años (en dos dosis).

Esta franja etaria es la única que no ha sido vacunada en Estados Unidos, como en muchos países. La alianza Pfizer-BioNTech y Moderna aseguran que sus pruebas clínicas fueron positivas en esas edades.

En caso de una opinión favorable de ese Comité, la FDA podrá dar su luz verde al plan. Luego, un segundo comité de expertos, esta vez convocado por la entidad que nuclea los Centros para la Prevención y el Control de Enfermedades (CDC), entregará a su vez su recomendación el 18 de junio y una vez se registre su aprobación final, entonces podrá comenzar la campaña de inmunización.

"Mientras la FDA y los CDC realizan su revisión independiente, la administración (del presidente Joe) Biden se está preparando para todos los escenarios, incluido el inicio de la vacunación a partir de la semana del 20 de junio", afirmó la Casa Blanca en un comunicado.

Acotó que tras la aprobación de la FDA, el gobierno puede comenzar a distribuir de inmediato 10 millones de dosis a todo el país y agregó que luego seguirían "millones más".

Fuente: France24. Disponible en https://bit.ly/39rpCUg

Revistas líderes en Medicina exaltaron resultados de vacunas cubanas

11 jun. Dos importantes resultados de ensayos clínicos realizados con las vacunas cubanas Soberana-02 y Soberana Plus –cuyo titular es el Instituto Finlay de Vacunas (IFV)– fueron publicados en las prestigiosas revistas Vaccine y The Lancet Respiratory Medicine, según informó la institución desarrolladora de los inmunógenos, a través de su cuenta en Twitter.

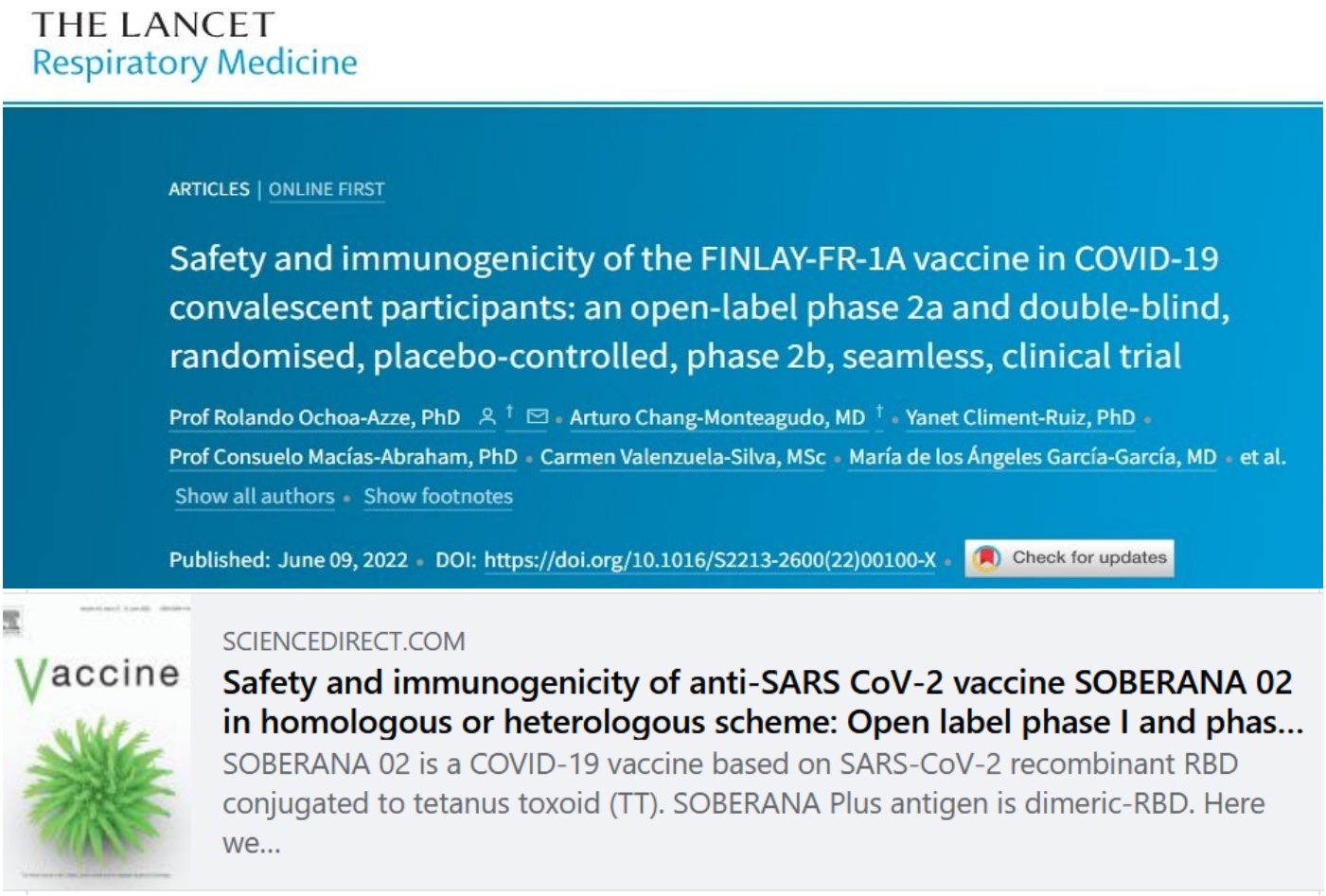
The Lancet Respiratory Medicine –una revista líder mundial en el tema– recoge los resultados de los ensayos clínicos fase 2A y 2B de la vacuna Soberana Plus, de la cual se destacó su efectividad en reforzar la inmunidad contra diferentes variantes del SARS-COV-2, precisó el IFV.

«Soberana Plus en Lancet Respiratory Medicine. Resultados de ensayo clínico fase 2. Esta es, sin duda, el reconocimiento de más alto impacto durante la COVID-19. La ciencia habla», celebró la Dra C. Dagmar García Rivera, vicedirectora de Investigaciones del IFV, respecto a la noticia.

De los resultados de Soberana Plus publicados en la prestigiosa revista, la directiva ponderó de esta vacuna las evidencias de mejor respuesta con mayores intervalos de dosis y vacunación heteróloga con el inmunógeno Pfizer.

