Application of Traditional Vaccine Development Strategies to SARS-CoV-2

This manuscript ([permalink](https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/v/693bc6c9d1173d3d0b699a81b22fa58685b05828/)) was automatically generated from [greenelab/covid19-review@693bc6c](https://github.com/greenelab/covid19-review/tree/693bc6c9d1173d3d0b699a81b22fa58685b05828) on August 12, 2022. It is also available as a [PDF](https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/v/693bc6c9d1173d3d0b699a81b22fa58685b05828/manuscript.pdf). It represents one section of a larger evolving review on SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19 available at <https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/>

**This in progress manuscript is not intended for the general public.** This is a review paper that is authored by scientists for an audience of scientists to discuss research that is in progress. If you are interested in guidelines on testing, therapies, or other issues related to your health, you should not use this document. Instead, you should collect information from your local health department, the [CDC’s guidance](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html), or your own government.

# Authors

* **Halie M. Rando** [0000-0001-7688-1770](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7688-1770) [rando2](https://github.com/rando2) [tamefoxtime](https://twitter.com/tamefoxtime) Department of Systems Pharmacology and Translational Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, United States of America; Center for Health AI, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, United States of America · Funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (GBMF 4552); the National Human Genome Research Institute (R01 HG010067)
* **Ronan Lordan** [0000-0001-9668-3368](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9668-3368) [RLordan](https://github.com/RLordan) [el\_ronan](https://twitter.com/el_ronan) Institute for Translational Medicine and Therapeutics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-5158, USA; Department of Medicine, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA; Department of Systems Pharmacology and Translational Therapeutics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
* **Alexandra J. Lee** [0000-0002-0208-3730](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0208-3730) [ajlee21](https://github.com/ajlee21) Department of Systems Pharmacology and Translational Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America · Funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (GBMF 4552)
* **Amruta Naik** [0000-0003-0673-2643](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0673-2643) [NAIKA86](https://github.com/NAIKA86) Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, United States of America
* **Nils Wellhausen** [0000-0001-8955-7582](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8955-7582) [nilswellhausen](https://github.com/nilswellhausen) Department of Systems Pharmacology and Translational Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America
* **Elizabeth Sell** [0000-0002-9658-1107](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9658-1107) [esell17](https://github.com/esell17) Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America
* **Likhitha Kolla** [0000-0002-1169-906X](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1169-906X) [likhithakolla](https://github.com/likhithakolla) [lkolla2018](https://twitter.com/lkolla2018) Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America · Funded by NIH Medical Scientist Training Program T32 GM07170
* **COVID-19 Review Consortium**
* **Anthony Gitter** [0000-0002-5324-9833](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5324-9833) [agitter](https://github.com/agitter) [anthonygitter](https://twitter.com/anthonygitter) Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America; Morgridge Institute for Research, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America · Funded by John W. and Jeanne M. Rowe Center for Research in Virology
* **Casey S. Greene** [0000-0001-8713-9213](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8713-9213) [cgreene](https://github.com/cgreene) [GreeneScientist](https://twitter.com/GreeneScientist) Department of Systems Pharmacology and Translational Therapeutics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America; Childhood Cancer Data Lab, Alex’s Lemonade Stand Foundation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America; Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, United States of America; Center for Health AI, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Aurora, Colorado, United States of America · Funded by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (GBMF 4552); the National Human Genome Research Institute (R01 HG010067)

**COVID-19 Review Consortium:** Vikas Bansal, John P. Barton, Simina M. Boca, Joel D Boerckel, Christian Brueffer, James Brian Byrd, Stephen Capone, Shikta Das, Anna Ada Dattoli, John J. Dziak, Jeffrey M. Field, Soumita Ghosh, Anthony Gitter, Rishi Raj Goel, Casey S. Greene, Marouen Ben Guebila, Daniel S. Himmelstein, Fengling Hu, Nafisa M. Jadavji, Jeremy P. Kamil, Sergey Knyazev, Likhitha Kolla, Alexandra J. Lee, Ronan Lordan, Tiago Lubiana, Temitayo Lukan, Adam L. MacLean, David Mai, Serghei Mangul, David Manheim, Lucy D'Agostino McGowan, Jesse G. Meyer, Ariel I. Mundo, Amruta Naik, YoSon Park, Dimitri Perrin, Yanjun Qi, Diane N. Rafizadeh, Bharath Ramsundar, Halie M. Rando, Sandipan Ray, Michael P. Robson, Vincent Rubinetti, Elizabeth Sell, Lamonica Shinholster, Ashwin N. Skelly, Yuchen Sun, Yusha Sun, Gregory L Szeto, Ryan Velazquez, Jinhui Wang, Nils Wellhausen

Authors with similar contributions are ordered alphabetically.

## 0.1 Abstract

Over the past 150 years, vaccines have revolutionized the relationship between people and disease. Technologies such as mRNA vaccines have received significant attention in the COVID-19 pandemic due to their novelty and successes. However, more traditional vaccine development platforms have also been explored against SARS-CoV-2, yielding important tools in the worldwide fight against the virus.

A variety of approaches have been used to develop COVID-19 vaccines that are now available in at least one country. In this review, we highlight strategies that focus on the virus and its constituent pieces. Such approaches broadly fall into two categories: whole-virus vaccines and subunit vaccines. Whole-virus vaccine approaches use the virus itself, either in an inactivated or attenuated state. Subunit vaccines isolate an immunogenic component of the virus using various strategies that is then introduced through vaccination. We highlight specific vaccine candidates that utilize these approaches in different ways. In a companion manuscript, we review the more recent and novel development of nucleic-acid based vaccine technologies.

We also seek to contextualize the role that these COVID-19 vaccine development programs have played in providing immunity to people around the world. Well-established vaccine technologies are especially important because of their significant impact worldwide on COVID-19 vaccine access. Traditional vaccine development programs have been undertaken in a much wider range of countries than those using nucleic-acid-based technologies, which have been led by wealthy countries. Therefore, these vaccines, while less cutting-edge on the biotechnology side, are extremely important to the management of SARS-CoV-2.

## 0.2 Importance

As of August 10, 2022, there have been over 587,493,309 SARS-CoV-2 cases, and it has taken the lives of at least 6,427,446 people globally. The development, production, and distribution of vaccines is imperative to saving lives, preventing illness, and reducing the economic and social burdens caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Much emphasis has been placed on vaccines that use cutting-edge biotechnology. However, more traditional methods of vaccine development that were refined throughout the twentieth century are critical to producing vaccines that are accessible worldwide. Effective deployment is critical to reducing the susceptibility of worldwide populations, especially in light of emerging variants. In this review, we evaluate the efficacy of these vaccines as well as patterns in their distribution. In a separate review, we describe the vaccines developed using nucleic acid-based vaccine platforms. From the current literature, it is clear that the well-established vaccine technologies are also highly effective against SARS-CoV-2 and are being used to address the challenges of COVID-19 globally, including in low- and middle-income countries. This worldwide approach is critical for reducing the devastation of SARS-CoV-2.

## 0.3 Introduction

The development of vaccines is widely considered one of the most important medical advances in human history. Over the past 150 years, several approaches to vaccines have been developed and refined [[1](#ref-YY3x3bBV)]. The COVID-19 pandemic has generated several unique circumstances relative to past health crises, one of which is the extremely rapid release of the SARS-CoV-2 viral genome. This genomic information has been important in shaping the biomedical response to this pathogen [[2](#ref-GdZc4Yyd),[3](#ref-njpLhBui)]. However, vaccines have been developed since long before the concept of a virus or a viral genome was known. As early as September 2020, there were over 180 vaccine candidates against SARS-CoV-2 in development, many of which used more traditional vaccine technologies [[4](#ref-dqpEe5Lz)]. However, media attention has largely focused on vaccine development platforms that have produced vaccine candidates using previously unemployed technologies, especially mRNA vaccines due to their rapid deployment. We review vaccine technologies used for SARS-CoV-2 in two parts: here, the application of traditional vaccine development platforms to SARS-CoV-2, and separately, nucleic acid-based approaches [[5](#ref-nPuLx9h5)].

Vaccine development using well-established technologies is important for a global perspective on COVID-19. As of August 11, 2022, 40 SARS-CoV-2 vaccines have been approved. Tracking the administration of 29 vaccines throughout the world indicates that doses have been administered across 223 countries [[6](#ref-sRy6js2o)]. Of these, 17 were developed using subunit and 11 using whole-virus approaches, which do not require information about the viral genome. Many vaccines are available only in a subset of countries, and the types of vaccines available varies widely throughout the world, as the process of developing and deploying a vaccine is complex and often requires coordination between government, industry, academia, and philanthropic entities [[7](#ref-plfPrQP7)].

One of the metrics through which a vaccine’s success is measured is efficacy. The vaccine efficacy (VE) seeks to quantify the extent to which a vaccine protects against the virus during clinical trials [[8](#ref-DhPGhZPn)]. The real-world protection offered by a vaccine is referred to as its effectiveness [[8](#ref-DhPGhZPn)]. Additionally, protection can mean different things in different contexts. In general, the goal of a vaccine is to prevent disease, especially severe disease, rather than infection itself. Vaccine developers also often test their candidates for serum neutralizing activity, which has been proposed as a biomarker for adaptive immunity in other respiratory illnesses [[9](#ref-wiGjCZC8)]. However, the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic has made it possible to test multiple vaccines in phase 3 trials where the effect of the vaccines on a cohort’s likelihood of contracting SARS-CoV-2 is evaluated, whereas this has not always been feasible for other infectious diseases that have been controlled more quickly. Estimates of VE have been released for many vaccine candidates across a number of technology types based on phase 3 trial data.

However, efficacy is not a static value, and real-world efficacy can vary with location and over time. Temporal shifts in efficacy have been an especially heightened topic of concern since late 2021 given the potential for the evolution of SARS-CoV-2 to influence vaccine efficacy. Due to viral evolution, vaccine developers are in an arms race with a pathogen that benefits from mutations that reduce its susceptibility to adaptive immunity. The evolution of several variants of concern (VOC) presents significant challenges for vaccines developed based on the index strain identified in Wuhan in late 2019. We discuss these variants in depth elsewhere [[10](#ref-17qiILENK)]. To date, the most significant VOC identified are Alpha (2020), Beta (2020), Gamma (2020), Delta (2021), and Omicron (2021), with various subvariants of Omicron being the most recently identified (2022). The efficacy of vaccines in the context of these variants is discussed where information is available.

While the relationship between a vaccine and a pathogen is not static, the data clearly demonstrates that a variety of efficacious vaccines have been developed against SARS-CoV-2. Here we discuss a selection of programs that use well-established vaccine biotechnology. These programs have been undertaken worldwide, in complement to the more cutting-edge approaches in high-income economies like the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Russia [[5](#ref-nPuLx9h5)]. In this review, we discuss the contributions of the traditional and well-established vaccine technologies of whole-virus vaccines and subunit vaccines and their role in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 0.4 Whole-Virus Vaccines

Whole-virus vaccines have the longest history among vaccine development approaches. Variolation, which is widely considered the first vaccination strategy in human history, is one example [[11](#ref-Q10m9bJ),[12](#ref-1Clt2Bek3)]. Famously employed against smallpox when healthy individuals were exposed to pus from an individual infected with what was believed to be either cowpox or horsepox [[11](#ref-Q10m9bJ),[12](#ref-1Clt2Bek3),[13](#ref-ZUHALvLg),[14](#ref-1DFnwhtrq)], variolation allowed healthy individuals to be infected with a mild case of a disease. While whole-virus vaccines can confer adaptive immunity, they also face safety concerns [[13](#ref-ZUHALvLg),[15](#ref-kC2tx3JC),[16](#ref-K0Ltu31S)]. As of 2005, most vaccines still used whole-virus platforms [[17](#ref-U9ZIZWkB)], and these technologies remain valuable tools in vaccine development today [[1](#ref-YY3x3bBV)]. Whole virus vaccine candidates have been developed for COVID-19 using both live attenuated viruses and inactivated whole viruses.

### 0.4.1 Live-Attenuated Virus Vaccines

Live-attenuated virus vaccines (LAV), also known as replication-competent vaccines, use a weakened, living version of a disease-causing virus or a version of a virus that is modified to induce an immune response [[4](#ref-dqpEe5Lz)]. Whether variolation is the first example of a LAV being used to induce immunity is debated [[1](#ref-YY3x3bBV),[15](#ref-kC2tx3JC)], but subsequent efforts to incorporate attenuated viruses relied on either the identification of related viruses that were less virulent in humans (e.g., cowpox/horsepox or rotavirus vaccines) or culture of a virus *in vitro* [[1](#ref-YY3x3bBV),[13](#ref-ZUHALvLg)]. Today, a virus can be attenuated by passaging it in a foreign host until, due to selection pressure, the virus loses its efficacy in the original host. Alternatively, selective gene deletion or codon deoptimization can be utilized to attenuate the virus [[4](#ref-dqpEe5Lz)]. Foreign antigens can also be integrated into an attenuated viral vector [[18](#ref-4RuaSyLg)]. LAVs are also favored because they tend to be restricted to viral replication in the tissues around the location of inoculation [[19](#ref-iX8wXLPW)], and some can be administered intranasally [[4](#ref-dqpEe5Lz)].

The first deliberate (albeit pathogen-naïve) attempt to develop an attenuated viral vaccine dates back to Louis Pasteur in 1885. The next intentional LAVs were developed against the yellow fever virus in 1935 and influenza in 1936 [[19](#ref-iX8wXLPW)]. Today, LAVs are used globally to prevent diseases caused by viruses such as measles, rubella, polio, influenza, varicella zoster, and the yellow fever virus [[20](#ref-wZ2tXSUH)]. There were attempts to develop LAVs against both SARS-CoV-1 and MERS-CoV [[21](#ref-7RHpaAHu)], but no vaccines were approved. It is generally recognized that LAVs induce an immune response similar to natural infection, and they are favored because they induce long-lasting and robust immunity that can protect from disease. This strong protective effect is induced in part by the immune response to the range of viral antigens available from LAV, which tend to be more immunogenic than those from non-replicating vaccines [[15](#ref-kC2tx3JC),[21](#ref-7RHpaAHu),[22](#ref-zLL2yOJK)].

### 0.4.2 Application to COVID-19

To date, LAVs have not been widely deployed against SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. All the same, there are several COVID-19 LAV candidates in the early (preclinical/phase I) stages of investigation. These candidates utilize different approaches.

One candidate in the preclinical stage is YF-S0, a single-dose LAV developed at Belgium’s Katholieke Universiteit Leuven that uses live-attenuated yellow fever 17D (YF17D) as a vector for a noncleavable prefusion conformation of the SARS-CoV-2 antigen [[18](#ref-4RuaSyLg)]. YF-S0 induced a robust immune response in three animal models and prevented SARS-CoV-2 infection in macaques and hamsters [[18](#ref-4RuaSyLg)].

Other programs are exploring the development of codon deoptimized LAV [[23](#ref-nwyfEEPl),[24](#ref-iCUWeMfX),[25](#ref-xMxJTYge)]. This approach followed the synthetic attenuated virus engineering (SAVE) strategy to select codon substitutions that are suboptimal for the virus [[25](#ref-xMxJTYge),[26](#ref-Gnk3ge6D)]. New York-based Codagenix and the Serum Institute of India reported a successful preclinical investigation [[25](#ref-xMxJTYge)] of an intranasally administered deoptimized SARS-CoV-2 LAV known as COVI-VAC, and COVI-VAC entered phase I human trials and dosed its first participants in January 2021 [[24](#ref-iCUWeMfX),[27](#ref-bPMpOwp8)]. This vaccine is optimized through the removal of the furin cleavage site (see [[2](#ref-GdZc4Yyd)] for a discussion of this site’s importance) and deoptimization of 283 codons [[28](#ref-2VWtlcwJ)]. The results of the COVI-VAC phase I human trials are expected soon.

Another company, Meissa Vaccines in Kansas, U.S.A., which also develops vaccines for respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), has developed an intranasal live-attenuated chimeric vaccine. Chimeric vaccines integrate genomic content from multiple viruses to create a more stable LAV [[29](#ref-14GSJSuHC)]. Enrollment for phase I human trials began in March 2021 and recruitment is ongoing [[24](#ref-iCUWeMfX),[30](#ref-8ZMg94iW)].

Finally, Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccines that use LAVs are being investigated for the prophylaxis of COVID-19 (see Appendix). The purpose of the BCG vaccine is to prevent tuberculosis, but non-specific effects against other respiratory illnesses have suggested a possible benefit against COVID-19 [[31](#ref-1CJtdlM6d)]. However, a multicenter trial that randomly assigned participants 60 years and older to vaccination with BCG (n = 1008) or placebo (n = 1006) after 12 months of follow-up found that BCG vaccination had no effect on the incidence of SARS-CoV-2 or other respiratory infections [[32](#ref-eHrzWQ6D)]. Despite these negative findings, BCG vaccination did induce a stronger antibody and cytokine response following COVID-19 infection. Currently, investigations of BCG vaccines against COVID-19 are being sponsored by institutes in Australia in collaboration with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation [[33](#ref-9m3rP633)] and by Texas A&M University in collaboration with numerous other U.S. institutions [[34](#ref-xdqxBruc)].

While data is not yet available for human studies, in general, safety concerns previously associated with LAV have been largely mitigated in the modern manufacturing process. Manufacturers use safe and reliable methods to produce large quantities of vaccines once they have undergone rigorous preclinical studies and clinical trials to evaluate their safety and efficacy. However, one remaining safety concern may be contributing to the relatively slow emergence of LAV candidates against COVID-19: they still may present risk to individuals who are immunocompromised [[35](#ref-bgKUtUIL)], which is an even greater concern when dealing with a novel virus and disease. Additional data are needed to ascertain how this technology performs in the case of SARS-CoV-2. Despite the long and trusted history of LAV development, this vaccine strategy has not been favored against COVID-19, as other technologies have shown greater expediency and safety compared to the time-consuming nature of developing LAVs for a novel virus.

