

How can development of new vaccine platforms, such as mucosal vaccines, be encouraged?

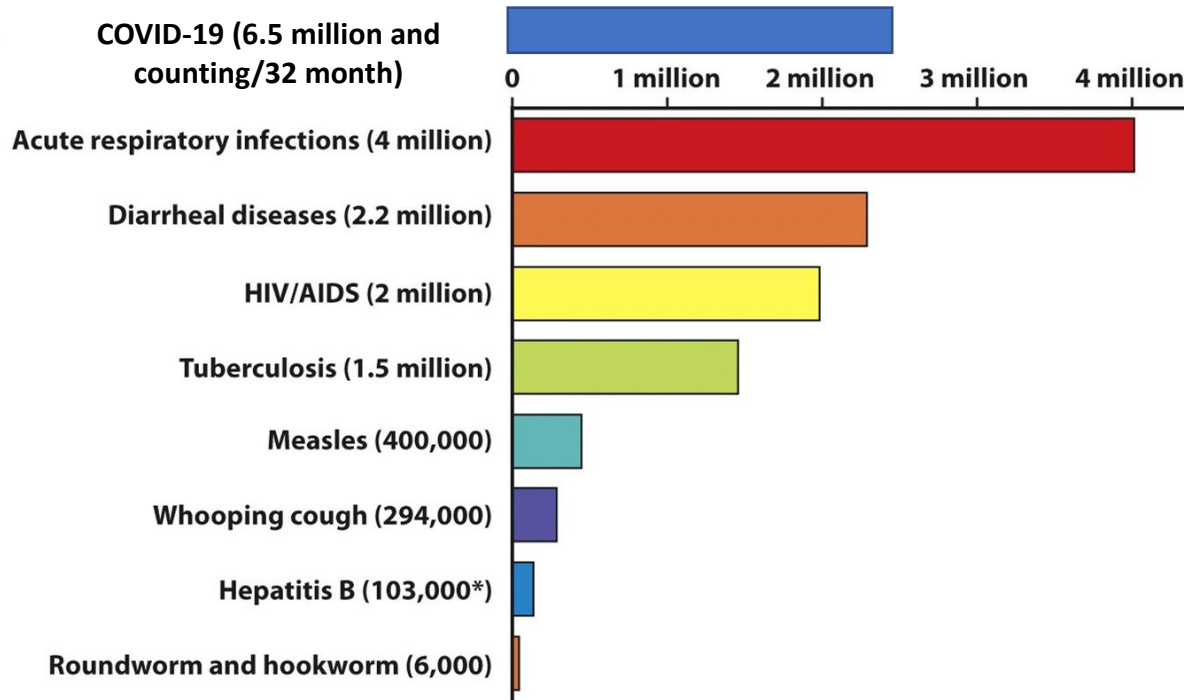
Akiko Iwasaki, Ph.D.