Por su parte, los resultados del ensayo clínico fase I y II con la vacuna conjugada Soberana 02 aparecieron publicados en la revista Vaccine, de referencia en este ámbito, significó también el IFV.

Subrayó que en los estudios publicados «se demostró que Soberana 02 es segura e inmunogénica en personas de 19 a 80 años, provocando anticuerpos neutralizantes y una respuesta específica de células-T. Las respuestas inmunitarias más altas se obtuvieron en el protocolo heterólogo de tres dosis».



Fuente: Granma. Disponible en https://bit.ly/3zDMt9L

VacciMonitor es una revista dedicada a la vacunología y temas afines como Inmunología, Adyuvantes, Infectología, Microbiología, Epidemiología, Validación, Aspectos regulatorios, entre otros. Arbitrada, de acceso abierto y bajo la Licencia *Creative Commons* está indexada en:

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1.WO/2022/117121AIR CONDITIONER AND CONTROL METHOD THEREFOR
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional F24F 11/64 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2022/071311 Solicitante QINGDAO HAIER AIR CONDITIIONER GENERAL CORP., LTD. Inventor/a SONG, Long
An air conditioner and a control method therefor. The air conditioner comprises a signal receiving module, a storage module and a controller, wherein the signal receiving module is used for receiving vaccine information of a user; the storage module is used for storing an air conditioner control parameter corresponding to the vaccine information; and the controller is used for operating a vaccine mode after receiving information of the user being inoculated with a vaccine, the vaccine mode being controlling the operation of the air conditioner according to the air conditioner control parameter corresponding to the vaccine information stored in the storage module. The air conditioner control parameter corresponding to the vaccine information is an air conditioner control parameter which is predetermined by means of an experiment and is most suitable for the state of a human body after being inoculated with this vaccine, and under the control of the air conditioner control parameter, an indoor environment temperature and humidity obtained after the air conditioner is operated are particularly suitable for the state of the human body after being inoculated with this vaccine, such that the user inoculated with the vaccine is in a suitable environment, thereby facilitating the recovery of the body of the user.

2.WO/2022/111511IMMUNITY AND PROTECTION OF SARS-COV-2 DNA AND PROTEIN VACCINE
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C12N 15/50 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/132703 Solicitante INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL BIOLOGY, CHINESE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES & PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE Inventor/a CUN, Wei
Provided are a DNA vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 virus infection in a subject which comprises a codon optimized polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Also provided are a vaccine combination against SARS-CoV-2 virus infection, which comprises said DNA vaccine and an antigen peptide vaccine. The vaccine combination is able to confer a full protection against the SARS-CoV-2 virus infection in NHP studies.

3.WO/2022/114921METHOD FOR REMOVING BORDETELLA-PERTUSSIS-DERIVED ENDOTOXIN IN MULTIVALENT MIXED VACCINE BY USING ALUMINUM EXCIPIENT
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/00 Nº de solicitud PCT/KR2021/017880 Solicitante LG CHEM, LTD. Inventor/a BAEK, Jin Oh
The present invention relates to: a method for removing a Bordetella-pertussis-derived endotoxin in a multivalent mixed vaccine, comprising a pre-adsorption step that is prior to a step of mixing an inactivated Bordetella pertussis vaccine solution with other antigens of a multivalent mixed vaccine in an aluminum

excipient; a method for preparing a multivalent mixed vaccine from which the endotoxin is removed; and a multivalent mixed vaccine composition from which the endotoxin is removed.

4.20220168413ADJUVANTED MULTIVALENT INFLUENZA VACCINES
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/145 Nº de solicitud 17432986 Solicitante Seqirus UK Limited Inventor/a Max CIARLET The present disclosure relates to vaccine compositions comprising a) antigens from at least three different strains of influenza vims, preferably at least four different strains of influenza vims, and b) an oil-in-water emulsion adjuvant, wherein the amount of the oil-in-water emulsion adjuvant is greater than an amount of an oil-in-water emulsion adjuvant in a standard-dose adjuvanted multivalent influenza vaccine. Additionally, the total amount of the antigens in the vaccine compositions may be greater than a total amount of antigens in a standard-dose adjuvanted multivalent influenza vaccine. In preferred aspects, the present disclosure further describes uses of these vaccine compositions for safe and effective induction of immune responses in adults at least 65 years of age.

5.4007600IMPFSTOFFZUSAMMENSETZUNG UND VERFAHREN ZUR AUSWAHL VON ANTIGENEN
EP - 08.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/095 Nº de solicitud 20846706 Solicitante TUFTS COLLEGE Inventor/a MASSARI PAOLA
Described herein are vaccine compositions and methods of selecting an antigen or fragment thereof for the preparation of a vaccine composition. The methods and vaccine compositions described herein are based, in part, on the discovery that certain polypeptides not previously identified or considered for potential use as antigens from pathogenic microorganisms (e.g., N. gonorrhoeae) can provoke an immune response in a subject. The methods of identifying and selecting the antigens described herein rely, in part, on approaches that identify polypeptides (e.g., hypothetical proteins) predicted to be immunogenic.

6.20220175905MONOVALENT VACCINE FORMULATION AND A METHOD FOR PREPARATION THEREOF
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/02 Nº de solicitud 16960865 Solicitante AIMST UNIVERSITY Inventor/a Guruswamy PRABHAKARAN
The present invention discloses a vaccine formulation in accordance with an illustrative embodiment. The formulation including a live attenuated cholera vaccine strain VCUSM14P; a vaccine medium having starch, cellulose, dextrose, and yeast extract; and a phosphate buffer saline.

7.4007601IMPFSTOFF GEGEN PORZINES CIRCOVIRUS TYP 2 (PCV2)
EP - 08.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/12 Nº de solicitud 20848086 Solicitante NDSU RES FOUNDATION Inventor/a RAMAMOORTHY SHEELA
A PCV2 vaccine and a method of vaccinating against PCV2 are provided herein. The PCV2 vaccine includes a PCV2 infectious clone with a re-engineered PCV2 capsid in the backbone thereof, wherein the re-engineered PCV2 capsid includes a modified immunogenic region. The method of vaccinating against PCV2 includes administering the PCV2 vaccine including a PCV2 infectious clone with a re-engineered PCV2 capsid in the backbone thereof to a subject in need thereof.