### 0.4.3 Response to Variants of Concern

While no phase 3 trial data is available for LAV vaccine candidates, some manufacturers have proactively sought to respond to the emergence of VOC. For example, a poster reported that Syrian golden hamsters who received COVI-VAC were significantly less likely to lose weight following viral challenge with the Beta VOC [[28](#ref-2VWtlcwJ)]. Additionally, the protective effect of YF-S0 against VOC has been investigated in hamsters [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. Even for a small number of hamsters that developed breakthrough infections after exposure to the index strain or the Alpha variant, viral loads were very low [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. However, much higher rates of breakthrough infection and higher viral loads were observed when the hamsters were exposed to the Beta variant [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. Reduced seroconversion and nAb titers were also observed against the Beta and Gamma variants [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. As a result, a modified version of YF-S0, called YF-S0\*, was developed to include a modified spike protein intended to increase immunogenicity by including the full spectrum of amino acids found in the Gamma VOC as well as stabilizing the S protein’s conformation [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. No breakthrough infections were observed following vaccination with YF-S0 and exposure to the index strain and the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta variants [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. YF-S0\* also reduced viral shedding for several VOC relative to YF-S0 [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)], and it was also observed to produce significantly more nAbs against the Omicron variant [[36](#ref-z1FVz33g)]. Therefore, while data from human studies are not available, preclinical results suggest that LAV vaccines likely confer some protection against VOC even when designed with the index strain and that modifications to the design may make this protection more robust as SARS-CoV-2 evolves.

## 0.5 Inactivated Whole-Virus Vaccines

Inactivated whole-virus (IWV) vaccines are another well-established vaccine platform. This type of vaccines uses full virus particles generally produced via cell culture that have been rendered non-infectious by chemical (i.e., formaldehyde or β-propiolactone [[37](#ref-PwjPrwXa)]) or physical (i.e., heat or ultraviolet radiation) means. In general, these vaccines mimic the key properties of the virus that stimulate a robust immune response, but the risk of adverse reactions is reduced because the virus is inactivated and thus unable to replicate. Though these viral particles are inactivated, they retain the capacity to prime the immune system. The size of the virus particle makes it ideal for uptake by an antigen-presenting cell, which leads to the stimulation of helper T-cells [[38](#ref-7Knbo28h)]. Additionally, the array of epitopes on the surface of the virus increases antibody binding efficiency [[38](#ref-7Knbo28h)]. The native conformation of the surface proteins, which is also important for eliciting an immune response, is preserved using these techniques [[39](#ref-10peSXMZx)]. Membrane proteins, which support B-cell responses to surface proteins, are also induced by this method [[40](#ref-iAa7uWOm)].

IWV vaccines have been a valuable tool in efforts to control many viruses. Some targets of IWV vaccines have included influenza viruses, poliovirus, and hepatitis A virus. Inactivated vaccines can generally be generated relatively quickly once the pathogenic virus has been isolated and can be passaged in cell culture [[21](#ref-7RHpaAHu),[41](#ref-xQSh0vVt)]; the fact that these vaccines have not emerged as quickly as nucleic acid vaccines for SARS-CoV-2 may be due to significant investment in the infrastructure for nucleic acid vaccine technologies [[42](#ref-l28xUYm7)], which are more modular and immunogenic [[5](#ref-nPuLx9h5)].

Past applications to human coronaviruses (HCoV) have focused predominantly on SARS-CoV-1. Preclinical studies have demonstrated that IWV SARS-CoV-1 vaccine candidates elicited immune responses *in vivo*. These vaccines generated neutralizing antibody titers at concentrations similar to those evoked by recombinant protein vaccines [[39](#ref-10peSXMZx),[43](#ref-1DymXCWa0)]. Studies in ferrets and non-human primates demonstrated that IWV vaccines can offer protection against infection due to neutralizing antibody and SARS-CoV-1-specific T cell responses [[44](#ref-4Hh1wpwV)]. However, several attempts to develop IWV vaccines against both SARS-CoV-1 and MERS-CoV were hindered by incidences of vaccine-associated disease enhancement (VADE) in preclinical studies [[45](#ref-4AwyoMvQ)]. In one example of a study in macaques, an inactivated SARS-CoV-1 vaccine induced even more severe lung damage than the virus due to an enhanced immune reaction [[46](#ref-ZXAfLbxM)]. Independent studies in mice also demonstrated evidence of lung immunopathology due to VADE in response to MERS-CoV IWV vaccination [[47](#ref-ihrfEtMq),[48](#ref-8qw9OBKX)]. The exact mechanisms responsible for VADE remain elusive due to the specificity of the virus-host interactions involved, but VADE is the subject of investigation in preclinical SARS-CoV-2 vaccine studies to ensure the safety of any potential vaccines that may reach phase I trials and beyond [[45](#ref-4AwyoMvQ)].

### 0.5.1 Application to COVID-19

Several whole-virus vaccines have been developed against COVID-19 and are available in countries around the world (Table [1](#tbl:approved-whole-virus)). As of August 11, 2022, 10 vaccines developed with IWV technology are being distributed in 116 countries (Figure [1](#fig:iwv-distrib)).

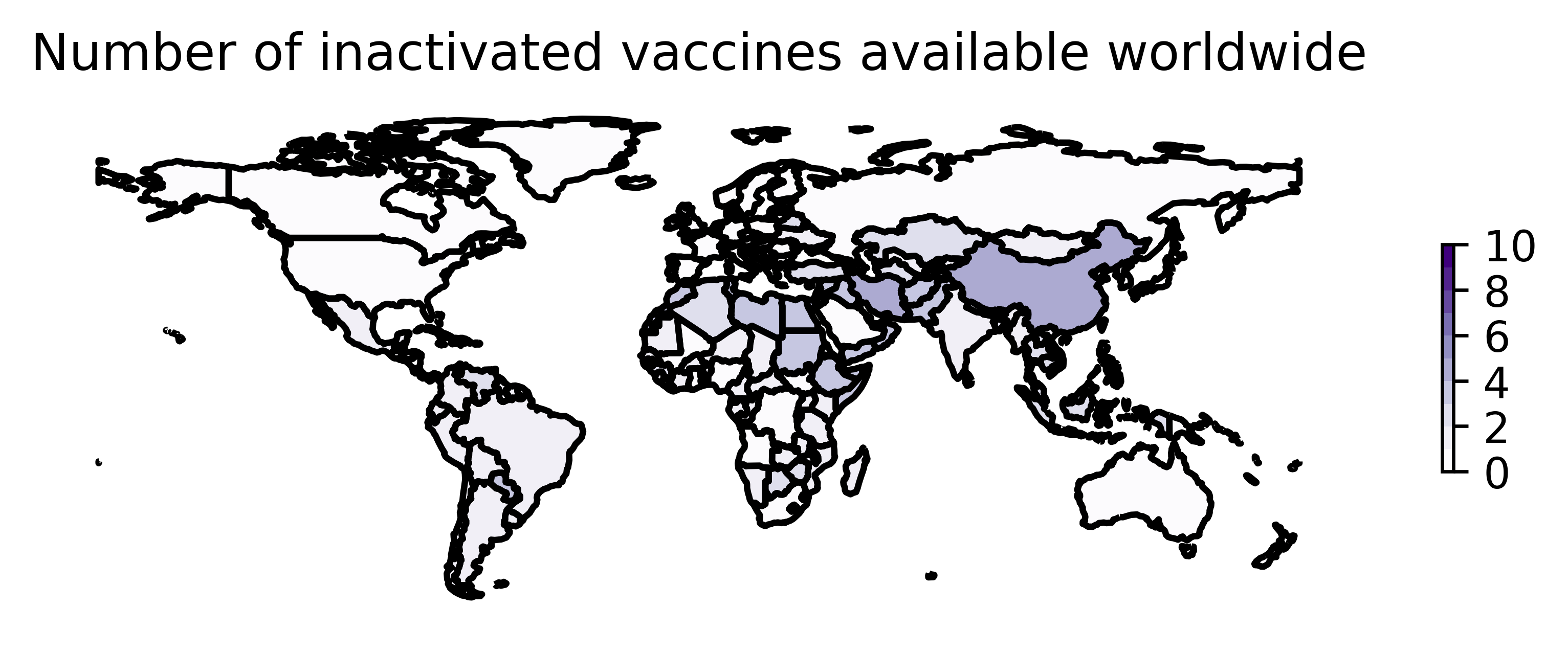


Figure 1: **Worldwide availability of vaccines developed using inactivated whole viruses.** This figure reflects the number of vaccines based on whole inactivated virus technology that were available in each country as of August 11, 2022. These data are retrieved from Our World in Data [[49](#ref-3cPwqjhj)] and plotted using geopandas [[50](#ref-iGEyNO42)]. See https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/ for the most recent version of this figure, which is updated daily.

Table 1: Inactivated whole-virus vaccines approved in at least one country [[51](#ref-jswAyWIs)] as of August 10, 2022

| Vaccine | Company |
| --- | --- |
| Covaxin | Bharat Biotech |
| KoviVac | Chumakov Center |
| Turkovac | Health Institutes of Turkey |
| FAKHRAVAC (MIVAC) | Organization of Defensive Innovation and Research |
| QazVac | Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems (RIBSP) |
| KCONVAC | Shenzhen Kangtai Biological Products Co |
| COVIran Barekat | Shifa Pharmed Industrial Co |
| Covilo | Sinopharm (Beijing) |
| Inactivated (Vero Cells) | Sinopharm (Wuhan) |
| CoronaVac | Sinovac |
| VLA2001 | Valneva |

One of those, CoronaVac, was developed by Beijing-based biopharmaceutical company Sinovac. The developers inactivated a SARS-CoV-2 strain collected in China with β-propiolactone and propagated it using Vero cells [[21](#ref-7RHpaAHu)]. The vaccine is coupled with an aluminum adjuvant to increase immunogenicity [[21](#ref-7RHpaAHu)]. In phase I and II clinical trials, CoronaVac elicited a strong immunogenic response in animal models and the development of neutralizing antibodies in human participants [[52](#ref-Ozya5HP5),[53](#ref-14fILrRWg),[54](#ref-N1txjPtt)]. Administration followed a prime-boost regimen using a 0.5 ml dose containing 3 μg of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 virus per dose [[55](#ref-1A5wiKQAW)]. Results from a two-dose phase III trial following a 14-day prime boost became available in late 2020 [[56](#ref-1FF7JOwSH)], and an interim analysis identified specific IgG neutralizing antibodies against the S1 receptor binding domain (RBD) and a robust IFN-γ secreting T cell response was induced via immunization with CoronaVac [[57](#ref-UERG6dAd)]. Safety analysis of the CoronaVac vaccine during the phase II trial revealed that most adverse reactions were either mild (grade 1) or moderate (grade 2) in severity. In adults aged 18 to 59 years receiving a variety of dosage schedules, site injection pain was consistently the most common symptom reported [[54](#ref-N1txjPtt)]. In older adults, the most common local and systemic reactions were pain at the injection site (9%) and fever (3%), respectively [[52](#ref-Ozya5HP5)]. In phase III trials, minimal side effects were reported [[56](#ref-1FF7JOwSH)]. CoronaVac was approved for use in China and has been granted emergency use in XX countries, including Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uruguay [[6](#ref-sRy6js2o),[58](#ref-wByD9WaX)]. As of August 2021, Sinovac had reportedly produced over a billion doses of CoronaVac [[58](#ref-wByD9WaX)].

Two additional inactivated vaccine candidates were developed following a similar approach by the state-owned China National Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd., more commonly known as Sinopharm CNBG. One, known as BBIBP-CorV or Covilo, was developed in Beijing using the HB02 variant of SARS-CoV-2. At Sinopharm CNBG’s Wuhan Institute, a second vaccine was developed using the WIV04 variant of SARS-CoV-2 [[59](#ref-miMRIMwa)]. The viruses were purified, propagated using Vero cells, isolated, and inactivated using β-propiolactone [[59](#ref-miMRIMwa),[60](#ref-VlnLw2HV)]. Both vaccines are adjuvanted with aluminum hydroxide [[59](#ref-miMRIMwa),[60](#ref-VlnLw2HV)]. Preclinical studies indicated that Covilo induced sufficient neutralizing antibody titers in mice, and a prime-boost immunization scheme of 2 μg/dose was sufficient to protect rhesus macaques from disease [[60](#ref-VlnLw2HV)]. For the other vaccine, neutralizing antibodies were detected in all groups 14 days after the final dose in the phase I part of the trial [[61](#ref-T3MYavsH)], with similar findings reported in interim phase II data [[61](#ref-T3MYavsH)]. In phase II trials, the BBIBP-CorV vaccine appeared well-tolerated, with 23% of participants in the vaccine condition (482 total participants, 3:1, vaccine:placebo) reporting at least one adverse reaction characterized as mild to moderate [[62](#ref-fPGgVKYL)]. In phase III trials, Sinopharm CNBG’s Covilo vaccine made from the WIV04 strain achieved an efficacy of 72.8% and was well tolerated [[63](#ref-yN5KOfvE)]. In July 2021, Covaxin’s overall vaccine efficacy was estimated at 77.8% for the prevention of COVID-19 based on a final enrollment of 25,798 people (approximately 1:1 vaccine:placebo) [[64](#ref-n7BupOQ6)]. However, some discrepancies arose in the reporting of VE. Sinopharm affiliates in the UAE in early December 2020 claimed the vaccine had 86% efficacy, which was later at odds with a Sinopharm Beijing affiliate that stated that Covilo had a 79.34% efficacy later that same month [[65](#ref-w7gO6yGn)].

Other programs have been led through industry partnerships with governmental organizations. Another IWV vaccine comes from India, where Bharat Biotech International Ltd., which is the biggest producer of vaccines globally, collaborated with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) National Institute of Virology (NIV) to develop Covaxin, also referred to as BBV152. Preclinical studies of Covaxin in hamsters [[66](#ref-bcGxW9fA)] and macaques [[67](#ref-GgdjKrYi)] indicated that the vaccine induced protective responses deemed sufficient to move forward to human trials. Phase I and phase I/II studies indicated that Covaxin adjuvanted with alum and a Toll-like receptor 7/8 (TLR7/8) agonist was safe and immunogenic and that it induced Th1-skewed memory T-cell responses [[68](#ref-CGuGeB7m),[69](#ref-GxQSMH5l)]. Only mild to moderate side-effects reported upon immunization [[68](#ref-CGuGeB7m),[69](#ref-GxQSMH5l)]. CoronaVac demonstrated an efficacy of a little over 50% in Brazil, which was contested by Turkish officials claiming an efficacy of 91.25%, but ultimately after multiple announcements, the efficacy debate was settled at over 50% [[70](#ref-18mREgqUz),[71](#ref-V7MXd4X4)]. Subsequently, an interim analysis of the phase III randomized placebo-controlled trials conducted in Turkey enrolling 10,214 participants (approximately 2:1 vaccine:placebo) indicated efficacy of 83.5%, with minimal side effects reported [[56](#ref-1FF7JOwSH)], and a prospective national cohort study in Chile reported an adjusted estimated effectiveness of 66% for the prevention of COVID-19 with an estimated 90% and 87% prevention of hospitalization and death, respectively [[72](#ref-q2wQJULu)]. As of September 2021, Covaxin has been approved for emergency use in Guyana, India, Iran, Zimbabwe, Nepal, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, and the Philippines [[73](#ref-19tYVbg8H)].

Although IWV vaccine candidates were well-tolerated overall, both SinoVac’s CoronaVac and SinoPharm’s inactivated WIV04 vaccine trials were affected by concerns about adverse events. In CoronaVac’s trial of adults 18-59, 2% (n=7) of participants reported severe adverse events [[52](#ref-Ozya5HP5)], causing the trial to be halted for investigation [[74](#ref-aq22z8M7)]. They were determined to be unrelated to the vaccine [[52](#ref-Ozya5HP5),[74](#ref-aq22z8M7)], which is now widely distributed. Similarly, a trial of the SinoPharm WIV04 vaccine in Peru was briefly paused due to safety concerns in relation to neurological symptoms [[75](#ref-d09adg1G)], but this was later deemed unrelated to the vaccine, and the trial continued [[76](#ref-nxEJTLGU)].

### 0.5.2 Real-World Safety and Efficacy

In the past, problems that arose during the manufacturing of IWV vaccines could present safety issues, but oversight of the manufacturing process has helped to improve IWV vaccine safety [[77](#ref-1Fybz4oKI)]. Nevertheless, the departure from norms necessitated by the COVID-19 crisis raised concerns about whether oversight would occur at pre-pandemic standards [[77](#ref-1Fybz4oKI)]. In general, the IWV COVID-19 vaccines have reported very few issues with safety. Additionally, safety audits have proactively identified concerns. For example, in April 2022, the WHO suspended procurement of Covaxin from Bharat Pharmaceuticals due to concerns about deviation from good manufacturing practice in their production facilities [[78](#ref-19hWVUQQ)]. However, no safety issues had been reported in association with this vaccine. Rare cases of VADE have been reported in association with CoronaVac [[79](#ref-14KuNOjDi)].

More concern has arisen around the issue of efficacy. One of the major limitations of IWV vaccines is their susceptibility to losing efficacy due to mutations in the epitopes of the circulating virus [[16](#ref-K0Ltu31S)]. This loss of specificity over time is likely to be influenced by the evolution of the virus, and specifically by the rate of evolution in the region of the genome that codes for the antigen.

The Beta variant appears to be more resistant to neutralizing antibodies in sera from individuals immunized with Sinovac than the Alpha variant or wildtype virus, indicating that emerging variants may be of concern [[80](#ref-s2O5iyCV)]. In agreement with previous studies demonstrating sera from individuals vaccinated with Covaxin efficiently neutralized the Alpha variant (B.1.1.7) and the Delta variant (B.1.617.2) [[81](#ref-lr7INjf6),[82](#ref-UYE3NvU4),[83](#ref-IvOEe7bV)], the phase III trial reported a 65.2% efficacy against the Delta variant (B.1.617.2) [[64](#ref-n7BupOQ6)]. However, studies suggested the Beta variant was more resistant (compared to the wildtype and Alpha variants) to neutralizing antibodies in sera from individuals immunized with Sinovac [[80](#ref-s2O5iyCV)]. Another preprint determined that sera from individuals immunized with Covaxin had effective neutralizing antibodies against the Delta variant and the so-called Delta plus variant (AY.1) [[81](#ref-lr7INjf6)]. Indeed, sera obtained from Covaxin boosted individuals (n = 13) [[84](#ref-r5HwkOx8)] and those who were vaccinated with Covaxin but recovered from a breakthrough infection (n=31) also neutralized the Omicron variant [[85](#ref-CqXCzqeS)].