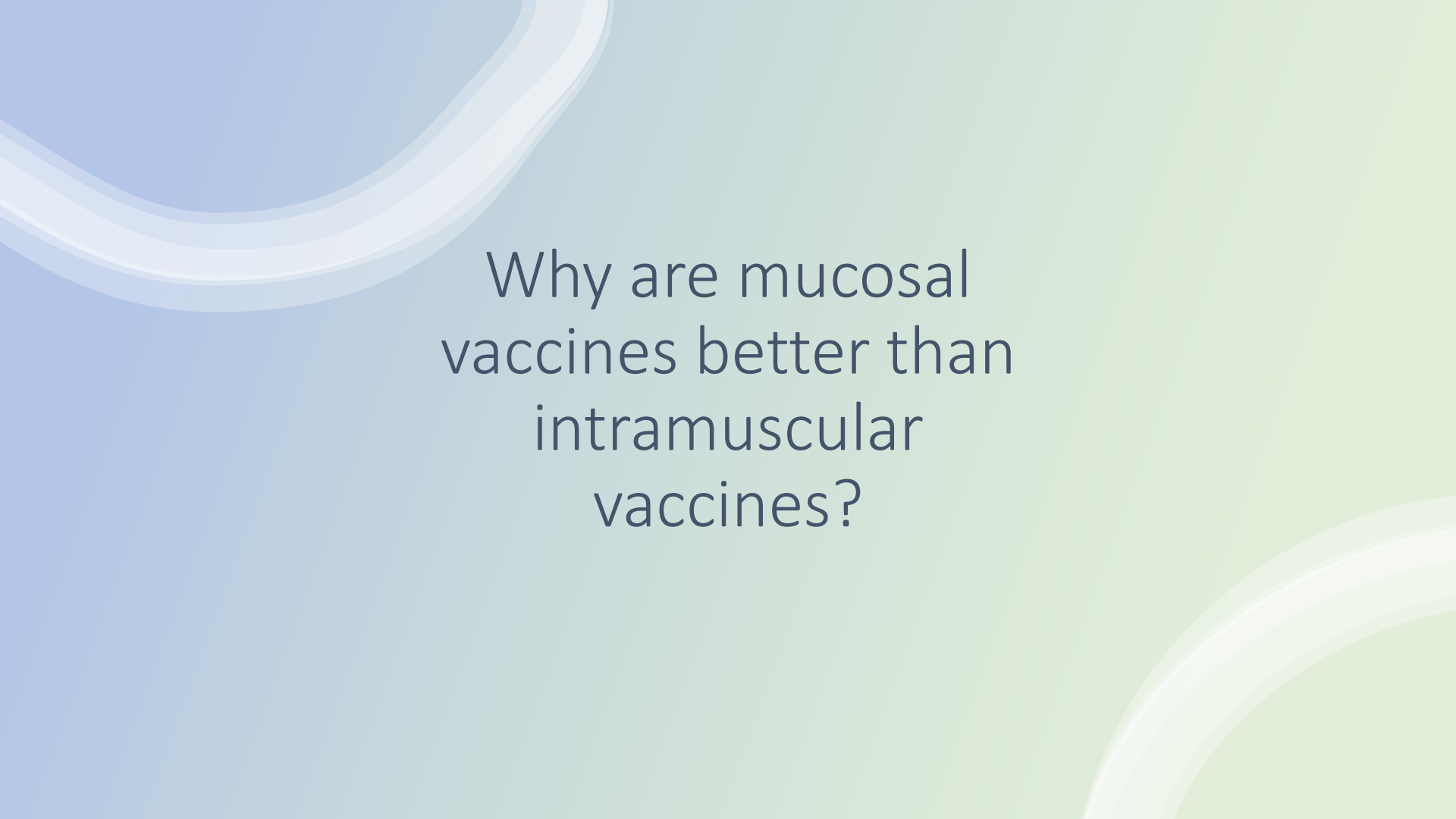
Yale University School of Medicine

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@VirusesImmunity

Worldwide Deaths Annually from Mucosal Infections



The background features a light blue-to-white gradient on the left and a light green-to-white gradient on the right. Large, overlapping, wavy shapes in shades of blue and green frame the central text area.

Why are mucosal
vaccines better than
intramuscular
vaccines?