8.WO/2022/116934VACCINE REFRIGERATION STORAGE TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT DEVICE, AND METHOD OF USING SAME
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional B65D 25/02 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/133950 Solicitante AB&B BIO-TECH CO., LTD.JS Inventor/a AN, Youcai

A vaccine refrigeration storage temperature measurement device and a method of using same. The vaccine refrigeration storage temperature measurement device comprises a storage box (3), a suspension assembly, and storage containers (12). The method of using the vaccine refrigeration storage temperature measurement device comprises: adjusting the state of the storage containers (12) according to actual conditions; starting a refrigerating component (5) for refrigeration and cooling; placing vaccines in the storage containers (12); starting an electric driving motor (6) to drive a rotating chain (9) to move; sequentially suspending, on the rotating chain (9), the storage containers (12) in which the vaccines are placed, with a hook-and-loop fastener assembly (15) on a fastening spring (16) being connected to a hook-and-loop fastener assembly (15) on the corresponding storage container (12) during suspension; and closing the device.

9.20220168414MULTIVALENT CARRIERS AND RELATED VACCINE COMPOSITIONS
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/215 Nº de solicitud 17523813 Solicitante California Institute of Technology Inventor/a Alexander A. Cohen
Disclosed herein include multivalent carriers comprising a plurality of heterologous *coronavirus* proteins antigens derived from different *coronaviruses.* The multivalent carriers herein described can elicit heterologous binding and neutralization properties against *coronoviruses* that differ from the *coronoviruses* from which the *coronavirus* antigens are derived to produce the multivalent carriers. Also provided herein include vaccine compositions comprising the multivalent carriers and related methods using the vaccine compositions in various therapeutic and prophylactic applications.

10.WO/2022/116528CIRCULAR RNA, VACCINE CONTAINING CIRCULAR RNA, AND KIT FOR DETECTING NOVEL CORONAVIRUS NEUTRALIZING ANTIBODY
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C12N 15/79 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/103688 Solicitante SUZHOU CUREMED BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY CO. LTD Inventor/a SUN, Zhenhua
The present disclosure belongs to the technical fields of molecular biology and bioengineering, and relates to a circular RNA, a vaccine containing the circular RNA, and a kit for detecting a novel coronavirus neutralizing antibody. A recombinant nucleic acid molecule of the present disclosure is transcribed to form a circular RNA containing a specific IRES element, so that the protein expression level of the circular RNA in a eukaryotic cell can be improved, thereby realizing the efficient and persistent expression of the protein. The circular RNA of the present disclosure can express an RBD antigen in a host cell and enhance the antiviral immune response generated by the host, and the circular RNA has a high effectiveness and protective effect as a vaccine. The recombinant receptor binding protein and the recombinant receptor protein of the present disclosure can simulate the natural protein conformation of the RBD protein and ACE2 protein, thereby improving the sensitivity, specificity and stability of detection of the novel coronavirus neutralizing antibody.

11.WO/2022/115490DNA VACCINE FOR HUMAN PALILLOMAVIRUS AND METHOD FOR USING THE SAME
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/12 Nº de solicitud PCT/US2021/060646 Solicitante MA, Muchou, Joe Inventor/a CHANG, Yung-nien
The present disclosure provides a DNA vaccine for a subject having a human papillomavims (HPV)-associated disease. The DNA vaccine may include a DNA construct including a fusion gene. The fusion gene may be a subsegment of the DNA construct that includes an optimized HPV subsequence encoding at least one HPV antigen. The optimized HPV subsequence may include one or more of: an HPV-16 E6 expressing gene set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, an HPV-16 E7 expressing gene set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2, an

HPV-18 E6 expressing gene set forth in SEQ ID NO: 3, and an HPV-18 E7 expressing gene set forth in SEQ ID NO: 4.

12.20220175909INFLUENZA VACCINE COMPOSITION BASED ON NOVEL NUCLEIC ACID
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/145 Nº de solicitud 17675535 Solicitante NA VACCINE INSTITUTE Inventor/a Mee Hyein KIM Provided is an influenza vaccine composition based on a novel ribonucleic acid having a dual function of serving as an immunity-boosting agent and capturing antigens.

13.WO/2022/119481VACCINE FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING A CORONAVIRUS INFECTION
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/215 Nº de solicitud PCT/RU2021/050415 Solicitante ORLOV, ANTON Iosifovich Inventor/a ORLOV, ANTON Iosifovich
The invention relates to molecular biology, biotechnology and medicine, and can be used to prevent and treat a coronavirus infection, particularly 2019-nCoV. A vaccine is proposed based on a gene construct which codes for a hybrid protein comprising fragments of the M, S, N and E proteins of the novel coronavirus and, in one of the variants, additionally contains such a hybrid protein. The advantages of the proposed vaccine are: the speed and ease of production (from 2-3 hours); its safety, due to the nature of the active ingredient and the lack of a full ACE2 binding site on the hybrid protein synthesized with the gene construct, and lack of homology with proteins of the organism; the induction of the immune response profile, produced to a large extent by the cytotoxic immune response in addition to the humoral response; the absence of complications in 2019-nCoV diagnostics; antitumoral activity; and action additionally against a mutated virus.

14.4003513GENTECHNISCH VERÄNDERTE HCV-E2-IMMUNOGENE UND ENTSPRECHENDE IMPFZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN
EP - 01.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61P 1/16 Nº de solicitud 20846134 Solicitante SCRIPPS RESEARCH INST Inventor/a HE LINLING
The present invention provides novel engineered HCV E2 polypeptide immunogens and related vaccine compositions that display the engineered E2 polypeptides. The invention also provides methods of using such immunogens and vaccine compositions in various therapeutic applications, e.g., for preventing or treating HCV infections.

15.2020403013Personalized tumor vaccine and use thereof for cancer immunotherapy
AU - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/00 Nº de solicitud 2020403013 Solicitante NE1 Inc. Inventor/a HO, Winson
Disclosed herein is a personalized tumor vaccine comprising attenuated cancer cells and a method of using said personalized tumor vaccine to treat cancer.