Notably, a preprint reported that antisera (i.e., the antibody-contained component of the sera) from 12 people immunized with BBIBP-CorV exhibited neutralizing antibody capacity against the Beta variant (B.1.351), wild type SARS-CoV-2 (NB02), and one of the original variants of SARS-CoV-2 (D614G) [[86](#ref-w9KwrmQT)]. Another preprint including sera from 282 participants used a surrogate neutralizing assay, a test that generally correlates with neutralizing antibodies, to determine that Covilo appears to induce neutralizing antibodies against the binding of the RBD of wild type SARS-CoV-2 and the Alpha, Beta, and Delta variants to ACE2 [[87](#ref-GZ5Sf8Yd)]. Indeed, a study showed that the Alpha variant exhibited very little resistance to neutralization by sera of those immunized with Covilo, but the Beta variant was more resistant to neutralization by almost a factor of 3 [[80](#ref-s2O5iyCV)]. The authors noted that no evidence of VADE was detected using this vaccine in phase II data [[61](#ref-T3MYavsH)].

Concern was raised about the efficacy of CoronaVac following reports that over 350 doctors became ill with COVID-19 in Indonesia despite being immunized with CoronaVac [[88](#ref-fs7G9HyV)]. In addition to concerns raised by the evolution of SARS-CoV-2, it is important to consider the duration of immunity over time. Studies are underway to determine whether a booster immunization is required for several IWV vaccines, including CoronaVac [[89](#ref-1GcPxd9Bn)] and Covaxin [[90](#ref-s1TGwKbT)]. A phase I/II clinical trial of CoronaVac in an elderly cohort (adults 60 years and older) in China determined that by 6 to 8 months following the second dose, neutralizing antibody titers were detected below the seropositive cutoff [[91](#ref-AcxNwvVQ)]. One preprint has reported that 6 months after the second vaccination, a booster dose of CoronaVac markedly increased geometric mean titers of SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibodies [[92](#ref-1BPnaMPs4)]. However, the reduction of neutralizing antibodies was ameliorated by a booster dose administered 8 months after the second CoronaVac dose.

A preprint study of healthcare workers in China has since indicated that a booster shot of Covilo elevates B cell and T cell responses and increases neutralizing antibody titers [[93](#ref-QHtyW0Jz)]. In May 2021, the UAE announced it would consider booster shots for all citizens who had been immunized with Covilo, which was shortly followed by a similar announcement in Bahrain, and by August 29th, 2021, the UAE mandated booster shots for all residents who had received Covilo [[58](#ref-wByD9WaX)].

Additionally, heterologous vaccine boosters are also being considered in many cases. Indeed, Chinese [[94](#ref-9oJ3sbrk)] and Chilean [[95](#ref-uPt61a0E)] researchers have opted to investigate options to administer different vaccines (e.g., an mRNA vaccine dose) as a booster dose to individuals who have already received two doses of the IWV vaccine CoronaVac. Another study determined that using a viral-vectored vaccine (CanSino’s Convidecia) or an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer/BioNTech’s BNT162b2) instead of CoronaVac in a prime-boost vaccination regimen could induce a more robust immune response [[96](#ref-hcnFsRig),[97](#ref-1Cd41ucny)]. Today, booster immunization is suggested for several whole-virus vaccines.

## 0.6 Subunit Vaccines

Efforts to overcome the limitations of live-virus vaccines led to the development of approaches first to inactivate viruses (circa 1900), leading to IWV vaccines, and then to purifying proteins from viruses cultured in eggs (circa 1920) [[1](#ref-YY3x3bBV),[98](#ref-dggZoRQD)]. The purification of proteins then set the stage for the development of subunit vaccines based on the principle that the immune system can be stimulated by introducing one or more proteins or peptides isolated from the virus. Today, such approaches often use antigens isolated from the surface of the viral particle that are key targets of the immune system (protein subunit vaccines). Protein subunit vaccines can stimulate antibodies and CD4+ T-cell responses [[99](#ref-12eGVhH5I),[100](#ref-lH2HMMZi)]. Advances in biological engineering have also facilitated the development of approaches like viral-like particle (VLP) vaccines, which assemble viral proteins using nanotechnology to induce an immune response [[101](#ref-99C1xJ2E),[102](#ref-1Bxg7Wj6w)].

The main advantage of subunit approaches is they are considered very safe, as the antigen alone cannot cause an infection [[102](#ref-1Bxg7Wj6w),[103](#ref-1FfwyYaj7)]. Both protein subunit and VLP vaccines thus mimic the principle of whole virus vaccines but lack the genetic material required for replication, removing the risk of infection [[102](#ref-1Bxg7Wj6w)]. The subunit approach is also favored for its consistency in production. The components can be designed for a highly targeted immune response to a specific pathogen using synthetic immunogenic particles, allowing the vaccine to be engineered to avoid allergen and reactogenic sequences [[104](#ref-124bnGvPp)]. One limitation is that, in the case of protein subunit vaccines, adjuvants are usually required to boost the immune response [[105](#ref-mv42t1HV)] (see Appendix). These adjuvants are immunogenic substances, which include, for example, alum (aluminum hydroxide), squalene- or saponin-based adjuvants, and Freund’s incomplete/complete adjuvants [[104](#ref-124bnGvPp),[106](#ref-rioTBsLc)].

Table 2: Subunit vaccines approved for use in at least one country [[51](#ref-jswAyWIs)] as of August 10, 2022.

| Vaccine | Company | Platform |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Zifivax | Anhui Zhifei Longcom | protein subunit |
| Noora vaccine | Bagheiat-allah University of Medical Sciences | protein subunit |
| Corbevax | Biological E Limited | protein subunit |
| Abdala | Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB) | protein subunit |
| Soberana 02 | Instituto Finlay de Vacunas Cuba | protein subunit |
| Soberana Plus | Instituto Finlay de Vacunas Cuba | protein subunit |
| Covifenz | Medicago | VLP |
| MVC-COV1901 | Medigen | protein subunit |
| Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (CHO Cell) | National Vaccine and Serum Institute | protein subunit |
| Nuvaxovid | Novavax | protein subunit |
| Razi Cov Pars | Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute | protein subunit |
| COVOVAX (Novavax formulation) | Serum Institute of India | protein subunit |
| SKYCovione | SK Bioscience Co Ltd | protein subunit |
| TAK-019 (Novavax formulation) | Takeda | protein subunit |
| SpikoGen | Vaxine/CinnaGen Co. | protein subunit |
| Aurora-CoV | Vector State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology | protein subunit |
| EpiVacCorona | Vector State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology | protein subunit |

Protein subunit vaccine development efforts for both SARS-CoV-1 and MERS-CoV have mostly focused on the immunogenic RBD of the S protein [[107](#ref-cLAQnckq),[108](#ref-1EirBATaN),[109](#ref-1AOG59epD)]. There have been several approaches investigated in the search for a potential SARS-CoV-1 vaccine, including vaccines targeting the full-length or trimeric S protein [[110](#ref-Ow2ICHez),[111](#ref-tzZeWNPV)], those focused on the RBD protein only [[107](#ref-cLAQnckq),[108](#ref-1EirBATaN),[109](#ref-1AOG59epD),[112](#ref-DsfTQFmb)] or non-RBD S protein fragments [[111](#ref-tzZeWNPV),[113](#ref-IYjNaaqv)], as well as the N and M proteins [[114](#ref-HvO79P9u),[115](#ref-VUcwpJKL),[116](#ref-7hbgOaiE)]; these efforts have been thoroughly reviewed elsewhere [[117](#ref-9Zv0eLa9)]. There have been examples of successful preclinical research including candidate RBD219N-1, a 218-amino-acid residue of the SARS-CoV-1 RBD that, when adjuvanted to aluminum hydroxide, was capable of eliciting a high RBD-specific and neutralizing antibody response in both pseudovirus and live virus infections of immunized mice [[118](#ref-8723Jsa)]. Other strategies investigating the potential use of the full length S DNA have also been investigated in mice and rhesus macaques, which elicited immune responses [[119](#ref-GurQD2dO)], but these responses were not as effective as the combination of S DNA and the S1 subunit protein together [[119](#ref-GurQD2dO),[120](#ref-T7W7hnB9)].

Similarly to the SARS-CoV-1 vaccine candidates, the MERS-CoV protein subunit vaccine candidates generally target the RBD [[108](#ref-1EirBATaN),[117](#ref-9Zv0eLa9),[121](#ref-Mki0DaYb),[122](#ref-aApaHV1w),[123](#ref-deUFGhNI),[124](#ref-sfM5QV3m)], with some targeting the full length S protein [[125](#ref-oghHqZDt)], non-RBD protein fragments such as the SP3 peptide [[126](#ref-11Zz9H0Dl)], and the recombinant N-terminal domain (rNTD) [[127](#ref-ZXsnsfvb)]. No protein subunit vaccine for MERS-CoV has progressed beyond preclinical research to date. VLPs have been investigated for development of vaccines against MERS and SARS [[128](#ref-oqty7gXw),[129](#ref-eHe78HXD)] including testing in animal models [[130](#ref-cnYnzav2),[131](#ref-G87TcArN)], but once again, only preclinical data against HCoV has been collected [[132](#ref-jLJEygoA)]. However, protein subunit vaccines do play a role in public health and have contributed to vaccination against hepatitis B [[133](#ref-155fGivMy)] and pertussis [[134](#ref-CQog2bB7),[135](#ref-1CYqHUt3n)] since the 1980s and will likely continue to contribute to public health for the foreseeable future due to ongoing research in vaccines against influenza, SARS-CoV-2, Epstein-Barr virus, dengue virus, and human papillomavirus among others [[136](#ref-1FQlt5Lqz),[137](#ref-8dSIiLCt),[138](#ref-aAYBP21H)].

### 0.6.1 Application to COVID-19

The development of subunit vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 is a remarkable achievement given the short period of time since the emergence of SARS-CoV-2 in late 2019, particularly considering these types of vaccines have not played a major role in previous pandemics. More than 20 protein subunit vaccines from companies such as Sanofi/GlaxoSmithKline, Nanogen, and the Serum Institute of India have entered clinical trials for COVID-19 since the beginning of the pandemic [[137](#ref-8dSIiLCt)], 17 have been approved, and at least 10 are being administered worldwide [[6](#ref-sRy6js2o),[139](#ref-NdbXBY1h)]. As of August 11, 2022, protein subunit vaccines are being distributed in at least 41 countries (Figure [2](#fig:ps-distrib)).

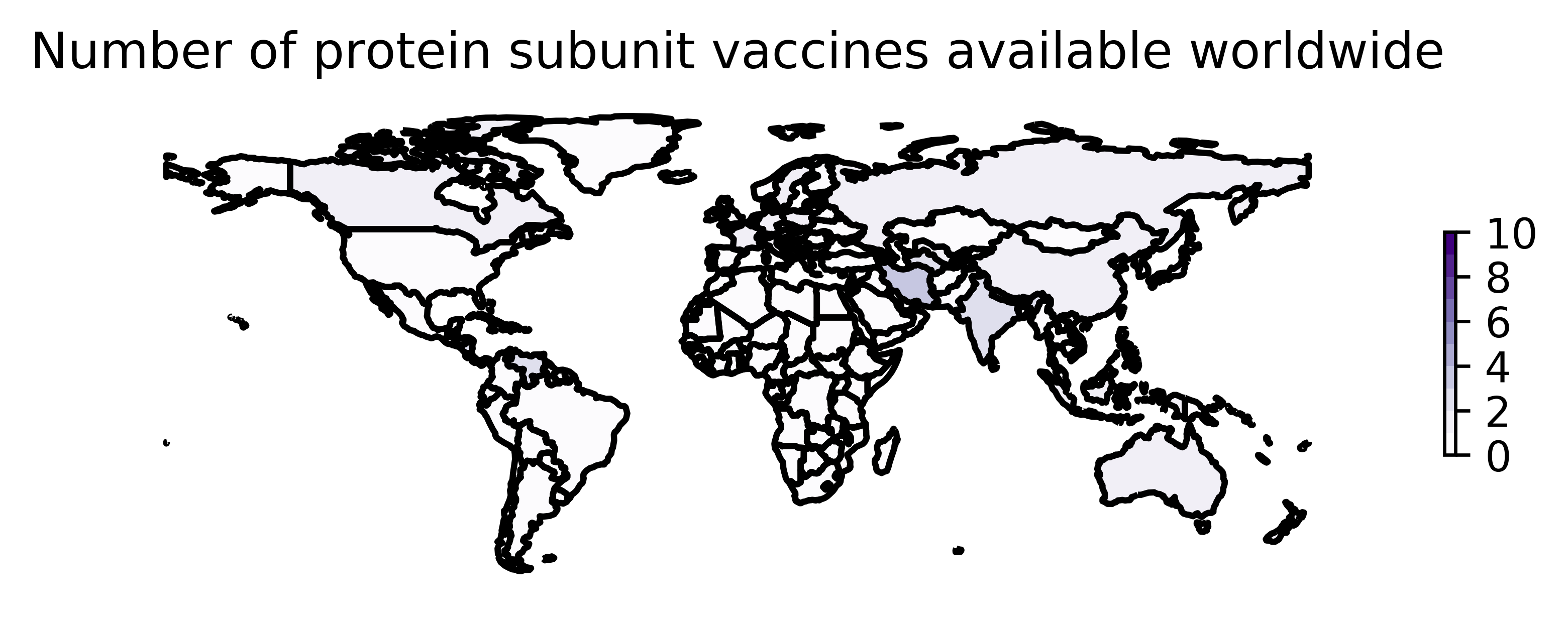


Figure 2: **Worldwide availability of vaccines developed using protein subunit.** This figure reflects the number of vaccines based on protein subunit technology that were available in each country as of August 11, 2022. These data are retrieved from Our World in Data [[6](#ref-sRy6js2o),[49](#ref-3cPwqjhj)] and plotted using geopandas [[50](#ref-iGEyNO42)]. See https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/ for the most recent version of this figure, which is updated daily.

VLP vaccines have not progressed as rapidly: no data was available for worldwide distribution of VLP vaccines as of August 11, 2022 [[6](#ref-sRy6js2o)]. Most of these vaccines are designed using either the full-length S protein or the RBD of the S protein specifically as an antigen, although some use several different SARS-CoV-2 proteins [[103](#ref-1FfwyYaj7)].

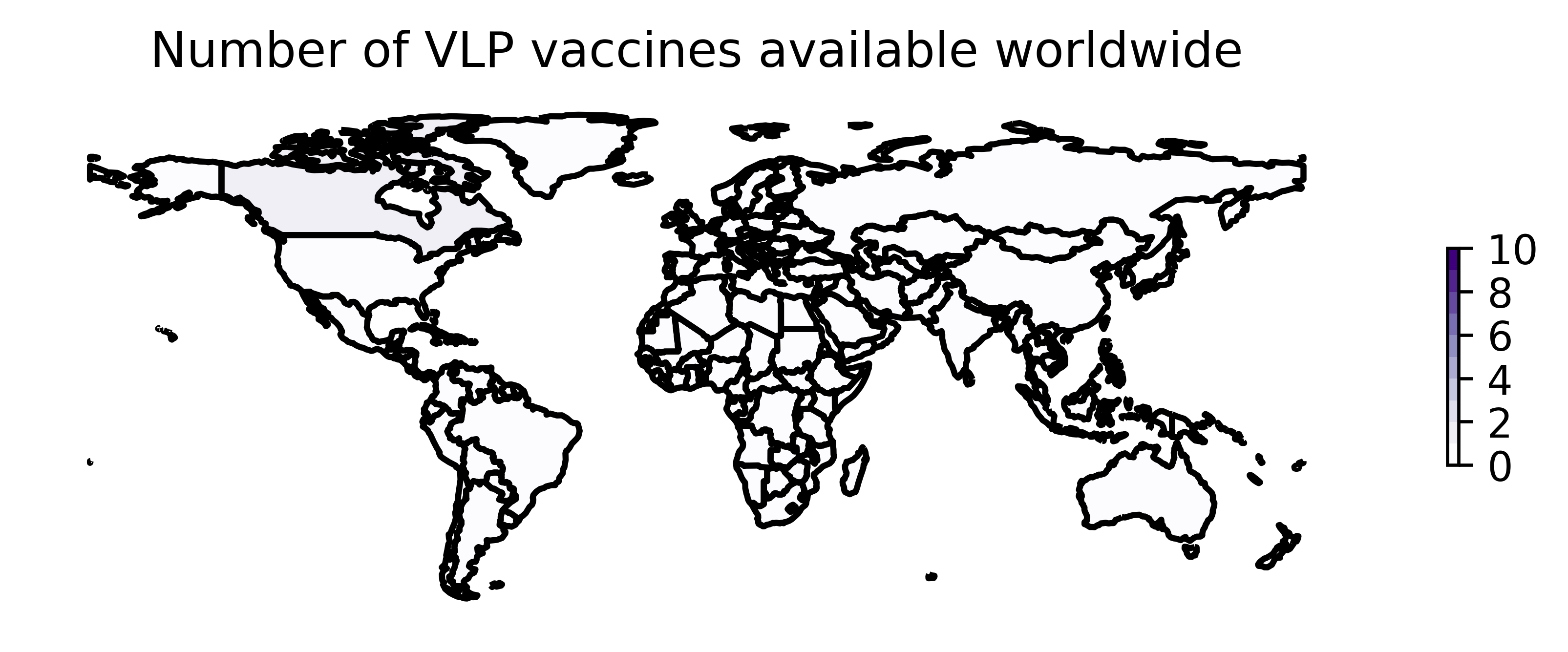


Figure 3: **Worldwide availability of vaccines developed with VLPs.** This figure reflects the number of vaccines based on VLP technology that were available in each country as of August 11, 2022. These data are retrieved from Our World in Data [[49](#ref-3cPwqjhj)] and plotted using geopandas [[50](#ref-iGEyNO42)]. See https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/ for the most recent version of this figure, which is updated daily.

