

## New vaccine platform used to develop COVID-19 candidates

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**ADDomer-COVID19 Candidate Vaccine** 

COVID-19 Spike protein is shown. Parts mediating cell entry are coloured red. Imophoron's ADDomer-based candidate vaccines present exactly these parts to the immune system, giving rise to antibodies to neutralize the virus and protect against infection. Credit: University of Bristol

The University of Bristol and spin-out company Imophoron have announced they are ready to test COVID-19 vaccine candidates in a preclinical program.



Researchers from the University's COVID-19 Emergency Research Group (UNCOVER) have joined forces with Imophoron, who has produced multiple COVID-19 <u>vaccine candidates</u>, based on its novel vaccine platform (named the ADDomer), within weeks of the virus sequence being made available.

The UK start-up, a biotech spin-out from the University's BrisSynBio, is leading on <u>vaccine development</u> and is looking for partners to further the development of the COVID-19 candidates and the ADDomer platform.

The start-up, based at the Unit DX Incubator in Bristol, is developing a new, highly adaptable, easy-to-manufacture, rapid-response platform for vaccines to combat present and future infectious diseases. A key benefit is the speed with which candidate vaccines can be identified and could be manufactured in large quantities.

Imophoron's vaccines are extremely stable and require no refrigeration, potentially enabling unrestricted distribution world-wide. Importantly the high specificity of the <u>vaccine</u> particle promises a <u>reduced risk</u> of potentially dangerous side effects, seen with some novel vaccines.

Professor Imre Berger, co-founder at Imophoron and Director of the University's Max Planck-Bristol Centre for Minimal Biology, added: "COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) infects cells using its so-called "Spike' protein. Most COVID-19 vaccines now being fast-tracked present the complete Spike to the immune system, which reacts by making antibodies. This approach risks inducing antibodies that bind to the wrong parts of the Spike and could make the disease even worse. In vaccines for SARS-CoV-1, this sometimes resulted in severe lung tissue damage; Imophoron's vaccines, in contrast, present only very specific parts of the Spike essential for cell entry and are potentially much less prone to this risk."



Frederic Garzoni, Founder and CEO at Imophoron, said: "We have optimized our process and can now design and roll-out potential vaccines in about two weeks, ready for testing. With our technology, we hope to contribute to resolving the major health and economic threats caused by emerging viruses such as COVID-19."

Imophoron's platform, the ADDomer, is a synthetic, self-assembling, nature-inspired virus-like particle (VLP). Currently at pre-clinical stage, vaccines based on the ADDomer will need to be studied in <u>human</u> <u>clinical trials</u> once they have completed pre-clinical tests.

Professor Adam Finn, Director of the Bristol Children's Vaccine Centre at Bristol Medical School and co-ordinator of UNCOVER, explained: "We believe the approach has a number of potential advantages, including avoidance of induction of disease-enhancing antibody responses, ready manufacture and thermostability, avoiding the need for cold chain storage. The proven track record of the VLP concept for presentation of antigens to the human <u>immune system</u>, inducing substantial long-lasting antibody responses and clinical protection, also favors this approach."

The journal *Science Advances* published a paper unveiling the technology in September 2019.

**More information:** Charles Vragniau et al. Synthetic self-assembling ADDomer platform for highly efficient vaccination by genetically encoded multiepitope display, *Science Advances* (2019). <u>DOI:</u> 10.1126/sciadv.aaw2853

Provided by University of Bristol



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