16.4003412IMPFSTOFF GEGEN DAS AFRIKANISCHE SCHWEINEFIEBER
EP - 01.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/12 Nº de solicitud 20751252 Solicitante THE PIRBRIGHT INST Inventor/a DIXON LINDA
The present invention provides an African swine fever virus (ASFV) subunit vaccine which comprises: (i) one or more recombinant polynucleotides which encode polypeptides shown as SEQ ID NO: 1, 2 and 3 or an immunogenic fragment thereof; or a variant with at least 70% sequence identity to one of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2 or 3; wherein the total number of different ASFV polypeptides encoded by the one or more recombinant polynucleotides is 10 or fewer; or (ii) recombinant polypeptides shown as SEQ ID NO: 1, 2

and 3 or an immunogenic fragment thereof; or a variant with at least 70% sequence identity to one of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2 and 3; wherein vaccine comprises 10 or fewer different ASFV polypeptides.

17.4003390VERFAHREN ZUR BEHANDLUNG FESTER TUMORE
EP - 01.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 38/00 Nº de solicitud 20848184 Solicitante BREAKBIO CORP Inventor/a SRIKRISHNA DEVABHAKTUNI
Solid cancerous tumors are treated by administration of an antigen presenting cell agent, a T-cell activating neoantigen vaccine, and an immunosuppression inhibitor. Another aspect of the invention is a method for treating solid cancerous tumors (SCT) in a subject, by administering an antigen presenting cell agent; a T-cell activating vaccine; and an immunosuppression inhibitor.

18.WO/2022/109726A METHOD OF EPITOPE-BASED VACCINE DESIGN
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional G16B 40/00 Nº de solicitud PCT/CA2021/051666 Solicitante THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Inventor/a JEFFERIES, Wilfred
The present invention provides a method of epitope-based vaccine design. The method comprising: a) providing one or more target amino acid sequence(s); b) optionally discarding peptides based on one or more predetermined features; c) parsing and selecting MHC I and/or MHC II binding peptides from said sequences; and d) assembling the MHC I and/or MHC II binding peptides optionally with linkers to produce an assembly of peptides.

19.20220175910NOVEL INFLUENZA ANTIGENS
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/145 Nº de solicitud 17677141 Solicitante GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOGICALS SA Inventor/a Ventzislav Bojidarov VASSILEV
The present invention relates to novel influenza antigens, novel immunogenic or vaccine compositions, as well as to uses of and to methods for producing said antigens and compositions. In particular, the invention relates to recombinant forms of hemagglutinin (HA) and their use in vaccine compositions for the prevention of influenza virus infections.

20.WO/2022/111451RAS MUTANT EPITOPE PEPTIDE AND T CELL RECEPTOR RECOGNIZING RAS MUTANT
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/82 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/132337 Solicitante SHANGHAI GENBASE BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. Inventor/a MOU, Nan
The present invention relates to the field of immunology and tumor treatment. Specifically, an Ras G12V mutant epitope peptide, an antigen presenting cell expressing the epitope peptide, a tumor vaccine containing same, and a use of the tumor vaccine in preventing or treating a tumor having RAS G12V mutation. The present invention further relates to a T cell receptor (TCR) specifically recognizing an Ras G12V mutant, a conjugate and a fusion protein containing the TCR, an immune cell expressing the TCR, a T cell drug containing same, and a use of the T cell drug in preventing or treating a tumor having RAS G12V mutation.

21.WO/2022/111598CONSTRUCTION METHOD FOR AND APPLICATION OF NUCLEIC ACID MULTIMERIZATION-MEDIATED MULTIVALENT PROTEIN DRUG AND VACCINE
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C40B 40/06 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/133254 Solicitante ASSEMBLY MEDICINE, LLC. Inventor/a YANG, Fan
A construction method for and an application of a nucleic acid multimerization-mediated multivalent protein drug and vaccine. Specifically provided is a multimeric complex based on complementary nucleic

acid backbones. The complex is a multimer formed by complexing of 3-6 monomers having complementary nucleic acid backbones, wherein each monomer is a polypeptide having a nucleic acid single strand. In the multimer, the nucleic acid single strand of each monomer and the nucleic acid single strands of the other two monomers form double strands by means of base complementation, so as to form complementary nucleic acid backbone structures. Also provided are a pharmaceutical composition containing the multimeric complex, a nucleic acid sequence library used for constructing the multimeric complex, and a method for optimizing complementary nucleic acid backbones. By means of the method, off-the-shelf short-acting protein drugs or antigens can be used to complete multivalent formation of protein drugs or antigens without the need of reconstruction of fusion proteins or chemical modification and cross-linking, thereby improving their half-life and activity, and/or immunogenicity.

22.WO/2022/111021C-TERMINALLY MODIFIED HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE 11 L1 PROTEIN AND USE THEREOF
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/025 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/120517 Solicitante INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, CHINESE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES Inventor/a XU, Xuemei
The present application relates to a C-terminally modified human papillomavirus type 11 L1 protein and the use thereof. Specifically, the present application relates to a C-terminally modified human papillomavirus (HPV) type 11 L1 protein, a nucleotide encoded thereby, a vector containing the nucleotide, a cell containing the vector, a pentamer or virus-like particle composed of the HPV11L1 protein, and a vaccine containing the pentamer or virus-like particle and a vaccine adjuvant, and the use thereof in the prevention of HPV infection and HPV infection-related diseases.

23.20220168411PSORALEN-INACTIVATED CORONAVIRUS VACCINE AND METHOD OF PREPARATION
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/12 Nº de solicitud 17539667 Solicitante The United States of American as Represented by the Secretary of the Navy Inventor/a Kevin R Porter
The invention reported here relates to a method for preparation of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine by exposing the virus (SARS-CoV-2) to a predetermined concentration of an inactivating psoralen compound, and a preselected intensity of ultraviolet A (UVA) radiation for a preselected time period long enough to render the virus inactive but short enough to prevent degradation of its antigenic characteristics.

24.WO/2022/111020C-TERMINUS MODIFIED HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE 6 L1 PROTEIN AND USE THEREOF
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/025 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/120516 Solicitante INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, CHINESE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES Inventor/a XU, Xuemei
The present application relates to a C-terminus modified human papillomavirus type 6 L1 protein and use thereof. Specifically, the present application relates to a C-terminus modified human papillomavirus (HPV) type 6 L1 protein, an encoded nucleotide thereof, a vector comprising the nucleotide, a cell comprising the vector, a pentamer or virus-like particle composed of the HPV6 L1 protein, a vaccine containing the pentamer or virus-like particle and a vaccine adjuvant, and the use thereof in prevention of HPV infection and HPV infection-related diseases.