### 0.6.2 Nuvaxovid

One protein subunit vaccine for SARS-CoV-2 is NVX-CoV2373 or Nuvaxovid, produced by U.S. company Novavax and partners. NVX-CoV2373 is a protein nanoparticle vaccine constructed from a mutated prefusion SARS-CoV-2 spike protein in combination with a specialized saponin-based adjuvant to elicit an immune response against SARS-CoV-2. The spike protein is recombinantly expressed in Sf9 insect cells [[140](#ref-Qk33ZrIC)], which have previously been used for several other FDA-approved protein therapeutics [[141](#ref-RQR2sOmx)], and contains mutations in the furin cleavage site (682-RRAR-685 to 682-QQAQ-685) along with two proline substitutions (K986P and V987P) that improve thermostability [[140](#ref-Qk33ZrIC)].

In preclinical mouse models, Novavax-CoV2373 elicited high anti-spike IgG titers 21 to 28 days post-vaccination that could neutralize the SARS-CoV-2 virus and protect the animals against viral challenge, with particularly strong effects when administered with the proprietary adjuvant Matrix-MTM [[140](#ref-Qk33ZrIC)]. In a phase I/II trial, a two-dose regimen of NVX-CoV2373 was found to induce anti-spike IgG levels and neutralizing antibody-titers exceeding those observed in convalescent plasma donated by symptomatic patients [[142](#ref-dMLXxGAI)]. In line with the preclinical studies, the use of Matrix-M adjuvant further increased anti-spike immunoglobulin levels and induced a Th1 response. In a phase III randomized, observer-blinded, placebo-controlled clinical trial in 14,039 participants, two 5-μg doses of NVX-CoV2373 or placebo were administered 21 days apart in a 1:1 ratio from late September to late November 2020 [[143](#ref-1D0f8OrG8)]. The VE was estimated at 89.7% overall [[143](#ref-1D0f8OrG8)].

In the phase III trial, the efficacy of Novavax’s Nuvaxovid was reported to be 89.7%, with a total of 10 patients developing COVID-19 in the vaccine group versus 96 in the placebo group [[143](#ref-1D0f8OrG8)]. No hospitalizations or deaths were reported in the vaccine group. An additional phase III randomized, observer-blinded, placebo-controlled trial was conducted in the U.S. and Mexico, enrolling 29,949 participants and administering at least 1 vaccine in a 2:1 ratio from late December 2020 to late February 2021 with the same primary endpoints as the U.K. trial [[144](#ref-oc5SBo0q)]. A vaccine efficacy of 90.4% was reported based on 77 cases total, 63 of which occurred in the placebo group. All moderate to severe cases of COVID-19 occurred in the placebo group. Additionally, in both trials, the vaccine was found to be well-tolerated [[143](#ref-1D0f8OrG8),[144](#ref-oc5SBo0q)]. The conclusions of both trials indicate that the NVX-CoV2373 vaccine is safe and effective against COVID-19, and those who received this vaccine through the trials were considered fully vaccinated prior to the vaccine receiving an EUA [[145](#ref-1COb5Edqu)]. The Novavax vaccine has since been authorized for use in several places, including the United Kingdom [[146](#ref-q3wIcP4d)], the E.U. [[147](#ref-P3YhxRob)], and the U.S.A [[148](#ref-x9xXbzuY)]. .

### 0.6.3 Covifenz

The leading example of a VLP approach applied to COVID-19 comes from Covifenz, developed by Canadian company Medicago [[149](#ref-pxEbK2Vl)]. This vaccine was developed using plant-based VLP technology [[150](#ref-18Xmc8WMR)] that the company had been investigating in order to develop a high-throughput quadrivalent VLP platform to provide protection against influenza [[151](#ref-WqqE64cZ)].

The approach utilizes *Nicotiana benthamiana*, an Australian relative of the tobacco plant, as an upstream bioreactor [[151](#ref-WqqE64cZ),[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)]. Specifically, the *S* gene from SARS-CoV-2 in its prefusion conformation is inserted into a bacterial vector (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) that then infects the plant cells [[151](#ref-WqqE64cZ),[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)]. Expression of the S glycoprotein causes the production of VLPs composed of S trimers anchored in a lipid envelope that accumulate between the plasma membrane and the cell wall of the plant cell [[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)]. Because these VLPs do not contain the SARS-CoV-2 genome, they offer similar advantages to whole-virus vaccines while mitigating the risks [[151](#ref-WqqE64cZ),[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)].

In the phase I study, Covifenz was administered to 180 Canadian adults 18-55 years old as two doses, 21 days apart, with three different dosages evaluated [[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)]. This study reported that when the VLPs were administered with an adjuvant, the vaccine elicited a neutralizing antibody that was significantly (approximately 10 times) higher than that in convalescent sera [[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)]. The phase III trial examined 24,141 adults assigned to the treatment and control conditions at a 1:1 ratio between March and September of 2021 [[153](#ref-hZr9yVvu)]. Similarly, Covifenz was reported to be 71% effective in preventing COVID-19 in the per-protocol analysis [[153](#ref-hZr9yVvu)]. Efficacy was only slightly lower in the intention-to-treat group at 69%. Prevention of moderate-to-severe disease was estimated at 78.8% in the intention-to-treat group. Over 24,000 participants were included in the safety analysis, which reported that 92.3% of vaccine recipients reported local adverse events compared to 45.5% of placebo recipients, with rates for systemic adverse events at 87.3% and 65.0%, respectively. However, the adverse effects reported were generally mild to moderate. Only three patients (two in the vaccine group) reported grade 4 events, all after the second dose. The most common adverse effects were injection site pain, headache, myalgia, fatigue, and general discomfort. The vaccine was approved for use in adults ages 18 to 65 by Health Canada in February 2022 [[154](#ref-1JmpfIPn)].

Plant-based expression systems such as this are relatively new [[152](#ref-18mcJS5j4)] but are likely to offer unparalleled feasibility at scale given the speed and low-cost associated with the platform [[155](#ref-kbvZWBoy)]. Additionally, the Covifenz vaccine can be stored at 2 to 8°C. However, the worldwide footprint of Covifenz, and of VLP-based technologies against SARS-CoV-2 broadly, remains small, with only 1 VLP vaccine approved for distribution in 1 countries (Figure [3](#fig:vlp-distrib)). Approval and administration of Covifenz in countries outside of Canada has been limited by concerns at the WHO about ties between Medicago and the tobacco industry [[149](#ref-pxEbK2Vl),[156](#ref-aEJzXfl6)]. While other species of plants have been explored as the upstream bioreactors for plant-derived VLPs, the specific species of tobacco used increased yield dramatically [[157](#ref-11WYMWwb)].

### 0.6.4 Real-World Safety and Efficacy

To date, data about the effect of viral evolution on the efficacy of subunit vaccines has been limited. *Post hoc* analysis in the phase III trial determined that the NovaVax vaccine had an efficacy of 86.3% against the Alpha variant (identified based on the presence/absence of the 69–70del polymorphism) and 96.4% against other variants [[143](#ref-1D0f8OrG8)]. In the second phase III trial [[144](#ref-oc5SBo0q)], whole-genome sequencing was obtained from 61 of the 77 cases, and 79% of infections were identified as a VOC or variant of interest (VOI) that had been characterized at the time of the study. Vaccine efficacy against cases caused by VOC, among which the Alpha variant was predominant (88.6%), was reported to be 92.6% [[144](#ref-oc5SBo0q)]. In late 2020, an analysis of efficacy in South African adults revealed an overall efficacy of 60.1% and a slightly lower efficacy of 50.1% against B.1.351 in particular [[158](#ref-14K1ANV1T)]. Additionally, an analysis of a booster dose of NVX-CoV2373 administered six months after the primary series revealed a significant increase in neutralizing activity of VOC including Delta and Omicron [[159](#ref-S28ZsPCI)]. It has also been reported that Novavax initiated booster trials in the U.K. [[58](#ref-wByD9WaX)].

Because the Covifenz results became available relatively recently (May 4, 2022), limited data is available since the publication of phase III trial results [[153](#ref-hZr9yVvu)]. However, it should be noted that the Covifenz trials were conducted in 2021, at a time during which the B.1.617.2 (Delta) and P.1 (Gamma) variants were predominant [[153](#ref-hZr9yVvu)]. Genomic analysis of 122 out of 176 cases (165 in the per-protocol population) revealed that none of the COVID-19 cases reported were caused by the original Wuhan strain. Instead, 45.9% of cases were identified as the Delta variant, 43.4% as Gamma, 4.9% as Alpha, and 5.8% as VOIs. Therefore, the efficacy data from this phase III trial may be lower than it would have been if the trial had occurred earlier in the course of SARS-CoV-2’s evolution given that the S glycoprotein expressed in the VLPs was isolated from a 2020 sample of SARS-CoV-2 [[153](#ref-hZr9yVvu)].

## 0.7 Global Vaccine Status and Distribution

The unprecedented deployment of COVID-19 vaccines in under a year from the identification of SARS-CoV-2 led to a new challenge: the formation of rapid global vaccine production and distribution plans. The development of vaccines is costly and complicated, but vaccine distribution can be just as challenging. Logistical considerations such as transport, storage, equipment (e.g., syringes), the workforce to administer the vaccines, and a continual supply from the manufacturers to meet global demands all must be accounted for and vary globally due to economic, geographic, and sociopolitical reasons [[160](#ref-RG0vzlcE),[161](#ref-19CWe6pdS),[162](#ref-d0kUYq5Z)]. As of August 11, 2022, at least vaccine doses had been administered in at least 223 countries worldwide using 29 different vaccines [[49](#ref-3cPwqjhj)]. The daily global vaccination rate at this time was .

However, the distribution of these doses is not uniform around the globe. As of May 2022, vaccination rates remained lower in South America (3.1 per 100), Asia (1.9 per 100), Africa (0.3 per 100), and Oceania (0.1 per 100) than in North America, Europe, and Australia [[163](#ref-dfl5iCJI)]. Vaccine production and distribution varies from region to region and seems to depend on the availability of the vaccines and potentially a country’s resources and wealth [[164](#ref-kL8PlRJu)].

One effort to reduce these disparities is the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility, a multilateral initiative as part of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator coordinated by the WHO, Gavi The Vaccine Alliance, and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), the latter two of which are supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Their intention is to accelerate the development of COVID-19 vaccines, diagnostics, and therapeutics and to ensure the equitable distribution of vaccines to low- and middle-income countries [[165](#ref-3Gq7ETv7),[166](#ref-KzHIbPMY)]. COVAX invested in several vaccine programs to ensure they would have access to successful vaccine candidates [[167](#ref-1H0PiQpLz)]. However, the initiative has been less successful than was initially hoped due to less participation from high-income countries than was required for COVAX to meet its goals [[168](#ref-k2clrWSf)].

Additionally, the vaccine technologies available differ widely around the globe. As we review elsewhere [[5](#ref-nPuLx9h5)], wealthier nations have invested heavily in mRNA and DNA vaccines. In contrast, as we describe above, many countries outside of Europe and North America have developed highly effective vaccines using more traditional approaches. As a result, there is a clear relationship between a country’s gross domestic product (GDP) and its access to vaccines (Figure ??).

**Vaccine Distribution across Platform Types as a Function of GDP.** As of August 11, 2022, the number of doses distributed, by platform type, is shown as a function of GDP. These data are retrieved from Our World in Data [[6](#ref-sRy6js2o),[49](#ref-3cPwqjhj)] and plotted using the Python package plotnine [[169](#ref-L5wrzuPV)]. Lines show a general trend in the data and are drawn using geom\_smooth [[170](#ref-48MbU9B0)]. See https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/ for the most recent version of this figure, which is updated daily. Axes are not scaled per capita because both variables would be expected to be modulated by population size.

When vaccines first became available, the wealthy nations of North America and Europe secured most of the limited COVID-19 vaccine stocks [[171](#ref-1AvwH3T5y)]. Throughout 2021, low- and middle-income countries faced steep competition with high-income countries for vaccines, and the rates of vaccination reflected this unequal distribution [[172](#ref-JM2MJEBG)]. While the wealthiest countries in these regions could compete with each other for vaccines independent of programs such as COVAX [[172](#ref-JM2MJEBG)], other countries in these regions have faced challenges in acquiring vaccines developed by the world’s wealthiest nations.

Fortunately, while mRNA and DNA vaccine development programs are not widespread, vaccine development using whole-virus and subunit technologies has been undertaken worldwide. Still, many African nations are reliant on the COVAX Facility, who have promised 600 million doses to the continent [[173](#ref-1EnpYQzIq)]. The COVAX plan seeks to ensure that all participating countries would be allocated vaccines in proportion to their population sizes. Once each country has received vaccine doses to account for 20% of their population, the country’s risk profile will determine its place in subsequent phases of vaccine distribution. However, several limitations of this framework exist, including that the COVAX scheme seems to go against the WHO’s own ethical principles of human well-being, equal respect, and global equity and that other frameworks might have been more suitable [[174](#ref-12QaZb4si)]. Furthermore, COVAX is supposed to allow poorer countries access to affordable vaccines, but the vaccines are driven by publicly traded companies that are required to make a profit [[164](#ref-kL8PlRJu)]. In any case, COVAX provides access to COVID-19 vaccines that may otherwise have been difficult for some countries to obtain. COVAX aimed to distribute 2 billion vaccine doses globally by the end of 2021 [[175](#ref-7dkwQDUf)]. According to GAVI, as of January 2022, COVAX had distributed over 1 billion vaccines to 144 participants of the program [[176](#ref-JNpdOLGo)], short of its target but still a major global achievement. It is envisaged that COVAX may also receive additional donations of doses from Western nations who purchased surplus vaccines in the race to vaccinate their populations, which will be a welcome boost to the vaccination programs of low- and middle-income countries [[177](#ref-sr5oRBgc)].

In general, deciding on the prioritization and allocation of the COVID-19 vaccines is also a challenging task due to ethical and operational considerations. Various frameworks, models, and methods have been proposed to tackle these issues with many countries, regions, or U.S. states devising their own distribution and administration plans [[178](#ref-S8WhufUV),[179](#ref-dLbKv1xi),[180](#ref-jbpdQdOw),[181](#ref-z5c17nGB),[182](#ref-s2zZd6pb)]. The majority of the distribution plans prioritized offering vaccines to key workers such as health care workers and those who are clinically vulnerable, such as the elderly, the immunocompromised, and individuals with comorbidities, before targeting the rest of the population, who are less likely to experience severe outcomes from COVID-19 [[183](#ref-sEyIoYCS)].

## 0.8 Conclusions

Much attention has focused on the most novel vaccine technologies that have been deployed against SARS-CoV-2, but the established vaccine platforms discussed here have all made a significant impact on human health during the twentieth century and in some cases even earlier. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated new potential in these established technologies. In the early 2000s, these technologies were explored for managing SARS-CoV-1 [[184](#ref-H4USOXie),[185](#ref-AOGjkjCq)], but the epidemic was controlled before those efforts came to fruition [[186](#ref-HyYY2agc)]. Similarly, these technologies were explored for MERS-CoV, but outbreaks were sporadic and difficult to predict, making vaccine testing and the development of a vaccination strategy difficult [[187](#ref-138O0v19T)]. However, in the COVID-19 pandemic, most of these technologies have been used to accelerate vaccine development programs worldwide. Therefore, they are also offering the opportunity to respond quickly to an emergent pathogen.

While these tried-and-true technologies don’t always produce vaccines with the highly desirable VE reported in mRNA clinical trials (which exceeded >90%), the efficacies are still very high, and these vaccines are extremely effective at preventing severe illness and death. As a result, the greater accessibility and stability of these vaccines makes them still valuable at a global level.

# 1 Additional Items

## 1.1 Competing Interests

| Author | Competing Interests | Last Reviewed |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Halie M. Rando | None | 2021-01-20 |
| Ronan Lordan | None | 2020-11-03 |
| Alexandra J. Lee | None | 2020-11-09 |
| Amruta Naik | None | 2021-04-05 |
| Nils Wellhausen | None | 2020-11-03 |
| Elizabeth Sell | None | 2020-11-11 |
| Likhitha Kolla | None | 2020-11-16 |
| COVID-19 Review Consortium | None | 2021-01-16 |
| Anthony Gitter | Filed a patent application with the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation related to classifying activated T cells | 2020-11-10 |
| Casey S. Greene | None | 2021-01-20 |

## 1.2 Author Contributions

| Author | Contributions |
| --- | --- |
| Halie M. Rando | Project Administration, Software, Visualization, Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Ronan Lordan | Project Administration, Visualization, Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Alexandra J. Lee | Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Amruta Naik | Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Nils Wellhausen | Project Administration, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Elizabeth Sell | Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Likhitha Kolla | Writing - Review & Editing |
| COVID-19 Review Consortium | Project Administration |
| Anthony Gitter | Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review & Editing |
| Casey S. Greene | Conceptualization, Supervision |

## 1.3 Acknowledgements

We thank Nick DeVito for assistance with the Evidence-Based Medicine Data Lab COVID-19 TrialsTracker data. We thank Yael Evelyn Marshall who contributed writing (original draft) as well as reviewing and editing of pieces of the text but who did not formally approve the manuscript, as well as Ronnie Russell, who contributed text to and helped develop the structure of the manuscript early in the writing process and Matthias Fax who helped with writing and editing text related to diagnostics. We are also very grateful to James Fraser for suggestions about successes and limitations in the area of computational screening for drug repurposing. We are grateful to the following contributors for reviewing pieces of the text: Nadia Danilova, James Eberwine and Ipsita Krishnan.