Waning immunity



Antibody

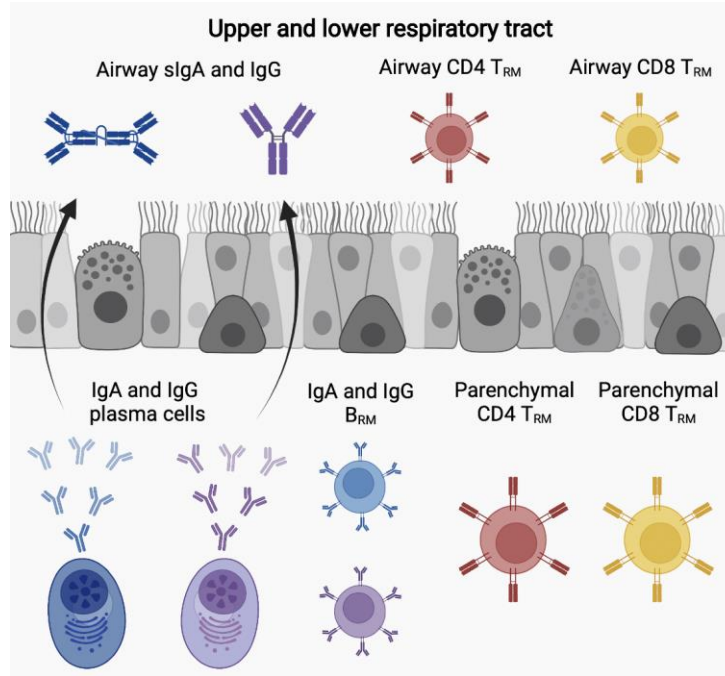


B cell



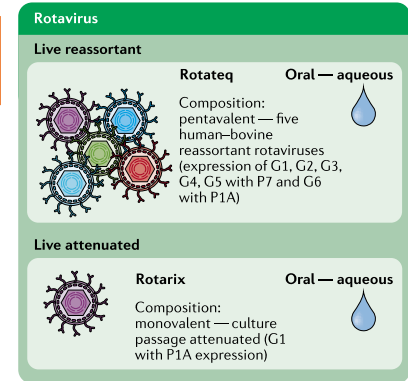
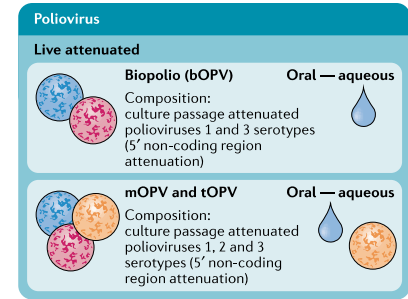
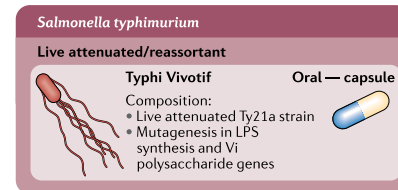
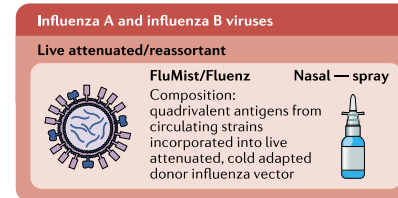
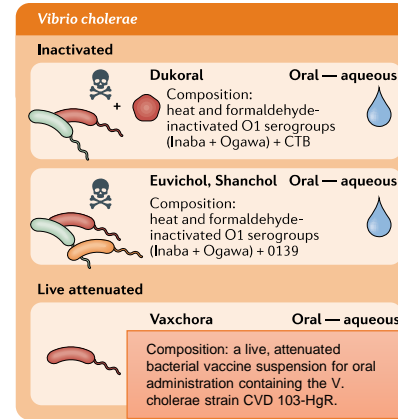
T cell

Mucosal immunity: sterilizing protection and rapid recall responses



Problems and solutions to nasal vaccines

- Only a handful of licensed mucosal vaccines
- Live attenuated vaccines require significant R&D for safety and are not usable in immunocompromised
- Only one is available for respiratory pathogens (FluMist)
- Proximity of nasal cavity to the CNS via olfactory bulb requires extra safety precautions



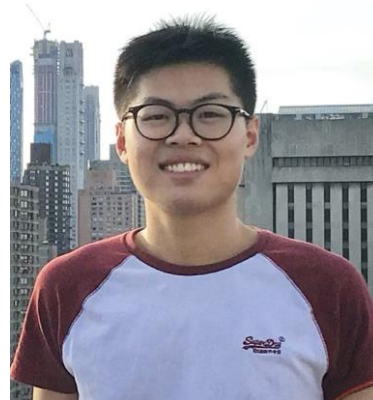
Modified from Nature Reviews Immunology volume 22, pages236–250 (2022)

Solution: Prime and Spike

We found a way to safely and robustly induce protective immunity in the respiratory mucosa with a nasal booster