25.4008341CRA4S1-GEN, CODIERTES CRA4S1-PROTEIN UND VERWENDUNG
EP - 08.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/02 Nº de solicitud 19939714 Solicitante ZHENJIANG YANGTZE GREEN BIOTECHNOLOGY CO LTD Inventor/a SHI XIAOJU

Provided are a cra4S1 gene, an encoded cra4S1 protein, and a vaccine or drug containing the cra4S1 protein or a fragment thereof. A nucleotide sequence of the cra4S1 gene is represented by SEQ ID NO. 1. The vaccine combines the specific target of an outer membrane protein of Porphyromonas gingivalis and the antigen component of the bacterial conserved region, which has an immune prevention and protection effect on the body.

26.WO/2022/120081ORAL VACCINE, METHOD OF PREPARATION AND USE THEREOF
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional Nº de solicitud PCT/US2021/061656 Solicitante FEEDVAX Inventor/a BARLETTA, Luis
The present invention provides a composition comprising a chimeric fusion protein and immunmodulators that are supported on a carrier together with a solution as a vehicle. In other aspects the invention is related to associated polynucleotides, chimeric peptides, and methods for the preparation of the composition and for the prevention of bacterial infections in fish by administration of an oral vaccine form.

27.4004036VIRUSÄHNLICHE-PARTIKEL-IMPFSTOFFE
EP - 01.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 16/08 Nº de solicitud 20847900 Solicitante VERNDARI INC Inventor/a HENDERSON DANIEL R
Provided, herein, in certain embodiments are virus-like particles such as synthetic enveloped VLPs or synthetic membrane VLPs. In some embodiments, the VLPs comprise a lipid bilayer. In some embodiments, the VLPs comprise a purified antigen anchored to the lipid bilayer. Some embodiments relate to vaccines comprising the VLP, methods of using the vaccine, and methods of making the vaccine or VLP.

28.20220177543METHOD OF COMPACT PEPTIDE VACCINES USING RESIDUE OPTIMIZATION
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/74 Nº de solicitud 17389875 Solicitante Think Therapeutics, Inc. Inventor/a David GIFFORD
A system for selecting an immunogenic peptide composition comprising a processor and a memory storing processor-executable instructions that, when executed by the processor, cause the processor to create a first peptide set by selecting a plurality of base peptides, wherein at least one peptide of the plurality of base peptides is associated with a disease, create a second peptide set by adding to the first peptide set a modified peptide, wherein the modified peptide comprises a substitution of at least one residue of a base peptide selected from the plurality of base peptides, and create a third peptide set by selecting a subset of the second peptide set, wherein the selected subset of the second peptide set has a predicted vaccine performance, wherein the predicted vaccine performance has a population coverage above a predetermined threshold, and wherein the subset comprises at least one peptide of the second peptide set.

29.11351242HMPV/hPIV3 mRNA vaccine composition
US - 07.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/12 Nº de solicitud 16788182 Solicitante ModernaTX, Inc. Inventor/a Lori Panther
Provided herein are vaccine composition comprising a chemically-modified messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) encoding a hMPV fusion (F) glycoprotein and a chemically-modified mRNA encoding a hPIV3 F glycoprotein formulated in a cationic lipid nanoparticle formulation, and related method for inducing an antigen-specific immune response.

30.2020366599Cancer vaccine
AU - 02.06.2022

Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/00 Nº de solicitud 2020366599 Solicitante Cancer Research Malaysia Inventor/a CHEONG, Sok Ching
The present invention relates to nucleic acid vaccines which encode at least a MAGED4B protein, for use in the treatment of cancer in particular. Synergistic combinations with other anti-cancer agents are described, particularly immune checkpoint inhibitors. The cancer vaccine may further comprise an immunologically active fragment to enhance the immune response, and an additional cancer antigen, such as FJX1. Particular combination therapies of interest include immunotherapies, radiotherapy, targeted therapies and chemotherapies.

31.4005584VERWENDUNG VON AMINOSÄURESEQUENZEN AUS MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS ODER ENTSPRECHENDEN NUKLEINSÄUREN DAVON ZUR DIAGNOSE UND PRÄVENTION EINER TUBERKULOSEINFEKTION, DIAGNOSEKIT UND IMPFSTOFF DARAUS
EP - 01.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 38/16 Nº de solicitud 22150479 Solicitante CELLESTIS LTD Inventor/a MARIANI FRANCESCA
Use of amino acid sequences from Mycobacterium tuberculosis or corresponding nucleic acids for diagnosis and prevention of tubercular infection, diagnostic kit and vaccine therefrom.The present invention refers to the use of gene sequences or portions thereof characterized in that the same belong to the classes of in vitro and ex vivo induced, repressed or conserved genes in Mycobacterium tuberculosis currently infected human macrophages and to corresponding peptides or consensus peptides or proteins for the preparation of specific bio-markers for the diagnosis and prevention of active or latent disease.

32.PI 2020006512LIVE-ATTENUATED MACROBRACHIUM ROSENBERGII NODAVIRUS FOR AQUACULTURE VIRAL VACCINE
MY - 07.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional Nº de solicitud PI 2020006512 Solicitante Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia Inventor/a LOW CHEN FEI
The present invention relates to a live-attenuated Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus used for aquaculture viral vaccine. In particular, the live-attenuated virus is used for attenuating Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus or MrNV in aquaculture species of prawn in aquaculture industry, giant freshwater prawn or Macrobrachium rosenbergii to treat or prevent disease of white tail disease or white muscle disease. The live-attenuated virus attenuates Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus by encoding virus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase of wild type virus RNA1 and de-optimizing virus genome encoding virus capsid protein of mutant RNA2. The mutant RNA2 of the present invention is de-optimized by codon deoptimization. The mutant RNA2 functions to attenuate the virus capsid protein. Most importantly, the de-optimization of mutant RNA2 impairs the synthesis of virus capsid protein in the host, which eventually suppresses the formation of new virion that progress the virus infection. The present invention further provides a method (100) of attenuating Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus using live-attenuated virus.