## 1.4 References

1. **History of vaccination** Stanley Plotkin *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2014-08-18) <https://doi.org/f6fcwk> DOI: [10.1073/pnas.1400472111](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1400472111) · PMID: [25136134](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25136134) · PMCID: [PMC4151719](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4151719)

2. **Pathogenesis, Symptomatology, and Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 through Analysis of Viral Genomics and Structure** Halie M Rando, Adam L MacLean, Alexandra J Lee, Ronan Lordan, Sandipan Ray, Vikas Bansal, Ashwin N Skelly, Elizabeth Sell, John J Dziak, Lamonica Shinholster, … Casey S Greene *mSystems* (2021-10-26) <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34698547/> DOI: [10.1128/msystems.00095-21](https://doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00095-21)

3. **Identification and Development of Therapeutics for COVID-19** Halie M Rando, Nils Wellhausen, Soumita Ghosh, Alexandra J Lee, Anna Ada Dattoli, Fengling Hu, James Brian Byrd, Diane N Rafizadeh, Ronan Lordan, Yanjun Qi, … Casey S Greene *mSystems* (2021-12-21) <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34726496/> DOI: [10.1128/msystems.00233-21](https://doi.org/10.1128/mSystems.00233-21)

4. **SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in development** Florian Krammer *Nature* (2020-09-23) <https://doi.org/ghdprn> DOI: [10.1038/s41586-020-2798-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2798-3) · PMID: [32967006](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32967006)

5. **The Coming of Age of Nucleic Acid Vaccines during COVID-19** COVID-19 Review Consortium *Manubot* (2022-07-28) <https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/v/3bf0adea3375b10ef9c22359ed279f41f49c02c2/#the-coming-of-age-of-nucleic-acid-vaccines-during-covid-19>

6. **A global database of COVID-19 vaccinations** Edouard Mathieu, Hannah Ritchie, Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, Max Roser, Joe Hasell, Cameron Appel, Charlie Giattino, Lucas Rodés-Guirao *Nature Human Behaviour* (2021-05-10) <https://doi.org/gjxxq3> DOI: [10.1038/s41562-021-01122-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-021-01122-8) · PMID: [33972767](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33972767)

7. **A strategic approach to COVID-19 vaccine R&D** Lawrence Corey, John R Mascola, Anthony S Fauci, Francis S Collins *Science* (2020-05-29) <https://doi.org/ggwfck> DOI: [10.1126/science.abc5312](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abc5312) · PMID: [32393526](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32393526)

8. **Vaccine efficacy, effectiveness and protection** <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/vaccine-efficacy-effectiveness-and-protection>

9. **An mRNA Vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 — Preliminary Report** Lisa A Jackson, Evan J Anderson, Nadine G Rouphael, Paul C Roberts, Mamodikoe Makhene, Rhea N Coler, Michele P McCullough, James D Chappell, Mark R Denison, Laura J Stevens, … John H Beigel *New England Journal of Medicine* (2020-11-12) <https://doi.org/d3tt> DOI: [10.1056/nejmoa2022483](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2022483) · PMID: [32663912](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32663912) · PMCID: [PMC7377258](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7377258)

10. **Evolutionary and Genomic Analysis of SARS-CoV-2** COVID-19 Review Consortium *Manubot* (2021-03-30) <https://greenelab.github.io/covid19-review/v/910dd7b7479f5336a1c911c57446829bef015dbe/#evolutionary-and-genomic-analysis-of-sars-cov-2>

11. **The history of the smallpox vaccine** Alexandra J Stewart, Phillip M Devlin *Journal of Infection* (2006-05) <https://doi.org/d455hw> DOI: [10.1016/j.jinf.2005.07.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2005.07.021) · PMID: [16176833](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16176833)

12. **“Variolation” and Vaccination in Late Imperial China, Ca 1570–1911** Angela Ki Che Leung *History of Vaccine Development* (2011) <https://doi.org/fftx2m> DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4419-1339-5\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-1339-5_2)

13. **The History Of Vaccines And Immunization: Familiar Patterns, New Challenges** Alexandra Minna Stern, Howard Markel *Health Affairs* (2005-05) <https://doi.org/dzcwg5> DOI: [10.1377/hlthaff.24.3.611](https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.24.3.611) · PMID: [15886151](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15886151)

14. **Equination (inoculation of horsepox): An early alternative to vaccination (inoculation of cowpox) and the potential role of horsepox virus in the origin of the smallpox vaccine** José Esparza, Livia Schrick, Clarissa R Damaso, Andreas Nitsche *Vaccine* (2017-12) <https://doi.org/gcsnbp> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2017.11.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2017.11.003) · PMID: [29137821](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29137821)

15. **Live attenuated vaccines: Historical successes and current challenges** Philip D Minor *Virology* (2015-05) <https://doi.org/f7cnmj> DOI: [10.1016/j.virol.2015.03.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2015.03.032) · PMID: [25864107](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25864107)

16. **Advances in mRNA Vaccines for Infectious Diseases** Cuiling Zhang, Giulietta Maruggi, Hu Shan, Junwei Li *Frontiers in Immunology* (2019-03-27) <https://doi.org/ggsnm7> DOI: [10.3389/fimmu.2019.00594](https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2019.00594) · PMID: [30972078](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30972078) · PMCID: [PMC6446947](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6446947)

17. **DNA Vaccine** Zhengrong Cui *Non-Viral Vectors for Gene Therapy, Second Edition: Part 2* (2005) <https://doi.org/dn299p> DOI: [10.1016/s0065-2660(05)54011-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0065-2660(05)54011-2) · PMID: [16096015](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16096015) · PMCID: [PMC7119308](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7119308)

18. **A single-dose live-attenuated YF17D-vectored SARS-CoV-2 vaccine candidate** Lorena Sanchez-Felipe, Thomas Vercruysse, Sapna Sharma, Ji Ma, Viktor Lemmens, Dominique Van Looveren, Mahadesh Prasad Arkalagud Javarappa, Robbert Boudewijns, Bert Malengier-Devlies, Laurens Liesenborghs, … Kai Dallmeier *Nature* (2020-12-01) <https://doi.org/ghn8jk> DOI: [10.1038/s41586-020-3035-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-3035-9) · PMID: [33260195](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33260195)

19. **Principles of Virology, Volume I: Molecular Biology** Jane Flint, Anna Marie Skalka, Glenn F Rall, Vincent R Racaniello *American Society of Microbiology* (2015-01-01) <https://doi.org/gmqjck> DOI: [10.1128/9781555818951](https://doi.org/10.1128/9781555818951)

20. **Vaccine Immunology** Claire-Anne Siegrist *Plotkin's Vaccines* (2018) <https://doi.org/gmqjcc> DOI: [10.1016/b978-0-323-35761-6.00002-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-323-35761-6.00002-x)

21. **COVID-19: Coronavirus Vaccine Development Updates** Jing Zhao, Shan Zhao, Junxian Ou, Jing Zhang, Wendong Lan, Wenyi Guan, Xiaowei Wu, Yuqian Yan, Wei Zhao, Jianguo Wu, … Qiwei Zhang *Frontiers in Immunology* (2020-12-23) <https://doi.org/gkbs4k> DOI: [10.3389/fimmu.2020.602256](https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2020.602256) · PMID: [33424848](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33424848) · PMCID: [PMC7785583](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7785583)

22. **Vaccine Types** Office of Infectious Disease and HIV/AIDS Policy (OIDP) *HHS.gov* (2021-04-26) <https://www.hhs.gov/immunization/basics/types/index.html>

23. **Griffith University researchers on the road to COVID-19 vaccine** Deborah Marshall <https://news.griffith.edu.au/2020/04/23/griffith-university-researchers-on-the-road-to-covid-19-vaccine/>

24. **COVID-19 Treatment and Vaccine Tracker** Milken Institute <https://covid-19tracker.milkeninstitute.org/>

25. **Scalable live-attenuated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine candidate demonstrates preclinical safety and efficacy** Ying Wang, Chen Yang, Yutong Song, JRobert Coleman, Marcin Stawowczyk, Juliana Tafrova, Sybil Tasker, David Boltz, Robert Baker, Liliana Garcia, … Steffen Mueller *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2021-06-30) <https://doi.org/gmc76v> DOI: [10.1073/pnas.2102775118](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2102775118) · PMID: [34193524](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34193524) · PMCID: [PMC8307828](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8307828)

26. **Virus Attenuation by Genome-Scale Changes in Codon Pair Bias** JRobert Coleman, Dimitris Papamichail, Steven Skiena, Bruce Futcher, Eckard Wimmer, Steffen Mueller *Science* (2008-06-27) <https://doi.org/db9r24> DOI: [10.1126/science.1155761](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1155761) · PMID: [18583614](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18583614) · PMCID: [PMC2754401](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2754401)

27. **First-in-human, Randomised, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Dose-escalation Study in Healthy Young Adults Evaluating the Safety and Immunogenicity of COVI-VAC, a Live Attenuated Vaccine Candidate for Prevention of COVID-19** Codagenix, Inc *clinicaltrials.gov* (2022-06-24) <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04619628>

28. **577. COVI-VAC™, a Live Attenuated COVID-19 Vaccine, Provides Single Dose Protection Against Heterologous Challenge with SARS-CoV-2 Beta (B.1.351) in the Syrian Golden Hamster Model** Anna Kushnir, Steffen Mueller, Sybil Tasker, J Robert Coleman *Open Forum Infectious Diseases* (2021-12-04) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8644885/> DOI: [10.1093/ofid/ofab466.775](https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofab466.775) · PMCID: [PMC8644885](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8644885)

29. **Recent Progress in Vaccine Development Against Chikungunya Virus** Shan Gao, Siqi Song, Leiliang Zhang *Frontiers in Microbiology* (2019-12-19) <https://doi.org/gh7rn6> DOI: [10.3389/fmicb.2019.02881](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2019.02881) · PMID: [31921059](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31921059) · PMCID: [PMC6930866](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6930866)

30. **Phase 1, Open-Label, Dose-Escalation Study to Evaluate Tolerability, Safety, and Immunogenicity of an Intranasal Live Attenuated Respiratory Syncytial Virus Vaccine Expressing Spike Protein of SARS-CoV-2 in Healthy Adults Ages 18 - 69 Years** Meissa Vaccines, Inc. *clinicaltrials.gov* (2022-08-01) <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04798001>

31. **BCG-induced trained immunity: can it offer protection against COVID-19?** Luke AJ O’Neill, Mihai G Netea *Nature Reviews Immunology* (2020-05-11) <https://doi.org/ggvzp3> DOI: [10.1038/s41577-020-0337-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41577-020-0337-y) · PMID: [32393823](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32393823) · PMCID: [PMC7212510](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7212510)

32. **Efficacy of BCG Vaccination Against Respiratory Tract Infections in Older Adults During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic** Simone JCFM Moorlag, Esther Taks, Thijs ten Doesschate, Thomas W van der Vaart, Axel B Janssen, Lisa Müller, Philipp Ostermann, Helga Dijkstra, Heidi Lemmers, Elles Simonetti, … Mihai G Netea *Clinical Infectious Diseases* (2022-03-05) <https://doi.org/gptcjh> DOI: [10.1093/cid/ciac182](https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciac182) · PMID: [35247264](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35247264) · PMCID: [PMC8903481](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8903481)

33. **BCG Vaccination to Protect Healthcare Workers Against COVID-19 - Full Text View - ClinicalTrials.gov** <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04327206>

34. **BCG Vaccine for Health Care Workers as Defense Against COVID 19 - Full Text View - ClinicalTrials.gov** <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04348370>

35. **Replicating and non-replicating viral vectors for vaccine development** Marjorie Robert-Guroff *Current Opinion in Biotechnology* (2007-12) <https://doi.org/dgfz6w> DOI: [10.1016/j.copbio.2007.10.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copbio.2007.10.010) · PMID: [18063357](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18063357) · PMCID: [PMC2245896](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2245896)

36. **Updated vaccine protects from infection with SARS-CoV-2 variants, prevents transmission and is immunogenic against Omicron in hamsters** Sapna Sharma, Thomas Vercruysse, Lorena Sanchez-Felipe, Winnie Kerstens, Madina Rasulova, Rana Abdelnabi, Caroline S Foo, Viktor Lemmens, Dominique Van Looveren, Piet Maes, … Kai Dallmeier *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-11-15) <https://doi.org/gp5bjc> DOI: [10.1101/2021.11.12.468374](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.11.12.468374)

37. **Vero cell technology for rapid development of inactivated whole virus vaccines for emerging viral diseases** PNoel Barrett, Sara J Terpening, Doris Snow, Ronald R Cobb, Otfried Kistner *Expert Review of Vaccines* (2017-07-27) <https://doi.org/ggt7vf> DOI: [10.1080/14760584.2017.1357471](https://doi.org/10.1080/14760584.2017.1357471) · PMID: [28724343](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28724343)

38. **Vaccine delivery: a matter of size, geometry, kinetics and molecular patterns** Martin F Bachmann, Gary T Jennings *Nature Reviews Immunology* (2010-10-15) <https://doi.org/fg5dx9> DOI: [10.1038/nri2868](https://doi.org/10.1038/nri2868) · PMID: [20948547](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20948547)

39. **Animal models and vaccines for SARS-CoV infection** Anjeanette Roberts, Elaine W Lamirande, Leatrice Vogel, Jadon P Jackson, Christopher D Paddock, Jeannette Guarner, Sherif R Zaki, Timothy Sheahan, Ralph Baric, Kanta Subbarao *Virus Research* (2008-04) <https://doi.org/brrg6k> DOI: [10.1016/j.virusres.2007.03.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virusres.2007.03.025) · PMID: [17499378](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17499378) · PMCID: [PMC2323511](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2323511)

40. **Functional analysis of influenza-specific helper T cell clones in vivo. T cells specific for internal viral proteins provide cognate help for B cell responses to hemagglutinin.** PA Scherle, W Gerhard *Journal of Experimental Medicine* (1986-10-01) <https://doi.org/bp47qh> DOI: [10.1084/jem.164.4.1114](https://doi.org/10.1084/jem.164.4.1114) · PMID: [2944982](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2944982) · PMCID: [PMC2188433](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2188433)

41. **COVID‐19: vaccine’s progress** Harald Brüssow *Microbial Biotechnology* (2021-05-07) <https://doi.org/gjw8nc> DOI: [10.1111/1751-7915.13818](https://doi.org/10.1111/1751-7915.13818) · PMID: [33960659](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33960659) · PMCID: [PMC8209887](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8209887)

42. **The lightning-fast quest for COVID vaccines — and what it means for other diseases** Philip Ball *Nature* (2020-12-18) <https://doi.org/ghp9xg> DOI: [10.1038/d41586-020-03626-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-03626-1) · PMID: [33340018](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33340018)

43. **Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) coronavirus: application of monoclonal antibodies and development of an effective vaccine** Yasuko Tsunetsugu-Yokota, Kazuo Ohnishi, Toshitada Takemori *Reviews in Medical Virology* (2006) <https://doi.org/dskzwh> DOI: [10.1002/rmv.492](https://doi.org/10.1002/rmv.492) · PMID: [16518829](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16518829) · PMCID: [PMC7169118](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7169118)

44. **A subcutaneously injected UV-inactivated SARS coronavirus vaccine elicits systemic humoral immunity in mice** N Takasuka *International Immunology* (2004-08-31) <https://doi.org/bkd6xq> DOI: [10.1093/intimm/dxh143](https://doi.org/10.1093/intimm/dxh143) · PMID: [15314040](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15314040) · PMCID: [PMC7108621](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7108621)

45. **Learning from the past: development of safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines** Shan Su, Lanying Du, Shibo Jiang *Nature Reviews Microbiology* (2020-10-16) <https://doi.org/ghmtgp> DOI: [10.1038/s41579-020-00462-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41579-020-00462-y) · PMID: [33067570](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33067570) · PMCID: [PMC7566580](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7566580)

46. **Immunodominant SARS Coronavirus Epitopes in Humans Elicited both Enhancing and Neutralizing Effects on Infection in Non-human Primates** Qidi Wang, Lianfeng Zhang, Kazuhiko Kuwahara, Li Li, Zijie Liu, Taisheng Li, Hua Zhu, Jiangning Liu, Yanfeng Xu, Jing Xie, … Gang Liu *ACS Infectious Diseases* (2016-03-30) <https://doi.org/ggrcdk> DOI: [10.1021/acsinfecdis.6b00006](https://doi.org/10.1021/acsinfecdis.6b00006) · PMID: [27627203](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27627203) · PMCID: [PMC7075522](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7075522)

47. **Immunization with inactivated Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus vaccine leads to lung immunopathology on challenge with live virus** Anurodh Shankar Agrawal, Xinrong Tao, Abdullah Algaissi, Tania Garron, Krishna Narayanan, Bi-Hung Peng, Robert B Couch, Chien-Te K Tseng *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* (2016-06-07) <https://doi.org/gmkb76> DOI: [10.1080/21645515.2016.1177688](https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2016.1177688) · PMID: [27269431](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27269431) · PMCID: [PMC5027702](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5027702)

48. **Single-Dose, Intranasal Immunization with Recombinant Parainfluenza Virus 5 Expressing Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) Spike Protein Protects Mice from Fatal MERS-CoV Infection** Kun Li, Zhuo Li, Christine Wohlford-Lenane, David K Meyerholz, Rudragouda Channappanavar, Dong An, Stanley Perlman, Paul B McCray Jr., Biao He *mBio* (2020-04-28) <https://doi.org/ggrzk2> DOI: [10.1128/mbio.00554-20](https://doi.org/10.1128/mbio.00554-20) · PMID: [32265331](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32265331) · PMCID: [PMC7157776](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7157776)

49. **Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)** Hannah Ritchie, Edouard Mathieu, Lucas Rodés-Guirao, Cameron Appel, Charlie Giattino, Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, Joe Hasell, Bobbie Macdonald, Diana Beltekian, Max Roser *Our World in Data* (2020-03-05) <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>

50. **geopandas/geopandas: v0.10.2** Kelsey Jordahl, Joris Van Den Bossche, Martin Fleischmann, James McBride, Jacob Wasserman, Adrian Garcia Badaracco, Jeffrey Gerard, Alan D Snow, Jeff Tratner, Matthew Perry, … Leah Wasser *Zenodo* (2021-10-16) <https://doi.org/gqkzpv> DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.5573592](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5573592)

51. **Types of Vaccines – COVID19 Vaccine Tracker** <https://covid19.trackvaccines.org/types-of-vaccines/>

52. **Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine (CoronaVac) in healthy adults aged 60 years and older: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 clinical trial** Zhiwei Wu, Yaling Hu, Miao Xu, Zhen Chen, Wanqi Yang, Zhiwei Jiang, Minjie Li, Hui Jin, Guoliang Cui, Panpan Chen, … Weidong Yin *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2021-06) <https://doi.org/fx8z> DOI: [10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30987-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30987-7) · PMID: [33548194](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33548194) · PMCID: [PMC7906628](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7906628)