Ben Israelow

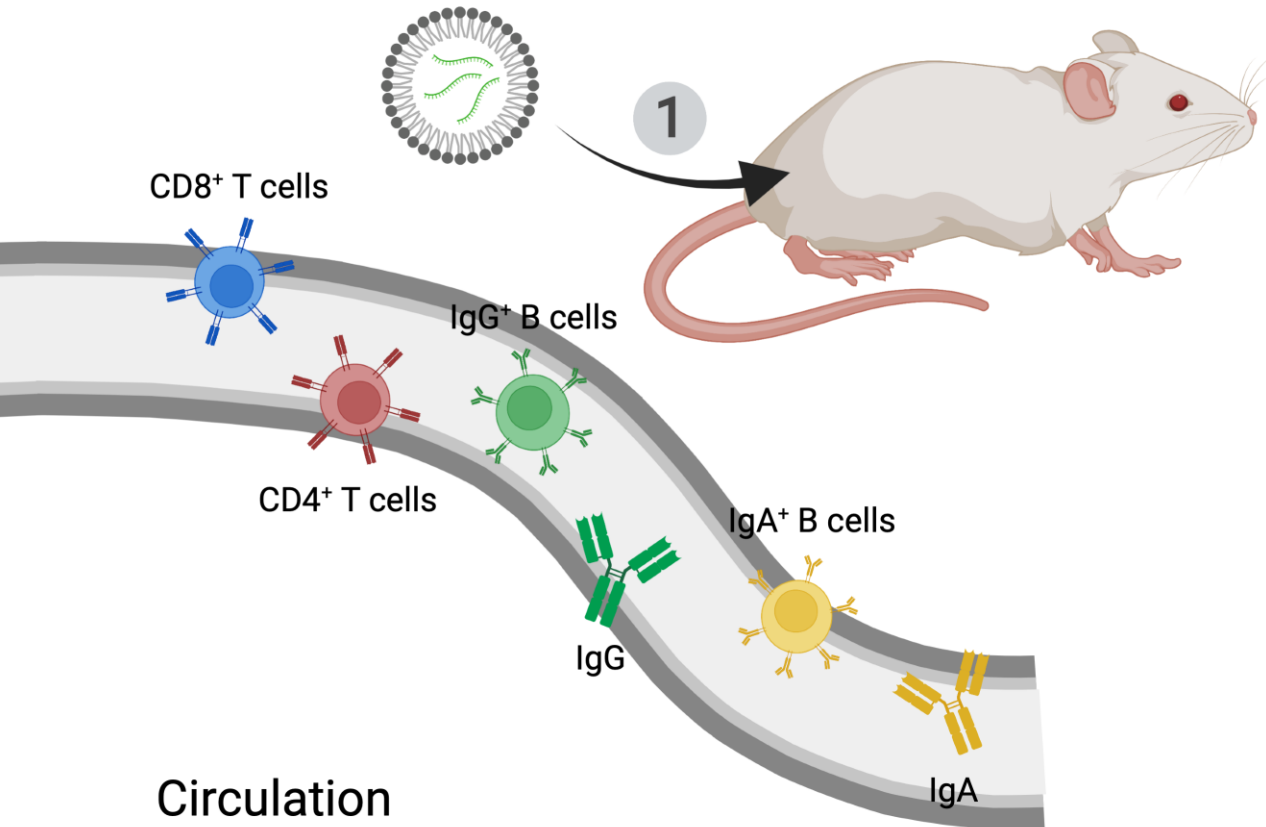


Tianyang Mao

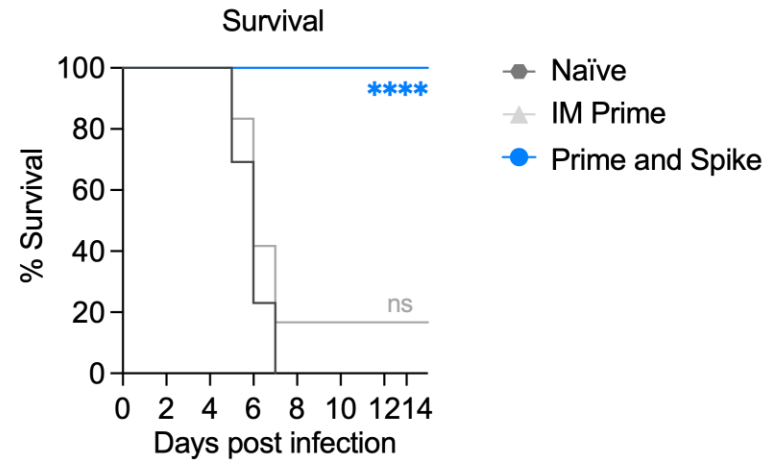
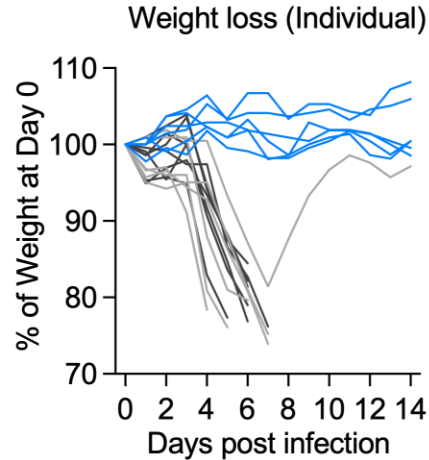
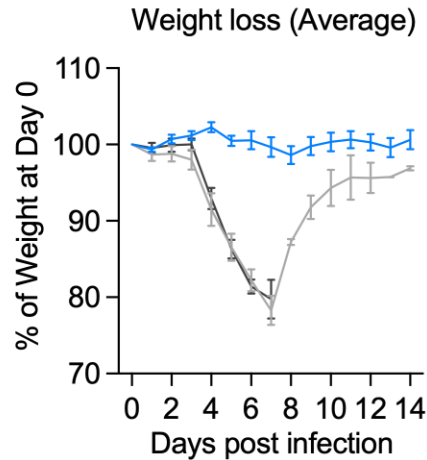