33.WO/2022/111022MODIFIED HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE 52 L1 PROTEIN AND USE THEREOF
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/025 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/120518 Solicitante INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, CHINESE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES Inventor/a XU, Xuemei
The present application relates to a modified human papillomavirus (HPV) type 52 L1 protein and a use thereof. Specifically, the present application relates to a HPV type 52 L1 protein, a nucleotide encoded thereby, a carrier comprising the nucleotide, a cell comprising the carrier, a pentamer or virus-like particle consisting of the HPV-52 L1 protein, a vaccine comprising the pentamer or virus-like particle and a

vaccine adjuvant, and a use thereof in the prevention of HPV infections and HPV infection-related diseases.

34.20220175902STABILISATION OF LIVE MOLLICUTES BACTERIA IN A LIQUID COMPOSITION
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/02 Nº de solicitud 17441768 Solicitante Intervet Inc. Inventor/a Martin Piest
The present invention relates to a liquid composition of live Mollicutes bacteria and a stabiliser, whereby the stabiliser is a natural deep-eutectic solvent (NADES). In this liquid composition the live Mollicutes are stabilised without need for freezing or freeze-drying. This allows various advantageous uses in diagnostics and medicine, specifically as a liquid vaccine for use against infection or disease caused by Mollicutes bacteria, for human- or non-human animals.

35.WO/2022/115470HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINES AND USES OF THE SAME FOR HPV ASSOCIATED DISEASES
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61P 31/12 Nº de solicitud PCT/US2021/060605 Solicitante PRECIGEN, INC. Inventor/a BROUGH, Douglas, E.
Provided herein are multi-antigenic human papilloma virus (HPV) molecular vaccine constructs for use and treatment of HPV associated disorders and pathologies; such as HPV molecular vaccines targeting HPV6 and HPVll associated pathologies.

36.WO/2022/120172PROTECTIVE IMMUNITY ENHANCED ATTENUATED SALMONELLA VACCINE (PIESV) VECTOR SYSTEMS
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional Nº de solicitud PCT/US2021/061814 Solicitante UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED Inventor/a CURTISS III, Roy
Described within is a new much improved host- vector systems for delivery of synthesized antigens or of DNA vaccines to a diversity of animal and human hosts to elicit immune responses, especially protective immune responses to control infection and disease induction and/or transmission by bacterial, viral, parasite and fungal infectious disease agents.

37.WO/2022/115471VACCINATION BY HETEROLOGOUS BOOST IMMUNIZATION
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/12 Nº de solicitud PCT/US2021/060606 Solicitante TIBA BIOTECH LLC Inventor/a CHAHAL, Jasdave
Vaccine combinations for protecting a subject against a Coronavirus disease comprising a priming nucleic acid vaccines and boost protein vaccines or multi-modal nucleic acid/protein vaccines are described. Methods of preventing, reducing, inhibiting, or delaying the symptoms of an infection caused by a Coronavirus, or of inducing an immune response against a viral pathogen in a subject are provided.

38.4005595MULTIVALENTE PNEUMOKOKKEN-POLYSACCHARIDPROTEINKONJUGATZUSAMMENSETZUNG
EP - 01.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/395 Nº de solicitud 21211242 Solicitante WYETH LLC Inventor/a HAUSDORFF WILLIAM P
An immunogenic composition having 13 distinct polysaccharide-protein conjugates and optionally, an aluminum based adjuvant, is described. Each conjugate contains a capsular polysaccharide prepared from a different serotype of Streptococcus pneumoniae (1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F and 23F) conjugated to a carrier protein. The immunogenic composition, formulated as a vaccine, increases

coverage against pneumococcal disease in infants and young children globally, and provides coverage for serotypes 6A and 19A that is not dependent on the limitations of serogroup cross-protection.

39.WO/2022/112794COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR EXTRACELLULAR VESICLE DRUG DELIVERY
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/385 Nº de solicitud PCT/GB2021/053105 Solicitante QUADRAM INSTITUTE BIOSCIENCE Inventor/a CARDING, Simon
A method of producing a vaccine, said method including the steps of; isolating at least one microbial and/or viral protein or antigen, bonding the microbial and/or viral protein or antigen to vitamin B12 (vitB12) and wherein the vitB12 attached proteins or antigens are mixed with outer membrane vesicles (OMVs).

40.20220175911VACCINE AGAINST INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/155 Nº de solicitud 17374399 Solicitante Zoetis Services LLC Inventor/a Carla Maria Batista de Freitas
Poultry vaccines against infectious bronchitis and Turkey Rhinotracheitis are provided. The vaccines are adjuvanted with oil emulsion containing an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide. The methods of using the vaccines are also provided.

41.20220175898PEPTIDES AND T CELLS FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF VARIOUS CANCERS
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/00 Nº de solicitud 17675492 Solicitante Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH Inventor/a Andrea MAHR
The present invention relates to peptides, proteins, nucleic acids and cells for use in immunotherapeutic methods. In particular, the present invention relates to the immunotherapy of cancer. The present invention furthermore relates to tumor-associated T-cell peptide epitopes, alone or in combination with other tumor-associated peptides that can for example serve as active pharmaceutical ingredients of vaccine compositions that stimulate anti-tumor immune responses, or to stimulate T cells ex vivo and transfer into patients. Peptides bound to molecules of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), or peptides as such, can also be targets of antibodies, soluble T-cell receptors, and other binding molecules.

42.20220177472IMIDAZOQUINOLINE COMPOUNDS AND PRODRUGS THEREOF
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07D 471/04 Nº de solicitud 17598160 Solicitante UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS Inventor/a Laird Forrest
The present technology is directed to TLR7 and TLR8 agonist compounds, compositions, and methods of using the same for the treatment of cancers and as vaccine adjuvants.

43.20220168415EXTRACELLULAR VESICLES FOR VACCINE DELIVERY
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/385 Nº de solicitud 17441524 Solicitante Codiak BioSciences, Inc. Inventor/a Raymond J. MONIZ
The present disclosure relates to extracellular vesicles (EVs), e.g., exosomes, comprising a payload (e.g., an antigen, adjuvant, and/or immune modulator) and/or a targeting moiety. Also provided herein are methods for producing the EVs (e.g., exosomes) and methods for using the EVs (e.g., exosomes) to treat and/or prevent diseases or disorders, e.g., cancer, graft-versus-host disease (GvHD), autoimmune disease, infectious diseases, or fibrotic diseases.