53. **Development of an inactivated vaccine candidate for SARS-CoV-2** Qiang Gao, Linlin Bao, Haiyan Mao, Lin Wang, Kangwei Xu, Minnan Yang, Yajing Li, Ling Zhu, Nan Wang, Zhe Lv, … Chuan Qin *Science* (2020-07-03) <https://doi.org/ggvckc> DOI: [10.1126/science.abc1932](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abc1932) · PMID: [32376603](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32376603) · PMCID: [PMC7202686](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7202686)

54. **Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in healthy adults aged 18–59 years: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 clinical trial** Yanjun Zhang, Gang Zeng, Hongxing Pan, Changgui Li, Yaling Hu, Kai Chu, Weixiao Han, Zhen Chen, Rong Tang, Weidong Yin, … Fengcai Zhu *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2021-02) <https://doi.org/fpcx> DOI: [10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30843-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30843-4) · PMID: [33217362](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33217362) · PMCID: [PMC7832443](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7832443)

55. **Background document on the inactivated vaccine Sinovac-CoronaVac against COVID-19** <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/WHO-2019-nCoV-vaccines-SAGE_recommendation-Sinovac-CoronaVac-background-2021.1>

56. **Efficacy and safety of an inactivated whole-virion SARS-CoV-2 vaccine (CoronaVac): interim results of a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 3 trial in Turkey** Mine Durusu Tanriover, Hamdi Levent Doğanay, Murat Akova, Hatice Rahmet Güner, Alpay Azap, Sıla Akhan, Şükran Köse, Fatma Şebnem Erdinç, Emin Halis Akalın, Ömer Fehmi Tabak, … Kurtuluş Aksu *The Lancet* (2021-07) <https://doi.org/gk898z> DOI: [10.1016/s0140-6736(21)01429-x](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(21)01429-x) · PMID: [34246358](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34246358) · PMCID: [PMC8266301](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8266301)

57. **Interim report: Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 in healthy chilean adults in a phase 3 clinical trial** Susan M Bueno, Katia Abarca, Pablo A González, Nicolás MS Gálvez, Jorge A Soto, Luisa F Duarte, Bárbara M Schultz, Gaspar A Pacheco, Liliana A González, Yaneisi Vázquez, … Alexis M Kalergis *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-04-01) <https://doi.org/gmwn42> DOI: [10.1101/2021.03.31.21254494](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.03.31.21254494) · PMID: [35441164](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35441164) · PMCID: [PMC9016657](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9016657)

58. **Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker** Carl Zimmer, Jonathan Corum, Sui-Lee Wee, Matthew Kristoffersen *The New York Times* (2020-06-10) <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html>

59. **SARS-CoV-2 vaccines strategies: a comprehensive review of phase 3 candidates** Nikolaos C Kyriakidis, Andrés López-Cortés, Eduardo Vásconez González, Alejandra Barreto Grimaldos, Esteban Ortiz Prado *npj Vaccines* (2021-02-22) <https://doi.org/gjsgc4> DOI: [10.1038/s41541-021-00292-w](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41541-021-00292-w) · PMID: [33619260](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33619260) · PMCID: [PMC7900244](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7900244)

60. **Development of an Inactivated Vaccine Candidate, BBIBP-CorV, with Potent Protection against SARS-CoV-2** Hui Wang, Yuntao Zhang, Baoying Huang, Wei Deng, Yaru Quan, Wenling Wang, Wenbo Xu, Yuxiu Zhao, Na Li, Jin Zhang, … Xiaoming Yang *Cell* (2020-08) <https://doi.org/ghms9s> DOI: [10.1016/j.cell.2020.06.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2020.06.008) · PMID: [32778225](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32778225) · PMCID: [PMC7275151](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7275151)

61. **Effect of an Inactivated Vaccine Against SARS-CoV-2 on Safety and Immunogenicity Outcomes** Shengli Xia, Kai Duan, Yuntao Zhang, Dongyang Zhao, Huajun Zhang, Zhiqiang Xie, Xinguo Li, Cheng Peng, Yanbo Zhang, Wei Zhang, … Xiaoming Yang *JAMA* (2020-09-08) <https://doi.org/gg72mg> DOI: [10.1001/jama.2020.15543](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.15543) · PMID: [32789505](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32789505) · PMCID: [PMC7426884](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7426884)

62. **Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, BBIBP-CorV: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 trial** Shengli Xia, Yuntao Zhang, Yanxia Wang, Hui Wang, Yunkai Yang, George Fu Gao, Wenjie Tan, Guizhen Wu, Miao Xu, Zhiyong Lou, … Xiaoming Yang *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2021-01) <https://doi.org/ghjkrf> DOI: [10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30831-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30831-8) · PMID: [33069281](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33069281) · PMCID: [PMC7561304](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7561304)

63. **Effect of 2 Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 Vaccines on Symptomatic COVID-19 Infection in Adults** Nawal Al Kaabi, Yuntao Zhang, Shengli Xia, Yunkai Yang, Manaf M Al Qahtani, Najiba Abdulrazzaq, Majed Al Nusair, Mohamed Hassany, Jaleela S Jawad, Jehad Abdalla, … Xiaoming Yang *JAMA* (2021-05-26) <https://doi.org/gj7khd> DOI: [10.1001/jama.2021.8565](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2021.8565) · PMID: [34037666](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34037666) · PMCID: [PMC8156175](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8156175)

64. **Efficacy, safety, and lot to lot immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine (BBV152): a, double-blind, randomised, controlled phase 3 trial** Raches Ella, Siddarth Reddy, William Blackwelder, Varsha Potdar, Pragya Yadav, Vamshi Sarangi, Vinay Kumar Aileni, Suman Kanungo, Sanjay Rai, Prabhakar Reddy, … *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-07-02) <https://doi.org/gmns9m> DOI: [10.1101/2021.06.30.21259439](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.30.21259439)

65. **Sinopharm's COVID-19 vaccine 79% effective, seeks approval in China** Reuters (2020-12-30) <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-china-vaccine-int-idUSKBN2940CA>

66. **Immunogenicity and protective efficacy of BBV152: a whole virion inactivated SARS CoV-2 vaccine in the Syrian hamster model** Sreelekshmy Mohandas, Pragya D Yadav, Anita Shete, Priya Abraham, Krishna Mohan, Gajanan Sapkal, Chandrashekhar Mote, Dimpal Nyayanit, Nivedita Gupta, VK Srini, … Balram Bhargava *Research Square Platform LLC* (2020-09-16) <https://doi.org/gmwn5d> DOI: [10.21203/rs.3.rs-76768/v1](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-76768/v1)

67. **Immunogenicity and protective efficacy of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine candidate, BBV152 in rhesus macaques** Pragya D Yadav, Raches Ella, Sanjay Kumar, Dilip R Patil, Sreelekshmy Mohandas, Anita M Shete, Krishna M Vadrevu, Gaurav Bhati, Gajanan Sapkal, Himanshu Kaushal, … Balram Bhargava *Nature Communications* (2021-03-02) <https://doi.org/gmwn4c> DOI: [10.1038/s41467-021-21639-w](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-21639-w) · PMID: [33654090](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33654090) · PMCID: [PMC7925524](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7925524)

68. **Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, BBV152: a double-blind, randomised, phase 1 trial** Raches Ella, Krishna Mohan Vadrevu, Harsh Jogdand, Sai Prasad, Siddharth Reddy, Vamshi Sarangi, Brunda Ganneru, Gajanan Sapkal, Pragya Yadav, Priya Abraham, … Balram Bhargava *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2021-05) <https://doi.org/gkrthh> DOI: [10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30942-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(20)30942-7) · PMID: [33485468](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33485468) · PMCID: [PMC7825810](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7825810)

69. **Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, BBV152: interim results from a double-blind, randomised, multicentre, phase 2 trial, and 3-month follow-up of a double-blind, randomised phase 1 trial** Raches Ella, Siddharth Reddy, Harsh Jogdand, Vamshi Sarangi, Brunda Ganneru, Sai Prasad, Dipankar Das, Dugyala Raju, Usha Praturi, Gajanan Sapkal, … Krishna Mohan Vadrevu *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2021-07) <https://doi.org/gh7597> DOI: [10.1016/s1473-3099(21)00070-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1473-3099(21)00070-0) · PMID: [33705727](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33705727) · PMCID: [PMC8221739](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8221739)

70. **Brazil institute says CoronaVac efficacy above 50%, but delays full results** Reuters (2020-12-23) <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-sinovac-brazil-idUSKBN28X2CR>

71. **Turkey and Brazil Say Chinese Vaccine Effective, With Sparse Supporting Data** Carl Zimmer, Ernesto Londoño *The New York Times* (2020-12-25) <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/25/health/turkey-brazil-sinovac-coronavirus-vaccine.html>

72. **Effectiveness of an Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine in Chile** Alejandro Jara, Eduardo A Undurraga, Cecilia González, Fabio Paredes, Tomás Fontecilla, Gonzalo Jara, Alejandra Pizarro, Johanna Acevedo, Katherinne Leo, Francisco Leon, … Rafael Araos *New England Journal of Medicine* (2021-09-02) <https://doi.org/gk475w> DOI: [10.1056/nejmoa2107715](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2107715) · PMID: [34233097](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34233097) · PMCID: [PMC8279092](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8279092)

73. **Bharat Biotech: Covaxin – COVID19 Vaccine Tracker** <https://covid19.trackvaccines.org/vaccines/9/>

74. **How the Sinovac Vaccine Works** Jonathan Corum, Carl Zimmer *The New York Times* (2020-12-24) <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/health/sinovac-covid-19-vaccine.html>

75. **Officials Stress That the Pandemic ‘Is Not Over Yet’ as U.S. Vaccinations Begin** Karen Zraick *The New York Times* (2020-12-16) <https://www.nytimes.com/live/2020/12/16/world/covid-19-coronavirus>

76. **Ensayo Clínico de Fase III, Aleatorio, Doble Ciego y Controlado Con Placebo Paralelo, Para Evaluar la Seguridad y la Eficacia Protectora de la Vacuna Inactivada Contra el SARS-CoV-2 en la Población Sana de 18 años o más, en Perú** Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia *clinicaltrials.gov* (2021-04-27) <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04612972>

77. **To Boldly Remember Where We Have Already Been** Nathaniel L Moir *Journal of Applied History* (2020-09-28) <https://doi.org/gp4rqf> DOI: [10.1163/25895893-bja10009](https://doi.org/10.1163/25895893-bja10009)

78. **Suspension of supply of COVID-19 vaccine (COVAXIN®)** WHO - Prequalification of Medical Products (IVDs, Medicines, Vaccines and Immunization Devices, Vector Control) (2022-04-01) <https://extranet.who.int/pqweb/vaccines/suspension-supply-covid-19-vaccine-covaxin>

79. **Vaccine-Associated Disease Enhancement (VADE): Considerations in Postvaccination COVID-19** Rahajeng N Tunjungputri, Erpryta Nurdia Tetrasiwi, Merlinda Veronica, Jacub Pandelaki, Fera Ibrahim, Erni Juwita Nelwan *Case Reports in Medicine* (2021-10-29) <https://doi.org/gphtqw> DOI: [10.1155/2021/9673453](https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/9673453) · PMID: [34745267](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34745267) · PMCID: [PMC8570879](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8570879)

80. **Susceptibility of Circulating SARS-CoV-2 Variants to Neutralization** Guo-Lin Wang, Zhuang-Ye Wang, Li-Jun Duan, Qing-Chuan Meng, Ming-Dong Jiang, Jing Cao, Lin Yao, Ka-Li Zhu, Wu-Chun Cao, Mai-Juan Ma *New England Journal of Medicine* (2021-06-17) <https://doi.org/gjnrhz> DOI: [10.1056/nejmc2103022](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmc2103022) · PMID: [33822491](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33822491) · PMCID: [PMC8063885](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8063885)

81. **Comparable neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 Delta AY.1 and Delta in individuals sera vaccinated with BBV152** Pragya D Yadav, Rima R Sahay, Gajanan Sapkal, Dimpal Nyayanit, Anita M Shete, Gururaj Deshpande, Deepak Y Patil, Nivedita Gupta, Sanjay Kumar, Priya Abraham, … Balram Bhargava *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-08-01) <https://doi.org/gmx72g> DOI: [10.1101/2021.07.30.454511](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.07.30.454511)

82. **Neutralization of Beta and Delta variant with sera of COVID-19 recovered cases and vaccinees of inactivated COVID-19 vaccine BBV152/Covaxin** Pragya D Yadav, Gajanan N Sapkal, Raches Ella, Rima R Sahay, Dimpal A Nyayanit, Deepak Y Patil, Gururaj Deshpande, Anita M Shete, Nivedita Gupta, VKrishna Mohan, … Balram Bhargava *Journal of Travel Medicine* (2021-07-06) <https://doi.org/gmwn4x> DOI: [10.1093/jtm/taab104](https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taab104) · PMID: [34230972](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34230972) · PMCID: [PMC8344909](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8344909)

83. **Inactivated COVID-19 vaccine BBV152/COVAXIN effectively neutralizes recently emerged B.1.1.7 variant of SARS-CoV-2** Gajanan N Sapkal, Pragya D Yadav, Raches Ella, Gururaj R Deshpande, Rima R Sahay, Nivedita Gupta, Krishna Mohan Vadrevu, Priya Abraham, Samiran Panda, Balram Bhargava *Journal of Travel Medicine* (2021-03-27) <https://doi.org/gjs7m8> DOI: [10.1093/jtm/taab051](https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taab051) · PMID: [33772577](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33772577) · PMCID: [PMC8083765](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8083765)

84. **Covaxin (BBV152) Vaccine Neutralizes SARS-CoV-2 Delta and Omicron variants** Venkata-Viswanadh Edara, Mit Patel, Mehul S Suthar *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2022-01-28) <https://doi.org/gp4rqd> DOI: [10.1101/2022.01.24.22269189](https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.01.24.22269189)

85. **Elevated neutralization of Omicron with sera of COVID-19 recovered and breakthrough cases vaccinated with Covaxin than two dose naïve vaccinees** Pragya D Yadav, Gajanan N Sapkal, Rima R Sahay, Deepak Y Patil, Gururaj R Deshpande, Rajlaxmi Jain, Dimpal A Nyayanit, Anita M Shete, Annasaheb Suryawanshi, Ashok Nandapurkar, … Priya Abraham *Journal of Infection* (2022-06) <https://doi.org/gqj77w> DOI: [10.1016/j.jinf.2022.03.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2022.03.016) · PMID: [35318093](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35318093) · PMCID: [PMC8934181](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8934181)

86. **Neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 VOC 501Y.V2 by human antisera elicited by both inactivated BBIBP-CorV and recombinant dimeric RBD ZF2001 vaccines** Baoying Huang, Lianpan Dai, Hui Wang, Zhongyu Hu, Xiaoming Yang, Wenjie Tan, George F Gao *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-02-02) <https://doi.org/gh2px7> DOI: [10.1101/2021.02.01.429069](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.01.429069)

87. **Antibody and T cell responses to Sinopharm/BBIBP-CorV in naïve and previously infected individuals in Sri Lanka** Chandima Jeewandara, Inoka Sepali Aberathna, Pradeep Darshana Pushpakumara, Achala Kamaladasa, Dinuka Guruge, Deshni Jayathilaka, Banuri Gunasekara, Shyrar Tanussiya, Heshan Kuruppu, Thushali Ranasinghe, … Gathsaurie Neelika Malavige *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-07-19) <https://doi.org/gk86qx> DOI: [10.1101/2021.07.15.21260621](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.07.15.21260621)

88. **They Relied on Chinese Vaccines. Now They’re Battling Outbreaks.** Sui-Lee Wee *The New York Times* (2021-06-22) <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/22/business/economy/china-vaccines-covid-outbreak.html>

89. **An Open-label,Phase Ⅳ Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Immunogenicity and Safety of the Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (Vero Cell) in Healthy Population Aged From 18 to 59 Years.** Sinovac Research and Development Co., Ltd. *clinicaltrials.gov* (2021-09-22) <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04962308>

90. **Covaxin booster dose: What is it? What does govt say about this?** Hindustan Times (2021-07-07) <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/covaxin-booster-dose-what-is-it-what-does-govt-say-about-this-101625644184446.html>

91. **A booster dose is immunogenic and will be needed for older adults who have completed two doses vaccination with CoronaVac: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 clinical trial** Minjie Li, Juan Yang, Lin Wang, Qianhui Wu, Zhiwei Wu, Wen Zheng, Lei Wang, Wanying Lu, Xiaowei Deng, Cheng Peng, … Weidong Yin *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-08-08) <https://doi.org/grsh> DOI: [10.1101/2021.08.03.21261544](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.08.03.21261544)

92. **Immunogenicity and safety of a third dose, and immune persistence of CoronaVac vaccine in healthy adults aged 18-59 years: interim results from a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled phase 2 clinical trial** Hongxing Pan, Qianhui Wu, Gang Zeng, Juan Yang, Deyu Jiang, Xiaowei Deng, Kai Chu, Wen Zheng, Fengcai Zhu, Hongjie Yu, Weidong Yin *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-07-25) <https://doi.org/gm2g4h> DOI: [10.1101/2021.07.23.21261026](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.07.23.21261026)

93. **Robust induction of B cell and T cell responses by a third dose of inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine** Yihao Liu, Qin Zeng, Caiguanxi Deng, Mengyuan Li, Liubing Li, Dayue Liu, Ming Liu, Xinyuan Ruan, Jie Mei, Ruohui Mo, … Haipeng Xiao *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-09-15) <https://doi.org/gmx72k> DOI: [10.1101/2021.09.12.21263373](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.09.12.21263373)

94. **China approves first mixed-vaccine trial as Delta spreads** <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-08-china-mixed-vaccine-trial-delta.html>

95. **Reactogenicidad, Seguridad e Inmunogenicidad de Dosis de Refuerzo de Vacunas Contra SARS-CoV-2 en Chile (Estudio REFUERZO)** Rafael Araos *clinicaltrials.gov* (2021-08-04) <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04992182>