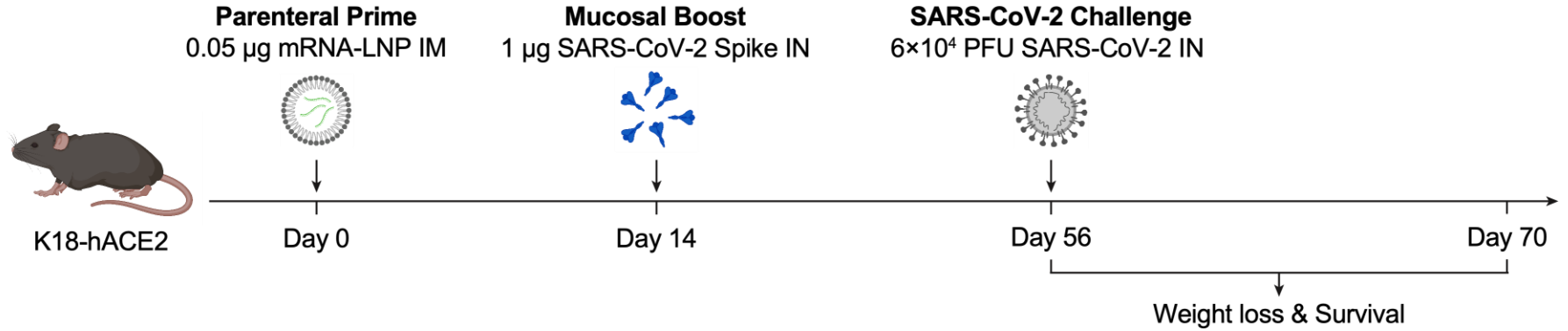
Mao et al. BioRxiv (2022)

"Spiking" respiratory immunity via intranasal boosting of prime-induced systemic immunity