44.WO/2022/110099CORONAVIRUS VACCINES AND USES THEREOF
WO - 02.06.2022

Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/165 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2020/132609 Solicitante GUANGZHOU ARGORNA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS CO., LTD. Inventor/a ZHANG, Bill Biliang
This disclosure relates to coronavirus vaccines and uses thereof. In one aspect, the disclosure provides a nucleic acid vaccine, comprising a sequence encoding a spike protein or fragment thereof derived from a coronavirus.

45.20220175908Methods for Inducing a Safe Immune Response Against Polio Virus
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/13 Nº de solicitud 17594494 Solicitante Janssen Vaccines & Prevention B.V. Inventor/a Conor Cahill
The present invention relates to methods and vaccine compositions for inducing a safe immune response against polio virus in a human subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising inactivated Sabin poliovirus (sIPV) strains, wherein the sIPV strains have been produced on PER.C6® cells.

46.WO/2022/117805NEW ADJUVANT TO IMPROVE THE INNATE IMMUNITY
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/39 Nº de solicitud PCT/EP2021/084142 Solicitante INSERM (INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTÉ ET DE LA RECHERCHE MÉDICALE) Inventor/a BOMSEL, Morgane
The present invention relates to the field of adjuvant and vaccination. In the present study, the inventors investigate whether P1, in addition to being an antigen, could act as an adjuvant by first exploring its capacity to stimulate epithelial TSLP production. They evaluated additional immunomodulatory effects of P1 on human nasal mucosal models, including cytokines and chemokines production, intracellular signaling pathways, mucosal DC activation, T cell proliferation, and antigen-specific B cell responses against a model antigen in vitro. Altogether, they reported the immunological mechanism underlying P1-vaccine and the interest of P1 as a nasal mucosal adjuvant. Thus, the present invention relates to an immunoadjuvant composition comprising the P1 peptide of the HIV-1 envelope subunit gp41.

47.20220168366NUTRACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 35/748 Nº de solicitud 17434990 Solicitante GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA Inventor/a Michael J. BARRATT
A nutraceutical composition comprising prebiotics, probiotics, and/or synbiotics, spirulina, cereals and micronutrients for improving a person's health, and methods for boosting the immune system and improving vaccine effectiveness in vulnerable populations with the nutraceutical composition, including undernourished children, lactating and pregnant mothers in LDCs, the elderly, and persons with cancer or at risk of developing cancer.

48.20220168409VACCINES
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/015 Nº de solicitud 17644019 Solicitante Oxford University Innovation Limited Inventor/a Arturo REYES-SANDOVAL
The present invention relates to particles, particularly virus-like particles (VLPs), comprising fusion polypeptides comprising selected repeat units derived from the repeating regions of Type I and Type II circumsporozoite proteins (CSP) of *Plasmodium vivax* (Pv), together with an amino acid sequence derived from the C-terminal PvCSP sequence. In some embodiments, the fusion polypeptide additionally comprises an amino acid sequence derived from the N-terminal PvCSP sequence and/or a surface antigen polypeptide derived from Hepatitis B virus (HBV-S). The invention also relates to nucleotide sequences coding for such fusion polypeptides, vectors and plasmids comprising such nucleotide

sequences, and host cells comprising such vectors and plasmids. The invention additionally relates to compositions, particularly vaccine compositions, comprising the fusion polypeptides or VLPs for use as vaccines for the prevention of malaria.

49.20220169691NOVEL PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/47 Nº de solicitud 17669601 Solicitante Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH Inventor/a Colette SONG
The present invention relates to peptides, proteins, nucleic acids and cells for use in immunotherapeutic methods. In particular, the present invention relates to the immunotherapy of cancer. The present invention furthermore relates to tumor-associated T-cell peptide epitopes, alone or in combination with other tumor-associated peptides that can for example serve as active pharmaceutical ingredients of vaccine compositions that stimulate anti-tumor immune responses, or to stimulate T cells ex vivo and transfer into patients. Peptides bound to molecules of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), or peptides as such, can also be targets of antibodies, soluble T-cell receptors, and other binding molecules.

50.4007763TETRASACCHARIDE ZUR DIAGNOSE, VORBEUGUNG UND BEHANDLUNG VON MELIOIDOSE UND MALIASMUS
EP - 08.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07H 15/04 Nº de solicitud 20819102 Solicitante INST NAT RECH SCIENT Inventor/a GAUTHIER CHARLES
A tetrasaccharide of formula I and a method of production thereof are provided. Furthermore, a conjugate comprising the tetrasaccharide and a molecule attached to the tetrasaccharide, preferably via its amine group, is also provided. Compositions, preferably immunogenic or vaccine compositions, comprising this tetrasaccharide or this conjugate are also provided. Such tetrasaccharides, conjugates, and compositions can be used for preventing or treating a disease caused by a *Burkholderia* infection in a subject, for inducing the production of anti-*Burkholderia* antibodies in a subject, or for diagnosing a Burkholderia infection in a subject. Preferably, the *Burkholderia* infection is an infection by *Burkholderia pseudomallei (Bp)* or *Burkholderia mallei (Bm)*; the disease is melioidosis or glander; and/or the anti-*Burkholderia* antibodies are anti-*Burkholderia pseudomallei (Bp)* antibodies or anti-*Burkholderia mallei (Bm)* antibodies.

51.20220169692PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/47 Nº de solicitud 17674910 Solicitante Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH Inventor/a Colette SONG
The present invention relates to peptides, proteins, nucleic acids and cells for use in immunotherapeutic methods. In particular, the present invention relates to the immunotherapy of cancer. The present invention furthermore relates to tumor-associated T-cell peptide epitopes, alone or in combination with other tumor-associated peptides that can for example serve as active pharmaceutical ingredients of vaccine compositions that stimulate anti-tumor immune responses, or to stimulate T cells ex vivo and transfer into patients. Peptides bound to molecules of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), or peptides as such, can also be targets of antibodies, soluble T-cell receptors, and other binding molecules.