96. **Heterologous AD5-nCOV plus CoronaVac versus homologous CoronaVac vaccination: a randomized phase 4 trial** Jingxin Li, Lihua Hou, Xiling Guo, Pengfei Jin, Shipo Wu, Jiahong Zhu, Hongxing Pan, Xue Wang, Zhizhou Song, Jingxuan Wan, … Fengcai Zhu *Nature Medicine* (2022-01-27) <https://doi.org/gn93qp> DOI: [10.1038/s41591-021-01677-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-021-01677-z) · PMID: [35087233](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35087233) · PMCID: [PMC8863573](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8863573)

97. **Neutralizing antibodies against the SARS-CoV-2 Delta and Omicron variants following heterologous CoronaVac plus BNT162b2 booster vaccination** Eddy Pérez-Then, Carolina Lucas, Valter Silva Monteiro, Marija Miric, Vivian Brache, Leila Cochon, Chantal BF Vogels, Amyn A Malik, Elena De la Cruz, Aidelis Jorge, … Akiko Iwasaki *Nature Medicine* (2022-01-20) <https://doi.org/gn7rts> DOI: [10.1038/s41591-022-01705-6](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-01705-6) · PMID: [35051990](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35051990) · PMCID: [PMC8938264](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8938264)

98. **Vaccines, new opportunities for a new society** Rino Rappuoli, Mariagrazia Pizza, Giuseppe Del Giudice, Ennio De Gregorio *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2014-08-18) <https://doi.org/f6fdps> DOI: [10.1073/pnas.1402981111](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1402981111) · PMID: [25136130](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25136130) · PMCID: [PMC4151714](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4151714)

99. **Vaccine Design** Michael F Powell, Mark J Newman (editors) *Pharmaceutical Biotechnology* (1995) <https://doi.org/gh3zp9> DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4615-1823-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4615-1823-5)

100. **Virus-like particles as immunogens** Rob Noad, Polly Roy *Trends in Microbiology* (2003-09) <https://doi.org/dg35hw> DOI: [10.1016/s0966-842x(03)00208-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0966-842x(03)00208-7)

101. **Virus-Like Particles, a Versatile Subunit Vaccine Platform** Braeden Donaldson, Farah Al-Barwani, Vivienne Young, Sarah Scullion, Vernon Ward, Sarah Young *Advances in Delivery Science and Technology* (2014-11-01) <https://doi.org/gptgmx> DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4939-1417-3\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-1417-3_9) · PMCID: [PMC7121566](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7121566)

102. **Virus-like particles: preparation, immunogenicity and their roles as nanovaccines and drug nanocarriers** Saghi Nooraei, Howra Bahrulolum, Zakieh Sadat Hoseini, Camellia Katalani, Abbas Hajizade, Andrew J Easton, Gholamreza Ahmadian *Journal of Nanobiotechnology* (2021-02-25) <https://doi.org/gk635z> DOI: [10.1186/s12951-021-00806-7](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12951-021-00806-7) · PMID: [33632278](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33632278) · PMCID: [PMC7905985](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7905985)

103. **Recombinant protein vaccines, a proven approach against coronavirus pandemics** Jeroen Pollet, Wen-Hsiang Chen, Ulrich Strych *Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews* (2021-03) <https://doi.org/gh7wss> DOI: [10.1016/j.addr.2021.01.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2021.01.001) · PMID: [33421475](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33421475) · PMCID: [PMC7788321](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7788321)

104. **Peptide Vaccine: Progress and Challenges** Weidang Li, Medha Joshi, Smita Singhania, Kyle Ramsey, Ashlesh Murthy *Vaccines* (2014-07-02) <https://doi.org/gcfszb> DOI: [10.3390/vaccines2030515](https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines2030515) · PMID: [26344743](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26344743) · PMCID: [PMC4494216](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4494216)

105. **Role of AS04 in human papillomavirus vaccine: mode of action and clinical profile** Nathalie Garçon, Martine Wettendorff, Marcelle Van Mechelen *Expert Opinion on Biological Therapy* (2011-04-04) <https://doi.org/bvtmpk> DOI: [10.1517/14712598.2011.573624](https://doi.org/10.1517/14712598.2011.573624) · PMID: [21457083](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21457083)

106. **Vaccine adjuvants: Understanding the structure and mechanism of adjuvanticity** Shuting Shi, Haoru Zhu, Xinyu Xia, Zhihui Liang, Xuehu Ma, Bingbing Sun *Vaccine* (2019-05) <https://doi.org/gk6vqb> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2019.04.055](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2019.04.055) · PMID: [31047671](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31047671)

107. **Immunogenicity of a receptor-binding domain of SARS coronavirus spike protein in mice: Implications for a subunit vaccine** Alexander N Zakhartchouk, Chetna Sharon, Malathy Satkunarajah, Thierry Auperin, Sathiyanarayanan Viswanathan, George Mutwiri, Martin Petric, Raymond H See, Robert C Brunham, BBrett Finlay, … Lorne A Babiuk *Vaccine* (2007-01) <https://doi.org/b92cpk> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2006.06.084](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2006.06.084) · PMID: [16919855](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16919855) · PMCID: [PMC7115608](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7115608)

108. **Receptor-binding domain of SARS-CoV spike protein induces long-term protective immunity in an animal model** Lanying Du, Guangyu Zhao, Yuxian He, Yan Guo, Bo-Jian Zheng, Shibo Jiang, Yusen Zhou *Vaccine* (2007-04) <https://doi.org/drpspr> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2006.10.031](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2006.10.031) · PMID: [17092615](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17092615) · PMCID: [PMC7115660](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7115660)

109. **A 219-mer CHO-Expressing Receptor-Binding Domain of SARS-CoV S Protein Induces Potent Immune Responses and Protective Immunity** Lanying Du, Guangyu Zhao, Chris CS Chan, Lin Li, Yuxian He, Yusen Zhou, Bo-Jian Zheng, Shibo Jiang *Viral Immunology* (2010-04) <https://doi.org/b5ghkz> DOI: [10.1089/vim.2009.0090](https://doi.org/10.1089/vim.2009.0090) · PMID: [20374001](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20374001) · PMCID: [PMC2883479](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2883479)

110. **Antigenic and Immunogenic Characterization of Recombinant Baculovirus-Expressed Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Spike Protein: Implication for Vaccine Design** Yuxian He, Jingjing Li, Susanne Heck, Sara Lustigman, Shibo Jiang *Journal of Virology* (2006-06-15) <https://doi.org/bkcf55> DOI: [10.1128/jvi.00083-06](https://doi.org/10.1128/jvi.00083-06) · PMID: [16731915](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16731915) · PMCID: [PMC1472569](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1472569)

111. **Immunogenicity and Protection Efficacy of Monomeric and Trimeric Recombinant SARS Coronavirus Spike Protein Subunit Vaccine Candidates** Jie Li, Laura Ulitzky, Erica Silberstein, Deborah R Taylor, Raphael Viscidi *Viral Immunology* (2013-04) <https://doi.org/f4tdd4> DOI: [10.1089/vim.2012.0076](https://doi.org/10.1089/vim.2012.0076) · PMID: [23573979](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23573979) · PMCID: [PMC3624630](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3624630)

112. **Antigenicity and immunogenicity of SARS-CoV S protein receptor-binding domain stably expressed in CHO cells** Lanying Du, Guangyu Zhao, Lin Li, Yuxian He, Yusen Zhou, Bo-Jian Zheng, Shibo Jiang *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications* (2009-07) <https://doi.org/brx5bg> DOI: [10.1016/j.bbrc.2009.05.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbrc.2009.05.003) · PMID: [19422787](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19422787) · PMCID: [PMC2750803](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2750803)

113. **Elicitation of Immunity in Mice After Immunization with the S2 Subunit of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus** Yingjun Guo, Shuhan Sun, Kaiyu Wang, Shu Zhang, Weijia Zhu, Ze Chen *DNA and Cell Biology* (2005-08) <https://doi.org/bqrpd7> DOI: [10.1089/dna.2005.24.510](https://doi.org/10.1089/dna.2005.24.510) · PMID: [16101349](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16101349)

114. **Identification of Immunodominant Epitopes on the Membrane Protein of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Associated Coronavirus** Yuxian He, Yusen Zhou, Pamela Siddiqui, Jinkui Niu, Shibo Jiang *Journal of Clinical Microbiology* (2005-08) <https://doi.org/bn4tfg> DOI: [10.1128/jcm.43.8.3718-3726.2005](https://doi.org/10.1128/jcm.43.8.3718-3726.2005) · PMID: [16081901](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16081901) · PMCID: [PMC1234014](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1234014)

115. **Boosted expression of the SARS-CoV nucleocapsid protein in tobacco and its immunogenicity in mice** Nuoyan Zheng, Ran Xia, Cuiping Yang, Bojiao Yin, Yin Li, Chengguo Duan, Liming Liang, Huishan Guo, Qi Xie *Vaccine* (2009-08) <https://doi.org/cmwbzj> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2009.05.073](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2009.05.073) · PMID: [19523911](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19523911) · PMCID: [PMC7115566](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7115566)

116. **Immunological characterizations of the nucleocapsid protein based SARS vaccine candidates** S LIU, C LENG, S LIEN, H CHI, C HUANG, C LIN, W LIAN, C CHEN, S HSIEH, P CHONG *Vaccine* (2006-04-12) <https://doi.org/crmzqd> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2006.01.058](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2006.01.058) · PMID: [16494977](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16494977) · PMCID: [PMC7115648](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7115648)

117. **Subunit Vaccines Against Emerging Pathogenic Human Coronaviruses** Ning Wang, Jian Shang, Shibo Jiang, Lanying Du *Frontiers in Microbiology* (2020-02-28) <https://doi.org/ggpxnq> DOI: [10.3389/fmicb.2020.00298](https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2020.00298) · PMID: [32265848](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32265848) · PMCID: [PMC7105881](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7105881)

118. **Yeast-expressed recombinant protein of the receptor-binding domain in SARS-CoV spike protein with deglycosylated forms as a SARS vaccine candidate** Wen-Hsiang Chen, Lanying Du, Shivali M Chag, Cuiqing Ma, Nancy Tricoche, Xinrong Tao, Christopher A Seid, Elissa M Hudspeth, Sara Lustigman, Chien-Te K Tseng, … Shibo Jiang *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* (2013-12-30) <https://doi.org/ghms54> DOI: [10.4161/hv.27464](https://doi.org/10.4161/hv.27464) · PMID: [24355931](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24355931) · PMCID: [PMC4130269](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4130269)

119. **Evaluation of candidate vaccine approaches for MERS-CoV** Lingshu Wang, Wei Shi, MGordon Joyce, Kayvon Modjarrad, Yi Zhang, Kwanyee Leung, Christopher R Lees, Tongqing Zhou, Hadi M Yassine, Masaru Kanekiyo, … Barney S Graham *Nature Communications* (2015-07-28) <https://doi.org/f7mqhd> DOI: [10.1038/ncomms8712](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms8712) · PMID: [26218507](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26218507) · PMCID: [PMC4525294](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4525294)

120. **MERS-CoV spike protein: Targets for vaccines and therapeutics** Qihui Wang, Gary Wong, Guangwen Lu, Jinghua Yan, George F Gao *Antiviral Research* (2016-09) <https://doi.org/f86fvj> DOI: [10.1016/j.antiviral.2016.07.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.antiviral.2016.07.015) · PMID: [27468951](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27468951) · PMCID: [PMC7113765](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7113765)

121. **Recombinant Receptor Binding Domain Protein Induces Partial Protective Immunity in Rhesus Macaques Against Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Challenge** Jiaming Lan, Yanfeng Yao, Yao Deng, Hong Chen, Guangwen Lu, Wen Wang, Linlin Bao, Wei Deng, Qiang Wei, George F Gao, … Wenjie Tan *EBioMedicine* (2015-10) <https://doi.org/gfn5b7> DOI: [10.1016/j.ebiom.2015.08.031](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ebiom.2015.08.031) · PMID: [26629538](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26629538) · PMCID: [PMC4634622](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4634622)

122. **Tailoring Subunit Vaccine Immunity with Adjuvant Combinations and Delivery Routes Using the Middle East Respiratory Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) Receptor-Binding Domain as an Antigen** Jiaming Lan, Yao Deng, Hong Chen, Guangwen Lu, Wen Wang, Xiaojuan Guo, Zhuozhuang Lu, George F Gao, Wenjie Tan *PLoS ONE* (2014-11-18) <https://doi.org/gh4zb6> DOI: [10.1371/journal.pone.0112602](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0112602) · PMID: [25405618](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25405618) · PMCID: [PMC4236105](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4236105)

123. **Engineering a stable CHO cell line for the expression of a MERS-coronavirus vaccine antigen** Mun Peak Nyon, Lanying Du, Chien-Te Kent Tseng, Christopher A Seid, Jeroen Pollet, Kevin S Naceanceno, Anurodh Agrawal, Abdullah Algaissi, Bi-Hung Peng, Wanbo Tai, … Peter J Hotez *Vaccine* (2018-03) <https://doi.org/gdd62m> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2018.02.065](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2018.02.065) · PMID: [29496347](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29496347) · PMCID: [PMC5860679](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5860679)

124. **A recombinant receptor-binding domain of MERS-CoV in trimeric form protects human dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (hDPP4) transgenic mice from MERS-CoV infection** Wanbo Tai, Guangyu Zhao, Shihun Sun, Yan Guo, Yufei Wang, Xinrong Tao, Chien-Te K Tseng, Fang Li, Shibo Jiang, Lanying Du, Yusen Zhou *Virology* (2016-12) <https://doi.org/f9c5sn> DOI: [10.1016/j.virol.2016.10.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.virol.2016.10.005) · PMID: [27750111](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27750111) · PMCID: [PMC5167628](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5167628)

125. **Immunogenicity and structures of a rationally designed prefusion MERS-CoV spike antigen** Jesper Pallesen, Nianshuang Wang, Kizzmekia S Corbett, Daniel Wrapp, Robert N Kirchdoerfer, Hannah L Turner, Christopher A Cottrell, Michelle M Becker, Lingshu Wang, Wei Shi, … Jason S McLellan *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2017-08-14) <https://doi.org/gbwk7p> DOI: [10.1073/pnas.1707304114](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1707304114) · PMID: [28807998](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28807998) · PMCID: [PMC5584442](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5584442)

126. **The Amino Acids 736–761 of the MERS-CoV Spike Protein Induce Neutralizing Antibodies: Implications for the Development of Vaccines and Antiviral Agents** Yang Yang, Yao Deng, Bo Wen, Huijuan Wang, Xin Meng, Jiaming Lan, George F Gao, Wenjie Tan *Viral Immunology* (2014-12) <https://doi.org/f6rjbb> DOI: [10.1089/vim.2014.0080](https://doi.org/10.1089/vim.2014.0080) · PMID: [25387086](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25387086) · PMCID: [PMC4259179](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4259179)

127. **The recombinant N-terminal domain of spike proteins is a potential vaccine against Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) infection** Lan Jiaming, Yao Yanfeng, Deng Yao, Hu Yawei, Bao Linlin, Huang Baoying, Yan Jinghua, George F Gao, Qin Chuan, Tan Wenjie *Vaccine* (2017-01) <https://doi.org/f9htwb> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2016.11.064](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2016.11.064) · PMID: [27899228](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27899228) · PMCID: [PMC7115548](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7115548)

128. **Vaccines based on virus-like nano-particles for use against Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) coronavirus** Alireza Hashemzadeh, Amir Avan, Gordon A Ferns, Majid Khazaei *Vaccine* (2020-08) <https://doi.org/gg4rkj> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2020.07.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2020.07.003) · PMID: [32684497](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32684497) · PMCID: [PMC7837099](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7837099)

129. **Purified coronavirus spike protein nanoparticles induce coronavirus neutralizing antibodies in mice** Christopher M Coleman, Ye V Liu, Haiyan Mu, Justin K Taylor, Michael Massare, David C Flyer, Gregory M Glenn, Gale E Smith, Matthew B Frieman *Vaccine* (2014-05) <https://doi.org/f2rn4w> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2014.04.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2014.04.016) · PMID: [24736006](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24736006) · PMCID: [PMC4058772](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4058772)

130. **MERS-CoV virus-like particles produced in insect cells induce specific humoural and cellular imminity in rhesus macaques** Chong Wang, Xuexing Zheng, Weiwei Gai, Yongkun Zhao, Hualei Wang, Haijun Wang, Na Feng, Hang Chi, Boning Qiu, Nan Li, … Xianzhu Xia *Oncotarget* (2016-03-30) <https://doi.org/f92z2j> DOI: [10.18632/oncotarget.8475](https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.8475) · PMID: [27050368](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27050368) · PMCID: [PMC5355045](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5355045)

131. **Significant Spike-Specific IgG and Neutralizing Antibodies in Mice Induced by a Novel Chimeric Virus-Like Particle Vaccine Candidate for Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus** Jiaming Lan, Yao Deng, Jingdong Song, Baoying Huang, Wenling Wang, Wenjie Tan *Virologica Sinica* (2018-10) <https://doi.org/gpmnq7> DOI: [10.1007/s12250-018-0064-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12250-018-0064-8) · PMID: [30374826](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30374826) · PMCID: [PMC6235757](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6235757)

132. **Coronavirus vaccine development: from SARS and MERS to COVID-19** Yen-Der Li, Wei-Yu Chi, Jun-Han Su, Louise Ferrall, Chien-Fu Hung, T-C Wu *Journal of Biomedical Science* (2020-12) <https://doi.org/gmf6bk> DOI: [10.1186/s12929-020-00695-2](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12929-020-00695-2) · PMID: [33341119](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33341119) · PMCID: [PMC7749790](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7749790)

133. **Production of recombinant subunit vaccines: protein immunogens, live delivery systems and nucleic acid vaccines** Sissela Liljeqvist, Stefan Ståhl *Journal of Biotechnology* (1999-07) <https://doi.org/d4g86c> DOI: [10.1016/s0168-1656(99)00107-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0168-1656(99)00107-8)

134. **Acellular Pertussis Vaccines and Pertussis Resurgence: Revise or Replace?** Clara Maria Ausiello, Antonio Cassone *mBio* (2014-07) <https://doi.org/ggj6mm> DOI: [10.1128/mbio.01339-14](https://doi.org/10.1128/mbio.01339-14) · PMID: [24917600](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24917600) · PMCID: [PMC4056554](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4056554)