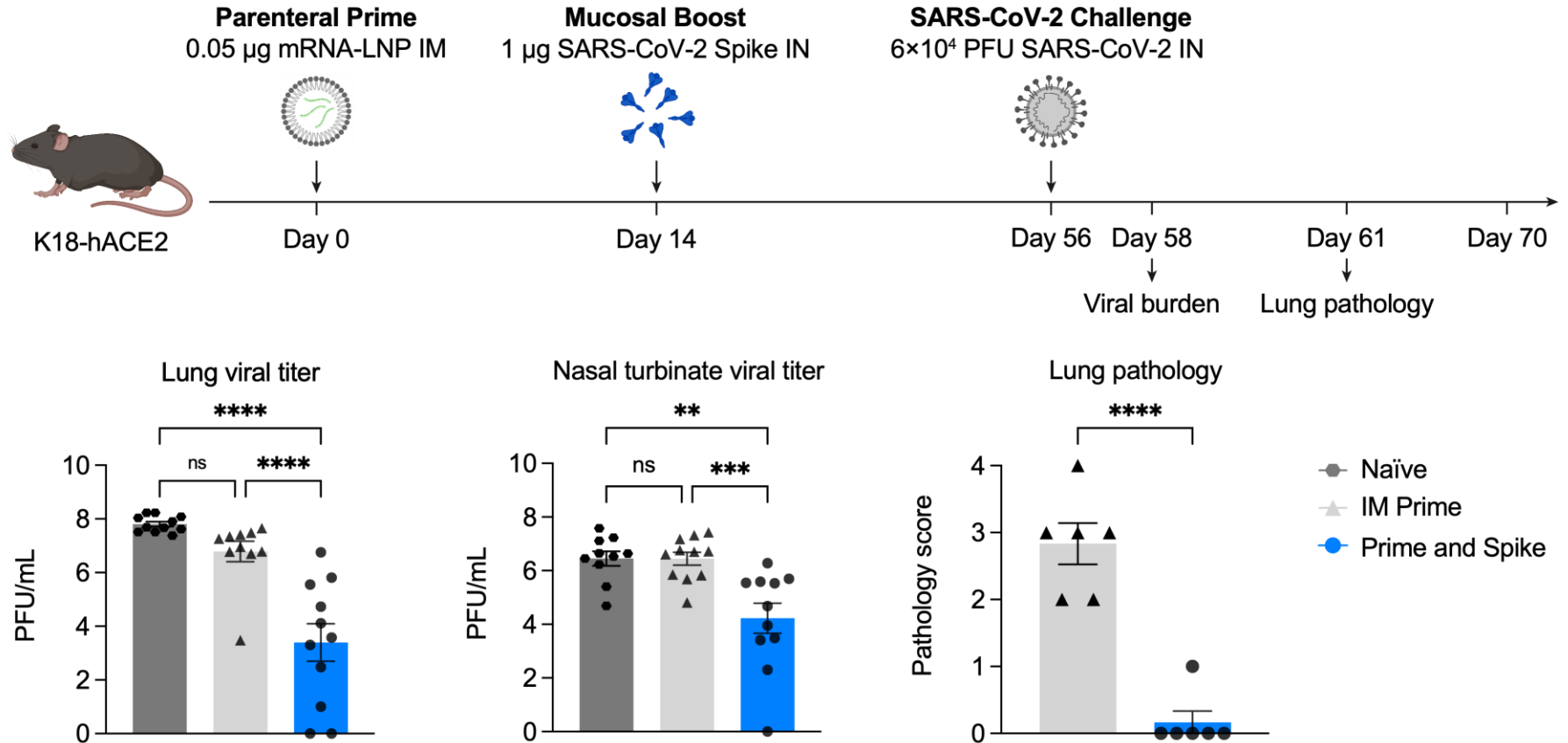
Parenteral mRNA-LNP prime



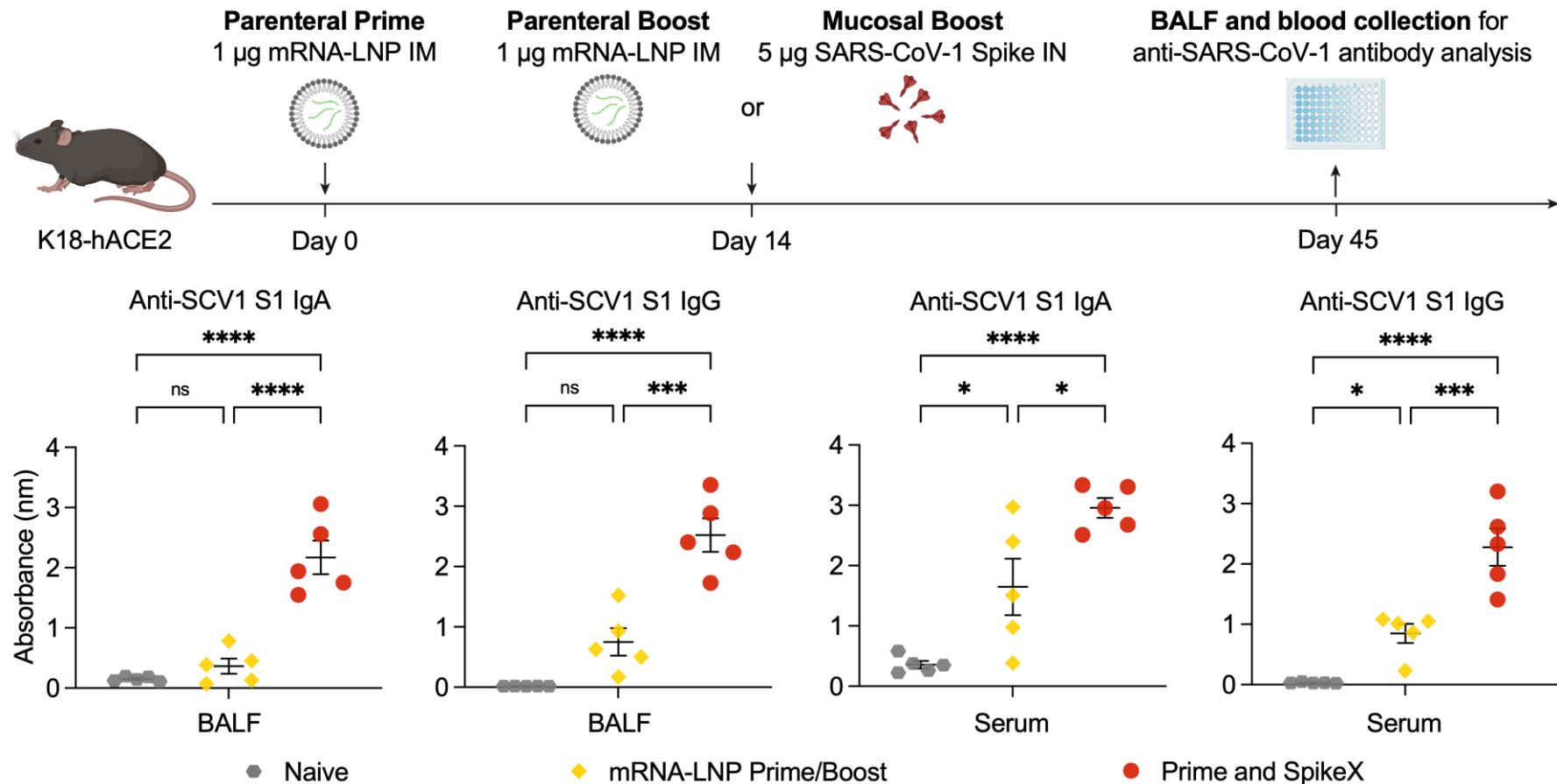
IN Spike boosting confers complete mucosal protection against lethal SARS-CoV-2 infection