52.20220177574FcgammaRIIB-Specific Antibodies and Methods of Use Thereof
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 16/28 Nº de solicitud 17377641 Solicitante MacroGenics, Inc. Inventor/a Leslie S. Johnson

The present invention relates to antibodies or fragments thereof that specifically bind FcγRIIB, particularly human FcγRIIB, with greater affinity than the antibodies or fragments thereof bind FcγRIIA, particularly human FcγRIIA. The present invention also provides the use of an anti-FcγRIIB antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, as a single agent therapy for the treatment, prevention, management, or amelioration of a cancer, preferably a B-cell malignancy, particularly, B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, an autoimmune disorder, an inflammatory disorder, an IgE-mediated allergic disorder, or one or more symptoms thereof. The invention provides methods of enhancing the therapeutic effect of therapeutic antibodies by administering the antibodies of the invention to enhance the effector function of the therapeutic antibodies. The invention also provides methods of enhancing efficacy of a vaccine composition by administering the antibodies of the invention.

53.2022203259NOVEL PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS
AU - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 14/47 Nº de solicitud 2022203259 Solicitante Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH Inventor/a Fritsche, Jens
The present invention relates to peptides, proteins, nucleic acids and cells for use in immunotherapeutic methods. In particular, the present invention relates to the immunotherapy of cancer. The present invention furthermore relates to tumor-associated T cell peptide epitopes, alone or in combination with other tumor-associated peptides that can for example serve as active pharmaceutical ingredients of vaccine compositions that stimulate anti-tumor immune responses, or to stimulate T cells ex vivo and transfer into patients. Peptides bound to molecules of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), or peptides as such, can also be targets of antibodies, soluble T-cell receptors, and other binding molecules.

54.11352401Peptides and combination of peptides for use in immunotherapy against lung cancer, including NSCLC, SCLC and other cancers
US - 07.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/00 Nº de solicitud 17465597 Solicitante Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH Inventor/a Colette Song
The present invention relates to peptides, proteins, nucleic acids and cells for use in immunotherapeutic methods. In particular, the present invention relates to the immunotherapy of cancer. The present invention furthermore relates to tumor-associated T-cell peptide epitopes, alone or in combination with other tumor-associated peptides that can for example serve as active pharmaceutical ingredients of vaccine compositions that stimulate anti-tumor immune responses, or to stimulate T cells ex vivo and transfer into patients. Peptides bound to molecules of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), or peptides as such, can also be targets of antibodies, soluble T-cell receptors, and other binding molecules.

55.WO/2022/110742HUMANIZED ANTIBODY AGAINST NOVEL CORONAVIRUS-SPECIFIC ANTIGENIC PEPTIDES, PREPARATION METHOD AND USE
WO - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional C07K 16/10 Nº de solicitud PCT/CN2021/097706 Solicitante SUZHOU FANGKE BIOTECHNOLOGY CO., LTD Inventor/a YANG, Heng
The present disclosure relates to a humanized antibody against novel coronavirus-specific antigenic peptides, a preparation method and the use. In particular, the present disclosure relates to an anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, and the use thereof in the diagnosis of diseases, the preparation of a COVID-19 vaccine, and the preparation of a medicament for preventing and treating COVID-19. The anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibody or the antigen-binding fragment thereof of the present disclosure can bind to the RBD domain of the novel coronavirus and block the invasion of cells by the

virus, having important clinical significance for the prevention, treatment or detection of the novel coronavirus.

56.20220175007FASTING MIMICKING KETOGENIC DIET TO IMPROVE IMMUNE FUNCTION AND VACCINE RESPONSE AND MINIMIZE RISK IN ADULTS AND ELDERLY
US - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A23L 33/00 Nº de solicitud 17545490 Solicitante UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Inventor/a Valter D. LONGO
A method for improving immune profile and function in adults and elderly is provided. The method includes a step of providing or administering a ketogenic fasting mimicking diet to a normal subject or a subject in need of immune profile and function improvement.

57.20220168405TREATMENT OF PRURITUS IN HORSES
US - 02.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61K 39/00 Nº de solicitud 17530103 Solicitante UNIVERSITÄT ZÜRICH Inventor/a Antonia FETTELSCHOSS
The present invention relates to compositions, immunogenic or vaccine compositions and pharmaceutical compositions for the prevention or treatment of a condition or disorder selected from a pruritic condition or an allergic condition, of equine mammals, preferably of horses. Furthermore, the invention provides methods for preventing or treating pruritus, preferably pruritus associated with a pruritic condition or an allergic condition such as allergic dermatitis, of equine mammals, preferably of horses.

58.WO/2022/120269SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR ROTATIONAL PIERCING OF PRE-FILLED MEDICAL DELIVERY ASSEMBLIES
WO - 09.06.2022
Clasificación Internacional A61J 1/00 Nº de solicitud PCT/US2021/061991 Solicitante KOSKA FAMILY LIMITED Inventor/a PRICE, Jeff
A pre-filled medical delivery assembly assembled and configured to allow delivery of a single dose of a therapeutic agent (e.g., vaccine, drug, medicament, etc.) from a Blow-Fill-Seal (BFS) vial to a patient may include a multi-bevel cannula piercing element such as for rotational axial engagement to pierce a seal of the BFS vial.

Patentes registradas en la United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

Results Search in US Patent Collection db for: (ABST/vaccine AND ISD/20220601->20220612),10 records.

	PAT. NO.	Title
1	11,352,411	Fusion peptides of CD4 helper T cell epitopes and vaccines thereof
2	11,352,401	Peptides and combination of peptides for use in immunotherapy against lung cancer, including NSCLC, SCLC and other cancers
3	11,351,249	Vaccine compositions comprising a water-in-oil emulsion, immunogen-loaded hydrogel particles, and cationic polymer
4	11,351,247	Vaccine for use in the prophylaxis and/or treatment of a disease

5	11,351,246	Recombinant measles vaccine expressing hTERT
6	11,351,245	Buffer free, acid stable low dose volume rotavirus vaccine
7	11,351,242	HMPV/hPIV3 mRNA vaccine composition
8	11,351,237	CMV-based intra-tumoral cancer therapies
9	11,351,235	Autologous tumor vaccines and methods
10	11,351,234	DNA vaccine against amyloid-.beta. and tau

Edición: Annia Ramos Rodríguez aramos@finlay.edu.cu
Ma. Victoria Guzmán Sánchez mguzman@finlay.edu.cu
Randelys Molina Castro rmolina@finlay.edu.cu
Irina Crespo Molina icrespo@finlay.edu.cu
Yamira Puig Fernández yamipuig@finlay.edu.cu
Rolando Ochoa Azze ochoa@finlay.edu.cu

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