135. **Pertussis: Challenges Today and for the Future** James D Cherry *PLoS Pathogens* (2013-07-25) <https://doi.org/gg74fv> DOI: [10.1371/journal.ppat.1003418](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1003418) · PMID: [23935481](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23935481) · PMCID: [PMC3723573](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3723573)

136. **Advancements in the development of subunit influenza vaccines** Naru Zhang, Bo-Jian Zheng, Lu Lu, Yusen Zhou, Shibo Jiang, Lanying Du *Microbes and Infection* (2015-02) <https://doi.org/gngp52> DOI: [10.1016/j.micinf.2014.12.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micinf.2014.12.006) · PMID: [25529753](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25529753) · PMCID: [PMC4336774](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4336774)

137. **Vaccines – COVID19 Vaccine Tracker** <https://covid19.trackvaccines.org/vaccines/>

138. **Recent advances in the production of recombinant subunit vaccines in Pichia pastoris** Man Wang, Shuai Jiang, Yefu Wang *Bioengineered* (2016-04-08) <https://doi.org/ghqkt8> DOI: [10.1080/21655979.2016.1191707](https://doi.org/10.1080/21655979.2016.1191707) · PMID: [27246656](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27246656) · PMCID: [PMC4927204](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4927204)

139. **COVID19 Vaccine Tracker** <https://covid19.trackvaccines.org/>

140. **SARS-CoV-2 spike glycoprotein vaccine candidate NVX-CoV2373 immunogenicity in baboons and protection in mice** Jing-Hui Tian, Nita Patel, Robert Haupt, Haixia Zhou, Stuart Weston, Holly Hammond, James Logue, Alyse D Portnoff, James Norton, Mimi Guebre-Xabier, … Gale Smith *Nature Communications* (2021-01-14) <https://doi.org/gjh782> DOI: [10.1038/s41467-020-20653-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-20653-8) · PMID: [33446655](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33446655) · PMCID: [PMC7809486](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7809486)

141. **The Coming Age of Insect Cells for Manufacturing and Development of Protein Therapeutics** Christine M Yee, Andrew J Zak, Brett D Hill, Fei Wen *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research* (2018-07-09) <https://doi.org/gd332h> DOI: [10.1021/acs.iecr.8b00985](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.iecr.8b00985) · PMID: [30886455](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30886455) · PMCID: [PMC6420222](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6420222)

142. **Phase 1–2 Trial of a SARS-CoV-2 Recombinant Spike Protein Nanoparticle Vaccine** Cheryl Keech, Gary Albert, Iksung Cho, Andreana Robertson, Patricia Reed, Susan Neal, Joyce S Plested, Mingzhu Zhu, Shane Cloney-Clark, Haixia Zhou, … Gregory M Glenn *New England Journal of Medicine* (2020-12-10) <https://doi.org/gg9q7d> DOI: [10.1056/nejmoa2026920](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2026920) · PMID: [32877576](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32877576) · PMCID: [PMC7494251](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7494251)

143. **Safety and Efficacy of NVX-CoV2373 Covid-19 Vaccine** Paul T Heath, Eva P Galiza, David N Baxter, Marta Boffito, Duncan Browne, Fiona Burns, David R Chadwick, Rebecca Clark, Catherine Cosgrove, James Galloway, … Seth Toback *New England Journal of Medicine* (2021-09-23) <https://doi.org/gk3zvz> DOI: [10.1056/nejmoa2107659](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2107659) · PMID: [34192426](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34192426) · PMCID: [PMC8262625](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8262625)

144. **Efficacy and Safety of NVX-CoV2373 in Adults in the United States and Mexico** Lisa M Dunkle, Karen L Kotloff, Cynthia L Gay, Germán Áñez, Jeffrey M Adelglass, Alejandro Q Barrat Hernández, Wayne L Harper, Daniel M Duncanson, Monica A McArthur, Diana F Florescu, … *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-10-10) <https://doi.org/g5w9> DOI: [10.1101/2021.10.05.21264567](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.10.05.21264567)

145. **Novavax Statement on UK and Mexico Phase 3 Clinical Trial Participants Considered Fully Vaccinated in the US** Novavax Investor Relations <https://ir.novavax.com/Novavax-Statement-on-UK-and-Mexico-Phase-3-Clinical-Trial-Participants-Considered-Fully-Vaccinated-in-the-US>

146. **Novavax COVID-19 vaccine Nuvaxovid approved by MHRA** GOV.UK <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/novavax-covid-19-vaccine-nuvaxovid-approved-by-mhra>

147. **EMA recommends Nuvaxovid for authorisation in the EU** EMA *European Medicines Agency* (2021-12-20) <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/ema-recommends-nuvaxovid-authorisation-eu>

148. **Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes Emergency Use of Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine, Adjuvanted** Office of the Commissioner *FDA* (2022-07-13) <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/coronavirus-covid-19-update-fda-authorizes-emergency-use-novavax-covid-19-vaccine-adjuvanted>

149. **Why is WHO pushing back on a Health Canada–approved Medicago SARS-CoV-2 vaccine?** Diana Duong, Lauren Vogel *Canadian Medical Association Journal* (2022-04-03) <https://doi.org/gp37s9> DOI: [10.1503/cmaj.1095992](https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.1095992) · PMID: [35379666](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35379666) · PMCID: [PMC8985905](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8985905)

150. **Covifenz** Medicago <https://medicago.com/en/our-products/our-vaccines/covifenz-covid-19-vlp-vaccine/>

151. **Efficacy, immunogenicity, and safety of a plant-derived, quadrivalent, virus-like particle influenza vaccine in adults (18–64 years) and older adults (≥65 years): two multicentre, randomised phase 3 trials** Brian J Ward, Alexander Makarkov, Annie Séguin, Stéphane Pillet, Sonia Trépanier, Jiwanjeet Dhaliwall, Michael D Libman, Timo Vesikari, Nathalie Landry *The Lancet* (2020-11) <https://doi.org/gjn28x> DOI: [10.1016/s0140-6736(20)32014-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(20)32014-6)

152. **Phase 1 randomized trial of a plant-derived virus-like particle vaccine for COVID-19** Brian J Ward, Philipe Gobeil, Annie Séguin, Judith Atkins, Iohann Boulay, Pierre-Yves Charbonneau, Manon Couture, Marc-André D’Aoust, Jiwanjeet Dhaliwall, Carolyn Finkle, … Nathalie Landry *Nature Medicine* (2021-05-18) <https://doi.org/gm7br3> DOI: [10.1038/s41591-021-01370-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-021-01370-1) · PMID: [34007070](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34007070) · PMCID: [PMC8205852](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8205852)

153. **Efficacy and Safety of a Recombinant Plant-Based Adjuvanted Covid-19 Vaccine** Karen J Hager, Gonzalo Pérez Marc, Philipe Gobeil, Ricardo S Diaz, Gretchen Heizer, Conrado Llapur, Alexander I Makarkov, Eduardo Vasconcellos, Stéphane Pillet, Fernando Riera, … Brian J Ward *New England Journal of Medicine* (2022-06-02) <https://doi.org/gp3zrx> DOI: [10.1056/nejmoa2201300](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2201300) · PMID: [35507508](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35507508) · PMCID: [PMC9127773](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9127773)

154. **Medicago and GSK announce the approval by Health Canada of COVIFENZ®, an adjuvanted plant-based COVID-19 vaccine | GSK** <https://www.gsk.com/en-gb/media/press-releases/medicago-and-gsk-announce-the-approval-by-health-canada-of-covifenz/>

155. **Influenza virus-like particles produced by transient expression in Nicotiana benthamiana induce a protective immune response against a lethal viral challenge in mice** Marc-André D'Aoust, Pierre-Olivier Lavoie, Manon M-J Couture, Sonia Trépanier, Jean-Martin Guay, Michèle Dargis, Sébastien Mongrand, Nathalie Landry, Brian J Ward, Louis-P Vézina *Plant Biotechnology Journal* (2008-12) <https://doi.org/b8xqkk> DOI: [10.1111/j.1467-7652.2008.00384.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7652.2008.00384.x) · PMID: [19076615](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19076615)

156. **Covid-19: WHO set to reject Canadian plant based vaccine because of links with tobacco industry** Owen Dyer *BMJ* (2022-03-28) <https://doi.org/gp37s8> DOI: [10.1136/bmj.o811](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.o811) · PMID: [35346968](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/35346968)

157. **Plant-derived virus-like particles as vaccines** Qiang Chen, Huafang Lai *Human Vaccines &amp; Immunotherapeutics* (2013-01) <https://doi.org/f4rrfj> DOI: [10.4161/hv.22218](https://doi.org/10.4161/hv.22218) · PMID: [22995837](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22995837) · PMCID: [PMC3667944](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3667944)

158. **Efficacy of NVX-CoV2373 Covid-19 Vaccine against the B.1.351 Variant** Vivek Shinde, Sutika Bhikha, Zaheer Hoosain, Moherndran Archary, Qasim Bhorat, Lee Fairlie, Umesh Lalloo, Mduduzi SL Masilela, Dhayendre Moodley, Sherika Hanley, … Shabir A Madhi *New England Journal of Medicine* (2021-05-20) <https://doi.org/gjzcxc> DOI: [10.1056/nejmoa2103055](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmoa2103055) · PMID: [33951374](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33951374) · PMCID: [PMC8091623](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8091623)

159. **Immunogenicity and Safety Following a Homologous Booster Dose of a SARS-CoV-2 recombinant spike protein vaccine (NVX-CoV2373): A Phase 2 Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial** Raburn Mallory, Neil Formica, Susan Pfeiffer, Bethanie Wilkinson, Alex Marcheschi, Gary Albert, Heather McFall, Michelle Robinson, Joyce S Plested, Mingzhu Zhu, … *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-12-25) <https://doi.org/gp5bjd> DOI: [10.1101/2021.12.23.21267374](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.12.23.21267374)

160. **The challenges of distributing COVID-19 vaccinations** Melinda C Mills, David Salisbury *EClinicalMedicine* (2021-01) <https://doi.org/gh77b5> DOI: [10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100674](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100674) · PMID: [33319186](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33319186) · PMCID: [PMC7725651](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7725651)

161. **An ethical framework for global vaccine allocation** Ezekiel J Emanuel, Govind Persad, Adam Kern, Allen Buchanan, Cécile Fabre, Daniel Halliday, Joseph Heath, Lisa Herzog, RJ Leland, Ephrem T Lemango, … Henry S Richardson *Science* (2020-09-03) <https://doi.org/ghz7k6> DOI: [10.1126/science.abe2803](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abe2803) · PMID: [32883884](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32883884) · PMCID: [PMC8691258](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8691258)

162. **Vaccine optimization for COVID-19: Who to vaccinate first?** Laura Matrajt, Julia Eaton, Tiffany Leung, Elizabeth R Brown *Science Advances* (2021-02-05) <https://doi.org/ghz7k7> DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.abf1374](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abf1374) · PMID: [33536223](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33536223) · PMCID: [PMC8128110](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8128110)

163. **Tracking Coronavirus Vaccinations Around the World** Josh Holder *The New York Times* (2021-01-29) <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/world/covid-vaccinations-tracker.html>

164. **One Vaccine Side Effect: Global Economic Inequality** Peter S Goodman *The New York Times* (2020-12-25) <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/25/business/coronavirus-vaccines-global-economy.html>

165. **International Collaboration to Ensure Equitable Access to Vaccines for COVID‐19: The ACT‐Accelerator and the COVAX Facility** MARK ECCLESTON‐TURNER, HARRY UPTON *The Milbank Quarterly* (2021-03-02) <https://doi.org/gh77cc> DOI: [10.1111/1468-0009.12503](https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0009.12503) · PMID: [33650737](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33650737) · PMCID: [PMC8014072](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8014072)

166. **Fair allocation mechanism for COVID-19 vaccines through the COVAX Facility** <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/fair-allocation-mechanism-for-covid-19-vaccines-through-the-covax-facility>

167. **Global plan seeks to promote vaccine equity, spread risks** Kai Kupferschmidt *Science* (2020-07-31) <https://doi.org/gh77cd> DOI: [10.1126/science.369.6503.489](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.369.6503.489) · PMID: [32732400](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32732400)

168. **A beautiful idea: how COVAX has fallen short** Ann Danaiya Usher *The Lancet* (2021-06) <https://doi.org/h7kz> DOI: [10.1016/s0140-6736(21)01367-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/s0140-6736(21)01367-2) · PMID: [34147145](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34147145) · PMCID: [PMC8494620](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8494620)

169. **GitHub - has2k1/plotnine: A grammar of graphics for Python** GitHub <https://github.com/has2k1/plotnine>

170. **Smoothed conditional means — geom\_smooth** <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/geom_smooth.html>

171. **With First Dibs on Vaccines, Rich Countries Have ‘Cleared the Shelves’** Megan Twohey, Keith Collins, Katie Thomas *The New York Times* (2020-12-15) <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/15/us/coronavirus-vaccine-doses-reserved.html>

172. **Solidarity across borders: A pragmatic need for global COVID‐19 vaccine equity** Denise N Obinna *The International Journal of Health Planning and Management* (2021-09-28) <https://doi.org/gnrkrh> DOI: [10.1002/hpm.3341](https://doi.org/10.1002/hpm.3341) · PMID: [34585430](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/34585430) · PMCID: [PMC8653338](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8653338)

173. **Covid-19 vaccinations: African nations miss WHO target** BBC News (2021-12-31) <https://www.bbc.com/news/56100076>

174. **Covax must go beyond proportional allocation of covid vaccines to ensure fair and equitable access** Lisa M Herzog, Ole F Norheim, Ezekiel J Emanuel, Matthew S McCoy *BMJ* (2021-01-05) <https://doi.org/gjgqjv> DOI: [10.1136/bmj.m4853](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m4853) · PMID: [33402340](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33402340)

175. **COVAX** <https://www.who.int/initiatives/act-accelerator/covax>

176. **COVAX vaccine roll-out** <https://www.gavi.org/covax-vaccine-roll-out>

177. **Countries now scrambling for COVID-19 vaccines may soon have surpluses to donate** AAAS Articles DO Group *American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)* (2021-08-16) <https://doi.org/gh77cf> DOI: [10.1126/science.abh4476](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abh4476)

178. **Model-informed COVID-19 vaccine prioritization strategies by age and serostatus** Kate M Bubar, Kyle Reinholt, Stephen M Kissler, Marc Lipsitch, Sarah Cobey, Yonatan H Grad, Daniel B Larremore *Science* (2021-02-26) <https://doi.org/ght4xk> DOI: [10.1126/science.abe6959](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abe6959) · PMID: [33479118](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33479118) · PMCID: [PMC7963218](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7963218)

179. **Strategic spatiotemporal vaccine distribution increases the survival rate in an infectious disease like Covid-19** Jens Grauer, Hartmut Löwen, Benno Liebchen *Scientific Reports* (2020-12) <https://doi.org/ghq7vp> DOI: [10.1038/s41598-020-78447-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-78447-3) · PMID: [33299029](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33299029) · PMCID: [PMC7726577](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7726577)

180. **How should we conduct pandemic vaccination?** Jane Williams, Chris Degeling, Jodie McVernon, Angus Dawson *Vaccine* (2021-02) <https://doi.org/gh77b7> DOI: [10.1016/j.vaccine.2020.12.059](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2020.12.059) · PMID: [33423839](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33423839) · PMCID: [PMC7792561](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7792561)

181. **Vaccine ethics: an ethical framework for global distribution of COVID-19 vaccines** Nancy S Jecker, Aaron G Wightman, Douglas S Diekema *Journal of Medical Ethics* (2021-02-16) <https://doi.org/gh77cg> DOI: [10.1136/medethics-2020-107036](https://doi.org/10.1136/medethics-2020-107036) · PMID: [33593876](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33593876) · PMCID: [PMC7887861](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7887861)

182. **Optimal SARS-CoV-2 vaccine allocation using real-time seroprevalence estimates in Rhode Island and Massachusetts** Thu Nguyen-Anh Tran, Nathan Wikle, Joseph Albert, Haider Inam, Emily Strong, Karel Brinda, Scott M Leighow, Fuhan Yang, Sajid Hossain, Justin R Pritchard, … Maciej F Boni *Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory* (2021-01-15) <https://doi.org/gh77b9> DOI: [10.1101/2021.01.12.21249694](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.01.12.21249694) · PMID: [33469599](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/33469599) · PMCID: [PMC7814845](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7814845)

183. **Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)** Hannah Ritchie, Edouard Mathieu, Lucas Rodés-Guirao, Cameron Appel, Charlie Giattino, Esteban Ortiz-Ospina, Joe Hasell, Bobbie Macdonald, Diana Beltekian, Max Roser *Our World in Data* (2020-03-05) <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccination-policy>

184. **SARS Vaccine Development** Shibo Jiang, Yuxian He, Shuwen Liu *Emerging Infectious Diseases* (2005-07) <https://doi.org/gm2qkj> DOI: [10.3201/eid1107.050219](https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1107.050219) · PMID: [16022774](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16022774) · PMCID: [PMC3371787](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3371787)

185. **A decade after SARS: strategies for controlling emerging coronaviruses** Rachel L Graham, Eric F Donaldson, Ralph S Baric *Nature Reviews Microbiology* (2013-11-11) <https://doi.org/ggwrzg> DOI: [10.1038/nrmicro3143](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrmicro3143) · PMID: [24217413](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24217413) · PMCID: [PMC5147543](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5147543)

186. **Developing Covid-19 Vaccines at Pandemic Speed** Nicole Lurie, Melanie Saville, Richard Hatchett, Jane Halton *New England Journal of Medicine* (2020-05-21) <https://doi.org/ggq8bc> DOI: [10.1056/nejmp2005630](https://doi.org/10.1056/nejmp2005630) · PMID: [32227757](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32227757)

187. **Vaccines for emerging infectious diseases: Lessons from MERS coronavirus and Zika virus** Joel N Maslow *Human Vaccines & Immunotherapeutics* (2017-08-28) <https://doi.org/gk7gb4> DOI: [10.1080/21645515.2017.1358325](https://doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2017.1358325) · PMID: [28846484](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28846484) · PMCID: [PMC5718785](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5718785)