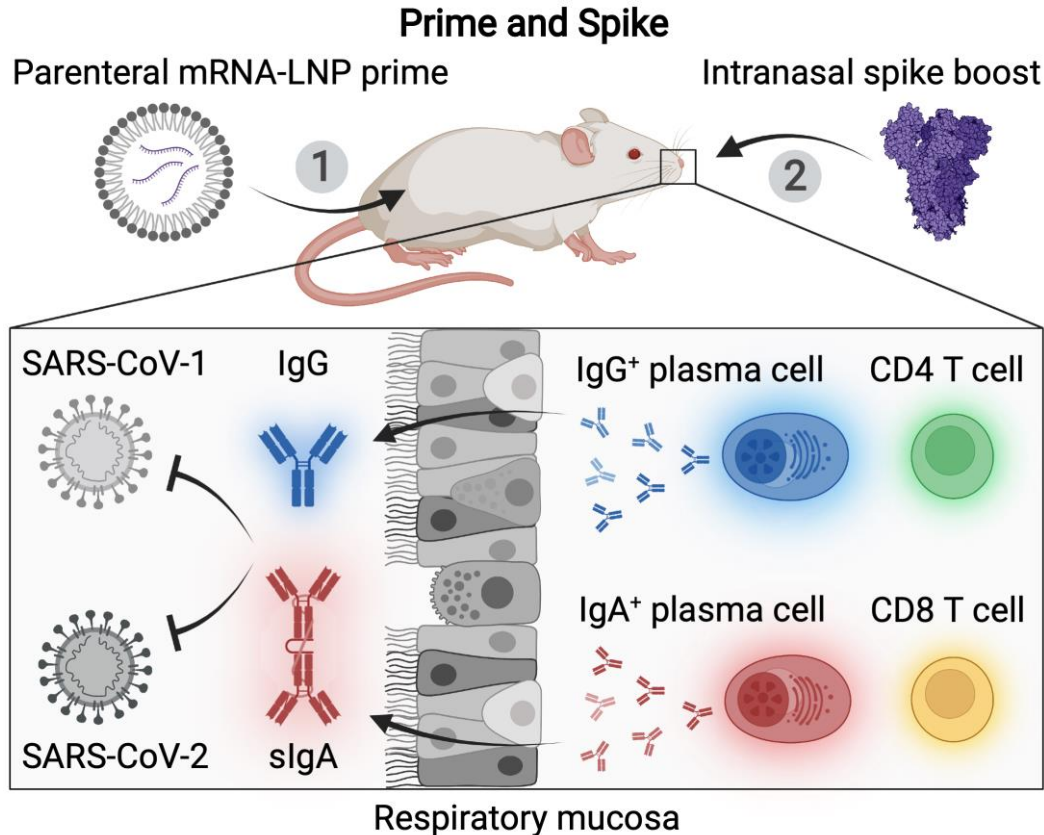
IN Spike boosting reduces viral titer and alleviates lung pathology in the respiratory tract



IN SARS-CoV-1 Spike boost induces mucosal and systemic antibody responses against SARS-CoV-1



Conclusions







- Prime and Spike leverages existing memory cells to stimulate robust mucosal immunity in the upper and lower respiratory tract.
- Prime and Spike induces robust local T and B cell immunity at the respiratory mucosa.
- Prime and Spike protects mice with partial immunity from lethal SARS-CoV-2 infection.
- Intranasal boosting with SARS-CoV-1 spike elicits pan-sarbecovirus immunity.
- Prime and Spike reduces mucosal viral replication and transmission.

How can development of new vaccine platforms, such as mucosal vaccines, be encouraged?

- More resources and government support are needed to develop and translate mucosal vaccines -> Operation nasal vaccines at lightning speed (Eric Topol)
- Develop correlates of protection that better reflect mucosal immunity. This may require new methods of collection and measurements.
- Make existing vaccines available for research purposes. We need to be able to compare new vaccine strategies to existing vaccines.

Acknowledgement

Unadjuvanted intranasal spike vaccine booster elicits robust protective mucosal immunity against sarbecoviruses

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